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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1877.



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2ND SERIES,
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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting was held in the Shirehall, Shrewsbury, on Saturday, January 28th, 1893, when there were present:—Mr. A. P. Heywood-Lonsdale in the chair, the Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, the Rev. A. T. Pelham, Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., Colonel Barnes, Major Pelham, Messrs. G. S. Corser, J. Watson, W. Burson, R. Lloyd Kenyon, E. J. Piper, Stanley Leighton, M.P., F.S.A., H. W. Adnitt, R. Taylor, T. Southam, H. R. H. Southam, and F. Goync, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Annual Report, which was read by the Secretary, was as follows:—

The report of the Council on the present occasion covers a period of eighteen months instead of twelve, it having been thought better to change the beginning of the Society's year from June to January. The period has not been marked by any local event of antiquarian interest within the control of the Society, but the Council have watched with interest the excavations at Hodnet Castle by Major A. Heber Percy, and at Red Castle by Lord Hill, both of which, especially the former, have yielded discoveries of considerable value. As suggested at the last annual meeting, the Council have devoted attention to the preservation of the discoveries made in the crypt of old St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury. After consideration of various plans it was decided to render the bases of the pillars laid bare impervious to the influence of the weather by the use of cement, and this has been done with a satisfactory result. During the period covered by the report the roll of members of the Society has suffered heavily by death, including three of its vice-presidents, the Duke of Cleveland, the Duke of Sutherland, and the Dean of Lichfield. The present Duke of Sutherland has, however, consented to take his father's place, and Lord Barnard that of the Duke of Cleveland. Lord Barnard has, moreover, shown his interest in the work of the Society by offering to give every facility for making further researches at Uriconium, and the best mode of proceeding in reference to this offer is at present the subject of communication between the Council and the Society of Antiquaries of London. The Council have still to express their regret that the financial condition of the Society is not satisfactory. In the last eighteen months more subscribers have been lost by death than have joined as new members, though these have been more numerous than usual, and so long as this is the case the work of the Society cannot but be crippled by want of funds. The index to the first series of the *Transactions* is now approaching completion, but the date and method of its issue must be contingent on an improvement in the Balance Sheet. The *Transactions* have continued to be issued with regularity, and, it is believed, have maintained their interest for archeologists throughout the county. Several valuable contributions, including the continuation of the Blakeway MSS., will appear in forthcoming numbers.

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

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD
DATE: [illegible]
TO: [illegible]
FROM: [illegible]
SUBJECT: [illegible]

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible. It appears to be a detailed report or memorandum, possibly discussing experimental results or theoretical findings. The text is organized into several paragraphs, with some lines appearing to be numbered or bulleted. The content is too light to transcribe accurately.]

The Balance Sheet showed that the Society's indebtedness amounted to £58 16s. 7d.

The CHAIRMAN said they had heard the report read, and also the financial statement, and it devolved upon him to propose their adoption. In doing so he felt that he came amongst them almost as a stranger, as he had never attended one of their meetings before. He came amongst them more as a pupil than as a teacher, but he was fully aware of the interest and importance of archæological researches. The financial statement was somewhat unsatisfactory, for they had a large deficit for a Society of that sort. Old members died, and it was difficult to get new members to take their place. It was his experience that in all Societies it was the same; new members required a good deal of looking up, and it was necessary that every member should do his best to get a new member to join. Such a Society as that could not undertake explorations such as they wished to undertake at Uriconium, but it could induce people to take an interest in local objects of antiquarian interest. He had visited Rome and Athens, and found that Vandalism was not confined to the English.

SHAVINGTON.

The Chairman then gave some interesting particulars about the Shavington Estate, which now comprises the historic properties of the Needhams, and the Mainwarings of Ightfield. The original name, as given in Domesday, was "Savintone;" so early as 1292 "Shavinton," "Schavynton," and "Schavyngton" appear in deeds now in his possession, and which he had had examined by an expert (Mr. H. D. Harrod, F.S.A.), some time ago—the result of the researches being printed at considerable expense in the volume before him, a copy of which he had sent to the Shrewsbury Library. There was a curious tenure in connection with the spring which furnished water to the large pool in Shavington, and for which an annual rent had to be paid with an arrow barbed with peacock's feathers. Shavington was bought in 1461 by Sir John Nedham (as the name was then spelt), his successor being William, who was enfeoffed in 1483. One of the successors was created (in 1625) Viscount Kilmorey, and in his time arose difficulties about the tenure, with his neighbours the Corbets of Adderley. A sort of family feud continued, in reference to the agreement of Sir Robert Needham in 1556 with Sir Rowland Hill (the then owner of Adderley), to hold the Manor of Shavington of the lord of the Manor of Adderley at the eighth part of a knight's service and 12s. 6d. annual rent, which was finally confirmed by legal decree in 1610. Another cause of dispute was in regard to the accommodation in the parish church of Adderley, where the Corbets occupied the chancel as patrons, and where the Needhams had to be content with seats in the rector's pew. Viscount Kilmorey then, with the approval of the Bishop, built an aisle or transept on the north side of the church for the use of his family, and this caused further discord between the rival magnates, and on one occasion, Sir John Corbet had his Irish footboy buried in the Kilmorey vault, over

the body of the late Viscount. This proceeding naturally gave great offence, and the Earl Marshal was petitioned in the matter and ordered Corbet to remove the body. On one occasion a free fight between the retainers of the two families took place in the church. Another bone of contention was the road from Shavington to the church, which passed through two fields belonging to the Corbets: here it was merely a cart track, and Sir John Corbet refused to keep it in repair: this also was the cause of a law suit which dragged on interminably, and the road was never repaired; and the last Lord Kilmorey, with dry humour, set up a notice board, inscribed—

“This road is impassable,
Not even jackassable,
Who on it would travel
Must bring his own gravel.”

(Laughter). He (Mr. Heywood-Lonsdale) had himself seen this board, but had lost sight of it for some time. He then referred to the ancient manor of Ightfield and its moated residence, a small house, extended in 1579, where there is a bedroom with stains on the floor, said to be blood, but which he regarded as having a less romantic origin, probably from the hams or bacon hanging above. (Laughter). One of the Mainwarings was reputed to have had many interviews with a visitor from the lower regions, and on the landing outside the bedroom they indulged in fighting bouts. The avenue leading from the house to Ightfield Church is said to have been planted by the two of them in one night as the result of a wager, in which the knight is said to have proved the better man. His nocturnal visitor promised him a warm reception whether buried inside or outside the church, and the wily knight therefore built his tomb under the wall, half inside and half outside the church. The knight is still reputed to haunt his residence, which is now a farmhouse. Mr. Heywood-Lonsdale also referred to the fine old cross which stands on the south side of Ightfield Church. He moved the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, and gave the Society a cordial invitation to visit Shavington.

The Rev. T. AUDEN seconded the motion, thanked the President for the invitation, and expressed the hope that ere long explorations at Uriconium would be begun.

The report was then adopted.

Col. BARNES proposed “That the following members of the Society be appointed members of the Council for the year ensuing:—Rev. Canon Allen, Rev. T. Auden, W. Beacall, Esq., John Calcott, Esq., E. Calvert, Esq., G. Sandford Corser, Esq., Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M. C. Jones, Esq., Ven. Archdeacon Lloyd, S. M. Morris, Esq., Rev. E. Myers, E. C. Peele, Esq., Rev. A. Thursby Pelham, W. Phillips, Esq. S. C. Southam, Esq.,” Col. Barnes added that the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland had accepted the invitation of the Cambrian Archaeological Society to visit Oswestry in August next, on the occasion of the joint Annual Meeting.

This proposal was seconded by Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon, and carried.

Mr. J. WATSON proposed a vote of thanks to the Auditor, Dr. Calvert, which was seconded by Major Southam, and carried.

Mr. STANLEY LEIGHTON, M.P., F.S.A., proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman. He pointed out the importance of doing all they could to increase the number of their members, and that could best be done by the efforts of members themselves. He had often thought that local societies of that sort should endeavour to attach to themselves some skilled Secretary or Assistant Secretary, who could be referred to to inspect old deeds or other such manuscripts. He had spoken to Mr. Maxwell Lyte on the subject, but was told that such men were exceedingly rare. Still the matter might be considered by the Council, for he believed there were many people who had valuable papers in their possession which they would like examined, and put into order. He also wished to suggest that the *Transactions* might be illustrated more than they are at present. He was perfectly sure that it would do much to make them more popular. He was extremely glad that their President had had printed the valuable documents from which he had given them such interesting extracts. It was one of the very best books of the sort he had ever seen. (Cheers).

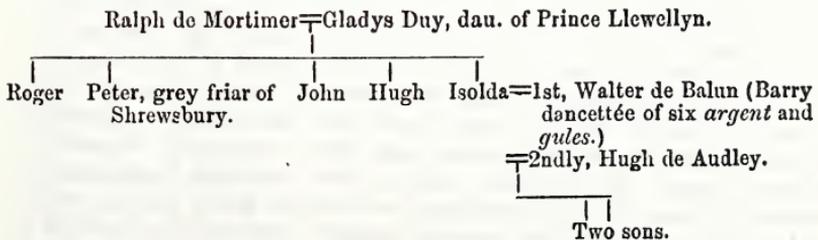
Sir OFFLEY WAKEMAN seconded the motion, and the CHAIRMAN having acknowledged the vote, the proceedings closed.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

THE Annual Excursion of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society took place in the south of Shropshire, on Wednesday, 28th June, and, from beginning to end, afforded considerable enjoyment to those who attended, and the various places visited were so replete with interest and instruction, that the event must be looked upon as one of the most successful held in connection with the Society. In the morning the Shrewsbury contingent proceeded by train down the Severn Valley, and picked up a number of members and friends on the route to Arley. On arriving there the party was found to consist of between 30 and 40, and among those present were:—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A. (Chairman of the Council), Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Rev. O. M. Feilden, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., Rev. A. T. Pelham, Mr. C. J. Cooper, Mr. G. S. Corser, Mr. Cranage, Mr. Dovaston, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Hodges, Mr. A. T. Jebb, Mr. Southwell, Mr. Burson, Mr. W. Phillips, F.L.S., Mr. Goyne, (secretary), and a number of ladies. As the visitors made their way across the Severn, the vicar of the parish of Arley, the Rev. C. J. Wilding, pointed out the boundaries of Shropshire, Worcester, and Stafford,

and explained that they were then passing through a portion of the latter county. On reaching terra firma, a steep incline was ascended, and a view of the ancient church of the parish soon obtained. The structure contains numerous features interesting to the antiquary. The oldest part appears to be the tower, which has, however, been cased. In recent years the foundation near the front entrance was discovered to project beyond the tower which surmounts it, thus giving rise to the belief that a church of a more archaic period once occupied the site of the present building. The earliest part of the edifice is Norman, probably of the reign of Stephen, but the aisle and the chancel arch belong distinctly to the fourteenth century. Several windows are in the same style. The clerestory dates some 150 years later, and some of the windows in the tower are of the 16th century; most of those in the chancel being of much more recent time. In the north side of the church there is a small doorway, which is supposed to have led to the rood loft. In 1885 the building was restored at a cost of £3,000, and at that time several discoveries of historical interest were made. These included a fresco painting over the chancel arch, which, unfortunately, had been so thoroughly white-washed in later times that all endeavours to remove the coating without destroying the treasure beneath were futile. The arch itself is a very elegant piece of Norman work, and the vicar acted prudently in refusing to adopt the suggestion of pulling down this relic of antiquity to widen the chancel. The monument now in the chancel is another interesting feature, and was a matter of speculation until the late Rev. Mackenzie Walcott kindly undertook to unravel the mystery by identifying the escutcheon. It is the tomb of Walter de Balun, first husband of Isolda, daughter of Ralph de Mortimer and Gladys, daughter of Prince Llewellyn. He is said to have died at Portsmouth from injuries received in a tournament on his wedding day, and to have been brought to Areley for burial.

Burke does not mention this though he gives Isolda's second marriage to Hugh de Audley.



Nash gives a slightly different pedigree. According to him Isolda had a brother Edmund, and in 1328, the estates passed to her nephew, Roger de Mortimer, the favourite of Queen Isabella, who was seized at Nottingham in 1330, and beheaded by order of Edward III. Nash does not venture to assert to whom the monument near the altar belongs. The Rev. Edward Hardwicke, in his pamphlet on

Areley, also does not give Isolda's first marriage, though he mentions her second. There are also many monuments to members of the Valentia family. Originally the Church did not reach beyond the present chancel, which has been added in late years. In pulling down the chancel a stone coffin was found among the debris, and is now placed outside the church on the north side. Beneath several of the massive buttresses are to be seen long slabs of stone, on which are Saxon crosses, which tend further to prove that a church of an earlier period stood at one time on the spot. Before leaving the spot the Vicar read a shortpaper on the history of the parish as follows:—

Nash in his "Worcestershire" says "although the parishes of Over Arley and Clent with the abbey of Hales Owen do not lie in Worcestershire, yet as the account of them was drawn up by Bishop Lyttelton, I thought it would not be disagreeable to the reader to insert it in the appendix."

He quotes from Sir William Dugdale as to the etymology of Arley:—*Ley* is very often used for terminating the names of villages, and *Ar* signifies 'super' "and this" writes Nash, "will suit very well." I find that "Arles," "Arelatum" is derived from the Celtic "*Arlait*" "near the Waters," which certainly suits better, but the ancient form of the word was *Ernley*, and it is so called in the poem of Layamon, who was priest of Areley Kings in the beginning of the 13th century. There are three "Arleys" on the Severn, Areley Kings or Nether Areley, Over or Upper Arley, and Harley near Crossage, the last mentioned is, however, some distance from the river. "*Ley*" signifies open pasture, and generally implies the presence of surrounding woodlands. The earliest notice of Areley is in A.D. 996 in a charter of Wulfruna to the monks of Hampton (i.e., Wolverhampton), from whom it passed to the Canons of Lichfield.

Over Areley was for some generations in the hands of the Lyttelton family. At the close of the last century, Arthur Annesley, Viscount Valentia, created in 1793 1st Earl of Mountnorris, married Lucy Fortescue, only daughter, and eventually heir of George, Lord Lyttelton, by whom the estate passed into his possession. The "Lost Heir" by Charles Reade was founded on facts connected with the Annesley family. The first Earl was succeeded by his son, George, 2nd Earl of Mountnorris, who married Anne, daughter of Viscount Courtney. This son, George Arthur, Viscount Valentia predeceased him, and left no issue; consequently George Annesley became heir to his own son and absolute tenant in fee of the estates. At his death in 1844, General Norman McCleod, who married Lady Hester Annabella Annesley, daughter of the 1st Earl of Mountnorris, became possessor of the estates and assumed the name of Annesley. He was succeeded by his son, Arthur Lyttelton Annesley, who sold Areley in 1854 to Robert Woodward, Esq. father of the present owner.

The last Lord Mountnorris was a great traveller, and edited Salt's "*Voyage to Abyssinia*." He took great pleasure in planting and in

building. The Arboretum he formed, was at the time one of the first in the kingdom, and lately was said by Sir Joseph Hooker to be the third best collection of trees in existence. The family of Hickories is particularly well represented, but the tree of greatest interest is the *Sorbus domestica*, a tree almost unknown in England, the only wild specimen being a single tree formerly growing in Wyre Forest. The present specimen was obtained by planting a pear tree in a tub, and inarching a graft from the parent tree in Wyre Forest, which when established was brought to its present position, not long before the original tree was destroyed by fire through the carelessness or malice of some gipsies.

The present church of Areley, dedicated to St. Peter, was built mainly by Henry de Port in the time of Henry I. or Stephen, probably on the site of an earlier church. The north aisle, of early English work, was an addition made by Bishop Burnell, Chancellor of England, who bought Areley and held it for about ten years. He conveyed the manor to the King, who intended to make it the base of his operations against the Welsh. Edward, however, in 1282 broke the resistance of the Welsh, in spite of the rout of a portion of his army, which had crossed the Menai, and in 1283, Llewellyn having perished in a skirmish near Builth, and his brother David lying prisoner in Shrewsbury, he held his great parliament at Acton Burnell, his Chancellor's chief manor.

After leaving the church the party was conducted through the charming grounds of Arley Castle, and turned their attention for a time from antiquities to an interesting description given by Mr. R. Woodward, the owner of Arley Castle, of some of the rare and magnificent collection of trees on this part of the estate.

Before leaving Arley, the Rev. T. Auden said he should not like to go away without expressing, on behalf of the visitors, their warmest thanks to Mr. Woodward for giving them so much useful information, and to Mrs. Woodward for kindly inviting them to take tea at Arley, which invitation, he was sorry they were unable to accept owing to the limited time at their disposal.—Mr. Woodward replied, and expressed his regret at the shortness of the visit. Thanks having been also given to Mr. Wilding, the party then drove to Alveley, passing by Pool Hall, a moated dwelling of the Elizabethan period. Parts of the structure have been re-built, and the portion in front is supported by Doric pillars, and surmounted with a balustrade. Only a portion of the moat is now exposed.—Alveley was reached in due course, and the party alighted at the Church, which is dedicated to St. Mary. In 1155 the church was held as a prebend of St. Mary Magdalene, Bridgnorth, and remained associated with a prebendal stall there till the dissolution of the collegiate foundation. In 1366 it was held by William of Wykeham, afterwards Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor of England. In 1535 Alveley was stated to be in the Archdeaconry of Stafford and Diocese of Lichfield. In Domesday we find "Alvidelege, Earl Algar held it. One hide of land for

nine ox-teams, in demesne two teams; eight villains with a priest, and four boors with six teams; six acres of meadow and a wood two leagues long and half a league wide. In the time of King Edward, it was worth £6, now £5." It was granted by Henry II. to Guy le Strange, who was sheriff of Shropshire in 1160. He died about 1180. His son Ralph founded the Hospital of the Holy Trinity in Bridgnorth, and endowed it with lands at Alveley.

On the south wall of the church is preserved in a glass case an embroidered altar frontal, which was used, probably, about 1470. In the centre of the embroidery is a representation of the Church (three figures in the attitude of prayer) at rest in the bosom of Abraham, waiting for the Judgment. The rest of the frontal is richly embroidered with fleurs-de-lis and other flowers, which are the special emblems of the B.V.M. The division of the frontal into alternate stripes of red and cream-coloured silk, as well as the subject of the central design are noteworthy features of this beautiful specimen of embroidery, which is supposed to be almost unique in the history of ecclesiastical art. In the south wall, near the piscina, may be seen in fresco, a representation, though faint, of the Fall; and on the east wall are discernible traces of frescoes of the Annunciation and the Salutation. On the south wall of the chantry, between the windows, may be seen an allegorical picture, the subject of which is somewhat obscure; but it has been suggested that as the frescoes in the Sanctuary illustrate the part that woman took in the Fall and Redemption of mankind, so on the large wall of the Chantry itself was depicted an allegorical illustration of the triumph of woman when her work was done. In the centre is a woman; on her right is Death aiming darts at her; on her left a knight in armour is piercing the head of the dragon under her feet.

The church was of Norman construction, and like most others, has undergone considerable alteration and improvements at different times. The oldest parts of this edifice are the north aisle and the tower arch, both being of pure Norman style. The south aisle exhibits some transitional work of the end of the 12th century, and in the following century the present chancel, which is of great beauty, was placed there. It has, however, been considerably restored. The chancel arch is of modern date and takes the place of one that was pulled down. The chapel on the south side dates from the 14th century. The clerestory, similar to that at Arley, was probably added at the end of the 15th century. In the north aisle, the staircase leading to the old rood loft still remains, and in the chapel of St. Mary, in the south aisle, is a stone altar-slab, of pre-Reformation date, which was found beneath the pulpit, having been used as a tombstone. Near the West end is a brass to John Grove 1616. He was born at Pool Hall, became a citizen of London, and founded the School at Alveley. Two stone coffins lie in the churchyard. One is to be seen at the south door and the other at the east end of the church. Near the front portico stands the pillar of a pre-Reformation cross. The inspection of the church having

been finished a visit was paid to the house of the Rev. H. M. Wickham, the vicar of the parish, of whose hospitality the party partook. Before leaving the village the Rev. T. Auden proposed a vote of thanks to the Vicar for conducting the party while at Alveley, and the hospitality he had shown them. The rev. gentleman replied, and said he was sorry the visitors were compelled to make their visit so brief.—A short drive brought the party to Quat, time not permitting a visit, as had been intended, to the "Butter Cross," which stands at the junction of four roads, and probably marks the site of an ancient market, existing in the 13th century. In 1086 Quat (then, no doubt, Coed, a wood), was held by its Saxon tenant, and subsequently was granted by Henry I. to the three sons of Helgot, Baron of Castle Holgate. Before 1127, Guy Fitz Helgot granted his share to Malvern Priory, who retained it, together with the advowson of the church, till 1535. In 1165, Philip Fitz Helgot, probably great-grandson of Helgot, held land at Quat by service of a knight for 40 days at Shrawardine Castle, "as his ancestors had done," but in 1211 the sergeantry was changed to the finding of two foot soldiers to go with the King's army in Wales for forty days in time of war; one armed with bow and arrows, the other with a lance. In 1305 the tenure was stated to be by one archer armed with a bow, an arrow, and a caltrop to accompany the King from Bridgnorth to Shrawardine. In 1333 Richard de Welles gave a messuage, six acres of land, and four weeks' rent in Quat to a chaplain to celebrate Divine service in the church of Quat for the soul of himself, of Joan de Wauton, and their ancestors. At the close of the 14th century this portion (Quat Jervis) was in the hands of the Mortimers. Dudmaston, a member of Quat, became a member of the Barony of Holgate, and was held under the Barons by tenants named de Dudmaston. Quat is described in Bagshaw as being "an extensive parish in the district of Morfe. Near it stands Dudmaston Hall, the seat of the Whitmores, and in Leland's time ruins of Roger de Montgomery's palace were to be seen. Four miles distant are still extant the remains of a Roman Camp, called the Walls. The church, a venerable fabric, is dedicated to St. Andrew, and built partly of free-stone and partly of brick. It has a nave, chancel, aisle, side chapel, and north aisle; arcade of four bays, octagonal pillars, and four bells. The earliest part of the church is Norman, the chancel aisle belonging to the 14th century, and the chancel itself is probably of the 14th century. The east window was added in the following century, and the nave, aisle, and the column separating it from the nave itself were constructed, probably, in the reign of Henry VIII. Subsequent to this the church underwent considerable alterations and some destruction. The main part of the building, with the exception of the decorated chancel, is of the Georgian era. The carved font is Norman work."—Quatford Church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was next visited. The outside building exhibits no special architectural features earlier than about the fourteenth century, with the exception of a small window on the north side of the chancel. The

western tower was added at a later period. A rare feature of the building consists in the chancel and chancel arch, which are built entirely of a kind of calcareous tufa, a material also used in the nave. In the fourteenth century several windows were inserted, and the carved font, a clever piece of work, belongs to the same period. Its basin is circular and supported on a cluster of four short massive shafts. In the church are many monuments to the Wolriche family. The legend, related by the Rev. T. Auden before leaving the building, attributes its foundation to Roger de Montgomery, who erected the edifice at the request of his wife Adeliza. She, it is said, while crossing the sea to England became so alarmed at the violence of the waves that she vowed to build a church if she escaped the dangers of the voyage. Adeliza, having made the declaration, was advised by a monk to erect the monument at the place where she would meet her husband. This meeting took place at Quatford, and in accordance with her promise the church was built. Mr. Auden also drew attention to the remarkable feature of the tufa, which Randal states is not an uncommon occurrence in the brooks which feed the Severn, and it may also be seen among the materials in a wall construction in Shrewsbury.—Mr. Cooper remarked that tufa, or carbonate of lime, occurs in a stream at Coalport, and frequently pieces of wood are encrusted with the mineral. He also gave some interesting details respecting the foundation of the building.

At Quatford the Danish Camp was visited. It is situated on a lofty eminence overlooking the Severn, and is splendidly adapted both for offensive and defensive purposes. The keep or fortress is surrounded by a moat. The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., stated that in the year 878, at the Peace of Wedmore, Mercia was divided into two parts—English Mercia, which included all the Severn Valley, and Danish Mercia, or the district of the Five Boroughs, the Watling Street being the dividing line between the English and Danish territories. In 894 the people of the Danelagh rose and ravaged English Mercia, but were defeated at Buttington by Edward, Alfred's son, and Ethelred, a Mercian ealdorman. In 896 the Danes abandoned their fleet on the rivers Thames and Lea, and went across the country till they arrived at Quatbridge, where they constructed a fortress and passed the winter. In the summer of 897 they dispersed, part of them going to East Anglia and part to Northumbria. There was no bridge across the Severn here in 896, but there evidently was one when Florence of Worcester wrote his Chronicle two centuries later, for he says, "*Locum qui Quatbryge dicitur pedestres celeri fuga petunt,*" and he understood the place then called Quatbryge to have been the site of the Danish camp in 896. The adjoining hamlet of Danesford seems to corroborate the story of their visit to the neighbourhood; and it is plainly mentioned by the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and by Florence of Worcester, Simeon of Durham, and other early historians. In 905, and again in 911, the Danes ravaged English Mercia. In 912 Ethelfleda, the lady of the Mercians, built a fortress at Bridgenorth, on the site now

called Pam-pudding Hill ; in 913 she built fortresses at Tamworth and Stafford ; and in 914 at Chirbury, Warburton, and Runcorn. She thus seized the line of the Watling Street, and soon, with her brother Edward, attacked and mastered Danish Mercia, and stopped the Danish ravages. In Shropshire there are no permanent Danish settlements, the terminations "by," "thorpe," and "toft" being the test words by which they can usually be distinguished. The Danes used long, narrow, flat-bottomed boats, able to go in any river. One found in Norway is 78 feet long, $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and was propelled by 16 oars on either side. Their plan of warfare was to seize a headland or slip of land at a river mouth, to draw a trench across it and back it with earthworks, and haul up their boats within this camp, leaving a sufficient guard to protect them. They would then seize any horses they came across, and ride into the heart of the land, pillaging as they went. They were well armed, but their policy was to fight behind earthworks, rather than in the open field. [See Green's *Conquest of England*].—Mr. Cooper remarked that the Norman Earl of Shrewsbury utilized the site of the Danish encampment by building his castle upon it.

The visitors then drove to Bridgnorth, and dined at the Crown Hotel. The chair was taken by the Rev. T. Auden, and the vice-chair by Mr. W. Phillips. The return journey was completed about nine o'clock, and all were much gratified with the successful result of the day's proceedings.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the origin of life is a problem of the first order of importance, and that it is one of the most important problems of the present day. The author then proceeds to a detailed discussion of the various theories of the origin of life, and shows that the most probable theory is that of the origin of life from non-living matter. The author then discusses the various stages of the evolution of life, and shows that the most probable theory is that of the origin of life from non-living matter. The author then discusses the various stages of the evolution of life, and shows that the most probable theory is that of the origin of life from non-living matter.

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

The first of these is the fact that the
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 551

LECTURE 1

THE CLASSICAL LIMIT OF QUANTUM MECHANICS

1.1. THE WKB APPROXIMATION

1.2. THE CLASSICAL LIMIT

1.3. THE QUANTUM CORRECTIONS

1.4. THE WKB APPROXIMATION

1.5. THE CLASSICAL LIMIT

1.6. THE QUANTUM CORRECTIONS

1.7. THE WKB APPROXIMATION

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1.11. THE CLASSICAL LIMIT

1.12. THE QUANTUM CORRECTIONS

1.13. THE WKB APPROXIMATION

1.14. THE CLASSICAL LIMIT

1.15. THE QUANTUM CORRECTIONS

1.16. THE WKB APPROXIMATION

1.17. THE CLASSICAL LIMIT

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 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, Montgomeryshire.
 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.
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 Surrey Archæological Society.
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 William Salt Archæological Society, Stafford.
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a technical report or memorandum.]

Very truly yours,
[Illegible Signature]

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Statement of Account for the year 1892.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Members' Subscriptions	177	8	0
" Sale of <i>Transactions</i>	2	12	6
" Balance due to Treasurer	8	14	8

EXPENDITURE.

By Balance due to Treasurer on last Account	12	6	6	xxii
" Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, and Co., part payment for printing <i>Transactions</i>	100	0	0	
" Mr. C. H. Athill, printing Lichfield Wills	26	13	4	
" Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton, part payment of Account	15	0	0	
" Expenses in arranging Annual Excursion and deficiency in amount guaranteed to Hotel proprietor for Carriages and Dinner	2	7	10	
" Secretary's Salary	5	0	0	
" Rent, Rates, and Tithe. Wroxeter	4	5	5	
" Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Postage Stamps and Carriage of Parcels, as Editor (four years)	2	10	0	
" Subscription to Congress of Archæological Societies (1891)	1	0	0	
" Postage Stamps, General Correspondence, Calling Meetings, Collecting Subscriptions, &c.	4	0	0	
" Posting <i>Transactions</i> to Members and Carriage of Parcels	6	14	1	
" Commission... ..	8	18	0	
	£188	15	2	

January 28th, 1893.

Examined and found correct,

(Signed), E. CALVERT,

Auditor.

SELATTYN : A HISTORY OF THE PARISH.

BY THE HON. MRS. BULKELEY-OWEN.

(Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. IV., page 240.)

CHAPTER III.

PENTREPANT.

DURING the reign of Henry VIII., one Thomas Hanmer, "Cognominatus Ginta," was living at Pentrepant.

He assumed his mother's name of Hanmer, why or wherefore I have been unable to discover, as his father's pedigree traces back to Llewelyn Aurdorchog¹ [i.e. of the Golden Torque], Lord of Iâl and Ystrad Alun in the 12th Century.

[Arms : *Azure, a lion passant-guardant coward or.*]

Thomas Hanmer is called in Selattyn Register, Thomas ap Richard, alias Hanmer.

Katherine, the mother of Thomas Hanmer, was a daughter of John Hanmer of Lee or Llai in Halchdyn, a township of Hanmer, Flintshire,² ap Sir Jenkin, (who was slain fighting beside his brother-in-law Owain Glendwr at the battle of Shrewsbury, 22 July, 1403), ap Sir David Hanmer, Chief Justice of England, 1383.

Sir Jenkin Hanmer became possessed of Llai through Eva his second wife, daughter of David ap Gronwy ap Jorwerth of Burton and Llai.

¹ Harl. MS., 1972.

² Harl. MS., 1972, *Her. Visit of Wales*, vol. ii. p. 312. *Powis Fadog*, vol. vi.

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

January 11, 1907.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE

APRIL 11, 1906.

How Thomas Hanmer acquired property in Selattyn Parish remains a mystery ; he had a cousin living there already, Elin Dimorke, wife of John Wynn Laken, whose mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Griffith Hanmer of the Ffens. Thomas Hanmer formed a further connection with the Lakens by marrying Gwenhwyfar, daughter of David Lloyd, son of John Edwards hên of Plas-Is-y-Clawdd, Chirk.

He had five sons, the eldest, David, who continued the Pentrepant line, married Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Kynaston of Morton, Oswestry, and widow of Thomas ap Hugh of Plas Cerrig, Llwyntidman, in Llanymynech Parish.

Meredyth, the second son, was born at Pentrepant in 1543 ; he was afterwards distinguished as a Doctor of Divinity and Historian.

David, Meredyth, and their fourth brother Richard, were amongst the Scholars of Shrewsbury School. The names of

Davidus Hanmer, ali. No. 31, Class II.

Meredythe Hanmer, ali. No. 32, Class II., and

Richard Hanmer, ali. No. 146, Class V.

are entered on the first Register of Admissions of Thomas Assheton, which begins "Quinto Calendas Januarii, A. D., 1562."

The School was at that time held in a timber and plaster building in the street then known as "Ratonslone,"¹ now called School Lane, and the Scholars numbered 266.

Meredythe Hanmer's future learning was doubtless, due in a great measure to the advantage he had in being educated by so efficient a master as the Rev. Thomas Assheton of S. John's Coll., Cambridge, formerly tutor to the celebrated and unfortunate Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex.²

¹ The new School House was begun in 1595.

² *Hist. of Shrewsbury School*, chap. iii.

The Hanmers had amongst their schoolfellows, Andrew Downes, Greek Professor at Cambridge from 1586-1625, and translator of our present Version of the Apocrypha, and that "Model of accomplished learning and mirror of chivalry," Sir Phillip Sidney, whose father, Sir Henry Sidney was then living at Ludlow Castle, as Lord President of the Court of the Marches (1559—1586.)

Much of the business of the Marches was transacted at Shrewsbury, and it was customary for Sir Henry Sidney to have "An orac'on made unto hym by one of the scollars of the Free Scole."¹

It would be interesting to know if David or Meredythe Hanmer were ever chosen to make this "Orac'on." Their being placed so high as Class II. upon their admission to the School makes it highly probable that they had that honour.

We may picture them also as taking part in the Mysteries or Passion Plays, which their master revived in all their original splendour on the piece of waste ground outside the walls, which is now called the Quarry. "Acting was made the subject of one of Mr. Ashton's ordinances. Every Thursday the scholars of the highest form before going to their sports, were obliged to declaim and play one Act or Comedy."² The Mysteries seem to have taken place at Whitsuntide, and it is recorded of Queen Elizabeth, that she twice set out for "Shrosbery" to see them; but that the first time, in 1565, arriving as far as Coventry, she found "it was ended," and the second time, in 1574, she was stopped at "Lychfilld," by hearing that the plague was in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury.

David Hanmer went from Shrewsbury to Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1569, M.A. 1572.

¹ *Hist. Shrews. School*, chap. iii.

² *Ibid.*

The first of these was the...
The second was the...
The third was the...
The fourth was the...
The fifth was the...
The sixth was the...
The seventh was the...
The eighth was the...
The ninth was the...
The tenth was the...

The eleventh was the...
The twelfth was the...
The thirteenth was the...
The fourteenth was the...
The fifteenth was the...
The sixteenth was the...
The seventeenth was the...
The eighteenth was the...
The nineteenth was the...
The twentieth was the...

The twenty-first was the...
The twenty-second was the...
The twenty-third was the...
The twenty-fourth was the...
The twenty-fifth was the...
The twenty-sixth was the...
The twenty-seventh was the...
The twenty-eighth was the...
The twenty-ninth was the...
The thirtieth was the...

The thirty-first was the...
The thirty-second was the...
The thirty-third was the...
The thirty-fourth was the...
The thirty-fifth was the...
The thirty-sixth was the...
The thirty-seventh was the...
The thirty-eighth was the...
The thirty-ninth was the...
The fortieth was the...

The forty-first was the...
The forty-second was the...
The forty-third was the...
The forty-fourth was the...
The forty-fifth was the...
The forty-sixth was the...
The forty-seventh was the...
The forty-eighth was the...
The forty-ninth was the...
The fiftieth was the...

The fifty-first was the...
The fifty-second was the...
The fifty-third was the...
The fifty-fourth was the...
The fifty-fifth was the...
The fifty-sixth was the...
The fifty-seventh was the...
The fifty-eighth was the...
The fifty-ninth was the...
The sixtieth was the...

The sixty-first was the...
The sixty-second was the...
The sixty-third was the...
The sixty-fourth was the...
The sixty-fifth was the...
The sixty-sixth was the...
The sixty-seventh was the...
The sixty-eighth was the...
The sixty-ninth was the...
The seventieth was the...

The seventy-first was the...
The seventy-second was the...
The seventy-third was the...
The seventy-fourth was the...
The seventy-fifth was the...
The seventy-sixth was the...
The seventy-seventh was the...
The seventy-eighth was the...
The seventy-ninth was the...
The eightieth was the...

The eighty-first was the...
The eighty-second was the...
The eighty-third was the...
The eighty-fourth was the...
The eighty-fifth was the...
The eighty-sixth was the...
The eighty-seventh was the...
The eighty-eighth was the...
The eighty-ninth was the...
The ninetieth was the...

The ninety-first was the...
The ninety-second was the...
The ninety-third was the...
The ninety-fourth was the...
The ninety-fifth was the...
The ninety-sixth was the...
The ninety-seventh was the...
The ninety-eighth was the...
The ninety-ninth was the...
The hundredth was the...

Meredythe went to Corpus Christi, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1569,¹ and M.A. 1572. He was made "Bible Clerk" of his College in 1567, B.D. 1581, D.D. 1582.

He became Vicar of Hanmer, Flintshire, from 1574-84, Vicar of S. Leonard's, Shoreditch (he was presented to the living by the Queen "per literas patentas") 1581-92. In the Consistorial Acts of the Diocese of Rochester, A.D. 1588-90, fol. 40b., is this entry of a charge against Meredythe Hanmer:—"Dr. Hanmer, Vicar of Shoreditch, married Richard Turke of Dartforde, and Gertrude, the wife of John Wynd, without banns or license."² And Vicar of Islington 1583-90.³

His literary work seems to have begun in 1576, by the translation of "The auncient Ecclesiasticall Histories of Eusebius, Socrates, Evagrius, and Dorotheus, Bishop of Tire," which was first published in London in 1577. It went through three other editions, in 1585, 1607, and 1636.⁴

His next two publications were of a controversial character, and were directed against Edmund Campian or Campion, the Jesuit, "some time Fellow of S. John's Coll., Oxford, who was sent over to England from the English College at Rome, 18 April, 1579,⁵ with some English Jesuits most distinguished for learning and courage, for (as they called it) the conversion of the country."⁶

Meredythe Hanmer's works were entitled—

1. "The great bragge and challenge of M. Champion, a Jesuit, commonly called E. Campion, lately arrived in England, contayninge nyne articles here severally laid downe, directed by him to the Lordes of the

¹ *Dict. of Nat. Biog. and Hist. of S. Asaph.*

² See *Shoreditch and its Vicars*, by William Clement, printed 1882.

³ *Newcourt's Repertorium*

⁴ *Brit. Mus. Catalogue.*

⁵ *Records of the English Province of the Soc. of Jesus*, vol. i, p. 477 (edit. 1877).

⁶ *Collier's Eccles. Hist.*, vol. vi., Records No. 89.

Counsail, confuted and answered by M. H."—(*Black Letter*, 1581).

2. "The Jesuites Banner, displaying their original successe, their vow and their hypocrisie and superstition; their doctrine and position, with a confutation of a late Pamphlet entituled 'A Briefe lesson given upon two Books written in answeare to M. Campian's offer of disputation.'"—(*Black Letter*, 1581).

History tells us that Campian had offered to dispute with the English clergy, and sent them a public challenge.¹

He was arrested at Lyford, Berks, the seat of Mr. Yates, 16 July, 1581,² was tried for high treason (upon the 25th Ed. III.) along with three other priests, who were all found guilty and executed.

Sanders relates that Campian was laid in irons, set three or four times upon the Rack in the Tower, and miserably tortured, and that upon his refusing to recant he was executed.³ His execution took place at Tyburn, 3 Dec., 1581.⁴

His death cannot be attributed to the writings of Meredythe Hanmer, as Sanders reports that "Campian was betrayed by one Elliot of the same religion." Hume says, "Campian's execution was ordered at the very time when the Duke of Anjou was in England, and prosecuted, with the greatest appearance of success, his marriage with the Queen, and this severity was, probably, intended to appease her Protestant subjects, and to satisfy them that whatever measures she might pursue, she never would depart from the principles of the reformation."⁵

Stowe, under his notice of S. Leonard's, Shoreditch, tells us the following discreditable story of Meredythe Hanmer.

¹ Camden's *Eliz.*

² *Records of Soc. of Jesus*, vol. i., p. 278.

³ Sanders's *De Schism Anglic.*

⁴ *Records of Soc. of Jesus*, vol. i., p. 318.

⁵ *Hist. of Eng.*, Hume, chap. 41, p. 239.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present time. It covers the early colonial period, the struggle for independence, the formation of the Constitution, and the expansion of the territory. The second part is a detailed account of the Civil War, its causes, its course, and its consequences. The third part deals with the Reconstruction period, the Gilded Age, and the Progressive Era. The fourth part is a history of the United States in the twentieth century, from the beginning of the century to the present. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and is suitable for students of history and general readers alike.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
BY
JAMES H. SMITH
NEW YORK
1910

“Notwithstanding of late one Vicar there [Dr. Meredith Hanmer, Vicar there, Anno. 1585], for covetousness of the Brass, which he converted into coyned silver, plucked up many Plates fixed on the graves, and left us no memory of such as had been buried there, a great Injury both to the Living and the Dead; forbidden by publick Proclamation in the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth, but not forbore by many, that either of a preposterous zeal, or of a greedy Mind, spare not to satisfy themselves by so wicked a means.”¹

In 1591, Meredythe Hanmer was appointed Archdeacon of Ross,² and was at the same time Vicar of Timoleage, which Church was valued in the Tax. Pope Nicholas as “Ecclesia de Tagumlag VI. marks.”³

He was appointed Treasurer of Waterford, 1593, Vicar Choral of Christ Church, Dublin, 1594, Prebendary of S. Michan’s in the same Cathedral, 1595,⁴ R. V. B. V. M. de Boruges in Leighlin in 1595, Chaplain of Christ’s College, April, 1597, was elected Warden of the College of Youghal (founded 1464) 1598—1602,⁵ Rector of Muckully, Vicar of Rathpatricke, Killebeacon and Killahey in Ossory, 1598, Prebendary of S. Canice’s,⁶ and Chancellor of Ossory in 1603,⁷ and Rector of Fiddown, and S. John Evan. and Aglismartin, and Treasurer of Christ Church, Dublin.⁸

His other literary works were—

“The Baptizing of a Turke A Sermon” [on S. Matt. v. 16.]—*Black Letter*, 1586 [?].

“An Ecclesiastical Chronography from the birth of Christ to the 12th year of the Emperor Mauritius, taking in a period of 595 years.”

¹ Stowe’s *Survey of Lond.*, Book iv. p. 52, (edit. 1720.)

² Ross is a small Irish Diocese now united to Cork.

³ Brady’s *Records of Cork, Cloyne and Ross*, vol. iii., p. 21.

⁴ I am indebted for this information to Professor Stokes.

⁵ *Records of Cork, etc.*

⁶ S. Canice is the Patron Saint of Ossory.

⁷ Prof. Stokes.

⁸ *The Writers of Ireland, Ware*, vol. ii., (edit. 1633.)

“An Ephemeris of the Saints of Ireland.”

“The Historie of Ireland, collected by three learned authors, viz., Meredith Hanmer, D.D., Edmund Campion, sometime fellow of S. John’s Coll., Oxford, and Edmund Spencer, Esq. Published by Sir James Ware Knight, dedicated to Thomas Viscount Wentworth, Deputy Genl. of Ireland, President of his Ma^{ties} Councill in the North Parts of England, and one of his Ma^{ties} Most Hon^{ble} Privie Councill.”

Dublin, Printed by Societie of Stationers, 1633, reprinted 1809.

Meredythe Hanmer’s portion of this History begins thus—

“300 yeeres after the flood—one Bartholanus, the sonne of Sera with his 3 sonnes, Languinus, Salanus, & Rathurgus & their wives of the posterity of Japhet are said to have arrived in this Island, etc.”

He quotes largely from *Giraldus Cambrensis*, and ends with the death of “Jeffery, or Galfridus de Sancto Leodegario, Bishop of Ossorie, the second founder of the Cathedral Church of S’ctus Canicus, who dyed Anno. 1286.”

Besides the “learned authors” named in the title of the Book, it contains Henry Marleborough’s Chronicle of Ireland, 1285—1421, with which it ends.

Meredythe Hanmer married Mary Austin, by whom he had one son Thomas,¹ and four daughters,² Margaret, Mary, Magdalen, and Martha.

He died at Dublin of the plague in 1604, and was buried in S. Michan’s Church.³ “He was esteemed an exact disputant, a good preacher, Grecian, and excellent for Ecclesiastical and civil histories.”⁴

There is in the Dublin Record Office the Will dated May 10th, 1640, of “Mary Hanmer of Wood Quay,

¹ *Her. Visit. of Shrop.*

² *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*

³ *Ware, The Writers of Ireland*, vol. ii.

⁴ *Athen. Ox.*, vol. i., p. 178.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery to the present time. It is divided into three volumes. The first volume contains the history of the discovery and settlement of the continent, and the establishment of the first colonies. The second volume contains the history of the colonies from their settlement to the declaration of independence. The third volume contains the history of the United States from the declaration of independence to the present time.

The second part of the book is devoted to a general history of the world from its creation to the present time. It is divided into three volumes. The first volume contains the history of the world from its creation to the establishment of the first empires. The second volume contains the history of the world from the establishment of the first empires to the fall of the Roman Empire. The third volume contains the history of the world from the fall of the Roman Empire to the present time.

The third part of the book is devoted to a general history of the human mind from its creation to the present time. It is divided into three volumes. The first volume contains the history of the human mind from its creation to the establishment of the first sciences. The second volume contains the history of the human mind from the establishment of the first sciences to the present time. The third volume contains the history of the human mind from the present time to the future.

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 JOHN F. JOHNSON
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widdow," who must have been the widow of Meredythe Hanmer. She commends her "soule to Almighty God and her bodye to be buried in St. Michan's Church beyonde the Bridge." She bequeaths legacies to her three daughters, to Margarett Hubert some bonds which her husband Donishe (?) Hubert was liable for. To Mary Cotton £100. To Magdalen Mainwaring jewels to be divided equally with Ursula Mainwaring and Janet Jones. She leaves to her grandchild Dudley Mainwaring £100 and a diamond ring, and the lease of her house on the Wood Quay. Her son-in-law, Matthew Mainwaring, is to be her executor.

Mary Hanmer must have been an illiterate person, as she signs as a markswoman.¹ Probably the daughter Martha died before her mother, as she is not mentioned in the Will, nor is Thomas the son, whose name is to be found in the *Her. Visit. of Shropshire* of 1623.

There are no Wills in the Dublin Record Office between 1595 and 1614, so Meredythe Hanmer's Will, if he made one, does not now exist.

Selattyn Register tells us that "David Hanmer, gent., and Elizabeth Kynaston weare married the 27 daye of February, 1570," and records the christening of all their children with the exception of Edgar and Katherine.² It states that the eldest son Thomas, and Roger, Richard, and Margaret were christened at "Oswestrie," and that John, Dorothe, Elizabeth, and Elianora were christened at Selattyn.

David Hanmer died 30 January, 1602, and his wife Elizabeth died 22 January, 1620; they were buried at Selattyn. He was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas, who died unmarried 20 August, 1620, and was buried

¹ I am indebted for this information to Thomas Drew, Esq., of Dublin, R.H.A. and F.R.I.B.A.

² *Her. Visit. Shrop.* gives Edgar as the third son, and says he died s.p., and states that Katherine mar. David ap Thomas de Llansilin. Neither Edgar nor Katherine is mentioned in the *Llyfr Silin*.

at Selattyn, as was also his mother Elizabeth Hanmer, who died on the 22nd January following.

The Will of Thomas Hanmer (who was bur. 20 Aug., 1620), dated 9 Aug., 1620, was proved at S. Asaph, 20 Sep., 1620.

It mentions his brother Richard Hanmer, his brother-in-law William Gethen, whose "wief is Jane my sister," his brother-in-law Richard George, whose "wief Margaret is my sister," and his sister Elinor.

Also his cousin Robert Jones, his uncle John Kynaston of the Crowne, his uncle Hugh Wynn of Brinybarrow,¹ his niece Ellen Johnes and the Curate of Oswestry, Sir John Davies.²

He bequeaths "to my mother all my lands in Coed y Saeth, in Rhulas, £5 each to the poor of Oswestry, S. Martins and Llansilin, 40/ for ever to the poor of Sillatton."

The Execurors are John Hanmer, D.D.
& Richard, Gent.

Overseers, Mr. Mytton &
my cosin Lloid of Llanvorda.

Witnesses, John Lloyd Esquier
John Kyffin
Richard Cowp.

Pentrepant was next held for nine years by the second son John, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph. He was christened at Selattyn, 1 Feb., 1575, was sent to Shrewsbury School in 1585, where he is described as "generosi filius," his father having "paied for his admyssion" the usual fee of 2s. 6d.³ From Shrewsbury he went to Oriel College, Oxford, was Fellow of All Souls 1596, Proctor for the University 1605, Rector of Bingham, Notts, Prebendary of Worcester, 1614, and

¹ He mar. Margaret, daughter of Roger Kynaston.

² Probably a cousin. (See Bishop Hanmer's letter to the Oswestry Corporation).

³ *Hist. Shrews. Sch. ol.*

The first of these was the...
 secondly...
 thirdly...
 fourthly...
 fifthly...
 sixthly...
 seventhly...
 eighthly...
 ninthly...
 tenthly...

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

...	...
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The second of these was the...
 thirdly...
 fourthly...
 fifthly...
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 seventhly...
 eighthly...
 ninthly...
 tenthly...

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

...

shortly after was licensed Chaplain in Ordinary to King James I., D.D. 1615, elected Bishop of St. Asaph 20th January, 1623, and consecrated 15th February, 1623.

He is described as a great friend of Camden, and an original letter to him from the historian was found in the Inner Temple Library. I give it from a copy in the British Museum.¹

“ Joanni

D^{no} Mauritio Hanmæro

Cum pluribus hinc inde negotiis distinear, mi optime Hanmære, habe hæc paucula quæ ab animo amoris in te plenissimo et judicio, si quod in me sit promanare tibi velim persuadeas. Quicquid male feriat *illi* blaterant tibi animi tranquillitas adsit et securitas, et rideas quæso nec ringaris. Stomachantur isti quod avus tuus, qui supra vulgus insipidum, ut mihi videtur, sapuit, Gentile Nomen sibi assumpserit, cum paterni nominis recensio pro more Britannorum illi displicuerit. At hoc idem prudentissimo, si quis alius, hujus regni Principi Regi Edwardo primo jam olim displicuit cum enim Ille videret inter alios nobilissimam familiam Baronum Normanico illo more, prænomen paternum sibi pro nomine longa serie variasse cum Normannicâ adjectione Fitz, ut Roger Fitz-Richard, Robert Fitz-Roger, John Fitz-Robert, Robert Fitz-John, et Robert Fitz-Roger, John Fitz-Robert, monuit, imo jussit Rex ille, ut Gentilitium aliquod Nomen, confusâ illa nominandi ratione abjectâ, adscisceret, quod fecit, seque a præcipua sede Joannem Clavering vocavit. Sub id tempus clarissima illa Familia Fitz-Walter, quæ eodem modo subinde nomen antea mutaverat, hoc nomen quasi sibi defixit et firmiter retinuit, Horumque et aliorum Nobilium vestigiis, qui minorum gentium et plebeii, statim institerunt, et desultoriæ illius *levitatis*, in nominibus commutandis pertæsi, qui antea Willson, Thomson, Richardson, Watson, Robinson, etc. a paterno nomine fuerint nominati, vel hæc et hujusmodi ut fixa vel aliunde sibi nomina, quæ essent posteris hæreditaria, adsciverunt. Serius tamen Britanni vestri hoc apud vos fecerunt, quod tamen hic in Angliâ plurimi factitârunt; primusque quod sciam Gulielmus Ille ap Gillim ap Thomas ap Gillim ap Jankin qui creatus ab Edwardo IIII. Comes Pembrochiæ, Herberti nomen sibi

¹ Harl. M S. 7017, f. 137.

assumpsit, et posteris reliquit, quod a Nobili Viro cui prænomen Herbertus, qui multis retro sæculis sub Henrico primo floruit, genus deduxit. Adeo ut non est cur quis vitio vertat avo tuo, quod tantos viros imitatus, sibi et suis Nomen certum assumpserit. Verum indignantur isti, quod ex materno genere nomen illud Gentilitium acceperit, Ignorant boni viri Vespasianum Cæsarem August filium Titi Vespasia Polla matre suâ nomen efformasse, itidemque Sabinam Poppæam Neronis Uxorem ab avo materno nomen desumpsisse. Domesticis exemplis abundamus nam præter ea quæ Cainus [*sic*] vester protulit, maxima illa apud nos nomina Percy, Neville, Magnadill, St John, Carew, Delavale, Gorges, Cavendish, Littleton, et alii quam plurimi a materno latere sunt olim accepta, et reprehendit, quod Scio, homo plane nemo. Nec quisquam vitio vertit Richardo ap Williams ex Walliâ oriundo, quod in Cromwelli nomen se inseruit (paterque fuit Henrico Cromwello viro equestri dignitate jam in Huntingdonensi comitatu clarissimo) nullâ aliâ de causâ quam quod magno Thomæ illi Cromwello fuerit famulatus. Adhæc cum nomen mutare jure optimo liceat, licet etiam illi qui antea non habuit, nomen assumere. At Nomen Suum quilibet mutare potest. L. I. c. de Mutatione Nom. Diocletianus et Maximin. Quapropter, mi Hanmaere nomen illud quod avus sine fraude licito jure accepit et tibi hæreditario reliquit, præscriptionis jure jam confirmatum ex illis quæ vidi testimoniis, tu ut hæreditarium tuere, et fremente invido transmittre Natis Natorum et qui nascentur ab illis. Vere enim in re non dissimili dixit Tacitus Inveterascet hoc quoque, et quod hodie exemplis tuemur, inter exempla erit.

Feb. 3, 1601,

Campdenus Joanni Hanmero.

Taken from a Copy in Campden's own handwriting (in which book are several other original letters by ye same hand) in ye custody of Mr Tho. Hearne of Edmund Hall, Oxon, May 15, 1716, by T. T."

Sir John Hanmer, B^t., M.P. for Flint, who died in June, 1624, committed his son and heir Thomas, "during his minority and tender years to the tuition, care and protection of my right worthy and trusty good Cousin, the Rev^d. Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of St.

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. The author traces the progress of the colonies from their first settlement to their independence, and then follows the course of the Union from its formation to the present day. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the year 1789 to the present time. The author follows the course of the Union from the adoption of the Constitution to the present day, and then follows the course of the Union from the year 1800 to the present day. The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the year 1800 to the present time. The author follows the course of the Union from the year 1800 to the present day, and then follows the course of the Union from the year 1800 to the present day.

APPENDIX

GENERAL INDEX

The following is a list of the names of the persons mentioned in the text, arranged in alphabetical order. The names are given in full, and the page on which they are mentioned is given in parentheses.

The following is a list of the names of the persons mentioned in the text, arranged in alphabetical order. The names are given in full, and the page on which they are mentioned is given in parentheses.

Asaph" amongst others. The said Thomas being according to the Inquis. post mortem of his father, then of the age of twelve years and fifty six days. He became a Page to King Charles I., and before he was of age, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Baker of Whittingham, Suffolk, one of the maids of honour.¹

In the Oswestry Corporation Records² we find the following letter from Bishop Hanmer—

"Gentlemen

I am to request your favour on behalf of my Cosen John Davies Glover whose suite it is to be made burgesse at this yo^r. meetinge I must confesse myself to be one imptunate having lately moved you in the behalf of my servant Will^m Olieff but this my suite you will not deem unreasonable forasmuch as M^r Davies his request is not to take up y^r favor gratis but upon reasonable tearmes, therefore if you shall please to condescende yo^r curtesie will app^e ye nobler & my obligac'on ye greater.

And so I comit you to ye pñion of ye Almighty Resting

Yo^r trulie Lovinge
ffrende

John Hanmer
Mary Hanmer
4^o 8^o 1627

To my very lovinge
ffrends Ye Bayliffe
and Burgesses of ye
Town of Oswestrey.

Bishop Hanmer married Mary, daughter of Arthur Kempe of Co. Hants, who afterwards became the wife of Col. William Owen of Porkington.

She was married prior to 1624—for Selattyn Register records under that year, that "Penelope Kempe, a

¹ "A Memorial of Hanmer," by John Lord Hanmer. (Privately printed 1877).

² No. xxi.

mayd was buried the 4th daye of December, Sister in lawe to the LL. Bishop Hanmer." It also tells us that "George Kempe was buried the 23rd December, 1628." And "John Hanmer, Doctor of Divinitie, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, was buried the 24th daye of July, 1629." He had no children.

Price's *History of Oswestry*, printed in 1815, tells us that up to that date "On the north side of the Communion Table in Selattyn Church, an inscription on a brass plate preserves the memory of John Hanmer, Bishop of St. Asaph, who died 1629, aged 56."¹

This brass is lost; the gravestone of the Rector Thomas Hanmer and a wooden shield to Mr. Thomas Hanmer of Pentre David, alone remain of any monuments there may have been to the Hanmer family.

The inscription is, happily, preserved for us by Browne Willis:—

"Inter paternos cineres sepultus jacet præstantissimus olim Vir Johannes Episcopus Assavensis, qui cum quinquennium in Episcopatu summâ cum pietate necnon incomparabili assiduitate profuisset pie et feliciter obiit 23 Junii 1629, ætatis suæ 55."

Bishop Hanmer left a legacy of £5 to the poor of "Sillattyn."

We learn from Selattyn Register that his eldest sister Dorotheie was christened there 6th April, 1573, and that she married Richard ap John Davids of St. Martyns, 14 October, 1593, and that she had one son Richard, christened 2nd July, 1596.

The second sister Elizabeth, christened at Selattyn, September, 1579, married Edward Gethin.²

The third sister Elianora, christened at Selattyn, 15 September, 1581.

¹ He died in his 55th year.

² Llyfyr Silin, Pentre Pant Hanmer. *Archæo. Camb.*, 1889. They were, probably, Gethins of Plwyf Llansilin Rtywlas, descendants of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powis, whose arms they bore with a difference. (*Herald. Visit. Wales*, vol. ii., p. 330).

The fourth sister Margaret was baptized at Oswestry, 5 March, 1582, and married Richard George of Pentre Clawdd,¹ by whom she had six children, Richard, Elizabeth (1), Elizabeth (2), Jane, Anne, and Elin. The son Richard was christened 6 June, 1621, "at Oswestrie Church," but all the daughters were christened at Selattyn.

The fifth sister Jane, christened at Selattyn, 5th February, 1591, married William Gethin,² and had five children, Thomas, John, Margaret, Jane, and Anne, all of whom were christened at Oswestry, excepting Thomas, chris. 20 August, 1617, at Selattyn, and Anne christened there 4 September, 1621.

Roger Hanmer, chris. at Oswestrie, 6 June, 1587, must have succeeded the Bishop at Pentrepant. His death is recorded at Selattyn on the 4th September, 1642. He probably died unmarried, for the estate passed to the youngest brother, Richard, chris. at Oswestrie, 24 November, 1588.

He married "Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Kynaston of Hordley, in ye County of Salopp."³

His eldest son John "was born on ye 30th day of Aprill, 1626, being Sunday about 6 of ye Clock in ye afternoon being ye 2nd year of King Charles ye 1st Reign," and was chris. at Selattyn, 6 May, 1626. His name is mentioned as being one of the loyal Garrison of Harlech Castle, who surrendered 16 March, 1646.

It would be interesting to know what further part he took in the Civil War.

¹ Selattyn Register contains three other entries of the George family—"John George of Oswestrie, and Jane, daughter of Edward of Silatton, weare married 29th December, 1606, at Oswestrie." "Thomas ap Edward, ap Richard George was buried 6th May, 1624." "Margaret, wife of Roger George, was buried 16 March, 1655."

² Llyfyr Silin, Pentre Pant Hanmer.

³ The births of all Richard Hanmer's children and those of his son, grandson and greatgrandson, are recorded in a MS. now belonging to P. Davies Cooke of Gwysaney, Esq. They agree with the baptismal entries in Selattyn Register. See also Llyfyr Silin (MSS. 1605—1728, pub. in *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Series).

The second son David was born 1st January, and chris. at Selattyn 12 January, 1629. He is said to have been a lawyer, and to have died s.p.

The third son Edward was chris. at Selattyn ye 26 January, 1631. I do not know his future.

The fourth son Richard, born 3 July, 1640, and chris. at Selattyn 21 July, 1640, had for his "Godfathers John Edwards of Chirk,¹ Esq., Richard Lloyd of Lloynamaen, Esq., and for his Godmother, Mary, wife of Mr. William Owen of Porkington."² He married Eleanor, daughter of John Peck of Trevalyn, and relict of Richard Jones of Weston, for his 1st wife. He also married a 2nd wife in Ireland.

The eldest daughter Letitia or Lettice born October 5th, was chris. October 14, 1621, at Selattyn. The second daughter Mary, born 7th, chris. 21st November, 1622, at Selattyn, is said to have married Richard ap Robert "a servant in the house."

The third daughter Margaret, born 2 March was chris. at Selattyn 1 April, 1624.

The fourth daughter Elizabeth, born December, chris. 4th December, 1627, at Selattyn, married Robert, the 4th son of John Vaughan, junior, of Glanllyn.

The fifth daughter Ellinor, born 20th August, was chris. 10th September, 1633, at Selattyn.

The sixth daughter Sarah "was born on Monday, in Easter week, Año. 1635," chris. 21 April, and buried 21 May, 1635, at Selattyn.

Ffraunces, the youngest daughter, born 14th and bapt. 27th August, 1637, at Selattyn. She was married there to Mr. Oglander Eyton, 5th January, 1668, and had one son Franciscus, chris. at Selattyn, 19th October and buried the 29th December, 1672.

John Hanmer succeeded his father Richard, who was buried at Selattyn, 23 February, 1649. "He was marryed to Mrs. Dorothy Phillips, daughter to James

¹ One of the Garrison of Harlech Castle, 1646.

² Widow of Bishop Hanmer.

The history of the United States of America is a story of a people who have grown from a small colony of English settlers to a great nation of free men and women. The story begins in 1492 when Christopher Columbus discovered the continent. The first permanent English settlement was founded in 1607 at Jamestown, Virginia. The Pilgrims came to the Massachusetts coast in 1620 and founded the town of Plymouth. The American Revolution began in 1775 and ended in 1783 with the signing of the Treaty of Paris. The Constitution was adopted in 1787 and the first President, George Washington, was inaugurated in 1789. The United States has since grown in size and power, becoming a world superpower. It has fought several wars, including the Civil War, World War I, and World War II. It has also been a leader in the development of science and technology, and in the promotion of human rights and democracy around the world.

Phillips, Esq., of Llandewy, in Radnorshire, on the 6th January, Anno 1652.¹ Her mother was Frances, daughter of Andrew Meredydd of Glantanat.²

Their eldest son Thomas "was born 21st December, being S. Thomas Day, about 4 of ye Clock in the evening being Wednesday, the sign being Gemini 1653, and was xnd 6th day of Jan^{ry} following being the feast of Eph^y"³ at Selattyn. He was drowned near Llandewy, and buried in Llandewy Church, Radnorshire, 16 June, 1666.⁴

John, the second son, was born 8th February, and chris. at Selattyn ye 28th February, 1655, "ye sign being Sagittarius."⁵ His name appears as a Burgess of Oswestry in the Charter granted by King Charles II. to that town A.D. 1673.

Charles, the third son, was born 3rd May and chris. at Selattyn on the 18th May, 1660. The Hanmers being a loyal family, this Christian name bestowed on the eve of the King's joyful Restauration is not without its significance. Many children, christened about that date at Selattyn, received the name of Charles.

Charles Hanmer married [———,] and had one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Hugh Morgan of Bettws Claerwy, Radnorshire. His grand-daughter, Frances Morgan, married the Rev. David Griffith, Vicar of Merthyr, and Prebendary of Llandegla.⁶ She died in 1792, aged 58.⁷

James, the fourth son, was born 9th July, "the sign being Taurus," and chris. at Selattyn the 25th July, 1661. He, probably, died unmarried, and was buried at Selattyn, 16th January, 1718

¹ Gwysaney MS. Andrew Phillips, Esq., of Llandewy, was buried ye 16th June, 1668, att Llandewy Church, Radnorshire.

² Llyfyr Silin.

³ Gwysaney MS.

⁴ Ibid. ⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Dio. S. David's.

⁷ J. Morris's Collections.

Richard, the fifth son, was born 14 December, "the sign being Scorpio," and chris. at Selattyn, 6th January, 1663. He was apprenticed to William Leighton of Salop, Mercer, 30th May, 1687.

Ffraunces, the eldest daughter, was born 1st March and chris. 27 March, 1655, at Selattyn.

Dorothy, the second daughter, was born "10th febr^y 1657, the sign being in Libra, and x^{ned} 1st March and dyed 18th March, and was buried ye 19th" at Selattyn.

Elizabeth, the youngest daughter, was born "29th October, the sign being in Libra,¹ and was chris. 18 November, 1662," at Selattyn.

The Will of John Hanmer of Pentrepant, Gent., dated 23 June, 1665, was proved at S. Asaph, 13 July, 1666. It mentions his wife Dorothy, his eldest son Thomas, and his sons John, Charles, James, and Richard. He bequeaths £400 to his eldest daughter Fraunces, and £200 to Elizabeth. His wife Dorothy is executrix, and the witnesses are—John Kynaston, Thomas Hanmer, Richard Hanmer, John Barkley, and Samuel Jones. A codicil mentions his brother Richard Hanmer, and his sisters Margaret and Elizabeth Hanmer.

Upon the death of John Hanmer, who was buried at Selattyn, 15 December, 1665, Pentrepant descended to his second son John, who married Katherine, the daughter and co-heir of Rees Wynne of Eunant, in Llanwddyn Parish.² (She married secondly John Lloyd, son of Richard Lloyd of Llwynymaen). They had two sons, Thomas, born 22nd October, 1689, "about 8 o'clock att night being great Thunder and Lightning," and chris. November 1st at Selattyn; and Rice, born 16 September, and chris. at Selattyn, 3rd October, 1693.

¹ It will be noticed that the signs of the Zodiac are attributed very erroneously to the different months in this Diary.

² J. Morris's Coll. and *Powis Padog*, vol. iv., p. 366. Eunant was sold in 1840.

John Hanmer was buried at Selattyn, 14 May, 1694,¹ two months before his mother Dorothy, who was buried 5th July, 1694.

His eldest son Thomas held the property for eight years and a half. He was buried 9th November, 1702, and was succeeded by his brother Rice, the last male heir of the Hanmers of Pentrepant.

Rice married Mary, the daughter of John Phillips, gent., of Daywell and Ebnall, in Whittington Parish, Co. Salop. They were married at Selattyn, 23 May, 1719.

John their son, born 10th February, was christened and buried at Selattyn, 11th February, 1721.

Mary their daughter and heir, was born 15th May, and christened 10th June, 1720, at Selattyn.

John Phillips, the father-in-law of Rice Hanmer, was buried at Selattyn, 29 April, 1721.

On 5th November, 1722, Rice Hanmer was buried there.

In 1724, Selattyn Register tells us that "Mr. Richard Puleston of Havod y Wern, and Widow Hanmer of Pentre Pant were married the 3rd February, at Aston Chappel."

It also records the marriage of her brother Edward Philips of Whittington Parish, and Mrs. Mary Kyffin of Ellesmere, on 29th January, 1724.

"Mrs. Puleston of Pentre Pant, died the 15th May, 1728, and was buried the 18th day, much lamented."

Mary Hanmer, the orphan owner of Pentrepant, was only eight years old at her mother's death. She, probably, went to live with her step-father Richard Puleston at Havod y Wern, near Wrexham, for she married in 1741 a neighbour of his, a foreigner, one Henry Strudwyck,² whose father also, Henry Strud-

¹ John Hanmer was Burgess of Oswestry 1673.

² The trustees of the marriage settlement, dated 1741, of Mary Hanmer and Henry Strudwick of Great Marlborough Street, London, were William Owen of Porkington, and Thomas Lloyd of Overton

wyck, had married Theodosia, eldest daughter and heir of Edward Broughton, Esq., of Marchwiell Hall, near Wrexham.

Henry Strudwyck, the grandfather of Mary Hanmer's husband, is said to have been a French Protestant refugee.¹

There are no records in Selattyn Register of Mary Hanmer's descendants until the baptism of her great-grandson Thomas George Warrington in 1797.

Pentrepant was, probably, either lent or let to some of her maternal relations, for we find the baptismal entry at Selattyn of Richard, the son of Richard Phillips of Pentrepant, by Elizabeth his wife, on 26 December, 1765.

Mary Hanmer left an only daughter and heir, Mary Strudwyck, who married in 1768 the Rev. George Warrington, Canon of S. Asaph, Rector of Pleasley, in Derbyshire, and Vicar of Hope, in Flintshire.

The family of Warrington was formerly seated at Aigberth, Co. Lancaster. George Warrington was a grandson of John Warrington of Aigberth.

The son of Mary Strudwyck and George Warrington was George Henry Warrington, who married in 1794, Mary, daughter of John Carew of Antony, Cornwall.

He lived at Pentrepant until his wife succeeded her cousin Mrs. Barnard, who was daughter and heir of Thomas Carew of Crowcombe, Somersetshire, and of Carew Castle, Pembrokeshire.²

Ferringe, Co. Flint. The witnesses were Richard and Thomas Hanmer and J. Wynn. Richard was, probably, the son of Roger Hanmer of Pentre David, and Thomas was of Maesgwaelod, in Overton Parish. (See Records of Corporation of Oswestry, Shrop. Archæo. *Trans.* 1880, p. 91).

¹ J. Morris's Colls. I have searched in vain for the Strudwyck family. Their name does not appear on the Huguenot Roll, nor in the "Armorial Général de France" (1738, Hozier), nor in the "Dictionnaire Généalogique de France" (1761). Their name sounds Dutch, but neither are they in "l'Art de Verifier les Généalogies des Familles Belges et Hollandaises," by J. Huyttens (Brussels, 1865).

² I owe this information to the Hon. R. C. Trollope.

the first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

The second of these was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

The third of these was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

The fourth of these was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

The fifth of these was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

The sixth of these was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

The seventh of these was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1864. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

The eighth of these was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1863. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

The ninth of these was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1861. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

The tenth of these was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1845. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

The eleventh of these was the discovery of gold in Florida in 1832. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Florida, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

The twelfth of these was the discovery of gold in Georgia in 1828. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Georgia, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

The thirteenth of these was the discovery of gold in Alabama in 1825. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Alabama, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

He then assumed the surname of Carew by sign manual in 1811, and went to live at Crowcombe.

From that time to the present Pentrepant has always been let.

The family of Carew of Carew Castle, descend from Arnulph, fifth son of Earl Roger de Montgomery, to whom William the Conqueror granted such large possessions in Shropshire, as may be seen in *Domesday*.

Earl Roger sought to atone for his many crimes by founding the Benedictine Abbey of S. Peter and S. Paul at Shrewsbury.

According to Leland's *Itinerary* the Carews were styled Montgomerick Lord of Carew.

Five of George Henry Warrington's children were baptized at Selattyn, including his heir, Thomas George Warrington, who was born 13 March and christened April, 1797.

Nesta, the eldest daughter, was chris. 5 April, 1798. She married Gabriel Powell, Esq., of Peterston Court.

John Francis, the third son, was chris. 25 July, 1800. He died in 1860.

Elizabeth¹ was chris. 10 February, 1806. She died unmarried 1871 ; and Ellinora was chris. 18 May, 1807. She married Capt. M. E. Forster, R.N., and is still alive (1891).

The second son Henry, born 1799, who married Jane Maria, daughter of John Rogers of Ayshford, and died in 1854, was not christened at Selattyn, nor was Gerald, the fourth son, nor the second, third, and sixth daughters.

Gerald Carew, who was a Clerk in Holy Orders, married Elizabeth Ann, daughter of the Rev. W. Black of Bath. They lived for a short time at Pentrepant, about 40 years ago.

She died at Mytton Hall, in Fitz Parish, Shropshire, in 188—.

Thomas George Warrington Carew married Elizabeth Hannah, only child of Thomas Reid Clarke, Esq., in 1827,

¹ The fourth daughter according to Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

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and had three sons, the eldest of whom, George Henry Warrington Carew, born 1830, succeeded to the estates. He married Mary Phillipa, daughter of Peter Richards Mynors of Treago, Co. Hereford, Esq., in 1856. He died in 1874, and left a son, Edmund George, who died unmarried in 188—, and two daughters, the elder of whom, Ethel Mary, born 18—, married the Hon. Robert Cranmer Trollope, second son of the first Lord Kesteven. She is the present owner of Pentrepant.

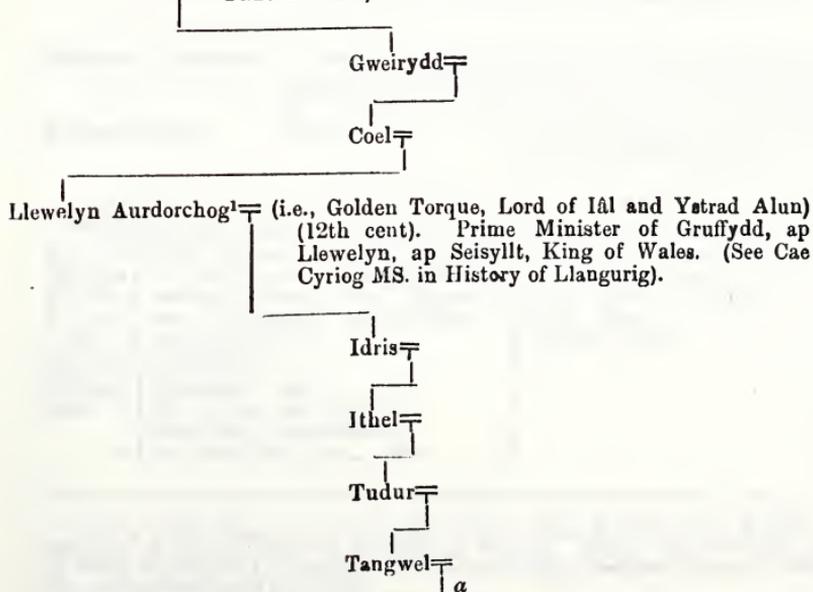
I have been unable to find out when the present modern house of Pentrepant was built. The back of the house and the garden wall seem to be of an earlier date, but I should say no part of it was earlier than the last century.

A portion of land between the Pentrepant Lodge and Pantglas was sold by George Henry Carew to Major Ormsby Gore in 1816, and now forms a part of Brogyntyn Park.

HANMERS OF PENTRE PANT.

The Arms of Hanmers of Pentrepant are those of Llewelyn Aurdorchog :—
“Az. a lion passant-guardant coward or.”

Cynddelw Gam[≡] (a descendant of Coel Godebog. See Llyfyr Silin, Pentre Pant Hanmer).

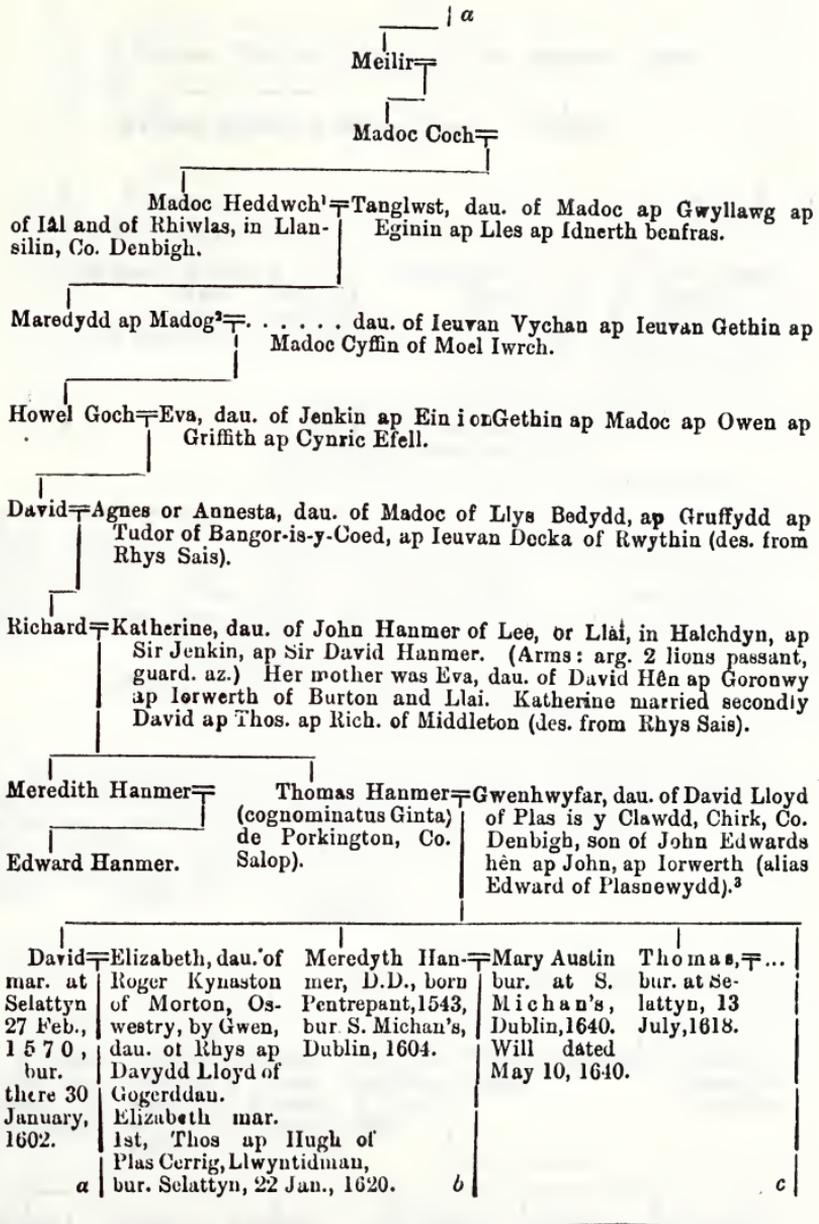


The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery to the present time. It is divided into three parts: the first part contains the history of the discovery and settlement of the continent; the second part contains the history of the formation of the Union; and the third part contains the history of the progress of the Republic.

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 divided into three parts: the first part contains the history of the discovery and settlement of the continent; the second part contains the history of the formation of the Union; and the third part contains the history of the progress of the Republic.

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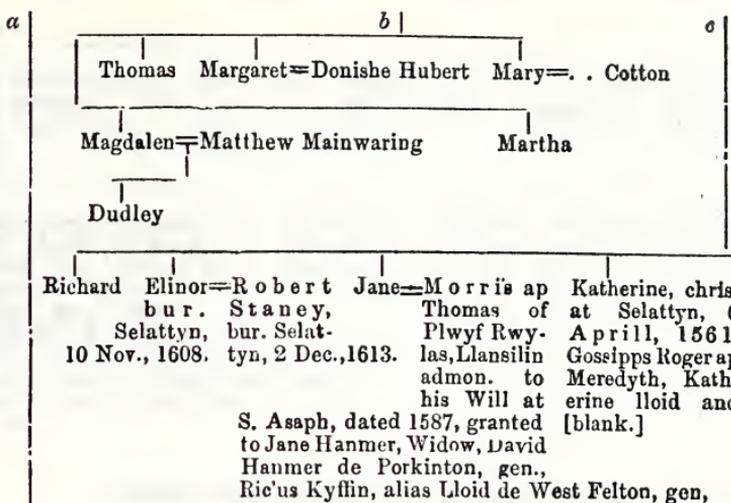




¹ *Hist. of Powis Fadog*, vol. vi., gives the wife of Madoc Heddwch as a daughter of Mareddydd ap Davydd Llwh of Halchdyn in Deuddwr. (*Arms*: Az. 3 seagulls arg) Ap Madoc of Halchdyn ab Rhirid, ap Cadwgan, ap Madog, ap Iorwerth Hilvawr of Halchdyn, ap Mael Maelienydd (A.D. 988).

² Mareddydd ap Madog is from *Hist. of Powis Fadog*.

³ See *Powis Fadog*, vol. iv., p. 69.



Thomas, chris. at Oswestrie, 6 Oct., 1574, bur. Selat- tyn, 20 Aug., 1620 d.s.p.	John,=Mary, dau. of chris. Selattyn, 1 Feb., 1575, cons. Bishop 19 Feb., 1623, bur. Selattyn, 24 July, 1629, d.s.p.	Edgar Arthur Kemp of Co. Hants. She mar. 2ndly Col. Wm. Owen of Porkington, 30 Nov., 1630, bur. at Selattyn, 1 March, 1662.	Roger chris. Oswestrie, 6 June, 1587, bur. Selattyn 4 Sept., 1642.
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Richard,=Elizabeth, dau. chris. Oswes- trie, 24 Nov., 1588, bur. 23 Feb., 1649, at Selattyn.	of Roger Kyn- aston of Hord- ley, bur. 21 Nov., 1652, at Selattyn.	Dorothie,=Richard ap chris. Sel- attyn, 6 Apl., 1673, mar. Sel- attyn, 14 Oct., 1593.	John David of S. Mar- tyns.	Elizabeth,=Edward chris. Sel- attyn, Sep., 1579.
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Richard, chris. Selattyn, 2 July, 1596.

Elianora chris. Sel- attyn, 15 Sep., 1581.	Margaret=Richard chris. Os- westrie, 5 March, 1582.	George of Pentre Clawdd.	Jane, ch.=William Selattyn, 5 Feb., 1591.	Gethin.	Katherine=David ap Thomas of Llansilin.
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Richard chris. Os- westrie, 6 June, 1621	Elizabeth chris. Sel- attyn, 20 July, 1617	Elizabeth chris. Sel- attyn, 19 Oct., 1619.	Jane, chris. Selattyn, 14 July, 1622.	Anne, chris. Selattyn, 16 March and bur. Dec., 1624.	Elin, chris. Selattyn, 11 Mar., 1625.
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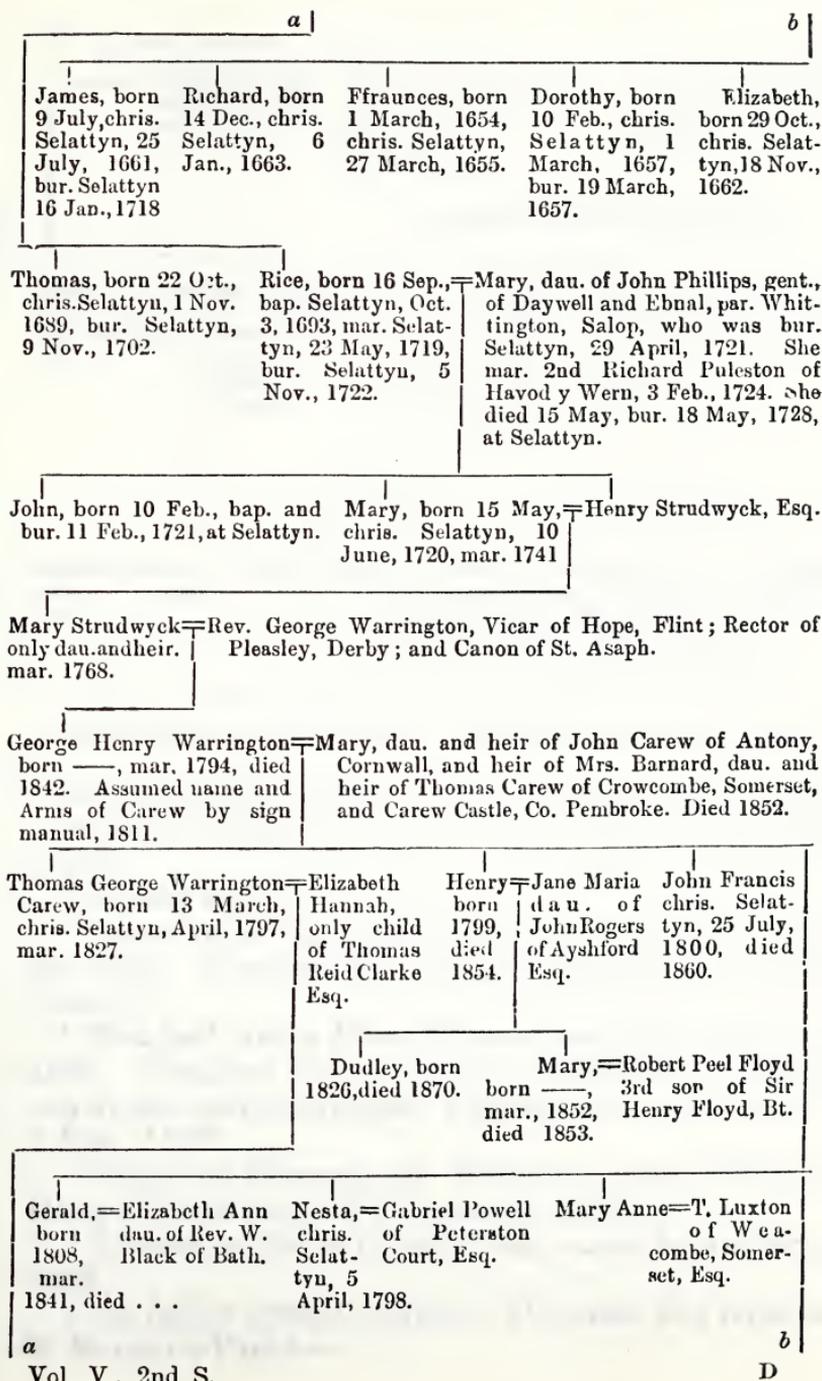
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Thomas, chris. Selattyn, 20 Aug., 1617.	John, chris. Oswestrie, 28 January, 1622.	Margaret, chris. Oswestrie, 2 Jan., 1618.	Jane, chris. Oswestrie, 17 June, 1620.	Anne, chris. Selattyn, 4 Sep., 1621.		
John, born 30 April, 1626, chris. Selattyn, 6 May, mar. Selattyn, 6 Jan., 1652. bur. Selattyn, 15 Dec, 1665.	Dorothy, dau. of James Phillips of Llan-ddewi, Radnor, by Frances, dau. of Andrew Meredith, of Glantanat, bur. Selattyn, 5 July, 1694.	David, born 1 Jan., chris. Selattyn, 12 Jan., 1629.	Edward chris. Selattyn, 26 January, 1631.	Richard=Edward, born 3 July, ch. Selattyn, 21 July, 1640.	Eleanor, dau. of John Peck of Trevalyn, relict of Richard Jones, of Weston.	
Letitia or Lettice born 5 Oct., chris. Selattyn, 14 Oct., 1621.	Mary, born 7 Nov., ch. Selattyn, 21 Nov., 1622.	Richard ap Robert. March, ch. Selattyn, 1 April, 1624 bur. Selattyn, 18 Jan., 1699.	Margaret, born 24 March, ch. Selattyn, 1 April, 1624 bur. Selattyn, 18 Jan., 1699.	Elizabeth, chris. Selattyn, 4 Dec., 1627	Robert Vaugh'n 4th son of John Vaughan jun., of Glanllyn.	
Ellinor, born 20 Aug., chris. Selattyn, 20 Sep., 1633.	Sarah, chris. Selattyn, 21 April, and bur. 21 May, 1636.	Frances, born 14 Aug., chris. 29th 1637, mar. 5 Jan., 1658.	Franciscus chris. 19 Oct., bur. 29 Dec., 1672.			
Thomas, born 21 Dec, chris. Selattyn, 6 Jan., 1653, drowned, bur. Llan-dewi, Radnor, 16 June, 1666.	John, born 8 Feb., chr. Selattyn, 23 Feb., 1655. bur. Selattyn, 14 May, 1694.	Katherine, dau. and coheir of Rees Wynn of Connon & Eunant in par. Llanwddyn. She mar. 2nd, John Lloyd, son of Rich. Lloyd of Llwyn y maen. ¹	Charles... born 3 May, ch. Selattyn, 18 May, 1660.	Elizabeth=Hugh Morgan of Bettwa Claerwy, Radnorshire.		
			Frances, died=Rev. David Griffith, 1792, aged 58. Vicar of Morthyr, Prebend of Llandegla. ¹			
a						b



a

b

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the specimens examined were collected during the summer months, and it is possible that the observed behavior is a seasonal phenomenon. The second is the fact that the majority of the specimens were collected in the same locality, and it is possible that the observed behavior is a local phenomenon.

The third is the fact that the majority of the specimens were collected in the same habitat, and it is possible that the observed behavior is a habitat-specific phenomenon. The fourth is the fact that the majority of the specimens were collected in the same time of day, and it is possible that the observed behavior is a time-specific phenomenon.

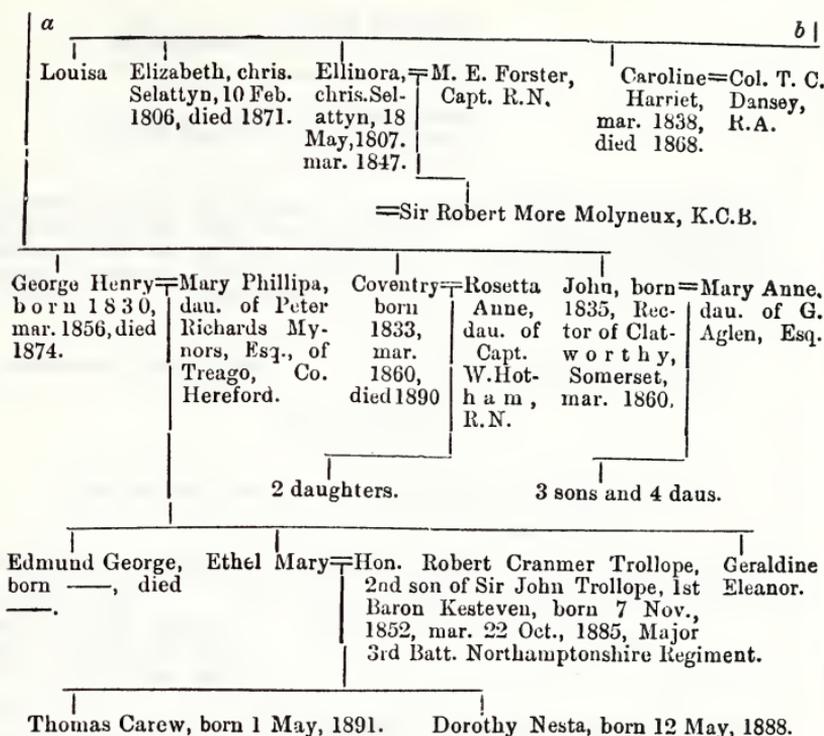
The fifth is the fact that the majority of the specimens were collected in the same weather conditions, and it is possible that the observed behavior is a weather-specific phenomenon. The sixth is the fact that the majority of the specimens were collected in the same month, and it is possible that the observed behavior is a month-specific phenomenon.

The seventh is the fact that the majority of the specimens were collected in the same year, and it is possible that the observed behavior is a year-specific phenomenon. The eighth is the fact that the majority of the specimens were collected in the same country, and it is possible that the observed behavior is a country-specific phenomenon.

The ninth is the fact that the majority of the specimens were collected in the same continent, and it is possible that the observed behavior is a continent-specific phenomenon. The tenth is the fact that the majority of the specimens were collected in the same world, and it is possible that the observed behavior is a world-specific phenomenon.

The eleventh is the fact that the majority of the specimens were collected in the same universe, and it is possible that the observed behavior is a universe-specific phenomenon. The twelfth is the fact that the majority of the specimens were collected in the same multiverse, and it is possible that the observed behavior is a multiverse-specific phenomenon.

The thirteenth is the fact that the majority of the specimens were collected in the same omniverse, and it is possible that the observed behavior is an omniverse-specific phenomenon. The fourteenth is the fact that the majority of the specimens were collected in the same everything, and it is possible that the observed behavior is an everything-specific phenomenon.



Several other branches of the Hanmer family appear in Selattyn Register, some of whom lived outside the parish.

The first entry is—

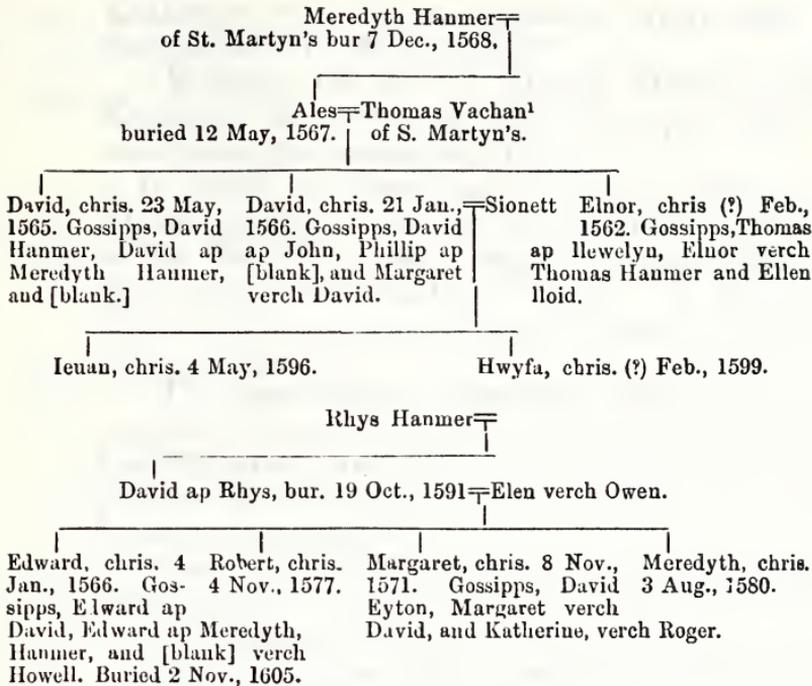
“Gwen verch Roger Hanmer was chris. 19 November, 1560. Gossipps Meredyth ap Edward, Gwen verch [blank.]

“Elizabeth verch Moris Hanmer was chris. 18 July, 1567. Gossipps Robert Staney, Elizabeth Hanmer, and Jonett verch Gruffith f'wrbwr,” she was buried 1 Feb., 1567.

“Hughe ap Edward, and Margarett verch Thomas Hanmer, were married 8 December, 1568.”

“Edward ap Moris Hanmer was chris. 22 January, 1568.”

Then follow several entries of Hanmers who lived in S. Martyn's Parish—



The last entry of the Hanmers of St. Martyns is "Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas ap John Hanmer of St. Martyns, by Cicelia his wife, was chris. 27 February, 1602."

There is one entry from Llangollen, "Grayce the daughter of Hughe ap Thomas Hanmer and Elnor, his wife being of Llangollen Parish, was chris. 23 Aprill, 1633."

I cannot identify "Margarett Hanmer, the wife of Richard Hanmer, buried 13 September, 1650."

We now come to the Hanmers of Pentre David.

One Thomas Hanmer "Sonne to William Hanmer, gent., late of Lee," was living there in 1653—or earlier if, as is probable, he was the Thomas Hanmer who signs the Register as Churchwarden in 1648.

We read of his three sons—

"Roger, the son of Thomas Hanmer, gent., by Katherine his wife, was chris. 16 March, 1653."

"Thomas, the son of Thomas Hanmer, gent., by

¹ Ales verch John Thomas Vachan of St. Martyns, was chris. 6 Sep., 1567. Gossipps, Thomas Vachan, Ales verch Richard, and [blank.]

CHAPTER I THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first European settlers in North America were the Spanish, who discovered the continent in 1492. They were followed by the French, the Dutch, and the English.

The English settlers in the eastern part of the continent were the first to form a permanent settlement.

The first English colony was founded in 1607 at Jamestown, Virginia.

The first English colony in the southern part of the continent was founded in 1633 at Roanoke, North Carolina.

The first English colony in the western part of the continent was founded in 1682 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The first English colony in the northern part of the continent was founded in 1609 at New York.

The first English colony in the middle part of the continent was founded in 1639 at Maryland.

The first English colony in the southern part of the continent was founded in 1670 at Georgia.

The first English colony in the western part of the continent was founded in 1763 at the end of the Seven Years' War.

Katherine his wife, was chris. 24 April, 1656." He was buried "17 March, 1665."

"William, the son of Thomas Hanmer, gent., by Katherine his wife, was chris. 21 April, 1659." He was buried 10 November, 1665.

It would be interesting to know if this was the Thomas Hanmer who was so active on the King's side in the Civil War, and of whom we read in the "Civil War letters of the Earl of Denbigh." It is most probable, as there was no Thomas Hanmer of Pentrepant, living at that date.

"The Committee of Oswestry, July 13, 1644, respecting Mr. Thomas Hanmer, a very active man against the Parliament, and who as they advise should be kept prisoner until he either ransom himself or be released by way of exchange."¹

He was evidently feared by the rebels, having taken him prisoner, they thought it better to keep him in custody.

"Col. Mitton, Wem, July 14, 1644."

"The Committee refuse to set Mr. Hanmer at liberty for a month to settle his affairs."¹

Mr. Thomas Hanmer of Pentre David, was buried 24 July, 1666, at Selattyn, as testified by the Register, and by the wooden shield in the Church. His arms upon this shield differ from those of Llewelyn Aurdochog, which were borne by the Hanmers of Pentrepant, but are the same as the Hanmers of Hanmer. (Arg. Two Lions passant guardant, az.)

Roger, the eldest and only surviving son of Thomas Hanmer of Pentre David, was Burgess of Oswestry at the time of Charles II., Charter A.D., 1673.² He married Mrs. Margaret Lloyd of Whittington, at Whittington Church, 20 April, 1675. She was the daughter

¹ 4th Report of Royal Commission on Hist. MSS., Appen. ii.

² Amongst the records of Oswestry is "A Booke conteyning the names of Country gent', p'sons of note & qyalitic, with the sumes of money ment'ed yt each of them payd towards renewing of our Charter, A.D., 1673, these being Burgesses of the towne of Oswestry in Comitatu Salop--"

of Thos. Lloyd of Aston, and of Sarah Albanie his wife, and was chris. 31 May, 1654, at Fernhill (Whittington parish), where her father was then living.

The children of Roger Hanmer—Margaret Lloyd, were

Thomas, chris. Selattyn, 1 Oct., 1679.	Richard, chris. Selattyn, 12 Sep., 1680.	John, chris. Selattyn, 21 Sep., 1683, buried there 27 Oct., 1683.	Roger, born 5 Dec., chris. Selattyn, 6 Dec., 1686.
Sarah, chris. at Aston, 7 Jan., 1675.	Elizabeth, chris. Selattyn, 3 Aug., 1677.	Frances, chris. Selattyn, 7 Dec., 1684, bur. 8 Nov., 1690.	Katherine, born and bap. 6 May, 1688.

It will be noticed that Sarah, the eldest of them was christened at Aston.

I think it must be her marriage, and that of her sister Elizabeth, which are recorded in Whittington Register thus—

“ William Lee of the Parish of Lee in Cheshire, and Sarah Hanmer of the Parish of Syllatin, were married 21 December, 1700.”

“ Richard Owen of the Parish of Great Ness, and Elizabeth Hanmer of the Parish of Salatin, were married 17 August, 1713.”

Their eldest brother, Thomas Hanmer, must have been the Rector of Selattyn 1719-1749. He was Chaplain to Robert Lloyd of Aston, Lord of the Manor, and Patron of the Rectory of Selattyn, and was his first cousin. It was therefore very natural that he should have presented him to the living.

Selattyn Register testifies to the relationship between the Rector of Selattyn and the Leighs, in the fact that

PORKINGTON.	PANTGLAS.
Wm. Owen, Esq., 02 10	Tho. Edwards ... xx 00 08
Mr. John Hanmer of Pentrepant, 01 00	Morris Lewis ... xx 00 08
Mr. Roger Hanmer of Pentre-David (no sum given)	Edward ap Thomas xx 00 08
Tho. Davies of Vron 00 05	Rich. Edwards ... xx 00 01
Tho. Hughes ... 00 .05	Lewis Edwards ... xx 00 01
Meredith Lloyd ... 00 02	

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

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the discovery to the present time. It is written in a simple and interesting style, and is well adapted for the use of schools and families.

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“Mrs. Sarah Leigh, niece to Mr. Hanmer, died at the Parsonage house of Selattyn, on ye 20th of November, 1740, and was buried under the pulpitt the 22nd day, at 9 o'clock in the evening.”

She must have been a daughter of William Leigh and Sarah Hanmer.

Roger Hanmer of Pentre David, was buried at Selattyn 14 April, 1705,¹ and his wife Margarett, 6 July, 1706.

There are two farmhouses at the present time named Pentre David in Selattyn Parish, one belongs to the Pentrepant, the other to the Brogyntyn Estate.

We now come to some Hanmers of Oswestry, who were probably kinsmen.

“Charles, the son of Mr. Charles Hanmer of Oswestry, buried 24 December, 1693,” at Selattyn.

“Richard, son of Mr. Charles Hanmer of Oswestry, buried 14 January, 1693,” at Selattyn.

“Elizabeth Hanmer ye daughter of Mr. Charles Hanmer² and Judith his wife, was baptized the 6th November, 1694,” at Selattyn.

The last two Hanmer entries I am quite unable to identify, they could hardly have been children of the Rector, or the fact would have been stated; and the Pentrepant line had ended in an heiress 26 years before.

They stand thus—“Thomas, son of Thomas Hanmer by Elizabeth his wife, baptized 14 September, 1746,” and

“John, son of Thomas Hanmer by Elizabeth his wife, baptized on Good Friday, 8th April, 1748.”

Their parents probably were “Thomas Hanmer and Elizabeth Paddock of Whittington Parish, were married 6 November, 1745,”³ and may have been descendants of “Edwarde Hanmer, gentleman, of Evenall, was buried this last day of Feb., 1604,” at Whittington.³

¹ There was another Roger Hanmer buried 24 June, 1695, and Catherino, daughter of Mr. Roger Hanmer, was buried 29 April, 1682.

² Perhaps Charles Hanmer was the third son of John Hanmer of Pentrepant, and Dorothy Phillips, his wife, who was born in 1660, in which case Elizabeth was the wife of Hugh Morgan of Bettws, Co. Radnor.

³ Whittington Register. There is also an entry at Whittington of the marriage of Catherino Hanmer of Evenall, with John Sowdley of Sowdley, 18 Feb., 1603.

The first of these was the...
The second was the...
The third was the...
The fourth was the...
The fifth was the...
The sixth was the...
The seventh was the...
The eighth was the...
The ninth was the...
The tenth was the...
The eleventh was the...
The twelfth was the...
The thirteenth was the...
The fourteenth was the...
The fifteenth was the...
The sixteenth was the...
The seventeenth was the...
The eighteenth was the...
The nineteenth was the...
The twentieth was the...
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The thirtieth was the...
The thirty-first was the...
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The thirty-fourth was the...
The thirty-fifth was the...
The thirty-sixth was the...
The thirty-seventh was the...
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The thirty-ninth was the...
The fortieth was the...
The forty-first was the...
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The forty-third was the...
The forty-fourth was the...
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The seventieth was the...
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The seventy-third was the...
The seventy-fourth was the...
The seventy-fifth was the...
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The seventy-seventh was the...
The seventy-eighth was the...
The seventy-ninth was the...
The eightieth was the...
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The ninetieth was the...
The ninety-first was the...
The ninety-second was the...
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The ninety-fourth was the...
The ninety-fifth was the...
The ninety-sixth was the...
The ninety-seventh was the...
The ninety-eighth was the...
The ninety-ninth was the...
The hundredth was the...

NOTES ON SHROPSHIRE BIRDS.

By WILLIAM E. BECKWITH.

Continued from p. 198, 2nd Series, Vol. IV. Part III.

SWALLOW, *Hirundo rustica*.

The Swallows and Martins gliding through the air, like the Wagtails which brighten our fields, delight us with their graceful elegance; and, by their winning gentle ways, gain themselves friends, even among those who care little for other birds. At the same time it is curious that, with regard to such universal favourites, so few people should discriminate between the three kinds, but should term them all indifferently Swallows.

Each species, however, exhibits, even to the ordinary observer, very marked distinctions; and these, not only in form and plumage, but also in manner of flight. Let any one desirous of distinguishing them take his stand upon some bridge over a river, or large brook, on a warm sunny day in May; the three kinds will soon pass underneath, and can thus be easily recognised. The Swallow, with its steel blue back, long wings, and deeply forked tail, floats along close to the surface of the water, its plumage glistening in the sunshine, as it turns again and again up and down the stream; or, rising in the air, displays its chestnut and black throat. The House Martin, with shorter wings and tail less forked, pursues a more even course higher in the air; and now half hovering, reveals the pure white of its under parts, or descending, shows the white rump and tail coverts which form a conspicuous patch upon its back.

The Sand Martin, again, clad in mouse colour above and white beneath, with uncertain wavering flight, more like that of a butter-

[It will be known to our readers that the able author of these "Notes" is no more, having died the 1st July, 1892, after only two days' illness, at his residence, Radbrook House, Shrewsbury. He had been engaged from a boy in the study of birds, more particularly those of his native county, and exhibited scrupulous care in verifying every fact that came to his knowledge. His first contribution to these *Transactions* was printed in Vol. I., and continued in Vols. IV., X., XI., and in the New Series, Vols. I., II., III., and IV. His sister, Miss Beckwith, has kindly sent us all the MS. he had prepared for the Press previous to his lamented death, which completes his "Notes" as far as the Black Grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*).--EDITORS.]

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BY CHARLES A. BEAN

NEW YORK: THE CENTURY CO., 1900

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The history of the United States of America is a story of a people who have grown from a few scattered colonies on the eastern coast of a vast continent to a great nation that fills a continent and reaches across the oceans. The story begins with the first European settlers who came to the shores of North America in search of a new world. They found a land of infinite resources and a people who were free and independent. The story is one of struggle and triumph, of adversity and success. It is a story that has inspired the hearts of men and women in every part of the world. The United States of America is a land of opportunity and hope, a land where every man is a free man and every woman is a free woman. The story of the United States is a story of a people who have made a great contribution to the world. They have discovered a new continent, they have discovered a new way of life, and they have discovered a new world. The story of the United States is a story of a people who have made a great contribution to the world. They have discovered a new continent, they have discovered a new way of life, and they have discovered a new world.

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fly than a bird, is seen now high, now low, as it wings its erratic course, at one moment over the water, at the next across the fields. A few such exercises in observation offer a capital training for the eye, and prepare the observer to identify different species at a glance, without being aided by note or song.

The Swallow prefers to build either in a chimney or under some kind of roof. When its nest is attached to a wall or beam, it is partly circular, and strongly built; but, if placed upon a support, where it has little weight to bear, it is slight and saucer-shaped in form.

For two summers a pair of Swallows built in a fowl-house at Radbrook, near Shrewsbury; where, as the only entrance was by the door, they were locked up from 7 o'clock in the evening till the following morning, and yet, notwithstanding this temporary imprisonment, both old and young returned there to roost.

HOUSE MARTIN, *Hirundo urbica*.

With many people the House Martin is even a greater favourite than the Swallow; for its chaste plumage delights the eye, and its innocent ways, as it toys and feeds around our houses, endear it to everyone.

Soon after its arrival, the nest is commenced, a dot of mud is fixed on some wall just under the overhanging eaves; and, should the weather be favourable, a mud tenement is soon completed, which, in the case of this bird as well as that of the Swallow, is tempered and cemented together with their saliva. Warm showery days are the most favourable for building in; as, in dry weather, the mud has to be carried from a distance, and in wet weather, the lower parts do not harden. If, therefore, the nest is proceeded with too quickly, the whole structure collapses.

A curious and perilous site for these birds to occupy when building, is that against the beams of the bridge over the Severn at Cressage; for, as the whole structure is composed of wood, the vibration from heavy vehicles passing over often sends a nest into the river.

Few birds, too, are reared in a more aerial situation than the young Martins which are brought up underneath the square block of stone that supports Lord Hill's statue in Shrewsbury; the nests in this case being about 116 feet from the ground.

When the House Sparrow takes possession of the poor Martin's nest, the robbery soon becomes apparent from the Sparrow's leaving sundry pieces of straw, grass, or shreds, hanging out of the entrance hole. In this case it is best to leave them in quiet possession, until their young are nearly ready to fly, or they will only usurp another nest; and then, by pushing a pole through the bottom, Martin's nest and dying Sparrows are

brought tumbling down together. It is often asserted that, when the time for migration arrives, Martins desert their unfledged young ones, and leave them to perish. If this is the case, it is a curious instance of migratory instinct overcoming maternal affection; but, probably, it is only after the young have died, either from cold or insufficient food, that the old ones leave them.

With respect to this subject, I have made the following memoranda. On the 15th September, 1882, I noticed that two pairs of Martins had ceased to visit their nests; and, upon their being examined, the young were found to have been dead for some time. On the 17th September, 1883, out of six nests that were examined, four contained live birds, and two contained dead ones. On the 19th September, 1884, out of eight nests that were examined, three contained live birds; three, dead ones; and two, eggs. Finally, on the 17th September, 1886, three Martins' nests contained dead young ones.

Now, as, with regard to these nineteen nests, there were dead young ones in ten of them before the usual time for the parents' departure, the fatality among late broods, in some instances at least, must be attributed to causes such as I have mentioned, and not altogether to the old ones' desertion.

White varieties of the House Martin are not very uncommon. The late Edmund D. M. Wright sent a notice to the *Field*, for August 12th, 1865, of a pure white one, "without a tinge of any other colour," which had been shot at Halston, near Oswestry, on the 18th July; and in September, 1891, a young one purely white was caught in Shrewsbury.

SAND-MARTIN, *Hirundo riparia*.

Although, from the nature of its breeding-places, the Sand Martin is restricted during summer to certain districts, it is in Shropshire far more numerous as a species than either the Swallow or the House-Martin. This is, however, principally due to the ample nesting-sites afforded by the banks of the Severn, which for nearly seventy miles winds through the county; while the limestone cliffs along Wenlock Edge, the soft sandstone rocks about Bridgnorth and Shifnal, together with innumerable railway cuttings and gravel pits, are all resorted to by these birds. By nature gregarious, the Sand-Martin is plentiful or otherwise as it finds accommodation for building; and sometimes a large number of pairs, sometimes only a few, breed together.

It is a pretty sight to watch a colony of these birds in April, busily engaged in boring their nest-holes in the face of a perpendicular bank. Some are just beginning to pick away the surface, others are half hidden from view, while here and there a stream of trickling sand shows that invisible workers are tunnelling deeper still. The holes thus produced vary a good deal both in

length and shape, but are, for the most part, from a foot to thirty inches long, and with a slight upward slope; the entrance at first being as circular as if marked with compasses, but soon becoming worn and irregular. The birds seem able to judge from the character of the surface where to begin to bore; for, if the bank be carefully examined, numerous marks of their tiny bills, and shallow holes, show that various spots had been tried before one was finally selected. The nest, which is pretty, but very slight, consists of a few bents of grass lined with feathers from waterfowl; it usually, as well as the young ones and the hole, swarms with fleas.

When near villages, the Sparrow takes possession of the Sand-Martin's nest, as it does of that of the House-Martin, and in more remote places the Tree-Sparrow makes use of its industry; but the greatest enemy to the poor bird is the Weasel, which climbs from hole to hole, and devours both eggs and young ones. The Sand-Martin is one of our earliest summer visitors, and is usually to be seen by the 25th March; it also leaves early, and is generally gone by the end of August. Nor do stragglers often remain behind as is the case with Swallows and House-Martins; although Mr. C. R. Gawen informs me that, in 1877, he saw a solitary specimen on the 16th October, at Chetwynd, near Newport.

On its arrival, this bird seems to seek certain localities; and the broad waterway of the Severn above Atcham, is one of its earliest resorts.

In early spring, it frequents in considerable numbers, the meres and large pools in North Shropshire; but, as their banks are unsuitable for building in, they are mostly deserted till the breeding season is over, when both old and young birds again visit them. During the time it is nesting, the Sand-Martin does not stray far, except to some stream or pool; for it is much more partial to the vicinity of water than the other species.

The tiny Sand-Martin is a bird of singularly wide distribution, not only in the Old, but also in the New World. Wilson, in his *American Ornithology*, says:—"This bird appears to be in nothing different from the European species"; and describes its nest as composed of "a little fine dry grass with a few large downy feathers"—a description that would exactly suit many of our English nests. Professor Spencer Fullerton Baird, in his *Birds of North America*, states that "this species is supposed by most authors to be identical with the European Bank Swallow, careful comparisons having hitherto failed to exhibit any tangible difference"; and, he adds that "it furnishes almost a solitary instance among land birds, of the same species inhabiting both continents permanently, and not as an accidental or occasional visitor to either." Professor Newton, again, asserts that "few species of birds have a range so extensive as the

Sand-Martin, and certainly there is no Passerine bird which can compare with it in this respect."

In rainy and inclement springs, all the Swallow tribe suffer dreadfully; and in that of 1886, which was remarkably cold and wet, they were picked up dead or dying in many places. On the 29th April, when walking by the Severn, I found several large flocks of Sand-Martins intermingled with a few Swallows and House-Martins sitting upon the pebbles, so benumbed with cold, that after flying a few yards they again settled around me.

SWIFT, *Cypselus apus*.

1912422

Of all our summer visitors the Swift remains with us for the shortest time, as some days of May have passed before its arrival is general, and the first stormy or windy weather in August causes a perceptible diminution in its numbers; while by the middle of that month most of the birds have departed. The earliest and latest dates I have of the Swift's arrival and departure are the 20th April, 1874, when I saw one at Eaton Constantine; and the 2nd October, 1886, when the Rev. Robert Steavenson saw two at Acton Burnell. The Rev. J. B. Meredith has also seen the Swift near Kinnerley on the 21st April and the 18th September respectively.

The autumn of 1891 was notable for the late stay of these birds. I saw them in numbers about Shrewsbury on the 25th and 26th, and a few after a heavy storm on the 27th August; and, besides these, Mr. E. S. Cobbold noticed several near Craven Arms and Broome on the 1st September, a date upon which I saw two near Cressage, in 1876.

No bird is better known than the Jack Squealer; for it is everywhere to be seen, either hawking for insects or uniting in parties sweeping round and round their nesting places, and uttering shrill but joyous cries.

It has always been a mystery to me where all our Swifts breed, for though space is as nothing to birds of such powers of flight, and their rapid wings carry them many miles in a few minutes, their resting-places, except in towns, are so few and widely dispersed, that it is difficult to conceive where they all find room. Although they prefer to build in church towers, ruins, or other lofty buildings, they will sometimes content themselves with holes under a low cottage roof. These birds no doubt return to the same place year after year, for a house, which they inhabited at Eaton Constantine, having been repaired during their absence, they tried day after day to find their accustomed entrance; and, in *Our Summer Migrants*, Mr. J. E. Harting states that certain birds which had been marked by having their claws cut, were caught the following year in the holes from which they had first been taken. Swifts sometimes, too, though rarely, choose natural sites to build in. Mr. J. B. Newnham informed

Mr. Paddock that he believed they bred in holes in a rock on the Longmynds; and I have seen them going in and out of the fissures in the perpendicular face of the High Rock near Bridgnorth.

A nest which was taken from a loft at Meole Brace on June 4, 1886, resembled a shallow saucer, composed outwardly of short pieces of grass and straw strongly cemented together with a glutinous secretion from the birds themselves, and lined with a few small feathers. This nest contained three eggs, which is not an unusual number, though Gilbert White says the Swift never lays more than two.

After carefully watching these birds going into their nest-holes, I have never succeeded in seeing them carry in any building materials, and they probably, therefore, make use of those collected by sparrows. In his *Birds of Northumberland and Durham*, Hancock thus relates a curious experience of his attempt to obtain some Swift's eggs:—"It also built," he says, "in Sunley Castle, on the Wear, and being anxious to obtain its eggs I watched an individual enter a hole in the parapet several times, and was astonished, on ascending the building and capturing the bird, as I supposed on its nest, to find that this contained only Sparrow's eggs. This incident clearly shows what caution is necessary in identifying the eggs of birds. Had I not previously known the eggs of the Swift I might have asserted that these eggs belonged to it, for I had seen the bird enter the nest several times, and had taken it off the eggs." No birds more dislike cold stormy weather or delight more in hot sultry days than Swifts; before thunder, especially, numbers of them assemble, and, dashing through the air, scream in shrill concert as if they revelled in the approaching storm.

In fine calm weather in June and July Swifts have a curious habit, towards dusk, of ascending to a great height in the air, where they sail about till darkness sets in, and then drop down quickly and silently into their roosting places. The cold wet spring of 1886 was as fatal to Swifts as to Swallows, numbers of the former having been picked up in an exhausted condition.

During this spring I was, however, able to prove the fallacy of a commonly received opinion, that Swifts cannot rise from the ground. For, in the course of the season, eleven half-benumbed birds were brought to me at different times, and, after keeping them in a warm room, I put some on a level piece of grass, and others on a flat walk, when all of them, giving a short run, darted into the air.

NIGHTJAR, *Caprimulgus Europæus*.

The Nightjar is the only one of our summer visitors that is altogether nocturnal, or rather crepuscular, in its habits; as, unless disturbed, it rarely moves until the close of day, nor are

its loud jarring notes heard till twilight sets in. At dusk it may be seen flitting owl-like along woodland glades and roadways, or wheeling round and round a tree in its search for night-flying insects; while now and then it alights on some branch, rock, or stone, to utter its peculiar churring song.

In North Shropshire this is a common bird about the Wrekin; and it frequents the numerous mosses and open woods round Wem, Whitchurch, and Ellesmere, besides, as mentioned by Rocke, the confines of Hawkstone Park.

On many of the low hills and smaller mosses one or two pairs are also usually to be found; for, though Mr. Paddock considers that its numbers are decreasing in the neighbourhood of Newport, and the inroads of cultivation are circumscribing its haunts in other places, in this district the bird still occurs where there is any extent of gorse, heather, or fern.

In the south the wooded hills and heathery moorlands so well accord with the Nightjar's tastes, that it is very generally distributed throughout that portion of the county.

This bird lays its beautifully marbled eggs, which are never more than two in number, upon the bare ground, among briars or fern, without the slightest attempt at a nest. Upon these eggs the hen sits so closely that she may almost be trodden upon before rising, and both birds show great attachment to their young, flying in broad daylight about the intruder, uttering a sharp squeaking cry, or alighting, emitting several short angry chirrs. This bird, too, on rising makes a kind of clicking sound by smiting its wings together.

The Nightjar does not usually arrive till the end of April or the beginning of May, and the young birds sometimes remain till late in the season. One was sent to me that had been killed on Charlton Hill, on the 23rd September, 1876; another that had been obtained at Cressage, on the 9th October, 1882; and in the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* for the 25th November, 1887, there was a notice of one having been killed the previous week in North Wales. When perching, this is a most difficult bird to see; as, instead of sitting across a branch, as most birds do, the Nightjar crouches along it horizontally, and so looks like a piece of bark. Although, from its purely insectivorous habits, this is a very useful bird, gamekeepers destroy it on the supposition that it is a kind of hawk or owl.

The Nightjar, like the Swallow and many other birds, probably returns year after year to breed in the same place. In some gorse fields near the Wrekin there used to be three or four broods every summer, usually within a few yards of the same spot; and I have constantly found the eggs of this bird in some small mosses near Ellesmere.

It has a curious habit of dropping down on a road or pathway, and staying there until it is approached, when it suddenly rises

and again alights further on. This is probably done to draw attention from its mate or its young; but it may also be that it likes to dust itself.

RING DOVE, *Columba palumbus*.

The Quice, as it is commonly called in Shropshire—being also known in the North as the queest, or cushat—has derived a two fold advantage from the preservation of game. For now not only are its winged enemies almost exterminated, but the covers dedicated to the Pheasant afford it secure breeding-places. Its increase has been in consequence very rapid, and the damage done to agriculture by this bird is quite beyond calculation. It is at present so plentiful, indeed, that flocks are frequently to be seen throughout the summer months, the result of many pairs resorting to some one favourite feeding-place.

Among fields of peas and vetches, Ring Doves are especially destructive; as, from the time the crops come up until they are harvested, these birds eat first the young shoots, then the tender leaves and flowers, and finally the ripening pods. Among grain, too, that has been laid by storms it commits vast havoc.

In winter, it also eats the leaves of turnips, and thereby exposes the bulbs to the frost; besides which it feeds upon the young clover buds, and thus injures the growth of the plant. And both in spring and autumn, Wood-pigeons take all kinds of newly sown grain, but, as they do not stock or scratch it up, and content themselves with what they find upon the surface, the harm they do in this way is not very great.

Against all this mischief, however, it is to be remembered that these birds feed eagerly on the seeds of the Charlock or Kedlock (*S. arvensis*), of the various kinds of Persicaria (*Polygonum*), and on those of the Creeping Soft Grass (*Holcus mollis*), and many other weeds which are troublesome and difficult to eradicate in arable land.

In the *Field* for July 17th, 1886, there appeared from a correspondent signing himself "Tantara," a "plea for the Wood-pigeon." The animosity he had once entertained against the bird as an enemy to the farmer, to be destroyed at all times and by all means, had given way before the fact that he had just killed a bird which had been feeding largely on the seeds of the Buttercup (*Ranunculus*)—now known, in spite of sentiment, to be a noxious "weed taking up the ground that should be occupied by valuable grasses." In the next issue of the *Field* Mr. H. F. Tubb of Prince's Street, Birmingham, fortified "Tantara's" accusation of the buttercup, and his defence of the Woodpigeon. "Woodpigeons," Mr. Tubb added, "are quite stupid in observing objects on the ground when in the thick standing buttercups on the pastures. I have watched them many a time within ten yards of me picking the seeds, and have killed four at a shot on

the ground by waiting and getting them in a line, and another with the left barrel after they have risen. Anyone may have good sport at this time of year where there are Woodpigeons and buttercups in the pastures." It is, probably, this diet of buttercups which causes the bitter taste that the flesh of the Woodpigeon acquires during the summer months.

In summer, the Wood-pigeon is also very fond of the expanding leaves of the Ash, and of the galls or spangles which are produced by *Neuroterus lenticularis* on the leaves of the Oak. In autumn, it feeds greedily on acorns and beech-nuts, and when these fail, it eats Ivy berries, and sometimes those of the Hawthorn and Holly.

The Woodpigeon breeds early and late, rearing two if not three broods in a season, for its eggs are to be found in April, and unfledged young ones in October; while Mr. J. B. Salter sent me a bird, with a good deal of nestling down still upon it which had been shot near Hanwood, on the 25th November, 1887.

From being wild and shy in winter, the Ring Dove, as soon as the breeding season approaches, becomes familiar, and frequently builds in shrubberies. Its nest, which is so flat that the old bird, if frightened off, frequently knocks an egg down, is built among ivy growing against trees, in thick hedges and bushes, and in fir trees, but seldom more than 25 feet from the ground; the deserted dreys of Squirrels and old nests of birds being often used as a foundation upon which to place the few small sticks of which it consists.

As an article of food Woodpigeons are in considerable request during the winter months, and meet with a ready sale at from 9d. to 1s. apiece.

About the middle of October, migratory Ring Doves begin to arrive, and in November and December, immense flocks frequently appear. About the Wrekin, in seasons when acorns or beech-nuts are plentiful, flocks of five or six hundred, or even more, stay for weeks; but at other times they soon pass on. Neither do so many come when such like food has failed. This was very remarkable about Cophorne, near Shrewsbury, in the winters of 1889-90 and 1890-91, when large flocks were daily to be seen; whilst in that of 1891-2, when there was a dearth of both acorns and beechnuts, very few birds appeared.

Should snow fall and prevent these Pigeons obtaining other food, they resort in countless numbers to turnip fields, where they eat off the leaves, preferring those of the Swede to the leaves of the common turnip.

The migrants in question are chiefly birds of the year, having the ring on the neck small and not fully developed; they are also generally darker in plumage than our home-bred birds. They return from the south in March and April, when they often tarry to feed upon the spring-sown grain. Writing

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 of America, from its founding in 1776 to the present day. The author discusses the various events that have shaped the history of the United States, and the role of the United States in the world. He also touches upon the different political systems that have been tried, and the progress of the United States as a nation.

The fourth part of the book is a history of the world from 1875 to 1914. The author discusses the various events that have shaped the world during this period, and the role of the different nations. He also touches upon the different political systems that have been tried, and the progress of the world as a whole.

The fifth part of the book is a history of the world from 1914 to the present day. The author discusses the various events that have shaped the world during this period, and the role of the different nations. He also touches upon the different political systems that have been tried, and the progress of the world as a whole.

to me in 1888, Mr. Ruddy says that he has been told that the Woodpigeon takes currants, and the Rev. J. B. Meredith states that it takes both currants and peas from gardens; but at Radbrook, where several pairs breed, I have never found them damage anything except broccoli and cabbage, and even these chiefly under stress of severe weather.

In spring and during the breeding season there fine Pigeons often play in the air, rising and falling with set wings in a succession of elegant and varied undulations.

STOCK DOVE, *Columba *Ænas**.

Although this is not so abundant a species as the Ring Dove, it is common, and very generally distributed; being found in winter either with flocks of the latter bird, or in separate parties of from twelve to forty together.

The Stock Dove is a much more sociable bird, however, than the Woodpigeon, often breeding close to houses, and occasionally in buildings. Its nesting-places are very varied, for, though holes either in trees, rocks on hillsides, cliffs, and banks of streams, are generally chosen, it often builds in ruins, or, like a Woodpigeon, in ivy against a tree. On the treeless hills in the south-west part of the county, it sometimes lays upon the ground under a thick gorse-bush. When it lays in holes, a very slight nest is made with a little grass and one or two feathers; and sometimes there is no nest at all. When, however, it builds in ivy, the nest cannot be told from that of a Woodpigeon, or the eggs identified without the old bird being seen.

The Stock Dove probably breeds twice, if not three times, in the year; as I have found its eggs slightly incubated on the 3rd April, and young ones unable to fly on the 29th September. With this bird and the Ring Dove, both sexes take their share in the duties of incubation; and I have known instances where, the one parent having been killed, the young have been reared by the survivor.

The Stock Dove breeds in great numbers in the cracks and fissures in the limestone rocks along Wenlock Edge, and in like places in the sandstone rocks about Bridgnorth. Its fondness for building in holes also leads it to frequent the banks of the Severn, where it breeds in rabbit-burrows, in parks where old trees are allowed to stand, and the sides of streams, such as the Worfe, that abound in pollard willows. This habit, indeed, of breeding in the trunks or stocks of trees, gains the bird its common English name; for it is not, as is often supposed, the progenitor of the domestic Pigeon. Even at the present day the two birds differ in this essential habit; that, while the Stock Dove is an arboreal species, the Dovecote Pigeon rarely alights in trees. The Stock Dove may also be known at a glance from

the Ring Dove by its smaller size, and the entire absence of white from its plumage.

In the matter of food the Stock Dove somewhat resembles the Ring Dove, but it is less harmful and much more useful, for it prefers the seeds of the Kedlock (*S. arvensis*) and other weeds to pulse or grain. On the 5th February, 1875, I saw nearly fifty birds of this species feeding in a clover field at Eaton Constantine; and on shooting some of them, found their craws crammed with seeds of Kedlock and Lakeweed (*Persicaria*) mixed with a very little clover.

The Stock Dove is very common around Shrewsbury, breeding in considerable numbers within a few miles of the town. In the Catalogue of the Hawkstone Museum, it is stated that the Rock Dove (*C. livia*) had been known to breed in the Park; but Henry Shaw, the compiler of the Catalogue, told me that the birds referred to were either Stock Doves or tame Pigeons, and that he did not know the true Rock Dove as a Shropshire bird. The assertion that the Rock Dove breeds along Wenlock Edge is also attributable to mistaking the Stock Dove for it.

The two birds are easily distinguishable, the Stock Dove having no white upon it, while the Rock Dove has a pure white patch upon its rump.

Mr. Thomas Ruddy tells me that the Stock Dove is plentiful, and that the Turtle Dove is generally distributed in Merionethshire.

TURTLE DOVE, *Columba turtur*.

Like the Woodpigeon, this pretty little Dove has found a good friend in the game-preserve; and has so greatly increased in numbers that in autumn it is no uncommon sight to see flocks of fifty, or even more, on stubbles and fallow fields. Unlike the last two species, however, the Turtle Dove does a great deal of good, and very little harm, as it feeds principally upon the seeds of weeds, though occasionally it takes newly sown turnip seed ripening peas, and grain.

Some years ago, a farmer having asked me to shoot the Pigeons out of his peas, I shot five Turtle Doves which rose from among them, and were, I supposed, eating them. On opening the craws of the birds, however, I found them filled with Kedlock and other seeds, only two of them containing a few peas. The Turtle Dove is a summer visitor to this country, arriving in Shropshire towards the end of April, and leaving in September.

During the interval between these months it probably rears two broods, as I have found nests in May, June, July, and August, and a young bird that had just flown was brought to me on the 18th September, 1874. The nest, which is very slight, is composed chiefly of fibrous roots, with a few thin twigs for a foundation. It is usually placed in a thick hedge or bush, or in

a low fir tree, and is very rarely built more than ten or eleven feet from the ground.

Mr. A. G. More, in his paper *On the Distribution of Birds in Great Britain during the Nesting Season*, states that this is a rare species in Shropshire; but for the last forty years, or even more—as Eytton, writing in 1838, said that it bred in Shropshire—this bird has been a well-known visitor. Rocke, who wrote in 1866, says:—“Plentiful in this county, where it takes its provincial name of the ‘Wrekin Dove,’ from the celebrated Shropshire hill. They were peculiarly abundant this summer in this district, and I knew of a great many nests. About August they congregate in considerable flocks in the fields, like the Ring Dove; I have seen fifteen or twenty at one time upon the wing.”

Mr. Howard Saunders, who edited the last two volumes of the fourth edition of Yarrell’s *Birds*, says that “Shropshire, especially between Shrewsbury and Ludlow, seems to be a favourite district.” This is certainly the case; for, besides the abundance of hilly woods in which the Turtle Dove breeds, a great portion of the cultivated ground in the part of the county referred to reaches up the hill sides, where the crops are light and the weeds plentiful, thus affording this bird an ample supply of food. When staying at Church Stretton in the months of July and August, 1889, I frequently remarked the number of Stock Doves and Turtle Doves which were constantly flying out of these weedy fields.

The Turtle Dove is, however, a common species, and is very evenly distributed throughout the county. In the summers of 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892, the Ring Dove, the Stock Dove, and the Turtle Dove, all bred in the grounds of Radbrook House, little more than a mile from Shrewsbury.

PHEASANT, *Phasianus colchicus*.

Originally introduced from the East, it seems a matter of little doubt that this most beautiful bird was brought to England much earlier than is generally supposed. The following extracts from the fourth edition of Yarrell’s *British Birds* are conclusive as to the date. Mr. Howard Saunders, who edited the third and fourth volumes, says:—“Upon this point Professor Boyd Dawkins has contributed the following:—‘It may interest your readers to know that the most ancient record of the occurrence of the Pheasant in Great Britain is to be found in the tract “De inventione Sanctæ Crucis nostræ in Monte Acuto et de ductione ejusdem apud Waltham,” edited from Manuscripts in the British Museum by Professor Stubbs, and published in 1861. The bill of fare drawn up by Harold for the Canon’s household of from six to seven persons, A.D. 1059, and preserved in a Manuscript of the date of *circa* 1177, was as follows:—“Erant autem tales pitantie unicuique canonico: a festo Sancti Michaelis ad caput

jejunii [Ash Wednesday] aut xii merulæ, aut ii agansæ [Agace, a Magpie? *Ducange*] aut ii perdices, aut unus *phasianus*, reliquis temporibus aut anse [Geese: *Ducange*] aut gallinæ." Now the point of the passage is that it shows that *Phasianus colchicus* had become naturalized in England before the Norman Invasion; and as the English and Danes were not the introducers of strange animals in any well-authenticated case, it offers fair presumptive evidence that it was introduced by the Roman conquerors, who naturalized the Fallow Deer in Britain."

Mr. Howard Saunders also tells us that according to Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, "at the commencement of the reign of Henry I. (A.D. 1100) licence was given to the Abbot of Amesbury to kill Hares and Pheasants; and according to Echard's *History of England*, in A.D. 1299, during the reign of Edward I., the price of a Pheasant was fourpence; the value of a Mallard being three halfpence, a Plover one penny, and a couple of Woodcocks three halfpence." Leland also, in his account of the enthronization of George Nevill, Archbishop of York, in the sixth year of the reign of Edward IV., states that two hundred "fessautes" were served with other meats, so that by this time the edible qualities of the bird had become well appreciated.

In the *Regulations and Establishment of the Household* of the fifth Earl of Northumberland, which were commenced in the year 1512, the following prices paid for birds for the table contrast strangely not only in value, but in estimation, with those of the present day:—Cranes, 16d., Herons, 12d., Woodcocks, 1d. or 1½d., Sea Gulls, 1d. or 1½d., Quails, 2d., Snipes, 4d. a dozen, Partidges, 2d., Bitterns, 12d., Pheasants, 12d., Mallards, 2d., Teal, 1d., Stints, 2d. a dozen, Lapwings, 1d., Redshanks, 1½d., Curlews, 12d.

The first mention I find of the Pheasant in Shropshire is in the *Kytchin Book of Mr. Talbot, of Longford*, published in these *Transactions* for 1877, and covering the period from the 22nd December, 1576, to the 2nd March, 1577, where the entry occurs for Christmas day, "fessants taken v.," that is, birds given out of the larder for cooking.

In this country the Pheasant inhabits all kinds of woodlands, whether high or low, the rough banks of dingles, brakes of gorse, and the sedgy margins of pools; and, in short, finds its home wherever there is cover for it to hide in or to run to for safety. Its native haunts, however, appear to be wet marshy places; for, to quote again from Yarrell, the Editor tells us:—"Both the generic and specific names of the Pheasant are due to the mythological tradition which attributes to Jason and his Argonauts the introduction of the bird from the banks of the river Phasis, in Colchis. This classic stream is the modern Rion, which finds its way into the Black Sea near the town of Poti, whence the railway now runs to Tiflis, the capital of the Caucasus; and

in its unhealthy swamps the descendants of the original stock are still to be found in all their purity. The head-quarters of this Pheasant appear to be the marshy forests of the shores of the Caspian Sea, as far east as the river Gurgan, near Astrabad; the river valleys of the Caucasus, especially the Terek and Goulak up to 3,000 feet elevation; the neighbourhood of Astrakhan; and the northern portions of Asia Minor which border on the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, particularly near Broussa."

In the vicinity of woods where it is strictly preserved, the Pheasant does a great deal of damage to crops of pulse and grain, both at seed-time and during the season of ripening; but where it is not too abundant, the good it does exceeds the mischief, as it eagerly searches for the grubs of the Daddy Long-legs and those of the Click Beetles (*Elateridae*), commonly called Wireworms, besides snails and slugs. On examining the craws of Pheasants killed about the Wrekin, I have frequently found that the birds had been feeding entirely upon larvæ and beetles. In a letter to the *Field* for October 27, 1888, Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier also gives another article of diet; for, after noticing that Mr. J. E. Harting had found a Slow Worm (*Anguis fragilis*) in a Pheasant's crop, he relates how eight young Adders or Vipers (*Vipera berus*) were taken from the crop of one by Mr. J. B. Footner, near Tunbridge Wells. In autumn, Pheasants eat Blackberries and Whinberries (*Vaccinium*) greedily. Beechnuts are also largely consumed by them, and every keeper knows how difficult it is to prevent them, especially the cocks, from straying along hedges in search of acorns. Besides these, they consume quantities of the seed of that troublesome weed, the Wild Buckwheat (*Polygonum fagopyrum*).

It is often asserted that a supply of water is absolutely necessary for Pheasant chicks; but two or three broods are usually reared round the summit of the Wrekin, where there is no water nearer than the bottom of the hill. In cold wet summers and autumns the young birds suffer severely from some form of diarrhœa, which renders them so weak that they cannot fly, and which in most cases proves fatal.

The universal practice of rearing Pheasants under the common hen leads them to become very tame; and one was seen in the Quarry Walks in Shrewsbury, in the winter of 1891-2. In 1883, Mr. J. Algernon Jones described one which he had killed as having been very "sharply spurred."

These birds used to be fine examples of the true *P. colchicus*, with dark plumage and nearly black breasts, without any of the white feathers on the neck or the light green markings of the Chinese variety (*P. torquatus*); but the latter has now almost superseded them, and, so far as Shropshire is concerned, the original (*P. colchicus*) is seldom seen. The partial assumption of the male's plumage by the female Pheasant is not at all of un-

common occurrence; the cause being disease of the ovaries, and consequent infertility. These so-called Mules resemble the male more or less in colour, but they usually want the dark edges and glossy tints of his plumage. Their legs, too, are finer and thinner, and they have rarely anything more than a small tubercle or knob in place of a spur.

BLACK GROUSE, *Tetrao tetrix*.

This fine bird, though once common, is now nearly extinct in North Shropshire, its last stronghold on Whixall Moss having been ruined partly by the making of the Cambrian Railway in 1862,¹ and partly by the numerous holes, made by turf cutters, into which the young ones fall and perish.

When the Railway was being made, a workman who also stuffed birds, told me that for several years numbers of Black Cocks were killed, either for eating or as specimens, by men engaged on the line; and though a few broods still continued to be reared there, they became scarce from that date. This statement was also confirmed by the late Lord Hammer and his gamekeepers.

The late Rev. John Evans procured evidence for me of Black Cocks having been seen near Whixall, in 1875; one was seen near Bettisfield in the winter of 1879-80; and I saw a specimen on Whixall Moss in May, 1882. One or two may exist there still, as, owing to its boggy nature, the moss is very seldom crossed or shot over.

Eyton, writing of the Black Grouse in 1838, says it is "found in most of the extensive heaths of Shropshire." Some numbers used to be found about Newport, for the late Mr. Thomas Kymersley, who died in 1844, was in the habit of receiving Black game every winter as presents from his tenants at Pickstock. In Mr. Talbot's *Kytchin Book*, Black Grouse are twice mentioned:—"Hethe henne ij," that is, a brace that had been killed on the estate, or sent as a present; and "Dec. xxiii, for a Woodcocke iij^d, a Morecock ij^d, a Snipe i^d, iij Teales xij^d." The bird was also found formerly in the neighbourhood of Knockin, where members of its family were killed so late as 1872. Writing to me in 1892, Major Barnes of The Quinta, near Oswestry, says that a few Black Grouse were seen in his woods in the autumn of 1891; and Mr. A. T. Jebb states that he has occasionally shot them there.

Formerly, too, these birds were found about Baschurch; and in the summer of 1886, they were reared between Buildwas and the Wrekin, several of them having been seen by Mr. Arthur Maw. Yet even in this district, where there is apparently suitable

¹ The Cambrian Railway from Ellesmere to Whitchurch was opened for traffic 4th May, 1863.

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ground, they do not thrive or establish themselves ; and in the part of the county lying north of the Severn, the Black Grouse can only be looked upon as of rare and accidental occurrence. In the Southern portion of the county it is still plentiful, and shows a tendency to increase its numbers and to extend its range. Unfortunately, however, very few attempts are made to preserve it ; and the Grey hens, which are much less wary than their partners, are generally the first to be slain. Throughout this district the fatal practice of shooting both old and young on fields of late-standing grain is too common, especially near those properties where the bird is protected and shows an inclination to an increase in numbers and to a more general distribution. Rocke, writing of the Black Grouse in 1866, states that "The Black Hill (near Clun), the Longmynd and Clun Forest produce them in considerable abundance. The Brown Clee Hill, as well as Titterstone, occasionally boast of one or two broods, and I have known them to be on the High Vincalls above Ludlow, also on Stow Hill, near Knighton." In all the above localities it is still to be found ; and owing to its preservation on the Burwarton property, Lord Boyne in 1884 estimated the Black Game on the Brown Clee to be from 20 to 30 brace. Writing to me in 1879, the Rev. W. H. Wayne says that about Ditton and Middleton Priors, under that hill, 30 or 40 birds might be seen towards the end of the season in a pack, and that 13 were killed in a day the previous season. Mr. R. B. Benson also tells me that it has increased rapidly in that district since it has been preserved. Black game are also found in several of Lord Wenlock's woods about Bourton. The abundance of Black Grouse on the Clee Hills attracted even the notice of Leland, who, though he gives us little information of the Fauna of the county in the 16th century, says of them :—"Ther is another cawlyd Caderton's Cle, and ther be many Hethe Cokks, and a Broket, cauldy Mille Brokect springethe in it." Besides the above-named localities Black Grouse have established themselves, and would, if preserved, doubtless, increase along the valley north of Wenlock Edge, between Rushbury and Harley, where three or four broods, numbering about 30 or 40 birds, of which several were shot, were seen in 1881, and three brace were killed in 1889. Writing in May, 1892, Mr. George Potts says that they have increased in Lord Forester's park at Willey, where, though apparently indigenous, they have never thriven. They are also found near Minsterley, where three were shot and others seen by Mr. T. L. Meire in 1881, and one was killed by Mr. J. B. Salter in 1885. Black Grouse are also frequently found in Corve Dale, where the Rev. R. E. Haymes informs me they come from the Clee Hills to feed upon the corn. They have also occurred on the banks of the Severn on several occasions ; a Grey hen having been killed between Couind and Cressage

in October, 1884, another at Hem, 29th October, 1885, and a third at Belswardine in the autumn of 1888.

In three instances hybrid birds between the Pheasant and Black Grouse have occurred in Shropshire; the union between the two birds, both of which are polygamous in their habits, having probably arisen from a Grey hen having strayed away into some pheasant cover.

In his *Rarer British Birds*, Eyton gives a cut of a hybrid between the Pheasant and the Grey hen, which was killed near Merrington. This bird is also figured in Yarrell's *Birds*, where the following information, with some minor variations in the Fourth Edition is given:—"In 1835, T. E. Eyton, Esq., residing near Wellington, Shropshire, sent up for exhibition to the Zoological Society a hybrid bird between the Cock Pheasant and Grey Hen, with a note, as follows:—"For some years past, a single Grey Hen has been seen in the neighbourhood of the Merrington covers, belonging to Robert A. Slaney, Esq., but she was never observed to be accompanied by a Black Cock, or any other of her species. In November last, a bird was shot on the manor adjoining Merrington, belonging to J. A. Lloyd, Esq., resembling the Black game in some particulars, and the Pheasant in others. In December, another bird was shot in the Merrington covers, resembling the former, but smaller; this, which is a female, is now in my collection, beautifully preserved by Mr. Shaw, of Shrewsbury."—*Zool. Proc.* 1835, page 62. The figure given on the opposite page represents this bird, Mr. Eyton having with great kindness allowed me the use of his specimen for that purpose. Mr. Eyton observes, that the brood to which his hybrid bird belonged, consisted of five; one of them remained in the possession of J. A. Lloyd, Esq., of Leaton Knolls; the other three, with the old Grey Hen, fell victims to a farmer's gun, and were consequently destined to the table. Mr. Eyton further remarks, at page 101, that he had also seen another specimen, killed near Corwen, in Merionethshire, and then in the collection of Sir Rowland Hill, Bart."

It is curious that the Black Grouse does not thrive or increase in North Wales. The country in many places seems eminently suited to its habits; yet there is something, the absence or the presence of which seriously affects its increase. Eyton, in 1838, says that it "has been introduced on the Berwyn chain near Corwen, but appears to decrease in numbers." Mr. Thomas Ruddy, who has recently made careful enquiries as to its distribution, informs me that, although several attempts have been made to introduce it, none of them have succeeded; and that it is of rare and accidental occurrence, and does not, so far as he can ascertain, breed regularly in any one district. This statement was also confirmed by two sportsmen, whom I met in the autumn of 1891, and who told me that they had shot a good deal in

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young country, and that its history is still in the making. It is a country of great energy and vitality, and its people are full of hope and ambition. They are determined to make the most of their opportunities, and to build a better life for themselves and for their children. This is the spirit that has guided the United States from its humble beginnings to its present position as one of the great powers of the world.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great diversity. It is a country of many races, many languages, and many customs. This diversity has been one of its strengths, for it has allowed the United States to draw upon the talents and abilities of all its people. It has also been one of its challenges, for it has required the United States to find ways to bring all its people together and to create a sense of unity and shared purpose.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great freedom. It is a country where the rights of the individual are protected, and where the government is limited. This freedom has been one of the great attractions of the United States, and it has allowed the United States to attract people from all over the world. It has also been one of the great responsibilities of the United States, for it has required the United States to stand up for the rights of all people, not just its own people.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great innovation. It is a country where new ideas are encouraged, and where new technologies are developed. This innovation has been one of the great sources of the United States' strength, and it has allowed the United States to lead the world in many fields. It has also been one of the great challenges of the United States, for it has required the United States to keep up with the pace of change and to embrace new ideas and technologies.

The fifth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great leadership. It is a country where the people are inspired by their leaders, and where the leaders are inspired by their people. This leadership has been one of the great strengths of the United States, and it has allowed the United States to lead the world in many ways. It has also been one of the great challenges of the United States, for it has required the United States to find leaders who are willing to take on the responsibility of leading the people.

The sixth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great courage. It is a country where the people are willing to stand up for their beliefs, and where the leaders are willing to take on the risks of leadership. This courage has been one of the great strengths of the United States, and it has allowed the United States to overcome many challenges. It has also been one of the great challenges of the United States, for it has required the United States to stand up to the world and to defend its values.

The seventh of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great compassion. It is a country where the people are caring and helpful, and where the leaders are compassionate and just. This compassion has been one of the great strengths of the United States, and it has allowed the United States to build a better life for all its people. It has also been one of the great challenges of the United States, for it has required the United States to care for all its people, not just the wealthy and the powerful.

The eighth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great hope. It is a country where the people are optimistic and hopeful, and where the leaders are hopeful and visionary. This hope has been one of the great strengths of the United States, and it has allowed the United States to overcome many challenges. It has also been one of the great challenges of the United States, for it has required the United States to have faith in the future and to work for a better world.

The ninth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great love. It is a country where the people are loving and caring, and where the leaders are loving and just. This love has been one of the great strengths of the United States, and it has allowed the United States to build a better life for all its people. It has also been one of the great challenges of the United States, for it has required the United States to love all its people, not just its own people.

The tenth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great faith. It is a country where the people are faithful and devoted, and where the leaders are faithful and just. This faith has been one of the great strengths of the United States, and it has allowed the United States to overcome many challenges. It has also been one of the great challenges of the United States, for it has required the United States to have faith in the future and to work for a better world.

The eleventh of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great justice. It is a country where the people are fair and honest, and where the leaders are fair and just. This justice has been one of the great strengths of the United States, and it has allowed the United States to build a better life for all its people. It has also been one of the great challenges of the United States, for it has required the United States to stand up for the rights of all people, not just its own people.

The twelfth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great peace. It is a country where the people are peaceful and harmonious, and where the leaders are peaceful and just. This peace has been one of the great strengths of the United States, and it has allowed the United States to build a better life for all its people. It has also been one of the great challenges of the United States, for it has required the United States to stand up for peace and to work for a better world.

North Wales, but had only now and then met with a stray Black Grouse; and in the *Field* for October 31, 1885, a correspondent signing himself J. H., thus writes:—"When out shooting last week on some moorland in the North of Montgomeryshire, a Grey Hen was shot, weighing over 2lbs. As Black game are considered rather uncommon about here, the fact may interest some of your readers." Black Grouse are occasionally found near Berriew.

THOMAS BROWNE OF SHREWSBURY,
DRAPER.

BY THE REV. G. W. FISHER.

Two undated letters, written by Thomas Browne of Shrewsbury, Draper, to Queen Elizabeth, are preserved in the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum. Internal evidence, however, points to the early part of the year 1574-5, and the month of April, 1575, as the approximate dates of the letters.¹ The first letter seems to have been the unassisted composition of the Shrewsbury draper; but the handwriting of the second letter is a decided improvement on that of the first, the spelling is less irregular, and the subject matter is more methodically arranged, and it is evident that in this letter Browne had the help of some competent friend. As both letters are given nearly in full in Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, my reference to them will be brief. Some time in October, 1574, a man named Richard Jones, a Tapster, in the employment of Mr. Richard Owen, Alderman and Innholder of Shrews-

¹ When Browne wrote the first letter, Thomas Ashton, late Head Master of Shrewsbury, had gone to Ireland to join the Earl of Essex, and had not yet returned, so far as Browne knew. Now Ashton went to Ireland in May, 1574, and Jones's first examination before Mr. Gerard took place on November 7th; so we shall hardly err in putting the first letter some time at the beginning of 1574-5. The second letter was written after Sir Henry Sidney's enquiry, which took place on March 25th, 1575. It may be noted also that Browne mentions Sunday as the day of Jones's examination, and November 7th, 1574, was a Sunday.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

The first settlement in the city of Boston was made in the year 1630, by a company of Englishmen, who were sent out by the Massachusetts Bay Company, to settle in the northern part of the island of New England. They were accompanied by their wives and children, and by a number of Indian converts to the Christian religion. The first year of their settlement was a year of great affliction, and many of the settlers died of the small-pox, which was brought into the city by a ship from the West Indies. The second year was also a year of great affliction, and many of the settlers died of the same disease. The third year was a year of great affliction, and many of the settlers died of the same disease. The fourth year was a year of great affliction, and many of the settlers died of the same disease. The fifth year was a year of great affliction, and many of the settlers died of the same disease. The sixth year was a year of great affliction, and many of the settlers died of the same disease. The seventh year was a year of great affliction, and many of the settlers died of the same disease. The eighth year was a year of great affliction, and many of the settlers died of the same disease. The ninth year was a year of great affliction, and many of the settlers died of the same disease. The tenth year was a year of great affliction, and many of the settlers died of the same disease.

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bury, seems to have spoken some foolish boastful words to a Frenchman who had recently come to Shrewsbury, about coming wars and the restoration of "the owld religion" in England. The Frenchman was a chatter-box, and Jones' words soon came to Browne's ears. His alarm was also excited about the same time by the arrival of two Pedlers, who were acquaintances of the Frenchman, and one of whom had travelled much and could speak Latin, French, and Welsh. It was at once evident to Browne's suspicious and not very intelligent mind that these four men were conspirators, "messengers from place to place, serving the wicked devices of the Queen's unnatural subjects and enemies." His suspicions were at once made known by letter to Mr. William Gerard, who had been for many years member of the Council of the Marches of Wales, and who, not only in this capacity, but as Justice of Assize in Wales and Recorder of Chester, had large judicial experience. Jones and the Frenchman, and, later on, the two Pedlers, were summoned before Mr. Gerard. Jones was put in irons and imprisoned in the Porter's Lodge of the Council House, and, having pleaded guilty at the Bridgnorth Assizes, was sentenced to be put in the stocks. The Frenchman appears to have been kept in confinement by the Council of the Marches as a suspicious character; but the Pedlers, against whom there does not seem to have been a tittle of evidence, were admitted to bail by Mr. Gerard, and afterwards set free. Browne, and his friend George Tarporley or Tarpley, a Stonemason of Shrewsbury, from whom he had first heard of Jones' conversation with the Frenchman, were by no means satisfied with the way in which Mr. Gerard had dealt with the conspirators, and it was arranged that Tarporley should go to London and lay the matter before the Privy Council. The result was that letters were sent from the Council to Sir Andrew Corbet and Mr. George Bromley, directing further enquiries. But they, finding that the Pedlers had left the Town, and that the business had

resolved itself into charges against Mr. Gerard, having ordered Jones to be indicted at the assizes, soon brought their enquiry to a close. Thereupon, Browne proceeded to write his first letter to the Queen, of which Tarporley was the bearer. The facts already mentioned are detailed by Browne at great length, and his narrative is interlarded with many pious reflections, with profuse expressions of his own loyalty, and with bitter insinuations against Mr. Gerard, his brother-in-law,¹ Mr. Thomas Sherer, Clerk to the Council, Alderman Owen, and other unnamed persons "of great countenance" in Shrewsbury. Alderman Owen is stigmatised as "a great and ignorant papist," whose Inn was a resort of "great and nottable papists, under the color of gest wyse." Her Majesty received Tarporley graciously, and sent a message of "comfortable words" to Browne, and at the same time directed that the Council should order an enquiry to be made into Browne's charges against Mr. Gerard, by Sir Henry Sidney, Sir Andrew Corbet, and Mr. George Bromley. This enquiry was held on March 25th, in the Garden Place or Gallery of Mr. Gerard's house, and Browne seems to have desired to dictate to Sir Henry the way in which it should be conducted. He had prepared eight separate charges, with various interrogatories on each, and proposed to hand them in one by one, claiming that Mr. Gerard should answer each separately in writing before the next was made. Sir Henry peremptorily declined to take the charges in such a manner as this "one this day, and one the next day," and insisted on all being handed in at once, and Browne, after some resistance, was obliged to give in. As might be expected, nothing came of the enquiry, and, a few months later, Mr.

¹ The Gerard genealogics only mention one wife of Sir William Gerard, Dorothy Barton, who survived him, and by whom, according to his monument in St. Oswald's, Chester, he had 2 sons. These sons, Gilbert and Cuthbert, were entered at Shrewsbury School in 1565, so that the first wife must now have been dead for many years.

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible. It appears to be a formal document or report, possibly containing a list of items or a detailed account of events. The text is arranged in several paragraphs.]

[This section contains a few lines of text at the bottom of the page, which are also very faint and difficult to decipher. It may represent a signature, a date, or a concluding statement.]

Gerard was made Lord Chancellor of Ireland.¹ The truth is, Browne and Tarporley were strong Puritans, who "bore" Mr. Gerard "a displeasure," in consequence of a charge he delivered in October, 1573, at the time when a Commission sat in Shrewsbury, presided over by Sir Henry Sidney, to enforce the use of the surplice, in which he animadverted severely on the Puritans, comparing them to the Tail of the Serpent in Æsop's Fable, which was jealous of the Head, and, having obtained from Heaven its desire to take the Head's place as Guide, quickly brought the Serpent to the Waters of the Styx. And Browne's great grievance in his second Letter to the Queen, was that, according to common Report, Mr. Gerard had not only rehearsed the Fable, and applied it specially to him and Tarporley, but had spoken of them as "busie fellowes and lighte persons who go about to wyn credit by lies." The pitiful way in which Browne reiterates to the Queen his complaint, that he had been called a "busie fellowe &c.," is strongly suggestive of Dogberry's great anxiety to be "writ down an ass." The worthy draper seems to have been a man of suspicious nature, of strong prejudices, and of "mean wit" (as he himself says), and to have possessed, as is frequently the case with such characters, a large amount of self-confidence.

The credit which the world at large had given him in 1571, of furnishing the first clue which led to the discovery of the Duke of Norfolk's treasonable communications with Ridolfi and others, had probably turned his head, and made him feel bound to keep up his character as an amateur detective. The story of the events which led to the Duke's arrest, and ultimate conviction, may be traced out, without much difficulty, in the Burleigh State Papers.² During the Spring and Summer of

¹ He became Lord Chancellor of Ireland April 23rd, 1576, and was knighted in 1579.

² Most of the State Papers from which the following story is gleaned, are to be found in Murdin's Volume.

1571, money was continually flowing into Scotland from Rome, Flanders, and Madrid, for the support of Queen Mary's friends; and the King of France, not wishing to be behind hand in the matter, took advantage of M. de Foix's embassy to London, in connexion with the Anjou Marriage Project, to send over 2,000 Crowns to be devoted to the same purpose. De Foix reached London about August 19th, and when William Barker,¹ one of the Duke's secretaries, who was a friend of his, called on him shortly afterwards, De Foix asked him to get the Duke to forward the money (which was all in gold, and amounted in value to £600 English) to Scotland, for the use of the Scotch Lords who sided with Mary. The Duke was at first unwilling to have anything to do with the matter. But shortly afterwards, Thomas Browne, who had come to London from Shrewsbury on business, brought to the Duke a present of butter from Lawrence Banister of Wem, a gentleman of good position in Shropshire, who was Steward of the Duke's estates there and elsewhere, and also his chief law adviser. Browne's presence in London suggested at once to the Duke's mind that the money might easily be sent through him to Banister, and by Banister forwarded to Scotland. So, having told Barker to get the money from de Foix, he sent his other Secretary, Thomas Higford,² to Browne to ask him to take with him back to Shropshire a bag containing £50 worth of silver which had been left for Lawrence Banister by one of his friends. Browne's reply was that he would send it by the carrier, who would take it as safely as he always did Browne's money. Barker got the money from the French Ambassador on Sunday, August 26th,

¹ William Barker was a Gentleman of considerable ability, who was educated at Cambridge, having been sent there at the expense of Anne Boleyn.

² Thomas Higford, like Barker, was a man of good education. He was tried for High Treason on February 9th, 1571-2, before the Court of Queen's Bench, and, having pleaded generally guilty, he was sentenced to death. The sentence was not carried out.

1776. The Continental Congress fled to Lancaster, then to York, and finally to Philadelphia. On September 26, 1776, the British evacuated Philadelphia and moved back to New York City. The Continental Congress followed them and on October 4, 1776, the Battle of Red Bank took place. The British captured the fort and the Continental Army evacuated the area. On December 19, 1776, the Battle of the Clouds took place, but it was a tactical draw. The Continental Army then moved to Lancaster and York, and on December 19, 1776, the Battle of Red Bank took place. The British captured the fort and the Continental Army evacuated the area.

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and on the following Tuesday handed it over to Higford. The bag, which was given to Browne on Wednesday, August 29th, contained £600 in gold, a small packet of letters, and a letter written in cipher, from Higford to Banister. This bag, Browne, in accordance with his arrangement with Higford, put into the hands of the Shrewsbury Carrier, and he seems almost immediately afterwards to have set off on his journey homewards. At any rate, by September 5th, he had reached Shrewsbury, and on that day he wrote a letter to Banister at Wem to say that he had brought some stuff for him from London, and had expended certain sums there for him, of which he asked repayment. He also mentioned that Higford had brought him a bag of money, which he had given to the carrier, who ought to arrive that evening. For carriage (apparently of this bag) he had paid 6s. 8d. So, on September 5th, Browne imagined that the bag, which had been for 4 or 5 days in Cecil's possession, was still in the hands of the carrier; and yet historians from Camden down to Froude have all stated that Browne himself took the bag to the Council. Some writers say that he was a servant of the Duke. Camden adds that he was of "a nature apt to suspect," and finding by the weight that gold was delivered him for silver, put the bag into the Council's hands. Froude has partially adopted the same story, and tells us that Browne had almost reached Shrewsbury on his way home, when the weight of the bag struck him as so unusual that he opened it, and, finding gold and a letter in cipher, returned at once to London to make known his discovery to Cecil.¹ Now we know that on September 1st Higford was already in custody, and the nature of his first examination shows that the bag of money and the ciphered letter were then in Cecil's possession. It seems strange that Professor Froude should not have noticed that Browne could not possibly

¹ Froude refers apparently to the Simancas Papers as his authority for the story.

have journeyed nearly to Shrewsbury and got back to London between August 29th and September 1st, and that in Higford's and Barker's various examinations it is never suggested that Browne undertook to carry the money himself. The reason, too, which is assigned by nearly all the historians as the cause of Browne's suspicions is quite unsatisfactory. There could be very little difference in weight between £50 of silver and £600 of gold, and what difference there might be would be in favour of the silver rather than the gold. But Browne's own letter to Banister, which still exists among the Hatfield MSS., proves conclusively that there is no foundation for the commonly received story. The suspicion of the Duke's friends first lighted upon Higford, but when they felt convinced that he had not been a traitor, it was only natural that current rumour should attribute the discovery to Browne, and, to all appearances, this rumour has been adopted as fact by historians without further enquiry. For some reason or other, the Council did not think it advisable to disturb the popular belief, for, when the Duke of Norfolk was tried for High Treason, in January, 1571-2, the Attorney General was instructed to say that Browne was induced by his suspicions about the weight of the Bag to disclose the matter to one of the Privy Council. The most probable explanation is, that Browne, feeling flattered by the Duke's commission, spoke of it to some friend, who, better informed than himself as to the condition of English Politics, thought there were circumstances of suspicion about it, and without Browne's knowledge gave such information to the Council as led to the Carrier's detention and the seizure of the Bag. The large sum of gold and the ciphered letter which were found inside, justified the immediate arrest of Higford. Orders were also sent at once to Sir Andrew Corbet to arrest Banister, and send him to London. Two letters from Sir Andrew Corbet are among the Hatfield MSS., both dated October 6th, 1571. In the first letter, Sir Andrew states that

Banister had been apprehended, and was on his way to London, and that no documents had been found in his house of a compromising nature. He adds that Banister had voluntarily given up his keys, and had shown himself "obedient and serviceable," as he ought to do, "being a Justice of the Peace for his county." The second letter refers to Browne's letter, of which I have already spoken, which was written at Shrewsbury on September 5th, and reached Wem after Banister's arrest. Sir Andrew had already sent to Shrewsbury for the "stuff" and letters which Browne had brought from London for Banister, and now forwarded them together with Browne's own letter to the Council.¹ Higford, Barker, and Banister, were subjected to frequent examinations during the months of September, October, and November; and, on September 18th, Banister was put to the Rack.² The threat of Torture seems to have been enough to make Barker speak freely. The conclusion to which Sir Thomas Smyth and Dr. Wilson, who were the chief Examiners, came about these three men, was, that Barker had been the Duke's chief agent in his treasonable communications with Queen Mary, the Bishop of Ross, Alva, Ridolfi, and others; that Higford had been more of a writer than an actor, "not liking what he had to do, but doing it for duty's sake"; and that Banister knew very little of what had been going on. After he was put to the Rack, nothing was extracted from Lawrence Banister which implied knowledge of any treasonable transactions. He allowed, when questioned on the point, that he had had some Romish leanings when a Student in the Temple, but he declared that his views were entirely changed, that his children had been Christened with

¹ Neither Browne's letter nor Sir Andrew Corbet's second letter of September 6th, is given by Murdin. Both letters are among the Hatfield MSS.

² The Royal Warrant, dated September 16th, 1571, allowing Banister and Barker to be put to the Rack, is given by Ellis.

the Church of England Service, and that he himself was a Communicant. His two sons were entered at Shrewsbury School in 1577, and were subsequently Members of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. But I must return to Thomas Browne. I have recently transcribed a letter, which was written to Lord Burghley on October 23rd, 1571, by Thomas Ashton, the First Head Master of Shrewsbury Schools. This letter has never been printed, and, as it is of great interest, apart from the fact that it affords a possible clue to the mystery of *the Bag of Gold*, I make no apology for giving it in full. I should mention that Froude refers to the letter twice, in his *History of England*, but is under the impression that Ashton was one of Cecil's Agents or Spies.¹

My very good lord.

I know not in what part you did take my boldness concerning my friend Browne whom I neither see nor heard of since. The same spirit moveth me eftsones (whether I will or no) to the like boldness. I have travelled since Banister his apprehending in sundry counties especially where he had doing under the Duke. The people in general in these parts with the greatest part of those also that be of good port show in their countenance a misliking of the state and let not sometimes to utter the cankerdness of their hearts with the tongue, yet so that although the simple do it plainly, the other do it so cunningly, as no advantage can be taken of them. This dissembling would² be met withal, that their hope might be frustrate. The papists in this realm find too much favour in the Court. As long as that continueth practising³ will never have end. The double faced gentlemen who will be protestants in the Court and in the country secret papists frigidam suffundunt.⁴ The people I understand have been put in comfort of

¹ Ashton's letter is to be found in *Domestic State Papers*, Elizabeth, vol. 81.

² *Would* for *should*.

³ *Practising* for *plotting*.

⁴ *Frigidam suffundunt*. Aquam is omitted. The people "of good port" did not show their disaffection openly, but *poured cold water* on the existing Government.

a change that now they stand but looking for one that would say hisse. And for that I see these counties, most apt to evil counsel (as where the practising papists have most their conventicles) I wish that man under the prince, ruler over them in Banister his steade,¹ whom both they fear, for the love he hath otherwise in the country, and also love for his good justice, and upright dealing with them in all things, as they have had a good experience of, Sir Andrew Corbett I mean, the only staid man, most secret, true, and faithfullest to his prince, I know in all these parts of the realm. And therefore I judge him the fittest man, for a charge wherein consisteth the stay of the country or any part of the preservation of the prince. I know he would never love me if he knew what I have written now: he seeks so much his quietness and loves to have no dealing in things. Now seeing I have discharged the duty of a faithful subject towards my prince in uttering my fear unto him whose head is encumbered with the care of the whole state, I most humbly crave, at your honour's hands, pardon of my boldness, and that when you have read these rude lines your honour will forthwith make a sacrifice of the same to Vulcan. For I would be loth any other should be privy to this my malipertness. God work with you as he hath done and give you long honourable life and health unto your noble heart's desire.

Your honour's humble

to command

THOMAS ASHETON.

From Charlecote the xxiii.
of October 1571.

The main objects of Ashton's letter seem to have been (1) To draw Lord Burghley's attention to the general disaffection towards the Government in Shropshire, and the neighbouring Counties.

(2) To express his own opinion that the Plots, then so rife in the Country, would never have an end while Papists found so much favour in the Court.

(3) To recommend Sir Andrew Corbet, as a just, discreet, loyal, and trustworthy magistrate.

¹ It would be interesting to know what position Mr. Lawrence Banister had filled which Ashton was desirous to see given to Sir Andrew Corbet.

Ashton apologises for his boldness in dealing with these matters, and refers to a former letter¹ concerning Browne, in which he had shown similar boldness. The reticence, which he observes about the object of his former letter, makes it probable that there was some mystery connected with it, and the allusion to Lawrence Banister's apprehension, which follows his mention of it, suggests that it dealt in some way with the Duke of Norfolk's affairs.

Now, it is very likely that Ashton was in London in August, 1571. We know that he had been engaged there for a considerable time in efforts to obtain from the Crown additional endowments for Shrewsbury School, and his labours in this respect had come to a successful end, not long before.

We know also that Thomas Browne had a great respect and admiration for Ashton, and if Ashton were in London at the time of his visit, it would be only natural for him to seek out his distinguished friend before returning to Shrewsbury. And, if he did see him, what more likely than that he should have mentioned the present of butter, which he had conveyed to the Duke, and the Bag of Money which he had undertaken to send to Banister by the Carrier. Readers who have followed me so far, will, I think, agree to these conclusions.

That Browne could not have been directly concerned in the revelation made to the Council about the Bag, of which he was in entire ignorance some days after it had been made. That the Carrier could not have given information, as he would have no knowledge of Higford's connection with the Bag, and the first step taken on the discovery of the ciphered letter was the arrest of Higford. That the information must have come from

¹ Ashton's communication to Cecil about Browne must have been by letter. Had it been by word of mouth, Ashton would not have been in doubt how the Minister had taken his "boldness."

someone to whom it was communicated by Browne, and that it was given to the Council without Browne's knowledge. And I hope they will also agree that Ashton's letter offers a solution of the difficulty, and that his mysterious communication to Cecil about his "friend Browne" was in all probability the cause of the seizure of the Bag.

LETTER FROM FRANCIS TAYLOR TO THOMAS
 PARDOE: LONDON, AUG. 8TH, 1761.

COMMUNICATED BY RALPH C. PURTON.

THE "Mr. Pardoe, Jun.," to whom this letter is addressed, was Thomas Pardoe, only son of Thomas Pardoe, of Faintree (d. 1768) in this county, by Mary his wife, sister of Geo. Crump of Cleobury Mortimer Forge. His sister, Anne Pardoe, married Mr. Benjamin Taylor of Bridgnorth, and was mother of Francis Taylor, who wrote this letter to his uncle when in London. Francis Taylor was afterwards resident at St. Martins-in-the-fields, and died in the East Indies.

The letter is well written, but without stops, while most of the more prominent words are dignified with capitals. It folds into a square packet, and on the outside are two circular marks, resembling post-marks, each bearing the letters S.E. The address is as follows:—

"To Mr Pardoe Jun^r at Faintree to be left at M^{rs}
 Pardoes in the Castle Bridgnorth Shropshire.
 to be sent with Speed

London 8 August 61.

"Hon^d Uncle

I rec'd your Letter from Bewdly with a Bill for 6 guineas which is Duly Paid and am Greatly obliged to you for this favour you have done me & Shall take the first opportunity of seeing M^r Rogers & will send you the musick Her Majesty the Queen is come to Town & M^r Stockdale gave me & a New Prentice he has got Leave to go out of Town to see her as She came in and wee had the Pleasure of seeing her very Plain She is somewhat Tall her hair the Col^r of mine & has a very

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL TO THE
PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONERS

Commissioners of the General Land Office

The first of the three reports which I have the honor to submit to you is that of the Commission on the Land Office. It is a report of the Commission on the Land Office, which was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior in 1892. The Commission was composed of three members, and its report was published in 1893. The report contains a detailed account of the operations of the Land Office, and a list of recommendations for its improvement. The Commission found that the Land Office was in a state of confusion, and that its operations were inefficient. It recommended that the Land Office be reorganized, and that its functions be clearly defined. It also recommended that the Land Office be placed under the direct control of the Secretary of the Interior, and that it be given the authority to purchase and sell land on behalf of the Government.

The second of the three reports is that of the Commission on the Survey of the Public Lands. It is a report of the Commission on the Survey of the Public Lands, which was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior in 1892. The Commission was composed of three members, and its report was published in 1893. The report contains a detailed account of the operations of the Survey of the Public Lands, and a list of recommendations for its improvement. The Commission found that the Survey of the Public Lands was in a state of confusion, and that its operations were inefficient. It recommended that the Survey of the Public Lands be reorganized, and that its functions be clearly defined. It also recommended that the Survey of the Public Lands be placed under the direct control of the Secretary of the Interior, and that it be given the authority to purchase and sell land on behalf of the Government.

Very respectfully,
[Signature]

Director General

1893

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the report of the Commission on the Land Office. I have also the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst. in relation to the report of the Commission on the Survey of the Public Lands. I have the honor to inform you that the report of the Commission on the Land Office has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, and that the report of the Commission on the Survey of the Public Lands has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior. I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary of the Interior has directed that the report of the Commission on the Land Office be published in the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, and that the report of the Commission on the Survey of the Public Lands be published in the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior.

Pretty face and Grand air She was attended by a Party of Horse Guards and five of the Kings Coaches in New Liverys and was mett at the top of the Pallace Stairs by his Majesty where She Kneel'd to him but was rais'd up immediately She was Drest in a Gold & Silver Tissue very Rich & spirg'd with Pink & had on a Diamond Stomacher of Immense Value & is to be married at 9 to Night [Her] Majesty's Dress is a Silver Tissue Spig'd (*sic*) Blue & the chappell is cover'd with rich Tissues of Vast Value I have time to say no more at Present than Duty to you all & Comap^{ts} to C^{os} & Sister & am your Dutifull Nephew

Fr^s Taylor

“ Shall Send you a Picture of y^e Queen as soon as can get one that am sure is a real likeness with y^e musick Pray dont put them in y^e Hall.”

NOTE.—Sophia Charlotte, daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was married to George III., September 8th, 1761, at the Chapel Royal, St. James (?)

ASTLEY, IN THE PARISH OF ALVELEY.

BY W. H. B. BIRD.

IN the third volume of Mr. Eyton's *History of Shropshire* will be found an account of the early history of Astley and its lords, and, under Nordley Regis, a pedigree shewing the descent of the manor or manors from about the year 1100 until they passed from the family named de Astley to those of Fililode and Lee. A pedigree printed in the Harleian Society's *Shropshire Visitation* purports to continue the descent of the former line; but contains so many inaccuracies that it is worth while to place on record a correct account derived from original sources.

Mr. Eyton comes to the conclusion that Astley was a member of Nordley, and not a separate manor, in spite of the fact that it was held of the King by serjeantry, while Nordley was held in fee farm. On the other hand, an Inquisition of 1275 describes the Manor of Estleg, the services of the tenants, and their value. I find Estleg or Astley described as a Manor again in Inquisitions of 1310, 1319, 1384, 1601, and 1609, as well as in a licence of alienation in 18 James I.; while in 1524, it is the Manor of Asteley "alias le Hall de Asteley." Elsewhere, it is simply described as one messuage (later, three messuages) one mill, one carucate of land, &c., and so many shillings' rent in Astley; while in 1361, the Jury add that there are no pleas or perquisites. The question is raised incidentally at a much later time, 1624-5, in a suit in the Court of Exchequer, between Lancelot Lee of Coton and the then lord or owner of Astley and others. The plaintiff's claim is merely for a heriot due upon the aliena-

tion of a portion of the common field which had been held with Astley, and the defendant replies that the land in question was not parcel of Kings Nordley at all, but of Astley. Plaintiff, in his replication, asserts

“That the Manno^r or Lordshipp of Astley is itselfe wthin the p^rinct of Kings Nordley and p^rcell thereof and oweth suite and service thereto and was heretofore and that but of late tyme Called only villat’ de Astley.”

Mr. Eyton tells us that there was a single Court for Nordley, Astley, and Alveley; and the depositions shew that the arrangement continued down to that date so far as the two former were concerned, but Alveley is not mentioned. There is abundant evidence that the tenants of Astley owed suit to this Court, and were amerced for non-appearance; that the bailiff of Nordley distrained upon their goods in default of payment; and that the constable of Nordley executed his office in both Manors alike. The bailiff deposes that the owners of Astley systematically refused to attend, and were amerced; and that he went through the form of demanding payment from them, but does not state that they paid, or that he ever went so far as to distrain. But on the question of boundaries, neither the bailiff, nor any of the oldest inhabitants will venture on a precise statement.¹

The tenure was, as I have said, by serjeantry—*magna s uiantia* it is called in 1341—namely, by finding an armed horseman (in 1275 two horsemen) to attend the king for 40 days in case of war in Wales, but the statement varies slightly in each instance. In the earlier inquisitions his duty is “to guard the King’s supplies,” “to convoy the King’s wine,” “to attend the waggons that carry the King’s wine to the war as often as he

¹ *Exch. Bills, Salop*, James I., Nos. 179, 231. *Exch. Depositions*, 22 James I., Hil. Term, No. 18. In the first instance there was a decree by consent in the plaintiff’s favour; but the suit was revived, and I have sought in vain among the Decrees of the Court for a decision.

comes through Bruges Norh" (*sic*).¹ In later Inquisitions the horseman is called a hobbeler, and his function is not specified.

I do not propose to repeat here Mr. Eyton's account of the earlier lords of Astley, nor have I much to add to it. It is perhaps worth noting an inquisition of *circa* 1240,² which, I think, he does not mention, when the jury find that one Laurence de Onneford (if I have read the name correctly) has committed waste and destruction in Estleg to the value of 20 marks, to the detriment of John, son and heir of John de Estleg, who is in the custody of William de Vivars, of the Queen's household. This must refer to the second of that name, who was in 1235 in custody of John Fitz Philip, and died in the beginning of 1275.³ It was then found that John, his son and heir, would be 17 years of age on the feast of St. John Baptist in that year. In 1310 the latter settled his estate on John his son (fourth of the name),⁴ and was living six years later. I do not find any Inquisition after his death. This John divided his property, enfeoffing Roger de Astley in Nordley in 1319,⁵ and William de Fililode the younger, husband of Dionisia de Astley, his daughter, in Astley in 1341.⁶ A John Astley, perhaps the same, occurs first in the list of a Jury at Alveley in 1360. There is no Inquisition after his death, and I am unable to say when that took place. One Hugh de Solrug and Avelina his wife⁶

¹ *Ad sequend' caretas domini Regis carientes vina versus Guerram*, worth quoting as a specimen *Infimæ Latinitatis*. The word *vina* has needlessly puzzled Mr. Eyton (see iii., p. 152 n.) The substitution of *victualia* elsewhere shows that the obvious meaning is the correct one.

² *Esc. incert. temp. Hen. III.*, No. 287. Under Romesley, Mr. Eyton speaks of a Laurence de Anneford, 1250. Peter de Dodeleston, one of the jurors, was dead in 1249. John fitz Philip died probably in 1238. *Eyton* iii., 158, 164.

³ *Eyton* iii., 148. *Esc.* 3 Edw. I., No. 4.

⁴ *Inq. ad q. d.* 3 Edw. II., No. 60.

⁵ *Inq. ad q. d.* 12 Edw. II., No. 96.

⁶ *Esc.* 15 Edw. III., 2nd Nos., No. 8.

had a life interest in the Mill in Astley at this time. She may have belonged to the family of Astley.

Mr. Eyton believes the earlier pedigrees to be wrong here, and supposes that Roger de Astley was son, and not brother, of the last John. I am unable to discuss the reasons which led him to this conclusion, since he has not stated them. But, on the other hand, if Roger was of age in 1319 (and his grand-daughter was born in 1353 or 4) he cannot have been born later than 1298, and cannot therefore, according to Mr. Eyton, have been more than 40 years younger than his grandfather. Secondly, if John de Astley had a son as well as a daughter, it does not appear what motive he had for permanently dividing his estate; whereas, if he had an only daughter, it is not unnatural that he should settle the larger portion of his property on the heir male of the family. Lastly, among the MS. Shropshire Collections in the British Museum,¹ I find the copy of a Charter of 1325 relating to land in Nordley to which John de Astelegh and Roger his brother are witnesses. If this were an original document, it would, I think, be conclusive.

Roger Astley died at Michaelmas, 1361,² and in the February following a Jury found that, owing to the late pestilence, much land in Nordley was lying idle, and the Manor could not carry the annual rent of £9 due to the King's Exchequer,³ which, however, the King had granted to Roger for life. His grandson Thomas, son of Thomas, was his heir, and was only three weeks old. This Thomas died in June, 1376, and Nordley passed to Margaret, his sister, then upwards of 22 years of age, and already married to Roger atte Lee; and with her descendants, the Lees of Coton, it remained until the present century.⁴

¹ Additional MS. 30,320 (No. 3.)

² *Esc.* 36 Edw. III., pt. i., No. 9. Mr. Eyton says 1362, incorrectly.

³ In 1310 and previously the rent is given as £8 10s.

⁴ *Esc.* 50 Edw. III., 1st Nos., No. 1a. The Writ will be found under No. 72, *Ibid.* It is worth noticing that the pedigree of Lee,

The Fililodes were, it appears, a family long settled in the same neighbourhood. A place of that name on the boundary of the Forest of Morf occurs in the Perambulation of Forests in 29 Edward I.,¹ and seems to lie somewhere on the high ground towards the Staffordshire border. The watercourse of Fililodes-welle, and the way leading from that place to the Hall of Estleye, are mentioned in 1305, as boundaries of land in Colverehusesfeld, in Astley or Nordley.² A Roger de Fililode occurs in 1203, Thomas in 1255, Roger in 1274, 1292, and 1305, John in 1314 and 1316, Richard, son of Roger, 1316. In 1316, William de Fililode and Juliana, his wife, have a grant of land in Nordley.³ In 1319, William occurs again. In 1353, William de Fililod joins in endowing a chantry in the King's free chapel of Aluitheleye, of which Giles de Fililod was lately chaplain.⁴

William de Fililod, called the younger, who became of Astley, through his marriage with Dionisia, may have been a son of William and Juliana. In 1360, he settled Astley⁵ on his four sons, John, William, Thomas, and Giles, successively in tail general, remainder to the heirs of the bodies of himself and Dionisia, remainder to his own right heirs. At this time, he held other lands in Nordley, Claverley, Romesley, and Quatt, to the value of 40s. He died 7th August, 1361.⁶ John, his eldest son and heir, who was then aged 15, held land

printed in the *Visitation of Shropshire* already referred to, is at variance with the abstracts of documents printed with it. Mr. Eyton has demolished the supposed descent Roger Lee of Coton, and I cannot find that he has substituted any other in its place. See vol. ix., 294 ; vi., 38, &c.

¹ *Eyton* iii., 219., Additional MS. 30,319.

² *Ibid.* 153. Maps shew a Philley Brook in Staffordshire, rising near the spot I have indicated, and flowing eastward into the Stour. Richard de Folybrok, or Fulibrok, is a Juror in 1360 and 1369.

³ *Eyton* iii., 160, &c. *Coram Rege*, 8 Edw. II, rot. 29, m. 76.

⁴ *Esc.* 27 Edw. III., 2nd Nos., No. 18. Thomas de Fililod, a Juror.

⁵ *Esc.* 34 Edw. III., 2nd Nos., 41.

⁶ *Esc.* 35 Edw. III., Pt. 1, No. 83.

in Nordley, under Roger atte Lee and the Lord of Wesleye, and in Romesley. He died on the 9th March, 1376-7,¹ leaving a son John; but no Inquisition was taken until 7 years later, when this John was 11 years of age. Meanwhile, Dionisia de Astley, his grandmother, to whom he was also heir, had died on Christmas Day, 1380; and finding that she was tenant in chief of Astley, the King had by his Escheator seized her lands, and also those of her husband, and granted the custody of them and of the heir to John Horewode.²

William de Fililode of Astley had a brother Nicholas, with whom he joined in purchasing a moiety of the Manor of Shirreuesley (Shrewley), co. Warwick, of Sir John de Meaux, settling it upon themselves for life, with remainder to the heirs of William. As this sale took place without licence from the King, a pardon had to be obtained subsequently, and an Inquisition *ad quod damnum* was taken in 1364;³ after which, by Patent of 6 June in that year, the sale was sanctioned and confirmed. In 1369, his grant of an endowment to the Chantry at Alveley, of which Richard Syche was then Chaplain, gave occasion for another Inquisition *ad quod damnum*,⁴ when the Jury found

¹ *Esc.* 7 Ric. II., No. 37. Mr. Eyton gives the date of this Inquisition as the date of his death.

² *Esc.* 4 Ric. II., No. 2. The Manor of Alveley was at one time held by the Whorwoods of Compton. The Lord of Wesleye is, I suppose, a Botetourt. See *Eyton* iii., 169.

³ *Esc.* 38 Edw. III., 2nd nos., 29. It came to Sir John in 1354 from his mother Scolastica, coheir of Philip de Gayton (of Gayton in Northamptonshire, by inheritance from his mother Juliana de Northampton). Juliana, the other coheir of de Gayton, who married Sir Thomas Murdak, was convicted and burnt for poisoning her husband, when her moiety was forfeited. See Dugdale's *Warwickshire* ii., 652, Baker's *Northamptonshire* ii., 275, i., 492. One is tempted to hazard the conjecture that Juliana, wife of the elder William de Fililode, may have belonged to this family. The murder was committed near Stourton in the Forest of Kinver, only a few miles away. See an extract from the *Placita* in Additional MS. 30,325, where an outrage quite other than poisoning is described.

⁴ *Esc.* 43 Edw. III., Pt. 2, 2nd Nos., 52.

that he would still hold lands and rents to the value of 100s. in Bridgnorth, Nordley, Astley, and Alveley, of Hugh de Baggesore, and the heirs of Roger de Astley, and William de Fililode. On St. Bartholomew's Day, 1381, he also died, and a Warwickshire Jury found a year later that John, his great nephew, aged 8 and upwards, was his heir, and was also the right heir of William, his late brother. They were not aware by what service his moiety of Shrewley was held.¹

The child on whom the representation of the family thus devolved was at Michaelmas following placed in the custody of John Horewode; but three years later, in November 1387, the guardianship was by Patent transferred to his uncle Giles de Fililode, described as of Staffordshire. He grew to man's estate, but died not long after, in July 1400, without having had livery of his lands, and without issue; and Astley, the moiety of Shrewley, together with lands in Romesley held of Andrew de Dudmaston, in Alveley of Henry Hagley, in Nordley of Roger atte Lee, and in Kidderminster of Lord Bergavenny, came to Giles, his uncle and guardian, said to be 32 years of age and upwards.² Giles de Fililode married, but left no children, and with him this branch of the family became extinct in the male line. He died on Ascension Day, 1420, leaving two sisters and heirs, Katherine the wife of John Blyke, aged upwards of 50, and Elizabeth Swyer upwards of 48.³ Four years later a Warwickshire jury make no

¹ *Esc.* 5 Ric. II., No. 32. A later Jury say, perhaps confusing the tenure with that of Astley, by finding a horseman to serve 40 days in Wales.

² *Esc.* 1 Hen. IV., Pt. i., No. 31; 6 Hen. V., No. 74. The latter supplies a merely technical omission. Giles de Fililode must have been over 40, for he is mentioned in May 1360; his elder brothers William and Thomas had apparently died without issue.

³ *Esc.* 8 Hen. V., No. 74. This Inquisition is interesting topographically. The "*placca terre vocat'* Barates," bounded by Broad Lanes, is still shewn as Barretts in the Ordnance Map, and seems to recall the Adam Baret who was a Juror in Alveley in 1275, just as Fillets (called Fylyloades in 1587), Hadleys, Cleckars, Dumboulds (formerly Don-

mention of Elizabeth; and as both Astley and Shrewley passed to the descendants of her sister (then said to be over 60), the natural inference is that she died without issue at about this date.¹ Her name may perhaps be the same that occurs in Alveley as Syer, Saer, Cier, and Syare, from 1268 to 1395, and later as Squyer.²

Of John Blyke, the husband of Katherine de Fililode, I have not been able to discover anything. His arms certainly resemble those of his wife's family. A Thomas, son of William Bleyk of Overton, occurs in connection with Kinver Forest as early as 1286; and in 1421 a William Bleke of Haberley grants a tenement and land in Franche to Richard Becke and Cristina his wife;³ but I have not met with the name hitherto in connection with Alveley. Evidently it is regarded with suspicion by those who compile official indexes, where it will appear at times disguised as Blake, or even Dike, to the confusion of the searcher. Katherine, his widow, died at the end of 1424.⁴ Richard Blyke, her son and heir, was upwards of 28 in the following September, and lived until Michaelmas, 1465, when he was seised of Astley and Shrewley.⁵ Margaret, his wife, survived him, and had dower assigned to her out of his lands.

volds), Perry-house, Potterslode, Dodds Green, are echoes of names—Fililode, Hadley, Cleacre, Donfowe, atte Pirye (later Perry) Potter and Dod—all of which are found here in early documents. "Margaret Cotene," of whom lands in Nordley were held, is, I suppose, Margaret Astley, widow of Roger Lee of Coton.

¹ *Esc.* 2 Hen. VI., No. 19. For the marriage and issue assigned to her see the pedigree of Lutley (*Visitation of Shropshire*, Harl. Soc.), and compare that of Lee of Coton. (*Ibid.*)

² Other Fililodes I have met with are Roger, 1341-1400, John, son of Thomas, 1361, and William, son of Thomas, 1369, John (?) in a mutilated record 1376, and John, son of John, 1382 and 1384.

³ *Plac. Forest.*, 14 Edw. I., printed in *Wm. Salt Soc. Publications* v., Pt. i. *Egerton Charter*, No. 472.

⁴ *Esc.* 4 Hen. VI., No. 4. The Calendar gives no Shropshire Inquisition relating to her.

⁵ *Esc.* 5 Edw. IV., No. 6.

On her death, in January 1470-1, a Jury found¹ that she held no lands in Shropshire. Their son and heir, another Richard, is described as 40 years old and upwards in 1465, 50 and upwards in 1471. He added to Shrewley other property in the same parish of Hatton; and in Shropshire, besides Astley, held lands in Quatt and Nordley, of Lord Willoughby de Broke, Thomas Lee of Coton, and William Mitton, all of which, in June 1470, he conveyed to feoffees, among them his son Humfrey, who (if the age afterwards stated be correct) was then a lad of 10 or 11. The purpose of this deed is, unfortunately, not mentioned. He lived more than 20 years after this time, and died 30th October, 1491. Humfrey, his successor (omitted in the printed pedigree), then above 30 years of age, is, I suppose, the Humfrey Blyke who, about the year 1502, was practising the law in Shrewsbury.² He died 6th November, 1513, when two Juries found that he held lands in Nordley of Thomas Lee, and in Quatt of John Strangways, and also in Hatton of the king's lordship of Warwick, but said nothing of Astley or Shrewley.³ Possibly he may have taken advantage of his knowledge of the law to divest himself of his legal estate in these. But just after this time there was a Joan Blyke, widow, holding a life estate in lands of the inheritance of William, son and heir of Richard Hatton, in Stanton Lacy and Bromfield.⁴ She may have been the wife of

¹ *Rot. Claus.* 5 Edw. IV. *Esc.* 9 and 10 Edw. IV., No 41. I have seen a statement that Margaret, dau. of John Lee of Coton, and sister of Thomas, married Richard, son of Richard Blyke of Astley. If this lady is meant, she must, I think, be transferred to an earlier generation. (Pedigree of Lee, in J. Morris MSS.)

² *Esc.* 7 Hen. VII., Nos. 40, 41. *Owen and Blakeway* i. 274.

³ *Esc.* 5 Hen. VIII., Nos. 8, 140. Both were delivered to the Court by the hands of William Hatton.

⁴ *Ped. Fin.* Salop, 10 Hen. VIII., Pas., 12 Hen. VIII., Trin.; 15 Hen. VIII. Hil. At an Inquisition of enclosures 9 Hen. VIII., the Jury present Joan Blyke, widow, for enclosing land at Counde (Lansd. MS. 1.) Joan Blag witnesses the Will of Thomas Hatton of Newport, in 1508. (C.P.C. *Bennett*, 13.)

Humfrey; or possibly the deed of feoffment of 1470, already mentioned, represents a settlement by Richard Blyke on his second marriage with a lady of property. At all events, both are subsequently held by Peter, son and heir of Humfrey, now aged 18.

The printed pedigree states that this Peter had a brother called Richard Blyke of Astley, whose daughter and heir married Humfrey Gatacre. This cannot possibly be correct as it stands; for a comparison of the pedigrees of Gatacre and Haynes of Stretton in the same collection supports the date (1422-61) assigned to Humfrey Gatacre in the former; so that, instead of being contemporary with Peter Blyke's children, he would be contemporary with the first Richard of our pedigree. If John Blyke, his father, great-great-grandfather of Peter, had a brother Richard, his daughter might possibly have married Gatacre. There undoubtedly was a Richard Blyke of this family at the time, settled at New Radnor, who in his Will mentions his "cousin" John Blyke of Astley (the son of Peter, that is); but, if Peter was his brother, he cannot, as we have seen, have been also son of Richard. It is not impossible that the latter may be the true account, especially if there had been, as I have suggested, a second marriage. In 1547 he was High Sheriff of Radnor,¹ and in 1550 had a grant for life of the customs, tolls, and dues of the town.² He died in 1557, and left lands in Salop, including a copyhold at Stretton, and in Radnor, the latter consisting apparently of extensive pastures in Radnor Forest, over which ranged herds of "wilde beastes," "wilde mares," horses and cattle.³ He married Elinor, daughter of James, and sister of Charles Vaughan, and had issue, a son, James, and four daughters, of whom Dorothy was,

¹ See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 3rd series, iii., 36.

² *Rot. Pat.* 4 Edw. VI., pt. 2.

³ Will dated 15th July, proved in the Prerogative Court 4th Oct., 1557 (*Wrastly* 36). A base brother, John Blyke, is there mentioned.

before his death married to Morgan ap Rys, or Price, of Radnor;¹ and from the way in which Florence is coupled with her it seems probable that she was then married also. James died intestate in Herefordshire, and letters of administration were granted in the Prerogative Court, 18th November, 1568, to his other sisters, Elizabeth ap Rosser and Joan Blyke. Subsequently, in 1576, in conjunction with Walter Prosser, husband of Elizabeth, we find them conveying land in Alveley, Astley, and Kynges Nordley to Clement Don, who was their father's executor, and Richard Vaughan.² A few years later, and Richard Vaughan appears as the husband of Joan.³ In 1585 John Pryce is joined with Joan and her husband only.⁴

To return to Peter Blyke, we find that by Indenture dated 6th August, 1522, he settled his lands in the Counties of Salop and Warwick upon himself for life, then to the annual value of 20 marks to the use of Mary his wife, the residue "to help my childer to finde them to scole and p^rferre theym in marryage vnto suche tyme as my heire shall be xxj^{ti}." Two years later, 16th September, 1524, he made a Will,⁵ confirming the settlement on his wife, and proceeding thus:—

And to the yerely value of iiii^{li} ou^r and besides to the vse of John Whorwood of Compton in the Countye of Salopp (*sic*) Squyer vnto such tyme my heire come to his full age The which John Whorwoode the xixth day of July the xvjth yere of King Henry the viijth bargenyd and bought of me John Blyke my sonne and heire for to mary With on of the doughtours of

¹ Cp. Lewys Dwnn's *Welsh Visitations* i. 263, where she is called "Dorothy s.h. to Rich^d Bligge of Astley Hall." They had a son, John Price. The Vaughans were, I think, of Hergest (Weaver, *Visitation of Herefordshire*.)

² *Ped. Fin.* 18 Eliz., Hil.

³ *Ibid.* 22 and 23 Eliz., Mich., 23 Eliz., Hil. Warrant against the heirs of Richard Blyke of Radnor, Esq.

⁴ *Ibid.* 27 Eliz., Pas.

⁵ Proved, I fear, in the Royal Peculiar Court of Bridgnorth, where all documents earlier than about 1630 seem to have perished.

the said John Whorwodd for the which mariage to be hadde and doon The said John Whorwodd hath and must delyu^re to me & myne executo^rs and assignaies cxxx^{li} ffor the wiche Bargyn and mariage I will that the said John Whorwood haue the said iiii^{li} yerely out of my londes ou^r and beside the londes to the value of xx^{li} m^{re}' And also suffer my executoures to take the revenues of the residue vnto suche tyme my heire be of the Age of xvj towardes the flyndyng and Marryages of Gabryell my yonger sonn and Anne my doughtor And after to the value of vj^{li} vnto such tyme my heire come to xxj^{li} And after to the vse of my said heire for eu^r.

Whether the marriage thus early arranged ever took place, I am not aware. Peter Blyke died only a few days later, the intended bridegroom being then about 8 years old.¹ He held lands in Nordley, under Thomas Lee, in Claverley (Whytley Fields) under Humfrey Ferrers, Esq., and in Quat, under John Strangways; but this Jury know nothing of the tenures of these, or of Astley.

Unfortunately, we have now reached the last of the series of Inquisitions, from which my information has been principally derived, and what other facts I have to offer are of a fragmentary character. In 1561, the custody of William, son and heir of Thomas Capell of Howcaple, co. Hereford, who died shortly after, was granted to Gabriel Blyke. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Rowland Moreton, and died in Gloucestershire intestate, letters of administration being granted to his widow in 1592. They had previously disposed of the reversion of their lands to the Earl of Leicester, which suggests that they were childless.² By means

¹ *Esc.* 16 Hen. VIII., No. 29, 17 Hen. VIII., No. 86. There is a discrepancy as to the day of his death, one giving the 20th, the other the 25th September. Part of the above is abstracted from one, part from the other, each giving some clauses which the other omits. "Mary Barston, widow, the mother of John Blyke" is referred to as still living in 1587, when she must have been of a very great age.

² *Rot. Pat.* 3 Eliz., pt. 11. Weaver, *Visitation of Herefordshire*, 1569 (Pod. of Moreton). Wills of Sir Rowland Morton, 1554 (C.P.C. *Tashe* 30), and of Robert Earl of Leicester, dat. 5 July, 1587, prob. C.P.C. 1588 (*Leicester* 1.)

of Fines, we see John Blyke parting with one portion after another of his property to various purchasers in 1548, 1554, and 1555.¹ In 1550, he sold his Warwickshire estate to Roger and John Oldnale.² In 1561, Elizabeth, his wife, is made party to a sale.³ In 1560, he acts as trustee to one John Wood of Warwick, who is desirous of settling the Manor of Marton or Merton, near Birdingbury, on Robert, his younger son.⁴ Probably, he died not long after. George, his son and heir, from 1575 to 1585, still further dissipated the wreck of the estate, to which he had succeeded.⁵ In 1587, we find him giving evidence in a suit relating to the lease of Grauntam Mill, which he had sold some years before, when he is described as of Astley, and aged 34 or thereabouts.⁶ He then disappears from view. Mrs. Blicke of Arley, perhaps his wife, or more probably his mother, was buried at Alveley, 27th June, 1601.⁷

Astley was shortly after held by James Nicolls, but how he acquired it, I have not been able with any certainty to discover. From the series of Fines, it appears that he had been buying up one piece after another of the Blyke Estate from those to whom it had been sold, and I gather from other sources that he seriously impoverished himself in doing so; but I cannot find among these purchases any distinct mention of

¹ *Ped. Fin.*, 2 Edw. VI., Pas.; 1 and 2 P. and M., Mich., Hil., Pas.

² *Rot. Pat.* 4 Edw. VI., pt. 3. Dugdale's *Warwickshire*.

³ *Ped. Fin.*, 3 Eliz., Hil.

⁴ *Rot. Pat.*, 2 Eliz., pt. 3.

⁵ *Ped. Fin.*, 17 Eliz., Pas., &c. See also the Patent Rolls at this time.

⁶ *Elcock v. Lound*; *Exch. Depositions* 29 and 30 Eliz., Mich., No. 12.

⁷ *George Morris* MS. Perhaps for Arley we should read Asley: a mistake I have noticed elsewhere. Astley is frequently so spelt in the Alveley Register. In 1576 and 1583, Michael Blyke and Margery, his wife, were dealing with property at Dodington; and in 1600 and 1601, Richard Bleek is joined with them (*Ped. Fin.*) At this date, a Nicholas Blicke, with a numerous family, was settled at Bromsgrove see his Will in the Prerogative Court, 1602 (*Montague* 32.)

the Manor, or of the capital messuage, of Astley. The evidence of some of the witnesses in the suit to which I have previously referred in the Court of Exchequer, seems to single out a purchase in 1597 from Sir Francis Newport, who had himself bought of George Blyke in 1585.¹ By a Fine of somewhat unusual form, levied in 1581, Humfrey Nicolls the younger, deforciant, described as *tenens de consuetudinibus & certis serviciis*, recognises that he holds of George Blyke, the plaintiff, certain lands by fealty and the yearly rent of one penny; and for this, and no other consideration as it appears, George Blyke grants the same lands to the said Humfrey and his heirs for ever, and quit claims all right to other services and dues whatsoever; and from the Inquisition taken in 1600, after the death of Humfrey, it is clear that the lands thus granted were considerably greater in extent than lands he had previously held at a rent of 12s. 5d., with other services.² Further, in 1587, when George Blyke is called to give evidence as to his title to Grauntam Mill, and the lease granted by his father, Humfrey Nicolls the elder is called especially to corroborate him. These facts may point to some connection between the two families, though altogether inadequate to support any hypothesis of inheritance; especially as I am unable to show how James and Humfrey were related. Possibly, some Shropshire genealogist may be in a position to supplement them with fuller information.³

¹ *Ped. Fin.*, 27 Eliz., Pas.; 39 and 40 Eliz., Michs. *Rot. Pat.*, 27 Eliz., pt. 8, 39 Eliz., pt. 19.

² *Ped. Fin.*, 23 Eliz., Pas.; *Chancery Misc. Inq.*, pt. 11, no. 18.

³ Humfrey Nicolls the younger was son of Humfrey the elder, who was third son of William Nicolls of the Bowells, in the parish of Alveley. The farm, thus settled on Humfrey the younger, was Perry House, anciently The Pyrie. Jonas, his son and heir, married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Gibbons of Shrewsbury; their descendants were still of Perry House in 1695. May I add, that I shall be very grateful to anyone who will be kind enough to help me with information regarding this family of Nicolls?

John de Astley (third of the name) of Nordley =
and Astley, 1310, na. 1258.

(William ?) de Fililode = (Juliana ?) John de Astley = ... Roger de Astley = ...
of Nordley and Astley, 1310. Living 1341. of Nordley, 1319, ob. 1361.

Nicholas de Fililode of Shrewley, ob. s.p. 1381. William de Fililode = the younger, of Astley, 1341, ob. 1361. Dionisia de Astley, ob. 1330. Thomas de Astley = ... defunctus 26 Feb., 1362.

Thomas, son of Thomas de Astley na. 1362, ob. s.p. 1376. Margaret, act. 22 and over 1376, ob. 1421. Roger atte Lee of Coton, 1376.

John Lee, son and heir, act. 26 and upwards, 1424.

(1) John de Fililode, act. 15, 1361, ob. 1377. (2) William s.p. (3) Thomas s.p. (4) Giles de Fililode, heir 1400, ob. s.p. 1420. Eliza-beth, beth. John = Katherine Blyke ob. 1424. Eliza-beth ux. Swyer 1420.

John de Fililode, na. circ. 1373, ob. s.p. 1400. Richard Blyke of Astley, act. 28 and more, 1425, ob. 1465. Margaret, ob. 1471.

Richard Blyke of Astley, act. 50 and more, 1471, ob. 1491. =

Humfrey Blyke, son and heir, act. 30 and more, 1491, ob. 1513. =

Peter Blyke, son and heir, act. 18, 1514, ob. 1524. Mary: remarried to Barston, and living, a widow, 1587. Richard Blyke of New Radnor, Esq., Sheriff 1547, ob. 1557. Elinor, dau. of James Vaughan.

John Blyke of Astley act. 8 and more, 1525, sold Shrewley, occ. 1561. Elizabeth 1561. Gabriel Blyke of co. Glouc., def. 1592. Margaret, dau. of Sir Rowland Morton, 1592. Anne

George Blyke, 1575, aged about 34, 1587.

James Blyke of co. Hereford, def. 1568, s.p. Dorothy, uxor Morgan Price of Radnor. Florence Elizabeth, ux. Walter Prosser. Joan, uxor Richard Vaughan.

ON THE CONNECTION BETWEEN STONE CIRCLES AND ADJACENT HILLS.

BY A. L. LEWIS, F.C.A., M.A.I.

It is only in recent years that the idea has been seriously entertained, that some of the British Stone Circles were placed in special positions with regard to the most prominent hills in their immediate neighbourhood, and, as the two principal circles in Shropshire were amongst the first instances of this arrangement that forced themselves upon my notice, a few words upon the subject may not be deemed out of place in the *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society.¹

The connection between the great circles at Abury in Wiltshire and the artificial mound known as Silbury Hill is so obvious that it has not been overlooked; and the connection between Stonehenge and the single outlying stone to the north-east of it, known as the Friar's Heel, is generally recognised and considered to indicate an observance, religious or otherwise, of the sun, when rising on Midsummer day, as seen from the circles, but, I do not know that any apparent arrangement for similar purposes had been noticed elsewhere. When, however, I first began to investigate the circles and the questions concerning them, it appeared to me, that, if Stonehenge were designed with a special refer-

¹ For the Map, which is enlarged by a photographic process from the Ordnance Map, we are indebted to the courtesy of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

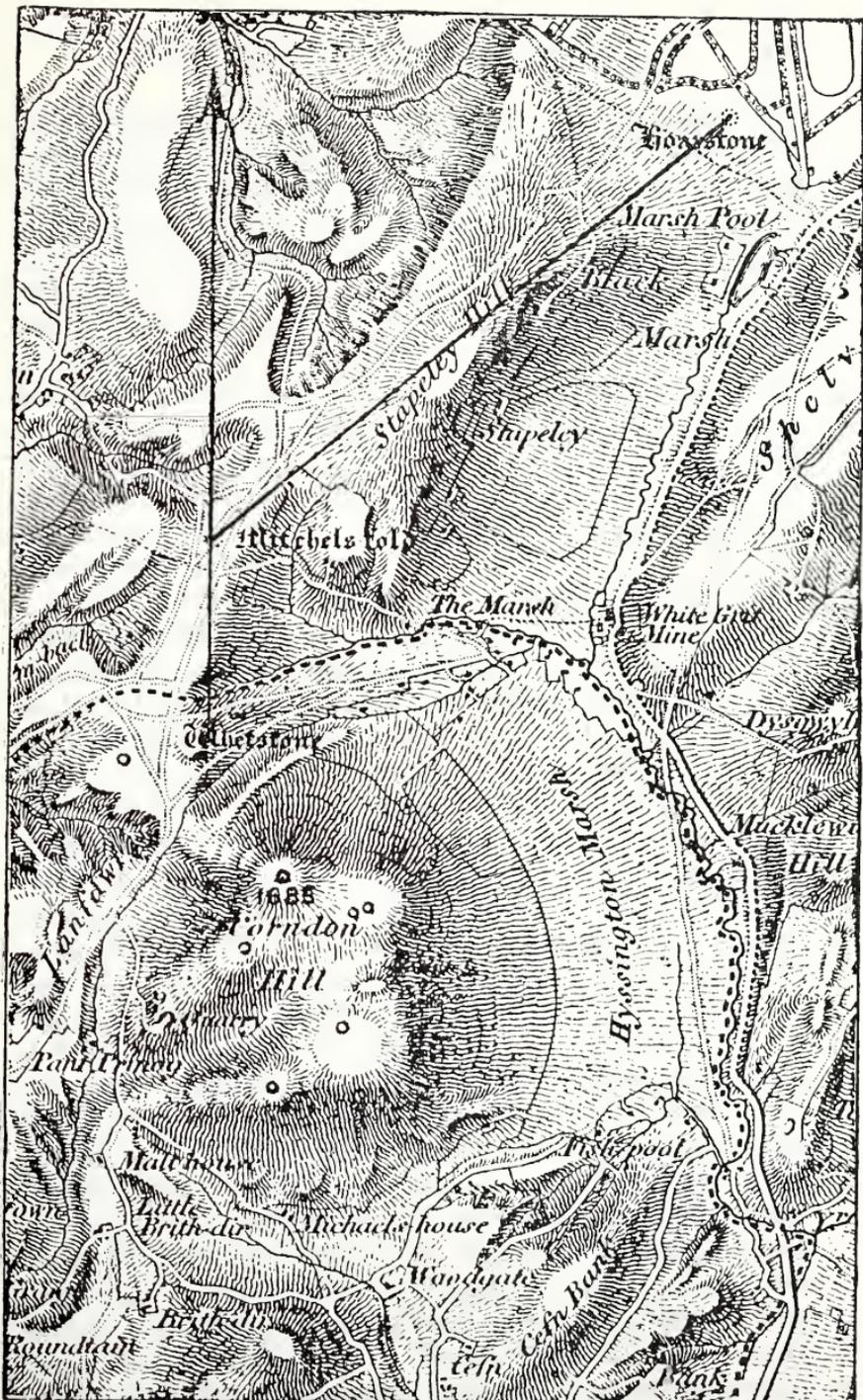
ON THE COMPOSITION OF THE
GALILEAN AND ADRIATIC WATERS

BY J. L. L. ...

It is well known that the Galilean lake is
entirely an artificial one, and that the water
is brought from the mountains of the
Apennines to the lake by means of a
canal, and is then distributed to the
various parts of the lake by means of
small canals. It is therefore not
surprising that the composition of the
water varies in different parts of the
lake, and that it is not the same as
the water of the Adriatic sea.

The composition of the water of the
lake is therefore not the same as the
water of the Adriatic sea, and it is
not surprising that the composition of
the water varies in different parts of
the lake. It is therefore not
surprising that the composition of the
water varies in different parts of the
lake. It is therefore not surprising
that the composition of the water
varies in different parts of the lake.

1. The water of the lake is not the same as
the water of the Adriatic sea, and it is
not surprising that the composition of
the water varies in different parts of
the lake.



MAP SHOWING THE RELATIVE POSITIONS (N.E. AND S.W.) OF MITCHELL'S FOLD AND HOARSTONE GIGLES, AND STAPLEY HILL. SCALE TWO INCHES TO ONE MILE.



REPRODUCTION OF A MAP OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1792, BY WILLIAM BENTLEY, 1850. THE ORIGINAL MAP IS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES.

ence to the rising sun, other circles most probably had a similar reference, and I found as a matter of fact that this was the case, although the reference was not always of the same nature; for instance, while at Stonehenge and some other circles, one or more stones were placed outside the circle, at Abury and at Arborlowe there were in the centre of the circles themselves three large stones forming three sides of a square of which the open side was toward the north-east or summer sun-rising quarter, and which might be regarded as a kind of holy of holies; as there is a high bank round each of these circles, an outlying stone would not have been seen from them, and that was probably one cause of the difference in arrangement.

Outlying stones would be just as useless where circles are surrounded by high hills as where they are surrounded by artificial banks, but in these cases the tops of the hills themselves or a gap between them may present as good a skymark as does the point of an outlying stone rising above a comparatively level horizon. The first case in which I noticed this fact was at the circle near Penmaenmawr, where there are two fallen outlying stones in a valley to the north-east, which only serve to lead the eye toward a group of three hills—the Great Orme, and two others. The second case, as I have already intimated, was in Shropshire, at the circles known as Mitchellsfold and the Hoarstone or Marshpool Circle; and, before proceeding further with the main question of the connection between circles and hills, it may be well that I should devote a few paragraphs to a description of these particular monuments.

Mitchellsfold, Medjice's fold, or Madge's Pinfold, as it has been variously called, is about seven miles west from Minsterley Station; it consists of eight stones standing in their original positions, four fallen, one which may belong to either category, and three or four insignificant fragments. These form a ring, about ninety-two feet in diameter from north-west to south-east, and eighty-six feet from north-east to south-west,

the tallest stone being six feet high. The intervals between them are very irregular, and there were, probably, more than twice as many stones when the circle was complete as there are now. About half a mile due south was formerly a monument (I believe a dolmen) called the Whetstone, which is now destroyed, but there are still two single stones about 250 feet to the south of the circle. When I visited the circle in 1880 I saw a fallen stone some distance to the north-east of the circle, but I am told that this stone is not now to be found. The top of Corndon Hill, which is higher than any in the neighbourhood, is $22\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east of south from the circle, but the top of the next most prominent hill—Stapeley Hill—is 40 degrees north of east from Mitchellsfold, which is precisely in the same direction as is the “Friar’s Heel” from Stonehenge. In the same line also is the second circle which I have to describe—the Hoarstone or Marshpool Circle—the top of Stapeley Hill being, as nearly as possible, half way between the two, and still in the same line, beyond the Hoarstone, are three lower hills. It is doubtful whether both Mitchellsfold and the Hoarstone Circles can be seen from any one point on Stapeley Hill, and the position of the hill with regard to the circles might therefore be thought to be a mere accidental coincidence if there were no similar cases, but as there are several to be cited presently, the intention in this case can hardly be doubted.

The Hoarstone Circle is about seventy-four feet in diameter, and consists of thirty-three stones and fragments, the general size of which is from two to three feet in height, width, and thickness; the largest stone is in the middle of the circle, a little to the south-west of the centre, and is only about three feet and a half high, but as the ground is soft and swampy, the stones may be sunk to some depth in it, and their original height may have been greater, and if so, the bottom of the central stone, which now leans to the south-west, may be nearly at the centre of the circle. Many of the

stones have artificial holes in them, these, however, are not ancient, but have been drilled by the miners, who load them with powder and fire them when a wedding takes place in the neighbourhood. Their resorting to the circle on such occasions may possibly be a survival of some ancient custom.

Mitchellsfold, otherwise Madge's Pinfold or Milking Fold, is said to have received its name in consequence of a legend connecting it with a cow that gave milk enough for all honest people who wanted any, until some witch or other wicked person drew her milk into a sieve, from which time the cow disappeared. Father Smiddy, in his "Druids, Ancient Churches, and Round Towers of Ireland," mentions various traditions of white cows (and also of red and brown, but not of black cows) in connection with the rude stone monuments and the Druids of that country.

The only other circle which I have heard of as existing in Shropshire is on Penyweirn Hill, about two miles south from Clun. I have not seen it myself, but Mr. G. Luff, who formerly lived at Clun, informs me that it has been so defaced and obliterated that it cannot be found without a guide; from his description, it appears to have been about thirty yards in diameter, and to have had an outlying stone, ten feet high, about 120 yards to the south-east.¹

I now return to the main question under consideration—the connection between the circles and the hills near them. Of this there are two instances in Cumberland. One is near Keswick, where the circle is so placed that the two mountains which are by far the most noticeable from it, both on account of their size

¹ I should be much obliged to any archæologist living near this circle, or near that at Kerry Hill, in Montgomeryshire, who would go to them and take the exact bearings of all the hill tops in sight, and send them to me, with a sketch of them if possible, stating which are the most noticeable, and whether the bearings are magnetic or true. My address is 54, Highbury Hill, London, N.

and their proximity, appear in an equidistant and symmetrical position, Skiddaw presenting a single peak in a north-westerly direction, and Blencathra presenting the appearance of a triple peak in a north-easterly direction, while a much smaller eminence rises between the two, nearly due north, opposite to which is the entrance to the circle. The other is at the Swinside Circle, where the top of Black Combe, the highest and most prominent hill near, is due south-west from the circle, a group of three small hills being to the north-east of it, as at the Hoarstone Circle in Shropshire.

The most conclusive evidence that circles were sometimes placed in special relation to hills is, however, to be found in Cornwall. On Bodmin Moors are to be found the highest hills in the county, and also several circles of considerable size and tolerably well preserved, although the stones composing them are small. The granite crops out from the top of each of the hills, as it usually does in Cornwall, and forms a number of striking points against the sky-line, which would afford excellent marks whereby to fix the variations of sunrise or star-rise. Five of these circles occur on about three square miles of moor, and the two most southerly ones can be seen the one from the other, but undulations in the ground conceal the other three both from these two and from each other. The two most northerly circles, though not visible the one from the other, are in the same line with the top of Brown Willy, the highest hill in Cornwall, which is nearly due east from them, and which, when seen from the most distant—the Stannon Circle—presents in a very peculiar manner the appearance of a triple peak, such as we have already noted in other places. Rough Tor, standing up nearly a mile nearer, with a remarkable pile of granite on its top, is, however, the most prominent hill as seen from this circle, and is in the right direction for the summer sunrise. The other circle (Fernacre), which is in the same line with Brown Willy as the Stannon Circle, has Rough Tor nearly due north of it, and Garrow (another

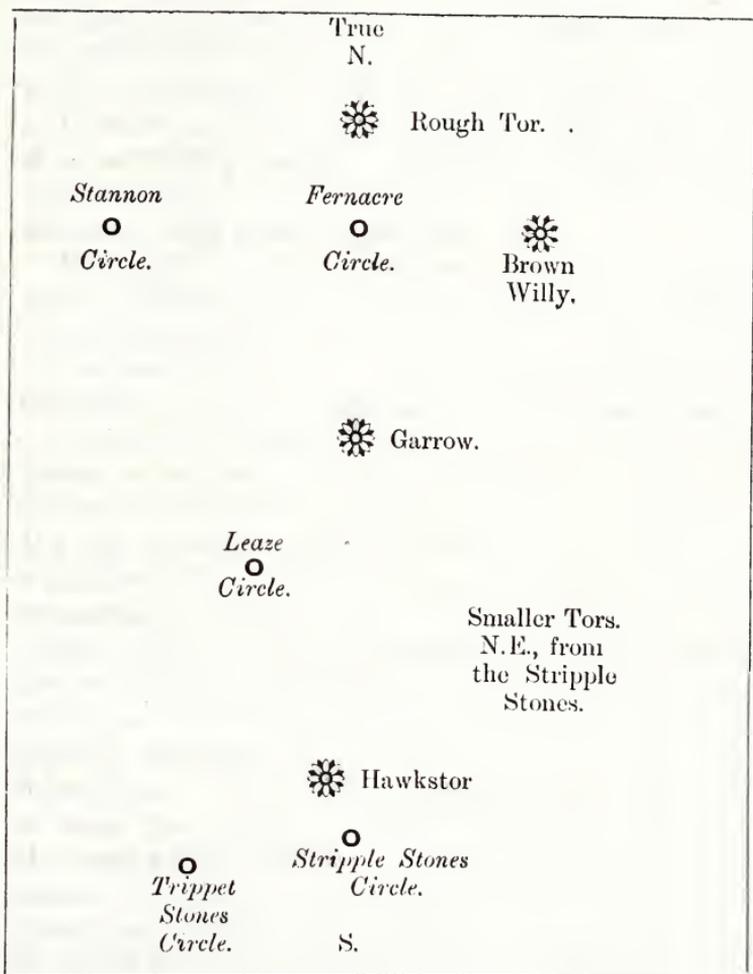


Diagram showing relative positions of hills and circles near Camel-ford, Cornwall, measured from the Ordnance Map, scale one inch to one mile. Taking — (a little less than a fifth of a mile) as a unit, the distances on the level are (with less than one per cent error) :—

Trippet Stones to Stripple Stones	...	...	...	4
” ” Stannon	...	...	...	16
” ” Fernacre	...	...	...	16½
Stripple Stones to ”	...	...	...	15
Stannon to ”	...	...	...	6
” to Stripple Stones	...	...	...	16½



The diagram illustrates the structure of the Journal of Documentation, showing the relationships between various departments and individuals. The diagram is organized into several levels, with the top level representing the main departments and subsequent levels representing sub-departments and individual roles. The connections between boxes indicate the flow of information and the reporting structure within the organization.

1974
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1978

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hill) nearly due south of it, and one of the most southerly of these circles—the Stripple Stones—is on the other side of Garrow, but in the same line; from it in fact, the top of Rough Tor may be seen over the top of Garrow, and nearly due north. The other of these most southerly circles—the Trippet Stones—is also in the same line with Rough Tor, as is a fifth and intermediate circle near Leaze farm.

Here then are five circles so arranged that they form three different lines pointing to the two highest and most remarkable hills in Cornwall. It seems impossible to believe that this is a mere accident, and the only debatable question appears to be whether the circles were constructed independently, and possibly at different times, or as part of one great scheme. The fact that the two Shropshire circles are about equidistant from the top of Stapeley Hill favours the view that they had a relation the one to the other, and there are some very remarkable coincidences in the proportions of the distances between four out of the five circles which adjoin Brown Willy and Rough Tor, but these distances are taken on the level map (six inch ordnance) and the ground between the circles is of the most unlevel description. If, therefore, the distances were intended to bear the proportions which are shown on the map, the men who laid the circles out must have contrived a means of taking levels to enable them to neutralise the great inequalities of the ground. I do not think that it would have been beyond their intelligence to do this with no more elaborate apparatus than one or two long narrow thin planks, a plummet, and some wooden pegs and rods; on the contrary, I think it more likely that they did so than that the exactly proportionate distances shown on the map are purely accidental.

The most practical, if not the most interesting question, however, is what was the object or meaning of arranging circles in special directions to or from hills or outlying stones? For most of those, who in olden times frequented the circles, the answer to this question may

have been sun-worship, star-worship, mountain-worship, phallic worship, or in some cases ancestor-worship, or a combination of some or all of these ; but it is probable that, for those who planned the circles, and for the initiated amongst those who frequented them, they may have served (in addition to any of those forms of idolatry) as observatories for fixing the varying points of rising of the sun and stars, and obtaining other astronomical knowledge, useful both in itself and as a means of impressing the vulgar with a belief in their superior power and learning.¹

It has lately become the fashion to consider the circles as burial places and nothing more, and those who hold that view have no explanation to offer concerning the arrangement of the circles in connection with hills or with outlying stones, but, although there were interments in some circles, there are others in which no interments have been found, so that burial does not appear to have been their only or even their principal object. The same arguments which are used now to show that the circles were tombs and nothing more, might be used a few thousand years hence with equal force and precision, to show that Westminster Abbey was a place of interment and nothing else. Stone circles are still used in India for purposes of sacrifice, and, says Major Conder in his "Heth and Moab," "the circle is a sacred enclosure, without which the Arab still stands with his face to the rising sun"; this would seem to have been the favourite position of sun worshippers, for Ezekiel (viii. 16), saw in a vision "about five and twenty men, with their backs toward the Temple of Jehovah, and their faces toward the east, and they worshipped the sun toward the east." The top of the Mount of Olives was, however, to the east of that Temple, and once a year the priests went in procession from the

¹ Numerous articles bearing on this subject have appeared from time to time in "Nature" during the last two years (1891-2.)

Temple to the top of the Mount of Olives, and sacrificed a heifer, and sprinkled the blood toward the door of the sanctuary, and according to the Talmud the eastern wall of the Temple was made lower than the others, so that the priest might see the door of the sanctuary from the Mount of Olives. This connection between the Temple and the mountain was possibly a survival of an older worship adopted with or without modification by the Jewish priests, just as many old practices have been adopted and adapted by the priests of the Roman, of the Greek,¹ and even of Protestant churches, and it may be that similar processions passed between the circular temples and the hills of our own country in former days. The Jewish sacrifice of the heifer may even recal to our mind the cow legends mentioned in connection with Mitchellsfold and with the Irish monuments.

¹ Many of the highest points of Greece and its islands were anciently dedicated to Helios (the Sun) and afterwards by the Greek Church to Elias, for well understood reasons. Following this precedent the Russian adherents of the Greek Church named what appeared to be the highest point in Alaska Mount St. Elias.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF THE TOWN OF LUDLOW.

TRANSCRIBED BY LLEWELLYN JONES.

Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. IV., p. 174.

1691-1692.

Churchwardens. Samuel Bowdler & Edward Robinson gent.

Disbursements.

pd for proclamacon & booke for the fast ..	00	01	00
pd for ringing for the victory over the Irish at Aghrim	00	02	06
pd for ringing at twice for the surrend ^r of Lymrick	00	05	00
pd for ringing for the news at Councill board	00	02	06
pd the apparator for a booke for the day of thankesgiveing	00	01	00
Item pd M ^r Moone for 2 Candlesticks & other things done to the organ ...	00	05	00
pd for ringing at twice for our Burgesses of Parliament being confirmed	00	05	00
pd M ^r Robinson for a new Bible... ..	03	00	00
pd the apparitor for a booke for a fast for this yeare	00	01	00
pd for scouring the Carpett for the Com- union table	00	01	06
pd for a whip to the use of the Beedle ...	00	00	02
pd for ringing at twice for the Conquest over the french fleet	00	06	00

1st Junii 1692.

Granted then to the Bayliffes Burgesses & Comonaltie of the Towne of Ludlow for the time being and their successors all those seven sev'all Pewes Seates and kneeleinge places By the Right Hono'ble the Lord President the Countesse or Presidents

Lady the Justices of the late Co^y of the Councell in and for the Marches of Wales the Bayliffes of the said towne of Ludlow the Pursepliants servants and attendants of the said President & Justices Rich^d Cupper Alderman M^r Rowland Earsley & his wife M^r John Pearce & his wife and ffortune Earsley widow now or lately heretofore sev'ally held and enjoyed to the use of the Bayliffes Recorder Justices Aldermen Com'on Council & Town Clerk of the said towne of Ludlow for the time being and their successors for ever And then also granted to the said Bayliffes, Burgesses and Comonalty & their Successors all those two other Pewes Seates or Kneeleing places in the sev'all possessions of Olive Atkinson Sarah Purefoy widow Rich^d Cole Mercer and Bridgett his wife to have to them and their successors from and Imediately after the expira'con or other determina'con of the sev'all respective grants or Interests therin now in being to the like uses for ever all which said severall Pewes seates or Kneeleing places are situate in the p'ish Church of S^t Lawrence in Ludlow afores'd and extend from the Pillar agst which the Pulpitt stands and the said Pulpitt and the readinge deske on the East to the Pewes seates or Kneeleing places in the sev'all possessions of ffrances Bowdler widow Thomas Haughton Mercer & Thomas Jones on the west and from the Ile leading to S^t Johns Chauncell on the north to the Ile leading to the High Chauncell in the said Church on the South and Reed for the said Grant of the said Bayliffes Burgesses and Comonalty to the use of the s'd p'ish the sume of five shillings.

1692-1693.

Churchwardens. John Dipple and John Taylor.

Disbursements.

Expended at the Bargaineing for the worke done at the Church	00	03	06
pd Mr Martin for an ounce of silver & making a new the Covers for the Comunion Bowles	00	10	00
pd to William Crow for Iron work belonging to the Church & bells	05	01	04
pd for mending & making wheeles to the bells ¹	05	00	00
pd D ^r Bulkley for writeing the transcript...	00	05	10

¹ To Abraham Ruckdall.

May y^e 25th 1693

Att a Parish Meeting then It is likewise ordered that the Churchwardens for the time being doe with what convenient speed they can take down the topp of the Towne Wall from the end of the stepps leading into the parsonage garden unto the wall adjoyneing to the end of the widow Bishopps garden and cause the same wall from the one end to the other to be made of an equall height about breast high and that the said Churchwardens be allowed for the same in their accompts.

Aprill the 9th 1694.

Att a parish meeting then It is ordered that the Churchwardens for the time being doe permitt William Huntbatch to take downe his two bells not doeing any injury to the Church and without putting the parish to any charge or that the same Churchwardens doe deliver the same to him at the said William Huntbatch his owne Charge.

1693-1694.

Churchwardens.—Benjamin Karver & Thomas Hitchcott.

Att a p'ish meeting holden the 7th day of June 1694 It is ordered that the sexton Churchwardens and such other persons as they shall thinke fitt doe take a view of the Chimes & take care that they be put in order & likewise that ye Churchwardens by a new bier cloath & new surplice for the reader at the parish charge.

1694-1695.

Churchwardens. Edward Lea and William Richards.

Disbursements.

Spent at y ^e Surveying of y ^e Chimes	...	00	04	00
Item pd for ringing for y ^e taking of Namur				
Castle	... ..	00	02	06

1695-1696.

Churchwardens. Thomas Tilloson & Edward Paine.

Disbursements.

pd George Browne for a booke of direcons				
to the Bishopps & Arch Bi'pps &c.	...	00	01	00
pd the Ringers for Ringing for the King's				
deliv'ance from the Assassination	...	00	02	06
pd the Ringers on Thanksgivoeing Aprill y ^e				
16 th	... ..	00	05	00

CHAPTER I

The first of the great principles of the American Revolution was the right of the people to alter or to abolish their government, and to institute a new one, whenever they shall judge it necessary for their safety and happiness. This principle was the foundation of the American Republic, and it was the first principle of the American Constitution.

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1696-1697.

Churchwardens. James Meyricke and Thomas Hughes.

Then ordered that the Churchwardens of the said parish for the time being may give to poore passengers comeing through this towne such reliefe as they shall thinke fit or the Bayliffes for the time being shall appoint not exceeding twenty shillings dureing the time of their office.

Then likewise ordered that St. John's be allowed free without being taxed to the Church dureing the time of M^r Thomas Hinton's Lease.

Disbursements.

Pd for a hearse	...	...	...	00	04	06
pd for ringing when the King returned from						
fflandrs	...	..	...	00	05	00

1697-1698.

Churchwardens. Jacob Davies and John Wilding.

Disbursements.

M ^r Robinson for a Comon prayer booke	...			00	12	00
Spent sev'all times in agreeing about making						
the Chimes	..	...	...	00	08	01
for ringing in the Chief Justice of Chester				00	02	06
for ringing for the Kings returne from						
ffland ^{rs}	...	...	...	00	05	00
for ringing on the second of December being						
the day of thanksgiving for the peace	...			00	10	00
for 2 sconces for the font	...	...	...	00	01	04

1698-1699¹.

Churchwardens.—Edward Bishop & James Wikes.

Disbursements.

for ringing at the Kinges returne from						
Holland	...	...	...	00	05	00
Wm Wareing for makeing the Chimes	...			11	00	00
pd Richard Vale for a box to keep the Com-						
munion Table Cloath & hearse Cloath	...			00	05	00
for 8 yds of black cloath to cover the hearse						
6 ^s p'yard	...	...	...	02	08	00
for 7 yds of greene cloathe to cover the						
Comunion table	...	...	...	02	02	00

¹ In this year it was decided by the parishioners to insert a clause in future grants of pews to make such pews uniform.

for silke & fine drawing	...	...	00	02	06
for sewing the fringe on the Communion Table Cloath	...	...	00	01	00

1699-1700.

Churchwardens. John Bach & Richard Bowen.

Disbursements.

pd for the Bishops Letter & a p'clamacon	...	...	00	01	00
pd for a fringe for the Communion Table cloth	...	...	02	01	06
pd for casting the little Bell with addition of mettall and Carriage	...	...	00	05	04
Spent on workemen for looking on the pinacles	...	...	00	01	08
pd for 3 yds of Cloath for the Deske	...	...	00	18	00
pd for fringe for ye Deske Cloath	...	...	00	16	00
pd John Lewis for putting it on & for silke	...	...	00	01	01½
pd W ^m Evans for bringing Lead from the Castle	...	...	00	00	06

At a gen'all meeting of the s'd parish of S^t Lawrence Ludlow at the usuall place of meeting the twentieth day of June 1700 It was & is ordered That all & every p'son & p'sons who have or hath any seat or kneeling in the p'ish Church of this parish and doe not otherwise pay Scott and Lott in the sd p'ish shall from hence forth pay two shillings p' annum for every kneeling he she or they shall soe enjoy.

And it is likewise ordered that all p'sons who belong to any of the fraternities of the said Towne who have any seates or kneelings in the sd Church belonging to their sayd fraternities shall pay to the present Churchwardens of the sd Towne the arreares of four pence apiece for their Admission to the sd seates and pay for the future as they shall be admitted into the sd seates or kneelings four pence a piece as aunciently hath beene accustomed.

At a vestrey held for the sd p'ish the 1st day of July 1701 Ordered that from henceforward the charge of the trained souldiers for the sd Towne be assessed on the Inhabitants by a pound rate as for the Church & poore to be gathred by the Constables.

1700-1701.

Churchwardens. Rob^t Kerry & Humphrey Morley.

Disbursements.

pd Mr Smallman for his trouble at Shrewsbury	01	00	00
--	-----	-----	----	----	----

for my owne Journey & horse hire	...	01	00	00
pd M ^r Martin for mending the Chalice and adding halfe an ounce of Silver	...	00	07	06
for filling the Engine	... ..	00	00	04
pd for a table for the vestrey	... ..	00	08	00

1701-1702.¹

Churchwardens. Nicholas ffothergill & Nathaniel Brasier.

Disbursements.

pd as bounty money to Travellers	...	01	00	00
pd the Ringers for the landing of the King	...	00	05	00
pd the Ringers at the p'claimeing the Queene	...	00	10	00
pd the Ringers for the p'cession...	...	00	02	06
pd a man to help to put in the gudging in the 7 th bell...	... ..	00	01	00
pd W ^m Piper & Thomas Child as by agreem ^t ²	...	10	15	00
pd for buns wiges & ale for the boyes at the p'ssession ...	... ..	00	09	05

1702-1703.

Churchwardens.

Disbursements

pd for whiggs ³ ale & buns at the p'cession	...	00	10	06
pd for ringing for the p'cession	... ..	00	02	06
Aprill y ^e 29 pd for ringing for good newes	...	00	02	06
pd for a napkin for the Conunion	... ..	00	04	00

1703-1704.

Churchwardens. Joseph Pearce & William Pago.

Disbursements.

Pd to a sea capt. by the request of Bayliff Dipple & M ^r fienton...	... ..	00	05	00
To the ringers when the Speaker came home	...	00	03	00
after when the speaker came to town	... ..	00	02	06

1704-1705.

Churchwardens. Somersett Davies & William Jones.

¹ On the 5th December, 1701, there was collected for the "Brefe" of 'Lems'ter' Church £14 7s. 5½d.

² The Agreement was to plaister and wash the Church of St. Lawrence with the four Chauncels.

³ A small cake.

Disbursements.

pd for ringing for boating the Bavarian ...	0	5	0
pd for a whip for the Beedle	0	0	2

1705-1706.

Churchwardens. John Davies & Thomas Meyricke.

Disbursements.

pd the ringors for Ringing when the ffrench lines were broak	0	5	0
pd ye apparitor for a prayer book for the same	0	1	0
pd for a bell rope which weighed 12 ^l ...	0	5	0
pd Charles Woodall as by bill for ye chancell	5	5	0
pd Perkinson ye Glazier as by bill ...	2	12	—
pd for ale & wiggs in y ^e New House at y ^e p'cession	0	9	8
pd for ringing for y ^e victory in Brabant ...	0	7	6
pd Woodall for Timber for ye Pyramids ...	0	4	0
pd for ye Cock of y ^e Dyall	0	1	0
pd to Jeremy Stead for serving ye wardens of Clungunford	0	1	0
pd for raising & paveing y ^e 2 Isles ...	1	16	0

1706-1707.

Churchwardens. Thomas Hemus & Rich^d Plumer.

Disbursements.

pd y ^e apparitor for a printed paper to alter ye Liturgy... ..	0	0	6
--	---	---	---

At a Meeting of the Churchwardens & Sides men of the p'ish & p'sh Church of St. Lawrence in the Town of Ludlow held in the said pish Church for Laying the Lewn for repair of the sd Church the fourteenth day of August one thousand seven hundred & seven it appeing that the organ in the said Church is out of Tune & much out of Repaire it is ordered that the p'sent Churchwardens of ye sd p'ish do at the charge of the sd p'ish with all Convenient Speed p'cure the same to be repaired & tuned in such sort as the Bayliffs of the sd Town for the time being & the sd Church-wardens shall think fitt and that the said Churchwardens with the assistance of the said Bayliffs shall have power by virtue of this ord^r to contract & pay for the doing thereof.

APPENDIX

THE LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON

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THE LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON

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THE LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON

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THE LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON

1707-1708.

Churchwardens. Luke Spencer & Edw^d Wilding.
Disbursements.

pd y ^e Beedles their years Sallary	...	0	6	0
pd for Tuneing the organ by receipt	...	22	10	0
pd W ^m Pitt Plummer as by bill	...	15	03	0
pd Charles Woodall for mending a step at y ^e Bull Door	... ..	0	2	6

December the 22nd 1708.

Mr Thomas Meyrick one of the Comon Council of this town hath generously given a branch or Candlestick of eighteen Lights to Bee hang'd up Beetween the master Beame over the font and ye next summer westward and ther to Remaine and in case any Churchwarden or wardens of the sd parish or any other person by vertue of any order or orders of any vestry to bee holden for this parish hereafter shall presume to Remove y^e sd Candlestick to any other part of this church then y^e sd Guift to bee forfeited and Revert to y^e sd Mr Meyrick or his heires wt^h shall bee then In being.

Wee the Churchwardens and sidesmen underwritten Do unanimously agree wth the above written Contract
Witness o^r hands

Nath. King	} Churchwardens	Villa' De	} Bayliffs.
John Wright		Ludlowe.	
Richard Whitney	} Sidesmen	Tho. Hinton	} Justices.
Luke Spencer		Rich. Davies	
James Hynd		} ibdm	
W ^m Pearce			
Luke Wheeler			
Ralph Botterell	E. Smalman	Com. Cler.	

I Charles Ffenton Rector doe likewise Concur wth the above mentioned Agreem^t witness my hand

CHA. FENTON.

1708-1709.

Churchwardens. Nathaniel King & John Wright.
Disbursements.

pd Matthew Proeco for cleaning y ^e Little House	... ..	0	2	0
pd John Lewis the Cl ^r e	... ..	5	6	8
pd John Brampton Sexton	... ..	2	18	0
pd for a book of thanksgiving 19 th of August	...	0	1	0

for ringing for the surrend ^r of Lisle 29 th			
Octobris	0	9	0
for ringing when they passed over y ^e scheld	0	5	0
Spent with the Churchwarden of Ludford & M ^r Jordan	0	1	0

1709-1710.

Churchwardens. Rich^d Whitman & W^m Holland.

Disbursements.

for ringing for taking Tournay	0	7	6
pd for ringing for our victory over the french army	0	5	0
given a poor man whose house was burnt...	0	0	6
pd for engraving madam Arabella Herbert plate	0	2	6
April 18 th pd for ringing upon forcing y ^e french Lines	0	5	0
for Soap to wash y ^e Kings Arms	0	0	3
Expences to Birmingham for 6 psons	1	13	6
for 3 horses hire	1	0	0

1710-1711.

Churchwardens. Samuel Powys & Ralph Harris.

Disbursements.

Imp ^{rs} pd by ord ^r of M ^r Bayliffs at y ^e New- house for tobaco	0	0	6
pd by order to a minister going to Ireland	0	2	0
Spent on y ^e Sidesmen at y ^e Crown	0	2	0

Att a Meeting of the Inhabitants and Parishioners of the parish of Saint Lawrence in the Town of Ludlow in the County of Salop upon Friday y^e 22nd day of June 1711 for laying the Church Lewn held before George Long gent. head Bayliff William Pryce gent. Deputy W^m Gower Esq^r Low Bailiff of the sd Town James Long and Edward Powys being Churchwardens.

Ordered that the Churchwardens for the future be not allowed anything for money disbursed & given to poor travellers or other poore persons but such as shall be ordered by the Bayliffs of ye sd Town for the time being by notes und^r their hands.

Then also ordered that for the future the Churchwardens of the sd parish do pay to the organist of the sd Town & his successors four pounds p'ann out of the church Lewn at four quartly paymts upon ye same days as his sallary from

ye Corporacon is payable as an encrease of his sd Sallary for his better maintenance.

Ordered also that the Churchwardens for the future be not allowed above fourteen shillings for expenses in eating and in drinking at swearing y^e Churchwardens & sidesmen.

1711-1712.

Churchwardens. James Long and Edward Powis.

Att a parish Meeting held on the 6th day of June 1712 It is unanimously consented that if any parishioner of this parish or other p'son that hath any seat or kneeling in the sd parish Church shall at any time hereafter directly or indirectly take any money or other thing to permit any person to sit or kneel in any of their seat or for assigning setting over or surrendring such seats the grant of such p'son so taking shall be utterly void and that it shall be lawful for the Churchwardens for the time being to grant such seates to such other person as they shall think fit and that this Clause shall be added to all grants

Disbursements.

pd for wine by bill	...	...	...	07	0	0
pd for a dinner at y ^e feathers	...	...	...	0	17	0
pd for 12 doz. of wiggs 15 q ^{ts} of ale 1 quarter of tobacco & 5 quarts of cider for ye p'cession	...	...	...	0	13	2

1712-1713.

Churchwardens. Richard Perkes & Ralph Botterell.

Disbursements.

To y ^e Ring ^{rs} for y ^e surrend ^r of Dunkirk	...	...	...	0	5	0
To the Ring ^{rs} for D ^r Sacheverell's sentence being expired	...	...	...	0	5	0

1713-1714.

Churchwardens. George Walcott & Thomas Hill.

1714-1715.

Churchwardens. Cornwall Whittney & Wredenhall Pearce.

1715-1716.

Churchwardens. John Shepheard & George Brunt.

1716-1717.

Churchwardens. John Wolley and Richard Heming.

June 6th 1717.

At a publick Meeting of the parishioners
 It is unanimously agreed and ordered by the consent of the Rector that candles for the future in the Christmas be burned only at six of the Clock in the morning and at evening prayer these days following viz. Christmas Day Sunday after Christmas day New Years Day and twelfth day And that the Reader for the future do read prayers at six of the clocke in the morning every day from the last day of february till the first day of November yearly and it is also ordered that the Churchwardens for the time being do pay to the said Reader as a Sallary for doeing the same the sume of ten pounds in manner following viz^t five pounds on every first day of July and five pounds on every first day of November yearly and it is further ordered that the Churchward^{ns} do pay to the Clerk and Sexton ten shillings a piece upon the days above menconed for paym^t of the Readers Sallary for their trouble in attending the aforesaid service And that the first paym^t of the sd sev'all sallaries be made upon the first day of July next And that the Sexton do ring and toll the prayer bell a quarter of an hour together before six of the Clocke in the morning every day dureinge the aforesaid time.

Ordered that upon the buryall of any person who receives almes from the parish the fifth bell only shall be tolled and that all such persons dyeing shall be brought to the Church alwayes at Evening Prayer to be buried and no other time for the future.

May 26th 1718.

At a publick vestry then held for the parish it is ordered that ffrancis Watkins the eld^r of this parish standing excommunicate for not paying two shillings threepence charged upon him in the Church Lewn a writ of Excommunicato Capiendo¹ be sued out & put in execus'on agst him at the charge of the parish.

1717-1718.

Churchwardens. W^m Neve and W^m Edwards.

Disbursements.

Oct ^r 12 th pd to Workmen for taking down the old weather cock	0	8	2
---	-----	----	---	---	---

¹ A Writ directed to the Sheriff for apprehending him who stood obstinately excommunicated. Imprisonment in the County Gaol till the offender was reconciled to the Church.

THEORY OF THE

pd W ^m Bright for 8 new Bell Ropes as p bill	1	9	0
pd Katharine Richards for dressing the Church at Christmas	0	2	6
Nov ^r 18 th pd to the workmen & Labourers for helping up the new Weather Cock pole in money meate & drink	1	0	0
Jan ^y 14 th pd for a Sheet almanack for the Vestry	0	0	4
pd John Wilson for matting for the High Chancell	0	6	4½
pd for a Church bible & 2 Comon prayer bookes	5	6	0

1718-1719.¹

Churchwardens. Rich^d Browne & Thomas Tarbuck.
Disbursements.

pd W ^m Evans for wattering the young trees Spent upon the workmen & others in assisting to secure the west window from falling	0	2	0
Spent upon the 2 Birmingham men that came on p'pose to advise about the window at M ^r Ling's	0	1	6
pd for their Entertainm ^t & horses at the Crown	0	2	0
pd them for their Journey & Trouble	0	9	10
pd ffrancis Richards for moulding and buding the Trees in the Churchyard	2	2	0
pd for drink for y ^e p'sons y ^t helped to unload the stone for flagging the Chancells	0	1	4½
	0	1	0

Vestry Meeting of the 9th February 1719.

Whereas it doth manifestly appear that notwithstanding the Church Lewn of this parish hath been for many years last past very considerable and is now come to three shillings p' pound Yet the sums thereby raised are far short of what are needfull for the Repairs of the Church, the Roofe with the covering of Lead and stone work in the windows (Through length of time) being now so decayed that it must necessarily be made almost all new which with other incident Repairs the charge will amount to a great sum much beyond what can be

¹ In this year Richard Perkes, Town Clerk, succeeded Edward Smallman, late Town Clerk, as Clerk of the parish.

gathered by Lewnes Tis therefore desired by the Inhabitants of this parish at this Meeting assembled that the Reverend M^r Cornwall and M^r Wolley do not only ask the Charitable assistance of the Gentlemen and sufficient Inhabitants of this Town but also of all such persons as they shall think fitt.

And it is also ordered that the charges & expenses of the sd M^r Cornwall & M^r Wolley in that behalf be defrayed out of such contribucon.

1719-1720.

Churchwardens. John Holland & Rowland Wynn.

Receipts.

Imprimis Charges by Lewne 150 04 08

Disbursements.

for the window¹ 101 05 01

paid to Charles Steward as an object of
Charity having his substance burnt by fire 00 05 00

1720-1721.

Churchwardens. Henry Davies & Thomas Vernon.

pd for ringing 2 days for the Young prince 0 7 6

Vestry Meeting of the 18th March 1721.

Ordered that three dozen of Leather Bucketts Together with two Leather Gutt^s for the Conveyance of Carriing water from the Engines as alsoe four large hucks be Bo^{tt} by the Churchwardens or Theire ord^r at the expence of the parish It is alsoe agreed that the two Engines together with the leather bucketts & two Gutt^s aforesaid shall be kept and preserved in the Weavers Chancell of the Church of St. Lawrence afores^d There shall be a Lock with four keys each Churchwarden to keep one The Sexton one and the Engeneere one.

Ordered that W^m Bird have twenty shillings p. an. for keeping The Engines in Repaire & That he shall play them The First week in Every month alowing him the further sume of two shillings six pence each time he playes y^m to be spent upon the Assistants.

1721-1722.²

Churchwardens. , Henry Jordan & Rich^d Tongue.

¹ Iron 47 ^c 3 ^a @ 20/- ^a p' C.	... ..	47 03 00
Glass	... ..	07 00 06

² In this year it was resolved to pay the Parish Clerk during the pleasure of the Inhabitants 20/- yearly for ringing the Bell for prayers.

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1722-1723.

Churchwardens. Samuel Billingsley & John Corne.

1723-1724.

Churchwardens. Francis Pryce & Edward Harris.

1724-1725.

Churchwardens. Richard Knight & Richard Rickards.

1725-1726.

Churchwardens. Caesar Hawkins & James Wilde.

Receipts.

Charged by Lewne	149	10	9
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	---

Disbursements.

pd for 2 Tun & 30 foote of Timber & carriage from Croft...	5	15	6
---	-----	-----	-----	---	----	---

1726-1727.

Churchwardens. Edward Botterell & Thos. Jones.

Pd Adam prattington for Lead	...	...	...	28	16	3
To Edward Wood for lead	...	...	...	20	3	0
Half a Years Interest on y ^e £50...	...	...	...	01	05	0
Journey to Bewdley to buy Lead	..	..	..	00	07	06

1727-1728.

Churchwardens. Edward Bauge & James Payne.

Disbursements.

Paid Mr Wolley of a Bond and Interest due upon the same ¹	...	...	...	51	05	00
pd Edward Turford for ale for the Charity Children	...	...	...	00	02	02
Paid to David James for a Yew Tree and Setting the same	...	...	...	00	02	06

1728-1729.²

Churchwardens. Henry Jordan & Richard Tongue.

1729-1730.

Churchwardens. Sam^l Davies & Benjⁿ Monger.

Receipts.

The Generous Guift of Rich ^d Knight Esq....				10	10	0
--	--	--	--	----	----	---

¹ Money borrowed for the use of the Church.² Church Lewn laid at 1/- in the £ for the year.

1911-1912

Department of Chemistry, University of Chicago

* This journal is the property of the University of Chicago and is loaned to the borrower.

1730-1731.

Churchwardens. Richard Plummer the Y^r & Benjⁿ Howton.

Receipts.

The Generous Guift of Rowland Baugh & ffras Herbert Esq ^{res} to pay for the new Church Door	03	3	0
---	-----	-----	-----	----	---	---

Disbursements.

pd John Pearce for a rope to Hang up Judge Powy's Lath ^{rn} y ^t he gave to this parish...				0	2	10
pd R ^d Goudge for the Lock for the new Church Door	...	...	..	0	10	0

1731-1732.

Churchwardens. William Bright & Roger Phillips.

It will be convenient to give here a list of the Briefs.¹

1731	Aug. 8 th	To Evesham Church in ye County of Worcester	...	...	0	13	4
	„ Sept. 19	To Misley Church in y ^e County of Essex	...	...	0	17	6
	„ 8 ^{ber} 17	To Tetbury Church in y ^e County of Gloucester	...	...	0	13	6
	„ 8 ^{ber} 31	To Chapel en le frith Church in y ^e County of Derby	...	...	0	8	7½
	„ 9 ^{ber} 14	To Wyersdale Chapel in y ^e County of Lancaster	...	...	0	6	6
	„ Jany 23	To Broughton Salney Church in y ^e County of Nottingham	...	...	0	8	0
1732	Mar. 24	To Landaff Cathedrall in y ^e County Glamorgan	...	...	3	1	8
	„ May 14	To Sherminster Church in the County of Dorsett	...	...	0	10	3
	„ June 11	To Bozcatt by fire in the County of Gloucester	...	...	0	9	0
	„ „ 18	To all Saints Hastings Church in y ^e County of Sussex	...	...	0	11	0½
	„ July 23	To Wotton under Edge (fire) in the County of Gloucester	...	...	0	7	5
	„ Aug ^t	To Bishops Norton Church	...	...	0	8	6
	„ 7 ^{ber}	To Stowerbridge Church	...	...	0	14	10

¹ Briefs or licenses to make collections for repairing Churches, restoring loss by fire, &c.

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	9 ^{ber} To Draycott Church	0	10	0
	9 ^{ber} To Calcott Church	0	9	8
	feby 16 To Ramsey fire & inundation in the County of Huntingdon ...	6	15	8
	x ^{ber} 4 To Manton Church in the County of Rutland	0	11	1
	feby 18 To Wells Church in the County of Lincoln	0	8	8
	Nov. 3 To Abby Lanercost Church in y ^o County of Cumberland	0	8	7
	D ^o 18 To Newbold upon Avon in the County of Warwick	0	11	2
1733	May To Austerfield Church	0	11	3
	June to Maddington Church	0	10	4
	June to Blandford fire	11	4	0
	July to Aberbrothock water	0	10	6
	July to Wood plumpton Church	0	10	0
	Aug. To Dudley Church	0	8	5
	Aug. To Barton Church	0	9	1
	7 ^{ber} 16 Monmouth Church in y ^o County of Monmouth	0	12	4
	7 ^{ber} 30 Conington Church in y ^o County of Cambridge	0	6	11
	8 ^{ber} 28 Mitchel Dean Church in y ^o County of Gloucester	0	13	3½
	x ^{ber} 9 th North Stoncham fire in the County of Southampton	0	6	7
	Feby 17 Schrenby Church in the County of Lincoln	0	7	6
	Mar. 17 Whitfield (fire) in the County of Sumersett	0	10	7½
	May 12 Rufford Church in the County of Lancaster	0	8	6
	June 9 th Redmarley & Deangate Church in the County of Worcester & Stafford	0	7	1½
	Aug. 18 th Erchfont (fire) in the County of Wilts	0	12	11
	7 ^{ber} 1 Christleton Church in y ^o County of Chester	0	6	5
	7 ^{ber} 15 Ayelsburry (fire) in y ^o County of Bucks	0	12	5

The Church Lewn was fixed at 2/- in the £ for this year.

Richard Wilding Clerk was continued to read six o'clock prayers at a Salary of £10 per ann.

Parish Meeting 2nd February, 1731.

Then a vote was proposed whether the Great Bell sh^d be cast alone or whither y^t togeth^r wth the other seven sho^d be pulled down & cast. And after a vote being had t'was by a majority of one & twenty to ten carried that the whole eight sho^d be cast a new.

23rd March 1731.

Ord^d that Abraham Ruddall of Gloucest^r Bellfound^r be sent for to this town in ord^r to Treat of his price for the new casting of the Old Bells.

3rd April 1732.

Ordered . . . That he the sd Abraham Ruddall do recast the sd Bells into eight other Tuneable substantiall Bells as near in weight to the old ones as possible & the Town Clerke Draw proper Article Between the s^d Abraham Ruddall & the p^rsent Churchwardens.

Receipts.

Charged by Lewne	101	4	0
By Cha ^s Fenton Rector Towards the Steps at ye Desk Door	00	10	0
By Collection from Birmingham...	21	5	0
By Collection from Whitechurch...	6	15	0
By token money	0	15	0
M ^r Wylde & M ^r Harding Admission into Stychmens seate	0	0	8

Disbursements.

Daniel Hurst painter as p bill for painting St Jo ^{ns} Chancell	7	14	6
Horses & Expenses To a Journey of 4 persons to Birmingham & Whitechurch	6	17	0
Robert Davies' bill to step & desk	2	3	3
March 31 To a Reckoning to 'Treat M ^r Ruddall	0	2	6
April 2 nd To expenses to Birmingham & Horse Hire	3	1	3
To Rob ^t Davies for Repairs to St. Johns Chancell	5	3	10
To W ^m Wittle for Glasseing St. Jo ^{ns} Chancell	7	17	10
To a Journey to Whitechurch w th M ^r Wilding	2	6	10
To four letters from M ^r Ruddall of Gloucester Bellfounder Two from M ^r Wrigley of Manchester Bellhanger	0	1	0
Repairs of Butchers Chancell	25	10	6

CHAPTER I. THE EARLY PERIOD.

The first settlement in the United States was made by the English in 1607, at Jamestown, Virginia. The colony was founded by a group of men who had been sent to America by the Virginia Company of London. They were to establish a permanent settlement and to develop the colony as a source of profit for the company.

The early years of the colony were marked by hardship and struggle. The settlers had to contend with a hostile environment, lack of food, and disease. Despite these difficulties, the colony survived and grew.

The growth of the colony was rapid. By 1620, the population had increased to over 1,000. The settlers had established a system of self-government and had begun to develop a sense of community. The colony was now a permanent settlement and a source of pride for the English people.

Year	Population	Notes
1607	100	First settlement at Jamestown, Virginia.
1610	150	First year of the colony.
1615	200	First year of the colony.
1620	1,000	Population of the colony.
1625	1,500	Population of the colony.
1630	2,000	Population of the colony.
1635	2,500	Population of the colony.
1640	3,000	Population of the colony.
1645	3,500	Population of the colony.
1650	4,000	Population of the colony.
1655	4,500	Population of the colony.
1660	5,000	Population of the colony.
1665	5,500	Population of the colony.
1670	6,000	Population of the colony.
1675	6,500	Population of the colony.
1680	7,000	Population of the colony.
1685	7,500	Population of the colony.
1690	8,000	Population of the colony.
1695	8,500	Population of the colony.
1700	9,000	Population of the colony.

5th Sept^r 1732.

Agreed that the present Churchwardens write to Manchester to Francis Wrigley to come over in order to hang the Bells and that they enter into Articles of Agreement with him . . . and that they agree with him for as Low a Rate as can be for y^e Hanging the same.

Parish Meeting 16th September 1732.

Upon takeing into consideration an Instrument or process out of the Consistory Courte of the Diocess of Hereford a copy whereof was this day read in order for the pulling down the Two old Gallerys within the said parish Church and for haveing a License or ffaculty From the ordinary of the Diocess for that purpose w^{ch} process was applyed for wthout the Direcons of the Parishoners of the sayd Parish and Contains therein severall matters and Clauses agst the old custom used here Time Immemorial & is inconsistent w^d the same and the Rights and priviledges of the Parishoners of the sayd Town and Parish and it appearing this day that application was made to the Register or Surrogate Lawfully authorized on the sixth of June last for further proceedings to respite and an absolute Deniall of any Authority to proceed thereon and at the last Consistory Courte held for the said Diocess on Tuesday Last some proclamation or other moc'on was made in relation to the said Gallerye and process relateing thereto 'Twas this day ordered and protested agst such proceedings and that the Churchwardens Immediately give orders to M^r Bridgen as proctor or publick notary in such process to cause all further proceedings therein to cease And that in case further proceedings therein 'Tis ordered that a prohibition be applied for & be presented at the charge of the parishon^{rs} of this parish in order to establish the old custom in relation to the said Galleryes and all other the seats in the said parish Church.

Subscribers to ye Bells,

S ^r Littleton Powys	£3	3	0	Fraternity of Shoe-			
H. A. Herbert Esq.	10	10	0	makers	...	£2	2 0
John Walcot Esq.	5	5	0	Charles Fenton Rect ^r	2	2	0
W ^m Child Esq. ...	5	5	0	S ^r Blundon Charlton	1	1	0
Tobias Eysam Gent.	2	2	0	Miss Salwey	...	1	1 0
Abel Ketelbey Esq.				Francis Carrington Esq	1	1	0
Record ^r	...	3	3	0	Row ^{ld} Baughes Esq.	1	1 0
Fraternity of Ham-					Jenks Lutley Esq. ..	1	1 0
m ^r men	...	10	10	0	George Karver Esq.	1	1 0
" Stychemen	5	5	0	Benj ⁿ Crowther Esq.	1	1	0

Thomas Beal Esq. £1 1 0	Rich ^d Knight Esq. £1 1 0
Thomas Smyth Esq. 1 1 0	Francis Herbert Esq. 1 1 0
Joh ^a Unit Smithe- man Esq. ... 1 1 0	Benj ⁿ Karver Esq... 1 1 0
Ad. Meyrick Gent... 1 1 0	Sam ^l Waring Gent.. 1 1 0
Bayliffs—Somerset	Rich ^d Wilding Cler.. 1 1 0
Jones Esq. ... 1 1 0	Church { W ^m Bright gent. ... 1 1 0
„ Cæsar Hawkins		Wardens { Roger Phil- lips gent. 1 1 0
Gent. ... 1 1 0	

These subscriptions with smaller sums brought the amount collected to £87 5 6.

W^t of y^e 8 old Bells w^d at
Glocester to Abraham Rud-
all Jun^r June 1732

No.	T.	C.	Q.	L.
1	...	0	5	3 3
2	...	0	6	2 20
3	...	0	8	3 1
4	...	0	12	1 3
5	...	0	14	3 18
6	...	0	16	2 27
7	...	0	18	1 22
8	...	1	1	0 14
				<hr/>
				5 4 2 24

De^d allowance
of 4^l p. C. in
melting ... 3 2 26

Tot^l of new
metall ... 5 2 1 8

This { Due formetall to
Abrah^m Rudall 1 1 10

W^t of y^e 8 new Bells w^d at
Glocester from Abraham
Rudall Aug. 13th 1733.

No.	T.	C.	Q.	L.
1	...	0	7	1 16
2	...	0	7	1 3
3	...	0	8	1 14
4	...	0	9	3 0
5	...	0	11	0 4
6	...	0	14	2 2
7	...	0	18	2 14
8	...	1	5	1 11
				<hr/>
				Total 5 2 1 8

Allowance of
4^l p. C. in
melting ... 3 2 19

5 5 3 27

5 4 2 24

or { Due formetal to
this { Abrah^m Rudall 1 1 3

£ s. d.

Condition of y^e Articles for casting 100 0 0
By his computation for additional
metall 07 7 0

Tot^l 107 7 0

By Allowance of Carriage ... 5 0 0

Charge Tot^l 102 7 0

1732-1733.

Churchwardens. W^m Bright and Roger Phillips.

Disbursements.

To Francis Wrigley For Hanging the new Bells	20	0	0
To Edward Woodall for Stuff for Wheeling y ^e Bells	4	11	10
To the Court on certifieing the Repair of the Bells	0	4	6
To Edward Woodall Bill for the Chancell...	12	3	6
To Edward Waldron Painting & Washing	4	15	6
To M ^r Bright for Boards & Nailes to the Chancell	6	12	11
To Thomas Meredith for hanging the Bells	8	17	0
To M ^r Ab. Rudall for Gudgeirons & Brasses	3	14	7
To Horse Hire & Expences of 2 Journeys to Gloucester to weigh & receive ...	2	3	0
To a treat to the people in pulling down the Bells	0	18	6
To Lres 1 Stp. pay 1. 7 ^d to y ^e p ^t for takeing & Bringing y ^e articles	0	4	0
To Cash spent at Tombs	0	2	6
To 4 large Ropes w ^d 56 ^h at 6 ^d p' p ^d one Gable Rope w ^d 50 ^h at 6 p. 1	2	13	0
To Burker & Brittain for Carriage of the Bells to & from Bewdley	12	0	0
To Horeshire Expences Carriage of the Great Stocks	0	14	6
To 3 Horses to Walcot 6 ^s Expences 5 ^s ...	0	11	0
To 1 Horseshire to the Birch & Expences to Serv ^{ts}	0	6	0
To Horseshire to the Heath	0	2	0
To the Ring ^{rs} at 7 Several Times to Treat strange Ring ^{rs}	0	16	0
To Rob ^t Davies p' Bill... ..	14	17	8
A piece of large Rope 4 ^l for 3 Large Ropes w ^s 40 ^l	2	1	0
To 4 large Tug Cords 4 of Pack Thread 3 ^d	0	4	3
To Carriage of the Brasses 2 ^s To a Bag to hold em 1 ^s	0	3	0
To one Letter 3 ^d to money spent in Bargain- ing to Stock ye Bells	0	1	9
To M ^r Bright p Bill for Hanging Bells for nailes	2	8	6

1733-1734.¹Churchwardens. W^m Bright & Roger Phillips.

Receipts.

Charged by Lewn	131	15	3
By Totall of the Subscription to the Bells	87	5	6

Disbursements.

To the visitation Dinner at the Angell ...	1	2	0
Hire of Two Horses to Upton, Streete, Leominster	0	17	6
Half a Booke of Gold & Gilding the new Cistern at Library Chancell	0	4	0
To M ^r Wareing for a new wheele for the Great Bell	1	10	0
To M ^r Abraham Ruddall Bellfounder as by Articles & Receipt	102	7	2
Spent at the last payment thereof ...	0	1	6
To Widow Cropper as p Bill For Ale getting up the Great Bell	0	2	4
To M ^r Tho ^s Vernon as p bill given . . . in . . . 24 9 10. But he bated the odd sum of 1 9 10 so pd him For the new chimes	23	0	0
Workmanship For a new Tub For the Engine	04	0	0
To Rich ^d Perks Town Clerk for Draweing Articles about the Bells	0	13	6
To the Workmen at Burford in Cutting & Loading the Stocks for the Two great Bells	0	2	6

1734-1735.

Churchwardens. W^m Clerke & Joⁿ Aingell.

1735-1736.

Churchwardens. Rich^d Baldwyn & John Griffiths.

Disbursements.

Aug. 9 th To some poor sufferers by the Turkes on account of the Christian Religion	0	11	0
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¹ The Lewn was this year 2^s 6^d in the £.

1736-1737.

Churchwardens. Robert Meirick and Walthall Fenton.

1737-1739.

Churchwardens. Richard Yapp & Walthall Fenton.

Disbursements.

Feb'y 9 th pd Mr Tho ^s Payne, Painter for a Board concerning y ^e 12 Loaves given every Sunday to y ^e Poor p. Alderman Lane	1	13	0
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1739-1740.

Churchwardens. Somersett Davies & Walthall Fenton.

Jan. 7 th Pd y ^e apparitor for a Booke For ye Fast on y ^e 9 th of January in ye Hard Frost Time	0	1	0
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1740-1741.

Churchwardens. Walthall Fenton and Sommersett Davies.

Parish Meeting 9th February 1741.

Then ordered and agreed that a Door be made through parte of the said Window¹ in order for the engines to be taken through in case of Fire being more convenient than the taking them through the Church and that the door be eight foot at Least in the clear and the window be made over the said door wth Iron Barrs & Glazed.

This order was signed by a many of the P^{ishon}^{rs}.

But upon a Further Consideration of the matter this order was not approved of but was vacated For that the same would have been at a very great expence & It was ordrd that the s^d window be made up as at as Little an Expence as possible w^{ch} was accordingly done.

Parish meeting 3rd March 1741.

Then unanimously agreed that the Workehouse lately appointed by his Majesty's Justices of this Town is approved of by the Parish & that the same Tends to the Benefit of the Parish & to employ the Poor who are now very numerous and also ordered that the Contract made with Samuel Whittley on that acct. Dated the 23rd Feb. 1741 be approved and also

¹ The South Window of the South Transept, called the Weavers' Chancel.

for the better going on wth the said worke the following persons are appointed to Inspect and ord^r the same. The Churchw^{dns} for the time being M^r Robert Meyrick M^r W^m Clerke Mr W^m Jeoffries M^r Tho^s Yapp M^r John Aingell M^r Tho^s Whittington M^r R^d Plumer M^r R^d Yapp M^r Benj Howton M^r R^d Coleman M^r Tho^s Wellings & M^r W^m Child.

1741-1742.

Churchwardens. Walthall Fenton & John Syer.

Parish Meeting 4th January 1742.

Ordered that the Churchwardens do treat and agree with Edward Morley of the said Town Butcher for the House and Garden adjoining to the Workhouse which is now in the possession of William Low and that the Rent and Terme therein be by them ascertained and that the said House so to be taken be included in the same Lease in which the Workhouse itself is to be comprized and that the Lease be forthwith executed.

1st The Trustees of the Charity School will pay the Halfe of the Master and Mistress of the Workhouse's Sallary In consideration that they Teach the Charity children to read and work.

2nd If the parish will take the House adjoining to the Workhouse the Trustees will pay the Parish the rent for the same for the terme of the Lease they shall think fit to take

3rd That the Trustees propose to pay the parish 12^d a week for the Dyet and washing of each child and the parish to have the Benefit of their work.

4th That the Trustees will provide Bedding and other furniture for the Lodging of the children.

5th That the Trustees will also find and provide Fire and candle for the said Charity School.

6th That in case any of the children are Sick the Trustees will be at the charge of Medicines for them.

Then agreed that the Rent of the Workhouse and Garden thereto belonging and the other House in the possession of W^m Low and the garden thereto also belonging shall be yearly the sume of eight pounds (ffifty shillings a year whereof for that part in Lowes possession which is to be appropriated for the use of the Charity School) is to be paid by the Trustees of the said School for one and thirty years absolutely but if the parish are minded or have occasion to give a years notice at the end of any three years of the said Terme of one and Thirty years then the Lease and terme to be void.

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.

CHAPTER I

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

THE VOYAGE OF COLUMBUS

Columbus was an Italian navigator, born in Genoa in 1451. He was the first European to reach America in 1492. He sailed from Spain in August, and after a long and dangerous voyage, he landed in the West Indies in October. He discovered the continent of America, and named it after himself.

He sailed back to Spain in March, and was received with great honors. He was made Admiral of the Ocean Sea, and was given the title of Don. He was also given the right of governing the lands he discovered.

He made three more voyages to America, and discovered many new islands. He died in 1506, and was buried in the cathedral of Seville.

The second part of the book is devoted to a history of the United States from the discovery of America to the present time. It is written in a simple and interesting style, and is well adapted for the use of schools and families.

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1742-1743.

Churchwardens. W^m Child and Tho^s Flack.

Paid Walter Hattam for new Gates at the Churchyard	2	17	1
Paid Jo ⁿ Hattam (window at y ^e Weav ^{rs} Chancell	5	15	0
Paid Peter Littleton Roberts For White Washing the Church (The Bishop Intending to visit)	6	10	0

1743¹-1744.Churchwardens. Sam^l Waring & Thomas Jones.

Disbursements.

Feb. 27 Fras. Richards Gardner For Setting and Stakeing the Two new Yew Trees ...	0	1	4
April 5 th Pd James Morgan Mason for mending the North East Pinnacle of the Steeple	0	19	0

1744-1745.

Churchwardens. Henry Karver & Tho^s Davies.

Aug. 22 nd Payd for Cleaneing & Tuneing the organs	10	0	0
Parish Cloath	3	7	9

1745-1746.

Churchwardens. W^m Jones & W^m Geoffries.

Pd for the Prayer For the Defeat of the Rebels at Culloden in Scotland 16 th April 1746	0	0	6
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1746-1747.

Churchwardens. Marmaduke Gwynne the Younger & John Broome.

1747-1748.

Churchwardens. Thomas Folllott'Baugh & James Marsh.

Disbursements.

To the apparitor For an order of Council relating to the Distemper relating to Cattle ²	0	1	0
---	---	---	---

¹ In this year Rev. Richard Wilding resigned his place of Reader of 6 o'clock Morning Prayers and was succeeded by Rev. Herbert Wilde.

² Two other orders were obtained.

Pd for a Prayer on acct of the Contagious Distemper amongst the Cattle ...	0	0	6
To Tho ^s Sheward p. bill For new laying the Weavers Chancell	5	8	5

1748-1749.

Churchwardens. John Tasker and Sam^l Monger.

25 th April Pd the Sexton for Ringing on Rejoyceing For the Peace w th France & Spain	0	10	6
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Parish Meeting 26th Dec^r 1748.

Whereas the Galleries in this Church are at present very inconvenient and greatly in decay it is therefore ordered that the same shall be rebuilt and enlarged and it is further order^d that the Bailiffs of the Town of Ludlow The Rector and Church Wardens of this Parish for the time being Rich^d Salwey Esq Rich^d Knight Esq Fras Herbert Esq The Rev^s D^r Salwey Rich^d Baldwyn Esq D^r Sam^l Sprott D^r Caleb Hill M^r Tho^s Whittington Edw^d Baldwyn Esq M^r Cæsar Hawkins M^r Benj Baugh M^r Somerset Davies M^r Tobias Eysam & Frederick Cornewall Esq^r shall be and are hereby appointed Trustees and Managers of the said work which said Trustees and Managers shall meet every Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock in the Council Chamber at the Market House of the said Town of Ludlow for the better carrying on of the same and that all orders agreements and contracts touching the re building of the said Galleries made at such meetings by the said Trustees and Managers or by the Major part of them then and there assembled not less than five in number with any workman or workmen touching the said building or with any Proprietor or Proprietors of seats or kneelings in the present Galleries shall be binding upon and perform'd as the act and agreement of this Parish and it is further order'd that after reasonable and convenient seats and kneelings other than front seats shall have been appointed to the Proprietors of seats and kneelings in the present Galleries by the said Trustees and Managers as aforesaid then the residue of the seats in such new erected Galleries shall be sold by the said Trustees &^c to the best bidders for the same so as no seat in the front of the said Galleries shall be put up for sale at less than Ten Guineas and so as all subscribers to the carrying on of this work shall be . . . preferred to any person then bidding an equal or less sum than what such subscriber

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shall have then actually paid and so as no person shall be permitted in his own name or in the name of any other to purchase above one seat or four kneelings in the said Galleries or either of them And it is further ordered that such seats so sold shall be granted to such respective purchasers their Heirs and assigns inhabitants of this parish and shall be first granted and from time to time transferred . . . as seats in this parish church are now and have been antiently granted and that the money arising by such sales shall be in the first place applied to defray the expences of building such galleries and the Residue if any in repairing or adorning the Church and it is further ordered that Publick Notice of the time and place of such sales shall be given in the said Parish Church upon some Sunday in the morning immediately after Divine Service at least Ten days before the day of such Sales and that Publick Notice in writing be likewise given thereof by fixing notices in writing of the time and place of such sales upon the Church Door and upon the Publick Cross and Market House at least seven days before the Day of such Sales.

(To be Continued.)

THE FAMILY OF LANGLEY OF SHROPSHIRE.

By A. F. C. C. LANGLEY.

I. LANGLEYS OF THE AMIES, BROSELEY, AND
OF GOLDING HALL, NEAR SHREWSBURY.

THE earlier portion of the Langley pedigree has already been printed in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*; it is therefore proposed to limit this article to the period during which the family were resident in Shropshire.

The arms of the Shropshire Langleys are *Paly of six, arg. et vert., on a canton gules, a pheon or.* The arms *paly of six arg. et vert.* are those of the great Lancashire Family of Middleton of Middleton. The Langleys were at an early period sub-feudatories of the Middletons, and assumed the arms of their feudal Lord (differencing it with the canton).⁽¹⁾¹ This was not an unusual circumstance in ancient times.

The first Langley who occurs as of Shropshire, is WILLIAM LANGLEY² of Broseley, who was living 2 Ric. II. ⁽²⁾ He married Isabel, sister (and ultimately heir) of Stephen de Henley of Stretton's Dale,³ by whom he had a son John ⁽²⁾. In 13 Rich. II., he conveyed his lands in Broseley to feoffees upon certain trusts, and died before 21 Ric. II., for in that year his widow released to the same feoffees all her right and title to the same lands. He was succeeded by his son,

¹ In order not to incumber the text, the authorities are referred to at the end of the article.

² He was brother of Thomas Langley, Lord Chancellor during the reigns of Henry iv., v., and vi., who was buried at Durham Cathedral, where his arms *paly of 6 arg. and vert., a crescent for difference* formerly appeared.

³ ARMS of Henley gules 3 *palets arg.*

JOHN LANGLEY, who was, *jure matris*, heir to the manor of Stretton's Dale, but he was unfortunately unable to obtain possession of the manor, although undoubtedly entitled to it, and we find he had a long suit at law, with the view of ultimately regaining his property. In 1435, during the troublous times of the civil war, Hugh Cresset, the then Sheriff of Shropshire, seized the manor for the use of the king. In 1443, John, Earl of Shrewsbury, granted to John Langley the reversion of the manors of Wrockwardyne and Sutton Madoc, with lands in Cheswardyne, of which his son, Sir John Talbot, was tenant for life.⁽³⁾ John Langley married Joan, daughter of ———. By her he had a son.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, also a tenant of the Earl of Shrewsbury. He had two children. 1, John. 2, William, ancestor of the Langleys of the Tuckies, in the parish of Broseley. The eldest son

JOHN LANGLEY married Elizabeth, sister of Edmund Mychel, Rector of Broseley, and formerley one of the Monks of Buildwas Abbey.⁽²⁾ By her, he had at least three children. 1, Edmund, his heir. 2, John of Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk, who had two children (a) Andrew, of Bury St. Edmunds, married Susan, daughter of Thomas Turner of Essex,¹ by Catherine, daughter of — Brittain of London, and had two sons, Edmond and Henry, (b) Alice, who married first Edmund Andrews, secondly Henry Chitting, Chester Herald. 3. John Langley of Suffolk, who was father of George Langley.⁽²⁾

In 1502, John Langley conveyed his estates to Trustees upon certain Trusts. He was succeeded by his eldest son

EDMUND LANGLEY, whose godfather was his uncle, the Rector of Broseley. He married twice. By his first wife, Joan, he had no issue. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of . . . Arrowsmith, and niece

¹ ARMS of Turner;—*Az.* on a fesse engrailed between 2 millrinds *or*, a lion passant *sa.*

of Edmund Mycheld, the Rector of Broseley. By her, he had two children. 1, John, his heir. 2, Alice, who married . . . Rokeley. Edmund Langley died young, leaving his wife and two young children to the care of their uncle, the Rector, who is stated to have then left his house at Broseley, and gone to live at the Amies, the old manor house of the Langleys. Edmund Langley was buried at Wenlock, on the 10th December, 1543. Broseley was subject to Wenlock Priory, and the Prior was stringent in refusing to allow burials to take place at Broseley. This we find to have been the subject of expostulation by the Rector in 1543, but permission was still refused,¹ and it was not until 1595 that burials took place at Broseley.⁽⁵⁾

This Edmund Mychell, the Rector of Broseley, was a person of some note, celebrated for his learning and research. He was buried at Wenlock, on the 20th Feb., 1555-6.⁽⁴⁾

Mrs. Margaret Langley, widow of Edmund Langley, survived her husband 40 years, being buried at Wenlock, 9th October, 1574.⁽⁶⁾

JOHN LANGLEY, eldest son of Edmund, succeeded his father. In 1599, "John Langley of the Amyes Gen." appears in the list of Burgesses of Wenlock (of which Borough Broseley was a Ward), as also do his two sons "Thomas et George Langley de ead."⁽⁷⁾ It has been stated, but erroneously, that this John Langley was a confidential secretary to the notorious Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the real fact being that another John Langley, grandson of the present John, was Secretary to Sidney, Earl of Leicester, who was so created by James I.

John Langley married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Marsten by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Hugh Harnage of Belswardine,⁽⁸⁾ by whom he had five children. 1, Thomas, his heir. 2, Richard, married and had a daughter Elizabeth, bap. at Broseley, 24th

¹ See as to this, *Transactions* of Shropshire Arch. Society, vol. vi., p. 101.

October, 1617. 3, George, who settled at Cound.¹
 4, Isabel, married to Fulk Crompton, and had a daughter Elizabeth, bap. at Broseley, 27th December, 1593. 5, Margaret, bap. at Broseley, 5th February, 1575, married at Broseley on the 6th November, 1596, to John Walpoole, Waple, or Wawple. John Langley was buried in the chancel of Broseley Church on the 27th April, 1603. His widow survived him little more than a year, she being buried 5th July, 1604.

WILL OF JOHN LANGLEY.

I John Langley of the Parish of Broseley Gent. To be buried in nether end of Chancel of Broseley Church. "Whereas I have laid out upon redem'con the so'me of ffour score poundes to James Clifford of fframpton upon Severn" Co. Glouc. upon certain groundes called Hanlesse Itches in said parish of Broseley according to a Lease thereof to my son Thomas, my son Richard to have three score of the four score poundes and wife Elizabeth to have remainder. My son Thomas to have the use of the said groundes according to the grant thereof. I give my silver plate, being 5 pieces in number, to my children Thomas, Richard, George, Isabel Crompton, and Margaret Waple, to each of them a piece, but said daughter Margaret to have best of the three goblets. To my son Thomos one ring of gold of the value of £3. Son Richard to haue use and occupac'on of tenement in Broseley taken of Rowland Lacon Esquire. All my kine oxen and sheep and residue to wife and executrix Elizabeth.

Dated 16 April, 1603.

Proved at Ludlow, 9 Sept., 1603.

Witnesses

(now at Hereford).

Joh'es Uxley Cl'icus

John Power et ceteris.

THOMAS LANGLEY succeeded his father. He was born in 1565,⁽⁹⁾ matriculated at St. Mary's, Oxford, in 1580, supp. B.A. 19 Feb.. 1582-3, and 27 April, 1583, adm. 30 April, 1583,⁽¹⁰⁾ married in 1590,⁽⁹⁾ Gertrude, daughter and heir of Thomas Russell,⁽²⁾ ² by whom he had eleven children.

¹ See as to him and his descendants post.

² ARMS: *Sa.* a fesse btw. six martlets *or.*⁽⁸⁾

1. Mary Langley, bap. at Broseley, 25th March, 1595, married to . . . Edwards.

2. John Langley, bap. at Broseley, 31st March, 1596, of whom presently.

3. George Langley, bap. at Broseley, 1st August, 1597, occurs as one of the "Bailiffs Peers" or Jurymen of the Liberty of Wenlock at a Sessions held at Wenlock, 21st July, 1653.

4. Elizabeth Langley, bap. at Broseley, 19th Oct., 1598, married at Broseley, to, first, William, son of Francis Langley of the Tuckies (post); secondly, Robert Eves of Broseley. The issue of this marriage was one son and seven daughters.⁽⁵⁾

5. Rowland Langley, bap. at Broseley, 12th May and buried there 5th July, 1600.

6. Jane Langley, bap. at Broseley, 4th June, 1601, and buried there 5th April, 1608.

7. Richard Langley, bap. at Broseley, 31st July, 1603, and buried 9th Feb., 1603-4.

8. James Langley, bap. at Broseley, 9th May, 1605.

9. Ambrose Langley, bap. at Broseley, 21st February, 1607, married at St. Peter's, Cornhill, on the 29th January, 1636, Elizabeth Winch.

10. Timothy Langley, bap. at Broseley, 22nd Sept., 1611, married at Saltfleetby, Lincolnshire, on the 24th Aug., 1637, Susan, daughter of . . . Skipwith of Saltfleetby, by whom he had four sons and three daughters.

I. Mary Langley, bap. at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, 28th July, 1639, married on the 6th July, 1662, at the Temple Church, London, to John Mosse, citizen of London.

II. John Langley, bap. at Broseley, 26th August, 1640, inherited the Broseley estates under his uncle John Langley's Will (post).

III. Andrew Langley, bap. at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, 28th August, 1642. Bur. at Clee, Lincolnshire, 17th April, 1679.

IV. Timothy Langley, bap. at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, 3rd September, 1645.

The first building was the Old Library, which was built in 1857. It was a two-story building with a central tower. The building was made of brick and had a gabled roof. It was the first building on the campus and was used as a library and a classroom.

The second building was the Old Gymnasium, which was built in 1860. It was a two-story building with a central tower. The building was made of brick and had a gabled roof. It was the first building on the campus and was used as a gymnasium and a classroom.

The third building was the Old Hall, which was built in 1863. It was a two-story building with a central tower. The building was made of brick and had a gabled roof. It was the first building on the campus and was used as a hall and a classroom.

The fourth building was the Old Chapel, which was built in 1866. It was a two-story building with a central tower. The building was made of brick and had a gabled roof. It was the first building on the campus and was used as a chapel and a classroom.

The fifth building was the Old Observatory, which was built in 1869. It was a two-story building with a central tower. The building was made of brick and had a gabled roof. It was the first building on the campus and was used as an observatory and a classroom.

The sixth building was the Old Observatory, which was built in 1872. It was a two-story building with a central tower. The building was made of brick and had a gabled roof. It was the first building on the campus and was used as an observatory and a classroom.

The seventh building was the Old Observatory, which was built in 1875. It was a two-story building with a central tower. The building was made of brick and had a gabled roof. It was the first building on the campus and was used as an observatory and a classroom.

The eighth building was the Old Observatory, which was built in 1878. It was a two-story building with a central tower. The building was made of brick and had a gabled roof. It was the first building on the campus and was used as an observatory and a classroom.

The ninth building was the Old Observatory, which was built in 1881. It was a two-story building with a central tower. The building was made of brick and had a gabled roof. It was the first building on the campus and was used as an observatory and a classroom.

The tenth building was the Old Observatory, which was built in 1884. It was a two-story building with a central tower. The building was made of brick and had a gabled roof. It was the first building on the campus and was used as an observatory and a classroom.

v. Thomas Langley, bap. at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, 28th Feb., and buried there 8th March, 1646-7.

vi. Margaret or Margery, and vii. Bridget, twins, bap. at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, 13th February, 1647-8. Bridget Langley was married on the 22nd June, 1676, to Samuel Pomfret at the Temple Church, London. She seems to have lived at Clee, Lincolnshire, as she is so described in the letters of administration of her estate granted to her sister Margery on the 22nd Jan., 1703-4 (P.C.C.)

11. Charles Langley, bap. at Broseley, 19th October, and buried there 2nd December, 1613.

On the 13th February, 1607, Thomas Langley "of Amyas Place, in the County of Salop," lends "Two hundred and three score pounds" to Charles Screven of Barnard's Inn, London, Gent., on the security of a mortgage of "All that capitall messuage, ffarme or tenement and tost in Golding al's Golden and Nobold al's Newbold, in occupation of George Langley, and all those closes, pastures and meadows, in Golding and Nobold, called Sawsemere, in occupation of Jeram Hoggins, and one other great close in Morton al's Moreton, called Moreton's field, together with the house lately built, in occupation of Margery Horton, widow, and all lands in Golden, Nobold, Acton Pigott, and Cound, which were lately the inheritance of William Poyner, Esquire, deceased."

In 1620, Thomas Langley was Bailiff of Wenlock. He was buried at Broseley 16th March, 1633; his widow survived him 35 years, dying in 1668, when she must have been over 90 years of age, as her first child was born in 1595.¹

Thos. Langley.

¹ "M^{rs}. Gertrude Langley of the Amias, wid., bur." Broseley Registers.

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 heroes, and that its history is still in the making. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of visionaries, and that its history is still in the making. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of dreamers, and that its history is still in the making. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of doers, and that its history is still in the making.

The eleventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of leaders, and that its history is still in the making. The twelfth is the fact that the United States is a nation of followers, and that its history is still in the making. The thirteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of thinkers, and that its history is still in the making. The fourteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of feelers, and that its history is still in the making. The fifteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of learners, and that its history is still in the making.

Thomas Langley was succeeded by his eldest son

JOHN LANGLEY, who matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, 6th July, 1613. He was, as before mentioned, private secretary to Sidney, Earl of Leicester, and is stated to have been of much service to his master during the Earl's term of office, as Lord President of Wales. He was afterwards manager of Sir Richard Levison's Shropshire estates. There is, in the Duke of Sutherland's muniment room, at Trentham, a collection of letters of this period, which is exceedingly interesting and valuable for the abundant illustration it affords of the middle of the 17th century. John Langley was a friend of Sir William Dugdale, and fourteen of these letters are from Dugdale to Langley. In his *History of Warwickshire*, Dugdale refers to Langley in the following terms, in speaking of the cells of the Carthusian Monks. "But further, I cannot go in the description of these cells, as I have not seen any more of the history of its foundation; neither should I have delivered thus much, but that by the care and affection of my worthy friend, Mr. John Langley, whose delight and knowledge in antiquities deserves greater commendation than I can in a few lines express, the fragment whence I had this being a manuscript of two leaves in parchment, and written in Richard the Second's time, was redeemed by Mr. Langley from utterly perishing, having been by some ignorant person made the cover of a school boy's book."

John Langley possessed a MS. copy of Lord Brook's life of Sir Philip Sidney. This valuable work remained in the possession of the family until 1817. Concerning this work Blakeway in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire* says:—"At the sale at Golden in 1819 of the effects of Archer Arnold Langley, a General in the service of the Honourable East India Company, among other curious books and manuscripts was a manuscript copy of that strange tissue of strong sense couched in pedantic language, Lord Brooke's Life of Sir Philip Sidney, the elder brother of Mr. Langley's patron. The printed work

The first part of the ...
 The second part of the ...
 The third part of the ...
 The fourth part of the ...
 The fifth part of the ...
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 The seventh part of the ...
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 The twenty-third part of the ...
 The twenty-fourth part of the ...
 The twenty-fifth part of the ...
 The twenty-sixth part of the ...
 The twenty-seventh part of the ...
 The twenty-eighth part of the ...
 The twenty-ninth part of the ...
 The thirtieth part of the ...

has been given from an imperfect copy, but the manuscript at Golden contained many most important readings, without which the book as now edited is unintelligible. There was also an original portrait on panel of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, uncle to the said Earl of Leicester, through whom, no doubt, the book and picture came into the family."

John Langley was, as before stated, agent to Sir Richard Levison's Shropshire estates. By Indenture dated 10 November, 1660, made between Sir Richard Levison of Trentham, in the County of Stafford, Knight of the Bath, of the one part, and John Langley of the Amyas, &c., Gent., of the other part (reciting a grant to the said John Langley of the manor or farm of Oxley, Staffordshire, subject to a yearly rent-charge of £13 6s. 8d.), the said Sir Richard Levison released the said John Langley from the payment of the said rent-charge in consideration of the "long, true and faithful service that the said John Langley hath with much care and diligence rendered the said Sir Richard Levison in the management of his affairs and estate."

Witnesses

EDWARD DOUGHTY,
JOHN KEY.

There is still in the possession of the family a valuable old folio Bible and Prayer Book, which was given to John Langley by his brother Timothy.

There was formerly over the mantelpiece of the drawing-room at Golding Hall an heraldic painting, called by the Heralds an *accumulatio armorum*. This was, it is thought, the work of this John Langley. In the centre are depicted the arms of the Shropshire Langleys, while around are grouped the arms of all other families of the name of Langley. If this be really the work of this John Langley, he must have been no mean Herald, and must have had access to the Collections at Heralds' College, which he probably had through Sir William Dugdale.

John Langley died unmarried, and was buried at Broseley on the 17th September, 1661.

WILL OF JOHN LANGLEY.

I John Langley of Amias in the parish of Broseley, Gent. Devise of mansion house at the Amias to mother Gertrude Langley for life, then to sister Elizabeth Eves widow for life. Devise of manor or farm called Oxley in parish of Bishbury Co. Stafford, and of tenement in Bishbury and tenement in Dudley Street Wolverhampton to said sister for term of 8 years for payment of debts and legacies. To niece Bridgett daughter of Brother Timothy £200. Nephew Thomas Langley "son of my said sister" £200 and to his wife £10. And to my sister's seven daughters £50 each. Niece Mary Edwards £20. Niece Rebecca Eves £40 besides her legacy with her sisters. Nephew Thomas Edwards £30. John Key of Trentham £40. Poor of Broseley £20. Reversion of above mentioned lands together with property in Chelmarsh Co. Salop to John Langley eldest son of brother Timothy in tale male. In default to nephew Thomas Langley in tail male. In default to right heirs of Testator. To niece Mary eldest daughter of Timothy the lease of Sleape and Crudgington Co. Salop. To niece Margaret second daughter of said Timothy £300. To nephew Thomas Langley a debt of £30 due by bond from Stephen Chorlton of London Merchant. All my wearing apparel to John Key. To nephew Andrew second son of Timothy a rent charge of £20 on said Oxley Farm. Executrix Elizabeth Eves and after her decease Thomas Langley. Dated 3 Sept. 1661.

Witnesse^s

ROBERT COTTON
ROBERT SHELTON

(Proved P.C.C. Jan. 1662)

(7 Laud).

Vol. V., 2nd S.

WILLIAM PESNON
RICHARD HAWKINS
ANDREW SHELTON.

John Langley, 1111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

I have pleasure in recommending the work of the American Medical Association, and in particular the Journal of the American Medical Association, to the attention of the public. The Journal is a valuable source of information on all matters pertaining to the medical profession, and its publication is a credit to the Association. I have been a member of the Association for many years, and have always found it to be a most helpful and interesting organization. The Journal is a most valuable asset to the medical profession, and its publication is a credit to the Association. I have been a member of the Association for many years, and have always found it to be a most helpful and interesting organization.

John Langley

Member
American Medical Association

Member
Board of Editors
Journal of the American Medical Association
New York, N. Y.

Seal of John Langley attached to Will (3 times enlarged).



JOHN LANGLEY, eldest son of Timothy Langley, succeeded his uncle under the above Will. He married at Broseley on the 17th May, 1666, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Huxley of Broseley, by Frances his wife, by whom he had two children. 1, John his heir. 2, Timothy, bap. at Broseley, 28th December, 1668, admitted Burgess of Wenlock 1684, had two children, James and Frances. Elizabeth Langley was buried at Broseley, 5th April, 1677, and John Langley married secondly at Broseley on the 5th August, 1679, Mary Wheelwright. In 1684 he was Bailiff of Wenlock. He was buried at Broseley, 21st March, 1709-10. His widow survived him eight years, and was buried by the side of her husband in Broseley Churchyard, on the 26th July, 1717. - The following inscription formerly appeared upon an altar tomb adjoining the east end of the chancel :—

“ Depositum Johannis Langley
 Anno Dom. 1709
 Anno ætat 69
 Etiamq. exeuvizæ
 Marie uxoris depositæ
 26 Julij anno Dom. 1717
 Ætat 79.^(13.)

John Langley

Broseley Church was pulled down in 1840 and a new Church built, the chancel of which projected further to the eastward than the old one, and consequently all traces of this tomb are now destroyed.

WILL OF MARY LANGLEY.

I Mary Langley of Broseley Co Salop widow. To be buried with my late husband. Devise to Executors Richard Weaver of Broseley and Rebecca Pugh my servant the messuage &c. at Brompton Co, Salop which I hold on lease for the lives of me and my niece Francis Stringfellow for payment of debts and servants wages. James son of my late son-in-law Timothy Langley an annuity of £5 if lease shall so long run. To Francis daughter of said Timothy an annuity of £5 if lease shall so long run. Sister Elizabeth Huxley an annuity of £5 if lease shall so long run. To Godson Charles Huxley an annuity of £3 if lease shall so long run. Said Richard Weaver to have annuity of 40s. during continuance of said lease and said Rebecca Pugh to have annuity of £5 during continuance of said lease. Residue of rents during continuance of said lease to niece Frances Stringfellow provided said Frances Stringfellow shall not commence any action against Executors. I give to such person as shall be heir to Stanley estate my grandfather Huxley's picture. To my nephew John Huxley's widow my grandfather's mourning ring. Sister Dorcas Ager my velvet scarf. God-daughter Mary Huxley 2 damask napkins and a table cloth of my own spinning. Nieces Mary and Mabel Huxley all my china, pictures and toys. Sister Bodington my diamond ring, 2 silver saltcellars and 2 little gilt spoons. To sister Rebecca Hearcy and Dorcas Ager all my linen in

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box at Crutchfield. Sister Hearcy, Brother Boddington. To my Grandson-in-law James Langley a ring with the Langley and Ager Coats of Arms in Cornelian. To my daughter-in-law Margaret Langley my late husband's picture set in gold and to her son Thomas Langley and his Brothers John and William.—My brother Boddington's grandchild Frances Vaughan—my Cousin William Boddington.—Sister Hollyman-Frances Huxley—Brother Benjamin—God-daughter Elizabeth Brown. Cozen Mary Mosse—Loving friend Mistress Ogden—Mistress Johannah Whitmore—Loving friend Mr. Thomas Wheeler—Cousin Richard West—my dear and loving friend John Matthews Rector of Broseley—Timothy Owen—Poor Widows of Broseley 40s. Residue to Rebecca Pugh

14th January 1716

Witnesses

KATHERINE MATTHEWS

ROBERT EVANS

RI. POWIS.

(Prob, (P.C.C.) 3. Sept. 1717.)

JOHN LANGLEY, eldest son of John, succeeded his father. He was bap. at Broseley, 2 April, 1667, matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, 23 November, 1683, and was admitted Burgess of Wenlock 29th Sept., 1686. He married at St. George's, Southwark, on the 29th June, 1687, Margaret, eldest daughter of John Arnold of Llanvihangel Crucorney and Llanthony, Monmouthshire, Esquire, by Margaret his wife, daughter of William Cooke of Highnam, Gloucestershire, Esquire. The allegation for the marriage license runs as follows:—

John Langley of Lincoln's Inn Bachelor 21 and Margaret Arnold of St' George's Southwark, Co. Surrey Spinster 18, daughter of John Arnold of Llanhangley Co. Monmouth Esq. who consents. 28 June 1687.

The marriage settlement of John and Margaret Langley is curious and interesting, as it mentions the various tenants and the local names of the different plots of land settled.

The family of Arnold of Llanvihangel Crucorney is of great antiquity. There is in the College of Arms a pedigree of Arnold, which traces the descent from Ynir King of Gwent.⁽¹⁴⁾

John Langley had by Margaret Arnold, his wife, four children. 1, Thomas, born 1689, his heir. 2, John Arnold, born about 1693, married Margaret Baldwyn, by whom he had eight children. (a) Edward Arnold, bap. at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 24 February, 1720-1. (b) John Arnold, bap. 16 June, 1724, and buried 25 July, 1726, at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. (c) and (d) Anne and Margaret, twins, bap. at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 22nd September, 1725. (e) Margaret, bap. at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 25 May, 1726. (f) and (g) Annabella and Henrietta, twins, bap. at St. Andrew's, Holborn, 4 April, 1729. (h) Mary, who alone survived her father. She married . . . Calkyn. John Arnold Langley died on board H.M.S. "Windsor," in April, 1737.

WILL OF JOHN ARNOLD LANGLEY.

I John Arnold Langley, first Lieutenant H.M.S. Windsor now riding at anchor in the river Tagus near Lisbon in Portugal. Sick in body. Executor to pay debts and funeral expenses. To my dear and worthy friend Richard Drakeford Purser of said ship my silver cup and cover and silver snuff box with an impression of Darius's Tent on the back in steel and to take my dear daughter under his care until 16 years of age. Residue to daughter Mary. Said Richard Drakeford Executor Ex^d at West Lisbon Portugal 28 Jan 1736-7. Memo. In case of mortality to my executor my papers in a escritore at the house I lived at in Mortlake at Mr. Mitchell's an attorney in Richmond Surrey, some in Mr. Pickring's my attorney's hands who will inform you of the affairs of the Law Suit between Mr. Dennis Arnold and myself and also particularly as to Mr^e Bryon (she's overpaid). See my receipt from Mr. Bryon and £20 Mr. Gibbon paid him by bill which I have no receipt for. There is in Mr. Greenway's hands a Bond for £100 and about 2 years interest due from Rev. James Jones.¹ Also a note of £30 with interest and costs due. Mr. Greenway will let you into the whole affair. I have a lease of 800 or 900 acres in parish of Comyon Co. Mon. either in my bureau or in my escritore at Mortlake, an improveable lease and Edward Harley Esq. has a copy of it. There is the writings of a house of mine in Shrewsbury (from which Mr. Attwood

¹ Rector of Cound.

The history of the county of Middlesex is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a county of great antiquity, and has been the seat of many of our most illustrious monarchs. The history of this county is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a county of great antiquity, and has been the seat of many of our most illustrious monarchs. The history of this county is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a county of great antiquity, and has been the seat of many of our most illustrious monarchs.

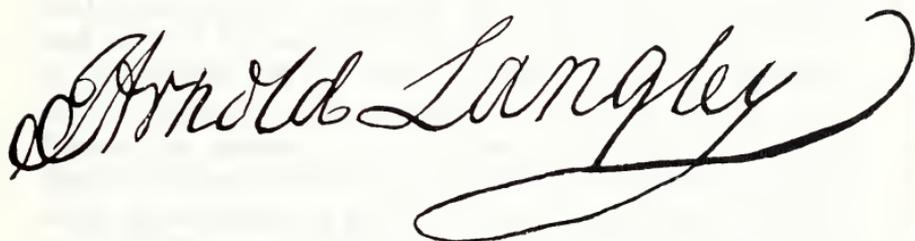
THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

The history of the county of Middlesex is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a county of great antiquity, and has been the seat of many of our most illustrious monarchs. The history of this county is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a county of great antiquity, and has been the seat of many of our most illustrious monarchs. The history of this county is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a county of great antiquity, and has been the seat of many of our most illustrious monarchs.

has ejected the Tenant wrongfully) in Mr. Kettleby's hands and Mr. John Thornton an apothecary in Shrewsbury will tell you. There is a box of cloaths of my wife's and other things in it for Molly at Mr. Crowther's my periwig maker in Red Lyon Street Holborn as likewise Speeds Geography new bound and there's at Mr. Mitchell's a chest of linnen for the child given her by her mother. My particular desire is that my gold watch and rings and plate not bequeathed may be given to my daughter Mary Langley. As likewise my linen and other things on board as you shall think proper. My old cloaths to my servant Rich Matravers. I give the china in your custody to your niece Miss Elizabeth Drakeford. My prospective glass to Captain Smith. My pockett pistols to Mr. Steane.

21st May 1737 Richard Drakeford of Gosport Co. Southampton Gent. and Samuel Gibbons of the Temple London Citizen and Stationer make oath that above will is in handwriting of said J. A. Langley.

Probate P.C.C. 1 July 1737.



3. The third son of John and Margaret Langley was William, bap. at Cound, 19 July, 1696, afterwards of Bridgnorth. He was admitted a Solicitor of the High Court of Chancery, 20th February, 1730, and an Attorney 30 July, 1730. He married Anne Blakemore, by whom he had four children. (a) Arnold Blakemore, bap. 4 April, 1721, and bur. 2 January, 1721-2, at St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth. (b) Catherine, bap. at St. Leonard's, 30th May, 1723, married first Thomas Medicot; secondly, Shakilton. (c) Margaret, bap. at St. Leonard's, 8th November, 1725, married Captain Taylor, R.N. (d) Anne, bap. 3 February, 1726-7, and bur. 19 December, 1728, at St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth. William Langley was buried at St.

The University of Chicago Library is pleased to announce the acquisition of a new volume in its collection of rare books. This volume, titled "The History of the University of Chicago," is a comprehensive work that details the institution's growth and development from its founding in 1837 to the present day. It covers the early years of the university, its expansion into various fields of study, and its role in shaping the intellectual landscape of the United States. The book is a valuable resource for scholars and students alike, providing a detailed account of the university's rich history and its ongoing commitment to excellence in education and research.

This volume is available for purchase at a special price of \$15.00. It is a hardcover book with 300 pages, published by the University of Chicago Press. The book is written in English and is suitable for readers of all ages. It is a must-have for anyone interested in the history of higher education in the United States.

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Arthur L. Sabin

The University of Chicago Library is pleased to announce the acquisition of a new volume in its collection of rare books. This volume, titled "The History of the University of Chicago," is a comprehensive work that details the institution's growth and development from its founding in 1837 to the present day. It covers the early years of the university, its expansion into various fields of study, and its role in shaping the intellectual landscape of the United States. The book is a valuable resource for scholars and students alike, providing a detailed account of the university's rich history and its ongoing commitment to excellence in education and research.

Leonard's, 20th May, 1732, and in November, 1733, administration of his estate was granted to his widow Anne.

John Langley inherited in 1694, the Golding estate under the Will of his cousin Thomas Langley of Golding Hall, and he then went to live at Golding. The Amies estate and manor of Broseley remained in the possession of the family until some time after 1720. It now belongs to Lord Forester.

II. LANGLEYS OF GOLDING HALL.

George Langley, son of Thomas and Gertrude Langley, was the first of the family who settled at Golding, in the parish of Cound. By Indenture made the 31st October, 40 Elizabeth, Charles Scriven of Wilton, Wilts, Gent., in consideration of £200, demises to George Langley of Goulding, and Mary his wife, "All that farme capital messuage and tenement in Goulding and all that tenement &c. in Nobold al's Newbold, then in occupation of the said George Langley, Together with a cottage in the occupation of John Barnes And the several pieces of land in the occupation of Thomas Mullart, Thomas Coonde, and William Howgate, Together with the common of pasture over Cound Moor," for the term of 80 years, if the said George Langley and Mary his wife, and one George Langley, son of Thomas Langley of the Amyes, in the parish of Broseley, shall so long live. There are also covenants to pay to the said Charles Scriven two strikes of good sweet and marketable wheat of the measure of Shrewsbury at Christmas, and on the death of any principal tenant to pay £10 on the two best beasts on the farm as a heriot. Also to pay Richard Ottley of Pitchford, the yearly rent-charge of eleven shillings due on Golding, and to pay to Rowland Lacon of Willey, one pound of pepper due on Nobold. And there is also the following curious covenant (a relic of feudal times), by the said George Langley to provide when called upon "one able man furnished with a fitt and convenient gelding to attend

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the said Charles Scriven when the said Charles Scriven shall be called upon in person to attend Her Majesty in the wars."⁽¹¹⁾

George Langley married twice. 1st, Mary by whom he had no issue. She was buried at Cound, 28th September, 1603. He married secondly at Upton Magna, Shropshire, on the 22nd April, 1605, Anne, daughter of James Jukes of Downton, in the parish of Upton Magna.⁽¹⁵⁾

The following is a short abstract of the marriage settlement.—

20th September, 1607, Indenture made between George Langley the elder of Golding, Yeoman, and Anne his wife of one part, and Thomas Langley of Amyas, Gent., Richard Langley of Amyas, Gent., James Jukes of Downton, Salop, Yeoman, and Rowland Jukes, son and heir apparent of said James Jukes of other part.

Reciting that Charles Scriven of Baynard's Castle, London, Esq., did by Indenture, dated 1st February then last, demise to said George Langley the said Gouling farm, for term of 80 years if the said George Langley and Edward Langley, and one George Langley, son of the said Thomas Langley, should so long live.

It was witnessed that in consideration of the marriage of the said George Langley and Anne Langley, and of sum of £220 paid by said James Jukes, father of Anne Langley, to said George Langley, the said George Langley assigned to said Thomas Langley, Richard Langley, James Jukes, and Rowland Jukes.

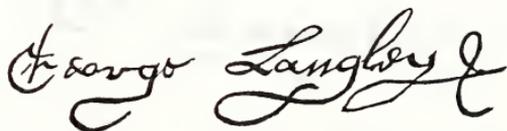
All the premises comprised in said recited Indenture of Lease upon trust for the said George Langley the elder, and Anne his wife, and the survivor of them, and then upon trust for such child of said George and Anne, as the said George should by deed or will appoint, and in default of such issue then for such person as the said George Langley should by deed or will appoint.⁽¹⁶⁾

George Langley had by Anne his wife five children. 1, Edward his heir. 2, John, bap. at Cound, 14 July, 1607, bur. at Cound, 17 December, 1646. 3, Thomas, bap. at Cound, 17 January, 1610-1. 4, Henry, bap. 2 February, 1612-3, sep. 22 January, 1613-4, at Cound.

5, George, bap. at Cound, 19 December, 1614. George Langley was buried at Cound, 18 June, 1615.

WILL OF GEORGE LANGLEY.

George Langley of Goulding Co. Salop Gent. To be buried in Church of Cond near my former wife. Golding to son Edward, after decease of wife Ann—then to sons John and Thomas—son George—niece Mary Waple—niece Mary Langley—nephew George Langley—Godson James Langley—Brother Thomas Langley—Brother-in-law John Waple—Brother Richard Langley—Sister Waple—Sister-in-law Gertrude Langley—Brother-in-law Roland Jukes—Thomas Langley my brother, and James Jukes my father-in-law and Ann my wife executors 5th June 1615 Proved at Prerogative Court of Canterbury 28th November 1615 by James Jukes and Ann Langley.



EDWARD LANGLEY, the eldest son, succeeded his father. He was bap. at Acton Burnell, 3 July, 1606. He does not seem to have lived at Golding until 1638, as his name does not appear in the parish accounts until that date. In 1663, he conveyed a moiety of his Golding estate to Trustees upon various Trusts on account of an intended marriage of his eldest son George to Jane, daughter of Edward Dod of Harnage, Esq. George Langley, however, died shortly after (he was buried at Cound on the 29th June, 1663) probably before the marriage was solemnized.

Edward Langley married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Atkys of Little Ryton, in the parish of Condovery, by Anne Harries his wife,¹ by whom he had four children. 1, George. 2, Thomas, born at Condovery, heir to his father. 3, Anne, bap. at Cound, 26 December, 1638; bur. at Cound, 12 July, 1675. 4, Mary,

¹ Margaret Atkys was bap. at Condovery, 15 October, 1609.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS, ss.
I, Charles W. ... of the County of Dallas, State of Texas, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of Dallas, State of Texas, to-wit: ...

WITNESSED my hand and seal of office this ... day of ... 19...

... of Dallas, State of Texas, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of Dallas, State of Texas, to-wit: ...

Charles W. ...

... of Dallas, State of Texas, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of Dallas, State of Texas, to-wit: ...

bap. at Cound, 4th March, 1643, married . . . Lacon of Newhall, Shropshire. Edward Langley was buried in Cound Church on the 7th March, 1674-5, and his widow was buried in the same place 25th February, 1684-5.

WILL OF EDWARD LANGLEY.

Edward Langley of Golding Co. Salop—To be buried near my Father George Langley in High Church of Cund—To son Thomas 20s. to buy mourning ring—To daughter Anne £100—To daughter Mary £100. To wife Margarett Golding estate for life—After her decease to daughters Anne and Mary for 21 years to raise £400 to augment their portions—All goods and Chattels to wife—Wife executrix. Feb 27th 1664.

E. Langley

Witnesses

RICHARD PIPER
THOMAS EASTHOPE

Prob 28 Apl. 1664.
(Lichfield)

THOMAS LANGLEY, eldest surviving son of Edward Langley, succeeded his father. He was born in 1636, at Condober. He was a Barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, and was admitted Burgess of Shrewsbury 2nd July, 1670. He married Catherine, daughter of Colonel the Hon. Christopher Roper (second son of Viscount Baltinglass), by Anne, daughter of Rowland Wilcocks of Coventry, Esq., and widow of Sherrington Talbot, Esq., by whom he had no issue. This Thomas Langley built the present Golding Hall in 1668. In the parish accounts of Cound for the year 1685, we find the following entry:—"Paid by y^e hand of Thomas Langley, Esq., to the poor of Cond P'ish for Mrs. Margaret Langley his mother, being buried in linnin £02 10 00." This was in obedience to an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of Charles II., in order to encourage the manufacture of woollen goods, which enacted that every person should be buried in a woollen shroud under a

penalty of £5, half of which penalty should go to the poor of the parish.

Thomas Langley died without issue 2 February, 1694, and was buried at Cound on the 6th of that month. A handsome mural tablet was erected to his memory by his widow. The inscription is surmounted by a coat of arms. Langley (*paly of 6 arg. and vert.*) impaling Baltinglass (*ermine, two chevrons paly of eight arg. and gu. a crescent for difference*). Crest: *Out of a ducal coronet or a plume of 5 ostrich feathers 3 arg. 2 vert.*

COPY OF INSCRIPTION.

Hear lies the body of Thomas Langley Esq both liveing and dieinge a worthy Benefactor to this Parish who left by his last will fifty pounds to apprentize out children, ordered five pounds to be distributed among them imediately after his death And appointed a charity to be continued for ever which he constantly bestowed on them in his lifetime (viz) twelve Pennyworth of white bread every Sunday in y^e Year (except two on which he made better provision for them) he deceased Feb 2^d An { *Ætat 58* } It is more blessed to
 { *Doni 1694* } give than to receive
 Katherine his most affectionate and now sorrowful wife (daughter of y^e Hon^{ble} Collonel Christopher Roper second son to Tho. Viscount Baltinglass) erected this Monument to his memory.

The charitable bequest above-mentioned (viz., the twelve pennyworth of white bread each Sunday) still exists, but the distribution is made in one instalment in each year at Christmas. The better provision for two Sundays, however, of which mention is made in the inscription, is lost, nothing being known about it.

WILL OF THOMAS LANGLEY.

Thomas Langley of Golding in Co. of Salop Esqre. My body to be buried at descretion of my dilligent Kind and tender wife—Bequest first for payment of debts (of which a sched. annexed to will) then for payment of legacies—Recital that Testator seized of one moiety of manor of Matherne in Counties of Worcester and Hereford as his marriage portion and of other moiety by purchase from “honoured sister Dorothy

Roper Spinster" held of Right Rev. the Dean and Chapter of Westminster under a lease for 3 lives "Devise of both moieties to wife in lieu of jointure for life—remainder to Timothy Langley second son of John Langley of the Amias in the parish of Broseley—Devise of Golding estate to Joakim Greaves of Acton Burnell, Clerk and William Atkis of Shrewsbury Gent. upon trust to raise £2000 by mortgage for payment of debts and then upon trust for use of my Kinsman John Langley Gent eldest son of said John Langley and the heirs male of his body. In default to said Timothy Langley in tail male—In default to nephew Thomas Lacon of Newhall Co Salop. Whereas I have lately purchased "Walkers Tenement" which Edward Grainger now holds of me and also purchased 2 pieces of land called Nobold and Wigley from Anne daughter of Michael Higgons both these properties to be entailed as above. To my said wife all my living and quick goods and cattle together with Furniture of any 3 rooms (except the parlour chamber) and 1 truckle bedstead bedd and bedding with cloaths and the seaven cane chairs belonging to the summer house, the cabinet in the chamber wherein I lye with all things therein and all my plate and half my linen. I give to my said sister Dorothy Roper £160 to buy her an annuity of £20. To nephew Thomas Lacon £100 when 23 and another £100 to him which was desired by my late dear mother. To my much respected Kinsman John Langley of the Amias I give £200 and to his wife £5 to buy her a ring. To my kinsman Thomas Langley of the Upper House Broseley and his discreet and prudent wife £10 a piece. To my Kinswoman Eliz. Jewks now living at Caughley in parish of Barrow £10 and to her brother Rowland Jewks £10. To my Kinsman William Atkis my blew velvet desk and to him and his wife £5 a piece and £100 for their children. To my Kinswoman Mrs. Margaret Rogers and her husband £5 a piece and to their 2 sonnes £10 a piece. To my Kinswoman Mrs. Anne Beddoe of Shrewsbury and her husband £5 a piece. To my Kinswoman Mary Dosset of Longden and her husband £5 a piece and £100 amongst their children. To Kinsman Thomas Taylor £10 and also £10 left him by my mother, to be placed in some kind friends hands to maintain him during his life. To my Kinsman George Taylor of Cōnd £5 and to his wife 20s. and to each of their children £5. To my Kinswoman Margaret Phipps and her daughter £5 a piece. To my Kinsman Rowland Jewks of London Esqre £10 and to my Kinswoman Mrs. Mary Mosse of London £10 to buy her a ring—To her daughter Mary Mosse my Goddaughter in acknowledgment of the many kindnesses

done to my said wife 20 guineas. And I give £50 "to put poor boyes apprentices being borne and liveing in the Township of Golding, Upper Cond, Lower Cond, Harnedge or Condmore within the parish of Cond and not elsewhere to be paid to the respective overseers of the said parish when such child or children shall be actually disposed and set out and soe as they give not with any one child above the sune of six seaven or eight pounds a piece "and to poor of said parish twelve pence a week in bread for ever (except on the two Sundays in Christmas) to be distributed every Lords day after morning service and chargeable upon Walkers Tenement"—£5 to poor of parish—£5 to poor of parish of Condover where I was borne as the said Richard Atkis of Little Ruyton shall think fit—To Mrs. Greaves of Acton Burnell 20s. to buy her a mourning ring—To Mr. Benjamin Jordan, Vicar of Pattingham Co. Stafford and his wife £5 a piece—To Mr. Richard Hancock now Curate of Eaton £10—To Mr. John Morris Curate of Cressage £5. To Mr. Charles Sheppard of Matherne my very good friend £5 desireing him to assist my wife in her concerns there and to John Dangerfield of Matherne 40s. desireing the like assistance To Anne Hoggins of Golding 20s. To her sister Margaret and her Brothers Richard and Thomas 10s. a piece. And to all my servants 20s. a piece. And whereas I am owed about £700 or £800 by Sir Clement Clerke now of Putney Bart. I give such sum to wife and John Langley the son equally Residue to said John Langley the son. To Robert and Richard Atkis sons of Thomas Atkis late of Shrewsbury Gent deceased £5. Said Joakim Greaves Robert Atkis and William Atkis, Executors and to them 20 guineas a piece.

Tho: Langley

Witnesses

JOACKIN GREAVES CLER
ELNOR HARRIS
RICHARD MORRALL

Proved 4 May 1697 by Robert Atkis one of Executors Greaves and W. Atkis renouncing.

John Langley of the Amies succeeded his uncle in the possession of the Golding Hall Estate under the provisions of the above Will. He died at the early age of

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33, and was buried at Broseley, 4 May, 1700. On the 6th Sept., 1700, administration of his estate was granted to his widow (P.C.C.) His widow Margaret Langley was buried at Cound, 19 July, 1719.

John Langley

WILL OF MARGARET LANGLEY.

26th January, 1719.

I Margaret Langley of Golding in the County of Salop Widow To be buried in the parish Church of the parish wherein I shall happen to dye—To poore of parish wherein I dye £3. To son Thomas £40 which is due from him to me a gold signet ring, any my wedding ring to be worn by noone but himself and 4 silver spoons—To grandson Thomas Langley £50—To son John £20—To Mrs. Fownes wife of John Fownes Esq^{re} my silver coffee pot and my cross stitched flower screen—To sister Mary Colt all my receipt books and papers of that nature, my best suit of cloathes and my stitched gown and pettycoat—To Mr. Richard Littlehales a diamond ring with a large stone in it and a crown of small diamonds, my large silver snuff box and a small deal box directed for him “All the things in it to be by him disposed of as I have already directed him”—To Elizabeth wife of said Richard Littlehales one small amethyst ring—To Mrs. Elizabeth Arnold my locket of King William’s hair set with pearles, a small pair of silver waiting salvers and a silver gilt pocket bottle—To Mrs. Josina Donn a Locket set with amathies (*sic*)—To Mrs. Margaret Griffiths a ring set with diamonds and lockets—my quilted suit of cloathes and my velvet scarf—To my grand-daughter Margaretta Langley my diamond pendante when 15 years old—To my two grand-daughters Letitia and Mary Langley a gold lockett a piece of hair set with pearls—To son Thomas the furniture of the drawing room, bedchamber and the two large portraits of his father and myself—To Mrs. Elizabeth Beverley a gold mourning ring given me by Mrs. Stanhope—Servant Mary Blakeway—Niece Mrs. Leonora Colt—To son William my best diamond ring, my gold watch, plate, jewells linnen and all household goods and half of a legacy of £2,000

due to me by virtue of a legacy in the Will of John late Lord Arundel of Terrise in the County of Cornwall—To sons Thomas and John the other half of such legacy. Residue to son William—Son William and Richard Littlehales of Bridgnorth Executors—To said Richard Littlehales £20 for his trouble.

Margareth Langley

Proved at London with cod ann : by oath of William Langley
(189 Browning).

Thomas Langley, eldest son of John Langley, succeeded his father. He married in 1707 against his mother's wishes and without her knowledge, Dorothy, daughter of John Pye, of the family of the Pyes of the Meane or Mynde, Herefordshire. Thomas Langley was admitted Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1721, and was a Justice of the Peace for the county. In 1743 he served the office of High Sheriff of Shropshire.⁽¹²⁾ By his wife Dorothy he had 15 children. 1, Margaret, born 10 July, 1708, died young, 2, John, born 18th and bap. at Cound, 22 November, 1709. He was a solicitor, was Under-Sheriff of Shropshire in 1743, 1746, and 1755. In 1745 he was Mayor of Shrewsbury, and in 1768 was appointed Steward of the Corporation of Shrewsbury. He died unmarried, and was buried at Cound 29 Jan., 1795, having first conveyed the Golding estate to his brother Arnold. 3, Margaret, born at Golding Hall, 4 February, and bap. at Cound, 12 March, 1711. Bur. at Cound, 21 May, 1711. 4, Thomas, born at Golding Hall, 19th September, 1712, and bap. at Cound, 24th September, 1712. He was a surgeon, and married 1st September, 1739, Elizabeth, daughter of . . . Townrow, and relict of Doctor Thomas West of Red Lion Square, London.¹ Mrs. West, according to the *Gentleman's*

¹ Dr. West was her second husband. She married first Richard Grantham of Goltho, near Rand, Lincolnshire.

...

Handwritten signature

...

...

Magazine, had a fortune of £10,000 besides £800 a year. Mrs. Langley died between 1753 and 1756.

WILL OF ELIZABETH LANGLEY.

17 Dec. 1750.

I, Elizabeth Langley now wife of Thos. Langley Whereas by my marriage settlement made on my marriage with Dr. Thomas West certain lands in Dunholm, Lincolnshire were settled on me for life with power of appointment. Now I do appoint these lands in favour of my husband Thos Langley. To Mrs. Sarah West da. of my late husband Dr. West £5. 5. 0, one hoop ring and a diamond ring. To Mr. Thos. Mainwaring a picture of the late Richard Grantham. To Mrs. Eliz Dawson of Chelsea a diamond and turkey stone ring. To my Steward £10 for mourning. Residue to Husband. I desire to be buried at Goltho in the vault of my late husband Mr. Grantham.

Prob. (P. C. C.) 143 Glazier.

Thomas Langley was buried at Cound, 26 Feb., 1766.

WILL OF THOMAS LANGLEY.

I, Thomas Langley of Goulding Co. Salop Gent. To my Brother John £50 and my gold watch and seals that I commonly wear—To Brother George £120. To Sister Mary Langley £300 and 1 pair of diamond ear rings, a Silver coffee pot and stand and a large silver salver. To Sister Margaretta Dorothea Langley £300, 2 silver saucopans, 6 Table spoons and a soup spoon and casters and 1 pair of silver candlesticks—To Brother Arnold Langley and Mr. Thomas Stephens of the Cursitors office £300 and a gold repeating watch and a pair of diamond earrings in trust for separate use of sister Anne wife of Thomas Ireland Esq—To sister Catherine Langley £300 and 1 pair of silver candlesticks 1 pint mug and a flat candlestick—To sister Elizabeth Langley £300, 3 diamond stay buckles, a garnet necklaco a small ring with two stones and my small gold watch and trinkets—To Brother John 3 cases of silver knives forks and spoons and the dish stand, my linen and china to be equally divided by Mr. Stephens between my sisters—To my nephew Thomas son of brother George Langley £50 and to his sister Mallet £50 when they shall be 21. £200 of Stock in Old South Sea Annuities to be set aside for payment of an annuity of £5 a year given by my late wife Elizabeth to her niece Elizabeth Townrow. Said £200 after

decease of Elizabeth Townrow to go to my godson John son of Brother George—To Mr. Thomas Stephens £30 for his trouble—My estates of Heighington and Dunholm Co. Lincoln to be sold by auction for payment of debts and legacies. Residue to Mary sister. Sister Mary and Mr. Thomas Stephens of the Cursitors office to be Executors.

Witnesses

THOS. LANGLEY.

JOHN LEA

JOHN SNAXTON, Junior

EDW. LANGFORD.

Prob. 17 May 1765 (P. C. C.)

5. The fifth child of Thomas and Dorothy Langley was Letitia, born at Golding Hall, 20 May, and bap. 30 May, 1716. Buried at Cound, 26 February, 1766. 6. Mary, born at Golding Hall, 26 June, and bap. at Cound, 30 June, 1717. Buried at Cound, 27 May, 1801.

WILL OF MARY LANGLEY.

9 Jan., 1782.

Mary Langley of Golding Salop Spinster.—My brother John £30—Sister Margaret £150, my silver teaspoons and boat, and Japanned cabinets.—To brother Arnold and Thos. Stephens as Trustees of sister Anne Ireland £150, a silver waiter 6 gilt tea spoons and India cabinets.—To sister Catherine £150, my small diamond earrings, 6 silver knives and forks and a small bureau.—To sister Elizabeth £150, silver coffee pot and stand.—Godson George Langley £20, and to his sister Elizabeth £5.—Rebecca Langley (niece) £5, Elizabeth (sister of Rebecca) £5.—Mrs. Sophia Lacy £5 to buy a ring. Thos. Stephens of Broseley £20. Clothes Linen and China to sisters Margaret, Ann, Catherine, and Elizabeth. Residue to sister Elizabeth. Sister Eliz. and Thos. Stephens, Ex'ors.

Prob. Oct., 1801 (P.C.C.)

7, Margaretta Dorothea, born at Golding Hall, 17th August, and bap. at Cound 31 August, 1718. She died unmarried, and was buried at Cound, 22nd March,

[Illegible text]

1787. 8, Arnold (twin) born 15th and bap. 19th November, 1719, at Cound (of whom presently). 9, Anne (twin) born at Golding Hall, 15 November, and bap. at Cound, 18th November, 1719. She married Thomas Ireland of Albrighton, and had issue. She was bur. at Cound, 23 October, 1800. 10, George (of whom presently). 11, John Arnold died an infant, and was bur. at Cound, 7 June, 1721. 12, Katherine, born at Golding Hall, 23 January, and bap. at Cound, 5th February, 1723. Buried at Cound, 6 May, 1790. 13, Edward, born at Golding Hall, 21 July, and bap. 15 August, and bur. 24 September, 1724, at Cound. 14, Elizabeth, born at Golding Hall, 12 January, and bap. at Cound, 27 January, 1726. Died at Golding Hall, 22 July, and was bur. at Cound, 25 July, 1808. 15, Eleanor or Leonora, born at Golding Hall, 4 February, and bap. at Cound, 24 February, 1728.

The tenth child George Langley was born at Golding Hall, 11 October, 1720, and bap. at Cound, 20 September, 1721. On the 5th April, 1755, he received his commission as Lieutenant in the Navy. On the 25th January, 1760, he was admitted Burgess of Shrewsbury. He resided during the latter part of his life at Frampton Cotterell, Gloucestershire. He married first Malet,¹ second daughter of John Viscount Lisburne, by Malet, daughter of the Earl of Rochester, by whom he had six children. 1, Thomas Vaughan, born and bap. at Cound, 18 March, 1747. 2, John, bap. at Cound, 26 September, 1748, died in infancy. 3, George, bap. at Atcham, 25 September, 1751, married at St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth, 13 May, 1789, by licence, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Stephens of Broseley, by whom he had a son George, bap. 30 May, and bur. 25 July, 1790, at St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth. He was in the Navy, and was first Lieutenant of H.M.S. "Robust," when that vessel ran ashore in the English Channel, and it was owing to

¹ She was bap. at Hill, Gloucestershire, 14 April, 1745, and died on the 6th August, and buried at Hill, 18th August, 1806.

his exertions that the ship was saved. He was living at Rowton in 1793 and 1795.



4, Malet, bap. at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 13th February, 1753, married Sir John Dutton Colt, Baronet. 5, Elizabeth, bap. at Cound, 1755. Died unmarried at Sychpant, Newbridge, and was buried at Disserseth, Radnorshire, 12 December, 1828. 6, John, bap. at Cound, 16 September, 1760. Bur. at Stoke Damerel, 6 June, 1777. George Langley the elder married secondly on the 26th October, 1767, at Hill, Gloucestershire, Flora, daughter of Sir Francis Fust, Baronet, of Hill Court, Gloucestershire, by whom he had two children. 1, Flora. 2, Mary Anne, who died unmarried, and was buried at Cound, 31st, March, 1793. Miss Flora Langley ultimately inherited the Hill Court property under the Will of her uncle Sir John Fust, and assumed the additional surname and arms of Fust (by Royal Licence dated 3 July, 1827). She died at Hill Court, 5 February, 1841, and was buried at Hill on the 10th of that month. The following inscription to her memory appears in Hill Church:—

In memory of
Flora Langley Fust
Granddaughter of Sir Francis and niece
of Sir John Fust
last Baronets of the Ancient House of
Fust of Hill
in the County of Gloucester
who died on the 5th Feby MDCCCXLI aged 72
Her life was devoted in its prime
to the sedulous and affectionate care
of an afflicted relative
and in its decline
to a series of discriminating kindness

It is a pleasure to have you here. The meeting
is being held in the city of New York.

John F. Kennedy

At the time of the signing of the
Treaty of Commerce and Consular Rights
between the United States and the
Republic of Cuba, the United States
Government had no intention of
interfering with the normal
relations between the two countries.
The United States Government
has always been friendly to the
people of Cuba and has always
been ready to assist them in
their efforts to develop their
country. The United States
Government has always been
friendly to the people of Cuba
and has always been ready to
assist them in their efforts to
develop their country. The United
States Government has always been
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and has always been ready to
assist them in their efforts to
develop their country.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BY
JOHN F. KENNEDY
AND
OTHERS
NEW YORK
1961

and unostentatious charity
 The duties of each station thus fulfilled
 She died in perfect tranquillity of mind and
 in firm reliance upon her divine Redeemer
 This slight tribute to her many virtues
 is offered by her nephew,
 Sir John Dutton Colt, Baronet
 But her monument raised in the hearts of
 the indigent the sick and the needy
 will endure when the last of those whom
 She has befriended shall be no more
 And though this marble may moulder away
 will be conspicuous at the
 Resurrection of the just

To return to Thomas Langley of Golding Hall. He was buried at Cound 13 Feb., 1757.

WILL OF THOMAS LANGLEY.

To be buried in Cund Church "in my dear mothers grave next my cosen Langleys in the aisle that goes to my seat in the church." Golding estate to eldest son John in tail male In default to second son Thomas in tail male. In default to 3rd son Arnold in tail male—In default to youngest son George in tail male. In default to right heirs of Testator—Annuity of £40 to wife Dorothy—To each of my daughters Mary, Margaretta, Katherine, Elizabeth, and Ann, £300 a piece to be raised by a mortgage on Golding estate—Executors brother in law John Pye of London and Thomas Stephens of Broseley Salop £50 to sister in law Katherine Pye "for her tender care of me."

Thomas Langley

31st Jan., 1757.

Witnesses

GEO EDWARDS
 JOHN BALL
 WILLIAM DAVIES.

Mrs. Dorothy Langley was buried at Cound, 30th April, 1765.

Arnold Langley, the third son of Thomas Langley, was a surgeon, and practised in Gloucester Street, London. He married twice. First, Elizabeth, daughter of . . . Lear, by whom he had six children. 1, Thomas, born 5th November, 1747. 2, Archer Arnold. 3, John, died about 1783, being then a lieutenant of H.M.S. "Centaur." On the 15th April, 1783, administration of his estate and effects was granted to his father. 4, William, o.s.p. 5, Rebecca, o.s.p. 6, Elizabeth, married William Stamp, had issue, and died in April, 1798.

Arnold Langley married secondly Jane, daughter and coheir of James Jurin, M.D., by whom he had a son Arnold, of whom and his descendants see post.

Arnold Langley died at Roshall, Co. Salop, on the 5th and was buried at Cound on the 14th November, 1788. His Hatchment with the Arms Paly of six *arg.* and vert, on a canton *gu.* a pheon *or.* (Langley). Thereon an escutcheon of pretence *arg.* 3 birds *sa.*, on a chief *gu.*, three eagles displayed *or.* (Jurin) is still in Cound Church.

WILL OF ARNOLD LANGLEY.

Arnold Langley of the Parish of St. George the Martyr near Queens Square London. Golding estate to son Archer in tail male; in default of issue to youngest son Arnold in tail male; in default of issue to eldest son Thomas in tail general. My worthy friends Mr. Thos. Stephens and the Rev. Michael Stephens his son to be Trustees to preserve contingent remainders. £1000 in old South Sea Annuities to wife together with "all my interest in my now dwelling house in Gloucester Street, together with all plate except one case silver knives and forks and spoons and the middle sized silver waiter which are devised to eldest daughter Rebecca. To said Rebecca £3000 in old South Sea Annuities. To son Archer Arnold £2000. To Son Arnold £1000—To 5 sisters £100 each the share of Sister Ireland to be for her separate use. To Son Thomas £50. To his wife £50. £50 to each child of Thomas. To youngest daughter Mrs. Stamp £100. To son Archer

Arnold gold watch ; to son Arnold ring left Testator by Mr. Sists. Residue to wife.—Wife and Rev. Wm. Tallon executrix and Executor.

Witnesses

Dated 10 Ap. 1783.

RICHARD WHISHAW
JOHN WHISHAW
JOHN BRIERS.

Mrs. Jane Langley died in 1814, at Golden Hill, near Tonbridge.

Thomas Langley, eldest son of Arnold, married at St. George's, Bloomsbury, London, on the 13th March, 1770, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Jordain or Jorden, by whom he had six children. 1, John, 2, Thomas, died young. 3, Elizabeth, born November, 1774, died 10 June, 1796. 4, Mary Anne, born 19th October, 1776. Died at Henley-on-Thames 14th and buried there 19th August, 1856. 5, Cecilia, born 26 January, 1778, and died the following day. 6, Harriett, born 19 January, 1780. Buried at Henley-on-Thames, 19th May, 1860. Thomas Langley was a Surgeon. He was at one time Surgeon to the English Embassy at Madrid, and was presented by the King of Spain with a silver snuff box engraved with the Spanish Arms.¹ He died intestate at Kingstown, Jamaica, and was buried there on the 25th November, 1790. His widow died at Henley-on-Thames on the 3rd and was buried at St. Mary's, Henley, on the 11th May, 1812. Their eldest son John Langley, born 27th March, 1771, inherited in 1817 the Golding estate under the Will of his uncle Archer Arnold Langley. This gentleman was in the East India Company's service, Cadet 1767, Ensign 1768, Lieutenant 1770, Captain 1780, Major, 1790, Lieut.-Col. 1796. Retired in 1797 with the rank of General, and settled at Golding Hall, which he had inherited under his father Arnold Langley's Will. He died unmarried on the 27th November, 1817.

¹ Penes author.

WILL OF ARCHER ARNOLD LANGLEY.

I Archer Arnold Langley of Golding in the parish of Cound Esquire. Devise of Golding to John Dutton Colt and Francis Shackleton to preserve contingent remainders. Recites charge of £1500 created by will of Thomas Langley.—Subject to this, devise of Golding to John Langley of Cardiff Glamorganshire for life and to his issue in tail male. Annuity of £105 to sister Rebecca and after her decease to Rebecca Stamp niece. Bequest of £2100 to children of Rebecca Stamp. If no children then £2100 to John Arnold Stamp nephew and his children. If John Arnold Stamp should die without issue then £2100 to John Langley of Cardiff. Gold watch to Arnold Langley Brother. Rings to John Langley, Furniture to Elizabeth Langley cousin.—Farming Stock &c to John Arnold. Said John Arnold and John Langley Executors.

Witnesses

9 June, 1806.

J. WILDE

W. EGERTON JEFFREYS

WM. MINSHALL.

Codicil to above Will.

Reciting that Rebecca (sister) John Arnold and John Arnold Stamp were dead. £50 to Ann Sophia Colt.—Revocation of annuity to Rebecca Stamp afterwards Wilson. Bequest of annuity of £52 10 0 to said Rebecca Wilson and £1050 to children of Rebecca Wilson, but if no children then the £1050 to go to children of John Arnold Stamp. Further bequest of £1050 to nephew William Stamp. Household furniture to Mrs. Stamp. Revokes former legacies of watch and rings App^t of John Langley and William Stamp Executors.

Witnesses

27. Feb. 1816.

E. V. COLT

JAMES COLT

W. EGERTON JEFFREYS.

Second codicil to above will.

Revocation of Bequest of household furniture to William Stamp and bequest of same to Ann Sophia Colt. Revocation

General and Particular

The first part of the report contains a general account of the progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the general progress of the work, and the second with the progress of the various departments. The first section is divided into three parts, the first of which deals with the progress of the work in general, the second with the progress of the various departments, and the third with the progress of the various branches of the work. The second section is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the progress of the various departments, and the second with the progress of the various branches of the work.

1877

General and Particular

The second part of the report contains a general account of the progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the general progress of the work, and the second with the progress of the various departments. The first section is divided into three parts, the first of which deals with the progress of the work in general, the second with the progress of the various departments, and the third with the progress of the various branches of the work. The second section is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the progress of the various departments, and the second with the progress of the various branches of the work.

1877

General and Particular

The third part of the report contains a general account of the progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the general progress of the work, and the second with the progress of the various departments. The first section is divided into three parts, the first of which deals with the progress of the work in general, the second with the progress of the various departments, and the third with the progress of the various branches of the work. The second section is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the progress of the various departments, and the second with the progress of the various branches of the work.

of appointment of Wm. Stamp as executor and James Colt appointed in his place.

Witnesses

25 March 1816.

JOHN EVANS
JOHN DUTNELL
W. EGERTON JEFFREYS.

This will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 12th January, 1818, by John Langley the Executor. Shortly afterwards the Golding estate was sold to the Hon. C. C. C. Jenkinson of Pitchford Hall (afterwards Lord Liverpool).

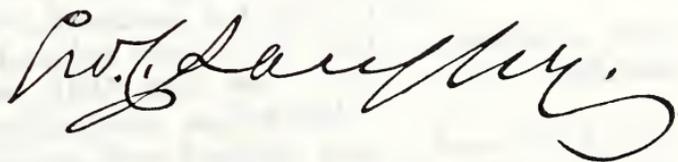
John Langley married on the 13th February, 1798, Annabella, second daughter of John Claringbold of Rolling Court, Kent, Esq., (she was born 19 January, 1778), by whom he had 12 children. 1, Archer John Langley, born 25th October, 1798, at Ashford, Kent, and bap. there 7th May, 1799; Matriculated at University College, Oxford, 1 May, 1818, graduated B.A. 25 May, 1822, M.A. (at Balliol College) 17 June, 1824. Fellow of Balliol, November, 1823, Clerk in Holy Orders. Died at Cardiff, 20 February, 1827, and buried in St. John's Churchyard, Cardiff. 2, Annabella Rayne Langley, born at Canterbury, 17 December, 1799, and bap. there 17 January, 1800, died at Henley-on-Thames in 1807. 3, Clarissa Langley, born at Swansea, 10 February, and bap. there 12 March, 1801, died unmarried at Cardiff 27 November, and buried at the old Cemetery in that town, 1 December, 1885. 4, John Langley, born at Cardiff, 10 July, and bap. there 12 October, 1802, married at Cardiff 25 September, 1830, Dorothy Pryce, daughter of Thomas Lewis of New House, near Cardiff, (she was born 1 August, 1804), by whom he had 5 children. (a) John Sydenham, died young. (b) Archer Charles Goodrich, born 4th December, 1832, married Rosetta, daughter of William Done Bushell. (c) Mary Ann Langley. (d) Clara Georgina, married John Booker of Greenhill, near Cardiff. (e) Caroline Augusta, died young.

5, Elizabeth Rebecca Langley, born 22 February, 1804, at Gosport Hants, and bap. at Lydd, Kent, 18 May, 1804, married 3 June, 1829, Edward William Durnford, eldest son of Col. A. W. Durnford of the 1st Foot Guards, by Barbara his wife, grand-daughter of the Earl of Meath. Mrs. Durnford is still living (1892). Her husband, at the date of his death, was a General in the Royal Engineers. He died 30th January, 1889, aged 85 years.

6, Caroline Langley, born at South Bourne, Sussex, 25th November, 1805, christened at Henley-on-Thames in 1810, died at Teddington, Norfolk, 28th May, 1835.

7, Flora Langley, born at Bristol, 10 July, 1807, bap. at St. Augustine's, Bristol, died 9 June, 1833.

8, George Colt Langley, born at Bristol, 8 November, 1810, bap. at St. Michael's, Bristol, 31 March, 1811, was second Lieut. Royal Marines, June, 1829. Commanded the detachment of Royal Marines of H.M.S. *Cristor*, during the operations on the north coast of Spain, and was severely wounded 9 June, 1836, in defending the Heights of Passages against a superior force of Carlists; was mentioned in despatches, and received the order of San Fernando. Was Adjutant from 1842 to 1847, Assistant Adjutant General 1854 to 1860, Deputy Adjutant General 1862 to 1867. Awarded Field Officers Good Service Pension 1866. Appointed C.B. 1869. General Officers Good Service Pension in 1877. Appointed K. C. B. in 1881.



Sir George Langley married first at Alverstoke, Hants, 8th January, 1842, Frances Louisa, eldest daughter of Capt. Halliday, R N., of Ham Lodge, Co. Surrey. She was born 26th April, 1806, and died 13 June, 1846, and was buried at Alverstoke. Sir George

The first ...

The second ...

The third ...

The fourth ...

Wm. W. ...

The fifth ...

married secondly at Witton, Norfolk, Maria Catherine, daughter of John Penrice of Witton (by Maria Catherine his wife, daughter of Herbert Newton Jarrett of Bromley Lodge, Essex, Esq.), by whom he had five children.

1, Lionel Langley, born at St. Helen's, Southsea, 9th May and bap. at St. Thomas's, Portsmouth, 10 July, 1850. Sponsors, his grandfather Mr. John Langley, Mr. C. Penrice, and his grandmother Mrs. Penrice. Educated at Cheltenham College; Major in the Royal Engineers; Executive Engineer D.P.W. in the Kistna Eastern Division. Died at Kulloor, Madras, on the 18th April, 1890, from wounds caused by a tiger on the 16th. Buried at Bezvada, Kistna District, Madras, on the 19th.

2, Emma Catherine Langley, born 4th December, 1851, at St. Helen's, Southsea, bap. at St. Jude's, Southsea, 1st February, 1852. Married on the 25th Jan., 1893, at Southsea, to Ignatius O'Callaghan, Esq.

3, George Langley, born 21st December, 1852, at St. Helen's, Southsea. Privately baptized in the house there. Died 20th January, 1853.

4, Mary Georgina Langley, born 13th March, 1856, at Cleveland Terrace, Paddington. Bap. at Christchurch, Paddington, on the 15th April, 1856.

5, John Penrice Langley, born at Cleveland Terrace, Paddington, 17 April, 1860. Bap. at St. Jude's, Southsea, 3 August, 1860.

Lady Langley died at St. Helen's, Southsea, 25th November, 1887, and was buried at the Highland Cemetery, Southsea, on the 30th.

9, Annabella Jane Langley, born 1 June, 1813, bap. at St. Stephen's, Canterbury, 20 July, 1813, by the Rev. Henry Fielding. Married at the house of the British Minister at Frankfort (Mr. Cartwright), 26 September, 1836, to Le Baron Andrea Emile Minó de Dietfridt, Counsellor de S.A.S. le Prince de Salm Kyrburg. She died at Paris, 4th November, 1838

10, Charlotte Anna Maria Langley, born at Cardiff, 15 April, 1815, bap. at St. John's, Cardiff, 27 June, 1816, died at Wiveliscombe, Somersetshire, 27 October, 1887, and was buried there.

11, Thomas John Langley, born at Cardiff, 26 March, 1817, and bap. there 14 June, 1819. Married at the house of the British Minister at Frankfort, 24th September, 1839, Emily, da. of — Berkeley, by whom he had 4 children. 1, Fanny. 2, Anna Isabella. 3, Edward Ernest Berkeley, died young.

12, Robert Francis Langley, born at Cardiff, 24 February, 1821, bap. at St. John's, Cardiff, 2 October, 1823, by his eldest brother, the Rev. A. Langley, married Rosa Lydia, dau. of John Arthur Price of Bromley, Kent, by whom he had one child.

1, Alfred Francis Claringbold Chichester Langley, born 21 June, 1857, bap. at St. John's, Cardiff, 21 September, 1857, educated at Cheltenham College, is the compiler of this paper. Married at Sully, near Cardiff, 13 June, 1883, Edith Joanna, daughter of Daniel Rees of Sully House, near Cardiff (by Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of James Pusey of Bishopston Manor, Wilts), by whom he has one child.

1, Alfred Arnold Langley, born at Peterston-super-Ely, Glamorganshire, 12 May and bap. there . . . June, 1884.

Mr. Robert Francis Langley died on the 28th June, 1892, and was buried at Peterston, 1st July.

R F Langley

Mr. John Langley died at Cardiff, 13 June, 1856.

Langley

The first part of the ...

The second part of the ...

The third part of the ...

The fourth part of the ...

The fifth part of the ...

The sixth part of the ...

The seventh part of the ...

Handwritten signature

Mr John ...

Handwritten signature

Arnold Langley, son of Arnold Langley, by Jane Jurin, his second wife (see supra), married on the 19th September, 1795, Sarah, eldest daughter of Edward Ormsby, by whom he had three children. 1, Edward Archer. 2, Hamilton, married to Richard Rodney Ricketts, Major 48th Native Infantry. 3, Ellen, married . . . Read, Esq. Arnold Langley married secondly Frances, daughter of James Davies of Penymaes, Breconshire, by whom he had a son James Jurin Langley, who married Avice, daughter of John Gunning Seymer, and has issue. 1, Arnold. 2, Jurin. 3, George. 4, Frances.

The eldest son of Arnold Langley, Edward Archer, was born in London, 23rd August, 1796. Capt. in 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry at Madras. Author of "Narrative of a Residence at the Court of Meer Ali Moorad and Wild Sports in the Valley of the Indus." He married first at St. George's, Dublin, on the 8th April, 1816, Ismenia Euphemia, daughter of Charles Berry of Dove Grove, King's County, Ireland, by whom he had

1, Ismenia Euphemia Catherine, born at St. Germain en Laye, France, married first Stamford Thomas Watson, Esq., then a Lieutenant in the 4th Regiment of Cavalry. Secondly James West of Dublin, 20th July, 1852.

2, Anna Maria Antoinette Isabel de Jourions Langley, born at Parsonstown, Ireland, 14th April, 1891, married Josiah Andrew Huddleston, Esq. Died at Kirby, Lancashire, 24th December, 1887.

3, Arnold Frederick de Jourions Langley, born at St. Thomas's Mount, near Madras, 15th May, 1821. Died 4th October, 1821.

4, Elizabeth Hamilton Matilda de Jourions Langley, born at Bohempilly, near Secunderabad, 12th May, 1823, married Eyre Burton Powell, Esq. Died 5th August, 1874, at Bungalore.

5, Charles Edward Ricketts Langley, born at

Bohenpilly, near Secunderabad, 25th September, 1825. Died 22nd October, 1826.

6, Frederick Doveton Langley, born at Arcot, India, 14th January, and died 27th January, 1827.

7, Flora Fanny Langley, born at Kamptee, near Magpore, India, 20th July, 1833.

8, Francis Vincent Grant Langley, born at Kamptee. Died 12th May, 1838, at Kensington.

9, Edward Harley Rainsford Langley, born at Kamptee, 19th November, 1831. Bap. 12th January, 1832. B.A. Dublin, 1856. Married 5th August 1858, Emily Margaret, daughter of William West, Esq., M.D., of Dublin, by whom he has

1, Harley Edward Scott Langley, born 14th May, 1859. died at Dublin, 15 March, 1882.

2, Sidney Sarah Langley, born 9th September, 1865, married 1st October, 1885, Charles Francourt Willis, of the Indian Medical service.

3, Leonard William Douglas Langley, born 28th October, 1867.

4, Emilie Marie Euphemia Langley, born 8th August, 1871.

5, Charles Aylmer Hamilton Langley, born 14th June, 1875.

Mrs. Ismenia Langley, died 18th February, 1842.

Edward Archer Langley, married secondly, Anne, daughter of . . . Chapman, by whom he had

1, Edward Archer, died young.

2, Anne, born 1844, married . . . Heinds, died 1886.

3, Rebecca Elizabeth Willoughby Langley, born 1847, married . . . Gilbert.

4, Gertrude Matilda Seymer Langley, born 1851, married her cousin . . . Ricketts.

Edward Archer Langley, died in London, 19th December, 1871, and was buried at Fulham.

AUTHORITIES.

- (1) Booker's *History of Prestwich*.
- (2) *Visitation of Shropshire*, pub. by Harlcian Society.
- (3) Duke's *Antiquities of Shropshire*.
- (4) Berry's *Encyclopædia of Heraldry*.
- (5) Broseley Parish Registers.
- (6) Wenlock Parish Registers.
- (7) Wenlock Corporation Records.
- (8) Shropshire Archaeological Society's *Transactions* passim.
- (9) Old Prayer Book penes mc.
- (10) *Register of University of Oxford*, by Clarke, 1888.
- (11) Lease penes mc.
- (12) Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*.
- (13) British Museum, Add. MSS. 21, 237.
- (14) Coll. Arm. Pedigrees A to H, pp. 48 to 50.
- (15) *Visitation of Shropshire*, 1663-4 (Coll. Arm.)
- (16) Deed penes mc.

SELATTYN : A HISTORY OF THE PARISH.

BY THE HON. MRS. BULKELEY-OWEN.

(Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. V., page 30)

NOTE TO CHAPTER III.

OSWESTRY CORPORATION RECORDS.

“These p̄rsons undrnamed were sworne and made burgesses of this Towne of Oswestrie the xxixth day of June, Ao vij mo Elizabeth [1565.] “Thomas Hanmer, alias ap Richard.”

“Md xx die Junij Ao dñni xiiij [1572] yt is concluded and agreed upon by the said bayliffes aldermen and burgesses that Thomas Hanmer gent. in consideracion of the some of xx^s w̄ch he hath undertaken to pay to the use of the saide towne at any tyme that he shalbe thereunto required shalbe from hensforth at his libtie to dwell without the libties of the said towne (the order heretofore taken to the contrarie thereof notwithstanding) so that he do beare scott and lott w̄th the said burgesses as a foren burgess whenev̄r and as often as he shalbe hereunto required during his dwelling without the libties of the saide towne.

RYC̄ LLOYD Bayliff
RICH WILLMOT debyt.”

CHAPTER IV.

OLDPORT, BRYNYBARA, ETC.

THE first mention of Oldport or as it was then called Lloyn yr hên Dinas, is in the Will of Meryge ap William of Oswestry, dated 5 March, 30th Henry VIII. (1539), a copy of which is fortunately preserved in a contemporaneous MS. book at the Bishop's Palace at St. Asaph.

After the pious commendation of his soul to Almighty God—he leaves his “bodie to be buried in the parische Church of

Oswester, to the hight alter ther for my forgotten tythes and oblacions xii^d—to the parische priste ther to praye for my solle xii^d—unto the reparacon of the saide Churche iij^s iiii^d. Unto Janet ap David ap Thomas lloyd my wyff my ferme of lloyn yr henn ddinas, and [I] will John Wynne ap Meredith¹ and David ap Thomas lloyd do apire² at the next Curte holden at Whyttynton and ther in my name surrender up the said ferme to the use of my said weddid wyff, and if anny man will make labore or sowte unto my lorde³ for yther [— ?] for the ferme gyven hym more rent yerly that is [in ?] my father's lease and obtayne a newe takyng that thus the [Ins — and b — ?] longing unto me by my father his takyng be p̄ted equalli betwixt my mother Gwēn and my weddid wyff Janet.

Item. I do bequeathe to my saide wyff all my p̄t of my father's goods and also all my will is that my wyff do have and enioye all such lands and tenements that I made unto my said wyff by a deed.

The residue of all my said goodes above not expressed nor bequeathed I do give and bequeathe to my wyff Janet verch David whom I do make and ordyn myne executrix that she yt ordeyn and dispose as she thynkith is mooste expedient for the welthe of my solle and all christian solls.

Thes namys subscribed, called and required in witness to testifye and recorde the premisses. Owen ap dd Curate. John Thomas, Matthewe ap Gruff Meredith Cōser⁴, Ric ap Edwarde and multis aliis.

This will was proved at Oswestry, 19 March, 1539.

The next mention of Oldport that we have is in an Indenture made 16 January 5th Elizabeth⁵(A.D. 1562-3), between "Henry Erle of Arundell, John Lumley, Knight, Lord Lumley, and Lady Jane his wife, daughter to the saide Erle of the one parte, and Thomas Powell of Whittington, Co. Salop, of the other parte," by which for the sum of £216 to be paid to the said Erle, they convey to "Thomas Powell, his heirs and executors

¹ Of Bryn y bara.

² i.e. appear.

³ John Bourgehier, Lord Fitzwaryn, Earl of Bath was then Lord of the Manor Whittington.

⁴ Corser or Corviser.

⁵ These documents were kindly lent to me by the owner, Stanley Leighton, Esq., M.P.

and administrators, the Capitall Messuage or Mansion House commonly called or known by the name of the ferme or Parke of Whittington . . . sette, lying and beinge within the Manor of Whittington aforesaid, Co. Salop, and now enclosed with hedge and dytche whereof the west syde adjoineth unto a certain ferme called Bryn y Bara,¹ now in the holding and occupacion of one John Wyn ap Meredith, which said Parke of Whittington had been leased to and occupied by Thomas Powell for and at the yerely rent of foure markes, and also the ferme of Gwern Gravenall, which Thomas Powell had had on a lease at a rent of 26^s 8^d, and also the ferme of Olde Porte alias lloyn yr Hen Dinas lyinge and beinge in the townshippe of Porkynton, Co. Salop, late in the occupacion of one Thomas Staney of Oswestr deceased,² for and at the yerely rente of 23^s, and also one other tenement or ferme beinge in Porkinton, commonly called lloyn y Kerrye,³ now in the tenure and occupacion of Hugh ap Edward for the yerely rent of 2^s and 4^d."

All these lands, etc., are conveyed by the Erle to Thomas Powell and Mary his wife and their heires, and for default of issue to the heires of Robert Powell deceased (father of the saide Thomas Powell) and of Katherine his wife, daughter of John Edwards deceased.

All Liberties and Royalties are reserved to the Erle and his heires, and a rent of £5 5^s 4^d is to be paid to them half-yearly, i.e., 53^s 4^d for the Parke of Whittington, 26^s 8^d for Gwern Gravenall, 23^s for Oldport, and 2^s 4^d for lloyn y Kerrye, Also "all suche service in tyme of warre" was to be rendered "as was accustomed by the lawfull usage and custom of the said Manor."

¹ i.e., the Hill of the Bread.

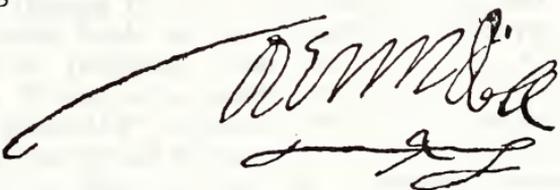
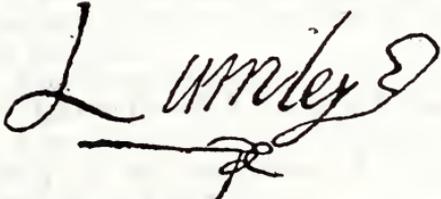
² Of the Mercers' Co. Oswestry. Alderman in 1548. He was the eldest son of Richard Staney, Mercer, and brother of Mr. Robert Staney, "Clerk and person of Sullatton," 1537-1553. Their Wills will be given amongst those of the Rector's families.

³ i.e., The Grove of the Stones.

After the death of every tenant of Oldport, one heriot, of the best beast or 40s. "at the election of the said Erle or his heires" was to be paid to them; and after the death of every tenant of Gwern Gravenall one other heriot of the best beast or 20s. was to be paid.

The Erle and his heirs guarantee at their own "proper coste and charge to keep harmless Thomas Powell, Mary his wife and his heires, from all former bargaynes, sales, giftes, grauntes, joynters, intrusions," etc., and "also against Sir Anthonie Strilley, Kt.,¹ his executors or assignes or of any other person."

Signed

James Lumley

From this document we learn that Oldport was sometimes called lloyn yr hên dinas. This name is taken from the Roman encampment above the house, of which I have spoken in the first chapter of this History; it means, the Grove of the Old Fortress.

Later on, Oldport was known as the Llwen or Lluin house. In a "Map of Shropshire by B^d Wood, White Abbey,"² which must have been printed between 1708 and 1723, as it is dedicated to Richard, Lord Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, the Llwen house is called "a gentleman's house."

¹ Sir Anthonie Strolley, vide Chapter I.

² These Maps are in Shrewsbury Museum Library.

In a "Map of Salop, divided into its hundreds by Thos. Hitchin. Geographer, 1777," in a "Map of Shropshire by Eman Bowen, dedicated to Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis," and in a "Map of Shropshire by Robert Morden," which has neither date nor dedication, Oldport is called the "Lluin" house.

It will be remembered that the Manor of Whittington was sold by Henry, Earl of Arundell, to William Albany, who entered into possession thereof in the 13th year of Elizabeth. So in the next deed concerning Oldport, we find that on 15th June, 1572 :—

William Albany Citizen and Merchant Tailor of London grants to Thomas Powell of Whittington Esq., and Mary his wife the same lands in the "Manor of Whyttingdon alias Whittington" (reserving however the right of Common in "Babbyes Woodd, alias Babbynes Woodd") i.e. the capital messuage called the "ferme or parke de Whittington" now or late in the occupation of the said Thomas Powell at a rent of 53^s 4^d and the lands belonging to it, abutting on the west on the farm of Bryn y bara now in the occupation of John Wyn ap Meredith.

Also Gwerne Gravenall in Whittington now in the occupation of Thomas Powell at a rent of 26^s and 8^d.

Also Olde Porte alias Lloyn yr Hên Dinas in Porkington, lately in the occupation of Thomas Stanwey¹ of Oswestr deceased at a rent of 23^s.

Also Lloyn y Kerric in Porkinton now occupied by Hugh ap Edward at a rent of 2^s and 4^d.

All these being parts of the Manor of Whittington.

To hold the same to Thomas Powell and Mary his wife in tail, and in default of issue, to the heirs of the late Robert Powell, father of Thomas Powell by Katherine his wife, daughter of John Edwards deceased, and in default to collaterals.

To be held in free socage of the Manor of Whittington, by suit of the two Annual Courts called the Great Courts; and by a rent to William Albany and his heirs of £5 4 4, i.e., 53^s 4^d for the Parke Whittington, 26^s and 8^d for Gwerne Gravenall, 23^s for Olde Porte and 2^s and 4^d for Lloyn y Kerric and rendering also a Heriot of the best beast or 40^s on the death of each

¹ i.e., Stanney.

tenant of Olde Porte, at the choice of William Albany and his heirs, with power to distrain for non-payment, and a warranty against any persons claiming under him, and against Sir Anthonie Strilley Kt. his Executors and Assignes.

Signed



Witnessed by

Simon Wrenche, the writer of the Deed, John Lloyd Thomas Hanmer,¹ John Pryce Clerk,² Thomas Trevor,³ Maurice ap John, Thomas Iveson, Robert ap John ap Will'm, Robert Ap Hoell, Robert ap David, John ap Thomas ap Rice, Richard ap John Griffith, Francis Albany,⁴ John lloid junior, Thomas ap David, Howell ap Res, Nicholas ap John.

We find the name of "Robert ap höll Drap'," in the list of the Burgesses of Oswestry.

He is said to have been the builder of the beautiful old timbered house called the Parke, Whittington, though there is no mention of any houses or lands in his Will,⁵ which is dated—

18th August, 1541. "Robert ap Howell of the Town of Oswestre Draper. . . . My bodie to be buryed in our Lady Chappell w'tin the parschye Church of Oswestrie . . . Item my Will is that my executor dos bestowe after my decease a lode of Leade towards the coveringe of the Roffe of thaltaries of the Roodo and Saint Katherin within the paryshe Church of Oswestrie aforsaide and the same to be delyveride at the tyme the forsaide Roffe be reddye builde to receve coveringe . . . to the lighte maynteynide and observe by the Fryzers occupation w'tin the church aforsaide iij^{or} Torches."

¹ Of Pentrepant.

² Vicar of Oswestry 1552, Rector of Whittington 1553, and Chancellor of St. Asaph Dio. 1559.

³ Probably second son of Edward Trevor, who was Constable of Whittington Castle, and died 1537.

⁴ Son of William Albany, Lord of the Manor.

⁵ Will (36 Alenger), Somerset House.

He makes a bequest to his "suster Margaret" and appoints his sonne and heir Thomas his executor.

Witnesses "John Pryce Clarke and parsonne of Wittinton, Thomas Williams, Edward ap Meredith¹ and John Wyn ap Meredith."

Proved 24 Oct^r 1541.

Thomas Powell is mentioned in a MS. containing the "Ordines quales celebrate in Cath. Assaph."²

"1563

Diaconi.

Gruff ap John scholaris Assaphen diöc ad titulū Thomæ Powell de Whyttynton gnsi ad sacer ordin diaconat est admissus.

Examinat

J. POWELL."

Ordinations of both priests and deacons seem to have taken place at that time upon the recommendation of laymen. The parishes in which they were to serve are not mentioned.

The name of Thomas Powell also occurs amongst those of the nobility and gentry of Shropshire, who contributed to the defence of the country against the Spaniards in 1588.³ He gave £25 on 19 April; a large sum in those days.

By a document dated 20th July, 13th Elizabeth, (1572):—

William Albany conveys to John Wynne ap Meredith gent. lands in Porkington and Whittington, (reserving to himself the rights of Common in Babyes Woode alias Babinchewood) i.e. The Capital messuage called the ferme of Bryn y bara alias John Wyn ap Meredith's house a meadow of two acres

¹ Probably a brother of John Wyn ap Meredyth. The name of "Edward ap Meredith, mercer" occurs next to that of the former, in the list of the burgesses of Oswestry.

² MS. in the Bishop's Palace, S. Asaph.

³ Shrop. Arch. *Trans.*, 1880.

and a half called Gweirgloth Vaghan,¹ a close of 16 acres, another of 11 acres, another of 11 acres, another of 16 acres, another of 8 acres, another of 12 acres, another of 16 acres, another of 2 acres, another of 6 acres, three others of 12 acres each, all in Porkington, and in the occupation of the said John Wynne at the annual rent of £3. And also 3 closes containing respectively 12, 14, and 10 acres also in the occupation of John Wynne and all in the Lordship of Whittington.

To hold to John Wynne and Matilda verch David his wife in tail, and in default to the heirs of Meredith ap Howell deceased [his father] and his wife Engharrad verch Richard Winne, at a rent of £3 and one "roseam rubeam" for the 3 closes near Oswestry, and £3 for all the rest.

A heriot of the best animal or 40^s being reserved for each of these two divisions of property.

William Albany warrants to defend John Wynne and his heirs against all claimants and against Sir Anthonie Strilley, his heirs and assigns.

Signed

WILLIAM ALBANY.

Seizin was delivered on the 15 August following.

The witnesses were John ap Edward de Myvot in Co. Denbigh, Edward lloyd de Oswestr, Burgess, Robert ap John ap William de Fernill in the lordship of Whittington, Richard ap Robert de Pentre yr clawdd in the lordship of Whittington, Edward ap Nicholas de Pentre yr clawdd, Thomas Wynne son of the aforesaid John Wynne ap Meredith, and William lloyd.

The two deeds above make mention of a farm named Bryn y Bara adjoining Parke, which was inhabited by John Wyn ap Meredith.

His wife, Matilda, granddaughter of John Edwards hên of Chirk, was a first cousin of Mrs. Laken of Porkington, a sister of Mrs. Hanmer of Pentrepant, and a niece of Mrs. Powell of Park; it will therefore be seen that all the principal families living in Selattyn Parish in the middle of the 16th Century were related.

Their connection will be better understood from the following pedigree:—

¹ i.e. The little Meadow.

EDWARDS OF PLAS NEWYDD, CHIRK.

Arms of Tydyr Trevor: Per bend sinister, Ermine and Ermines, a lion ramp. or. Edward or Iorwerth—surnamed Yn Iawu=Catherine, dau. and heir of Llewellyn (i.e., the Just)¹, was the 3rd son of Ieuan ap Adda, ap Iorwerth Ddu of Llŷs Pengwern in Nanheudwy. ap Madog ap Llewellyn, ap Ieuaŷ ap Adda ap Awr of Trevor. She was relict of David Trevor ap Iorwerth ap Ieuan ap Ieuaŷ ap Adda ap Awr.

John (called John Edwards Hên) Receiver of Chirkland from 2 July 13 Hen. VI. to 22 Hen. VII., ob. 1498.	=	Gwenhwyvar or Gwenllian, dau. of Ellis Eyton of Rhiwabon. She died 1520.	Ednyfed Ellis.
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Ellen=Llewellyn ap Ednyfed of Soulli.	=	Morgan ap Angharad=Jenkyn Decaf.
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William, Constable of Chirk Castle, Keeper of the Black Park, and one of the Body Guard of King Hen. VIII. Died in 1532. Made a vault in Chirk Church	=	Catherine, dau. of John Hookes of Aber Conway.	=	John Wyn of Llanddyn.	=	Elizabeth, dau. of Hugh Lewys.
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Catherine=John ap Madog ap Gruffyth ap Rhys of Brynkinalt.	Margaret=Thomas Laken of Porkinton ap John ap Thomas (See Brogyntyn Pedigree).
--	--

Gwenhwyvar, verch Robert ap Griffith ap Rhys of Maesmor in Dinmael.	=	David Lloid of Plas ys y Clawdd, Chirk. ² (Witnesses a Brogyntyn Decd 1522).	=	Marged verch Richard ap David ap William.	=	Katherine=1 Tudor Lloyd of Bodidris yn Ial. =2 Robert Powell of Park (see Powell Pedigree).
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Jane=Llewellyn ap Ieuan ap Howel of Moeliwrch, Denbighshire.	Margaret "Arglwyddes y Fantell a Fodrwy" (i.e., Lady of the Mantel and the Ring).	=1 Richard Lloyd of Llwyn y maen. =2 Thomas Salter.
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John, High Sheriff of Co. Flint, 1546, and for Co. Denbigh, 1547.	=	Jane, dau. of Sir George Calverley of Calverley, Cheshire, Kt.	=	William of Cefn y Weru.	=	Gwen, dau. and heir of Edward Puleston of Erbistog.
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a

b | c

¹ Hist. of Powys Fadog, vol iv., p. 63.

² He was made burgess of Oswestry "frelly for his owne p'son and for his cheldorne.

REPRODUCTION OF THE PESTICIDE RESISTANT STRAIN

The reproductive rate of the resistant strain was determined by the method of Birch (1951) using the following formula:

$$R = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} l_i m_i$$

where R = the reproductive rate, l_i = the probability of an individual surviving to the i th age, and m_i = the mean number of offspring produced by an individual at the i th age.

The reproductive rate of the resistant strain was determined by the method of Birch (1951) using the following formula:

$$R = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} l_i m_i$$

where R = the reproductive rate, l_i = the probability of an individual surviving to the i th age, and m_i = the mean number of offspring produced by an individual at the i th age.

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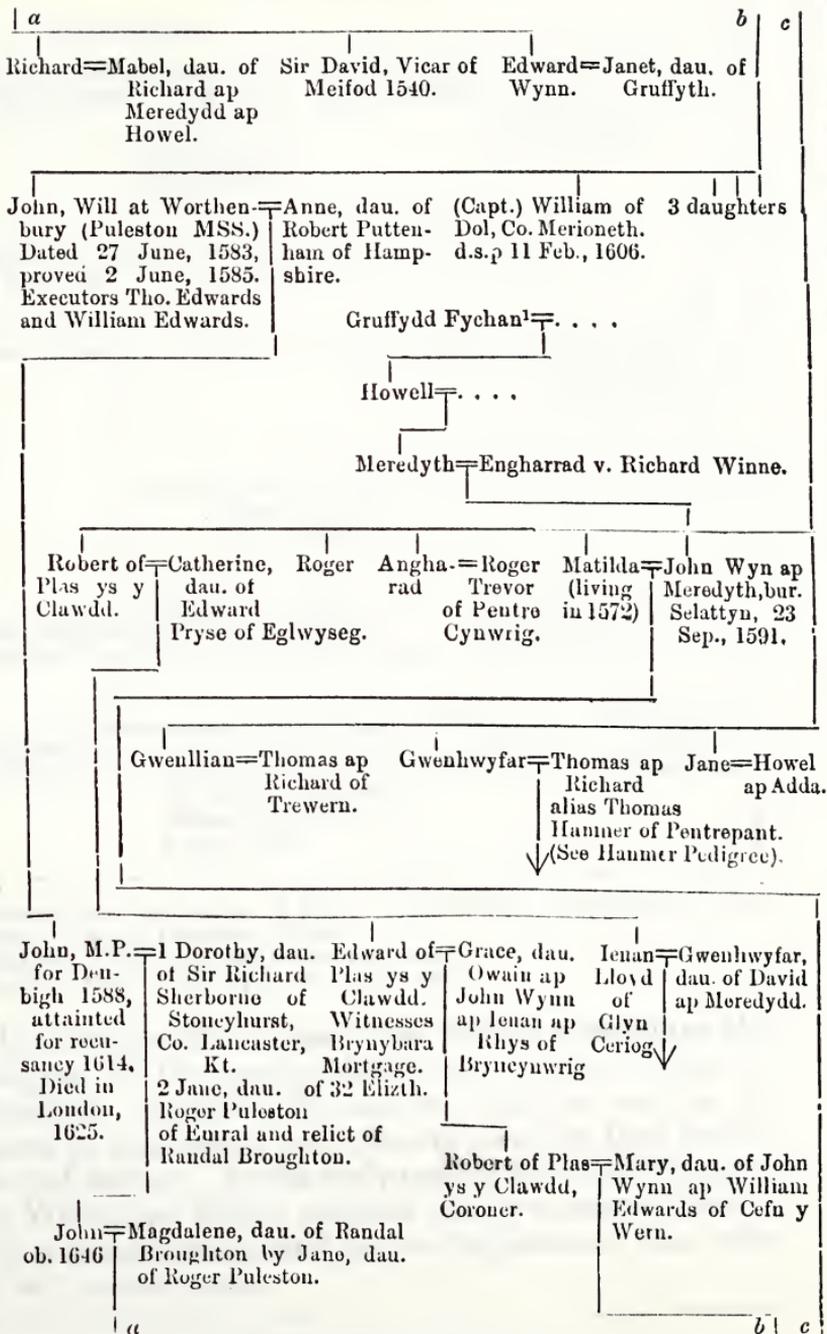
$$R = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} l_i m_i$$

where R = the reproductive rate, l_i = the probability of an individual surviving to the i th age, and m_i = the mean number of offspring produced by an individual at the i th age.

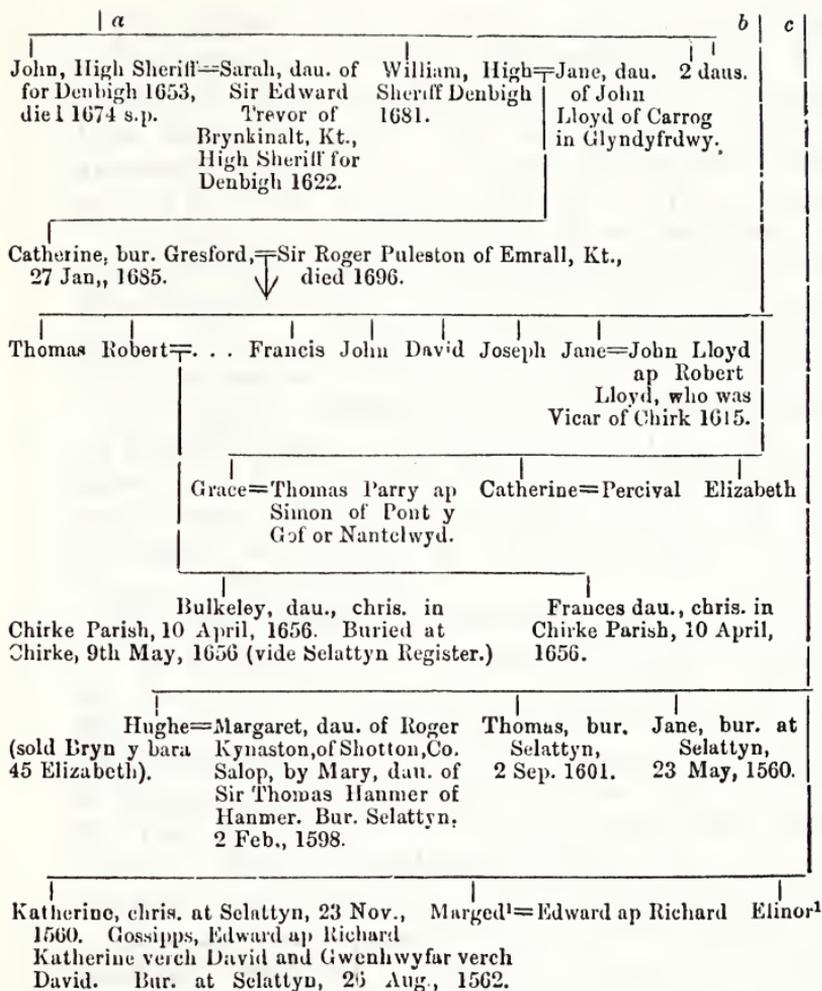
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$$R = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} l_i m_i$$

where R = the reproductive rate, l_i = the probability of an individual surviving to the i th age, and m_i = the mean number of offspring produced by an individual at the i th age.



¹ Hist. of Llanguarig, p. 247.



It is impossible to trace back with any certainty the pedigree of the greatgrandfather of John Wynn ap Meredith. Gruffydd I'ychan or Vaughan was by no means an uncommon name, simply meaning that he was short of stature. In the early part of the 16th Century, the Welsh had hardly adopted family surnames, and a wife is always mentioned in the Registers of that date by her maiden name.

¹ Herald Visit. Wales, vol. ii., p. 362.



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The following text is a continuation of the document's content, providing further details or context related to the diagram above. The text is also very faint and difficult to read.

The earliest Booke containing a list of the Burgesses of Oswestre was written 1 November, 38 Hen. VIII., (1546); it makes mention not only of the Burgesses then alive, but gives "also the names of older and auncient burgens," and amongst them we find "Mered ap hõll ap Gruff Vaughn" and "John Wyn ap m'red."

It would be very interesting if we could say with certainty that this was the same Meredyth ap Howell who defied the Earl of Arundell in the 10th year of Henry VIII., and whose forcible entry into Oswestry Castle is told us in the *Star Chamber Proceedings*.¹

It is highly probable that he was the same Meredyth ap Howell, being a man of position in Oswestry. The date would fit in, as we find his son John Wynn, twenty years later, old enough to bring the case of Janet, the widow of Meryge ap William, before the Manor Court at Whittington.

The *Star Chamber Proceedings* were as follow:—
 "Thes be thartykyl . . . agense Meredyth ap Howell on the behalf of my lorde of Arundell." The said Meredyth without authority or assent of the said Lord by force entered the "Castell of Oswester in the Mar'ch of Walys," and denied entry to the Lord's servants. My Lord knowing that, sent to the said Meredyth to "avoid" the said Castle, the Lord's auditor, etc., were likewise refused admission, but at last he was "avoided."

Then my Lord appointed one "Yevan Lloyed a substancyall gentliman" Constable there, but when he came to enter and have his patent proclaimed in the Court there after the custom, the said Meredyth and others with him, set upon the said Lloyd and his followers and "killed and murdered them."

After this, Meredyth and his followers beseiged the Castle, and entered it and took away "stuff" therefrom, and took Yevan Lloyd's brother and "robbed and spoyled them," and kept him in prison.

¹ Bundle 18, No. 207, and Bundle 26, 343.

The history of the United States is a story of a people who have grown from a small colony of English settlers to a great nation. The first settlers came to the eastern coast of North America in 1607, and they were followed by many others. The colonies grew and became more independent of England. In 1776, the colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. The American Revolution was fought between 1775 and 1783. The United States won the war and became a free and independent nation. The Constitution was written in 1787, and it is the foundation of the government of the United States. The United States has since become a world power, and it has played a major role in the history of the world.

But to return to Bryn y bara, John Wyn appears to have sold some of the property, for we find in "Orig. 4 p., 18 Eliz., rot. 129, John Wyn ap Meredith, gent., had license to alienate one messuage and several lands in Porkington and Whittington to Roger Kynaston and his heirs."¹

The whole of Bryn y bara was eventually sold to the Powells by John Wynne ap Meredith's son Hughe.

The first document relating to his disposal of it is dated 9th January, 30th Elizabeth, 1587, by which:—

Hugh ap John Wynn de Porkynton in Co. Salop gent. sells to Edward ap David ap Willyam de Porkynton Yeoman, his heirs and assigns for the sum of £26 10 the Close called Erw y Bvarth² in the Township of Porkynton which was then in the occupation of the said Edward ap David ap William and which not long since had been held by Thomas Evans gent; and which extended in length to the meadows held by Thomas Evans called Weirglodd Veghan and Kay y^r Palis³ and Kay Derwen⁴ now in the occupation of Edward ap David ap William; and in width to the Close called Kay y pwll y Vran⁵ in the occupation of the said Edward, and to the lands of John ap John and of Francis Albany.

Hugh ap John Wynn was to be paid in the year 1590, on the Feast of the Purification.

Signed



Witnesses

Robert ap John ap William, David ap Gruffydd, Thomas ap William, Edward Gruffith, Roger Mucleston.

The next document is concerning land in Whittington Parish, but as it was part of the farm of Bryn y Bara, it is of interest:—

¹ See Duke's *Antiq. of Shrop.*

² i.e. The acre of the fold.

³ i.e. The field of the palisade.

⁴ i.e. The oak field.

⁵ i.e. The field of the pool of the crow.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It is a nation of people who have come from all parts of the world, and who have brought with them their own languages, customs, and traditions. This has made the United States a melting pot, and has given it a rich and diverse culture.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

The fifth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

The sixth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

The seventh of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

The eighth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

On the 1st October, 30th Elizabeth (1588) an Indenture is made between Hughe ap John Wyn of Porkinton Co. Salop gentleman and Robert Powell of Whittington Parke in the said Countie gent. by which for the sum of £56 the said "Hugh ap John Wyn sold to the said Robert Powell his heirs and assigns for ever two Crofts and pastures of ground commonlie called by the names of Cae Mawr¹ and Cae y Pwll in the Parish of Whittington . . . being parcell of the ferme of Bryn y bara lyinge in breadeth betwene Whittington Parke on the Easte syde and the land of the saide John Wyn on the West syde and in length from the highe waye leading from Whittington to Oswestr on the south syde to the lands of the said Hughe on the north syde."

The summe of fifty six pounds to be payed at the nowe Mansion house of the said Robert Powell in Whittington Parke on the feast of the Nativitie 1591, or at the said feast in 1594, but that it shall be lawfull for the said Hughe "to reenter and to repossesse" the saide closes "during the space of these sixe yeares next ensuyng."

Signed

Robert Powell

Witnesses, John Wynn, John Tarbock², David ap Edward and Thomas ap David.

On the 24th January, 32 Elizabeth, an Agreement was drawn up for the Sale of Bryn y bara :—

Hugh Wynne of Porkinton, gent., and Margarett his wife were to receive the sum of Eight score nine pounds and six shillings from Robert Powell of Whittington, Esq., for the ferme of Bryn y Bara, with Eight several clausures, pastures and parcells of land called.

1. Cae Mawr
2. Cae y Pwyll
3. Cae y Pante³
4. Cae y lloye⁴

¹ i.e. The great field.

² Probably John Tarbock alias Smith, of Oswestry—whose dau. Elianor mar. Rich. Lloyd of Llwyn y maen.

³ i.e. Field of the hollow.

⁴ i.e. Field of the calves.

5. Cae y Bellan¹ (" Whiche five are at the daye of the date hereof in the tenure and occupeion of the said Robert Powell").

6. Cae Gwyn²

7. Cae y llydiarde³

8. Cae y Kitt⁴ (" whiche three last several clausures are in the daye of the date hereof in the tenure and occupacion of John Wynne ap Meredith father of the said Hughe Wynne or his assignes for and during his natural lief").

From this document we learn the situation of Bryn y bara house :—

" At the lower end of Cae y lloye, where the wattercourse is running from the house of the aforesaid Hughe Wynne doth enter into Whittington Parke and soe followinge the sayd Parke hedge on the East syde unto the Highe Waye upon the West syde unto the stile or footwaye leadinge from Didliston to Oswestre, and soe followinge the sayd footwaye throughe a pasture of the said ferme of Bryn y bara called Cae y ffordd unto the watercourse aforsayd whiche runneth from the house of the sayd Hughe unto Whittington Parke and then followinge the sayd Water course on the North syde unto Whittington Parke aforesaide."

On the 1st March, 32 Elizabeth, the agreement for the Mortgage was signed and sealed, the deeds on both sides being still in existence :—

Hugh ap John Wynne of Porkington gent. conveys unto David Hanmer and George Spurstowe gentlemen, trustees for Robert Powell Esq—"one messuage, one gardene, one Orcharde, five hundred acres of lande, twenty acres of meadowe, and five hundred acres of pasture with the appurtenances in Whittington and Porkington aforesayde," for the sum of one hundred and sixty nine pounds and six shillings.

Signed

Hugh Wynne

Robert Powell

¹ i.e. Field of the mound.

² The white field.

³ The gate field.

⁴ Field of the hazels.

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Handwritten signatures and text

Witnessed by + Edward ap David ap William
 + Evan ap Nicholas, butcher
 and Thomas ap David.

This mortgage was followed on the 14th December, 45 Elizabeth, by the sale of the whole property of Bryn y bara to Robert Powell, for which he paid Hughe Wynne £826 8 0.

The Deed states that Ievan Nicholas and Gruffyth Ievans of Oswestre, are Hughe Wynne's attorneys.

Signed

HUGH WYN.

Witnessed Rich. Williams, Edward lloyd of Chirk, George Spurstowe,¹ John Tarbock, Fra. Eyton.²

Edward ap David ap William de Porkynton to whom Hugh Wynne sold part of his estate seems to have been a yeoman of considerable wealth—he makes a large bequest to Robert Powell as we shall see by his will dated 23 Februarie, 1596, 39 Elizabeth.

" I Edward ap David ap William in the Parische of Syllattin, Co. Salop yoman, althoughe sicke in bodie but whole in mynde and memorie (thanks be to God) doe make and ordaine this my laste will and testamente in maner and forme followinge.

Imprimis. I committe my soule unto the handes of Almightye God, my maker and redeemer, and my bodie to be buried after a Christian buriall within the parishe Churche of Syllattin aforesaid, towards the reparacion of which Churche I geve and bequeathe 3^s 4^d.

Item. to Sir Morice Williams Curat there two shillinge. ³

Item I geve devise and bequeathe unto Joane, Gwen and Alles my three daughters and to their heires for ever, all my Lands and Tenements withall their appurtenances being in Porkinton which I purchased of Roberte ap Richarde ap

¹ Probably George Spurstowe of Spurstowe Co. Chester. (William Spurstowe, Merchant, was M.P. for Shrewsbury, 1640. He was an active Parliamentarian).

² Francis Eyton, gent. of Whittington, was buried there 1 Janry, 1608. They seem to have lived at Ebnall, for Whittington Register gives also, William Eyton of Ebnall, gent., bur. 25 Decr., 1617.

³ Curate of Selattyn, 1586-1637.

Howell with condition of redempcion and all writinge belonging unto the same and all suche somes of money which are or shalbe due me and paid for the redempcion of the same, the which somes of money beinge fourescore and thyrteene poundes, I devise and bequeathe unto them the said Joame, Gwen and Alles to be equallie divided betweene them, And my furthur Will is that yt my sonne John ap Edwarde doe satisfie contente and paie unto the said Joane, Gwen and Alles the whole some of money aforesaid, that then he shall have the said Landes to hym and his heires for ever.

Item. I geve devise and bequeathe unto Roberte Powell Esq^r. and his heires for ever, all my landes withall and singular there appurtenances and all evidence and writinge belonginge unto the same, situate leinge and beinge in the Townshippes of Whittentonne and Porkyntonne being parcell of the farme of Bryn y bara, which Landes I purchased of Hugh ap John Wynne of Porkyntonne aforesaid with the some of threescore and twelve poundes beinge the mortgage money due upon the same; and some parto of the said money owinge unto me by the saide Hugh Wynne upon other reckoninge.

To have and to holde the saide Landes withall their appurtenances unto the said Roberte Powell and his heires for ever in consideracion of a marraidge heretofore had and solemnized betweene one John ap Richarde beinge in ward unto the said Roberte Powell, and Anne one of the daughters of me the said Edwarde.

Item. I geve and bequeathe unto my sonne John ap Edwarde my Landes and Tenements in Pentre Clawdd where one Thomas ap William now dwelleth, which I purchased latelie of one Thomas ap Thomas ap David ap Howell, withall their appurtenance and all evidence and writinge belonging unto the same, To have and to holde the said Landes and etc. . . . unto the saide John and to his heires for ever, except the saide John my sonne or his heires will satisfie, contente and paie unto my sonne Thomas ap Edwarde and to his heirs the whole some of thyrctie poundes, and to my sonne Alexander ap Edwarde and to his heirs the some of twentie poundes, And that the said John my sonne and his heires doe not paie the somes last before mentioned unto the said Thomas ap Edwarde and Alexander ap Edwarde, Then my will and herebie I geve and bequeathe the saide Landes and Tenements in Pentre Clawdd withall etc. . . . unto the said Thomas ap Edwarde and Alexander ap Edwarde and their heires for ever.

Item. All the rest of my Goods and Cattle moveable and immoveable not bequeathed, my debte fyrste paid, and

funerall chardge discharged I geve and bequeathe between my wief Joane and Ellin my daughter, to be equally divided betweene them.

Also I nominate and appointe my well beloved wief Joane and my Sonne Thomas ap Edwarde aforesaid to be my true and lawfull Executors And I doe heartilie desire my trustye and well beloved friends Mr. John Treavor of S^t. Martyns and Richarde Gruffith of Oswestrie to be the overseers for the performinge of the same Deabte on the said Testator, to one John Edwardes two and twenty pounes.

Theis beinge witnesses, John Edwardes Gent. of S^t. Martyns Sara Gruffith, Margaretta verch Edwarde, Morice Williams Clerke¹ with others.

Proved at Llanelwey, 4th October, 1597, by Joane verch Gruffith, and Thomas ap Edwarde.

The following is a short pedigree of this family :—

Edward ap David ap William, bur. at Selattyn, 2 March, 1596 Will dated 23 Feb., 1596, proved 4 Oct., 1597. = Joane, verch Griffith

John, buried at Selattyn, 22 May, 1604.	= Gwenhwyvar, verch lloid mar. 14 June, 1597, at Oswestrie.	Thomas	Alexander	Joan
---	---	--------	-----------	------

Gwen, chris. at Selattyn, 15 April, 1571. Gossipps, Edward ap David Wen, Gwen verch Thomas, [—] verch David ap William.	Alles	Ellin	Anne = John ap Richarde ward to Robert Powell.
---	-------	-------	--

Edward, chris. at Selattyn, 8 Nov., 1601, bur. there 22 Nov., 1601.	Ambrose, chris. at Selattyn, 24 Aug., 1603.	Sara, chris. at Oswestrie, 31 March, 1598, bur. at Selattyn, 4 April, 1598.
---	---	---

Oldport and Bryn y bara must have been a great addition to the Estates of the Powells of Park.

Robert Powell their purchaser was Sheriff for Shropshire 1593-94. Owen and Blakeway state in their Book of Sheriffs that Robert Powell of *Worthen* was the Sheriff of 1594. This, however, must have been a mistake, for we find in a MS. generally known as "Dr. Taylor's MSS.²" the writing of which is Elizabethan, under the years :—

¹ Curate of Selattyn.

² In Shrews. School Library.

1593 "The 8 daye of Januarie beinge Tuesdaye the quarter seassions for the Shire beinge Sheriffe of the same Mr. Robart Powell of the Parcke by Oswestrie at ye whiche Seassions (beinge usually kept in the towne of Schresburie) was not hymsealffe present but his deputie"

1594 "The xxvjth of August the greate assisse was helde in Shreusburie and the iudgs of the assises were brought in by the Shyreffe of the Shire whose name was Mr. Robart Powell of the Parcke Oswestrie Esquire who cam in verey valiantly" . . .¹

Robert Powell was buried 12 March, 1604, and was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas, of whom we read that

"Orig. 6 p. 3 Jac. rot 151. The King gave Thomas Powell, Esq., licence to alienate lands in Whittington and Porkington to Sir Robert Needham and Sir Robert Vernon, Knights."²

Sir Robert Needham and Sir Robert Vernon were both uncles to Thomas Powell—the former was his mother's brother,³ and the latter was her sister Mary's second husband.⁴

I do not know the extent of these lands that were sold. There is one entry of the Needham family in Selattyn Register:—"Hester the wife of Harry Nedham, gent., was buried 3 June, 1628."

By a Document entitled "Instruments concerning the businies with Mr Albany" we learn that on the 10 October, 4 Jac. "Mr Thomas Powell by his Indenture did bargaine and sell to K^s and others all his lands, Hundred foure parts thereof, from his deede for 21 years."

On 11 February, 1616, he executed a Deed providing for the marriage portions of his two daughters "that shall ages of 18 yeares, the somme of 500^{li}."

¹ Shrop. Archæo. *Trans.*, 1880.

² Duke's *Antiq. of Shrop.*

³ Sir Robert Needham of Shenton, Kt., was Sheriff of Shrop. 1607, and created 1st Viscount Kilmorey, 18 April, 1625.

⁴ Mary dau. of Robert Needham, Sheriff of Shrop., 1565, mar. 1st Thos. Onslow; 2, Sir Robert Vernon of Hodnet, Kt. (See *Visit of Shrop.*, 1623)

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It is a nation of people who have come from all parts of the world, and who have brought with them their own languages, customs, and traditions. This has made the United States a melting pot, and has given it a unique character.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

The fifth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

The sixth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

The seventh of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

The eighth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

The ninth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of love. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

29 March, 1617, "Thomas Powell having but one sonne and two daughters yet livinge dyed;" after his death Mrs. Marie Powell, his widow, received the rents.

On 1 July, 1624, there was an "accmpt made and framed by M^{rs} Marie Powell and M^r Fr. Albany" of the rents and debts as follows :—

"pd in debtes	484	3	5	} 952 14 6"
pd in anuities & theise rentes			275	3	9	
Remaying in reste....			193	7	4	

This is followed by a paragraph which has reference to the Mortgage of 1607, which shews that the rent of Bryn y bara did not go to the mortgagees :—

"There was nothing in y^e accmpt for the profitts of the Parke, Bryn y barra and lloyn y Cappa, which after the death of Mr. Powell, should have gone to the bargaynees by force of ye aforesayd Indentures, Mrs. Marie Powell did receive all or most part of the profits thereof. The bargaynees had no profitts out of the same."

The document tells us that "Mrs. Marie Powell having preferred her daughter [Margaret] in marriage to Mr. Andrew Lloyd,¹ engaged herself for payment of

¹ Andrew Lloyd and Margaret Powell were the parents of Thos. Lloyd of Aston, who married Sarah Albany, heir of the Manor of Whittington. (See Chap. I.)

Andrew Lloyd was one of the Parliamentary Committee for Co. Salop, he was at the taking of Shrewsbury, 1644, and was afterwards appointed Parl. Colonel of a Regiment of Foot.

A curious Petition (Oswestry Corp. Records, xxv.) was presented to Parliament in 1646, endeavouring to unseat Humphrey Edwards as Knight of the Shire for Shropshire, in favour of Andrew Lloyd. It states that Sir Richard Lee, Bt., being disqualified [as a Royalist] to sit for the County, about a thousand Freeholders assembled at Oswestrie to Elect Andrew Lloyd, when they found the Sheriff, Thomas Mytton, had left the town "that morning by five of the clock" and had adjourned the Court to Alberbury, thirteen miles off, and Elected Humphrey Edwards there at nine o'clock, which was an hour before the time appointed for the Election.

This Petition was of no avail; Humphrey Edwards retained his seat.

her daughter's portion, whereupon she received from me before her death £308 16 10."

" 19 December, 1625, Mrs. Marie Powell made her will, and therof appointed me Ow. Jones, Mr. Fr. Albany, and Mr. Ad. lloyd executors. She devised manie legacies and her daughter Elizabeth should have the some of money provided towards her joynture."

" 1 January, 1625, Mrs. Marie Powell dyed."

" 8 March, 1625, An account was taken before Mr. Fr. Albany and Mr. And. Lloyd."

" 16 December, 1627," They seem to have taken Mr. Warde, a lawyer's opinion, as to the manner of payment of the daughters portions of £500 each.

The next document we have relating to this Estate is " An Abstract of the Deeds and Title to the Farms and Demesne hand of Parkhall," beginning 9th and 10th January, 1652.

It contains Indentures of lease and release between Robert Powell, Esq., of the one part, and William Jones of Sandford, Co. Salop, and James Mytton of Pontishowrett, Co. Montgomery, Esq., of the other parte, whereby Robert Powell [son of Thos. Powell, who died 1617] conveys to the said Wm. Jones and James Mytton all lands etc., in Park Hall, in Whittington parish, and also " that messuage, farme and tenement called Bryan y Bora, lying in Porkington and Whittington, and also a messuage, farm and tenement in Porkington, called Lynn y Coppa. Also a messuage, farm and tenement in Porkington called Old Porte, and all singular messuages, and tenements, Mills, Rents, etc., of him ye said Robert Powell lying in Cricketh, Ifton, Berghill, Oswestry, Whittington, Trevonan, Measbury, Swyney, Pentre y Wern, Pentre y Clawdd, Bucknall, and the Town of Salop."

Andrew Lloyd was M.P. for Shropshire 1656-58, but he could not have been latterly a very strong Parliamentarian, as he was one of the members forcibly kept out of the House by the Protector's mandate, given through the Council of State.

“ For the use of the heirs male of Robert Powell and for want thereof to Edward Powell his uncle for life, and after his decease to Robert Powell, 1st son of Edward Powell, and his heirs male, and for want of such to 2nd, 3rd, . . . and 10th sons of ye said Edward and their heirs male, and for want of such issue to Andrew Powell (one other of ye uncles of ye said Robert), and after his decease in like manner to his sons.”

“ Note. Andrew Powell dyed before his brother Edward Powell without issue.”

“ 28 December, 1653, Robert Powell made his will ratifying and confirming the saide Indenture dated 10 January, 1652, and his further will was that the said Jones and Mytton do pay all just debts and all such debts as he was indebted to Andrew Lloyd, Esq., and Leighton Owen, Esq., his two brothers-in-law and appointed Mr. Samuel Hildersham,¹ and Mr. Richard Wynne of Pentre Morgan, Co. Salop, Executors.”

9th October, 1654. “ The Executors refusing to take upon them the Execution of the Will, Letters of Administration with the Will annexed were granted to Edward Powell his kinsman.

20 November, 1661. The Estate was in the possession of Edward Powell, who, with Robert Powell (sonne and heir) mortgaged it to William Gow of Gray's Inn, Esq., for £2,240.

Eight tenements in Porkington are mentioned as being mortgaged, but their names are not stated.

We now come to a series of documents in possession of Capt. Thruston of Pennal Towers.²

The first of these is an :—

“ Indenture, 10th Feb., 14 Charles II., between Robert Powell of Parkhall, Co. Salop, and Archdeacon of Salop of the one

¹ Sam. Hildersham, B.D., of Emanuel Coll. Camb., Rector of West Felton, 12 July, 1628. Presented by Mr. William Cockyn of London, Merchant, executor to Mr. Wolaston. He sat on the Westminster Assembly of Divines, 1644.

² Kindly lent for our inspection.

part, and Sir Philip Egerton of Egerton, Co. Chester, K^t. on the other part. Which witnesseth that the said Robert Powell for £500 paid by Sir P. Egerton doth release and discharge unto Sir P. Egerton, his executors, etc. . . . doth grant, bargain and sell to Sir P. Egerton, all that messuage or tenement with the appurtenances, now in the occupation of one Symon Waters situate in Porkington, Co. Salop, and all those 3 closes . . . in Ifton, par. Oswestry, in occupation of John ffoster. And all those two closes or parcells of Pasture lands in Lloyn y Cappa,¹ in the Parish of Selattin, Co. Salop, in occupation of Thomas Davies.

And all those four closes or parcells of land in Pentre Clawde in par. of Selattin, two of which said closes are pasture lands. and are commonly called by the name of Teere a Clittice, and the other two closes are arrable, and commonly called Lloyne y Kerrage, and all the said closes are now in the occupation of John Phillips.

And all that messuage . . . in Ifton late in occupation of Jane ap Edwards widow

To have and to hold the said messuages . . . by the said Sir P. Egerton, for the terme of 500 yeares from thence, yielding and paying therefore yearly into the said Robert Powell, one peppercorne”

It says Robert Powell is seized of the said lands of “an absolute estate,” and has power to sell ; and that “the yearly value of the lands is £50 over and above all charges and reprizes.” Robert Powell sells with power of redemption on paying £15 upon 11th August next, and £515 upon 11th August, 1662.

Signed

Robert Powell

Witnessed, John Thornicroft
Richard Wicksteed
Hugh Bereley.

Edward, father of Robert Powell, died in April, 1665, and on 22 January, 1667, we find Gow transferring the mortgage made to him in 1661, to Richard Haynes, Citizen and Skinner, of London.

¹ i.e. The Grove of the mound or embankment.

The ... of the ... is ...

The ... of the ... is ...

[Handwritten signature]

Witnessed and attested
this ... day of ...
19...
[Signature]

The ... of the ... is ...

12 March, 25 Charles II. (1672), Robert Powell, D.D., mortgages "the Farm of Lloyne y Coppa being in Porkington, now of late in the tenure or occupacion of Thomas Wildinge, Cl're¹" to "Margaret Haynes, widow, late wife of Richard Haynes, Citizen and Skynner, of London," for £300.

She was to hold it free of all charges, excepting one lease dated 25 March, 22 Charles II., made to the said Thomas Wildinge for 21 years, at a yearly rent of £20, which rent was to be payable to Margaret Haynes for the rest of the term.

Signed ROBERT POWELL.

3^d April, 1679, Robert Powell, D.D., makes his will, and devises all his lands and all his equity of redemption in all his mortgaged premisses to Mary his wife, her father Sir Thomas Jones, K^t., Judge of the King's Bench, Sir Thomas Vernon of Hodnett, B^t., and Thomas Jones of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., and their heirs, upon trust that they should "as well out of the Rents of ye premisses or by Sale or otherwise of ye premisses (except ye capitall messuage called Parkehall, ye domesne and lands thereto belonging)" levy and raise money sufficient to pay his debts, and the following bequests :—

"To my daughter Mary	...	£600	} Unless any of them marry before the age of 21, with- out the consent of their mother, when they should only receive £100 each.
...	...	Elizabeth 500	
...	...	Rachell... 400	
...	...	Anne ... 400	
To my son	...	Robert ...	500
...	...	Edward	400
...	...	Charles	400

A jointure of £100 a year to his wife for her life.

The property was left to Thomas, the eldest son "entail male." The "Plate, Jewells, Library, Books, all Brasse, Pewter, Bedding, Linnen and all other Household goods," he leaves to his wife, whom he makes his executor.

Robert Powell, D.D., died January, 1680, his Will was proved in the P. Ct. Cant., 26 May, 1681.

¹ Rector of Selattyn.

16 June, 1687, Thomas Powell pays off the mortgage of £2,246 held by Margaret Haynes, widow of Richard Haynes.

12 May, 1693, Thomas Powell mortgages the eight tenements in Porkington and lands in Berghill in Whittington Parish, to Edward Fleming for £735, and on 16 May, 1693, he borrows £100 at 5 per cent. of the said Edward Fleming.

His sister Elizabeth Powell died in June that year, leaving him her executor. Her Will is at Pennal.

After commending her "soul to God" and her "body to be buried in the Parish of Whittington" she leaves "to my beloved mother Mary and to my sister Warre £10 to buy them mourning, to my brother Charles Powell £50, to my brother Francis Powell £50, to my sister Anne Powell £200, and also my debts and legacies before given being paid and my funerall discharged, which I require should be early in the morning and without any Company but those of the family, I give and bequeath to my beloved brother Thomas Powell of Parke Esq. all my goods and Chattells reall and personal estate with debts, duty, credits and Legacies due to me whatsoever."

Signed

Elizabeth Powell

20th April 16[?]3.

This will was not, however, proved in P. Ct. Cant. until 4 August, 1719.

23 October, 1694, Edward Fleming, Esq., conveys the mortgage made the year before to James Lock, yeoman.

23 June, 1699, James Lock conveys it to Sir Charles Ingleby, Kt., in trust for Dame Elizabeth Slingsby.

23 June, 1699, an Indenture was made between Thomas Powell and Dame Elizabeth Slingsby, by which she pays £1,200 to Thomas Powell, with power of redemption of his lands on payment of £1,260.

14 July, 1701, Indenture for the further sum of £200, between Dame Elizabeth Slingsby and Thos. Powell.

The following year, a bequest was made to Thomas Powell, under the Will of Charles Powell, dated 7th May, I. Anne, 1702 :—

“ I bequeathe all that my messuage and tenement or dwelling-house in the Town and Borrough of Oswestry in a certain street there called Leag streete¹ now in possession of Thomas Griffiths Taylor and the reversion . . . to my brother Thomas Powell of Parke Esq. and to his heirs for ever. I bequeathe to my brother Francis Powell £10. I appoint my brother Thomas Powell executor of this my last Will to whom I bequeathe all the rest of my personall estate after paying my debts and funeral expences.

Signed

Thos. Powell

Witnesses Edward Jones and John Moody.

This will was proved at the same time as his sister Elizabeth's, in P. Ct. Cant., 4 August, 1719.

8 August, 1704, Dame Eliz. Slingsby was dead, and her executors, Thomas and Ann Radcliffe, sell the mortgage for £1,400 to Benjamin and John Ashwood; and Thos. Powell ratifies and confirms the transfer to the Ashwoods on receipt of £100 paid to himself.

The Ashwoods held all the premises before recited, subject to a redemption by Thomas Powell on payment of £1,575.

10 January, 1716, Robert Codrington, Esq., pays £1,500 to the two Ashwoods, and £500 to Thomas Powell for the transfer of the mortgage, with power of redemption by him on payment of £2,100.

Four years before this, in 1712, the money bequeathed by Dr. Powell to his daughter Anne, not being paid off, an Indenture was made 27 January, XI. Anne, between Thomas Powell of Parke, and his brother-in-law Thomas Lloyd of Whittington, which states that :—

¹ i.e., Leg Street.

“ Whereas Robert Powell of Parke D.D. father of the said Thos. Powell did make his Will and therein leave unto his daughter Anne the sum of £400 and charged the same on the said estate, w^h since his death had been in possession of Thos. Powell, but the said Thos. did not pay the same to Anne his sister, whilst she was unmarried, nor to Thos. Lloyd after his marriage with the said Anne (who is long since dead) whereby the said Thos. Lloyd became entitled to the said £400 for which Thos. Powell hath paid him the interest. . . . this indenture witnesseth that Thos. Powell for the said £400 selleth to Thos. Lloyd all that messuage and tenement in Whittington, in the possession of Anne Windsor widow, called by the name of David Jones’s Tenement being of the Annual rent of £3.

All that . . . parcell of tenement last mentioned being in possession of Thomas Adams Rector of Whittington¹ being of yearly value of 40^s. All that messuage in possession of Thos. Paddock Smith. . . . All that parcel of land in possession of Richard Morgan called Killin Hick. All of which are in Whittington aforesaid.

And all that parcel of ground called Llwyn y Kerrick formerly in the holding of James Phillipps and now in possession of Richard Jones drover. . . . in the Townshipp of Porkington and par. of Sellattin . . . provided Thos. Powell doth pay £10 on the 25 July next and £410 on 25 January, 1713, this sale shall be voyd.

Signed

Thos Powell

Witnesses Richard Powell
John Moody
Edward Owen.

An Indenture, dated 17 November, 3 George I., 1715-16, was made between Mary Powell of Park, widow, surviving trustee of Robert Powell, D.D., and Thomas Powell, his son and heir, of the 1st part, Grace Jones, of the town of Shrewsbury, widow, and executrix of the will of Thos. Jones, late of the

¹ 1681-1718. He was bur. at Whittington, 7 May, 1718.

town of Shrewsbury, Esq., and Thomas Lloyd of Llaniden, Co. Anglesey, nephew and heir of the said Thomas Jones of the 2nd part, and Owen Meyrick of Bodorgan, of the 3rd part.

It states that Thos. Powell mortgaged on 24 July, 10th Anne,¹ Llwyn y Cappa, and Llwyn y Cerrig, in Porkington, to Thomas Lloyd of Whittington, for £400 with power of redemption, which however, he did not redeem, and therefore Thos. Lloyd of Whittington, releases the lands, with the consent of Mary Powel and Thos. Powel to Thomas Jones of Shrewsbury; and that Mary Powel and Thos. Powel at the same time lease to Thos. Jones :—

3 Pieces in Ifton.

1 Messuage in Porkington, in possession of John Rees.

2 parcels of land in Porkington, Cae Nedd,² now in possession of Richard Morgan, his undertenants or assignees.

Thomas Jones dying before his lease was expired, leaves Grace Jones, his widow, executrix. He died indebted to his nieces Anne Lloyd and Mary Lloyd, Spinsters, younger children of Peirce Lloyd of Llaniden, £1,280 18, being the principal of £1,050, and the interest thereon.

This lease is then transferred to Owen Meyrick in trust for Anne and Mary Lloyd “for the better securing the payment to them of the money due from their uncle Thos. Jones, deceased.”

Power of redemption is given to Thos. Powell, and it is signed

GRACE JONES,
OWEN MEYRICK.

Witnesses Jane Lloyd
Francis Dorsett.

¹ This document is not forthcoming, but seems to be identical with the mortgage of 27 January, XI. Anne.

² i.e. The Dingle Field.

This is a brief description of a very voluminous document—there is another which is more or less a counterpart of it.

Signed by

Mary Powell the Poore
Grace Jones

Witnesses, Jane Jones, Hannah Butler, Francis Dorsett, Richard Humphreys.

In 1717 Thomas Powell was Sheriff for Shropshire. The great expenses connected with this appointment, probably put the finishing touches to his ruin, which resulted in the sale of an estate worth £10,000 a year.

The Oswestry Corporation Records tell us how neglectful Thos. Powell was in all business matters. He was elected Mayor of Oswestry, Oct. 6, 1688, but "failed to come to be sworne," and was therefore fined £30, and in consequence of this a fresh Mayor had to be elected on Nov. 13th of that year.

Notwithstanding his carelessness he was re-elected Mayor in 1690, when, we may presume, he fulfilled the duties of his office better.

In 1698 he was appointed Recorder of Oswestry, when we find in the Corporation Accounts the following entry.—"Paid for ye approbation from his Majestie of Thomas Powell Esq. to serve Recorder for ye Towne and Borough . . . 8.^{li} 8. 0."

This seems an enormous fee on his appointment, as the salary of Recorder was only £5 a year.

Thomas Powell was discharged from this office in 1724 for the same old fault, because "for five years last past and upwards, he had neglected to attend the Corporation."

The Park Hall estate and some lands in Selattyn were sold to Sir Francis Charlton of Ludford, Bt.,¹ about 1725, for on 15 Feb., 12 George I. (1725), Sir Francis Charlton orders James Marsh of Ludlow, his attorney, to borrow £3,000 "for paying off a mortgage that nowe effects part of the real estate of Thomas Powell of Parke hall, Co. Salop, which I lately (amongst other things) purchased of the said Thos. Powell."

Signed

Francis Charlton

The daughters of Thomas Powell appear to have been totally disregarded by him in the sale of his property, as will be seen by the following letter written on their behalf by Charles Knipe, who had married the youngest daughter Anne, 30 April, 1719.

"TO SIR FRANCIS CHARLTON, BARONET. THESE.

Sir

I had before now given you the trouble of a Letter had I not concluded you to have been well acquainted with the particulars of our demands and nature of our settlement upon my Father Powel's estate at Parke, but by the account I receive from Mr. March, I presume you are not so well informed as I supposed.

To abridge the whole strain from the beginning, for we must trace it from thence, my Father Powel married a Derbyshire lady, her name Dale, she was an Heiress of very near £400 per annum.

Soon after their marriage, for she was not then at age to make a Settlement, viz., in the year 1686 Thomas Powel and Milicent his wife join in a Deed Pole and assigne into Trustees hands, all the estate of the said Milicent whatsoever, to the uses and for the Trusts therein mentioned. That is to say, to

¹ Sheriff of Shropshire 1699. Son of Sir Job Charlton, Bt., Chief Justice of Chester, 1662. Speaker of the House of Commons 1672. Sir Francis Charlton's sister Dorothy mar. Sir Edward Leighton of Loton, to whose descendant, Stanley Leighton, Esq., M.P., these Charlton documents belong.

The first of these is the fact that the
University of Chicago Press has been
founded in the year 1887. It is the
only university press in the United States
which has been founded in the year 1887.
It is the only university press in the
United States which has been founded in
the year 1887. It is the only university
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been founded in the year 1887.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

I had before me the first issue of the
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only university press in the United States
which has been founded in the year 1887.
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the use of the said Thomas and Milicent during their lives, and the Survivor of them, then to the first, second, third son etc. and their Heires in succession and priority and for default of such Sons to the Daughters in generall of the said Thomas and Milicent, I should have observed to you that in the above-mentioned Settlement, there was a power reserved to the said Thomas and Milicent, That after the decease of the Survivor of them, the Estate should then be to the Use of such persons, and for such Estates as they during their joint lives, should by any writing under their hands and seales testified by Three or more credible witnesses appoint.

This my Father Powel thought sufficient sanction to them to sell part of their Estate, and accordingly about Two Yeares after the Date of the Settlement ; the House and demesne of Parke, being at that time incumbered by a Mortgage to one Haynes, he prevailed with his Lady to joine in the Sale of £120 per annum of her Estate, so settled as aforesaid, to pay off that debt, to which she consented and the money was applyed accordingly. On this condition that he should settle an equivalent of his Estate at Parke, on her and her children.

In the yeare 1688 a Bond was drawn and signed by my Father Powel, to Sir Thomas Jones who was therein a Trustee, the penalty £4000 for the settlement of £120 per annum cleare and free from all incumbrances, in Six Months after the Date, to the Uses, as abovementioned in the Settlement : This Bond came into the Hands of Sir Thos. Jones's Executors, and has since by them been delivered to our Order.

The rest of our good Mother's Estate stood subject to the Original Settlement at her Death, which hapned about the time that her eldest daughter was five yeares old. Pity it was for them, who had no friends to acquaint them what they had to trust to, when she was gone. For so it hapned that their Father still wanting money, made several Mortgages of that Estate, nay some he sold outright, to the great injury of his daughters, no doubt, however the conclusion of the chiefest purchase, was reserved till they all were come to Age, tho' most of the money had been paid before ; and the Easier to effect this purpose, he had frequently told them before ; if they by chance expressed any dislike to his management ; that they were intirely at his Mercy, that there never had been any settlement made upon them, but that he could dispose of both his own, and their Mother's Estate, in what manner, and to whom he pleased.

Judge Sir, what force such expression from a Father, who had always overaw'd his Children, must make upon innocent

Young Women, who were utter strangers to any provision made for them. The consequence of which was, that one Evening, a Stranger whom they had never seen before, came to Park: their Father immediately sent for them, and privately told them that he was a person who had brought some writing for them to signe, with relation to the Sale of his Estate in Derbyshire, not that they had any right or pretence to it, but that the purchaser was a scrupulous silly Fellow, and insisted on a punctilio, which would not in the least strengthen his Security or Title.

That if they would consent freely he would upon his word, and by severall other promises he made them; settle his whole Estate and Parke upon them. With these arguments and many threats if they did not comply, he soon prevailed; the Gentleman was called in, the writings immediately clap'd on the Table, and they in a manner forced to signe them, without hearing the least Line of them read, or suffered to peruse them one minute.

Thus were they betrayed, for it was no better, out of an inheritance which nothing else could have taken from them.

Both the Original Settlement, and Bond to Sir Thomas Jones, had been industriously concealed from them, and till within these Three yeares they were to my knowlege, intire strangers to them both.

Now, Sir, tho' I have not the honour personally to know you, yet the great, and good Character you beare, is the cause of our appeale to you, as well to prevent us probably, a lingering Chancery Suit, as yourself a great deale of trouble.

The money raised by the Sale of that part of our Mother's Estate in her lifetime, as I before hinted, was, as we can prove, applyed to discharge a Mortgage upon Parke House and domesne to one Haynes; upon the payment of the money she assigns to my Father Powel, he keeps it on foot during his Lady's life; and after her decease, borrows the same Summe upon it againe, and assigns to the Lady Slingsby: she to Ashwood, Ashwood to some nieces of Mr. Codringtons; they to Mr. William Kynaston who was the last and has been paid off by Mr. Jenks.

Should we be obliged to prefer our Bill, which is now preparing; we are very well advised to pray, that our Settlement may be made good from those very Lands, which our Derbyshire money was Employ'd to cleare; and no doubt we shall have a Decree to that object. Our due from this Estate is Four Thousand pounds, as is expressed in the Bond, in default of making good the settlement by a limited time therein

mentioned; and I hope we may be pretty sure you will not think that too much for us, Who have been wronged of an Estate worth Ten Thousand.

We have been well advised in this business, that our demands are founded both on Law and Equity.

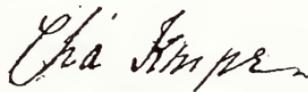
What we ask of you, Sir, is that you would use such speedy means, as may oblige my Father Powel, to come to our proposalls; and then we shall all readily consent to act, or doe anything which shall strengthen the Security of your Title.

Otherwise we must be obliged to file our Bill the first day of the next Terme, and get an injunction against compleating your purchase, till this affaire is determined.

We beg your Endeavours may be speedy and effectuell, and that you would please to be assured, we have no design in this, but to secure the Lady's last Stake, for which no man of honour like you can blame.

Sir Your most obedient

Serv^t



Park, Dec^r 27th [probably 1725.]

The Son of that Haynes before mentioned, to whom there was due from my Father Powel £290. left my wife and Sisters, the Bond as a legacy at his Death. We have showed the Bond to Mr. Jenks, and desire your Order to him to pay it. There being no debt of my Fathers more just, nor no bond but what it is Prior to."

It is a satisfaction to know that Sir Francis Charlton admitted the claims of Thomas Powell's daughters, as is seen by extracts from the following deed which bears his signature and that of his wife's mother¹ :—

"Sept. 1, 1725. Thomas Powell on or about 23 Oct^r., 1686, became bound to Sir Thomas Jones of the Town of Shrewsbury,

¹ Whittington par. Register has the following entries of the Charltons :—

"Maddam Came, mother to Lady Charleton of Park Hall, buried 15 April, 1731."

"Dame Mary Charlton, relict of Francis Charlton of Ludford, Co. Hereford, Bt., buried 14 January, 1741."

"Francis Edward Charlton, Esq., of Park Hall, buried 25 Feb., 1744."

Kt., in a Bond for £4000 . . . upon condition that Thos. Powell should within *six months* settle and convey so much of his messuages etc. . . . as should be of the yearly value of £120.

To the use of him the said Thos. Powell and Millicent his wife for and during their lives, for and in part of the jointure of the said Millicent and from their decease for the use successively in tail of their sons and daughters. *And whereas* the said Millicent since the above Bond made, *died* leaving 4 daughters, Jane, Mary, Elizabeth and Anne now wife to Charles Knipe.

Elizabeth is dead and the three other daughters are still living, and whereas the Estate being of Thomas Powell being encumbered to the value thereof Thomas Powell to save what could be saved hath been obliged to sell the same to the above bounden Sir Francis Charlton, and to make provision for the said 3 daughters and their welfare left the sum of £2400 part of the purchase monie agreed to be paid for his Estate so sold in his the said Sir Francis Charlton's hands to be paid with such interest as is herein after provided to be paid for the same. *Now the condition* is that if the said Sir F. Charlton his heires etc. . . shall pay during the life of the said Thos. Powell the full sum of £114 on 1 Decr., 1 March, 1 June, and 1 Sept^r, in equal parts the first to be paid on Dec^r. next. And also shall within six months after the decease of the said Thomas Powell pay amongst the daughters or if they be dead their representatives, the said principall of £2400 with legal interest for the same in full satisfaction of the Bond.

Signed

Francis Charlton

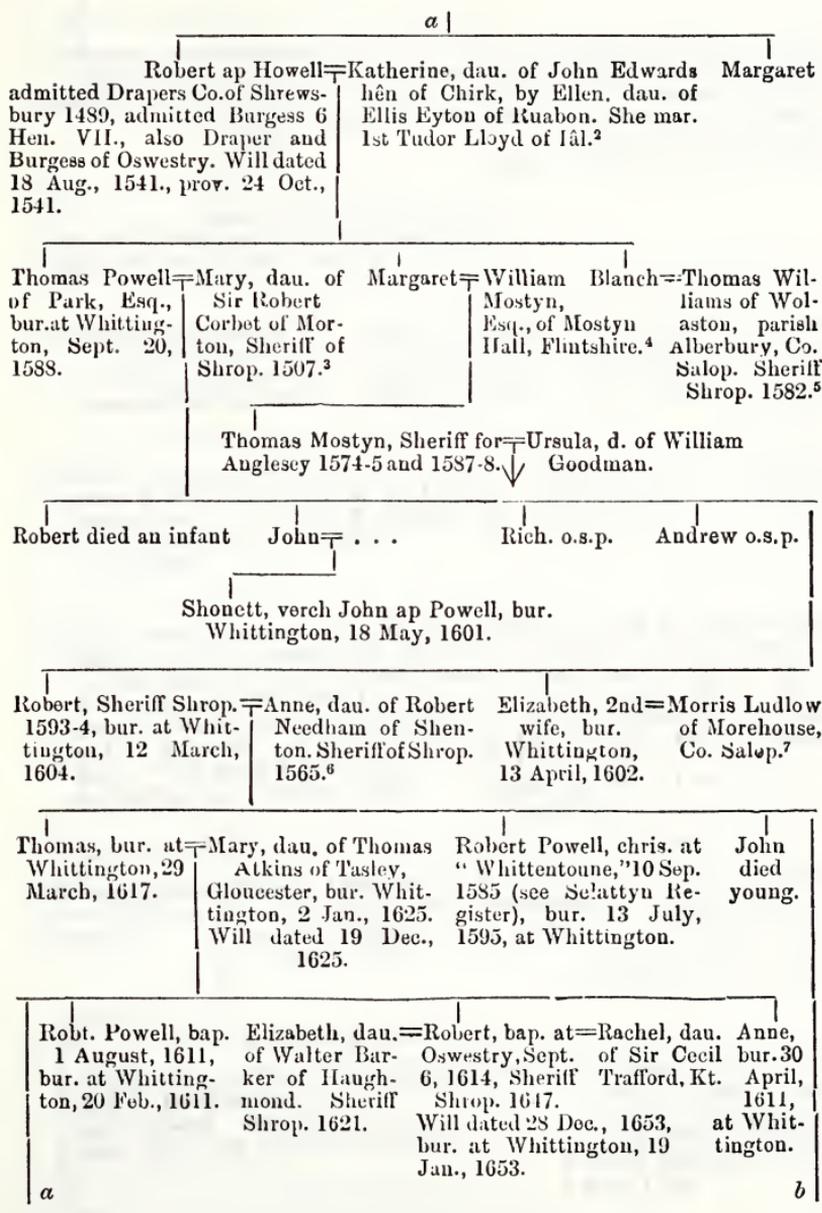
Mary. Came—

POWELL OF YE PARKE WHITTINGTON.

Arms: Per fesse or. and arg. a lion ramp gules.

Howell of Oswestry illeg. son = Katherine, dau. of Richard Strange
of Gruffyth ap Ievan Vychan of Abertanat, of Knockin.¹
who was descended from Eiuion Efell.

a



² Herald. *Visit. of Wales*, vol ii., p. 353, and *Her. Visit. Shrop.*, p. 171.

³ *Her. Visit. Shrop.*, p. 138.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 308. In the Royal Com. issued by Queen Elizabeth for holding the Eisteddfod at Caerwys in 1568, it is stated that "William Mostyn" and his ancestors have had the gift of bestowing the "Sylver Harp" appertaining to the chief of that faculty. This harp is still preserved at Mostyn Hall. It is about 6 inches long and has nine silver strings.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 507. ⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 372. ⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 311.

| a			b
Margaret, mar. 1624, bur. March 12, 1674.	Andrew Lloyd of Aston, M.P. 1656-1658, bur. in Aston Chapel, Aug. 13 1663.	Elizabeth=Leighton Owen, 4th son of Robert Owen of Shrewsbury and Woodhouse, by his 3rd wife Mary, dau. of Thomas Leighton of Watlesburgh. Leighton Owen was living in 1646. ⁹	
	Sarah Albany=Thomas Lloyd. bap. at Whittington, 9 June, 1625, bur. there 27 Sept., 1693.	See Chap. I.	
Mary=Edward, 3rd son of William Jones, Alderman of Shrewsbury, who died 15 July, 1612 ⁸	Katherine, chris. at the Chappell at Whittentoune Park 20th Feb., 1592.	=George Ludlow of Stokesay, mar. at Whittington, 12 Feb., 1615.	Andrew chris. 19 Feb., 1603. o.s.p.
Edward Powell of London, heir to his nephew, bur. at Whittington, 15 April, 1665.	Mary, dau. of William Barnham of London, bur. at Whittington, 16 Feb., 1674.	Dorothy, bur. 7 March, 1604, at Whittington.	Anne, bur. 18 April, 1624.
Robert Powell, Fellow of all Souls, Oxford 1648, Canon of S. Asaph, 1660, Rector of Hodnet, 1662, Dr. Divinity 1663, Rector of Whittington 1666-1680, Chaplain to King Charles II., Chancellor of the Diocese of S. Asaph and Archdeacon of Salop. Will dated 3 April, 1679. Bur. at Whittington, 7 January, 1680.	Mary, dau. of Sir Thomas Jones of Shrewsbury, Kt., Judge of the King's Bench, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He was born 1614, educated at Shrewsbury School, M.P. for Shrewsbury. Died 1692. ¹⁰ She was bur. at Whittington, 4 June, 1728.		
Thomas Powell=Sheriff of Shropshire 1717.	Milicent Dale, heir of Derbyshire, bur. at Whittington, 8 March, 1689.	Robert, chris. at Whittington, 27 July, 1666.	Edward, born 24 August, chris. at Whittington, 24 Sep., 1671, bur. at Whittington, 6 Oct., 1685.
Charles, chris. at Park, 28 Sep., 1673 (see Selattyn Register). Will 7 May, 1702, prov. 4 Aug., 1719, P.C.C.	Francis Mary=Warre	Elizabeth, chris. at Selattyn, 14 May, 1604, bur. at Whittington, 9 June, 1693. Will dated 20 April, 1693, prov. P.C.C. 4 Aug., 1719.	
| a			b

⁸ Ibid, p. 282.⁹ Ibid, p. 386.¹⁰ Hist. Shrewsbury School, p. 199.

Sir Francis Charlton,¹ left the Park Estate to his second son Job Charlton, whose sister and heir, *Emma Charlton* married three times.

Her first husband was John Lloyd of Aston, Lord of the Manor of Whittington, and Patron of Selattyn; their marriage settlement is dated 19 February, 1739, by which a jointure of £6,000 was settled upon her.

There is a lease of lands for this year from John Lloyd, Esq., to part of which *Job Charlton* Esq., Selattyn Parish, are in rental of which is *t h e* given thus :—

TENANTS.		£	s.	d.	
Edward Jones, smith	1	0	0
Richard Smallman	8	0	0
John Smallman	6	0	0
John Jones	12	0	0
Thomas Poole	2	4	0
Hugh Jones...	1	0	0

John Lloyd of Aston, died s.p. 28 September, 1740, his widow married secondly Richard Jenkins of Bicton, and thirdly John Quienchant² of Shrewsbury, Co. Salop, Esq., to whose son John Charlton Kinchant, Sheriff of Shrop., 1775, Park Hall, descended.

¹ Lady Charlton paid £36 for 8 heriots due on the death of Sir Francis Charlton, Bt., to Robt. Lloyd, lord of the Manor, on 24 Janry., 1729.

² His father, Jean Quinchant, was brought to England by his mother as a child in arms, they were "the only part of the family who escaped from one of the atrocious dragonades, directed by Louis XIV. against his Protestant subjects." He was Captain in Genl. Pulteney's Reg. of Foot, and fell at the battle of Fontenoy, 11th May, 1745. (*Sheriffs of Shropshire.*)

Mrs. Elizabeth Quienchant was buried at S. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 1775, aged 82, where a gravestone commemorated her.

John Quienchant paid £40 5s. 1d. for 8 Heriots and Relief due on the death of Job Charlton, Esq. to Rev. Wm. Lloyd, lord of the manor, on 14 June, 1761.

Agreements were made 17 April, 1753, and 18 January, 1754, between

John Quincent

and

Emma Quincent

his wife on the one part, and Thomas Lloyd of Aston, brother to John Lloyd and Rossindale Lloyd of Aston, nephew, of the other part, concerning the payment of her jointure, but they have nothing to do with the history of Selattyn.

Prior to the Sale of Park in 1725, Thomas Powell had disposed of the Oldport Estate, to the Revd. James Ellice or Ellis.

The exact date of this sale does not appear, but it must have taken place sometime between the mortgage of 1716 and 16 February, 1724, on which date we find a receipt in the Heriot book of the Manor of Whittington, dated 16 February, 1724, from Robert Lloyd, Lord of the Manor, to "Mr. James Turner for ye sume of twenty pounds for five heriots due to me on ye death of Rev. Mr. James Ellice, for five severall tenements he dyed seized of in ye Lordship of Whittington," and also "Rec^d at ye same time ye sume of one pound Eleven shillings and two pence being one years chief rent due and payable to me at Michaelmas last past for ye lands and tenements as under-written" :—

I say rec^d by me Rob. Lloyd

For ye Oldport	...	...	...	1	3	0
For Loyn y Coppa	...	...	...		3	8
For Loyn y Kerrick	...	...	...		2	4
For two tenements in Whittington	...	...	...		2	2

£1 11 2

There is also a receipt dated 27 July, 1726, for a year's chief rent due from Mr. James Turner.

Who James Ellice was, and how James Turner came to be his heir, are two problems which remain unsolved.

There is no will of James Ellice at St. Asaph or Somerset House, and his name does not occur amongst the beneficed Clergy of St. Asaph Diocese.

The extent of his purchase is defined for us, in the account quoted above.

The origin of the Turners is somewhat obscure, they were probably of Oswestry. I have failed to connect them with William Turner, Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1742, whose father William, was a Draper and Alderman of Shrewsbury, and whose grandfather was William Turner of Wellington, Co. Salop.¹

James Turner was in all probability a son of Thomas Turner of Oswestry, tanner; because amongst the Turner and Edwards MSS. at Pennal Towers is a 21 years lease of land to him, at a yearly rental of £34, from John Lacon of West Coppice, Co. Salop, Esq., and Letitia Lacon, his wife.

The lease was of "one parcell of land containing seven pieces (that is to say) the Crosse Willin field, Massadowe² for Cacabbon, Rustudellin,³ Cacabbon⁴—Yeaka, Rusthear,⁵ Canessafor,⁶ situate within the parish of Oswestry, now in the occupation of the said Thomas Turner, together with one cottage adjoining, and now or late in the possession of John Williams."

Signed

John Lacon

Dated 5 December, 10 Will. III. (1698.)

¹ *Sheriffs of Shrop.*, p. 192.

² Maes adwy, i.e. Field of the great gap.

³ qu? Trust y delyn, i.e. The sound of the harp.

⁴ i.e. Cabbin field.

⁵ Trwst y hir, i.e. the long sound.

⁶ i.e. The near big field.

Thomas Turner had been many years resident in Oswestry; from the Corporation Records we learn that on "January 2nd, 1689, Thomas Turner, Tanner, was elected and chosen Burgesse of this Town by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councill then p'sent and is to pay for the same 40^s and the said Thomas Turner was duely sworn this xxth of february 1689."

In a lease dated 8 July, 1 George II. (1727), James Turner is described as of the Town of Oswestry, Co. Salop, Gent., he lets to Thomas Williams of Whittington, Wheelwright, for eleven years, a messuage in Whittington, which formerly belonged to the Powell Estate, "called Cae Kelynen,¹ y Weirglodd galed,² y Weirglodd Vechan, the Wood Leasow, the new enclosure by Cae Carn,³ the two enclosures of Cae Sapling, the enclosure adjoining to Cae Nina and the Leasow, near Paddocke's Smithy," at a yearly rent of £18.

On 26 August, 1731, Mr. James Turner pays off a mortgage upon the Lees farm in Ifton, par. Oswestry, which had been made between Thomas Powell and Charles Benskin of London, Vintner, on 28 September, 1688.

We learn from Oswestry Register that James Turner married Anne Lloyd at Aston Chapel, 29 July, 1725. He lived at one time at Fernhill; his son Thomas was born there 29 January, 1728, and was baptized at Whittington. Anne Turner, the mother of Thomas, died when he was only 8 years old, and was buried at Whittington, 27 November, 1736.

There is an entry in Selattyn Register, in the year 1740, "Mr. Turner a stranger from ye Oldport buried 26 June, Butcher." We do not know to whom it refers.

We learn from the Heriot book of Whittington Manor that "James Turner conveyed the estate in his

¹ i.e. The holly field.

² i.e. The hard meadow.

³ i.e. Field of the stone mound.

lifetime to his son Thomas, on whose death a fortnight before his father," a composition was made of 5 guineas each for six Heriots amounting to £31 10s., with which 5s. and 1d. relief were paid.

It also states that "the estate again returned to the father, but he surviving the son but a fortnight, the Rev^d. W^m. Lloyd forgave the heriots" on James Turner's death.

From this time Heriots were always paid in money not in kind.

James Turner and his only son Thomas, both died in February, 1757.

Oldport now descended to Mary, daughter of James Turner, and wife of Humphrey Edwards of Talgarth, and they lease it on the 28 March, 1757, to Thomas Vernon of Aston, Co. Salop, Gent., together with a farm called the Lees,¹ "late in the possession of Thomas Turner, Esq., deceased."

Humphrey Edwards and Mary his wife reserve to themselves and their heirs "The best Parlour at Oldport, the room over it, the yellow room thereto adjoining, the green garret, the summerhouse in the garden, the three stabled stable, the hayloft, the nursery and the use of the kitchen, pantry, dairy, etc.," in fact enough of the house to make a comfortable pied à terre for them, upon their occasional visits from Talgarth.

Thomas Vernon had Oldport and the Lees, on a 21 years' lease, at a yearly rent of £225. A document enclosed in the lease states that "Mr. Edwards doth hereby constitute and appoint the said Mr. Vernon his lawfull attorney and agent for all his estates in Shropshire at a salary of £5 a year."

Upon 1 December, 31 George II. (1757), Humphrey Edwards and Mary his wife mortgage their Shropshire property for £1,500 and the interest thereof to Thomas Jones of Llandisilio, Co. Denbigh, to the use of William

¹ In Ifton, par. Oswestry.

Forester of Dothill, Co. Salop, Esq., for the term of 1,000 years.

This document gives a detailed description of their lands. They were the "Capital messuage, etc. called Oldporte Farm, together with three pieces of land thereunto belonging called Kay Llidiart, Kay Pwlech, and Kay Millioneth,¹ lying within the parishes of Sellattin and Whittington heretofore in the possession of James Turner, Esq. since dec. late father of the said Mary Edwards and now in possession of the said Humphrey Edwards, and Thomas Vernon their assigns and undertenants.

And also all the messuage and lands called Llwyn y Coppa, situate in the parish of Sellattin formerly in the occupation of Roger Meredith, since of one Richard Meredith

And also all the messuage etc. known as the Lees in Ifton, Oswestry parish . . .

And also two small farms in Whittington . . .

And also all those three pieces of ground lying in Sellattin heretofore in the occupation of Humphreys Evans, Miller, and now in possession of Richard Jones, Miller.

And also all those three parcels of land called Cae Ty yn wlado² formerly in five different parts or pieces, purchased by James Turner of one John Felton of Oswestry Brazier, and situate within the parish of Sellattin.

And also all those two pieces and parcells of land called Cae Esprydion³ late in the tenure of James Turner.

And all those three pieces of land which were formerly in four parts, now in the occupation of Robert Hughes.

And all that piece of land known as Cae Dottor,⁴ situate in Oswestry parish.

¹ i.e., The trefoil field.

² (?)

³ i.e., Field of the spirits.

⁴ i.e., Doctor's field

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 The fortieth part of the history of the

Also all that quillet of land in Sellattin of the yearly value of 8s. or thereabouts.

Also all that dwelling in the Town of Oswestry in Church Street late and now in the holding of Robert Williams [possibly the dwelling-house of Thomas and James Turner.]

Also all those two dwellings in the Town of Oswestry late and now in the holding of John Trough otherwise Troy.

Also all that Tythe Barn situate in Oswestry late in holding of David Redrope and Mary Pryse, now in occupation of Thomas Edwards.

All that messuage in the Town of Whittington known by the name of the Sign of the Raven, now in the holding of Thomas Evans.

The fine was levyed of the said premises 7 messuages, 7 Barns, 7 Gardens, 7 Orchards, 250 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 250 acres of pasture, 50 acres of wood, 1000 acres of furze and heath, Common of Pasture and Common of Turbary in the parishes of Selattyn, Whittington and Oswestry." With condition of redemption.

Signed

Thos Edwards

Mary Edwards

Witnesses John Edwards and Francis Dorsett.

Thomas Vernon must have given up the lease of Oldport before the expiration of the 21 years, for on 25 October, 1771, we find articles of agreement for a lease of the farm lands of Oldport for 21 years at an annual rent of £210, from Humphrey Edwards, Esq., to Peter Wright of the Lower House, in the Parish of Holt, Co. Denbigh, gent.

H. Edwards reserves the "dwelling house of Oldport, now in his possession, with the gardens thereto adjoining, and the Summerhouse with the Cellar under the same, and the Pidgeon House and also the Court or Yard before the said Dwelling house and the Dairy house Brewhouse and Coalhouse within or near the said Court and Yard and also the two Bays of the New Brick Building built by the late Mr. Thomas Turner which are next the Barnfield together with the rooms over the same . . . and the Coppice called Llwyn r hen ddinas, and a piece of land called Cae aber filltir¹ . . . and all manner of game, wildfowl, fish and the fishpond in Caer llyn."²

He also reserves "liberty to fix a Rope to the Bell in the Cupelo to hang down into the Courtyard, and to ring the Bell when and as often as he shall think proper."

Peter Wright was not to plough up the several pieces of land called Caer llyn, Caer Skibor³ or Caier Sprudion.

Signed

HUM. EDWARDS, MARY EDWARDS,
LEWIS EDWARDS, PETER WRIGHT,

On 1 Aug., 1787, Peter Wright surrendered the remaining years of this lease to Mary Edwards, widow, and Lewis Edwards of Ludlow, Esq., her son and heir.

Humphrey Edwards died 11th June, 1772, aged 52, and was buried at Pennal, near Machynlleth. His Will is dated 27 November, 1767, and was proved at London by his two brothers, the Rev. Robert Edwards, D.D., and John Edwards, 10 September, 1772.

¹ Field of the mile end stream.

² Field of the pond.

³ i.e., The barn field.

He leaves to Mary his wife all his household goods and furniture at Oldport, and £50 to be paid to her within a month of his death.

To his eldest son Lewis Edwards, who now succeeds to the Talgarth Estate, £10 10s. to buy mourning.

The Will states that by Humphrey and Mary Edwards' marriage settlements £1,300 of his wife's estate was settled on her younger children, and Humphrey Edwards adds to this £700 to them out of his estate, this is to be divided equally between the two youngest, Turner and Letitia.

To James Edwards, the second son, his father leaves the interest of £1,500 until the said James becomes entitled to his estates in Merioneth, Montgomery, and Cardigan, upon which he is to lose £1,000 out of the £1,500 which is charged on his mother's estate.

To Turner Edwards, the youngest son, his father leaves all his books.

To Robert Edwards, John Edwards, and Edward Edwards his brothers, Humphrey Edwards leaves £5 apiece to buy mourning, and all the rest of his personal estate is to be divided equally between Turner and Letitia Edwards, his son and daughter.

There is a letter from the brothers Dr. Edwards and John Edwards of Machynlleth, executors, dated 26 June, 1772, enquiring the amount of Heriot due; and an answer from the agent, Thomas Vernon, saying that the lord of the manor will accept a composition of 6 guineas apiece for six Heriots on the late Mr. Edwards' death and 5s. and 1d. for relief.

The price of cattle had gone up a guinea apiece since the last heriot was paid 15 years before.

The Oldport Estate was now in possession of Mary Edwards, widow, and of her son Lewis Edwards of Talgarth. There is a lease from them to Robert Pardoe of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., and Edward Kinaston of the Exchequer Office, Lincoln's Inn, Esq., for one year, of the lands mentioned in the Mortgage of 1757. It is dated 18 December 16 George III. (1775).

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There are a few points of interest in it. It tells us that Kay Millioneth was otherwise called Kay Melinydd,¹ and that there was also "a piece of land called Aberfilldir in Sellattin, now in the tenure of Mary Edwards."

The farm of Llwyn y Coppa, in Sellattin, had changed hands from Richard Meredith to Edward Morris; and Cae Doctor or Cae Dottor in Oswestry was now in possession of Charles Anson Tisdal, Clerk, or his under-tenants. Thomas Edwards had given up the Tythe Barn in Oswestry to one Thomas Jennings.

This indenture gives us a description of the property belonging to Lewis Edwards in Co. Cardigan:—

"A Messuage known as Neioddlwyd situate in the parish of Llanvihangelgenerglyn otherwise called Llanvihangel Castell Gwalter, heretofore in the occupation of Richard Griffith, now in possession of Richard Jones . . . all that messuage etc. known as Skybor y Coed² together with all that Iron Furnace with the houses, outhouses, barns and buildings thereto belonging and all that Fulling mill etc. in Llanvihangelgenerglyn now in the tenure of Ralph Vernon, Edward Bridge and William Bridge Ironmasters. Also a Messuage called Tyn y Cwm³ otherwise Cwm Einion in the same parish, heretofore in the tenure of Lewis John Richard now of Richard Jones.

Also the messuage etc. of Llwyn Cwm⁴ situate in Llangynfelin heretofore in possession of Thomas Richards, now of Edward Rowland."

Signed



MARY EDWARDS.

Witnesses—Richard Tybbots, John Hughes.

On the 24 February, 1781, James, the second brother of Lewis Edwards, made his Will. He is described as "of Oldport, Co. Salop, gentleman." He bequeathes

¹ i.e., 'The miller's field.

² i.e., 'The barn in the wood.

³ i.e., 'The house in the hollow.

⁴ i.e., grove of the hollow.

There are a few points to be noted in this connection. First, the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is still in the making, is a fact which should be kept in mind. Second, the fact that the United States is a large nation, and that its resources are almost unlimited, is a fact which should also be kept in mind. Third, the fact that the United States is a free nation, and that its people are free to exercise their rights, is a fact which should also be kept in mind.

The history of the United States is a story of growth and progress. It is a story of a people who have overcome many difficulties and have built a great nation. It is a story of a people who have fought for freedom and justice, and who have shown the world that a better way of life is possible. The history of the United States is a story of hope and optimism, and it is a story that should inspire us all.

James M. Smith

John D. Jones

THE HISTORY

OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1776 TO 1876. BY JAMES M. SMITH, D.D., AND JOHN D. JONES, D.D.

NEW YORK: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 1876.

“to my dear Mother £20. To my brother Lewis Edwards £10. To my sister Mrs. Pritchard £10 and lastly all the residue of my personal estate to my brother Turner Edwards,” who was to be sole executor.

Administration was granted to this Will 4 January, 1819.

The Will of John Edwards of Machynlleth, uncle to Lewis Edwards, is dated 12 April, 1783. He was grandfather to Mary Cornelia, now Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry.

On 1st January, 1796, Mary Edwards of Oldport, widow, and Lewis Edwards of Talgarth, eldest son of the said Mary Edwards, grant a lease for eleven years at a yearly rent of £47 5s. to Edward Williams, the younger, of the Bank in the parish of Sylattin, Co. Salop, farmer, of “All those several pieces of land situate in Porkington . . . late in the occupation of John Owen, also all that piece of land being an allotment of Common¹ lying above the said pieces and late in holding of the said John Owen, together with all ways, water-courses, appurtenances etc.,” the mining, timber and game rights being reserved.

The heiress of Oldport, Mary Edwards, died in November, 1796, and was buried at Pennal. Her Will is dated 4 November, 1796. It was proved in the P. C. Cant. 13 March, 1819. She bequeathed “£50 to my daughter Lætitia Pritchard and my watch and all my wearing apparel and also my large Trunk in my Lodging Room with all such things as shall therein be contained at my death.”

“To my friends Mrs. Edwards of Guildsfield, Mrs. Anne Jones, and Mrs. Margaret Jones of Oswestry, and Miss Jones of Llandysilio, £5 a piece as a mark of my affection.”

¹ Allotment Act, A.D. 1777.

"To my late servant Elizabeth Davies now of Pennal 5 guineas and to each of my servants one years wages . . . to John Williams son of my coachman £10 to be laid out for him in clothing during his apprenticeship."

"My interest in a certain mine work at Meadow Town to my Grandson, Turner Edwards, son of the Rev^d. Turner Edwards, Vicar of Oswestry, and £200 when he comes of age."

"I bequeathe £1750 which I have out upon securities to my son Turner Edwards."

"To Lætitia wife of Richard Pritchard Esq. an annuity of £60."

Signed MARY EDWARDS.

Witnesses Thos. Puleston and Lewis Jones both of Oswestry.

The deed of admission of Turner Edwards, S.C.L. to the Vicarage of the Parish Church of Oswestry,¹ from Jonathan Bishop of St. Asaph,² is dated 25 June, 1784. It states that the living became "vacant by the death of Thomas Trevor, Clerk there."

There is also a license from John Archbishop of Canterbury,³ to Turner Edwards to hold also the Vicarage of Llansilin, dated 4 April, 1802; and a Deed by which Lewis Bishop of St. Asaph⁴ confers the Vicarage of Llansilin upon him. Dated 1 May, 1802. This last is witnessed by W. Wynn Owen, Curate of Llanyblodwel, W. Griffith, Curate of Llansilin, and Edward Richards, parish Clerk of Llansilin.⁵

¹ There is an interesting Terrier of Oswestry Glebe Lands, tythes, fees, etc., of 1791, pub. in Shrop. *Archæo. Trans.*, 1880.

² Jonathan Shipley, D.D., Dean of Winchester, Bp. of Llandaff, 1769, Bp. St. Asaph, 1769-1787.

³ John Moore, Archbp. Cant., 1783-1805.

⁴ Lewis Bagot, third son of Sir Walter Bagot, Dean of Ch. Ch. 1717, Bp. of Bristol 1782, Bp. Norwich 1783, Bp. S. Asaph 1790-1802.

⁵ These documents and many others Messrs. Longueville and Williams have kindly allowed me to inspect.

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 adapted for the use of schools and colleges. The second part of the book is devoted to a history of the United States from the year 1776 to the present time. It is written in a more detailed and interesting style, and is adapted for the use of those who wish to know more of the history of our country.

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Turner Edwards married Sarah Basnett of Oswestry, the second daughter of William Birch Basnett, late of Sandford, Co. Salop, Esq., deceased. Their marriage settlements were dated 7th and 22nd April, 1786. Her jointure was to be the interest of her fortune at 5 per cent., if she had two children living at the time of her husband's decease. If she had no children or only one child, she was to have a further jointure of £50 a year. Provision was to be made for all the children as Turner Edwards should by Deed or Will direct, or if he makes no such disposition the money was to go to all the children as "Tenants in Common."

The name of William Birch Basnett appears several times in Selattyn Register; six of his children were baptized there, including Sarah, the wife of Turner Edwards.

He was Churchwarden of Selattyn along with Robert Godolphin Owen in 1758 and 1759, and appears to have been a tenant of Pentrepant in 1766.

From a very interesting indenture dated 15th May, 1766, between "the executors of Thomas Chamberlayne, late of the City of Bristol, Esq., and James Jones of Lanwarne, Co. Hereford, Esq., and William Birch, otherwise Basnet of Pentrepant, Co. Salop, Esq., we learn many interesting facts about him.

First of all, that his name was William Birch, and that he assumed the name of Basnet; possibly he may have been related to the family of Birche of Ludlow, who had their origin at Birche Hall, Co. Lancaster,¹ and whose Arms were *Arg. a chevron between 3 mullets sable.*

Secondly, that William Birch, otherwise Basnett, agreed with James Jones of Lanwarne, Co. Hereford, for the "absolute purchase and fee simple and inheritance of lands in Lanwarne, Co. Hereford, all which premises were parcels of the possessions of the dissolved

¹ Her. *Visit. Shrop.*, vol. i.

Priory of Lanthony, Co. Gloucester, on payment of eleven thousand one hundred and forty pounds."¹

In his Will, dated 8 June, 1777, Wm. Birch Basnett is described as of "Sandford,² Co. Salop." His "loving wife Mary" was, probably, provided for by marriage settlements, as by Will he only leaves her £30, to be paid one month from his decease, and his "Bed with the appurtenances and other household goods and furniture." To his eldest son Basnett he bequeaths all his family pictures and property. To his eldest daughter Mary "the Harpsichord;" his personal estate and "two messuages or tenements with lands, etc., called Ty yn y Kellin,³ in the Parish of St. Martins, by me purchased of Thomas Boycott, Esq."⁴ were to be sold for the benefit of his five younger children, John Birch Basnett, his youngest son, and his daughters Mary, Sarah, Ann, and Eleanor. He also left to them £1,000. to be raised out of the mortgage of lands in Co. Hereford.

To his executors, Thomas Dickin the younger, of Wem, the Rev. George Dickin and Arthur Edwards of Bread Street, Cheapside, Linen-draper, he leaves £20.

The Will was proved 12 June, 1779.

Turner Edwards and his three sons Turner, John Robert, and James were elected Burgesses of the Town of Oswestry gratis, and Turner Edwards, Clerk,

¹ Lanwarne and the Manor of Monkton were, by Indenture of Lease 24 Dec., 42 Elizabeth (1599), made between William Dansie of Brinsoppe, Co. Hereford, then High Sheriff of the County, and John Scudamore, Clerk (parson of Tretire), on the first part; Edmund Brown and John Brown his son of the second part; and Thomas Jones and Edward Jones his son of the third part, granted to Thomas Jones for 200 years.

² In parish of Prees.

³ i.e., House of the holly wood.

⁴ Thomas Boycott, Esq., J.P. for Denbighshire, was the son of Rev. Richard Boycott, Rector of Whittington 1722-1749. He lived at Brynffynon, near Wrexham, and at Trefalyn, near Gresford. Mar. Jane, dau. of John Puleston, Esq., of Pickhill. Died 1798, and was bur. at Whitechurch (see *Bye-Gones*, May, 1890).

was sworn a Burgess of the said town 30 Sept., 1791. He was Mayor of Oswestry 1793, and was made Income Tax Commissioner in May, 1799. This was the first direct Income Tax ever raised in England. He died 10th January, 1803. His Will is dated 1799. He bequeathes "My gold watch and my late mother's Bureau to my eldest son Turner Edwards, my own Bureau and Clothes-press to my second son John Robert Edwards, a silver half pint and tumbler to my third son William Basnett Edwards, my other silver half pint and tumbler to my fourth son James Edwards, and my late mother's silver sugar cup and silver cream cup to my daughter Mary Ann Edwards, my library of books to be divided equally between them . . . all my other household goods, Linen and Plate to my dear wife Sarah Edwards. And if I shall live at Broomhall¹ until my decease, my wife shall be permitted to have the use of the house and garden there until May 1st next after my decease.

I leave my undivided eighth part or share of a messuage and farm called Ty yn y Kelin, in St Martins, to my eldest son Turner Edwards and his heirs for ever . . . in trust to my friend John Gibbons of Oswestry, Esq., my dwellinghouse called Broomhall with appurtenances in the Parish of Oswestry, which I lately purchased of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bt., to be sold . . . the trustees to pay £150 yearly to my wife . . . my sister Letitia Pritchard to receive yearly £60 in discharge of the like yearly sum bequeathed to her by my mother." . . .

The Will further states that the £150 annuity to his wife was to be in lieu of her marriage settlement, and

¹ Broomhall, in Oswestry Parish, was afterwards inhabited by Henry Pincen Tozer, Esq., who afterwards took the name of Aubrey. He came to Oswestry in charge of nearly 300 French prisoners in 1811. He died at Broomhall 1848. After the death of his widow the house was bought by Edward Williams-Vaughan, Esq.

that the rest of his monies, with a fourth share he had in a coal mine under Llwynymaen Estate, in the parish of Oswestry, were to go to his children equally, except that his eldest son Turner was to have over and above it the £200 left to him by his grandmother.

Rings are bequeathed to John Basnett, Thomas Jones, John Edwards, and John Gibbons, Esq.,¹ and Mr. Lewis Jones, Attorney, and £20 to his wife to be paid in one month after his death.

His wife together with John Basnett, Thomas Jones, and John Edwards are to be guardians of his children (unless his wife marries again, when her guardianship shall cease). The Will is signed

Turner Edwards,

The three last are left executors. Proved P. C. Cant. 4 April, 1803.

In the North Chancel aisle of Oswestry Church is a Tablet with the following inscription :—

“ Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Turner Edwards, LL.B., Vicar of this Parish and of Llansilin, in the Co. of Denbigh ; Rural Dean of Marchia, in the Dio. of St. Asaph ; and one of his Majesty’s Justices of the Peace for the Co. of Salop. He departed this life on the 10th January, 1803, aged 44, leaving an afflicted widow, with five children to deplore his untimely loss. Also underneath lie the remains of Sarah, relict of the above Rev. Turner Edwards, and second daughter of the late William Birch Basnett, Esq. She departed

¹ The Collieries at Llwynymaen were opened by Mr. Gibbons, who had a small portion of that estate. Llwynymaen belonged in the 16th and 17th centuries to a younger branch of the Lloyds of Llanforda. Edward Lloyd of Llwynymaen, Constable of Oswestry, whose Will was proved 16 December, 1544, was the father of John Lloyd of Drenewydd, in Whittington Parish. Will dated 6 Jan., 45 Eliz.

the first of these was the establishment of a national bank in 1791. This was done by the first Congress, and it was the first of a series of measures which were taken to strengthen the financial system of the country. The second of these was the establishment of a national mint in 1792. This was also done by the first Congress, and it was the first of a series of measures which were taken to strengthen the financial system of the country.

The third of these was the establishment of a national court in 1789. This was done by the first Congress, and it was the first of a series of measures which were taken to strengthen the judicial system of the country. The fourth of these was the establishment of a national army in 1789. This was also done by the first Congress, and it was the first of a series of measures which were taken to strengthen the military system of the country.

The fifth of these was the establishment of a national navy in 1794. This was done by the first Congress, and it was the first of a series of measures which were taken to strengthen the naval system of the country. The sixth of these was the establishment of a national post office in 1794. This was also done by the first Congress, and it was the first of a series of measures which were taken to strengthen the postal system of the country.

James Madison

The following are the names of the members of the first Congress: William F. Pickens, John Jay, James Madison, James Wilson, and James McHenry.

The first Congress met in New York City on September 17, 1789. It was the first of a series of Congresses which were held in New York City until 1790, when they moved to Philadelphia.

The first Congress was a landmark event in the history of the United States. It was the first time that the new government had a chance to put its ideas into practice, and it was the first time that the people of the United States had a say in the way their country was run.

The first Congress was also a time of great debate and discussion. The members of the Congress were divided into two groups, the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists. The Federalists were in favor of a strong central government, while the Anti-Federalists were in favor of a weak central government.

The first Congress was a time of great achievement. It was the first time that the new government had a chance to put its ideas into practice, and it was the first time that the people of the United States had a say in the way their country was run.

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this life on the 16th December, 1814, aged 52. This monument and slender token of duty and affection was erected by their surviving children, Turner, John, William, James and Mary Anne."

The eldest son Turner Edwards became Vicar of Kinnerley 1834, which he served until his death upon 17th June, 1849.¹

His Will, which is dated 8 June, 1849, describes him as "of Oswestry."

He bequeaths to his brother James Edwards of the Cloughs, Co. Stafford,² the lands he purchased in St. Martins Parish.

To his brother John Robert Edwards, Vicar of Holt, near Wrexham (appointed 1825), a farm at Sodyllt, par. Ellesmere, and the rest of his possessions to be divided equally between these two brothers.

James Edwards was to be executor.

Witnesses, J. Basnett, Solicitor, and John Bevan, servant. The Will was proved P. C. Cant. 30 October, 1849.

We must now return to the year 1796. We find that a few months before the death of Mary Edwards, marriage settlements were being drawn up for her eldest granddaughter, who is described as "Mary Edwards late of Talgarth, but then of Ludlow, Co. Salop, Spinster, an infant under 21, one of the daughters of Lewis Edwards." They are dated 12 March, 1796, four days before her marriage with the Hon. Thomas Parker, afterwards 5th Earl of Macclesfield. She was the mother of five daughters, to whom, as we shall see, upon the sale of Oldport, the purchase money reverted.

The last male owner of Oldport, Pryce Edwards, son of Lewis Edwards, married Georgina Browne, only

¹ He was Mayor of Oswestry 1826. A window was put up to his memory in Oswestry Church in 1852.

² James Edwards was Mayor of Oswestry 1834. He gave £500 to the restoration of Oswestry Church. He is buried in the family vault beneath the north Chancel aisle.

child of Herbert Gwynne Browne of Tinley Park, Co. Northampton, Esq., deceased, and of Frances Browne, his wife. Their marriage settlements are dated 24th and 25th April, 1807. They are interesting as giving us the Rental of the estate.

<i>Tenements.</i>	<i>Rental.</i>			
	£	s.	d.	
Oldport House and 4 Fields ...	72	0	0	There is on Oldport 27 acres and 1 rood of thriving oak of about 40 years growth.
Oldport Farm ...	472	10	0	
Llwyn y Coppa ...	88	0	0	Bickerton Farm is an Allotment of Common under a late Act of Parliament. ¹
Bickerton Farm	70	0	0	
Lands near Pentre Clawdd ...	35	0	0	An allotment has also been annexed to Llwyn y Coppa which will add considerably to the value of both farms when brought into proper cultivation.
House and land by Park Mill ...	21	0	0	
House and gardens in Oswestry ...	23	0	0	

EDWARDS OF TALGARTH, PENNAL, AND OLDPORT.

ARMS: Quarterly gu. and or. 4 lions passant, counterchanged of the field. (Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, called the Great, Prince of Gwynedd, died 1240).

CREST: A lion pass. guard. per pale or. and gules, the dexter forepaw resting on an escutcheon of the last, charged with a nag's head argent.

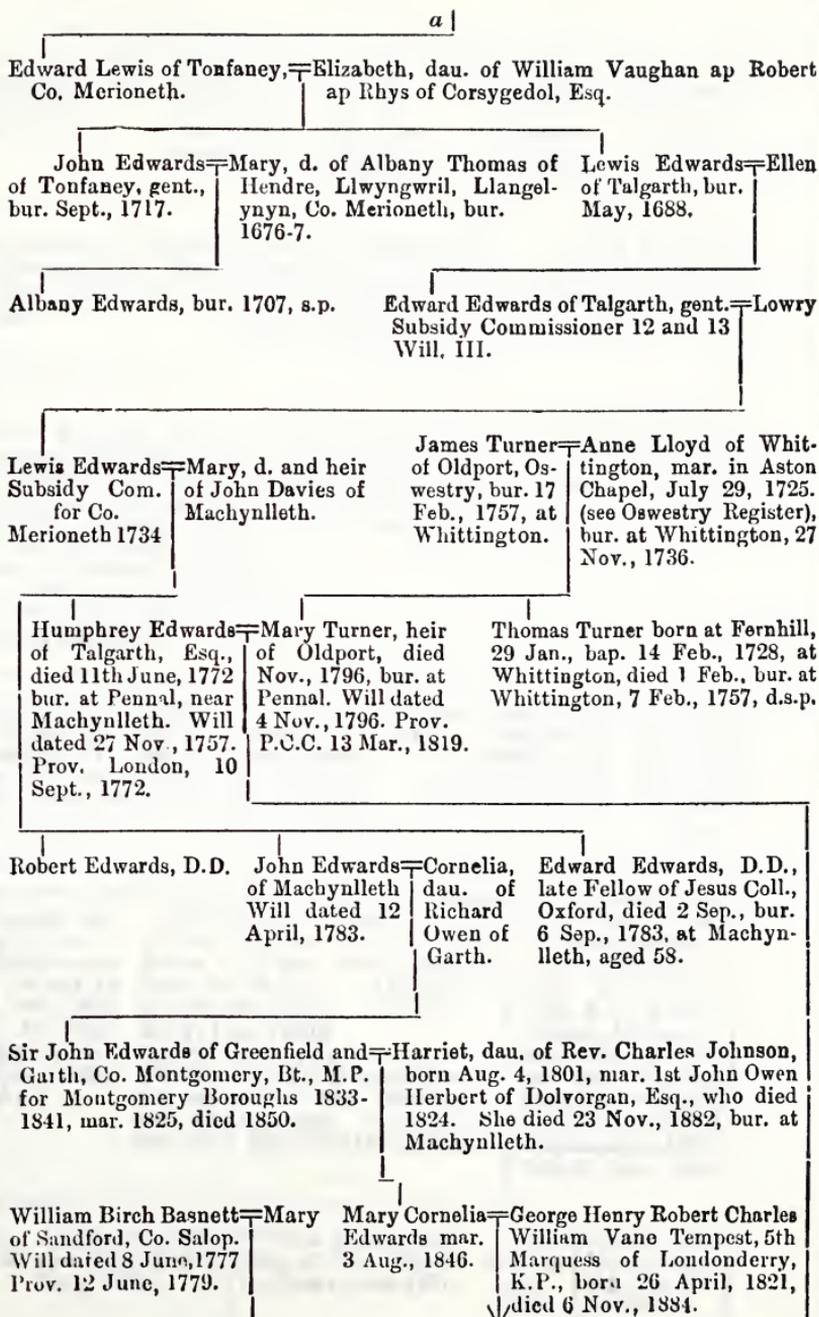
Ithel ap David = Gwen, dau. Meredith ap Madoc ap Meredith
 ap Llowarch Vychan ap Llowarch | ap Howel ap Ieuan ap Howel ap Gronwy ap
 ap Ieuan ap David ap Llewelyn | Idnerth ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrydd.
 the Great.

Richard ap Ieuan = Gwen, dau. and coheir of Lewis ap Morris
 ap David ap Griffith ap David | ap Rhys ap Llewelyn of Talgarth.
 ap Ithel.

Lewis ap Richard of Talgarth, gent., = Jane, youngest dau. of Humphrey
 was Feoffee in a Deed dated 6 June, 18 | Pughc, Esq.
 James I.

a

¹ Allotment Act A.D. 1777,





| a			| b				
William bap. at Selattyn, 16 July, 1754. d. before 1777.	Bas-nett	William born 22 May, bap. at Selattyn, 7 June, 1760. d. before 1777.	John born 23 July, 1763, at Selattyn. A solicitor.	Mary	Ann born 4 May, bap. at Selattyn, 6 May, 1765.	Eleanor born 8 Feb., bap. at Selattyn, 22 April, 1768.	
Lewis Edwards of Talgarth and Oldport, Esq. Died 17 Jan., 1797. Bur. at Pennal.			= Anne, dau. of Salusbury Pryce, D.D. Vicar of Meifod 1740-1794, Rector of Montgomery. She died 1832.		James Edwards. Will dated 21 Feb., 1781, admin. granted 4 Jan., 1819.		
Turner Edwards, Vicar of Oswestry, 1784-1803. Vicar of Llansilin 1802-1803, R.D. of Marchia, mar. 25 April, 1786, at Oswestry Parish Church, by George Dakin. Vicar of Stanton. Died 10 Jan., 1803, bur. at Oswestry. Will dated 1799. Prov. P.C.C. 4 April, 1803.			= Sarah Bassett born 19 Jan., bap. at Selattyn, 2 March, 1761, died 16 Dec., 1814, bur. at Oswestry.		Letitia=Richard Pritchard, Esq., of S. Andrew's par., Holborn, London. mar. at Selattyn, 1 Jan., 1778.		
Turner Edwards, Vicar of Kinnerley, died at Oswestry, 17 June, 1849. Will dated 8 June 1849, prov. P.C.C. 30 Oct., 1849, d.s.p.	John Robert Edwards, Vicar of Holt, Co. Denbigh, and of Farndon, Co. Chester, d.s.p.	William d.s.p.	James of the Cloughs, Co. Stafford, died 6 May, 1872, bur. at Oswestry, d.s.p.	Mary Anne died 15 July, 1846, bur. at Baschurch, d.s.p.			
Pryce Edwards of Talgarth and Oldport, Esq. Mar. Settlements dated 24 and 25 April, 1807. Will dated 19 July, 1809, prov. P.C.C. 28 Sep., 1809, d.s.p.		= Georgina Browne only child of Herbert Gwynne Brown of Tinley Park, Co. Northampton, dec. Mar. 2ndly, Hon. Philip Sydney Pierrepont, of Evenley Hall, Co. Northampton, 4th son of 1st Earl Manvers. Mar. 19 Aug., 1810. He died 15 Feb., 1864. She died 14 Oct., 1872.		Mary Edwards=Hon. Thomas Parker afterwards 5th Earl of Macclesfield, D.C.L., born 9 June, 1763. Mar. 2ndly, Eliza, d. of William Breton-Wolstenholme, Esq., and by her had Thomas Augustus Wolstenholme, present Earl of Macclesfield (1893) Died 31 Mar., 1850.			
Maria Maria	Amelia Elizabeth mar 1817, died 5 Feb., 1881.	= William Montgomery, Esq., of Grey Abbey, Co. Down, died 1831.		Ann Matilda mar. 1825.	= Arthur Hill Montgomery Esq., of Tyrella, Co. Down, died 1867. b		
a			↓				

[Illegible text block]

After that "the monies are to be divided amongst my nieces Maria Maria, Amelia Elizabeth, Ann Matilda, Ellen Catherine, and Louisa Georgina Parker, the daughters of the said Thomas Parker by my said sister," to be held in trust for them until they attain the age of 21 years.

If none of them lived to be 21, then the said purchase money was to go to Sir Henry George Smith of Bearchurch, near Colchester, Bt., and his executors. This, however, was not the case; three of them married, and their children are still living.

Georgina, the widow of Pryce Edwards, married secondly 19 August, 1810, Philip Sydney Pierrepoint, fourth son of the first Earl Manvers. He is described as of Evenley Hall, Co. Northampton.

Whether they ever lived at Oldport we do not know. A new trustee, Henry Desborough, was appointed for the estate jointly with Rev. Robert Davies and John Wescomb, Esq., on 28th June, 1814, and in the July following Robert Davies died at Mallwyd, Co. Merioneth.

Upon the 28th October, 1827, Henry Desborough did by approbation of

Georgina Pierrepoint

cause the Oldport estate to be put up to sale by public auction, at the Auction Mart in the City of London, when William Ormsby Gore of Porkington, Esq., attended such sale, and was the highest bidder for the same.

It was sold to him by Messrs. Winstanley and Sons for the sum of £13,670, and the sale was concluded 3 March, 1828. His purchase consisted of

All Oldport Farm

The Hill Farm, called Bickerton's Farm

The Cross Lane tenement

It was a very bad year for the country as a whole. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor. The people were very poor, and the country was very poor. The year was a very bad year for the country as a whole.

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John J. [Signature]

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Park Mill Cottage in Sylattyn
Llwyn y Coppa
and the Spring Head inclosures in Pentre Poeth,
Oswestry.

We have traced the History of Oldport for 300
years from original documents. It is now a part of the
Brogyntyn Estate.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE MANOR OF FAINTREE.

By RALPH C. PURTON, B.A.

THE Manorial Estate of Faintree forms the western portion of the parish of Chetton, and is bisected by the present highroad between Bridgnorth and Ludlow—the old Ludlow road being the southern boundary. A tributary of the Rea brook flows through the estate, the highest portion of which is nearly 800 feet above sea level.

The meaning of the name is a matter of some uncertainty. The form in Domesday is "Faventrei," which Eyton derives from the Welsh *ffaen*, "a bean" (plur. *ffaon*), and *tre*, "a hamlet." There is nothing very suggestive in the first of these words beyond its form, and perhaps *ffau* (plur. *ffeuau*), a "den" or "cave," is preferable, this word being said to form one of the components of several place-names in Herefordshire, e.g., Fownhope. But all these suggestions disregard another form of the word, early as 1194, and the first, I think, that occurs after Domesday, found in the account of an Assize of *Mort d' ancastre* concerning land in Hollicote (a dependency of Chetton Manor), where one of the Recognizers is Robert de "Fagnotre." Unless this is a mere isolated error (yet I see no reason why it should give place to a Domesday form), I think it could not be derived from Faventrei—nor vice versa perhaps; but the commonest form of the name in subsequent records is "Fayntre," and *y* in Anglo-Celtic words constantly represents *g*.

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF JAMES II.

By JOHN BURNET, Esq.

The History of the Reign of James II. is a subject of the highest importance to the British Nation, and one which has been treated in a manner that has done more to enlighten the public mind than any other History of the same kind. It is a History that has been written by a man who was not only a great Historian, but also a great Patriot, and who has written it with a view to the Honour of his Country, and the Liberty of his People.

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The confused account of this manor in printed editions of *Domesday* has been unravelled by Eyton, and runs as follows :—

“Walcheline holds Faventrei. Ulchetel, Archetel, Uluiet, Ælwi, Ordwi, and Ordric held it, and those thanes were free. Here are ii hides geldable. There is land enough for v ox-teams. In demesne is one team and a half; and i serf, ii villains, and v boors with ii teams. In time of King Edward it was worth 27s.; now 20s. He [Walcheline] found it waste.”

Of the six thanes who held Faintree in Saxon times the name of Archetel survives in Arkesley or Archley, one of the farms on the present estate.

Walcheline, probably Earl Roger's tenant here, also held Guinshill under him. A Stottesdon jury, two centuries after *Domesday*, record his tenure of Faintree as a serjeantry, which it certainly became under Henry I., when all the tenants of the Norman Earls became tenants *in capite*.

Walcheline's manor was, it seems, of greater extent than it is at present. “Walkham's Wood,” a farm bordering on the present estate, probably preserves his name, and “Walker's low” (of which the earliest form is “Walkeslow,” in 1300), considerably to the SW., may do the same. Seeing that the earliest form of Walsbatch, in the centre of Chetton parish, is Walkesbatch (temp. Edw. I.), it seems likely that this hamlet also belonged to him, though, I think, it became part of Chetton Manor before 1255 (see further).

Robert Fitz Walkeline, who held Aston and Munslow under de Hastings in 1167, and whose estates there were temporarily escheated to the Crown in consequence of his having joined in the rebellion of 1173, was son, I conjecture, of this or a second Walcheline; and in the latter case probably identical with Robert de Fagnotre, who has been already mentioned as a Recognizer in an Assize concerning land in Hollicote in 1194. In 1211, his serjeantry is returned as consisting in the service of one footsoldier, with a bow and arrows in the King's

army in Wales. In November, 1221, Robert de Faintre was pledge of Adam le Breton in a suit against William le Harpur of Upton.

In a deed without date, witnessed by two priests, Adam and Richard son of Gervase—Payn de Faynthro gave all his lands in Grinshill to Haughmond Abbey (see *Transactions* III. 344, 2nd Ser.); and this Payn may have been Robert's successor at Faintree; but in 1255, according to the Stottesden jurors, "Adam de Faintre is lord of Faintre, and holds in capite of the lord the King for service of one serjeant with bow and arrows, when the King shall be in North Wales. Wherein is one hide and a half of land: and he does suit to the hundred (of Stottesden), and pays to the Sheriff for stretward 6d., and for motfee 12d." The diminution of hidage here is explained by Eyton by a corresponding increase in the manor of Chetton; and this increase may have been Walsbatch, if the view given above be correct.

In 1256 Adam de Fayntre was a juror for the hundred of Stottesden, and in February, 1262, one of the "Regards" of the Royal Forests in Shropshire. Some further notices of him are given by Eyton (i. 161).

In 1274 Adam de Fayntre was dead, and his estate was divided among his five daughters, coheireses:—Clemence, wife of Richard de Holicote, Alice, wife of Henry le Taylor (or "Cissor"), Isabel, wife of Peter le Chamberlain, Marjery, unmarried at the time of her father's death, but wife next year of Henry de la Porte, and Mabil, wife of Hugh le Massun. Marjery and her sisters' husbands are reported by the jurors in 1274 to hold the manor in capite by serjeantry of finding one footman with a bow and arrows to go with the King into Wales when there was war with that country, and stay there till he have shot away his arrows.

The respective husbands of these five ladies fined for their relief in 1274-5. Ten years later the equipment of the soldier to attend the King in Wales is given us "a bow, 3 arrows and a galtrap." In the confused

account given by the jurors in 1292 the serjeantry is valued at 110s., and the holders join in a fine to escape temporary disseisin; by which time Peter le Chamberlain was dead, as also Alice, wife of Henry le Taylor, while the share of Marjery had been sold. Peter le Chamberlain had a son and heir Richard, but we do not hear of him in connection with Faintree, for his mother held her share of the manor (valued at 40s. per annum) at this date. In 1297 the lands and tenements of Richard de Holicote, whose wife was dead, are seized into the King's hands. He was, doubtless, kinsman to Hugh de Holicote, who held Holicote under the Burnels, by grant of the lords of Chetton.

Some under tenancies are noticed by Eyton (i. 164). About 1300, among the vills and boses pertaining to the Hays of Schirlet, we find Faintree, with "Walkesbatch" (Walsbatch), "Walkeslow" (Walker's low), and other places in this locality.

In March, 1316, John de Knockyn is returned as lord of Faintree, and the inquest on his death in 1320 implies his possession of the major part of it.

In 1366 James de Pipe was lord of Faintree (Inquis. p. mort., No. 48), and in an entry for next year the name of Margaret, wife of John de Pipe, occurs in connection with the manor—mother perhaps of James, in which case John de Pipe probably succeeded the Knockyns here. James de Pipe, who died 1372, had a daughter and heir Margaret, who held a messuage and one carucate of land here in 1386 (Inquis. p. m. 33).

Before 1430 Faintree had passed to the Whittons, whether by marriage or purchase, I do not know, nor did Blakeway, who, writing to William Purton of Faintree, in 1815 (Kinlet June 30th), says:—"Whether they were descended from the Pipes or Knockins, the ancient possessors of Faintree, I have not discovered."

The Whittons take their name from Whitton, in the parish of Westbury, which they, with the Burnels, held under the lords of Caus. Richard de Whitton (1209) was probably father of Simon, whose successor Robert

was alive in 1272, and had a son Simon Lowys de Whitton, lord (with Hugh Burnel) of Whitton 1316 (Eyton vii.)

Blakeway, in the letter above-mentioned, writes:—“I find Edward Whitton enfeofing John Whitton of lands here as long ago as 9 Henry VI. (1430).” Ten years later occurs the name of Alianora Whitton, who held lands here (Inquis, p. m. 28, 30 Henry VI.) About 1550 John Whitton of Whitton, held Faintree, and two of his daughters (by Jane, daughter of Robert Gatacre of Gatacre), were married at Chetton—Joyce, the fourth, to John Bullen, April 6th, 1562; and Elizabeth, the eldest, to William Roberts of Ashford, January 27th, 1570 (Chetton Register, Cp. Salop Visitation, sn. Whitton). The eldest son Francis entered his pedigree in 1623 (Arms: or. on a chevron sa. 5 bezants), of whom Blakeway writes:—

“I find that the manor and lands were recovered by Edw. Mozeley, Esq., from Sir John Whitbrook in 3 James I., by licence, it is said, of F. Whitton, which I do not understand; but I see that in 42 Eliz., Francis Whitton, Esq., alienated it to Thos. Cornwall and others to divers uses; and in 44 Eliz. the same Whitton alienated it to Bonham Norton and others; and that in 45 Eliz. it was recovered by Wm. Cowper and John Haile from Bonham and John Norton. These particulars I cannot reconcile, and suspect some confusion of two manors.”

However this may be, the Whittons were resident at Faintree as late as 1604, for in the Churchwardens' Accounts for that year I find among the Receipts, “Of M^r Whytton for breaking of the Church ffore iii^s iiiij^d.” This was either Francis Whitton himself, or more probably his younger brother William, who was married at Chetton, June 11th, 1580, as appears from the Register, to Ann Detton (?), by whom he had two sons and seven daughters, all baptized at Chetton, namely:—Elizabeth, baptized March 22nd, 1581; Marian, May 13th, 1582; Jane, Oct. 28th, 1583, buried Feb. 18th, 1584-5;

... the ... of the ...

Frances, Sept. 3rd, 1584, and buried four days later; Bridget, July 3rd, 1586; Lovell, Jan. 21st, 1588, buried July 2nd, 1589; Joseph, March 2nd, 1589; Margaret, April 26th, 1590; Ursula, Oct. 17th, 1591; Frances, Sept. 10th, 1592, buried ten days later.

Before 1612 the manor had passed (presumably by sale) into the possession of the family of Briggs,¹ for on Feb. 28th "Oliver Briggs Esquior" was buried at Chetton, and his posthumous son "Oliver Briggs son of Joan Briggs widowe" was baptized Sept. 6th of the same year. This elder Oliver was the younger son of Oliver Briggs of Ernstree. He married (according to the Visitation of 1623) Joan, daughter of Adam Lutley of Bromcroft (for whose family see Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, p. 161).

The Briggs family deduces descent from Edward younger son of John Briggs of Hall (Co. Norfolk), who was seated in Westmorland, and was father of John Briggs, whose son Simon was father of Thomas, father of Simon, whose son Brian married Cecilia, daughter of Oliver Gilpin, of a Westmorland family. Their son Oliver Briggs of Ernstree, in Diddlebury parish, Co. Salop, was twice married; first to Jane Abington of Brockhampton, and secondly to Ann, daughter of Humphrey Coningsby of Neen Solers, by whom he had several children. Humphrey, the eldest, by his marriage with Anne, daughter and coheiress of Robert Moreton of Haughton, near Shiffnal, acquired that estate. Oliver, second surviving son, was head of the branch now under consideration, and was seated at Faintree before 1612, when he was buried at Chetton, leaving his eldest son under age, as I gather from an entry in the Churchwardens' Accounts, where among the receipts in 1614 we find "Item rec. of Mistres Brigges for xxviii pownd of leade iiis. vid."

¹ The family of "Wall of Faintree and Downton," who entered their pedigree in 1623, were (as appears from the Register) seated at Lower Faintree, at that time (and till quite recently) separate from the estate of the Briggs. It is now part of the Faintree estate.

“Joan Briggs widow and gentlewoman” died 1640, and was buried at Chetton, Nov. 26th.

“Richard Briggs, Esquire,” the eldest son, died 1620, and was buried at Chetton in May. He was succeeded by his brother (or son) Humphrey.

“Moreton Briggs, gent.,” a younger son, died 1633, and was buried at Chetton, Aug. 3rd. Among bequests to the poor of the parish, acknowledged in the Churchwardens’ Accounts, we find the following :—“Moorton Briggess of flayntrie within this parish of Chetton, gent. gave by his last will and tedstament the summe of six powndes of currant English money to remayne a stocke forever towards the maintenance of the poore of the sayd parishe with the anuitie or use thereof, the wh. sayd summe of six powndes was payed unto the handes of Thomas Cheese and Richard Elcocke churchwardens of the parish of Chetton aforesayd upon the fowerth day of April, anno 1634.”

“Humphrey Briggs, Esq.,” succeeded Richard, and by his wife Dorothy had two sons and two daughters baptized at Chetton, namely :—

Mary, baptized June 24th, 1632; “Mrs. Mary Briggs” was buried March 5th, 1648.

Edward, baptized June 29th, 1634; Richard, Sept. 27th, 1636; Elizabeth, Oct. 31st, 1643.

Humphrey Briggs was buried at Chetton, June 15th, 1665.

“John Briggs, gent.,” whom I take to be his brother, was Churchwarden of Chetton in 1643 and the year following, and was buried at Chetton, Aug. 3rd, 1667. In 1677 the Manor of Faintree was sold to the Pardoe family; and this transaction is ascribed to Sir Humphrey Briggs, Bart., of Haughton (Cp. Blakeway’s *Sheriffs*, p. 226), which I do not quite understand, as the two branches were distinct, nor is there any indication from the Registers that the Faintree family was extinct in the male line; nevertheless, this might have been the case after the death of John Briggs, who, however, is not styled “Esquire.” I have no information

on this point, but in any case we hear no more of this family in connection with Faintree. Their Arms were: "Gules, 3 bars gemels or ; on a canton sa. a crescent of the second."

The Pardoes were a Cleaton family. John Pardoe was buried at Bitterley, Nov. 7th, 1661. By Joyce his wife (buried there Feb. 15th, 1659), he left a son Thomas, who was buried there Dec. 28th, 1687, in which year also was buried his son Thomas, who by his wife Margaret (buried the year following) had three sons, John, George, and Thomas.

The eldest son, John Pardoe, gent., possessed lands in Cleaton called Shrively, and by his first wife, Milborough Browne of Stoke St. Milborough, was ancestor of the Pardoes of Cleaton and Nash Court.

The second son, George Pardoe of Cleaton, gent., who died 1682, by his wife Mary had a son George, and two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. George and Mary both died without issue. Elizabeth married Thomas Stedman of Aston, gent., and had issue.

Thomas Pardoe, the third son, was seated at Criddon, a manor in Chetton parish, as early as 1663, in which year he married (June 30th) Isabel, youngest daughter of Matthew Gallimore and Ann his wife. There were several families of Gallimore resident in the parish at this period.

In 1665, Thomas Pardoe was Churchwarden of Chetton, and in 1677 purchased the Manor of Faintree from the Briggs family.

In the Churchwardens' Accounts for 1678 we find "the names of those that did give money towards the repaying of St. Pauls Church in London," and the name of "Thomas Pardo," who subscribes 6d., is second on the list after that of the rector. In 1633 a brief was issued by the King to obtain money for that purpose, addressed to Lord Scudamore, to be sent by him to every parish in the diocese (see *Diocesan Histories*, Hereford, p. 199), and this may possibly be a tardy response to it. The word "repaying" is at any

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rate remarkable, for by this time "old St. Paul's" was no more.

Thomas Pardoe had five sons and one daughter, Sarah, baptized at Chetton, April 13th, 1664, married in 1684 (May 29th), to Thomas Donne of Wrickton, gent.

Thomas Pardoe, the second son, of Criddon, was baptized at Chetton, May 18th, 1669, and was buried there April 19th, 1726. By his wife Sarah, daughter of William Brown of Forton, Co. Stafford, he had two sons and three daughters, all baptized at Chetton.

George Pardoe, the third son, baptized Nov. 1st, 1671, died in 1692, unmarried.

Matthew, the fourth son, baptized July 7th, 1674, lived at Blackstone, near Kidderminster, and died 1704, leaving two sons, by Mary his wife.

James, the youngest, baptized May 27th, 1679, died in 1705, without issue.

John Pardoe of Faintree, gent., the eldest son, was baptized at Chetton, May 1st, 1666, and was Churchwarden in 1696 and 1705. In the accounts for 1697 we find 1s. 6d. "paid to Mr. John Pardoe for his expenses in going to Worcester to speak with Mr. Wyld," the patron of the living. He died in the peculiar of Bridgnorth, July 12th, 1722, and was buried at Chetton, July 14th. He was twice married. By his second wife Mary Evans he left a daughter Sarah, who died unmarried 1724. His first wife was Ann, daughter of William Brown of Forton (see above), by whom he had four sons and three daughters—John, the second son, died young 1703; Richard, the third son, baptized at Chetton, Oct. 16th, 1700, was a merchant of Birmingham, and was twice married. Joseph, the youngest son, died an infant. Anne, the eldest daughter, baptized at Chetton, Sept. 11th, 1690, was wife of George Crump of Cleobury Mortimer Forge, gent. Isabel and Sarah died at Bridgnorth unmarried, in 1763 and 1737 respectively.

Thomas Pardoe of Faintree, gent., the eldest son, was baptized at Chetton, Jan. 28th, 1692, and was four

times Churchwarden. On Dec. 26th, 1762, he witnessed in Chetton Church the marriage of William, second Viscount Courtnay, with Frances, daughter of Thomas Clack of Wallingford, Berks, both parties being styled "of this parish." Thomas Pardoe was buried at Chetton, March 11th, 1768. By his wife, Mary Crump of Cleobury Mortimer Forge, he had two sons (of whom the younger died an infant 1726), and four daughters—Anne, baptized at Chetton, April 23rd, 1719, wife of Benjamin Taylor of Bridgnorth; Mary and Sarah, who died unmarried at Bridgnorth, 1796 and 1813 respectively; Susannah, baptized Dec. 27th, 1727, wife of John Patten of Bewdley. Thomas Pardoe of Faintree, Esq., the eldest son, was baptized at Chetton, March 25th, 1731, and was Churchwarden for 17 years. He was High Sheriff for Shropshire in 1791, and died Nov. 18th, 1802. He married his relative Hester, daughter of George Pardoe of Cleaton (by his wife Mary Howard), son of Edward Pardoe by his first wife Milborough Brown (see above). Thomas Pardoe left an only daughter and heiress, Hester Maria, baptized at Chetton, Oct. 13th, 1771, married in 1799 to William Purton, eldest surviving son of John Purton of Eudon Burnell, Esq. She died June 10th, 1810.

Arms of Pardoe—"Argent, a cross counter componee or. and gules. In the first quarter a water-bouget, in the second an eagle displayed, in the third a swan, in the fourth an escallop—all sable. On a chief azure, a lion passant guardant of the second."

The Purton family, which has been connected with Shropshire from a remote period, takes its name from the Manor of Perton in the parish of Tettenhall, Co. Stafford, which was a royal demesne in Saxon times, and granted by Edward the Confessor to the Abbey of Westminster (Cp. Shaw's *Hist. of Staff.*, where the grant is given vol. ii., p. 206). About 1158 it was resumed by the Crown and held by a tenant in capite, John de Perton, whose name occurs on the Pipe Rolls for 1164 and 1167. In 1189 he was fined for having

dogs in the King's Forest without warranty (*Wm. Salt Soc. Publ.*, vol. ii., p. 363), and died in 1192, being succeeded by his son Ralph, who passed several fines for his relief under Richard I. and John. In 1194-7, "Ralph son of John de Perton concedes to the Abbot and Monks of Combe free issue of water (see *Wm. Salt Publ.*, vol. ii., p. 222). He was dead Sept. 26th, 1241, when his son John de Perton had livery of his inheritance at Perton (Rot. Fin.) He held lands in Stirchley, Co. Salop, for which his services are assigned 1247-8, by Osbert Fitzwilliam, to the Abbey of Buildwas (Cp. Eyton viii., 122, and Dugdale's *Monasticon* v. 357, iv). He died 1257, and his son Ralph did homage next year (Rot. Fin.), but died without issue in 1258 (Inquis. p. mort.), leaving a widow Margaret. He had held, before his father's death, a virgate of land in Stirchley (Bradf. Hundr. Roll), to which, with the Staffordshire estates, succeeded his brother and heir William de Perton, who did homage Sept. 19th, 1259 (Rot. Fin.) In 1271 the latter got into trouble as "a customary malefactor of venison," and was fined and imprisoned, but ultimately pardoned (See *Wm. Salt Publ.*, v., i., 114). In 1274-5 he was assessor for Northampton and Rutland (Parl. Writs). With other tenants in capite he was summoned to attend the King's expedition against Llewelyn in 1277, in which it appears he lost his life. At the inquest on his death, 1280, his son and heir John is declared to be under age. In 1282 he succeeded to the estates, and ten years later was summoned to show by what warrant he claimed "View of Frankpledge" and "Wayf" in his manor of Perton, and declared that his ancestors had possessed these rights before the reign of Richard I. (Plac. de quo War. 35d.) He was a person of some consequence, and in 1300 was a verdurer of the Forest of Kinver, whilst in 1307 he had a grant of free-warren in Perton. As Knight of the Shire he sat in Parliament assembled at Westminster, Jan. 20th, 1315 (Parl. Writs), and about this period held the post of assessor and collector for Staffordshire, and supervisor

The first of these is the fact that the march was not a spontaneous outburst of popular feeling, but a carefully planned and organized movement. It was the result of a long and arduous struggle, and its success was due to the skillful leadership of its organizers. The march was a triumph for the cause of justice and equality, and it has inspired many others to follow in its footsteps. It is a testament to the power of the people when they are united in a common purpose, and it is a reminder that the struggle for justice is never-ending.

The second of these is the fact that the march was a demonstration of the power of the people. It showed that the people are capable of organizing themselves and taking action on their own behalf. It was a powerful statement of their demands for justice and equality, and it was a clear message to the government and the public. The march was a success, and it has shown that the people are not to be underestimated.

The third of these is the fact that the march was a demonstration of the power of the press. The press played a crucial role in the success of the march, and it was a powerful force in shaping public opinion. The press was able to bring the march to the attention of the public, and it was able to provide a platform for the organizers to express their views. The press was a vital part of the march, and it was a clear demonstration of its power.

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of Arms and Array (*Ibid.*). The Arms of Sir John de Perton occur in an ancient MS. in the College of Arms, containing "Arma nobilium et equitum auratorum de Com. Staff. qui cum Edw. I. rege stipendia merebant in Scotia et Alibi." The MS. is considered not later than the reign of Edward II. (See *Wm. Salt Pub.* iii., 23; *Cp. MSS. Harl 1,077, fol. 2b, 1,173 fol. 2b, 108*).

Sir John de Perton married Felicia, daughter of Thomas de Tresel, by Sibilla his wife, sister and heiress of John de Tresel, lord of Tresel, now Trysul, Co. Staff. By her he had three sons and one daughter, Idonea, wife of Philip de Lutteley, ancestor of the Lutleys of Bromcroft, already mentioned (see above). Walter de Perton was instituted to the Rectory of Stirchley 1310, and died Feb. 22nd, 1349 (*Eyton viii., 124*).

John de Perton, the eldest son, was mixed up in the quarrel concerning the Rectory of Church Eaton in 1324 (*Cp. Wm. Salt Publ., vol. iv.*), and about this date served on a jury summoned to try the Abbot of Burton (*Ibid v., i., 96*). William de Perton succeeded his brother, and was lord of Perton and Tresel, etc., and had a grant of market and fair in the latter manor 1331 (*Abbrev. Rot. Chart., p. 155*). He died 1360, leaving, by his wife Maud, a son, Sir John de Perton, who was a Knight before 1355. He was Sheriff of Staffordshire 1365, 1371, 1372, and died 1389. By his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William de Shareshill, Kt., Chief Justice, he had two sons, Lionel and Walter. The last-named was seated at Stirchley, and by Marjery de Stirchley, his wife, left two sons, who sold their share of the Perton estate in the reign of Henry V. (*Cp. Shaw ii., 206*).

Lionel de Perton was Escheator for Worcestershire in 1370 (*Issue Roll of Thos. de Brantingham, 44 Edw. III.*) His son William (by Cecilia, said to be a Corbet of Leigh) was seized of Perton Manor, etc., in 1420 (*Inquis ad quod Damn.*), but shortly afterwards his Staffordshire possessions were sold to Sir Humphrey Stafford (*Cp. Shaw, ii., 206*). His son Henry Perton,

“Esquire,” was seated at Oldington, in the parish of Worfield, Co. Salop, in 1406 (Cp. Blakeway’s *Sheriffs*, p. 226), an estate inherited from Sir Wm. de Shareshill, at which period he, with Richard Barrett of Oldington, and others, was amerced in the Manor Court of Worfield by the township of Ewdness, for unjustly and unlawfully making a footroad through the middle of the field of Ewdness.

The Pertons were seated in Worfield for more than three centuries, and eighth in descent from the above-mentioned Henry¹ was John Perton, baptized at Worfield 1645, who was resident at Eudon Burnell, in the parish of Chetton, before 1696, and died there 1715. His only surviving son (by Jane Greenowes his wife) William Perton (1686-1738) changed the orthography of his name to Purton in 1734, for reasons unknown. He married Sarah, eldest daughter (and eventually co-heiress) of Matthias Astley of Tamhorne, Co. Staff. and Madeley Court, Co. Salop, and Sarah his wife, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

John Purton, eldest surviving son (1723-1781), married Mary, daughter and coheirress (eventually sole heiress) of Edward Gibbons of Etingshall, Co. Staff., and Anne his wife, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. From Thomas, the youngest, the Alcester branch is descended (see below).

William Purton, baptized at Chetton, Feb. 9th, 1762, married Hester Maria, daughter and heiress of Thomas Pardoe of Faintree, above-mentioned. In 1805 he pulled down the old hall and erected the present substantial building of brick. Of the appearance of the former practically nothing is known.

William Purton died April 19th, 1835. His two daughters died young, but his three sons survived him, namely—Thomas Pardoe Purton; William Purton of

¹ For the intervening generations see Burke’s *Landed Gentry*. The edition of 1858 contains an account, which (excepting for misprints) is fairly accurate.

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 fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1890 to the present time. It covers the Progressive Era, the World War period, and the modern era.

The fifth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1900 to the present time. It covers the Progressive Era, the World War period, and the modern era.

the Woodhouse, Cleobury Mortimer, J.P., who married and had issue; John Purton, for 49 years Rector of Oldbury, near Bridgnorth, who was twice married, and died 1883, leaving seven surviving daughters. Thomas Pardoe Purton of Faintree, J.P., was born in London, March 30th, 1801, and died at Faintree, August 12th, 1885, leaving by his wife Caroline Frances, fifth daughter of Lionel Lampet of Bridgnorth, who died 1837, a son and a daughter.

William Cecil Pardoe Purton of Faintree, J.P., and Deputy-Chairman of Quarter Sessions, etc., was born at Oldbury, Nov. 3rd, 1835. By him Faintree Hall was considerably enlarged and improved. He married 1862 Frances Elizabeth, daughter of John Brown Twist of Stoke House, Coventry, but died without issue July 24th, 1889. His sister

Caroline Hester, born at Oldbury, Dec. 6th, 1833, married 1860, her second cousin, Rev. John Smyth Purton, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of St. Cath. Hall, Camb., eldest son of Lieut-Col. John Purton, C.B., H.E.I.C., who served with distinction in India, and was eldest surviving son of Thomas Purton of Alcester, M.R.C.S., F.L.S., by Anne Bloxam his wife, youngest son of John Purton of Eudon Burnell, already noticed.

The Rev. J. S. Purton was Rector of Chetton 1861-1891, and Hon. Canon of Worcester Cathedral. He died at Chetton Rectory, Dec. 29th, 1891, leaving four sons and four daughters.

Arms of Purton : Argent, on a chevron gules, three pears or.

The first part of the account is devoted to a description of the ...

The second part of the account is devoted to a description of the ...

The third part of the account is devoted to a description of the ...

The fourth part of the account is devoted to a description of the ...

WILL OF SIR EDWARD BROMLEY, KNT., OF
SHIFNAL GRANGE, 1626.

BY THE REV. WM. GEO. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

IN his interesting paper on "The Family of Bromley," printed in the *Transactions*, 2nd Series, Vol. I., Canon Bridgeman mentions that "Sir Edward Bromley of Shifnal Grange, in the County of Salop, Knight, was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer in 7 Jac. I." The following abstracts of his Will, and also of his wife's Will, both which are preserved at Somerset House, may prove of use to those who are interested in this old Shropshire family.

Sir Edward Bromley was the second of the four sons of Sir George Bromley, Knt., Justice of Chester, *temp.* Elizabeth, and *custos rotulorum* of Shropshire, by his wife Joan, dau. and heiress of John Waverton (or Warnerton, or Wannerton), of Worfield, gent.; and was baptized at Worfield on October 17th, 1563. He married Margaret, dau. and heiress of Nicholas Lowe of Tymore in Enville, Staffordshire; was appointed one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in 1609-10, but died without issue 2 June, 1626. Lady Margaret Bromley, his widow, afterwards went to reside at Loughborough in Leicestershire; and Calamy¹ records that her nephew, Mr. Oliver Brumskill, the intruding but afterwards ejected rector of Loughborough, "lived with the

¹ *Nonconformist's Memorial*, ii., 392.

eminently pious old lady Bromley, widow to Judge Bromley." She was buried at Loughborough on March 23rd, 1656-7.

WILL OF SIR EDWARD BROMLEY, KNT.

Will of Sir Edward Bromley, knight, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer of the degree of the Coife.

Dated 14 October 1 Car. I. 1625. To my brother George, a piece of plate value £10. A Monument costing £100 to be set up in Shifnall Church, or elsewhere, to me and my wife Dame Margaret. My body to be buried in the night time, two days after my decease, without funeral pompe. To each of my godsons, Thomas Cotton and Thomas Wolrich, plate of the value of £20; and to Dorothy Cotton my niece and god-daughter, £20 in plate. Whereas I have made a deed of gift of all my goods, &c., to Thomas Cotton and Thomas Wolrich, esqs. my nephews,¹ and to Richard Ridley, John Carsenell, John Tailor, Edward Cheese, and John Langley, gent., my servants, upon the trusts to be declared in my will,—I direct that my wife, Dame Margaret have the use thereof for her life, with power to dispose of the same to the value of £400 by her will; an Inventory thereof to be made within six months after my decease; and after my wife's death, I give the same to John Bromley,² second sonne to S^r Thomas Bromley. Whereas William Davenport, esq., of Hallen, Co. Salop, and Jane his wife, dau. and heir of Francis Bromley, esq., my deceased brother, pretend a right to certain Manors, lands, &c., late the inheritance of S^r George Bromley, Knt., deceased, my father, which were conveyed to me by a declaration of uses upon a recovery suffered by Thomas Bromley, esq., and others: And whereas the said Thomas Bromley, in consideration that I paid his debts, gave me in fee all his Manors, lands, &c., and that I have paid £700 to his creditors;—I devise to John Bromley, sonne of S^r Thomas Bromley, now a scholar at Whitechurch School, the said Manors, lands, &c., and all debts due from the said William Davenport about £160. I appoint John Bromley to be executor for the money paid for the debts of

¹ Sir Edward's sisters, Margaret and Mary, were married respectively to Francis Wolrich of Dodington, and George Cotton of Combermere. (*Viz. Salop*, 1623).

² He was great grandson of Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor 1581; and afterwards married Elizabeth, dau. of Sir . . . Longeville of Wolverton, Bucks.

the said Thomas Bromley, and for the money owing from the said William Davenport; and to be executrix in all other things, Dame Margaret my wife. I appoint my friends S^r John Denham, Knt., Baron of the Exchequer, and Sir Richard Hutton, Knt., Judge of the Common Pleas, my brother-in-law George Cotton of Cumberm'e, and my three sisters, ladie Susan Pulveston, Cotton, and Wolrich, to be overseers of my Will. To the poor of Worfield, where I was born, and to the poor of Bridgnorth, Shifnall, and Wenlocke, £5 each. To the poor of Sheriffhales five marks. To the poor of Shrewsbury 20 nobles.

Codicil to his Will, recites that S^r Edward Bromley about the end of Easter Term 1626 declared that Dame Margaret Bromley his wife should have all his goods, as he had given to William Davenport and Jane his wife some part of the lands in jointure to the said Dame Margaret.

Will, with Codicil, proved P.C.C. 20 November, 1626, by Lady Margaret Bromley.

(Hele 128).

WILL OF LADY MARGARET BROMLEY.

Will of Dame Margaret Bromley, ye widdowe of S^r Edward Bromley, Knt., one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Dated 5 March, 1656.

My body to be buried in y^e Chancell by M^r Trigg in Loughborough Church; but none is to be sent for, but my nephew Abney; and no solemnitie to be used, nor the ringing of bells. To my nephew James Abney, of Wilsley, Esq., £20; and to my nephew Thomas Abney £10, and £10 for cloaths. To my neece mistris Sara Bromskill my arras hangings for life; and then to her second son my nephew Samuel Bromskill. To my nephew Samuel Bromskill, second son of my nephew Oliver Bromskill, all my lease of Blougherby, lately taken of Ambrose Pemberton, during the period of such lease, wherewith my nephew Abney is entrusted for his use; and my nephew James Abney of Wilsley, esq., to see that the said Samuel Bromskill enjoys the benefits of the said lease. To my nephews George Bromskill and John Bromskill, £50 each, and to my niece Margaret Bromskill £100: the said £200 to be paid out of the two first years' profits of the said lease at Blougherbie, which my nephew James Abney is to discharge. My wearing clothes to my neece Bromskill. To my cousin Thomas £4, and to Damaris £5. I appoint my nephew James Abney, of Wilsley,

esq., and my dearlie beloved good nephew Oliver Bromskill¹ of Loughborough, and my dearlie beloved neece Sara Bromskill, executors of my Will. I bequeath the residue of my estate to my said nephew Bromskill and his deare wife my neece.

Will proved P.C.C. 28 May, 1657, by Oliver Bromskill nephew and one of the executors of the deceased. Power reserved to James Abney and Sara Bromskill.

(*Ruthen* 196).

¹ Oliver Bromskell was appointed rector of Loughborough 26 June, 1647, by the Leicestershire Committee, in the place of Nicholas Hall, who was ejected. This post he continued to hold until 1662, when Hall was reinstated. He was a man of wealth, and in 1654 purchased the Manor House at Loughborough from the Earl of Huntingdon; but his son Samuel Bromskell sold it again in 1708. See *The Rectors of Loughborough*, Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. iii., Calamy's *Nonconformist's Memorial* ii., and Add. MS. 15,670. I should be glad to know what became of Bromskill after his ejection in 1692, also when he died, and where he was buried.

HISTORY OF PONTESBURY.

BY THE LATE REV. JOHN BRICKDALE BLAKEWAY, M.A., F.S.A.,
Vicar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 1796-1826.

EDITED BY THE REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

THE following History of Pontesbury was written by the late Rev. John Brickdale Blakeway, M.A., F.S.A., (b. 1766, d. 1826), and is preserved amongst the Blakeway MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The late Rev. R. W. Eyton made considerable use of the earlier portion of it in writing his account of Pontesbury, which is to be found in vol. vii. of *The Antiquities of Shropshire*. The MS. is printed intact; but a few explanatory foot-notes have been added, and the descent of the Manor is brought down to the present time. The list of Rectors is taken from another MS. of Mr. Blakeway's in the Bodleian Library; but this required considerable alteration in places, and it has also been brought down to the present time. Some account of the Church has been added, chiefly from Eyton and other Shropshire books and MSS. in the Shrewsbury Free Library; and a few facts relating to the general history of the place.

W. G. D. F.

PONTESBURY.

I can form no conjecture as to the origin of this name, at all satisfactory to myself. Morant mentions a place in Essex called Pontisbricht, which he derives from a *bridge* there, and supposes that this place being called

in old deeds *Pontis alias Bridge*, the two names have been joined together by ignorant persons. This is no very happy or probable solution.

The Romans are known to have been at least as near Pontesbury as the Lea Cross, and certainly worked the lead mines¹ in the Stiperstones hills. Pontesford and Pontesbury are exactly in the line between those two points, and if they found it necessary to erect a bridge at the former place over the rivulet, which is occasionally a considerable stream, and if it was thence by them denominated Pontes, the Saxons might call the road over it the *ford* or way of *Pontes*, as a rude fastness or stronghold at Pontesbury might be called the *byrig* or *bury* of *Pontes*. But this etymology I submit to the judgment of the reader. There is a station in the seventh Iter of Antoninus named Pontes (the modern Stains), but a comparison between the Thames and Pontesford brook would be justly liable to contempt.

In the year 661, the first year of the reign of King Wulfere over Mercia, a battle was fought at Possentsbyrig between him and Cenwalch, King of the West Saxons.² Historians differ so much in their accounts

¹ Hartshorne, who wrote in 1841, states that some *Rigger*, or lead in a half-melted state was found several years back, nearly on the summit of Ponsert Hill, in which were embedded pieces of charcoal; and it was evidently of the age of the Roman occupation. (*Salopia Antiqua*, p. 548). Traces of a Roman well and tiles have also been found in the parish; and in 1793 a Roman tessellated pavement, 14 feet square, was discovered in the township of Lea.

² Hartshorne is of opinion that "the Camp upon the summit of Pontesford Hill is British, and may be assigned to the year 661, when Cenwalch fought at Pontesbyrig against the Welsh. It is a double camp, having its ditches and walls in conformity to the nature of the ground. The Hill is very steep on all sides, especially towards the east, where the declivity is nearly perpendicular. The lower camp, which is the southerly one, is 317 yards long, and varies from 25 to 35 in width. The upper and northerly division is the same width, and 265 yards in length. There is an entrance due north into the upper one, and one due south into the lower." (*Salopia Antiqua*, pp. 179, 180). Hartshorne notes a great similarity between this and the Cainham Camp; and thinks that the Wake, which is annually held

of its result, that it has been supposed that two battles were fought on the same spot.¹ But this disquisition is foreign to our purpose; and it is only mentioned here because Bishop Gibson, in his edition of the *Saxon Chronicle*, has intimated his opinion that Pontesbury was the scene of action. What may have led this learned editor of the *Saxon Chronicle* to such a notion he does not inform us, but the words of Ethelward who makes the Mercian vanquished, would rather incline one to seek for Possentsbyrig² in the neighbourhood of Ashdown, that is somewhere in or near Berkshire: "captivum duxit," says Ethelward, "superato ejus exercitu in Esceduno." Indeed the western parts of Shropshire did not belong to Mercia till a more advanced period of the reign of Wulfere.

The earliest possessor of Pontesberie (as the name is written in Domesday) was Ernui, or Ernuin, or Ernuit, for I believe they all mean the same, who in Saxon times held this and several other estates, which afterwards came to the Corbets. He was not disturbed from this part of his property by the Norman Conquest. For though upon that great revolution Pontesberie was included in the grant to Earl Roger, and was by him granted to Roger Corbet, yet Ernui was still holding it under the said Roger Corbet at the time when *Domesday* was compiled. It was rated to the Danegeld at four hides and a half, and there was besides one hide and a half which did not pay to that tax. On the demesne³ were four carucates cultivated by seven

on Palm Sunday, on Ponsert Hill, under the pretence of "seeking for the Golden Arrow," is connected in some way with the battle fought here in 661.

¹ Langhorne *Chron. Regum Angliæ*, p. 211.

² Eyton concludes that "Pontesbury was undoubtedly meant, but the Latin portion of the name was not familiar to the Saxon scribe."

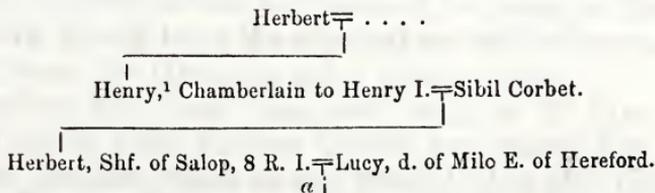
³ Eyton translates thus:—"In demesne are four ox-teams, and (there are) 7 Serfs, 10 Villains, 5 Boors, and 1 Radman with five teams; and there might be three more teams hereon."

In King Edward's time the manor was worth £8; at the time of the Domesday Survey it was worth £6.

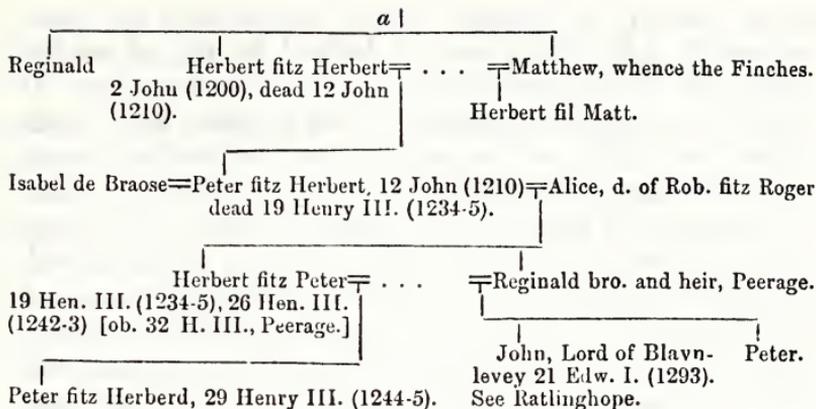
servants; and five carucates were occupied by ten villains, five bordars, and one radman; and there was also room for three more carucates. A mill is mentioned as paying its rent in corn; and there was wood enough to fatten forty hogs.

Roger Corbet incurred for a time the displeasure of Henry I., and appears never to have had full restitution of his estates. I cannot find that Pontesbury was ever restored to him, though his posterity more than a century after had some dormant claims upon it. Of the next family that possessed it, the first mention I have seen in our records is in the Scutage of 2 John (1200), where Herbert, son of Herbert, occurs; but I cannot affirm that he was then rated in respect of this manor, though I believe he was so. I conceive this Herbert fitz Herbert to have been grandson to Henry fitz Herbert, chamberlain to King Henry I.; and as that Henry married Sibil Corbet, niece to the Roger above mentioned, it cannot be considered improbable that the King, whose concubine she was, should confer upon her husband a manor forfeited by her uncle, as he certainly did the lordship of Alcester, Co. Warwick, holden by her father. If immediate feoffment from one of our three Norman kings was necessary in that age to constitute a baron, as there seems reason to believe was the case, the ancestors of the family of whom we are now speaking must have received Pontesbury, at the latest, from Henry I., for we shall find them hereafter entitled barons; and that their land was *de veteri feoffamento*, i.e., at the latest of his time.

In the Pipe Rolls 2 Hen. II. (1156) Earl Reginald pays 113s. 4d. He was the son of Sibil Corbet.



¹ Herbert married Sibil Corbet, according to Eyton, whose Pedigree of the Barony and Family of Fitzherbert differs considerably from this. (*Cf.* Eyton vii., 148).



Herbert fitz Herbert, who was rated to the Scutage of 2 John (1200), was dead before the 12th of that King, when Peter fitz Herbert *baron* is found in the *Testa de Nevill* to hold in chief of the king, and to owe the service of half a knight. Here again the land holden is not mentioned, but in the *Iter* of the next reign he is said to hold 2 hides and a half in Ponteslaw of the barony of Stafford. (Hotchkiss 3).

It is observable that the entry immediately following in 12 John is of William Botelers, baron, by the same service of half a knight; and a person of that name is known to have married Alice Corbet, the sister of Sibil, but I shall not venture to draw any conclusion from this fact. Peter was dead before the 19th of Hen. III. (1234-5), when Herbert his son is stated to owe the king two marks "of the honour of Pontesbir," and again in the same year, to pay two marks for two fees of old feoffment, by the hands of Ralph de Alleston, probably Auston in this parish.

Old feoffment means feoffment of the reign of Hen. I., and this strengthens the supposition made above of the time when the Herberts got a footing here.

Herbert fitz Peter was still living in 26 Hen. III. (1241-2), for then Thomas Corbet was attached to keep to him the fine which he had made to the said Herbert of the Manor of Pontesbyr', by which fine it was agreed

that the said manor should remain to Herbert to be holden by him of Corbet by one knight for all service. It appears that Corbet in contravention of this agreement had despatched a serjeant-at-arms to distrain upon Herbert for half a fee more than what was stipulated in the fine, and had devadicted the said Herbert's men (I do not understand devadicted in the sense of disturbing) in a certain way leading from the said manor to a wood appurtenant thereto. The issue of this suit was that Corbet released to the lord of Pontesbury all the matters in dispute between them. (e coll. L. Hotchkiss, vol. iii.) In the absence of all collateral documents to illustrate this record, it is difficult to say how far it may be thought to invalidate the conjecture offered above, as to the manner in which Pontesbury came to the Herberts.¹ It is even quite uncertain, as there were two Corbets of the same Christian name then residing in the Castles of Wattlesborough and Caus, to which of them the record refers. If the ancestors of Herbert had now been holding Pontesbury for 150 years in chief of the Crown, it certainly seems unlikely that a subject, whose ancestor had only holden it as vassal to the Earl of Shrewsbury, should enforce a claim to the superiority of it himself, and that a place should in 19 Hen. III. (1234-5) be called an honour, and seven years afterwards a subordinate manor, so that upon the whole I must leave the possession of Pontesbury from the reign of Henry I. to 19 Hen. III. in much uncertainty.

Peter fil. Herberd appears on the Pipe Rolls of this county 29 Hen. III. (1243-4) as paying an aid of 20s. for one knight's fee towards marrying the king's eldest daughter. He was the same, no doubt, to whom the king two years before committed the custody of James de Beauchamp, one of the hostages given by the lords marchers for their good behaviour.

¹ So I will call them for shortness, but they had at this time assumed no surname.

I conceive this Peter to have died without issue, and to have been succeeded by his uncle Reginald. The peerages make it his father Herbert, who died without issue, but they are inconsistent with themselves, and the above is evidently the truth.

In 44 Hen. III. (1259-60), on the scutage of Wales, Reginald fitz Peter being assessed at one knight's fee, has acquittance of his payment by the king's writ.

He was succeeded by his son John, who, like his ancestors, assumed no family appellation; but by the name of John, son of Reginald, appears in 25 Edw. I. (1297) among those who have lands and rents in this county to the amount of £20; and by the same name, with the addition Lord of Blenleveny,¹ he occurs in the list of those peers who four years later joined in forbidding the Pope from claiming any jurisdiction over the Crown of England. His seal is an armed warrior on horseback, bearing on his shield and trappings the modern arms of Herbert, the three lions rampant (excepting the omission of the party per pale), so that there seems no just ground to doubt that these last are descended from the ancient lords of Pontesbury. Mr. Lloyd in his MS. collections informs us that this John, whom he calls Sir John Herberd, sold this manor to Master Rhese ap Howell, and this sale appears to have taken place in 35 Edw. I. (1307).

Ap Howell made over his new purchase to Edw. II., who immediately delivered it to his beloved and faithful John de Cherlton, who in the second year of that reign had a confirmation of it from the Crown in tail general, to hold by the services anciently due for the same (*Dugd. Bar.* ii., 71), i.e., as another record states it, by the 40th part of a knight's fee. The same year

¹ Blenleveny is in Brecknockshire. "The honour of Blaine Leueni, standing in a valley ys in the Walsche Talagarth, where is yet the shape of a veri faire castel now dekeiying, and by was a borow towne now also in decay." *Leland's Itin.*, v. 67. This does not mean that B is English for T, for Blaen is Welsh for a head, and Leuenny is a river; so Blaenwrech, the head of Usk.

he had a grant of free warren in his demesne lands here. In this family it continued during their whole existence.¹ It passed from them by marriage to the Greys, who certainly made it, at least occasionally, their residence. In the inquisition 36 Hen. VI. (1457-8), is proof of the age of Richard Gray, son and heir of Sir Henry Gray, Knight; the jury find that he was born on Monday after All Saints in the 15th of the King, at Pontesbury, and was baptized in the Church of the said town. (Dugd. MSS. A 1).

This Richard, who by descent from the Charltons, succeeded to the barony of Powys, died in 6 Edw. IV. (1467); and a few years later, William and Anne Herbert, Earl and Countess of Pembroke, styling themselves "guardians of all the castles, manors, &c., of Richard Grey, late lord de Powis, during the minority of John Grey the now lord," appoint Sir Roger Kynaston, Knight, steward of the lordship of Powys and Manor of Pontesbury.² Lord Pembroke had obtained the marriage and wardship of the heir, whom he matched with his own daughter. Sir Roger had just pretensions to these honourable offices, since he married the sister of the said lord Richard, though not many years before, such are the conflicting interests of civil warfare, he had slain, at the battle of Bloreheath, lord Audley, the father of lord Richard's wife.

Edward lord Powis, the last heir male of this line, having no legitimate issue, settled this manor in 15 Hen. VIII. (1523), on himself in tail, remainder to Jane Orwell, daughter of Sir Lewis Orwell, for life;

¹ In the Inquis. 9 Hen. V. (1422) after ye death of Edward de Charlton, Lord of Powys, he was found to die seised of ye Manor of Pontesbury, ye castle and manor of Charlton, and ye hamlet of Boycote.

² This is, I believe, from the Kynaston papers. My extract says 12 Edw. IV. (1473), but this must be erroneous. The Earl of Pembroke was slain at Edgecote field in 9 Edw. IV. (1470), and his identity is proved by the name of his wife. His son William was a boy at the time of his father's death.

remainder to Edward Grey, his son by her; remainder to any other son he might have by her; remainder to his daughters Jane and Anne; remainder to any other daughter he might have by her. (*Magna Britannia*).

Edward Grey the bastard, as he was coarsely styled, succeeded to a considerable part of his father's property, and certainly conveyed this manor in 25 Elizabeth to Edward Yate, Esq. (MS. Lethicullier), but his title was very strenuously contested by the Vernons of Stoke Say and Hodnet, who claimed through the Ludlows proximity of blood to the lords of Powis. The justice of their claim is a point of much intricacy, yet undecided, though twice under discussion at the Bar of the House of Lords; but it appears that the bastard was content to assign to them some of his estates, for the quiet enjoyment of the rest, and by inquisitions of 26 Jan., 1 and 2 Ph. and Mary (1554-5), and 31 Dec., 7 Eliz. (1564), after the deaths of George Vernon, Esq., and Richard his son, the Manor of Pontesbury, or Ponsbery, as it now began to be written, is included among those of which they are respectively found to have died seised.

In 42 Eliz. (1599, 1600), Henry Vernon, Esq., and Sir Robert Vernon, Knight, the then representatives of the families of Stoke Say and Hodnet, pass over their right in the Manor of Ponsburie and messuages, mills, gardens, cottages, lands and woods there and in the town of Shrewsbury to William Leighton, Esq., who in the same year suffered a recovery of them and the advowson of the Church, Richard Leighton, Esq., being demandant, and two years later alienated them to Roger Owen, Esq., in whose family the manor of Pontesbury has ever since continued.

[Roger Owen, Esq., the purchaser of the Manor and Advowson Pontesbury in 1601 (the eldest son of Thomas Owen, Justice C.P.), resided at Conover, and was M.P. for Shrewsbury 1597, for Co. Salop 1601, and High Sheriff 1604, and a Knight. He died 29 May, 1617, and was succeeded by his brother,—Sir William Owen, Knt., High Sheriff 1623, Bailiff of Shrewsbury, 1621, and a firm adherent of Charles I.; mar. Ellen, dau. of Sir Robert Needham of Shavington, and d. 1662. His son and heir, Roger Owen, Esq., of Conover, b.

15 Oct., 1611, mar. Alice, dau. of Gilbert, Lord Gerard, and was father of—Thomas Owen, Esq., of Condovery, b. 1641, who mar. Isabella, dau. of James Campbell. His son and heir, Roger Owen, Esq., of Condovery, High Sheriff 1708, died in 1717, leaving issue, by Jane his wife, dau. of Edward Vaughan, Esq., of Trawscoed,—Edward, Thomas, and Letitia. Edward Owen, died s.p. 14 July, 1728, when the estates devolved on his brother Thomas, who d. unm. 28 Jan., 1731, and devised the lands to his sister. Letitia Owen married Richard Mytton, Esq., of Halston, and had issue an only daughter, Anna Maria Mytton, who mar. Sir Charlton Leighton, 3rd Bart. of Loton, and had issue three daughters. To the eldest, Anna Maria Leighton, her grandmother Letitia Owen, who d. 10 Aug., 1755, by her Will devised the estates for life, with remainder to her first and other sons in tail. Anna Maria Leighton mar. Nicholas Smythe, Esq., of Nibley, High Sheriff in 1772, and left a son and heir,—Nicholas Owen Smythe, and five daughters, of whom Anna Maria mar. Edward Pemberton, Esq., and Caroline Elizabeth mar. Charles Cholmondeley, Esq. Mr. Nicholas Owen Smythe assumed the surname and arms of Owen, and died s.p. 30 Jan., 1804, having devised his estates to his nephew, Edward William Smythe Pemberton, Esq., who took the name and arms of Owen, and died s.p. in 1863. The estates then passed to Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq. (eldest son of the Rev. Charles Cowper Cholmondeley, rector of Hodnet, and grandson of the before-named Charles Cholmondeley, Esq., and Caroline Elizabeth Smythe), on whose death s.p. in 1864, they came to his brother,—Reginald Cholmondeley, Esq., of Condovery Hall, J.P. and D.L. for Co. Salop, Major 1st Battalion 28th Salop R.V., the present Lord of the Manor of Pontesbury.]

INCUMBENTS OF PONTESBURY.

(From MS. Top. Salop, C. 9 and 10).

With numerous additions and corrections.

PONTESBURY 1ST PORTION.

REGINALD, parson of Pontesbury, occurs early in the 13th cent. as witness to a deed. (*Eyton* vi., 202).

DAVID SON OF REGINALD, portioner here in 1277, when cited for absence at bishop's visitation, and for holding the church of Lonesborough dioc. Ebor, Portioner here 1292.

1300, 15	WILLIAM DE MONCKTNEL, instituted to Kal. Sep. the prebendal portion here, <i>quam David fil. Reginaldi dudum tenuit.</i>	Dominus Joh'es fil Reginaldi.
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1307, 9	PHILIP AP HOWEL clerk instituted to the portion <i>dudum Will'mi de M. defuncti</i>	Sir Rees ap Howel.
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In 1316 Oct., the bp. of Hereford writes to ye Abp. of Canterbury, praying that

he will have him excused "super hoc quod est vobis suggestum quod fuimus necligenciones in negotio provisiones seu colleciones porcionis illius quam tenet Phillipus ap Howel in ecclesia de Pontesbury. Novit Altissimus quod semper hactenus credidimus illam porcionem, cum una que est ibidem, sine cura ipsis annexa fuisse, sicut ab antiquo didicimus; et adhuc id probari [posse] affirmatum."

- 1352, WILLIAM DE CHERLETON, clerk, instituted to the prebend or portion late of Sir Philip ap Howel; resigned 1356 for his successor's preferment. Sir John de Cherleton, Knt.
- 1356, JOHN DE SCHEYNTON, lord of Scheynton, late rector of Egemundon, which he resigns for this. Died soon after.
- 1356, HUMPHREY DE CHERLETON, S.T.D., instituted on death of John de Scheynton. Resigned 1359. The same.
- 1359, Master GRIFFIN DE CHERLETON, clerk, instituted to the prebend or portion late of Master Humfrey de Cherleton. Resigned this 1371 for Childshall. The same.
- 1371, Master HUMFREY DE CHERLETON, late portioner of Childshall, which he resigned for this. Sir John de Cherleton, lord of Powis.
- Master NICHOLAS BRYDEPORT, resigned 1394 for his successor's preferment.
- 1394, WALTER PRYDE, peniten . . . of the church of Heaford, which he resigned for this. Resigned eodem anno. Johana, lady of Cherleton.
- 1394, Master THOMAS NEWPORT. *Quære* if the same with Master Thomas Rushbury, *alias* Bowles, succeeded by Johana de Cherleton, rel. of Sr. John de Cherleton, Lt. of Powis.
- 1413, JOHN CARPENTER, chaplain, resigned Jul. 15. 1417. Ed. de Cherlton, Lord of Powis.
- 1417, THOMAS BRADSHAWE, clericus domini ducis Bedford, ob. 1446. The same.
- 1446, Master THOMAS MASSY, bachelor in degrees, instituted to *portio curata* in Pontesbury. Thomas Massey ultimus decanus, prebendarius, seu porcionarius, ob. 1464. Nobilis miles d'n's Hen. Gray, comes de Tankerville, dns de Powys & de Tyllay.

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- 1464, Sir WILLIAM KETLEY, chaplain, instituted to the deanery, prebend, or portion. Resigned the same year.
- 1464, Master RICHARD SALTER, LL.B., admitted *ad decanatum porcionem prebendam seu liberam ut dicebatur porcionem in ecclesia collegiata*, ob. 1519. Sir Richd. Graye, lord Powis.
- 1519-20, Master JOHN COLE, clerk, admitted to the prebend and canonry or portion in the parochial or collegiate church, lately held by Richard Salter. In the margin it is called the first portion. King, by reason of the minority of George lord de Powis.
- Mar. 14. The King grants it him, 6 Jun. 11 Hen. VIII. (1519), by the name of his beloved Clerk, John Coole; (Valor Hen. 8), ob. 1535. John Poole, dean of Pontesbury in the same Valor, was perhaps the same. Leland says, "Cole Subdene of the Kinges Chapel, late Dene of Ponsbyri, did much coste ther of the Mansion House."
- 1535-6, Sir JOHN AP REES AP GRIFFITH, late monk of the Cistercian order, *sub regula divi Benedicti*. He was perhaps the same person as John Price, fellow of All Souls' Coll. Oxon, 1523; B.C.L. and B. Can. Law; adm'on at Oxford 28 May, 1554. He exhibited a dispensation *super defectum natalium*, and also another from the Abp. of Canterbury by authority of Parliament and confirmed by the King, to hold one incompatible benefice *una cum mutatione*. He appears to be the same with Master JOHN PRYCE, 1559; on Jan. 13, 1559-60, he was made rural dean of the deanery of Pontesbury. John Aprice, 1st portioner 13 Eliz. (1570). Lord de Powys.
- 1575, Sir ROGER NORMECOT. (*Qu.* B.A. from St. Mary Hall, Oxford, in or before 1572). Henry and John Vernon, Esqs.
- May 13. HUMFREY CHERWELL, B.A.; £17 13 4, 1587, W. V.; Sep. 24 July (or Aug.), 1588. Henry Vernon, Esq.
- RICHARD FORSTER, M.A., 1591; sep.

3 April, 1597. He had issue 2 daus., Eleanor and Martha.

OWEN DAVIES, 1597, first portioner. [See also under Second Portion.] *Qu.* M.A. and Fellow of All Souls' Coll., Oxford.

1596-7. MOSES POWELL, M.A., 1603; (*qu.* B.A. from Jesus Coll. 1582, and M.A. from St. Mary Hall, Oxford, 1586). *Sep.* at Wrexham, 25 Jan., 1603-4. The Queen.

1603. THOMAS HIGGONS, D.D., Balliol Coll., Oxon; son of Richard Higgons of Shrewsbury, by Mary, dau. of John Wilding; b. 1563; rector of Westbury 1588; vicar of Barton St. David's, Som., 1588-1606, and of Frome Selwood 1606; rector of Pontesbury (1st) 1603, which he resigned for the 2nd portion 1614. He m. 1st, Jane, dau. of Richard Mytton of Mytton; and 2ndly, Jane, dau. of Richard Barker of Haughmond Abbey, Salop, by whom he had issue, Richard, Mary, Elizabeth, and Sir Thomas Higgons, Knt., M.P., Envoy to Saxony and Venice. He died about 1634, aged 74.

1614, Nov. 23. FRANCIS GIBBONS, D.D., Ch. Ch., Oxon; son of Nicholas Gibbons, Bailiff of Shrewsbury, 1588, by Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Langley of the Abbey Foregate; bap. at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 19 July, 1588; vicar of Holy Cross, 1611-40; rector of Pontesbury (1st) 1614, and of Aberdaron 1616; chaplain to the King; d. 7 Jan., 1639-40. Sir Roger Owen, Kt.

1641. WILLIAM OWEN, M.A., Ch. Ch., Oxford, son of Sir Wm. Owen of Condover, Knt.; b. 1618; rector of Pulverbitch and of Pontesbury (1st), 1641, until sequestered 1646 by the Westminster Assembly.

Lawrence London, minister, occurs in the Register July, 1648; *qu.* if rector.

TIMOTHY HAMMOND, B.A., Hart Hall, Oxford, M.A. Camb.; son of Rev. John Hammond of Bowdley; b. in co. Glou-

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- chester 1610 ; rector of Pontesbury (2nd) 1650 ; of 3rd Portion 1660 ; and of 1st Portion at his death ; vicar of Holy Cross 1663-71 ; bur. at Holy Cross, Shrewsbury, 2 May, 1671.
- 1671, GILBERT COLE, 1690 ; *Sep.* 27 July, Thos. Owen,
May 11. 1710. By Joyce, his wife, who was bur. Esq., of Con-
at Pontesbury, 13 May, 1707, he had dover.
issue, Owen, Samuel, Arthur, and Mary,
all bapt. at Pontesbury 1674-80.
1710. HENRY BALDWIN, M.A., Ch. Ch., Ox-
ford ; son of Francis Baldwin, gent. ;
bapt. at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 8 July,
1681 ; rector of Dowles 1707 ; rector of
Pontesbury (3rd) 1707, and of 1st Por-
tion 1710 ; d. 17 and bur. 22 July,
1737, at Pontesbury. Arms : Argent
a saltire sable.
1737. BENJAMIN WINGFIELD, M.A., St. John's
Coll., Cambridge ; son of the Rev. Philip
Wingfield, M.A., Incumbent of St.
Julian's, Shrewsbury, by Martha, dau.
of Wrottesley Prince, Esq. ; bapt. at St.
Julian's, 27 July, 1710 ; d. 26 Sept.,
1763, bur. at Pontesbury ; vicar of St.
Mary's, Shrewsbury, 1743-63 ; rector
of Pontesbury (1st) 1737. His wife
Ann was bur. at Pontesbury, 21 Jan.,
1755. M.I. there.
1763. OSBORNE WIGHT, ob. 6 Feb., 1800.
1800. JOSEPH LANGFORD, B.A., Ch. Ch., Ox- John Hand,
Aug. ford ; son of Joseph Langford, gent. ; b.
at Whitchurch 1768 ; rector of Pontes-
bury (1st) 1800.
1809. HAMLETT HARRISON, B.D. and Fellow Rev. Hamlet
of Brasenose Coll., Oxford ; son of Peter Harrison.
Harrison ; b. at Prescott, 1764 ; head-
master of Brewood Grammar School ;
rector of Stratford-le-Bow 1809, and of
Pontesbury (1st) 1809, until his death ;
died 2 Oct., 1843 ; bur. at Pontesbury.
1843. JOHN RICHARD TETLOW, M.A., Queen's
Coll., Oxford ; son of John Tetlow, gent. ;
b. at Liverpool 1782 ; rector of Pontes-
bury (1st) 1843-47 ; died 23 July, 1848.

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1847. WILLIAM HARRISON, M.A., Brasenose Coll., Oxford; son of William Harrison, Esq.; b. at Liverpool 1823; rector of Pontesbury (1st Portion) 1847; mar. Frances Barber Lightfoot, sister of the Lord Bishop of Durham. The present rector of the First Portion. Rev. William Harrison.

PONTESBURY 2ND PORTION.

WALTER SON OF REGINALD SON OF PETER portioner here 1277, cited for absence from visitations; 6 non. Oct. 1278, he submits, and agrees to pay 100^s when the Bishop pleases for his multiplied contumacies. On Wednesday after Michaelmas he is cited for holding the church of Staunton, in diocese Sarum. He binds himself to take the orders which the care of his benefice requires and obey the bishop's order respecting Staunton.

- 1306, Id. Aug. NICHOLAS, 1292; dead 1306; occurs on assize roll 20 Ed. I. Sir Rees ap Howel.
Master WILLIAM DE AUSTON, acolyte, instituted to a portion on death of Nicholas; here 1316, then Ashton.
WILLIAM DE RODE, subdeacon, dispensed with licence to study.
- 1321, 4 Kal. Feb. WILLIAM DE ASTON, acolyte, to the portion late of William de Rode. But in July, 1351, he is styled "porcionarius porcionis del Coldehale ecclesie de Pontesbury." (See *Transactions*, 2nd Series, IV., 179). Sir John de Cherleton.
GRIFFIN DE CHERLETON, resigned 1345, the portion *quæ quondam fuit d'ni Nicholai* for his successor's preferment.
- 1345, 22 Oct. JOHN DE SCHEYNTON, late canon and prebendary of Pyonya in the church of Hereford, which he resigned for this. HUMPHREY DE CHERLETON, 1371, resigned this portion for prebend David.
- 1371, Feb. 15. GRIFFIN DE CHERLETON, late portioner of prebend David, which he resigned for this. On his death, 1384, Sir John de Cherleton, lord of Powys.

1911-12 1912-13	<p>1911-12 1912-13</p> <p>1911-12 1912-13</p>	1911 1912
1913-14 1914-15	<p>1913-14 1914-15</p> <p>1913-14 1914-15</p>	1913 1914
1915-16 1916-17	<p>1915-16 1916-17</p> <p>1915-16 1916-17</p>	1915 1916
1917-18 1918-19	<p>1917-18 1918-19</p> <p>1917-18 1918-19</p>	1917 1918
1919-20 1920-21	<p>1919-20 1920-21</p> <p>1919-20 1920-21</p>	1919 1920

- 1384, JOHN SON OF THOMAS GECH, clerk, presented 24 Jan. to the prebend or fr. portion called Childeshall, void by death of Griffin de Cherleton. On his death, 1387, The same.
- 1387, HOWELL SON OF DAVID HOLBEECH admitted to the prebend or fr. portion of Childeshall. The same.
Jun. 4.
- 1417, Sir JOHN CARPENTER, instituted to the prebend or portion void by Hugh's death. Sir Edward de Charleton
- 1442, WILLIAM LONDON, vicar of Dudley in dioc. Wigorn, admitted to the prebend or portion called Childeshalle in this parish church, last held by Sir John Carpenter deceased. John Sutton lord of Dudley by reason of dower assigned to his wife, & relict of Edw. Cherleton, lord of Powys.
- 1451, WILLIAM DUDELEY, clerk. John lord of Dudley.
- 1476, THOMAS BARBOR, clerk, instituted to ye 2nd prebend or portion called Childishall. Nob. vir Joh'es d'n's de Dudley & Elisabetha uxor sua.
- 1490, Master JOHN HERVY, bachelor of degrees. Nob. vir dominus Joh'es Grey d'n's de Powis.
- 1522, Sir THOMAS SHYLLEY, priest. Shelley King by minority of Edw. lord de Powis.
- 1529, Sir WILLIAM GWYN, priest; porcio cum cura annex.; ob. 1540. (Valor Hen. 8). Sir Ed. Grey lord de Powis.
- 1540, Sir RICHARD WYCHERLEY, priest, 13 Eliz.; sep. 30 Jul., 1581. The same.
- 1596, JOHN PHIPPS; £17 13 4, 1587, W.V. Henry Vernon, Esq.
- OWEN DAVIES, M.A., and Fellow of All Souls' Coll., Oxford; b. 1542; d. 12 and bur. 16 May, 1614, aged 72. Brass in the chancel of Pontesbury Church. In 1597 he is called 1st portioner, and in 1613 seems to have been so. He mar. Mary, dau. of the Rev. Richard Foster, and had issue, Richard, Francis, and Mary, bap. at Pontisbury, 1600-3.
- 1614, THOMAS HIGGONS, S.T.P.; occurs rector 1623; rector of the 1st Portion, 1603-14. See under 1st Portion. He died about 1634, aged 74. Sir Roger Owen, Knt.
- 1636, PETER STUDLEY, occurs rector 1639; b. 1588; sep. 15 Jul., 1648, called there

of 2nd portion. He was M.A. of Gloucester Hall, Oxford; vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 1628-37; rector of Pontesbury (2nd) 1636, from which he was ejected by the Parliament. He published "The Looking-glasse of Schisme;" and was summoned before the House of Commons as a delinquent in 1641.

TIMOTHY HAMMOND, Jan. 1649-50. See under 1st Portion.

CORBET OWEN, circa 1669.

WILLIAM OWEN, sep. at Condovery, 20 March, 1671-2.

1672. WILLIAM OWEN, M.A., Ch. Ch., Oxford; son of Rev. Wm. Owen; bapt. at Pontesbury, 6 Feb., 1647-8; rector on death of William Owen; here 1678. The Bishop by lapse.
- 1739(qu. 1726). WILLIAM DALE, B.A.; son of Rev. Hugh Dale, M.A., and Fellow of B. N. C., Oxon; Chaplain to the Duke of Bridgewater, and rector of Middle; and grandson of William Dale of Cholmley Hall, Co. Chester; sep. 26 Oct., 1764, æt. 64, at Ness Strange.
1764. CHARLES NEWLING; resigned circa 1769; afterwards rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, and of Westbury; d. 9 Mar., 1787. By Mary his wife, he had a son John, who was bapt. at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 8 April, 1762.
1770. EDWARD LEIGHTON, B.A., Pemb. Coll., Oxford; son of Baldwin Leighton, Esq., and brother of Sir Baldwin Leighton, 6th Bart.; b. at Shrewsbury, 1745; rector of Cardiston and of Pontesbury (2nd) 1769; d. s.p. 1804.
1803. CHARLES PETERS, M.A. of Queen's Coll., Oxon; son of Jonathan Peters, gent.; b. at St. Clement's, Cornwall, 1768; rector of Pontisbury (2nd) 1803; ob. 7 April, 1824. Queen's College, Oxford.
1824. CHARLES DRURY, M.A., and Fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxon; son of Dr. Joseph Drury; b. at Harrow 1789; rector of Queen's College, Oxford.

- Pontesbury (2nd) 1824; prebendary of Hereford 1842; d. 15 Jan., 1869; bur. at Pontesbury.
1868. SAMUEL JOHN HAWKES, M.A., and Queen's College, Oxford. Fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxon; son of Samuel Hawkes, gent.; b. at Lambeth, 1836; rector of Pontesbury (2nd Portion) 1868. The present rector of the Second Portion.

PONTESBURY 3RD PORTION,

or Cold Hall, or Robert de Ratford. (The tithes of Choulton, parish of Lidbury, belong to this portion).

- Master THOMAS DE WYNTON¹ was a portioner here in 1278, but he must have resigned before 1292, when ROBERT DE RATFORD was portioner here. He occurs on the assize roll 20 Edw I.
- 1315, Master THOMAS DE CHARLETON, deacon Sir John de
2 Non. instituted to the portion late of Robert Charleton.
Mar. de Ratford deceased.
- Master LEWIS DE CHARLETON, licentiate in theology, was portioner here in 1340; resigned 1359 for his successor's preferment.
- WILLIAM DE ASTON occurs in 1351 as portioner of the Coldehalle in the Church of Pontesbury. (See *Transactions*, 2nd Series, IV., 179).
- 1359, Master HUMPHREY DE CHARLETON, late
Aug. 17. portioner of the portion called Netherhall in the church of Ledebury, which he resigned for this.
- JOHN DE RODENE, prebendary of Pontesbury, 1369. 1373; the same with John Roudon portioner 1386. Resigned 1395.

¹ In 1277, the bishop 3 Id. Oct. (reciting that the noble man Sir Reginald fitz Peter had broken the locks and doors of his barns, carrying away his goods and fruits, and done many other injuries to him and the other portioners *in libertatis ecclesiatus prejudicium*) commands Walter son of Reginald, also portioner here, to cite the said Sir Reginald; and commands Sir Reginald de Osttele, parish chaplain of Pontesbury, to be assistant to the said Walter.

- 1395, Mar. 7. Sir JOHN GOU MEN, chaplain, instituted to the prebend or portion of Coldehall, *alias* of Robert de Ratesford, on the resignation of Sir John de Roden. Gowman (so then written) resigned 1397.
- 1397, Jul. 5. Master RICHARD HUSSEY instituted to the prebend or portion called of Robert de Ratford.
- 1401, Nov. WILLIAM SON OF JOHN BORLEY, instituted to the prebend or portion of Coldehall. Resigned 1413.
- 1413, Dec. 18. Master WILLIAM CORVE, sacre pagnie professor, ob. 1417.
- 1417, Sep. 14. Sir DAVID AP THOMAS.
Master LAWRENCE ROCHE, prebendary of Cold halle. Resigned 1453 for his successor's preferment.
- 1453-4, Nov. 16. Sir JOHN GOMOND, canon and prebendary of the canonry and prebend of the title of St. Gabriel in the free royal chapel of St. Mary, Salop, bov. et Lich. diocese, ad Romanam curiam nullo medio pertinente, which he resigned for this; ob. 1471.
- 1471, Oct. 1. THOMAS DANET, S.T.P.
Sir THOMAS JENYNS, chaplain, ob. 1519.
- 1519-20, Mar. 14. Sir WILLIAM TOSTE, priest. Sir William Tofte resigned 1521.
- 1521-2, Feb. 27. Sir JOHN FYSSHER, priest; resigned 1532.
- 1532, Aug. 9. Sir LUDOVIC BAKER, priest; ob. 1535. (Valor Hen. VIII.)
- 1535-6, Sir MICHAEL BROMSTALL. Sir Michael Bromslate, 1539, cited for non-attendance at the visitation, incontinence and non-residence. Here 13 Eliz. Buried 30 May, 1576, as Michael Bromscall.
- 1576, May 5. EDMUND TYPTON, ordained deacon the same day. Here 1587, ante minister papist. £8 W.V. Here 1614 and 1623, then Edmund; sep. 28 Mar., 1627-8.
- Johanne de Cherleton, relict of Sir John de Cherleton, lord of Powys.
Johannes dominus Powys.
Sir Edw. de Cherleton, ld. of Powys.
The same.
- Sir Edward de Cherleton.
- Rex ratione custodie terre et heredis Johannis comitis Wigorn: defuncti.
- King by reason of minority of George lord of Powis.
King by reason of minority of Edw. lord of Powis.
Nobilis vir Sir Edw. Grey, d'ns de Powis
- Lord de Powys.
- Henry Vernon, Esq.

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He mar. 17 Aug., 1574, Joyce Normacott, and by her (who was bur. 13 Jan., 1635-6) he had issue, Roger, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Sarah, Timothy, Isaac, and Edward, all bapt. at Pontesbury 1574-88
 LANCELOT LAKE, nuper curatus, ordinatus presbyter per episcopum Cestressem, nullius gradus scolaris, ante minister papist. Salary £6. W.V.

1627. SAMUEL GREAVES, M.A., Broadgates Hall, Oxford; b. 1588; rector of Berrington, 1619, and of Pontesbury (3rd) 1627; bur. at Berrington, 9 Sept., 1653; Ada, his wife, was bur. there 14 July, 1638. He had issue, Samuel and Nathan.

ANDREW WARTER, 1650. Ejected 1662; quære if from this portion. Calamy says he afterwards conformed. He mar. 23 Oct., 1650, Ellen Barry, and had issue, Mary, Hannah, and Andrew. *Qu.* if M.A. St. Edm. Hall, Oxon, and rector of Westbury, co. Som., 1662.

1660. TIMOTHY HAMMOND, B.A., Hart. Hall; rector of Pontesbury (3rd) 1660. See under 1st Portion.

RALPH MURRALL, ob. 1681.

1681-2, RALPH HARPER, B.A., Univ. Coll., Oxon; Nehemiah
 Mar. 13. vicar of Audley, co. Stafford, 1669; Scott.
 sep. 9 Jan., 1706.

1707. HENRY BALDWIN. M.A., Ch. Ch., Oxford; son of Francis Baldwin, gent.; b. at Shrewsbury 1680; rector of Dowles, and of Pontesbury (3rd) 1707, and of the 1st Portion 1710; d. 17 July, 1737, and bur. at Pontesbury, 22nd. Arms: Argent a saltire sable.

DAVID PRITCHARD; vicar of Kinnerley 1759; ob. Apr., 1795. (*Qu.* M.A. Jesus Coll., Oxon, and son of David Prichard of Llangollen).

1795, FORESTER LEIGHTON, B.A. Pemb. Coll.,
 Apr. Oxford; son of Baldwin Leighton, gent., and brother of Sir Baldwin Leighton, 6th Bart.; b. at Shrewsbury 1763; rector

of Pontesbury (3rd) 1795, and vicar of Condovery; mar, Honoria, dau. of General Barclay, and had issue—Forester Owen and Baldwin Francis; he d. 12 May, 1807.

JOHN WILDE; some time curate of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 1793-8; occurs rector from 1813.

WILLIAM VAUGHAN; M.A., Cantab.; d. 26 Nov., 1866; bur. at Pontesbury. He was Curate of Astley in 1827, and afterwards Incumbent.

E. W. S.
Owen, Esq

1867. LIONEL CORBETT, M.A. Ch. Ch., Oxon; son of Uvedale Corbett, Esq.; b. at Tettenhall, 1831; rector of Pontesbury (3rd) 1867-73; vicar of Condovery 1873-87; rector of Hampton Bishop 1887. He m. 1st, Harriet Frances, dau. of Rev. Robert Hornby, and 2ndly, Mary, dau. of Basil Cochrane, Esq.
1873. ALGERNON GODFREY KINGSFORD, of Lichfield College; rector of Pontesbury (3rd) 1873-1882; vicar of Atcham 1882.
1882. EDWARD MAINWARING FURLEY, M.A. Oriel Coll., Oxford; son of Edward Furley, Esq.; b. at West Malling, Kent, 1844; rector of Pontesbury (3rd Portion) 1882. The present rector of the Third Portion.
- Reginald Cholmondeley, Esq.
- Henry de Grey Warter, Esq.

THE CHURCH.

[Eyton says that the Collegiate Church of St. George at Pontesbury is unquestionably of Saxon foundation; and that the 1½ hides mentioned in Domesday as being free from geld were probably Church land. At all recorded periods down to the present day the Church has consisted of three Portions, Rectories, or Prebends, which were known as the First, or Decanal, or David Portion; the Second, or Nicholas, or Child's Hall Portion; and the Third, or Ratford, or Cold-Hall Portion. In Pope Nicholas' Taxation of 1291 the Portions of two of the Rectors, David and Nicholas, were valued at £10 13s. 4d. per annum each; and the Portion of the third Rector, Robert de Ratford, at £5 6s. 8d. From this time the three Prebends were distinguished as the David Portion, the Nicholas Portion, and the Ratford Portion.

Leland, whose *Itinerary* was compiled shortly before his death in 1552, states that "In the Chirch of Ponsbyri is a Deane and 3 Pre-

boundaries ;” but this statement is probably erroneous. There were three Prebendaries, or Portioners ; but besides Leland’s statement, we have no other mention of a Dean of any College here, except in so far as Pontisbury gave its name to the rural Deanery, and one of the Portionists, no doubt, very often filled the office of rural dean of the Pontisbury Deanery. This, I conjecture, is the true explanation of Leland’s statement ! The Rectory House of the First Portionist has, however, long been known as the “Deanery,” and it is so called in old Terriers ; and there are Deanery Fields and Deanery Leasowes, which still retain these titles.

The old Church,¹ which was dedicated to St. George,² was taken down in 1825, except the chancel, being considered in a dangerous state. Mr. D. Parkes of Shrewsbury, in a communication addressed to the *Gentleman’s Magazine* in 1827 (vol. xcvii., part i., p. 297), thus describes it :—“The Church was a large irregular building of several styles of ancient architecture. It consisted of a nave, a north and south aisle, and chancel, divided from the nave by a pointed arch. The north aisle was separated from the nave by three semi-circular arches, supported by clustered columns, each capital with different ornaments. The south aisle was divided from the nave by four pointed arches, supported by irregular fluted columns, with plain fluted capitals. On the south side the chancel was a piscina. The ceiling of the nave was plain ; that of the chancel coved, the cornice ornamented with small quatrefoils. At the west end was an ancient stone font. The length of the nave 76 ft. 6 in.; breadth 58 ft. 2 in., side aisles included ; length of the chancel 49 ft. 8 in.; breadth 21 ft. 6 in. The tower, which stood on the north side, was 27 ft. 3 in. by 24 ft. 5 in.; contained five bells, round the tenor, ‘Thomas Roberts, of Salop, cast these five, 1681. William Medlicott, Nicholas Brockson, Wardens.’” Mr. Parkes also mentions the following Monumental Inscriptions as being in the old Church, previous to its demolition:—

Thomas Niccolls, of Boycott, died 16 April, 1646.

Thomas, son of Rowland Niccolls, Esq., and Anne, bur. 6 July, 1659.

Ann, wife of Rev. Benjamin Wingfield, A.M., died 21 Jan., 1755.

Rev. Benjamin Wingfield, rector of the first portion, died 26 Sept., 1763, aged 68.

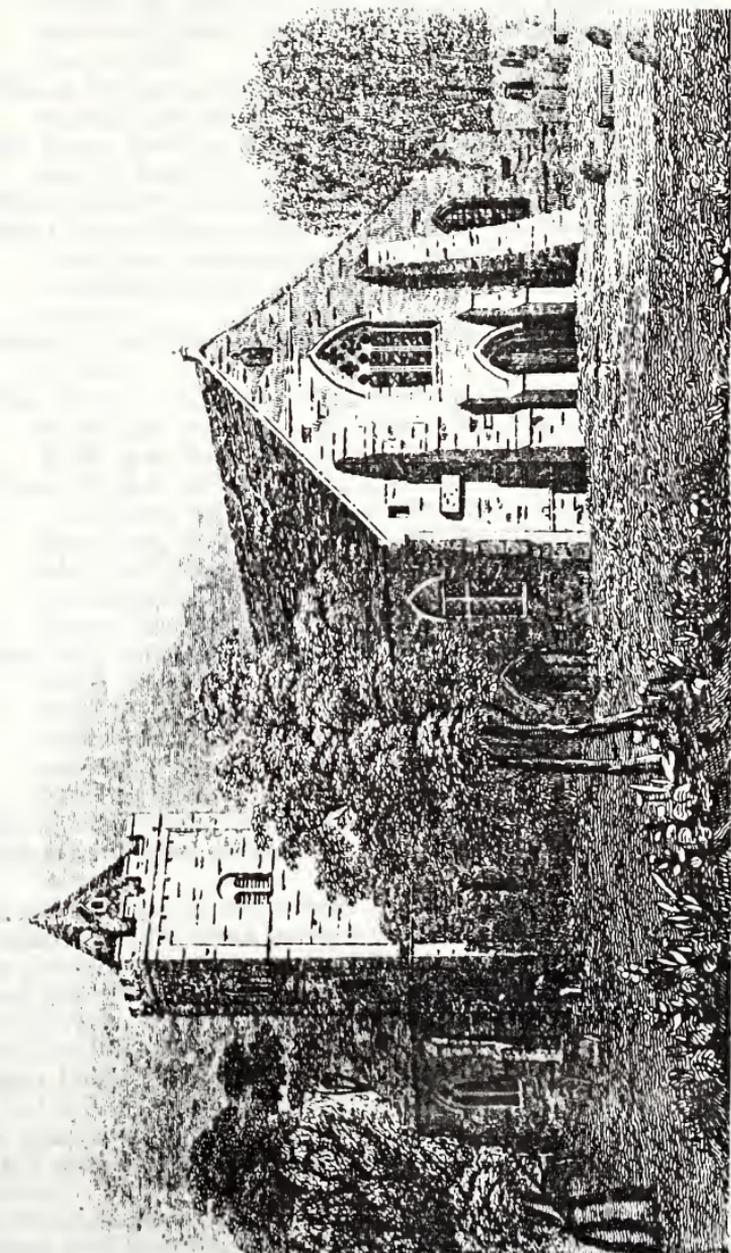
Arthur Ward, of Hinton, gent., died 11 Aug., 1682, aged 82.

Thomas Ottley, eldest son of Francis Ottley and Lucy, son and heir apparent of Thomas Ottley, of Pitchford, Esq., died 5 March, 1636.

John McGilvay, A.M., born 1751, died 1823.

¹ The accompanying plate shows the old Church of Pontesbury, north west, and is from a drawing by D. Parkes in 1824, shortly prior to its demolition. It first appeared in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* for April, 1827.

² There is a tradition in the parish that the Church was dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and the Wakos week is more in accord with St. Bartholomew’s Day, old style. (Ex. inf. Rev. Wm. Harrison).



PONTESBURY CHURCH.

THE HISTORY OF THE



OF THE
MEMORIAL

[A Brass to] Owen Davis, senior Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and 18 years rector, died 12 May, 1614, aged 72 : erected by Mary his wife, dau. of Rev. Richard Foster, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who was also buried here in 1596.

Thomas Davies, merchant of London, youngest son of one of the rectors, died 13 Cal. Sept., 1674, æt. 61.

Rev. Henry Baldwyn, A.M., rector of the first and third portions, died 17 July, 1757, aged 56.

William Boycott, of Boycott, Esq., died 2 Aug., 1707, aged 46.

John Oliver, of Shrewsbury, Esq., died Nov. 24, 1789, aged 48.—

Bold Oliver, of same place, Esq., died May 8, 1791, aged 44.

—Elizabeth, widow of Bold Oliver, Esq., died May 17, 1801, aged 54.

Richard Ward Offley, of Hinton, Esq., J.P., died 29 May, 1762, æt. 46.

John Harris, of Cruckton, Esq., died Oct. 21, 1746, aged 55.—

Sarah, his wife, dau. of Robert Hill, Esq., died 3 Dec.,

1772, aged 80.—Alicia Harris died 19 Nov., 1798, aged 79.

Robert Phillips, of Cruckmeole, Esq., died 18 April, 1772, æt. 96

—Catharine his wife, dau. of Sir Edward Acton, of Alden-

ham, Bart., died 14 Oct., 1743, æt. 58.—They had Edward,

who died young ; and Mary, wife of Thomas Harris, of

Cruckton, Esq., who died Jan. 23, 1767, æt. 48.—Thomas

Harris, Esq., died Sept. 27, 1798, aged 82.

Mrs. Jane Dale, sister to the rector of the 2nd portion, dau. of

Hugh Dale, M.A., Fellow of B. N. C. College, Oxford,

Chaplain to the Duke of Bridgewater, Rector of Middle,

afterwards of Settrington and Donnington, Yorkshire, who

married a dau. of Pontesbury Owen, Esq. ; died 14 Oct.,

1738, aged 31.

Rev. William Pugh, Curate, died Feb. 18, 1775, aged 74.

Also several other memorials to the families of Phillips, Highway, &c.

The present Church was rebuilt in 1829, and consists of nave with clerestory, aisles, south porch, and western tower ; together with the old chancel (with piscina and aumbrey), and Norman font. The canopied marble reredos was erected as a memorial to Mrs. Frances Barber Harrison ; and the stained window in the chancel to the Rev. Hamlet Harrison, who died in 1843.

Mission Chapels were erected at Cruckton in 1840, at Asterley in 1870, and at Lea Cross in 1888.

The patrons of the three portions of the rectory are,—the Rev. William Harrison, Queen's College, Oxford, and Mrs. Tatham Warter, respectively.

The Parish Register dates from the year 1538 ; and a large number of extracts from these Registers, from 1538 to 1762, may be found in Morris's MS. Shropshire Registers in the Shrewsbury Free Library.

It is the duty of the physician to see that the patient is properly cared for, and that the patient's interests are protected. The physician should be fair and just to all, and should not discriminate on the basis of race, color, or religion.

The physician should also be fair and just to his fellow physicians, and should not engage in不正当竞争 (unfair competition) or other unethical practices.

In addition, the physician should be fair and just to the public, and should not engage in any practices that are harmful to the public interest.

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CHARITIES.

The Charity Commissioners' Report (1815-1839) mentions the following Charities relating to this parish :—

Thomas Davies, of London, merchant, in 1574, left £200 for the poor ; John Peers gave £10, and Eleanor Peers, his widow, £10 in 1635 ; and the Rev. Thomas Higgons, D.D., rector, who died in 1635, gave £10. These legacies, amounting to £230, were in 1716 invested in the purchase of lands called the Hen, in the parish of Westbury ; and the rents given to poor widows.

Ellen Owen left £100 ; and Mary Phillips, who died in 1729, left £10, of which sums part was lost.

John Davies, who died in 1723, left £50 for the poor, which was laid out in providing a workhouse in 1732.

John Jones, by Will in 1801, gave a rent-charge of 20s. per annum, charged on his land called Lark's Lee, in this parish, to be given in bread to the poor ; but this gift was void.

There is also a Charity for a Sermon on Good Friday ; and a gift by Barbara Harries of flannel for the poor.

“Pontesbury is a district of much geological interest. Pontesford hill is mostly of igneous origin, and some fine examples of eruptive rocks have been found there. In the picturesque gully of Lyd Hole exposures of Dr. Callaway's Uriconian strata are to be found, and their relative position to what was formerly called Cambrian, but now Longmyndian, may be studied. In the fine conglomerates close by, among pebbles of quartz, masses of rhyolite, or acid lava from pre-existing rocks may be collected. The coal beds between Pontesbury and Westbury have been described by Sir R. Murchison. They consist generally of three seams, and a remarkable bed of freshwater limestone separates two of them. From this he has recorded several fossils, all of freshwater origin. They include *Planorbis*, *Cyclas*, and *Cypris*, also several fish remains.”¹

The parish of Pontesbury includes the townships of Arscott, Asterley, Boycott, Cruckmeole, Cruckton, Edge, Farley, Halston, Hinton, Lea, Little Hanwood, Newnham and Polmere, Oakes, Onslow, Plealey, and Sibberscote, and the hamlets of Ford Heath and Malchurst.

Longden is also a township in Pontesbury parish, and contains a chapel of St. Ruthin, which consists of nave, chancel, and western porch and turret, with one bell, and was restored and enlarged in 1877 by the late Henry de Grey Warter, Esq. The living, which was formerly a donative, is attached to the rectory of Pontesbury 3rd portion, and is in the gift of Mrs. Tatham Warter of Longden Manor, the lady of the manor of Longden.]

¹ This geological information about Pontesbury has been very kindly communicated by the Rev. J. D. La Touche, M.A.

AN ELIZABETHAN CLERGY LIST OF THE DIOCESE OF LICHFIELD.

BY THE REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

AMONG the capitular muniments at Lichfield is an undated manuscript list of the benefices and chapelries of the diocese, which also gives the names of the officiating clergy, with their degrees and preaching license, and their stipend. The manuscript consists of eighteen paper folios loosely stitched together, and now much frayed. The writing is the same throughout, and is nearly complete for the whole diocese, with the exception of the Staffordshire deanery of Lapley and Tresull. By a careful collation of the names of the incumbents, it is proved that the time of the compilation of this list was the last year of Elizabeth, or the first of James I., 1602-3. So much of interest has ever attached to the condition of the State clergy at different epochs in our national history, that such a list as this is of no small value. That one of the immediate effects of the Reformation was to materially lower the influence, the social standing, and especially the learning of the secular clergy, is beyond gainsaying. Several proofs of this are extant in clerical rolls of the earlier part of Elizabeth's reign. In the year 1563, out of the one hundred and sixteen priests of the Archdeaconry of London, forty-two were ignorant of Latin, thirteen had received no classical learning whatever, and four were in every way "indocti." Thirty-one of the remaining fifty-seven were classed in the Archdeacon's register as "latinè mediocriter intell," and actually only three had any knowledge of the Greek tongue! Strype, in his "Annals of the Reformation," states that the custom of ordaining unscholarly candidates speedily passed away as soon as the urgent necessity had come to an end, and implies that the choice of graduates only was

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the rule after 1573, but the manuscript before us conclusively disproves this statement. This Lichfield list covers a far wider area than any other that has hitherto been made the basis of special comment, and is also of a much later date than instances usually quoted, for the first wave of the Reformation had fairly settled down by the end of Elizabeth's reign.

The order in which the benefices and chapelries are given is : Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Shropshire,¹ and Warwickshire, and follows for the most part the division of rural deaneries. In no part of England, except possibly Lancashire, and certainly in no one diocese, is the change that three centuries have made in the population more remarkable. In 1603, Birmingham was content with a single parson, one Luke Smith, and Mr. Smith, being a pluralist and keeping no curates, was also the single parson at Solihull, about seven miles distant. Birmingham of 1884, instead of finding occupation for half a parson, keeps upwards of sixty ministers of the Establishment in full employment, and that exclusive of the suburbs, many of which are now indistinguishable from the town proper. Rugby, which is not at first recognised under its older name of Rookeby, notwithstanding the founding of its great grammar school earlier in Elizabeth's reign, had for a parson one who had no degree and was no preacher.

The total number of benefices and chapelries enumerated in this list is four hundred and sixty-one, and the total of clergy four hundred and thirty-three. Out of this total of the clergy, only about one-fourth were graduates—viz., one hundred and ten, and those who

¹ The Shropshire portion of the list of benefices, clergy, &c., is alone given in this Paper. Those who wish to consult the portion relating to the other counties comprised in the old Diocese of Lichfield, are referred to the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* for the year 1884, where the whole of the MS. is printed. By Dr. Cox's kind permission, we are enabled to reproduce the part relating to Shropshire, together with his valuable Introduction.—EDITORS.

the year 1771, and the same year the
 British government had issued a
 law which gave the king the power
 to suspend the laws of the colonies
 in any case where he thought it
 proper to do so. This law was
 called the "Royal Prerogative Act."

The year 1771 was also the year
 when the British government passed
 the "Royal Prerogative Act," which
 gave the king the power to suspend
 the laws of the colonies in any
 case where he thought it proper
 to do so. This law was called
 the "Royal Prerogative Act," and
 it was the first time that the
 British government had ever
 suspended the laws of the colonies.
 This was a very important
 step towards the independence
 of the colonies, and it was
 one of the reasons why the
 colonies were so angry with
 the British government. The
 colonies felt that the British
 government was treating them
 as if they were not free people,
 and they were determined to
 fight for their freedom. The
 British government, on the other
 hand, was determined to keep
 the colonies under its control,
 and it was willing to use force
 if necessary. This led to the
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were licensed to preach were less than a fifth, viz., eighty-two.

Of the graduates, thirty-eight were Bachelors of Arts, sixty-five Masters of Arts, two Bachelors of Divinity, four Doctors of Divinity, and one "Bachelor of lawe." Another gentleman, who served the Derbyshire cures of Sutton and Trusley, is entered as "Student in Cambridge 7 years."

The column relating to preacher's license is of special interest. Henry VIII. was of opinion that four sermons a year was an ample sufficiency. Edward VI. enjoined eight sermons a year in every parish church, four of them to be against Papacy, and on behalf of the Royal supremacy. The Elizabethan injunctions of 1559 imply that a licensed preacher should preach in every parish church four times a year, and that on other Sundays a homily should be read. This Lichfield Diocesan List was drawn up in the very year when the present canons of the Church were put forth, and was very possibly one of a similar series from each of the dioceses of the province of Canterbury that caused the greater stringency of canons xlv., xlvi., and xlvii. with respect to preaching. The preacher's license, now given as a matter of form to every raw deacon on his ordination, was then a question of far more serious consideration, no doubt in some measure owing to the prevalence of political and controversial discourses. The possession of a degree by no means implied the preacher. Several of the Bachelors, and some few of the Masters in this catalogue, are entered as "no preachers;" whereas there are, on the other hand, several instances of non-graduates who were duly licensed to preach, though generally "in their own cure." Doctors of Divinity were, however, accepted by the Bishops as duly licensed by virtue of their degree. The Universities themselves granted preachers' licenses to other than Doctors, and which were apparently also recognised by the Bishops; in Lichfield diocese there was an M.A. holding an Oxford University preacher's license, granted 16 years

before, and another M.A. and a B.D. both holding preachers' licenses of the University of Cambridge. Fifty-one of the clergy held a license direct from their own Bishop, seventeen from the Archbishop of Canterbury, six from the Archbishop of York, one each from the Bishops of Lincoln, Ely, and Norwich, and one from two Doctors during the vacancy of the Lichfield See. As a rule, licenses once granted in any See seem to have been accepted elsewhere in the case of change of diocese; but there were apparently exceptions, for one of the Lichfield clergy held the license of Bishop Jewell of Sarum in addition to that of his diocesan, and another one held in like addition the license of the Bishop of Gloucester. Some of these licenses dated back many years. Bishop Jewell, for instance, had been dead 32 years; two held licenses of Bishop Bentham of Lichfield, who had been dead 23 years; another of Archbishop Parker, and another of Archbishop Sandys, of York.

The compiling of this list brought to light certain abuses; such, for instance, as the parson who was preaching in his own cure, but held no license, and the far graver case of Cutberd Terry, the nominal minister of Burdington, in Warwickshire, but who is declared to be "no parson."

The final column of this catalogue, in which are entered the clerical stipends, is chiefly taken from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII., and is quoted from as "the Kinges Bookes," but the sums paid to the curates of chapeltries are also duly entered. A few even of these entries are somewhat remarkable, as showing the way in which the paltry pittance of the country curate was eked out by board at the squire's or yeoman's table. The curate of Marebrooke Chapel received annually "iiij^{li} in money and his dyott," whilst the curate of Wingerworth, who was a Bachelor of Arts but no preacher, received "vj^{li} xiijs^s iiij^d and his table."

My thanks are due to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield for permission to print this Clergy List *in extenso*.

St. Chades* in Salop— Thomas Price, curate.....	no degree.....	a preacher by the Lo: Bushop of Cov. & Lich.	
St. Julians in Salop— Thomas Jarvace, curate ...	bachelor of artes	no preacher ...	iiij <i>l</i> . xs. stipend
St. Crosse in Salop— Edmund Bennet, vicar	no degree.....	no preacher ...	vii <i>l</i> ti. in the kinges bookes.
St. Alkmundes in Salop— Humfrey Leech, vicar	mr. of artes.....		
Broughton— Thomas Ncwnes, curate ...	no degree.....	no preacher ...	v <i>l</i> i. in the kinges bookes.
Seynton— Willm Morrice, Parson.....			
Wellington— John Jorden, vicar	mr. of art.....	no	
Wroberdyne— Thomas Ashe, Vicar	no degree.....	no preacher ...	vii <i>l</i> ti. viii <i>s</i> . i <i>l</i> d. in the k. bookes.
Frodesley— Lodovicus Taylor, rector ...	no degree.....		
Rodington— Thomas Howell, Rector ...	no degree.....	no preacher ...	v <i>l</i> ti. v <i>s</i> . viii <i>d</i> . in the kinges bookes
Elismere— Humfrey Kinaston, vicar.....	mr. of artes.....	no preacher ...	xvii <i>l</i> ti. in the kinges bookes.
Cockshut chap.— John Parker, reader			
Didlestone— Thomas Edwards, curate ...	mr. of artes.....	no preacher ...	v <i>l</i> i.
Welch Hampton— John Powell, curate	no degree.....	no preacher ...	
Penley— John ap Thomas, reader ...			
Leebotwood— Willm Payne, curate			
Nestrangle— Thomas Heeling, vicar	mr. of artes.....		
Cundover— Thomas Fletcher, vicar.....	no degree.....	no preacher ...	
Wroxeter— Ranulphus Sharp, vicar ...	no degree.....	a preacher by the Lord bushop of Coven & lich.	x <i>l</i> ti. in the kinges bookes.
Great Arcall— George Wood, vicar	mr. of artes.....	a preacher by ye Lord Bushop of Coven & lich.	xvii <i>l</i> ti. v <i>s</i> . viii <i>d</i> . in the kinges bookes
Withington— Edward Scofield, curate ...	a bachelor of artes	a preacher ut supra	ix <i>l</i> ti. stipend.
Leighton— Richard Wolly, vicar.....	mr. of artes.....	no preacher ...	v <i>l</i> ti. xi <i>s</i> . in the kinges bookes.
Eyton Constantyne— Willm Rogers, curate	no degree.....	no preacher ...	vii <i>l</i> ti.
Cunde— Radulphus Shawe, Rector	no degree.....	a preacher by ye Lord Bushop of Coven & lich.	
Cressage— Edward Lodge, curate			
Kenley— Willm. Chalner, curate.....	no	no	
Stepulton— Rolandus Harris, Parson ...	no degree.....	no preacher ...	v <i>l</i> ti. v <i>s</i> . viii <i>d</i> . in the k : bookes.
Ilordley— Hughe Roberts, Parson.....	bachelor of artes	a preacher by the Lord Bushop of Coven. & Lich.	iii <i>l</i> ti. in the kinges bookes.

Pichford— Roger Tidder, Parson	no	no	
Berington— Michael Massy, Parson	bachelor of artes	apreacher by the Lord Bp. of C. & lich.	xli. vijs. in ye kinges bookes.
Great Upton— Edmund Scofield	bachelor of artes	apreacher by the L. Bushop of Cov. & lich. ..	ixli.
Monford— Henrie Cunde, vicar	no degree	no preacher ..	iiijli. in ye kinges bookes,
Baschurch— Peter Sanckie, vicar	a mr. of artes ..	no preacher ..	xli. in the kinges bookes.
Petton— Edward Rawlinson, parson	no degree	no preacher ..	iiijli. in the kinges bookes.
Loppingdon— Richard Howes, vicar	no degree	no preacher ..	vjli. in the kinges bookes.
Middle— Raphe Kinastone, parson	mr. of artes	apreacher by the L. Bushop of Co. & Lich. ...	xijli. in the kinges bookes.
Preston goballs— Willm Tecke, curate	no degree	no preacher ..	viiijli. stipend.
Griushill— Thomas Pea, Curate	no degree	no preacher ..	iiijli. stipend.
Acton Bromall— John Mallard, Parson	no degree	no preacher ..	vjli. xs. in the kinges bookes.
Acton Pigott— vacat.			
Smethcote— John Shelvocke, Parson	no degree	a preacher by Doctor Clarke & Doctor Au- bery, sede va- cante	iiijli. in the kinges bookes.
Harley— Thomas Bent, Parson	no degree	a p: lic. by Lo: B. of C. & L....	
Attingham— Robert Fareley, vicar	no degree	no preacher ..	xjli. vjs. viijd. in the kinges bookes
Rinton— Thomas Davies, vicar	no degree	a preacher in his owne cure by the L: Bushop of Coven & lich	vli. xixs. in the kinges bookes
Fitz— Gedion Hancox, parson	no degree	a preacher in his own cure ut supra	vli. vijs.
Ightfield— Georg Hadnall, parson	no degree	no preacher ..	vijli. in the kinges bookes.
Felton— Thomas Sandfield, parson	no degree	apreacher by the L. Bushop of Co. & lich.	xixli. in the kinges bookes.
Whitchurch— James Brooke, parson	mr. of artes	a preacher ut supra	
Tilstocke— Moreton Corbet & Frodisley— Lodwieke Taylor, Parson	no degree	apreacher by the L. Bushop of Coven & lich...	vli. iijs. iiijd. in the kinges bookes.
Hodnet— Willm Daykin, Parson	no degree	no preacher ..	xxvjli. ixs. in the kinges bookes.
Moreton Sea— Willm Cadman	no degree	no preacher ..	vijli.
Stampton— Willm Gibbons, vicar	no degree	no preacher ..	vli. xs. xd. in the kinges bookes.

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Longnor— Willm Penne, curate			
Shawbury— John Dicker, vicar	no degree.....	no preacher ..	vijli. xvijs. ob in the kings bookes
Eiton upon Wildmore— John Maning, Parson.....			
Preston upon Wildmore— Roger Braddeley, Parson ..	no degree.....	no preacher ..	iiijli. in the kings bookes.
Wemme— Peter Sanckie, Parson ..	a mr. of artes...	no preacher ..	xxli. in the kings bookes.
Leebrockhurst— Humphrey Stanworth, curate	no degree.....	no preacher ..	stipendarie.
Little Nesse— Thomas Gittens, curate.....			
Little Buildwas— Uffington— Paynton— Batlefield— Willm Tecke, curate	no degree.....	no preacher ..	lis. stipend.
Wicksall chapell— Clife chapell— Thomas Newans, curate ..	no degree.....	no preacher ..	vli. stipend.
Nuport— Richard Felton, curate	no degree.....	apreacher bythe Lo. Bushop of Cov. & Lich....	xli. stipend.
Kemberton— John Corbett, Parson	no degree.....	no preacher ..	vli. in the kinges bookes.
Kinassey— Robert Watson, Parson ..	no degree.....	no preacher ..	vjli. in the kinges bookes.
Stoke-super-Terne— Rowland Clay, Parson ..	a bachelor of art	no preacher ..	xxli. in the kinges bookes.
Edgmond— John Bagshaw, Parson			
Tibberton chap.— Richard Fryer, curate	no degree.....	no preacher ..	iiijli. stipend.
Aston chap— Boias— Roger Benbowe, Parson ..	no degree.....	no preacher ..	vijli in the kinges bookes.
Longford— John Hawkins, Parson	no degree.....	no preacher ..	vjli. in the kinges bookes.
Albrighton— Richard Barnes, vicar	no degree.....	no preacher ..	vli. xs. in the kinges bookes.
Norton-in-Hales— Alan Downes, Parson	no degree.....	no preacher ..	vli. in the kinges bookes.
Donyngton— John Chapman, Parson.....	no degree.....	no preacher ..	xiiijli. vjs. viijd, in the kinges bookes.
Chetwyn— Roger Harpur, Parson	no degree.....	no preacher ..	xi li. in the kinges bookes.
Stirchley— Robert Bell, Parson	no degree.....	no preacher ..	vjli. in the kinges bookes.
Aderley— John Farre, Parson	no degree.....	no preacher ..	xjli. vs. in the kinges bookes.
Shufnall— Abdias Birche, vicar	mr. of artes	apreacher bythe Lord Arch Bushop of Can- terbury	xvli.
Upton parva— Roger Lowc, Parson	no degree.....	no preacher ..	iiijli. xvijs. in ye kinges bookes.
Hinstock— George Reignald, Parson ..	no degree.....	no preacher ..	vli. in the kinges bookes.
Arcall parva— Thomas Browne, curate ..	no degree.....	no preacher ..	iiijli. xiijs. iiijd, stipend.

Year	Event	Location	Significance
1776	Declaration of Independence	Philadelphia	Established the United States as an independent nation.
1781	Signing of the Constitution	Philadelphia	Created the framework for the federal government.
1789	Adoption of the Bill of Rights	New York	Guaranteed individual liberties and limited government power.
1791	First Congress meets	Washington, D.C.	Established the legislative branch of the government.
1793	Shay's Rebellion	Massachusetts	Highlighted the need for a stronger federal government.
1796	First Presidential Election	National	John Adams became the first President of the United States.
1800	Move of the Capital to Washington	Washington, D.C.	Established the permanent seat of the federal government.
1803	Louisiana Purchase	French Territory	Doubled the size of the United States.
1804	First Census	National	Provided the first official count of the population.
1809	First Inauguration of James Madison	Washington, D.C.	Second President of the United States.
1812	War of 1812	National	Asserted American independence against Britain.
1817	First Inauguration of James Monroe	Washington, D.C.	Third President of the United States.
1820	Missouri Compromise	National	Resolved the issue of slavery in the new western territories.
1823	Monroe Doctrine	National	Opposed European colonialism in the Americas.
1828	First Inauguration of Andrew Jackson	Washington, D.C.	Fourth President of the United States.
1830	Indian Removal Act	National	Forced the relocation of Native American tribes.
1836	First Inauguration of Andrew Johnson	Washington, D.C.	Fifth President of the United States.
1840	First Inauguration of Martin Van Buren	Washington, D.C.	Sixth President of the United States.
1845	Annexation of Texas	National	Expanded the territory of the United States.
1848	First Inauguration of Zachary Taylor	Washington, D.C.	Seventh President of the United States.
1850	Compromise of 1850	National	Temporarily resolved sectional tensions over slavery.
1852	First Inauguration of Franklin Pierce	Washington, D.C.	Eighth President of the United States.
1854	Kansas-Nebraska Act	National	Allowed for popular sovereignty in the territories.
1857	Dred Scott Decision	Supreme Court	Declared that African Americans were not citizens.
1860	First Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln	Washington, D.C.	Ninth President of the United States.
1861	Start of the Civil War	National	War between the North and South over slavery.
1863	Emancipation Proclamation	National	Declared the freedom of enslaved people.
1865	End of the Civil War	National	Reunited the United States.
1868	First Inauguration of Ulysses S. Grant	Washington, D.C.	Tenth President of the United States.
1870	Reconstruction Act	National	Established military districts in the South.
1876	First Inauguration of Rutherford B. Hayes	Washington, D.C.	Eleventh President of the United States.
1877	Compromise of 1877	National	Ended Reconstruction and returned power to the South.
1880	First Inauguration of James A. Garfield	Washington, D.C.	Twelfth President of the United States.
1881	Assassination of James A. Garfield	Washington, D.C.	Garfield was the first President to be assassinated.
1885	First Inauguration of Chester A. Arthur	Washington, D.C.	Thirteenth President of the United States.
1888	First Inauguration of Grover Cleveland	Washington, D.C.	Fourteenth President of the United States.
1890	Wounded Knee Massacre	South Dakota	Marked the end of the American Indian Wars.
1892	First Inauguration of Benjamin Harrison	Washington, D.C.	Fifteenth President of the United States.
1896	First Inauguration of William McKinley	Washington, D.C.	Sixteenth President of the United States.
1898	Spanish-American War	National	Established the United States as a world power.
1900	First Inauguration of Theodore Roosevelt	Washington, D.C.	Seventeenth President of the United States.
1901	Assassination of Theodore Roosevelt	New York	Roosevelt was the first President to die in office.
1902	First Inauguration of Taft	Washington, D.C.	Eighteenth President of the United States.
1908	First Inauguration of William Howard Taft	Washington, D.C.	Nineteenth President of the United States.
1912	First Inauguration of Woodrow Wilson	Washington, D.C.	Twenty-first President of the United States.
1913	Progressive Era	National	Period of social and political reform.
1914	First Inauguration of Woodrow Wilson	Washington, D.C.	Continuation of Wilson's presidency.
1917	United States enters WWI	National	Support for the Allied powers.
1918	First Inauguration of Woodrow Wilson	Washington, D.C.	Continuation of Wilson's presidency.
1919	Treaty of Versailles	Paris	Ended WWI and established the League of Nations.
1920	First Inauguration of Warren G. Harding	Washington, D.C.	Twenty-second President of the United States.
1921	First Inauguration of Warren G. Harding	Washington, D.C.	Continuation of Harding's presidency.
1923	First Inauguration of Calvin Coolidge	Washington, D.C.	Twenty-third President of the United States.
1929	Stock Market Crash	National	Triggered the Great Depression.
1933	First Inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt	Washington, D.C.	Thirty-second President of the United States.
1933	New Deal	National	Program of economic recovery and reform.
1937	First Inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt	Washington, D.C.	Continuation of Roosevelt's presidency.
1941	Attack on Pearl Harbor	Hawaii	United States enters WWII.
1945	End of WWII	National	Victory over the Axis powers.
1945	First Inauguration of Harry S. Truman	Washington, D.C.	Thirty-third President of the United States.
1948	First Inauguration of Harry S. Truman	Washington, D.C.	Continuation of Truman's presidency.
1952	First Inauguration of Dwight D. Eisenhower	Washington, D.C.	Thirty-fourth President of the United States.
1953	First Inauguration of Dwight D. Eisenhower	Washington, D.C.	Continuation of Eisenhower's presidency.
1957	First Inauguration of John F. Kennedy	Washington, D.C.	Thirty-fifth President of the United States.
1958	First Inauguration of John F. Kennedy	Washington, D.C.	Continuation of Kennedy's presidency.
1960	First Inauguration of John F. Kennedy	Washington, D.C.	Continuation of Kennedy's presidency.
1961	First Inauguration of John F. Kennedy	Washington, D.C.	Continuation of Kennedy's presidency.
1963	Assassination of John F. Kennedy	Dallas	Kennedy was the youngest President to be assassinated.
1963	First Inauguration of Lyndon B. Johnson	Washington, D.C.	Thirty-sixth President of the United States.
1964	First Inauguration of Lyndon B. Johnson	Washington, D.C.	Continuation of Johnson's presidency.
1968	First Inauguration of Richard Nixon	Washington, D.C.	Thirty-seventh President of the United States.
1969	First Inauguration of Richard Nixon	Washington, D.C.	Continuation of Nixon's presidency.
1970	Vietnam War	National	Continuation of the conflict in Southeast Asia.
1972	First Inauguration of Richard Nixon	Washington, D.C.	Continuation of Nixon's presidency.
1974	Resignation of Richard Nixon	National	Nixon was the first President to resign.
1974	First Inauguration of Gerald R. Ford	Washington, D.C.	Thirty-eighth President of the United States.
1977	First Inauguration of Jimmy Carter	Washington, D.C.	Thirty-ninth President of the United States.
1977	First Inauguration of Jimmy Carter	Washington, D.C.	Continuation of Carter's presidency.
1980	First Inauguration of Ronald Reagan	Washington, D.C.	Fortieth President of the United States.
1981	First Inauguration of Ronald Reagan	Washington, D.C.	Continuation of Reagan's presidency.
1985	First Inauguration of Ronald Reagan	Washington, D.C.	Continuation of Reagan's presidency.
1989	First Inauguration of George H. W. Bush	Washington, D.C.	Forty-first President of the United States.
1993	First Inauguration of Bill Clinton	Washington, D.C.	Forty-second President of the United States.
1993	First Inauguration of Bill Clinton	Washington, D.C.	Continuation of Clinton's presidency.
1997	First Inauguration of Bill Clinton	Washington, D.C.	Continuation of Clinton's presidency.
2001	First Inauguration of George W. Bush	Washington, D.C.	Forty-third President of the United States.
2001	First Inauguration of George W. Bush	Washington, D.C.	Continuation of Bush's presidency.
2005	First Inauguration of George W. Bush	Washington, D.C.	Continuation of Bush's presidency.
2009	First Inauguration of Barack Obama	Washington, D.C.	Forty-fourth President of the United States.
2009	First Inauguration of Barack Obama	Washington, D.C.	Continuation of Obama's presidency.
2013	First Inauguration of Barack Obama	Washington, D.C.	Continuation of Obama's presidency.
2017	First Inauguration of Donald Trump	Washington, D.C.	Forty-fifth President of the United States.
2017	First Inauguration of Donald Trump	Washington, D.C.	Continuation of Trump's presidency.

Lilshull— Thoms Millington, vicar ...	a mr. of artes...	a preacher by the Lord Bushop of Co. & lich.....	vijli. vjs. viijd. in the kingsbookes.
Stookton— Willm Rogerson, Parson ...	a bachelor of divinity	a preacher by the university of Cambridge	xijli. xjs. in the kinges bookes.
Rington— Robtus Pedmore, Rector ...	no degree.....	no preacher ...	vli. in the kinges bookes.
Dawley— Francis Rogers, curate	no degree.....	no preacher ...	Stipend vijli.
Sutton Maddocke— Georg Barnes, vicar	no degree.....	no preacher ..	vli. in the kinges bookes.
Boninghall— John Chapman, curate	a bachelor of artes	no preacher ...	vijli.
Drayton-in-hales— Roger Daker, vicar.....	Mr. of artes ...	a preacher by the Lord Bushop of Coven & Lich.	xijli. xs. in the kinges bookes.
Tong— George Meason, curate	no degree.....	no preacher ...	vijli stipend.
Hadnal cap de Midle— Thoms Whitcombe, curate	no degree.....	no preacher ...	iiijli. stipend.

THE GOUGHS OF MYDDLE AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

BY F. H. GOUGH AND A. V. GOUGH.

ROGER GOUGH of Tylley, par. Wem, born about 1455, died in 1538 "of the age of fourscore years and thre," as he himself states in his will dated 6 May, 1538, and proved at Lichfield, 27 Sept. following. He desires to be buried in the Church of Wem, and bequeaths "to the parish Church of Loppington vs." and "to the Chapel of Cocke Shotte *xiii*d." Amount of Inventory £20 5s. The legatees are John Gough his son, Roger Gough his godson, Roger Gough of Noneley, William Gough of Newton (? Newtown, par. Wem), Anne Grome of Slepe, Maud Alen, Marget Drury, Agnes his daughter, Thomas his son, and Richard Gough; Sir Richard Drury, Overseer; and Richard and John Gough, his sons, Executors.

Perhaps most of these were his children, though the relationship is not determined in all cases; for it would seem natural to suppose that Richard Gough the Legatee and Richard Gough the Executor are identical, yet the relationship is not stated in the former case, while in the latter he is called son. John Gough would thus appear to be the eldest son from his position in the will, and Richard the youngest.

Richard Gough, the (? youngest) son of Roger, is very probably the first Richard Gough of Newton-on-the-hill, stated by Gough to have been "descended of that antient family of the Goughs of Tylley, who were Coppingholders¹ of about £60 per annum." In a pedigree

¹ "At survey of 1561 Thomas Poyner of Beslowe was y^e only freeholder. All y^e inhabitants of Tylley were copyholders or tenants by lease or at will."—Garbet's Wem.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

BY JOHN F. JOHNSON, M. A.

LONDON: 1850.

The history of the United States of America is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of the world, and which has been the subject of many valuable works. The history of the United States is a subject which has attracted the attention of the world, and which has been the subject of many valuable works. The history of the United States is a subject which has attracted the attention of the world, and which has been the subject of many valuable works.

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in the possession of Mrs. Bickerton he is said to have come from Tylley in the year 1539; and there may be something in the coincidence between the death of Roger Gough in 1538 and the settling of Richard at Newton in 1539.

At this point Gough's account is not accurate. The Myddle Registers make it doubtful on chronological grounds; and the will of Richard Gough (dated 15 July, 1575, and proved at Lichfield, 14 May, 1576), settles the matter conclusively. Gough's Richard the "first" and "second" are really one and the same man. His wife's name was Anne (perhaps "the daughter of one Hayward, of Aston, neare Wem") by whom he had the following children:—

1. Richard, of Newton-on-the-hill, yeoman, "the third."

2. Thomas, executor of his father's will in 1576. He "married a wife in Weston Lullingfield," by name Helen, "and held a considerable farme there; butt his family is whoaly extinct." Thomas Gough "of Weston, husbandmⁿ" was buried at Baschurch, 24 Feb., 1601, and "Elline Goughe of Weston widdowe" on 3 Feb., 1604. We have not yet cleared up their issue satisfactorily, but they had several children.¹ The Myddle Register contains the burial entries of two children of theirs: Anne, bapt. 17 and buried 27 Nov., 1583; and Mary, buried 8 Dec., 1588. They had also a son Thomas Gough, of Weston Lullingfield, who married three wives. By his first wife Anne, who was buried at Baschurch on 25 Feb., 1610-11, Thomas Gough had issue: Margaret, bapt. at Baschurch, 25 Oct., 1606, died inf.; Elizabeth, bapt. 25 Nov., 1607, living 1630;

¹ *v. infra*, abstract of the will of Thomas Gough, 1630. George Gough of Weston, husbandman, and Katharine Philipps, spinster, were married at Baschurch, 29 Oct., 1615. This may be a son of theirs. The Baschurch Registers also contain many entries of Goughs of Prescott, but there is good reason to believe that these were a branch of the Goughs of Loppington.

as the company of Mrs. Jackson be in with in June
 some time after it the year 1785 and the year in
 consisting of the following members the death of
 those names in 1785 and the ending of 1786 in
 the year 1787.

At the year 1787, several alterations were made
 in the regulations and a committee was appointed
 to consider the same and to report thereon to the
 next year. The committee reported that they had
 considered the same and had made several alterations
 in the regulations and had also made several
 alterations in the constitution of the society.
 The alterations were as follows: The first was
 the alteration of the name of the society from
 the Society of Friends to the Society of Friends
 and Brethren.

The second was the alteration of the constitution
 of the society.

The third was the alteration of the regulations
 of the society. The fourth was the alteration
 of the constitution of the society. The fifth
 was the alteration of the name of the society
 from the Society of Friends to the Society of
 Friends and Brethren. The sixth was the
 alteration of the constitution of the society.
 The seventh was the alteration of the regulations
 of the society. The eighth was the alteration
 of the constitution of the society. The ninth
 was the alteration of the name of the society
 from the Society of Friends to the Society of
 Friends and Brethren. The tenth was the
 alteration of the constitution of the society.
 The eleventh was the alteration of the regulations
 of the society. The twelfth was the alteration
 of the constitution of the society. The thirteenth
 was the alteration of the name of the society
 from the Society of Friends to the Society of
 Friends and Brethren. The fourteenth was the
 alteration of the constitution of the society.
 The fifteenth was the alteration of the regulations
 of the society. The sixteenth was the alteration
 of the constitution of the society. The seventeenth
 was the alteration of the name of the society
 from the Society of Friends to the Society of
 Friends and Brethren. The eighteenth was the
 alteration of the constitution of the society.
 The nineteenth was the alteration of the regulations
 of the society. The twentieth was the alteration
 of the constitution of the society. The twenty-first
 was the alteration of the name of the society
 from the Society of Friends to the Society of
 Friends and Brethren. The twenty-second was the
 alteration of the constitution of the society.
 The twenty-third was the alteration of the regulations
 of the society. The twenty-fourth was the alteration
 of the constitution of the society. The twenty-fifth
 was the alteration of the name of the society
 from the Society of Friends to the Society of
 Friends and Brethren. The twenty-sixth was the
 alteration of the constitution of the society.
 The twenty-seventh was the alteration of the regulations
 of the society. The twenty-eighth was the alteration
 of the constitution of the society. The twenty-ninth
 was the alteration of the name of the society
 from the Society of Friends to the Society of
 Friends and Brethren. The thirtieth was the
 alteration of the constitution of the society.

The following is a list of the names of the members
 of the society in the year 1787. The names are
 arranged in alphabetical order. The names are
 as follows: A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

Margaret, bapt. 25 Aug., 1609, living 1630; and Thomas, bapt. 20 Feb., 1610-11, and buried 13 May, 1611. His second wife Katharine was buried at Baschurch, 13 Oct., 1624. Thomas Gough married thirdly at Baschurch, 20 Sept., 1625, Mary Edwards of Stanwardine-in-the-field, by whom he had a posthumous son Thomas, bapt. at Baschurch, 27 Dec., 1630. Thomas Gough by his will, dated 22 Aug., 1630, and proved at Lichfield, 1 Dec. following, desires to be buried in the Churchyard of Baschurch, where accordingly he was buried 25 Aug., 1630. He mentions Thomas Scryven of Frodesley, co. Salop, Esq., Mary Gough, his wife, Elizabeth his daughter, "the issue¹ which my wife now goeth with," John Lee,² son of George Lee of Weston, "my sister's³ two children," Margaret his daughter, Katharine Done of Whixall, his sister, William Rees his godson, William Edwards⁴ and his children, Francis Jones, and Richard Jones. The executors are Mary, his wife, and Richard Gough of Acton Reynold, his "brother-in-law."⁵ Amount of Inventory (dated 26 Aug., 1630), £242 3s. 8d. Further than this we have not traced this branch down; but Gough says that the family was "whoaly extinct" in 1701, *i.e.*, in the male line.

3. Roger, who died inf. 1544. "Humatio Rogeri filii Richardi Goughe de Newton yeoman et Annae uxoris ejus fuit 20 Maii 1544."—Myddle Register.

4. Roger, of Newton-on-the-hill, bapt. at Myddle 19 Sept., 1546, mentioned in his father's will 1575. Gough

¹ *i.e.*, Thomas *supra*, bapt. 27 Dec., 1630.

² The following entry is at Baschurch:—"1620, John the sonne of George Lee of Weston yoma' was baptized the second daye of Aprill."

³ "I give and bequeath unto my sisters two children xviii. now in their fathers handes." Perhaps George Lee *supra* married a sister of Thos. Gough, and the "two children" are John b. 1620, and another.

⁴ Probably brother of his third wife Mary Edwards.

⁵ "Brother-in-law" is very curious. Thomas Gough and Richard Gough were first cousins, being brother's children. Possibly Anne, Thomas Gough's first wife, was a sister of Katharine, wife of Richard Gough, and daughter of Truстан Turner.

says that he had a wife called Guen, and died s.p. He appears, however, from the Myddle Register to have had one daughter: "Sarah filia Rogeri Goughe de Middle et Guennae uxoris ejus sepult. fuit 6 die Junii 1645." This seems a casual way of speaking of a man born 100 years before. Probably he lived to a good age. He does not appear to have left a will, and we do not know the date of his death.

5. Margaret, who "was married to Richard Paine, of Eardeston, one of the eleaven townes." Richard Gough in his will, dated 1575, mentions Richard and Roger Payn, "my daughters ij children." Richard Payne "was a good freeholder," says R. Gough, "and his heyres continue" in Eardeston "to this day." In 1703 "Richard Payne son of Richard Payne late of Eardiston co. Salop deceased" was apprenticed to Joseph Muckleston, mercer.¹

It will be seen that these children of Richard and Anne Gough exactly coincide with the children whom Gough divides between Richard "the first" and Richard "the second," so that we must cut down the number

¹ Mercers' Guild, *Transactions*, Vol. VIII. We should much like help towards clearing up the descendants of Richard and Margaret Payne. Gough's Myddle (p. 139), mentions "my Cozen, Thomas Payne of Edstaston," who purchased lands in Noneley of John Downton (b. 1617). Thomas Payne of Edstaston is mentioned in Garbet's Wem as a benefactor to Wem school. The Loppington Registers contain the baptisms of several children of Thomas and Frances Payne of Noneley from 1708, and of James and Mary Payne from 1716. Mr. Thomas Payne of Noneley was buried there 22 May, 1729.

Perhaps also the following references relate to this family. In 1630 Richard Payne was appraiser of the Inventory of Thomas Gough of Weston Lullingfield. Roger Payne of Baschurch and Elizabeth Yorke of Berrington were married at Berrington, 3 July, 1604. Richard Payne of Weston Lullingfield married Jane, daughter of Francis Finch; both were living in 1701 (Gough's Myddle, p. 186). George Morris in his list of *Arms of Shropshire Families* mentions a hatchment in Westbury Church to Ursula, daughter and heir of Richard Payne of Weston Lullingfield, and relict of Ward Offley of Hinton, and of John Topp (d. 1737) of Whitton; she died 1747 (*Transactions*, Vol. VII). Married at Loppington, 3 May, 1732, Richard Payne of Baschurch and Mary Povey.

of Richards by one. If Gough's authorities were deeds, he must have made some mistake in tabulating his notes. As to his statement that Richard "the first," was a leaseholder and Richard "the second" a freeholder, the fact is that it was the same Richard Gough who took the lease in 1539, and afterwards (in 1551) purchased it "of Richard Banaster of Hadnall, Esq., and Peter his son."¹

This Richard Gough in his will, dated 15 July, 1575, and proved at Lichfield, 14 May, 1576, by his son Thomas, desires to be buried in the Parish Church of Myddle; and the Register records his burial on 8 Oct., 1575. His widow Anne (who is mentioned in her husband's will 1575) was buried at Myddle, 14 March, 1583-4.

Richard Gough "the third," son of Richard and Anne Gough, "lived to a great age," probably about 90, and was buried at Myddle, 10 March, 1627. He was Churchwarden of Myddle when "Mr. Kinaston transcribed² the Register," every page from 1541 to 1598 being subscribed with his name. He married 1st Joan (not "Elizabeth," as Gough states), daughter and only child of William Crump of Acton Reynold, who seems to have been a man of considerable force of character.³ Three entries from the Shawbury Register, anno 1575, bear out Gough's account:—

¹ Richard Banaster d. 1568, and Peter, his son, 1575.

² Gough's Myddle, p. 15.—Rev. Ralph Kynaston was Rector of Myddle from 1596 to his death 8 Nov., 1629. He "derived his pedigree" from the Kynastons of Hordley, but not "by many descents," for he was the youngest son of Roger Kynaston of Morton, and nephew of Edward of Hordley, and grandson of Wild Humphrey. He matriculated at S. Mary Hall, Oxford, 27 Nov., 1581, aged 21; B.A. 1584, M.A. 1587. He married at S. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 1 July, 1600, Susannah, daughter of Richard Lewis of Shrewsbury, by whom he had several children. He was ancestor of the Kynastons of Trewylan, and of the Edwardses of Old Court, co. Wicklow.

³ Gough's Myddle, p. 95.—Wm. Crump was appraiser to Richard Gough 1575. Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Crump of Acton Reynold, was buried at Shawbury, 20 Jan., 1587-8.

"The xxth daie of January, Rychard Goughe of the pyshe of Medull was maried unto Jone Crumpe of this pyshe."

"The vith daye of November, Rychard Goughe the sonne Rychard Goughe was cristened of Actonreynolde.

Mr. Rychard Leveson }
& George Mylward } godfathers.

Maisteres Marget Corbet,¹ godmother."

"The xixth daye of November, Jone Goughe the wyfe of Rychard Goughe of Actonreynolde was buried."

Richard Gough married secondly *Guen*, relict of Thomas Baker of Weston Lullingfield. Gough gives her Christian name as Anne; but he is again in error, for she appears as *Guen* both in the baptism entries of her children and in her burial entry: "Sepultura Guennae uxoris Richardi Gough de Newton yeoman fuit 9 Decembris 1596." By her former husband, Thomas Baker, she had a son² Thomas, who purchased Sweeney from Andrew Chambre in 1623 and died in 1639, leaving with other³ issue a son Thomas, who built Sweeney Hall, and was a Parliamentarian in the Civil Wars. He was born about 1606, was Sheriff of Shropshire⁴ in 1649, Knight of the Shire in 1653, and died s.p. 19

¹ Second daughter of Sir Andrew Corbet; she married Thomas Harley of Brampton, co. Hereford.

² Perhaps also two daughters, Mary, m. . . . Great, and Anne, m. Richard Gough of Burlton, "uncle" to the historian (Gough's Myddle, p. 142): v. abstract of Roger Gough's will (pp. 268, 269).

³ A son, who died young, and a daughter, Katharine, who m. Edward Lloyd of Pentrecoed, and had a son John Lloyd of Pentrecoed, who was sent to Oxford "to learne University reading" (Gough's Myddle, p. 99). John Lloyd "profited nothing" in Oxford, and having on his return married a wife "of noe fortune, and hardly a good name," he was disinherited by his uncle Thomas Baker, who had chosen him for his heir.

⁴ Arms were confirmed to Thomas Baker of "Swaney," 14 Oct., 1649, by Wm. Ryley, Norroy, as being "originally descended of the auncient family of the Bakers in the county of Kent:" Az., on a chevron or, between 3 swans' heads erased 2 and 1 of the second beaked gu., as many cinquefoils of the third." (*Ashmolean MS.* in Bodleian Library).

March, 1675. Having no issue by his wife Elizabeth (buried at S. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 1683), sister of Col. Fenwick, and dau. of Wm. Fenwick of Stanton, co. Northumberland, by his wife Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Cotton Gargrave, Knt., he in 1663 settled his estate on his kinsman Thomas Browne and Mary his wife, the eldest daughter of John Gough of Bessford (*v. infra*).

Richard Gough by his second wife Guen had five children :—

1. John, of Bessford, par. Shawbury, "a dilligent laboriouse person, and spareing allmost to a fault." In 1637 he was executor with William Gough to their brother Roger. In 1649 he purchased freehold land in Bessford of about £50 per ann. from Sir Vincent Corbet. He "had been in actuall armes for the King under Sir Vincent Corbett" during the Civil Wars, and made this purchase in the name of his brother William for fear of the Parliament. He died two years after, and was buried at Shawbury, 23 Oct., 1651. By his wife Katharine, the daughter of . . . Hopkins, a wealthy farmer in Bessford (who was married to John Gough at Shawbury, 9 Feb., 1627-8, and buried there 5 Oct., 1660), he had three children :—

- (i) Richard, of Bessford, "an honest, just man, and well-beeloved." He was bapt. at Shawbury, 1 Aug., 1630, and buried there 28 Aug., 1666. He died unm., leaving (by his will proved at Lichfield 1667) his lands to his two sisters and their husbands, who sold them to Roger Griffiths, Alderman of Shrewsbury.
- (ii) Mary, bapt. at Shawbury, 23 June, 1635; living 1706. She married Thomas Browne, son of John Browne of Little Ness, attorney-at-law, and succeeded with her husband to Sweeney at the death of Thomas Baker in 1675 (*v. supra*). From them the property has descended to Stanley Leighton, Esq., now of Sweeney Hall. (The descent is given at the end of this paper).

March 1853. The first of these was the...
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The first of these was the...
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The first of these was the...
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- (iii) Elizabeth, bapt. at Shawbury, 27 April, 1643. She died soon after her marriage to Richard Glover of Maesbury, leaving two children: John (sometime a trooper in the King's Guards,¹ married "a sister of Mr. Lloyd's, a Montgomeryshire gentleman"), and Katharine. Her husband married secondly Dorothy, relict of Andrew Bradocke of Cayhowell, and sister of Richard Gough the historian (*v. infra*, p. 273).

2. Roger, second son of Richard and Guen Gough, d.s.p., and Gough had "nothing memorable to say of him." He lived at Newton-on-the-hill, and was bur. at Myddle, 19 Oct., 1637. His will, dated 17 Aug., 1637, and witnessed by Joshua Richardson and Thomas Richardson, was proved at Lichfield, 1 March, 1637-8. He desires to be buried in the Parish Church of Myddle. After mentioning several of the poor of Myddle individually, and the poor of Clive and Grinshill generally, he leaves legacies to Michael Baugh, his brother-in-law, to Michael Baugh,² son of Michael Baugh aforesaid, and to Joan, Mary, Alice, and Elizabeth Baugh, daughters (under age) of the said Michael Baugh, on condition that they marry³ with the consent of their father and mother; Richard Gough, his brother, and Joan, daughter of the said Richard Gough; Richard Gough⁴ of Burlton,

¹ "With his uncle, one Mr. Godolphin" (Gough's Myddle, p. 102). We cannot explain the connection.

² This must be the son called Thomas by R. G., who married three wives, and was father of Michael Baugh, living 1701, and of Mary, the wife of Samuel Braine of Myddle.

³ "Some marriedd happily and some unfortunately," says R. G. (Myddle, p. 100). From a comparison of this will and that of William Gough in 1667, it would seem highly probable that Elizabeth m. Richard Browne of Bessford, and that one of the other daughters m. Thomas Hall, William Gough's "cousin" (*v. infra*, abstract of W. G.'s will 1667). At Moreton Corbet, *Michael*, son of Richard Browne of Beshford (*sic*) and Elizabeth his wife, was bapt. 26 Feb. 1660-1.

⁴ Richard Gough of Burlton was "uncle" (? great-uncle, as often) to the historian (Myddle, p. 142). Probably, therefore, Ann his wife was sister to Thomas Baker, Roger Gough's half-brother, and if so,

and Ann his wife; Thomas Pace of Myddle; George Watson of Hodnet; John Humphries of Weston; Elizabeth Baugh, "my sister Ann's daughter," and Robert Baugh, husband of the said Elizabeth; Katharine "my aunt within the parish of Ellesmere;" Mary Great, "my brother Thomas Baker's sister;" Richard Gough of Newton, and Richard¹ "my godson," son of the said Richard Gough; Thomas Bronhall of Shrewsbury, gent; Joshua Richardson² of Broughton; and Adam Crosse³ of Yorton. The executors were his brothers John and William.

3. Elizabeth, bapt. at Myddle, 5 Sept., 1585; married Michael Baugh "of Clive, alias Cliffe, a person of an antient famyly there, and of a good estate," which, however, was "allwaies in a decaying condition." He was alive in 1667, being a legatee under William Gough's will in that year. His descendants were living in 1701. His children are given above in Roger Gough's will.

4. William, bapt. at Myddle, 17 Dec., 1587, and bur. there 8 March, 1587-8.

5. William, of Sweeney, "the wealthiest man of our family," born 26 Dec., 1588, and bapt. at Myddle, 23 Feb., 1588-9; d.s.p. 1668, having married, 1656, Dorothy Griffiths, "a jolly widow in Oswaldstre." The following is an abstract of his will⁴ :—

"William Gough of Sweeney in the county of Salop gent, 1667
"To my cousin Thomas Baker Esq^r several closes of land at
Sweeney.

identical with "my sister" Ann further on in the will. They would thus appear to have had a daughter Elizabeth m. to Robert Baugh. William Gough, in 1667, mentions "the three daughters of my cousin Robert Baugh." His will contains several other instances of cousin used for nephew or niece.

¹ The historian, b. 1634.

² He died 1655; father of Rev. Joshua Richardson, Rector of Myddle 1647-1662.

³ Adam Cross of Yorton m. Mary, daughter of Joshua Richardson of Broughton (Gough's Myddle, p. 78).

⁴ *Penes* Stanley Leighton, Esq., M.P., F.S.A. *Qu.* proved at S. Asaph.

and that the same person was the author of the
 "History of the County of Middlesex," which was
 published in 1753, and which is now in the
 possession of the British Museum. It is a
 very curious and interesting work, and
 contains a great deal of valuable information
 respecting the history and antiquities of
 the county. It is a very rare book, and
 is now in the possession of the British
 Museum.

The author of the "History of the County of
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 industrious man, and his work is
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"To Rowland Nevett ¹ clerk	20£
"To my brother-in-law Michael Baugh	5£
"To my cousin Thomas Hall's wife ²	10£
"To her sister my cousin Browne of Besford ²	...	...	...	5£
"To the three daughters of my cousin Robert Baugh ² each	...	...	...	20/-
"To my cousin Mary Browne of Little Ness	...	...	...	50£
"To her children by her now husband	...	...	...	50£
"To my cousin Elizabeth Glover	...	..	...	5£
"To my cousin Richard Gough of Newton ³	...	...	...	5£
"To his son	...	...	...	5£
"To Dorothy Edwards ⁴ my Goddaughter being one of the children of my cousin John Edwards of Great Nesse	...	...	...	} 50£
"To my cousin Dorothy Edwards ⁴ her mother and wife of my cousin John Edwards...	...	...	...
"To my dear wife Dorothy Gough the tenement where I now dwell in the township of Sweeney.	...	...	...	20£

"After her death to Elizabeth Griffiths⁵ widow and Robert Carver and John Griffiths of Oswestry in trust for the eldest son of William Griffiths; rem' to sons of Edw. Griffiths; rem' to said Elizabeth Griffiths.

"To my said wife Dorothy Gough lands in Treveloch for life; rem' to Dorothy Evans⁵ wife of my son-in-law Roger Evans Esq^{re} subject to annuities of 5£ to the Churchwardens of Parish of Middle for setting out apprentices nominated by

¹ Rowland, son of William Nevett (or Knyvett), was born at Hodnet *circa* 1614. He matriculated at S. Edmund Hall, Oxon, 9 March, 1631-2, aged 17, B.A. 1633, M.A. 1636; Vicar of Stanton 1636, and of Oswestry from 1650 till he was ejected in 1662, when he formed a Congregational Church at Sweeney. He died 8 Dec., 1675.

² *Cf.* Roger Gough's will *supra* and notes.

³ The Historian.

⁴ John Edwards of Great Ness m. Dorothy, dau. of Thomas Barnes of the Lowe. Their dau. Dorothy m. David Derwas in 1686. We do not know how John Edwards or his wife was related to William Gough; perhaps one of his wife's relations (*v.* Gough's Myddle, p. 103).

⁵ Dorothy Gough, by her former husband, John Griffiths, a vintner, had two daughters: Elizabeth, m. Capt. Griffiths, an apothecary in Chester; and Dorothy, m. Roger Evans, a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army, and Sheriff of Shropshire in 1677. He was bapt. at Oswestry, 26 July, 1621, and bur. there in 1679, the younger son (but eventual heir) of Edw. Evans of Treflach (who entered his pedigree at Vis. 1623), by Jane, dau. of Roger Kynaston of Hordley. There is an account of the murder (in 1704) of Richard Evans, son of Richard and Dorothy, in Gough's Myddle (pp. 188-190).

my cousin Richard Gough of Newton¹ and his heirs: annuity of 5£ for same purpose to Oswestry Parish, and 6/- for a sermon in the English tongue on S^t Stephen's day² in Oswestry Church."

Mrs. Dorothy Gough was living in 1673. She, and Thomas Baker of "Swyney," and Mr. Richard Glover of Maesbury, are mentioned in a "Booke conteyning the names of countrey gentle persons of note and qualitie with the sums of money ment'ed y^t each of them payd towards renewing of our Charter Anno Dom'i 1673; these being Burgesses of the towne of Oswestry in comitatu Salop."

We now return to Richard, the son of Richard Gough by his first wife Joan Crump. He was "borne and brought up att Acton Reynold" by William Crump, and appears to have resided there the greater part, if not the whole, of his life; for he was "Bailiffe almost twenty yeares to Sir Andrew³ Corbett," and both in his wife's burial entry in 1637, and in his own in 1646, is styled of Acton Reynold. He was executor to Thomas Gough of Weston Lullingfield, in 1630 (*v. supra*), and there also is called of Acton Reynolds (*sic*).

Richard Gough, "a proper tall man," married Katharine,⁴ the daughter of Trustan Turner, farmer near Adeney, par. Edgmond, "a very litle woman." She was buried at Shawbury, 30 Oct., 1637, and her

¹ Cf. Gough's Myddle (pp. 103 and 171). Mrs. Bickerton has the book containing the names of the apprentices nominated under this charity from that time up to the present.

² His birthday.

³ Born 1580, died 1637. He did not succeed till 1622, so Richard Gough cannot have been his bailiff for more than fifteen years.

⁴ Her brother Trustan Turner was father of Mary Turner, who m. Matthew Lath, and had an only daughter Joan (not "Jane"). She, being an only child, had many suitors, but "among the rest," as Gough idiomatically expresses it, she m. Thomas Hall of Balderton, and had a numerous family. She died in 1693. Thomas Hall had a sister Mary married to Edward Jenks of Cockshutt, brother of Dorothy the wife of Richard Gough. (Gough's Myddle, p. 143).

husband 12 June, 1646, in his 71st year. They had issue two sons and three daughters:—

1. Richard, of Newton-on-the-hill, "the fift."
2. William, of Edgbolton, par. Shawbury.
3. Elizabeth, who married at Shawbury, 23 July, 1632, William Wakeley, "a rich old widower¹ in Acton Reynold." A pedigree of their descendants, who became extinct in 1753, is given at the end of the paper.
4. Joan, who "married unhappily, and soone after dyed." We have not discovered the name of her husband. She was yet unmarried in 1637, being called Joan *Gough* in Roger's will. At Shawbury, in 1639, "Joane *Gough*, the daughter of Richard Gough of Acton Reynold, was buried the 6th day of May." *Qu.*, then, if she were never married at all.
5. Judith, who died unmarried. She was "a comely woman," but "was taken with a palsy as shee was making of hay in Haremeare. She was lame many years, and then dyed," being buried at Shawbury, 7 Aug., 1642.

Richard Gough, the elder son of Richard and Katharine, was a man "of a midle stature, very active of body, and of a nimble strength." Beyond this Gough tells us little of his father. He died at Cayhowell in 1661, and was buried in the church at Kinnerley. By Dorothy his wife, daughter of Richard Jenks of Cockshutt and Crosemere, by Elizabeth, the daughter of John Groome of Sleaf Hall, he had two children:—

1. Richard, of Newton-on-the-hill, bapt. at Myddle, 18 Jan., 1634-5.
2. Dorothy, bapt. at Myddle, 1 Oct., 1637; married twice, and living in 1701. By her first husband, Andrew Bradocke² of Cayhowell, who died about April,

¹ Margery, wife of Wm. Wakeley of Acton Reynold, was buried at Shawbury, 18 Sept., 1630.

² Andrew Bradocke was the son of Thomas B. of Cayhowell by Elizabeth, dau. of Rowland Hill of Hawkstone and his wife Mary,

... the ... of the ...

1662, she was mother of a son and a daughter, who both d.s.p. By her second, Richard Glover of Maesbury,¹ she had issue : Richard Glover, attorney, unm. in 1701 ; and Dorothy, married to John Vaughan of Llwynygroes, by whom she had several children.

Richard Gough, the only son of Richard and Dorothy, is well known as the author of "Antiquities and Memoyres of the Parish of Myddle," the original MS. of which is in the possession of his descendants the Bickertons. It was not printed till 1834, when, under the title of "Human Nature displayed in the History of Myddle, by Richard Gough," a few copies were issued from his private press by Sir Thomas Phillipps. It was again printed in 1875 (collated with the original MS.), by Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton, Shrewsbury.

The quaint simplicity of the author's style, the amusing pedantry of his classical quotations, and a delightful absence of self-consciousness, make the work perhaps the most fascinating of its kind ever written. To the genealogist it is a mine of information (to be cautiously used) for all families connected with Myddle; and the curious stories and piquant biographical details which it contains quite interest a general reader. Gough is not above recording scandals : in fact, he seems to have anticipated the modern biographer by the care with which he chronicles discreditable passages in the lives of his neighbours. The irritated descendant is bidden to "avoid such evil courses, that hee leave not a blemish on his name when he is dead." The book abounds with instances of the author's vigorous humour.

A few facts in the life of Richard Gough can be gleaned from the pages of his History. He was educated

dau. of Thomas Dycher of Muckleton. His sister Frances m. at Wrexham, 18 Nov., 1663, Rev. John Bowry (eldest son of Andrew Bowry), minister of Holt, and had two daughters married. (Gough's Myddle, p. 47).

¹ Who had married first Elizabeth, dau. of John Gough of Bessford (*v. supra*, p. 268).

first under Richard Roderick¹ at Myddle, and afterwards under Rev William Sugar, minister of Broughton. Whilst at school at Myddle he witnessed a slight skirmish between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians. Perhaps it may be worth mentioning that his sympathies were with the King. He was servant for many years to Robert Corbet of Stanwardine, to whom he gratefully attributes his best education. He mentions a visit which he paid as a young man to London. He was steward of the Manor and Fair of Albright Hussey for twenty-two years.

A bell in Myddle Church is thus inscribed :—

CÆTEROS VOCO IPSE NON INTRO

RICH. GOUGH. WILL. FORMESTON. C. W. 1663.

His wife was Joan, daughter of William Wood of Peplow, by Joyce, daughter of John and Anne Baddeley² of Ellerton Grange, co. Stafford. By her, who was buried in the chancel of Myddle Church, 13 Nov., 1694, Richard Gough had a numerous family :—

1. Richard, born 1663, d.s.p., bur. in Myddle chancel 8 Oct., 1689.

2. Joyce, sole executrix of her father's will 1723. Died unmarried, and buried at Myddle, 13 April, 1726. Her will, dated 1 July, 1723, was proved at Lichfield, 22 April, 1726.

¹ Son of Roderick Roderick of Oswestry. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxon, 26 June, 1640, aged 19. He was more than 23 years master of Wem School, where he died, and was bur. 15 April, 1674.

² Anne Baddeley was sister of Robert Arnway, and of Dr. John Arnway, who was born at Shrewsbury 1601, matr. at S. Edmund Hall, Oxon, 4 Dec., 1618, B.A. 1622, M.A. 1624, D.D. 1642, Preb. Lichfield 1633, Rector of Hodnet and Ightfield 1635, Archdeacon of Coventry 1642. For his sympathy with the King his estate was sequestrated, and he retired to the Hague, and then to Virginia, where he died 1653. Besides Joyce, John and Anne Baddeley had these children bapt. at Adbaston: Anne, 4 June, 1610; Steven, 6 May, 1612; Richard, 20 Jan., 1619 (an "able chirurgeon" of Shrewsbury, bur. at S. Alkmund's 1688); Jane, 3 July, 1623; Henry, 6 Oct., 1625; Robert, 27 Nov., 1628. (*v. Gough's Myddle*, pp. 129 and 153).

3. Baddeley, bapt. 23 Feb., and bur. 25 Dec. 1669, at Myddle.

4. Baddeley, bapt. at Myddle, 30 June, 1671. He was apprenticed to Mr. Johnson, a dyer in Shrewsbury, but died of small-pox, and was buried at S. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, 27 Sept., 1691.

5. William, bapt. 8 May, 1673, and bur. 13 Feb. seq., at Myddle.

6. Anne, bapt. at Myddle, 12 Jan., 1674-5, and married there by license 23 Dec., 1697, to John Palin of Baschurch, husbandman, who was living in 1738. Their descendants are given further on.

7. William, of Shrewsbury, grocer and mercer, bapt. at Myddle, 28 March, 1676. "1690, William Gough, son of Richard Gough of Newton-on-the-Hill, co. Salop, gent., apprenticed to John Jennings, grocer."¹ He probably died shortly after 1701, and certainly before 1722, as he is not mentioned in his father's will. He married at Ellesmere by license 26 May, 1697, Elizabeth,² younger daughter of Richard Hatchett of Lee, by Elizabeth, dau. of John Lyth of Lee, and by her, who died at Shrewsbury, and was buried at Myddle, 29 July, 1756, had one son :

Richard, born before 1701, of Whitchurch, stationer, with whom the male line of the Historian of Myddle became extinct. Richard Gough of Whitchurch voted at the election of 1722 for a freehold at Newton-on-the-hill. He was buried at Whitchurch, 8 Nov., 1737, having died intestate, and administration was granted 28 April, 1738, to Richard Palin of Baschurch, husbandman, his cousin-german and next of kin. (v. p. 288).

¹ Mercers' Guild, *Transactions* Vol..VIII.

² Her brother Richard Hatchett (b. 1666, d. 1713), m. at Myddle, 31 May, 1689, Mary Richards "daughter-in-law of one Francis Morrice of Teehell" (Gough's Myddle, p. 130), fifth in descent from whom is the Rev. Thos. Mainwaring Bulkeley Bulkeley-Owen of Tedsmore,

8. Dorothy, bapt. at Myddle, 10 Oct., 1678, and buried there 24 July, 1706, unmarried.

Richard Gough the historian died 9 Feb., 1722-3, and his burial is recorded in the Myddle Register:—"Richard Gough gent. bur'd Feb. 12." His will, dated 2 Jan., 1721-2, in which he calls himself "Yeoman," was proved at Lichfield, 27 April, 1723, by Joyce Gough, daughter and sole executrix. Besides his daughter Joyce, he mentions his grandsons Richard Gough and Richard Palin, and his cousin Isaac Martin, junior. It was witnessed by Margaret Palin, Isaac Martin, senr., and Isaac Martin, junr. Amount of Inventory £29 17s. 0d.

William, the younger son of Richard and Katharine Gough, and uncle of the historian, lived at Edgbolton, par. Shawbury; he died at Acton Reynold, and was buried at Shawbury, 5 Jan., 1680. His wife Elizabeth, daughter of Reynold Dycher¹ of Edgbolton, also died at Acton Reynold, and was buried at Shawbury, 15 July, 1697. Administration of her effects was granted in the following year. They had seven children:—

1. Katharine, bapt. at Shawbury, 2 Feb., 1639-40; married William Blakemore of High Hatton.

2. William, of Edgbolton, yeoman; bapt. at Shawbury, 17 April, 1642, and buried there 27 Jan., 1683-4. He married at Shawbury, 20 Oct., 1669, Anne, third daughter of Richard Groome of Marton, by a daughter of . . . Clowes, tenant of Sleaf Hall, and by her (who

¹ There is a pedigree of Dycher of Shawbury and Muckleton in the Vis. of 1623 (printed by Harl. Soc.) We have not discovered Reynold Dycher's connection with them. In a MS. copy of the *History of Myddle* in the Bodleian Library Rev. J. B. Blakeway adds the following note in pencil:—"Reynold Dychar of Edgbolton m^d Catharine, d. of John Butterey, clerc, vicar of Ercall Magna, 23 Nov., 1578: and I find a Reginald Dychar of Edgbolton living with his wife Elizabeth Dychar the younger in 1586." At High Ercall Andrew Dicher "borne in the viceredge of arecall" was bapt. 18 Oct., 1587. The Moreton Corbet Register contains a few entries relating to the Dycher family, among them the burial of Reginald Dicher of Edgbolton, 13 May, 1620.

The first part of the history is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of King Henry the First. It describes the various parts of the kingdom, the different manners and customs of the people, and the state of the church and state. It also mentions the various wars and battles which were fought during the reign of King Henry the First, and the success which attended them.

The second part of the history is a particular account of the reign of King Henry the First. It describes the various events which happened during his reign, and the success which attended them. It also mentions the various wars and battles which were fought during his reign, and the success which attended them. It also mentions the various laws and customs which were established during his reign, and the success which attended them.

The third part of the history is a particular account of the reign of King Henry the Second. It describes the various events which happened during his reign, and the success which attended them. It also mentions the various wars and battles which were fought during his reign, and the success which attended them. It also mentions the various laws and customs which were established during his reign, and the success which attended them.

survived him many years, and was buried at Shawbury, 4 Oct., 1726), had issue:—

- (i) Richard, of Edgbolton, yeoman; bapt. at Shawbury, 7 Sept., 1670, and buried there 28 May, 1705; died intestate, and administration was granted to his mother.
- (ii) Samuel, of Edgbolton, yeoman; bapt. at Shawbury, 20 May, 1672; heir to his brother Richard's tenement in Edgbolton, 1705; buried at Shawbury, 29 Sept., 1750.
- (iii) Margaret, bapt. at Shawbury, 26 July, 1678; married shortly after 1701 Walter Richmond of Rushton, co. Salop, blacksmith. They were both dead in 1726, leaving an only son, William Richmond of Edgbolton, yeoman.

3. Richard, of whom hereafter.

4. Abraham, of Shawbury; bapt. at Shawbury, 8 June, 1646, and buried there 5 May, 1720; married there 10 April, 1684, Joan Maddox of Astley, and by her (who was buried at Shawbury, 1 Nov., 1696), had issue:—

- (i) Elizabeth, bapt. at Shawbury, 25 July, 1685.
- (ii) Ann, bapt. at do. 9 June, 1687; perhaps bur. there 7 July, 1725.
- (iii) Francis, bapt. at do. 8 July, 1689; perhaps married Mary Gregory (*v. infra*, p. 283).

5. Robert, bapt. at Shawbury, 6 July, 1651; died at Acton Reynold, buried at Shawbury, 30 May, 1676.

6. John, bapt. at Shawbury, 12 Oct., 1654; perhaps buried there 7 March, 1718-19.

7. Francis, bapt. at Shawbury, 6 Oct., 1659.

The second son of William and Elizabeth Gough,

Richard Gough of Acton Reynold, tanner; bapt. at Shawbury, 9 Nov., 1645, and buried there 20 Feb., 1702-3; married at Child's Ercall, 11 May, 1671, Martha, daughter of (? John¹ and Martha) Moss of

¹ Her baptism is not to be found at Child's Ercall, the Register being in a very imperfect condition. But children of John and Martha Moss are to be found about that time.

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Child's Ercall. He was "many yeares Bayliffe to my Lady Corbett, of Acton, and to Captaine Corbett, of Moreton Corbett." He died intestate, and administration was granted to Martha his relict 27 April, 1703. Amount of Inventory £129 1s. 8d. By Martha, his wife (who¹ was buried at Shawbury, 11 Feb., 1732-3), he had seven children :—

1. Richard, born 1677, of whom hereafter.
2. Martha, bapt. at Shawbury, 12 Oct., 1680.
3. Mary, bapt. at do. Sept., 1683.
4. William, bapt. at do. 15 Oct., 1686.
5. John, bapt. at do. 20 April, 1690.
6. Sarah, bapt. at do. 27 Sept., 1692, bur. there 20 March *seq.*
7. Francis bapt. at do. 20 Sept., 1695; mentioned in his brother Richard's will, 1731. Perhaps married Eliz. Butrey, and died 1760, leaving issue (*v. infra*, p. 283).

The eldest son of Richard and Martha Gough,

Richard Gough of Acton Reynold and Wem, tanner; born 1677, and buried at Shawbury, 7 March, 1730-1; married by license at Upton Magna, 1707, Hannah, daughter of Richard and Mary Vaughan,² who was bapt. at Upton Magna, 22 Nov., 1687. They had issue:—

1. Mary, born 4 Jan., and bapt. at Shawbury, 20 Jan., 1708-9; married (before 1731) John Allinson.
2. Richard, born 29 April, and bapt. at Shawbury, 22 May, 1711; of whom hereafter.

¹ Perhaps her daughter. The entry is simply: "Martha Gough. Buried."

² In Nov., 1701, Richard Vaughan of *Downton* signed terrier of lands belonging to Upton Parsonage. (*Blakeway MS.*, Bodleian). We have the Bible in which Richard and Hannah Gough entered the births of their children. It contains many stray signatures, among them "Mrs. Joyce Gough." It contains also the following entry:—"Robertus Baddeley filius Roberti Baddeley et Janac uxor: ejus Natus fuit Martis 26^o Martij et Baptizatus Jovis 4^o Aprilis sequent. 1650." This is, probably, one of the Baddeleys of Moreton Corbet.

3. William, of Wem, born and bapt. 25 March, 1713, at Shawbury; married there 1 March, 1735-6, Mary Twiss. Elizabeth, a daughter of theirs, was bapt. at Shawbury, 26 June, 1744.

4. Charles, of Acton Reynold, born 30 Jan., and bapt. at Shawbury, 18 Feb., 1714-15. By his wife Mary he had five children bapt. at Shawbury;—

(i) Samuel, labourer, bapt. 5 Oct., 1747; married 28 Dec., 1775, Mary Jones of Shawbury.

(ii) Elizabeth, bapt. 5 Feb., 1754.

(iii) Mary, bapt. 10 April, 1756; perhaps married 11 Oct., 1784, John Griffiths of Wem.

(iv) Philip, bapt. 30 July, 1758.

(v) Anne, bapt. 27 Jan., 1761.

5. Hannah, born 16 March, and bapt. at Shawbury, 27 March, 1718; buried there 29 Dec., 1721.

6. Francis, of Acton Reynold, born 7 Oct., 1727; buried at Shawbury, 2 March, 1797.

In his will, dated 26 Feb., 1730-1, Richard Gough mentions:—Hannah, his wife; John Allinson, son-in-law, and Mary Allinson, daughter; his sons, Richard, William, Charles, and Francis; Thomas Dorset¹ of Witheford Magna, gent., Richard Colley¹ of Booley, gent., and Francis Gough, his brother, executors. Thomas Dorsett and Richard Colley renounced 4 Nov., 1731, and administration (with will) was granted on that day to Hannah Gough, the relict, and Richard Gough, the son.

Richard Gough of Acton Reynold, eldest son of Richard and Hannah, born 29 April, 1711, and buried at Shawbury, 7 May, 1784; married at Battlefield by license 3 June, 1733, Anne Barnes of Shawbury, and by her (who was buried at Shawbury, 3 Oct., 1772), had issue:—

1. Richard, bapt. at Shawbury, 2 April, 1734, and buried there 7 April, 1739.

¹ Thomas Dorsett and Richard Colley may have married sisters of the testator.

2. Anne, bapt. at do. 2 Oct., 1735; buried there 25 Dec., 1771.

3. John, bapt. at do. 23 Nov., 1739.

4. Elizabeth, bapt. at do. 13 July, 1742.

5 Richard, bapt. at do. 30 Dec., 1743, of Hollings Green, near Audlem, farmer. His burial entry (at Shawbury) is curious:—"22 Sept., 1808. Richard Gough from Hollen green near Audlem in Cheshire son of the late Rich^d Gough & bro^r of the late Ch^{as} G. of Acton R^d, 65. He went out with the cows in the morning & died before eleven." His wife, named Mary, was buried at Shawbury, 18 May, 1816, aged 68.¹

6. Charles, of whom hereafter.

7. Rebecca, born 6 Dec., 1747, bapt. at Shawbury, 27 Jan., *seq.*

8. Edward, bapt. 3 and bur. 15 May, 1750, at Shawbury.

Charles Gough of Acton Reynold, farmer, son of Richard and Anne, bapt. at Shawbury, 3 Nov., 1745; married first by license at Prees, 5 Oct., 1779, Mary, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Dicken of Prees, and by her (who was bapt. at Prees, 5 Jan., 1757, and buried at Shawbury, 5 Oct., 1786), had issue:—

1. William, born 1780, of whom hereafter.

2. Anne, bapt. at Shawbury, 2 April, 1782, and bur. there 12 Feb., 1788.

3. John, of Drayton-in-Hales, bapt. at Shawbury, 4 June, 1783; died (unmarried) in the Infirmary at Shrewsbury, and was buried at Shawbury, 26 Aug., 1827.

Charles Gough married secondly by license at Shawbury, 27 Nov., 1788, Anne Binnell, spinster (who died at Edgbolton, 1822, aged 77, and was buried at Shaw-

¹ The following baptism entries are at Myddle:—

1 Jan. 1782. { Richard son of Richard and Mary Gough.
Rebecca dau. " "

3 Aug. 1785. Mary dau. " "

5 Oct. 1787. John son " "

Probably these are children of Richard of Hollings Green, who had a sister called *Rebecca*, an unusual name.

1. The first of these is the *History of the British Empire*, which was published in 1704. It is a work of great merit, and has been translated into several languages. It is the first of a series of works which have since appeared, and which have done much to enlighten the world on the history of our country.

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bury, 31 Oct.), but had no further issue. His burial entry (at Shawbury, 17 Sept., 1801), states that he died "after 2 days' illness." His elder son,

William Gough, bapt. at Shawbury, 14 Feb., 1781, lived successively at Acton Reynold, at Stanton-upon-Hine-Heath, and at Drayton, where he died 26 Sept., 1816, aged 36, and was buried at Shawbury, 30 Sept. He married at Wybunbury, 30 Sept., 1802, Mary, eldest daughter of Robert¹ and Elizabeth Harrison of Wybunbury, and by her (who was bapt. at Wybunbury, 24 Sept., 1775, and died at Nantwich, 2 Sept., 1848, buried at Shawbury, 8 Sept.), had issue:—

1. Robert, of whom hereafter.

2. Charles, b. at Acton Reynold, 22 July, 1805; lived at Altrincham, Cheshire, and at Salford. By Elizabeth Dale, his wife (who was buried at Shawbury, 24 Nov., 1846, aged 41), he had issue:—

(i) Elizabeth, married to Beesley, and has issue. Now in Australia.

(ii) Harry Gough, married Fair, and had a son, Charles Fair Gough.

(iii) Charles, died inf.

(iv) Anna.

(v) Emma, now in Dresden; married Carl Witzel, and has several children.

3. Elizabeth, b. at Acton Reynold, 21 Aug., 1807; d. unm. at Weston, near Wybunbury, 5 Oct., 1878; bur. at Wybunbury, 9 Oct.

4. Mary, b. at Acton Reynold, 21 July, 1809; d. at Drayton, bur. at Shawbury, 29 July, 1817.

5. William, of Woodside, Birkenhead; b. 12 Aug., 1811, married Mary Spender, d.s.p.

6. Ann, b. at Stanton, 17 June, 1813, d. 7 July, 1813, bur. at Shawbury, 9 July.

¹ Robert Harrison (son of Robert and Mary H. of Edgbolton), was bapt. at Shawbury, 20 April, 1751. He built Oakfield, Stapeley, near Nantwich, and died there 22 Nov., 1831, in his 81st year.

... the ... of the ...

7. Ann, b. 21 Dec., 1814; d. at Drayton, 22 Dec., 1823, bur. at Shawbury, 25 Dec.

The eldest son,

Robert Gough of Howbeck Lodge, near Nantwich, b. at Acton Reynold, 12 Sept., 1803, d. at Salford, 5 Jan., 1858, having m. at Wybunbury, 1 July, 1839, his cousin Delphine, dau. of Robert¹ and Elizabeth Harrison of Stapeley, and by her (who was b. at Stapeley, 18 Dec., 1817, and d. at Chilton Moor, 14 Jan., 1889), had issue :—

1. Rev. Robert Louis Henri Gough, M.A., Oxon, now Vicar of Chilton Moor, co. Durham; b. at Paris, 7 June, 1840; m. by license at Manchester, 11 Feb., 1862, Mary Anne, dau. of William Valentine of Salford, by Mary, dau. of Elijah Clough and Elizabeth Davenport his wife, and by her (who was b. 25 June, 1838; and d. at Chilton Moor Vicarage, 2 April, 1885), had issue :—

(i) Frederic Harrison, M.A., Oxon, b. at Manchester, 26 May, 1863.

(ii) Reginald Melville, b. at Oldham, 4 May, 1866.

(iii) Robert Louis, b. at Houghton-le-Spring, 30 Aug., 1867.

(iv) William Henry, B.A., Oxon, b. at do. 9 Oct., 1869.

(v) Arthur Valentine, b. at do. 14 Feb., 1872.

2. Clemence Elizabeth Delphine, b. and d. 1845, at Nantes, France.

3. Rev. Melville Gough, B.A., Durham, b. at Stapeley, 10 June, 1848, m. 18 Jan., 1876, Hannah Hurst, d.s.p. in London, 4 Nov., 1882.

4. Delphine Frances, b. and d. 1851, at Nantwich.

5. Gertrude, b. and d. 1852, at Salford.

¹ Robert Harrison (b. 1787, d. 1827), was the youngest son of Robert Harrison of Wybunbury. His sister Mary married William Gough, father of Robert of Howbeck.

The Shawbury Registers contain some entries which are difficult to arrange. There are two entries of a marriage of Francis Gough, of which name there were two of a marriageable age at the time, Francis, son of Abraham, b. 1689, and Francis, son of Richard and Martha, b. 1695.

“1722, February, Day 18, Francis Gough and Mary Gregory married.”

“1727, November 7, Francis Gough and Eliz. Butrey were married.”

A “Francis Gough of Shawbury” was buried 1 Jan., 1760.

The burial of a “William, son of Francis Gough,” occurs on 26 Jan., 1740, who is probably the son of Francis and Mary; and Mary Gough buried 5 Nov., 1726, may be the mother.

The marriage of Francis Gough and Elizabeth Butrey gives us two generations. They had issue (with two daughters: Mary, bapt. 1 Feb., 1731-2, bur. 5 Feb., 1734-5; and Elizabeth, bapt. 17 May, 1736), a son,

William Gough, of Shawbury, bapt. 26 Sept., 1728, d. 29 March, 1781, having had issue by Anne his wife (who d. 5 May, 1796, aged 63), nine children:—

1. Anne, bapt. 14 Oct., 1755.
2. Margaret, d. unm. 6 Nov., 1802, aged 45.
3. William, bapt. 7 Dec., 1760.
4. Mary, bapt. 27 March, 1763.
5. Robert, bapt. 17 Aug., 1765.
6. John, bapt. 1 Jan., 1769.
7. Richard, bapt. 7 April, 1771.
8. Eleanor, bapt. 3 Oct., 1773.
9. Elizabeth, bapt. 18 May, 1777.

We have also three generations commencing with Robert Gough, b. *circa* 1730 (possibly a son of Francis and Elizabeth *supra*). He was a farmer of Bessford, then of Shawbury, and later of Wem, where he died 1816, aged 85, and was buried at Shawbury, 27 May. He married by license 27 Sept., 1757, Eleanor Sherratt of Audlem, and by her (who was buried at Shawbury, 14 Feb., 1807, aged 77), had issue:—

1. Oliver, of Bessford, bapt. 14 July, 1758, d. 24 Sept., 1798.

2. John of Bessford and Wem, bapt. 26 Oct., 1769, living 1817; m. by license 19 Aug., 1797, Sarah Pitchford of par. Shawbury, and by her (who died at Wem, and was bur. at Shawbury, 9 Sept., 1817, aged 54), had issue :—

1. John, d. at Wem, 5 March, 1799, aged 7 months.

2. Oliver, b. at Wem, 23 Sept., 1802, bapt. at Shawbury, 16 Oct.

On 6 May, 1822, Thomas Russell, bachelor, and Anne Gough, spinster, both of par. Shawbury, were married by license. Possibly Anne was a daughter of above John and Sarah.

We conclude this paper with a few descents through females, which have been omitted to avoid confusion.

Thomas Browne, who married Mary, daughter of John Gough of Bessford (p. 267), was the son of John Browne of Little Ness, attorney-at-law, M.P. for Montgomeryshire (not for Shropshire, as Gough states), in the Cromwellian Parliament of 1653. In 1667 he was a legatee under William Gough's will, and he succeeded to Sweeney, which was settled on him and his wife by Thos. Baker. He was living in 1701, having in 1684 conveyed Sweeney to his son,

Thomas Browne (the 2nd), who in 1685 was pricked for Sheriff of Shropshire, but succeeded in excusing himself on the ground that one-third of the profits of the estate went to his father, and that the remainder was insufficient to support the expenses of the Shrievalty. His will is dated 1703. He married Christiana Browne of Essex, and by her (who was buried at Oswestry, 1716, aged 56), had issue :—

1. Thomas, of Sweeney (the 3rd), b. 1682.

2. Nathaniel, d.s.p.

3. Christiana, m. 1st, . . . Lloyd; 2nd, . . Crump.

4. Martha, m. . . . Ingram.

5. Hannah, m. . . Thomas.

6. Miriam, d.s.p.

7. Dorothy.

Thomas Browne (the 3rd) d. 1729, aged 47, having m. *circ.* 1703, Sarah, dau. of Edward Lloyd of Leaton Manor, by Elizabeth, dau. of Isaac Cleaton of the Hollins, par. Myddle. She was bapt. at Albrighton, 1684, and bur. at Oswestry, 1740. They had issue:—

1. Thomas, of Sweeney (the 4th), b. 1706, d. 1761.

2. Elizabeth, m. Richard Powell of Oswestry.

3. Edward Browne, of Oswestry, surgeon, afterwards of Sweeney; d.s.p. 22 Feb., 1794, aged 80. His monument is in Oswestry Church. In 1778 he received the medal of the Royal Humane Society for restoring animation to a person nearly drowned.

Thomas Browne (the 4th) m. in 1730 Hannah, dau. of Edward Lloyd of Crumpwell, Maesbury, and by her (who d. 1768, aged 57), had issue:—

1. Thomas, of Sweeney (the 5th), attorney-at-law; b. 1731, d.s.p. 1768.

2. Hannah, b. 1732, d.s.p. 1780.

3. Edward, of Oswestry; b. 1734, Mayor of Oswestry 1780, but died (s.p.) in the autumn of 1781, a few weeks before his Mayorship expired. In 1775 he purchased the "Nant," in the township of Sweeney, formerly the property of William Gough of Sweeney. He lived in Oswestry at a house called Tymaen, which has a stone with his and his wife's initials: ^{E. B.} _{M.} His wife, Margaret Howell of Treflach, d. in 1779.

4. James, d.s.p. 1766.

5. Sarah, b. 1736; m. Rev. Owen Owen, rector of Llangyniew; d.s.p. 1816.

6. Francis, b. 1738; m. Elizabeth Lloyd of Osbaston; d.s.p. 1781.

7. George, d. 1780, leaving issue by Mary, his wife, dau. of John Bill of Killshaw, co. Montgomery, an only child,

Sarah Browne, of Sweeney, sole heir to her great-uncle Edward (who d. 1794). Born 1 Oct., 1779, bapt.

at Whittington; d. 21 May, 1854, bur. at Oswestry; married 17 Aug., 1796, at S. George's, Hanover Square, to Thomas Netherton Parker, of the Whitehouse, Longdon, co. Worcester, who was b. 1771, and d. 4 Dec., 1848. They had issue:—

1. Thomas Browne Parker, b. 1797, d. unm. 8 July, 1833.

2. Rev. John Parker, of Sweeney and the Whitehouse; Rector of Llanmerewig, co. Montgomery, 1827-44, and Vicar of Llanyblodwel, co. Salop, 1844-60, Rural Dean; b. 1798, d.s.p. 13 Aug., 1860.

3. Mary Parker, b. 1799, eventual heir of her brother the Rev. John Parker; d. 5 March, 1864, having married 9 Feb., 1832, Sir Baldwin Leighton, 7th Bart., and had (with other issue) Sir Baldwyn Leighton, present Bart., and Stanley Leighton, Esq., M.P., now of Sweeney Hall (*v. Baronetage*).

4. Sarah Elizabeth Parker; d.s.p. 1884, bur. at Chetwynd.

William Wakeley of Acton Reynold, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Katharine Gough (p. 272), had an only child Margery, bapt. at Shawbury, 19 Dec., 1633, who married Arthur Noneley (son of John Noneley of Noneley), and had issue an only child,

Margaret Noneley, who m. Henry Hatchett of the Wood, Burlton, where she died in 1731, and was buried at Loppington, 13 Feb., 1730-1, her husband having been buried there 2 July, 1685. They had issue:—

1. Arthur Hatchett, bapt. at Loppington, 5 April, 1678; d. young.

2. Katharine, bapt. at Loppington, 26 Dec., 1679; bur. there 5 March, 1686.

3. Margaret, bapt. at do. 7 Feb., 1681-2, eventually sole heir.

4. Margery, bapt. at do. 15 April, 1684, and bur. there 20 Jan. *seq.*

Margaret Hatchett, b. 1682, m. at Loppington, 5 Jan., 1704-5, Thomas Vaughan of Plas Thomas, par. Duddleston, and *jure uxoris* of the Wood, and was bur. at Loppington, 25 March, 1710. Her husband (the eldest son of Peter Vaughan of Plas Thomas), was born at Hordley in 1684, matriculated at Merton Coll., Oxon, 18 April, 1700, aged 15, and d. 24 March, 1718-19, in his 35th year, bur. at Loppington, 27 March, 1719. They had issue:—

1. Thomas Vaughan, of Plas Thomas and the Wood, bapt. at Loppington, 5 May, 1706; bur. there 7 May, 1737.

2. Hatchett, bapt. at do. 20 May, 1708, and bur. there 19 Aug., 1710.

Thomas Vaughan, junior, m. Sarah Hatchett of Lee, and by her (who d. 1764), had issue (with a dau. Margaret, who d. inf., and was bur. at Loppington, 10 July, 1729), a daughter,

Sarah Vaughan, heir to her father in 1737; d. unm. 1753, leaving Plas Thomas to a great-uncle, Philip Vaughan, and the Wood to her mother and her heirs. (*v. Burke's Landed Gentry*).

The issue of the marriage of Anne Gough, daughter of the Historian of Myddle, and John Palin (p. 275), was:—

1. Joyce, who m. Joseph Langford, and had a son Joseph.

2. Margaret, b. 1700; d. 23 Dec., 1777, bur. at Baschurch, 25 Dec. She m. John Edwards of Little Ness (son of John Edwards of Montford Bridge, who was bapt. at Montford, 13 Dec., 1701, and bur. at Baschurch, Dec., 1755. Of their descendants hereafter.

3. Joan, m. Thomas Gittins.

4. Anne, m. Henry Broad of Loppington.

5. Elizabeth, m. Samuel Bickerton of Lee Brockhurst, whose descendants possess the original MS. of

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Gough's *History of Myddle* and a portion of his estate.
Their son,

William Bickerton, of Lee Brockhurst, later of
Newton-on-the-hill (bur. at Myddle, 5 June,
1798), m. Anne Gittins. Their eldest son,

Richard Bickerton, of Newton-on-the-hill (bur. at
Myddle, 17 April, 1828, aged 47), m. Anne
Elsmere, dau. of Anthony Barron, and by her
(who was bur. at Myddle, 24 Nov., 1832, aged
46) had, with other issue, two sons:—

1. Richard Palin Bickerton, of Regent Terrace,
London, in 1837.
2. William Henry Bickerton, of Newton-on-the-
hill; bapt. at Myddle, 10 Oct., 1811, and bur.
there 28 May, 1870; m. Blanche, dau. of
George Walmisley of Wem, by whom he had
issue:—

- (i) Richard Bickerton.
- (ii) Blanche Annie Bickerton.
- (iii) William Henry Bickerton.
- (iv) Catherine Barron Bickerton.
- (v) Elizabeth Bickerton
- (vi) Mary Blanche Bickerton.

6. Mary, m. at Myddle, 26 Jan., 1729, Samuel
Patrick of Wem.

7. Richard Palin, of Baschurch, husbandman, later of
Newton-on-the-hill, to which he succeeded in 1738 as
next of kin to Richard Gough of Whitchurch. He was
buried at Myddle, 26 Jan., 1751, having married there
2 Feb., 1748-9, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Atcherley¹
of Loppington, by Dorothy Whitney, his wife. By her
(who was bapt. at Loppington, 3 June, 1726, and

¹ Thomas Atcherley was the eldest son of Richard Atcherley of
Marton, but died *vita patris* 1743. His mother was Elizabeth, dau.
of Edward Lloyd of Leaton; her sister Sarah m. Thomas Browne of
Sweeney (p. 285), and another sister, Dorothy, m. Richd. Betton of
Great Berwick.

married secondly Richard Chambre of Rye Bank, near Wem), Richard Palin had an only son,

Richard Palin, bapt. at Myddle, 1 Jan., 1749-50 ;
d. 27 Jan., 1761, bur. at Myddle, 30 Jan.

John Edwards of Little Ness had issue by Margaret Palin, his wife, a son,

John Edwards, of Newtown, par. Baschurch ; b. 1733, d. 17 Dec., 1806 ; m. at Whittington, 2 July, 1775, Mary, dau. of Richard Atcherley of Ebnal, par. Whittington, and had issue :—

1. John Edwards, of Hampton Hall, par. Worthen, b. 1776, living 1830 ; of whom hereafter.

2. Richard Edwards, of Roby Hall, Prescott, Lancashire ; b. 12 Sept., 1777 ; m. Mary, dau. of Thomas Downward of Liverpool, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress,

Amy Charlotte Edwards, who d. 7 May, 1882, having m. at Huyton-cum-Roby, 18 May, 1847, Thomas Moss, eldest son of John Moss of Otterspool, by Hannah, dau. of Thomas Taylor. He was b. 17 July, 1811, assumed surname and arms of Edwards, as well as Moss, by R. L., 26 March, 1851, and on 23 Dec., 1868, was created a Baronet. Sir Thomas Edwards-Moss d. 26 April, 1890, leaving (with other issue) the present Sir John Edwards Edwards-Moss (*v. Baronetage*).

3. Edward Edwards, of Trimpley, near Ellesmere ; b. 15 Dec., 1781 ; m. 23 March, 1808, Mary, dau. of Robert Edwards of Frankton, by whom he had issue: a son, Frederick Atcherley Edwards, of Walsall, co. Staffs., who married and had issue ; and a daughter, Mary Anne.

4. Thomas Edwards.

5. Rowland Edwards.

6. Robert Edwards, of Baschurch, living 1837.

John Edwards of Hampton Hall, b. 1776, m. at Great Ness, 12 June, 1805, Ann, dau. of Thomas Price of Felton Butler, and sister of William Birch Price of

Mytton Hall, and by her had issue an only daughter,

Lætitia Edwards, b. 1806; m. at Worthen, 7 March, 1826, John Donne, son of the Rev. James Donne,¹ D.D., Headmaster of Oswestry Grammar School; died at Powis-place, Queen Square, Holborn, 29 March, 1830, and was bur. at S. George the Martyr 7 April. Her husband, a wine-merchant in London, lived at Powis-place, Queen Square, and afterwards at Instow, North Devon, where he died 3 Oct., 1875, aged 75, having married again twice. By his first wife, Lætitia Edwards, John Donne had issue :—

1. John Edwards Donne, Lieut. Bombay Engineers, who d. unm. at Poonah, India, 15 June, 1851, aged 23.

2. Lætitia, d. 28 Aug., 1855, having m. at the Cathedral, Bombay, 4 Dec., 1851, Col. Edmund Southey, of the Royal Engineers, who d. 6 March, 1883. They had issue (with a son John, d. inf.) two daughters :—

1. Lætitia Louisa, now the wife of Rev. George Owen Pardoe, B.A., Oxon (eldest son of Frederick Pardoe of Bishop's Castle, co. Salop, by his wife Anna Maria Evans), Vicar of Hinton-Admiral, Christchurch, Hants, and has issue :—

(i) George Southey Pardoe, b. 14 June, 1877.

¹ Rev. James Donne, D.D., b. 1764; S. John's Coll., Camb., B.A. 1788, M.A. 1792, D.D. 1825; Headmaster of Oswestry 1796-1833; Vicar of Llanyblodwel 1833 to his death 1844 (succeeded by Rev. John Parker of Sweeney). By his first wife, Caroline Thomson, he had issue: Rev. James Donne, B.D., b. 1795; S. John's Coll., Camb., B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820, B.D. 1836; Vicar of S. Paul's, Bedford, and of Clapham, near Bedford, 1824 to his death 1861. By his second wife, Alice, eldest dau. of John Croxon of Oswestry (Mayor 1778) by Alice, dau. of Richard and Alice Jones, he had issue: John Donne, above-named, of Powis-place and Instow; and Rev. Stephen Donne, B.A., S. John's Coll., Cambr., 1825, M.A. 1828, Headmaster of Oswestry, 1833-1860, Vicar of Llansantffraid Glyn Ceiriog, co. Denbigh, 1838, Rector of Marchwiell, co. Denbigh, 1860, to his death 1867, aged 65, father of Stephen Donne, Esq., of Oswestry. (For an account of Rev. James Donne, v. *Transactions*, Vol. V., p. 65 *seqq.*.)

(ii) Francis Snead Pardoe, b. 19 Sept., 1888.

(iii) Fanny Olive Lætitia, b. 19 Sept., 1889.

2. Mary, who m., and is now the widow of, the late Rev. Albert Henry Seacome, M.A., Cambr., Rector of Cusop, near Hay, in Herefordshire. They had issue:—

(i) Lætitia Mary, b. 17 Dec., 1876.

(ii) Beatrice Emily, b. 28 May, 1878.

(iii) Ralph Seacome, b. 28 April, 1887.

John Donne of Powis-place m. secondly at S. Mary-lebone Church, 20 Nov., 1832, Sophia, dau. of Rev. Robert Thomson, LL.D., of Long Stowe Hall, Cambridgeshire; and thirdly at Instow, 18 April, 1865, Anne, dau. of John Atkins of Ashcott House, Somerset. By his second wife,¹ Sophia, he had a son,

Rev. Robert James Donne, Fellow of Trin. Coll., Cam. (B.A. 1858, M.A. 1861), and Senior Assistant Master of Wellington College, where he died about Sept., 1864. He m. at Combe Martin, Devon, 1 Aug., 1861, Catharine Ellen, third dau. of Rev. F. W. Thomas, Rector of Parkham, Devon, by whom he had a son,

John Robert Donne, now a Captain in the Carabiniers.

This account of the Goughs of Myddle and their descendants will, we think, be found structurally accurate, but, of course, it is far from being exhaustive; and any corrections or additions (including female descents) will be welcomed by the compilers, who are handicapped by non-residence in the county. It only remains for them gratefully to acknowledge the assistance which they have received from the Rev. Canon Egerton, Rector of Myddle, who kindly permitted access to the

¹ Of course, only the issue of his first wife, Lætitia Edwards, are descendants of the Goughs; but we give the other for completeness' sake.

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registers of his parish; from the Rev. Frederick Vernon, Vicar of Shawbury, who was good enough to transcribe copious Gough entries from his registers; from Stanley Leighton, Esq., Stephen Donne, Esq., and Miss Bickerton, who have communicated much valuable genealogical information; and from others, especially clergymen, who have answered questions on isolated points.

A LETTER OF ROBERT POWELL, SHERIFF
OF SHROPSHIRE IN 1594.

EDITED BY W. PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

[BLAKEWAY in his excellent work, *The Sheriffs of Shropshire*, describes Robert Powell, Sheriff in 1594, as of Worthen, and tells us he "was an opulent mercer of Shrewsbury, and Alderman of that Corporation." He also records an interesting tradition that when Mr. Powell took in his bill "to Edward, Lord Stafford, the peer declared his inability to discharge it: but added, you are welcome, if you like, to take yonder morass in exchange, pointing to Worthen, on which he looked down from the stately height of Caus Castle. Mr. Powell wisely accepted the proposal, drained and improved the land, and laid the foundation of a family which subsisted in opulence and credit for five generations."¹ In a copy of Blakeway's work which formerly belonged to Mr. Joseph Morris, also an excellent genealogist of Shrewsbury, Mr. Morris has erased the name Robert, and written Richard. The Editor of the *Visitation of Shropshire* of 1623, printed by the Harleian Society, has adopted the correction, and justified it by references to the *Originalia* 3 pars, 14th. Elizabeth, Rot. 106, and Rot. 86 (1571-2); and remarks "Edward, Lord Stafford, sold the fee simple of Worthen to Richard Powell; and *Originalia*, 7 pars., 42 Eliz., Rot. 131 (1599), Richard, son and heir of Richard Powell, gent., had general livery of the manor."

From the subjoined letter, found in a mixed bundle of papers in the Shrewsbury Guildhall, it clearly appears

¹ Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*.

A HISTORY OF THE
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[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a preface or introductory section of a historical work.]

that Blakeway was correct in the Christian name of the Sheriff of this date, and his critics were in the wrong; but that he was altogether mistaken in the man: that the Sheriff was Mr. Robert Powell of the Park, in the parish of Whittington, not of Worthen. The seal on the letter bears an Estoile, with a peculiar family knot below it.

It is the more remarkable that Mr. Blakeway should have fallen into this error, seeing that Taylor's M.S. in the Shrewsbury School Library contains the following entry under the date 1594: "This yeare and the xxvjth of August the greate assisse was hellde in Shreusburie and the iudgs of the assises were brought in by the Shyreffe of the Shire whose name was Mr. Robert Powell of the Parcke by Oswestrie Esquire who cam in verey valiantly and at the ennde of the assise there were three condemnid to say two men a woma' so the twoo men were executid and the woama' reprivid beinge thought to be wth childe."¹]

To the right wor'full and
my verie lovinge ffrinds M^r
Edward Owen and M^r Humphrey
Hughes, gents, bailiffs of the
Towne of Salopp
geve thees.

Right wor'full for answer of yo'r late l'rs and your better satisfacon in that behalf I ame to let you understand that I sent once or twice unto Mr. Davies myne under sheriffe by my servant George Spurstowe desyringe some messenger out of your towne of Salopp for the delverie of l'rs unto the lord chiffe baron before the tearme And I woulde procure besides myself others of verie good accompto with his L: to write unto hyme for the havinge of our Assizes w'thin yo'r said Towne wherain because I receyved noe directe answer, I did suppose that Mr. Davies had determined some other course for obteyninge of the same w'ch was as I perceaved afterwards by his owne l'rs sent to some of my L: servaunts in that behalf, w'ch as I thought was not soe likly to prevaile, And in that respect

¹ *Trans. Shrop. Arch. Soc.* III. p. 331.

in Mr. Pertches p'sence I showed my self somewhat discontented but not in respecte of anie misconceyte I tooke of youe knoweinge their was noe suche cause, ffor I suppose it was never moved unto youe, nor yet of anie necligence or wilfull backwardnes in the under shiriffe whoe I am verie assured was most desirous to effecte the same. And thus blamyng myne ill fortune for her harde directions in this cause, with my verie hartie comendacons I comitt you both to the grace and protection of the hiest. Parkehall my house this xith daye of ffebruary 1593.

Yo^r verie assured ffrinde

Ro. POWEL.

I was promised from my
L. chiffe baron's mouth if thassizes
for Stafford shier were kept at Stafford
that he would kepe our Assizes at Salopp,
but if he were brought to Wolverhampton
then I must travaile to Bridgenorth,
but whether this course doe hold or noe
I know not, for I have noe p'fecte
Intelligence of eyther as yet.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and its history is therefore a history of growth and development. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and its history is therefore 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 its history is therefore a history of the struggle for freedom and independence.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and its history is therefore a history of growth and development. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and its history is therefore 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 its history is therefore a history of the struggle for freedom and independence.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF HIGH ERCALL.

BY THE HON. AND REV. GILBERT H. F. VANE, M.A.,
VICAR OF HIGH ERCALL.

“WITH the manor of High Ercall are associated some of the greatest names in Shropshire history.” These are the words of our county historian,¹ who proceeds further to tell us that the name of Newport “continued pre-eminent in Shropshire history for more than three centuries; and that the estates of the Newports have constituted the largest tenure in fee which the county has known since Domesday.” The Newports obtained Ercall by purchase, though they probably had some hereditary claims to the estate also. It was in 1391 that Thomas Newport, parson of the church of Eyton, was enfeoffed in the Manor of Ercall, and it was in 1646 that the fine old Hall, built “impensis Francisci Newport militis” between 1608 and 1620, and still standing, surrendered to the Parliamentarians, after it had been long and gallantly defended by Sir Richard Newport, Knight, who had been created Baron Newport of High Ercall by Charles I. in 1643. After this siege the Newports ceased to reside at Ercall, but entries relating to their family are very numerous in the Ercall registers up to this time.

These registers begin in 1585, and continue without a break to the present day, the Churchwardens' Accounts beginning exactly a century later, and being also continuous. The registers, therefore, have not the entry of the birth, nor indeed of the marriage, of Magdalen Newport, sister to Sir Francis, and youngest daughter of

¹ Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire* (1859), vol. ix., p. 62.

Sir Richard, and mother to George Herbert. For the tercentary of the poet's birth fell in April of the present year. Neither, though they begin twelve years before the Act of Parliament ordered them to be of parchment, is the old "paper booke" or any mention of it as such preserved. Neither, to glance on to a later time, is any record preserved in them of burials made in woollen, as ordered in 1678, and not counter-ordered until 54th George III. Nevertheless, to one who desires at the outset to confess himself inexperienced in such matters, they appear to contain much that is both quaint and interesting.

The first volume then, which, like the dozen and a half which follow it, is in very fair, not to say in good condition, and does not appear to be a copy, is headed "The Register Booke of the pish. of High Arcall also Ercall Magn' since the burninge of the old register, beginning the first day of Januarie in the yeare of our Lord God 1585." These words have been inked over, and are more legible than the first entry, which follows, and which appears to record the burial of "George Adeney of Rowton, yeoman, one of the vi. men of the pish." Now, noting first that the name of Adney of Rowton recurs throughout the register, and that the present Mr. Adney resides apparently in the same place where his ancestors have resided continuously for over three centuries, we have to enquire who the "six men of the parish" were. The register itself proves that they were men of good position, for besides George Adney, yeoman, we find also Rd. Arneway of Rowton, yeoman, so described in 1638, and "Mr. Robert Chorton of Tearne, the chieffest (?) of the six men of our pish., and about nynetie yeares old" buried in 1633, the same year also recording the burial of the wife of "Andrew Chorlton of Tearne, gentleman." Three other entries at least referring to the "six men" are found between 1585 and 1638, after which year they seem to cease. Well, an anonymous correspondent says that these six men "are clearly the ancient representatives of the

parishioners at the visitations or synods. Four, six, or eight, were the numbers usually appointed." A reference is added to Toulmin Smith's *The Parish*, p. 70, second edition, which I unfortunately have no opportunity of consulting. The Bishop of Nottingham, however, also tells me that they were sidesmen, i.e. synodsmen, and as the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher inclines to the same opinion, I think we need not hesitate to accept it.

The next two entries of any interest appear to be those of the burial of "Ralph Lewns, a Cheshireman, of milstones," who "perysshed by misfortune of water at Arcoll mill" in 1588, and of the marriage of "Thomas Cheryton of Cheryton (?) and Ellina Wade of Haughton the . . . day of februarye in sexagessima, having my Lord Byshop's license, his hand and seale, Vicar of Shawbury, being Vicar in Mr. Buttres absence," in 1589, marriages being prohibited by the ancient discipline of the Church during Advent, Lent, and Whitsuntide, and apparently also in the pre-Lenten season, which began at Septuagesima. The entry of the burial of this "John Buttres, vicar of Ercall, an old man," is found in 1591, but the names of the vicar and churchwardens are not entered at the foot of each page until 1604, after which they are usual, though by no means invariable, until 1725.

We now come to an entry which is somewhat puzzling. It is this, "John Wade, an olde man of the chamber, b. ye sixt day of December, 1589," in which it is curious to note that the word "chamber" is in different ink from the rest of the entry. My anonymous correspondent says, "This looks like a serving man, but I have not met with the expression." The Bishop of Nottingham suggests that the old man had been an inmate of rooms provided for the reception of the indigent, and colour is lent to this explanation by an entry exactly two years later of the burial of "Catheryn Laken, one of my ladies almswomen," these

almsmen and almswomen being the predecessors of the six poor persons "quibus, senio et labore confectis, nihil aliud reliquum est quam vivere et precari," and for whom Francis, Earl of Bradford, founded in 1694 the present hospital. I am informed, however, by Lady Geary, that the well-known antiquarian, the Rev. W. J. Loftie, F.S.A., considers the phrase to mean that the old man "belonged to the Treasury, i.e., the office of Chamberlain," possibly of the Archbishop of the Province, or of the Newport of the day. Mr. Fletcher suggests that John Wade may have lived in the Church porch, and as a parvice was used not infrequently for a dwelling for a sexton or watchman, I have no doubt that Mr. Fletcher is right, for although the church has now no ancient porch this may well have been omitted when the church was restored after having been "demolished" during the siege of the Hall in 1646.

The curious entry "Roderick Pharenton (?) a poore old man, some time organ-player to the parish church of Ercall, through wilfulness of himself took his end in the Chapell in the Churchyard and was buried the first day of January," 1591, recalls the fact that somewhere in the churchyard there was formerly a chantry. This was founded in 1331, but no vestige of it now remains.

The expressions "filius" and "filia hominis" occur from 1587 onwards, though the remainder of each entry is in English until a much later date. I have no doubt that they are equivalent to filius, &c., nullius, and denote illegitimacy.

In 1590 we find a record of a wedding at Poynton. This was, no doubt, in one of the chapels of this parish of 11,998 acres. Such chapels, Eyton tells us, were formerly numerous, and he mentions no less than seven. A baptism at Poynton Chapel is recorded in 1607, and another "in the newe fonte of Paynton Chapple" in 1611. An interesting fragment of this chapel still stands, but, alas, its fate has been the reverse of that of the oldest church in Christendom, for while Bethlehem

The first mention of the name of the town is in the Domesday Book, where it is called "Wiltshire". It is also mentioned in the "Annals of Wiltshire" in the year 1086. The name of the town is derived from the Old English word "wilt", which means "to be weary" or "to be tired". The town is situated on the banks of the River Wilton, which is a tributary of the River Avon. The town is one of the most beautiful towns in the county, and is well known for its architecture and its scenery. The town is also one of the most important towns in the county, and is the seat of the County Council. The town is situated in the heart of the county, and is surrounded by some of the most beautiful scenery in the county. The town is also one of the most important towns in the county, and is the seat of the County Council.

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was first a stable and then a shrine, Poynton was first a shrine and then a stable.

1590 introduces us also to the beautiful phrase "the Creature of Christ." This recurs in the same year, and again in 1592 and 1595, with or without a Christian name, and once (apparently) with a surname. It has been suggested to me that the phrase is a euphemism for a child born out of wedlock, or for a person of weak intellect. I believe, however, that it signifies an infant baptized immediately after birth by the midwife. In R. E. Chester Waters' *Parish Registers in England* several such entries are quoted between 1547-63, and I have also been supplied with quotations to the same effect from *Piers Ploughman*, while in the margin of the register of Great Malvern for 1569 a note is fastened with a pin of children baptized by midwives in 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, and 1569.

In 1596 we have the record of the burial of "Richard Thunder the p'ish clearke about nynty yeares," not, I hope, implying that the parishioners were deafened by Amens in the voice of Thunder during nearly three generations, especially if his vocal abilities were on a par with those of the parish clerk of Buxted in Sussex, seventy years later, of whom it is recorded that his "melody warbled forth as if he had been thumped on the back with a stone." Whether this was so or not, I fear that the death of Richard the Terrible brought the worshippers small relief, for the next clerk (apparently) was named Socrates Thunder! Socrates died in 1633, but not until he had done his best to perpetuate his terrific name, though happily without success, for Socrates Thunder No. 2, was baptised in 1634 and died in the year following, and Socrates Thunder, No. 3, died in 1637.

In 1600, and again in 1602 and 1604, we read of the "house in Sugdon of Mr. Nicholas Gibbons two yeares of this p'ish and one yeare belonging to ye chapple of Rodington." No trace of this curious arrangement is known to the present authorities of the parish, though

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Rodenhurst Hall, mentioned in the following long winded entry is situated partly in both parishes. "Thomas Wood of this p'ish and Elizabeth Walley servant to Mr. John Leighton of Rodenhurst of this p'ish, wedded at Roddington at the request of Mr. Leighton the xviith day of August, 1607, having paid all the weddinge fees at Ercall before, because the dwelling house of Rodenhurst is in Ercall p'ish though for ease Mr. Leighton goeth usually to Roddington to divine service."

The year's beginning on the 25th March is first noted in 1602, 1601 therefore comprising no less than fifteen months.

1603 is noteworthy only for two marriages "by license of Mr. Zacrias babington chancler" (sic). A more interesting note of a marriage by license is that of "Edward Corbet of Highton (?) in the countie of Montgomerie Esquire and Anne Newport daughter of Sir Richard Newport of High Ercall, Knight" who were "wedded the 25th day of August 1635 by License of ye most reverend (?) William L. Archbishop of Canterburie his grace." This must have been Archbishop Laud.

In 1606 and 1639 we have entries relating to Sir Henrie Wallop, ancestor of the present Earl of Portsmouth, and then living at Poynton Hall, in this parish.

1607 records the burial of one who was "slayen by a fall from a wayne." The word used to describe the death, as well as the manner of it, is still not uncommon in Lincolnshire to this day.

In 1610, we read that "Hugh Davies, a poore diseased yonge man was brought from Constable to Constable from Coventrie, and died at Sugdon." With regard to the system of communication here implied, I learn from Waters' *Parish Registers* that the law of Edward VI. for removing the aged and infirm poor to the place of their birth or last residence was so strictly enforced that sometimes death would take place upon the highway.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is written in a clear and concise style, and is well adapted for the use of students in the common schools. The second part of the book is devoted to a history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is written in a clear and concise style, and is well adapted for the use of students in the common schools.

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The following list of occupations mentioned in 1611, and the few years following, will probably be found interesting. Smyth, milner (sic), carpenter, taylor, weaver (and webster), husbandman, labourer, servant, Gould Smyth, Cooke, ("Francis Warner, servant of the manor of ErCALL"), apparitor, wheelwright, souldier, esquier, yeoman, gent., nursed (?) at Roden, plasterer, whitesmith, and waytinge-gentlewoman "to ye r. wor^{ll} the Ladie Newport." The length of this list is, of course, owing in great measure to the presence of the noble family at the Hall. Both the smith and the goldsmith have the frequently recurring "pro quo mortuarium solutum fuit Vicario de ErCALL Magnâ xs.," appended to their names, showing that they were men of substance.

On Jan. 29th, 1614, we have the entry of the marriage of "Richard Baxter of Eaton Constantine gent." to "Beatrice Adney of this pish." This Beatrice Adney was one of the old yeoman family of the Adneys of Rowton, and was baptised on June 8th, 1594. She was, therefore, probably only twenty-one years of age when she gave birth to one who was destined to become famous, and whose baptism is thus recorded in our register: "Richard sonne and heyer of Richard Baxter of Eaton Constantine gent. and of Beatrice his wife baptised the sixth of November, 1615."

Two suicides in 1620 and 1623 are thus recorded. "Anne wief of Adam Belford of Roden buried obscurelie for she killed herself with a knife the xviith day of Julie 1620." And, "Thomas Lloyde a Welshman servant to Rd. Prudden of Cotwall hanged himself and was buried neare the place uppon the viith day of Julie 1623." It has been suggested to me that possibly "neare the place" may mean near, but not in, the churchyard. This, however, does not seem very probable.

The troublous days of 1643 are implied in a notice of Francis Hotchkiss and Richard Dory "slaine near Rowton," and again the sudden shrinkage of the entries

in the years following is, no doubt, to be attributed to the siege sustained by the Hall and the serious damage suffered at the time by the church, which adjoins it. Thus in 1644 there appears to be only one entry, in the year following only two, and in 1646 again only two. All these five are baptisms, and at the bottom of the somewhat obscure page which contains them the name of "Humphrey Browne, Vicar," appears for the first and only time, George Wood, the preceding Vicar, being apparently ejected but remaining in the parish, for the baptism of a son of George Wood appears in 1651. Two entries of births instead of baptisms follow, and with one more baptism the first volume closes.

A glance at the opening pages of the second volume shows us that we are still in the times of trouble and of the temporary overthrow of Church discipline and order. Thus on the fly leaf of this volume is the following inscription:—"Shropshire, High Arcall. Whereas the inhabitants of the parish of High Arcall in the county aforesaid made choice of Richard Jenks of Asboston in the said parish and county to be the Register of the said parish according to an Act of Parliament in that behalf made and provided, and have soe signified the same unto me under their hands, the said Rd. Jenks having alsoe accordingly come before me and taken his oath for the faithful discharge of the said place, I doe hereby certify the same under my hand the 17th day of November, 1653.

CRESWELL TAYLEUR."

Entries of births (instead of baptisms, as directed by the above-mentioned law, which was passed by Praise-God-Barebones' Parliament on 24th of August, 1653), then follow until 1660, when the old order of things was restored. These entries are made too with greater regularity than those in the last page of the old book, where the order runs 1651, 1653, 1651, 1649. September, 1651, and June, 1651.

Entries of weddings during this unhappy period are in the following form:—

“The intention of matrimony between A.B. of C.D. and E.F. of G.H. was published by the Register of the parish three several Lords Days, viz. . . . at the close of the morning exercise in the public meeting place, and noe exception being made against the said intention they proceeded to marriage according to the Act in that behalf made and provided and were pronounced husband and wife by . . .”

These entries are in accordance with the Act of 1653, “touchinge Marriadges by Justices of the peace by banns to be published and recorded as followeth,” as it is phrased in the register of Staindrop, co. Durham, and are varied only by the addition sometimes of “and his substitute” to “the Register of the parish,” and in one case by “three several markt days at Wellington” instead of “three several Lords Days.” They are signed by Cresswell Tayleur, P. Yonge, Wm. Jones, and other justices; but marriages are also said to have been performed during this period by “Mr. Richd. Hopkins, minister of ye sd parish,” though whether this means of High Erccall is not clear, and by “Jonathan Jellibrand, a minister of Long sup. Tearne,” &c.

Before looking far however into this volume, we must not omit to observe two notices written inside the cover. The first of these tells us that “at the end of this book are registered separately the Burials from the parishes of Rodington and Waters Upton for the years 1679-1684 inclusive.” Both these parishes were separated from High Erccall in 1341, but entries of burials from them both are frequent in the Erccall register. The other notice is in pencil, and as the handwriting alone would shew, refers to matters subsequent to the date of this volume. It is as follows: “Marriage of Phillip Matthews to Mary Mears. They had a daughter named Margaret, who went to London, and had a natural child by her Master, whose name was Barber. This child got the property.” I have ascertained that the marriage referred to took place in 1702, but the property alluded to, which is very considerable, is in chancery, and neither this note

The first of these is the fact that the Bible is a collection of books written by different authors at different times and in different places. The second is the fact that the Bible is a collection of books written by different authors at different times and in different places. The third is the fact that the Bible is a collection of books written by different authors at different times and in different places.

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nor a large number of extracts referring to the families of Matthews and Barber supplied by me have enabled certain applicants to substantiate their claim to it.

In 1659, we have the first two records of money collected in the parish for charitable objects. George Herbert, who died in 1632, says of his model Country Parson that "if God have sent any calamity either by fire or famine to any neighbouring parish, then he expects no brief . . . but first gives himself liberally, and then incites (his parishioners) to give." Briefs, which were originally Papal Rescripts, were inhibited by the Long Parliament, except (by an order of 10th January, 1648), when issued under the Great Seal, and under the direction of both Houses. However, our friend Richard Jenks and another being "gardiani" or "churchwardens," there was collected in ErCALL parish in 1659 "towards the rebuilding of Oswestry Church the sum of two pounds one shilling," and in the same year "towards the relieve of the inhabitants of the town and corporation of Southwold otherwise Soulbay in ye county of Suffolk ye sum of nineteen shillings." The only other records in the register of sums collected appear in 1661, though such records are frequent from the end of the century onwards in the Churchwardens' accounts. In this year the very modest amounts of four shillings and fourpence were collected "*ad jacturas incolarum de Quatt in hoc comitatu instaurandas,*" of five shillings and sevenpence "*pro Edvardo Strichley de Hopesay,*" and of fiveshillings and one penny "*pro Watchett (?) oppido maritimo, ad præveniendam maris inundationem.*" While making due allowance for the change in the value of money, we are glad to add that the generosity of the parishioners in the present bad but still peaceful, times compares very favourably indeed with the seeming niggardliness of their ancestors in the evil days of the Commonwealth, and at the time of the Restoration.

And now, as our readers will have noticed that our quotations have begun to be in Latin, we must introduce

The history of the United States is a story of a people who have grown from a small colony of English settlers to a great nation. The story begins in 1607 when a group of men sailed from England to establish a permanent settlement in North America. They found a land of great beauty and abundance, but they also found a land of great danger. The Indians who lived there were fierce and warlike, and they often attacked the settlers. The settlers fought back, and they won. They built a strong and lasting settlement, and they grew in number.

In 1776, the thirteen colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. They fought a long and hard war, and they won. They became a free and independent nation. The new nation was a democracy, and it was a land of opportunity. People from all over the world came to live in the United States, and they helped to build a great nation.

The United States has a long and rich history. It has been a land of freedom and opportunity, and it has been a land of great achievement. The people of the United States have made many contributions to the world, and they have helped to make the world a better place.

the scholar whose entries in gigantic handwriting follow the neat caligraphy of Rd. Jenks. John Hotchkiss is his name, and 28 years, beginning in 1661, did he continue as "minister Ercaliensis," being supported in his ministrations by lay officers, whom he variously designates "gardiani," "æditui," or "hierophylaces." And John Hotchkiss was, as a tablet to his memory in the church, avers "pious towards God, painfull in his place, and charitable to the poor," an eulogy whose terms are borne out by his entries, which fill nearly the whole of two folio volumes. The slab which covered his remains and is inscribed like that of Shakespeare and others, "Let no man disturb these bones," was discovered some four years ago, and under it a human skull of gigantic size and perfectly white, but no other bones; so that his anathema has been at some time disregarded. But in the registers his record is writ large enough, and these constitute his "monumentum ære perennius." I wish my readers could see *πηλίκους γράμμασιν ἔγραψε τῇ ἰδίᾳ χειρί*. He may run that readeth it, indeed. His capitals are often an inch in height, and his lesser letters half that size. And no critic will add a *κατέγων* to his *ἀνέγων*, *ἔγων*. Perhaps he rises to his greatest height in recording the death in 1681-2 of "Elizabetha Hotchkiss de Redge in parochiâ Chirburiaë." This loving son also records in the Ercall register the death in 1669 of "Johannes Hotchkiss de Redge," &c., who "ab hoc mundo in requiem sanctorum æternam fide firmâ nec non conscientîâ pacatâ migravit." Loyalty to the church is again evidenced in Hotchkiss' entries of baptism instead of birth, the record of this sacrament reappearing in 1660 after a gap of nine years, though Jenks in an entry in the beginning of 1660 apparently first wrote "baptized," and then altered it to "borne." Very pathetic, too, is John Hotchkiss' quotation of the beautiful verse *Μακάριοι οἱ νεκροὶ οἱ ἐν Κυρίῳ ἀποθνήσκοντες*, κ. τ. λ., followed by the prayer "Me Reminiscaris defunctum, tuque pastor proximo fidelis esto ἐν τῇ ἰρατείᾳ σοι

δοῦση' (*sic.*) Again, he ends vol. 2 with the pious ascription δόξα θεῷ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα τῶν αἰῶνων, and on the fly leaf of vol. 3, besides inscribing his name as "minister Ecclesiæ Erca- liensis Anno Redemtionis nostræ 1681," he quotes from the Septuagint Version the two difficult verses which begin the 7th chapter of the Book of Job. He must have found the church in a ruinous condition, and must also have worked hard to restore it, though it is to be regretted that the only hint of its rebuilding preserved is in the record of a burial in April, 1662, "in templo novo Erca-liensi," the three following entries being of persons buried "in cœmiteric Erca- lensi." One of these three was "Thomas Hicke de Belsadino vivario ligni- cida in silva Cottalensi," who "morte intempestiva occubuit." Another sudden death is thus described, "plaustrum oneratum crus fregit sinistrum mortemque inopinato sibi accersivit," and another, "morte violentâ (nempe casu plaustri in cerebellum) obiit." In fact, the whole of Hotchkiss' long record brims over with quaint interest. Thus 1666 is thus headed: "Annus mirabilis. Hoc anno inclyta civitas Londini combusta fuit." Again in 1675 an index finger calls attention to the following: "Bee it Remembred That ye Vicar of this parishes name (who lived in ye Tenth-Yeare of Henry ye 6th) was Mr. Richard Upton and ye Vicar of Shawburys name was Mr. William Alayne." And in the margin is written, "It is since y^e time 243 yeares." This statement I have not as yet been able to prove, but researches with that object are now in progress.

In 1681 appears the following, "Bee it Remembered that I Thomas Lawranson of the Day-House in the Township of Crudgington and parish of High-Ercall doe certifye acknowledge and confess that I have payd my Tythe in kind and particularly my Easter-Book unto John Hotchkiss the present minister of High Ercall for severall yeares for the sayd dayhouse Tenement. Witness mine hand, Thomas Lawranson. In the pre- sence of us Richard Rodinhurst, . . . of High Ercall ; John Shaw of Ercall aforesaid." And in 1686,

"Bee it rembred y^t Parson Talbot of Rodington payd me the Fees for ye Buriall of a Child of his, which Fees were sent by his Brother in law Richard Palin of Isombridge.

JOHN HOTCHKISS, Vicar."

In spite of his evident learning, the Latinity of John Hotchkiss is not altogether Ciceronian, while his charity certainly did not waste itself in mawkish prudery or feeble sentimentality. The following descriptions of some of his parishioners will be read sometimes with admiration, and sometimes with laughter, as unquenchable as that of the Homeric gods when they saw Hephæstus bustling about as a server in the halls of Olympus: "nullius filia, virgo intacta," "vir bonus, sciens, ac parochiæ valde utilis," "dilectus," "anus honesta," "laniator," "peregrinus in parochiâ, migrans e comitatu Eboracensi," "pauper at vir pientissimus," "vir tritus annis," "infantulus absque baptismo moriens," "vir probus et fraudibus expers," "cæcus senex," "homuntio audax et derisor profanus," "causidicus," "virgo pietate et modestiâ haud mediocri imbuta," "cælebs antiquus," "homo senilis et senio fere consumptus," "muliercula antiqua," "homunculus antiquus," "senex indigens," "custos cervorum virario de Ercall," "piscator et auceps," "populorum peregrinantium," "filius i.e. nothus," "filius . . . meretricis," "paupercula vagabunda"; while our friend Rd. Jenks is handed down to posterity as "ludi magister," and a certain evil-doer as "hic homuntio bigamus erat morumque pravōr," and his wife as "Mariæ semiuxoris (nan Bigamus erat.)" Entries too of a child buried as "*ἀνώρυμος* nam baptismo caruit" are common.

1673. "Josias James de Cold Hatton quinto die Julii sepultus est. Clericus fuit ordinis inferioris." This seems to point to a dissenting minister, whose orders Hotchkiss partially recognised, and not, I think, to any chaplains of the old pre-reformation chapels of the parish. Whatever James was, others of the same

—The 11th century, I think, was the time when the pearl fishery was first introduced into Malacca, and it was then that the pearl fishery was first introduced into Malacca.

—The pearl fishery was first introduced into Malacca.

class were not uncommon in the parish at the time. For in 1674, we read of Josua Barnet and of Johannes Griffiths de Sleape, both described as "clerici," while possibly the same office is meant by the "Dominus" prefixed to Robert Wood of Muckleton (1676).

The phrase "New Invention" as the description of a house is also puzzling. It is found in 1674, and again in 1685, and is still known in the parish. I would suggest that it may be about a century older than the date given, and may refer either to gunpowder or to tobacco.

At the end of vol. 2 in the "Registrum Rodintoniæ et Waters Upton per se separatū et Inchoatum Undecimo die Octobris Anno Christi 1679," I find the only record of a "mortuarium sex solidorum octoque denariorum—06. 08" preserved, the fee of ten shillings being (as already observed) quite common. To this entry is appended "Hi sunt testes." But they are not given!

And here we must bid farewell to John Hotchkiss, who as "de Ercall Magna Clericus et Ecclesiæ ibidem Vicarius" was buried on the 20th August, 1689, and under whose tablet in the Church is a neat memorial brass to the Rev. George Bucknill, Vicar of High Ercall from 1860 to 1880, whereon it is recorded that Mr. Bucknill's "hope was that his flock would remember him, and say of him what above is written of John Hotchkiss."

In 1709 we find the baptism on October 14th of Francis, son of Francis Geary of Sleaf, and Judith his wife. This was the most famous of the ancient family of Geary of this parish, and ancestor of the present Sir Francis Geary, Bart., of Oxon Heath, co. Kent. He commanded the British Fleet during the war with the American Colonies, and was a very generous as well as a brave and distinguished seaman. One of his prizes is valued in the *Gazette* of the period at no less than one million eight hundred thousand pounds. He was created a Baronet in 1782, the motto "Chase" being bestowed upon him in allusion to his well-known and

daring exploits. In spite of his life of adventure he lived to be eighty-seven.

Near the end of vol. 3 is given without date "A List of those inhabitants of this Parish, who have fenced the Churchyard with a Stone wall according to the Proportion by Custom appertaining to them : viz. one foot of wall forward for every Two Pence their Tenements pay to the Church-Lewn, beginning at the North wicketts in the following order. Impr. The inhabitants of Walton," &c.

And now my task is done. I desire only to apologise for my very imperfect antiquarian knowledge, which, I hope, has not betrayed me into errors, and to add a list of unusual names, with the dates at which they occur:—ffortune Coulfoux (1593), Gervasine Coulfoux (1595), Maudlin Chirme (1596), Cassander Bromley (1606), Thomasin, wife of Thomas Whittingham (1607), Mawdalen Bookley (1615), Joan wife of Vincent Barklome of Upton Parva (1635), Socrates Poole of the Colepitt banke (1635), ffrances Halfpennie (1636), Jane Fortune (1673), Attilanto Spenlove (1673, Manlove is also common), Abagala Cooper (1674), Alanus Sherrat (1675), Johannes Dioz (1676), Roger Chitta de Sleap (1678), Roger Swatnam (1680), Jocosa vel Joicia Langley (1685), Adelia Ferrington (1685), Millicent Debner (1688), Sylvanus Chirme (1702), Aquila, daughter of Lawrence Smith, a wandering person, and Temperance his wife (1704), Mrs. Tryphosa Barnes (1723), Jocina Gardner (1732), Etheldreda Fortune (1728), Addearias Beddow (1757), Enos and Romelia Griffiths, twins, (1772), Petre, daughter of Andrew Hichin (1782), and Saberina, a base child of Elizabeth Gittins (1785).

I have in every case retained the original spelling.

P.S.—It may be interesting to add that the last thirteen entries in our Burials Register give an average of very nearly three score and twelve years.

The first of these is the church of St. Andrew, which was founded by King Henry II. in the year 1150. It is situated in the parish of St. Andrew, and is one of the most beautiful churches in the county. The tower is of the Norman style, and is very lofty and elegant. The interior is of the same style, and is very spacious and light. The church is now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, and is one of the most valuable parts of his estate.

The second of these is the church of St. Martin, which was founded by King Henry II. in the year 1150. It is situated in the parish of St. Martin, and is one of the most beautiful churches in the county. The tower is of the Norman style, and is very lofty and elegant. The interior is of the same style, and is very spacious and light. The church is now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, and is one of the most valuable parts of his estate.

The third of these is the church of St. Peter, which was founded by King Henry II. in the year 1150. It is situated in the parish of St. Peter, and is one of the most beautiful churches in the county. The tower is of the Norman style, and is very lofty and elegant. The interior is of the same style, and is very spacious and light. The church is now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, and is one of the most valuable parts of his estate.

The fourth of these is the church of St. James, which was founded by King Henry II. in the year 1150. It is situated in the parish of St. James, and is one of the most beautiful churches in the county. The tower is of the Norman style, and is very lofty and elegant. The interior is of the same style, and is very spacious and light. The church is now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, and is one of the most valuable parts of his estate.

The fifth of these is the church of St. John, which was founded by King Henry II. in the year 1150. It is situated in the parish of St. John, and is one of the most beautiful churches in the county. The tower is of the Norman style, and is very lofty and elegant. The interior is of the same style, and is very spacious and light. The church is now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, and is one of the most valuable parts of his estate.

The sixth of these is the church of St. Michael, which was founded by King Henry II. in the year 1150. It is situated in the parish of St. Michael, and is one of the most beautiful churches in the county. The tower is of the Norman style, and is very lofty and elegant. The interior is of the same style, and is very spacious and light. The church is now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, and is one of the most valuable parts of his estate.

The seventh of these is the church of St. Nicholas, which was founded by King Henry II. in the year 1150. It is situated in the parish of St. Nicholas, and is one of the most beautiful churches in the county. The tower is of the Norman style, and is very lofty and elegant. The interior is of the same style, and is very spacious and light. The church is now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, and is one of the most valuable parts of his estate.

The eighth of these is the church of St. Paul, which was founded by King Henry II. in the year 1150. It is situated in the parish of St. Paul, and is one of the most beautiful churches in the county. The tower is of the Norman style, and is very lofty and elegant. The interior is of the same style, and is very spacious and light. The church is now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, and is one of the most valuable parts of his estate.

The ninth of these is the church of St. Vincent, which was founded by King Henry II. in the year 1150. It is situated in the parish of St. Vincent, and is one of the most beautiful churches in the county. The tower is of the Norman style, and is very lofty and elegant. The interior is of the same style, and is very spacious and light. The church is now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, and is one of the most valuable parts of his estate.

The tenth of these is the church of St. George, which was founded by King Henry II. in the year 1150. It is situated in the parish of St. George, and is one of the most beautiful churches in the county. The tower is of the Norman style, and is very lofty and elegant. The interior is of the same style, and is very spacious and light. The church is now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, and is one of the most valuable parts of his estate.

SELATTYN: A HISTORY OF THE PARISH

BY THE HON. MRS. BULKELEY-OWEN.

(Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. V., page 210).

CHAPTER V.

SWANHILL, MOUNT SION, AND MOUNT PLEASANT.

SWANHILL.

IN the middle of the 18th century a family named Lloyd became possessed of a small estate consisting of 33 acres of land lying chiefly in Selattyn, but partly in Oswestry Parish. Upon this they built a small house, which they named Swanhill. It was about half a mile from the town, to the right of the road leading to the Racecourse and to Llansilin.

The exact date of the building I have been unable to ascertain; but from a list of Freeholders in the Lordship of Whittington, contained in the Aston Heriot Book, we learn that John Felton exchanged lands in Porkington with Mr. Robert Lloyd of Oswestry in 1744, and that Samuel Carter also exchanged lands in Porkington with him at the same time.

John Felton, Brazier, of Oswestry, was the grandson of one Thomas Felton, whose name appears in Edward Lloyd of Llanforda's MSS. (circa 1660) in a list entitled "The names of the mallignant enemies to the Kinge Ma^{tie} in and aboute Oswestree in the County of Salop (to witt).

Thomas ffelton Brazier and his wiefe."

RESEARCHES ON THE HISTORY OF THE
CIVILIZATION OF THE
INDIAN NATIONS

BY
J. W. FORT

CHAPTER I

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE INDIAN NATIONS

SECTION I

In the history of the Indian nations, we find a series of events which have led to the present state of the continent. The first of these events is the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492. This event has led to the establishment of the first colonies in North America, and has opened up a new world of discovery and exploration.

The second event is the discovery of the continent by the Spanish in 1492. This event has led to the establishment of the first colonies in North America, and has opened up a new world of discovery and exploration.

The third event is the discovery of the continent by the English in 1492. This event has led to the establishment of the first colonies in North America, and has opened up a new world of discovery and exploration.

THESE THINGS HAVE BEEN THE HISTORY OF THE INDIAN NATIONS

Thomas Felton's name also occurs in the Mayor's (Richard Pope) Book in 1673, as refusing "to subscribe against the Solemn League and Covenant."¹

He was also elected as a Council man for Oswestry, in King Charles II.'s Charter to that town, 13 January, 1674, but, true to his republican principles, he declined to serve as such.²

In the records of the Congregational Chapel of Oswestry the names of three generations of Feltons occur : Thomas, James, and John, who were all braziers.

There is a document dated 1715, of the "accompts of James Felton, whatt hee Lay'd out for all sorts of Timber Work and wagis for ye repairing of Meeting house."³

John Felton's name occurs as a trustee and an influential supporter of the said Chapel or meeting house, as it was then termed, in 1734-1749.⁴



was Mayor of Oswestry in 1761. He is described as attorney-at-law. He seems to have been an active member

of the Corporation, for when Murringer the year before, he "delivered in a Translation of the Charter in English," and during his Mayoralty on 19 March, 1762, he ordered "that the Murringer pay one guinea yearly to a proper person for taking care of the Bayley Clock."⁵

Either he or his son was the Robert Lloyd who in 1776 was one of the solicitors of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

He was living at Swanhill as early as 1769, and was the son of Robert Lloyd of Rhandir, in Llansilin parish.

¹ Rec. Corp. Oswes. Shrop. Archæo. *Trans.*, Vol. V., p. 148.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. IV., p. 45.

³ Osw. Eccles. Hist. The Old Chapel, Shrop. Archæo. *Trans.*, Vol. IV., p. 168.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 175-177. The name of Richard Felton occurs as a Freeholder of Co. Salop, as voting for Col. Andrew Lloyd of Aston in 1646. (Shrop. Archæo. *Trans.*, Vol. III., p. 144).

⁵ Rec. Oswes. Corp., Shrop. Archæo. *Trans.*, Vol. VII., p. 74.

He was twice married ; the name of his first wife, the mother of his eldest son and heir, we do not know.

His second wife was Sarah, daughter of Robert Powell of Lloran Issa, Co. Denbigh. She together with her infant son and her husband are commemorated by a tablet in the north chancel aisle of Oswestry Church.

“ Robert Powell Lloyd, son of Robert Lloyd of Swan Hill, Esq., by Sarah his second wife, died 11th March, 1769, and was interred in the vault beneath, aged 5 years. Sarah, mother of the above Robert Powell Lloyd died 19th August, 1790, aged 59 years ; also Robert Lloyd, Esq., the father, died 5th of April, 1793, aged 72 years.”

Robert Lloyd, in his will dated 15 September, 1791, describes himself as “ of Oswestry.” The very fine house he built there, which was known as “ The Big House,” is now divided into two dwellings ; part of it was bought for a Vicarage in 1871, and the other half now belongs to the trustees of the late John Jones, Esq., solicitor. It is called Bellan House.

Selattyn Register supplies us with the date of its building. “ Mr. Robert Lloyd’s house adjoining the Churchyard in Oswestry was begun in 1776 and finished 1779.”

It seems strange that he should have required such a large house in the town, when Swanhill was so near, but probably he built it for his son to carry on the business as a solicitor.

In 1791, when the Oswestry Incorporation decided to erect the House of Industry at Morda, the directors were in treaty with Robert Lloyd, Esq., and Robert Lloyd the younger, Esq., for the purchase of Llwynymapsis Mill.

Two years later, in 1793, the old gentleman died, leaving his property to the use of his son Robert Lloyd and the Rev. Joseph Venables of Oswestry, Clerk,¹ and their heirs in trust. He appointed his son sole executor.

¹ Of Woodhill, near Oswestry. Rector of Erbistock 1777 ; Incumbent of Morton 1783-1797. Died 14 Aug., 1810.

It was in the year ...

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of Swanhill, the younger, was born in 1745. He was High Sheriff of Merioneth 11 Feb., 1795-6, and is described in the list of Sheriffs as "Robert Lloyd of Cefngoad, Esq."¹ He

was Mayor of Oswestry 1798, and during his year of office was Income Tax Commissioner for the town under Pitt's Act.

He married Jane, daughter and coheir of Richard Williams of Penbedw, in the parish of Nannerch, Co. Denbigh, youngest surviving son of Sir William Williams² of Llanforda, Bt., by his third wife Annabella, daughter and heir of Charles Lloyd of Drenewydd, Whittington.³ He died 3 October, 1803; his Will is dated 9 June, 1798, and was proved 2 Dec., 1803.

He devised all his manors, etc., in the Counties of Salop, Denbigh, Montgomery, Cardigan, and all other his messuages, etc., to Watkin Williams of Penbedw, Co. Denbigh, Esq.,⁴ and Thos. Davies of Lloran, Co. Denbigh, upon trust for his widow, Jane Lloyd. He bequeathed £300 a year to her for life, and further sums of £500 and £1,000, but by a Codicil dated 19 Sept., 1803, he revoked this settlement and left her £400 a year instead.

The rest of his property, after the payment of his debts, legacies, and funeral expenses, was to be to the use of his two daughters, Annabella and Jane Lloyd, and to be equally divided between them and their heirs for ever.

Jane Lloyd his wife, and Annabella Lloyd, his eldest daughter, were left joint executors.

¹ *Kalendars of Gwynedd.*

² Son of Sir William Williams, Speaker of the House of Commons temp. Charles II. He bought Llanforda, near Oswestry, from Edward Lloyd in March, 1675-6.

³ Drenewydd has been mentioned before in Chapter II.

⁴ His wife's brother, who was Lord-Lieutenant of Merioaeth 1789, Lord-Lieutenant of Denbigh, Constable of Flint Castle, M.P. for Montgomeryshire, and afterwards for Flint Boroughs. (See *Kalendars of Gwynedd*, p. 29). He died 1808.

The history of the county of York is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of our countrymen, and has been the subject of many valuable works. The history of the county of York is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of our countrymen, and has been the subject of many valuable works.

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His only son died before him ; he together with his parents is commemorated by a tablet in the north chancel aisle of Oswestry Church. It is inscribed as follows :—

“ Sacred to the memory of Capt. Robert Watkin Lloyd, of Major-General Gwynne’s regiment of Cavalry, only son of Robert Lloyd, Esq. of Swanhill, aged 17. He fell a victim to the yellow fever on the 26th of June, 1794, at Port au Prince, in Saint Domingo, having survived the capture of that place. In him were united a mind firm and vigorous, a disposition kind and benevolent, manners engaging and mild ; giving a promise of a character, which might one day have added lustre to his profession ; have adorned the circle of polished Society and have sweetened the enjoyments of domestic life.

Sacred also to the memory of Robert Lloyd, Esq. of Swanhill, father of the above-named Robert Watkin Lloyd, who departed this life on the 3rd day of October, 1803, aged 58. By that event his family lost an affectionate husband and father, the County an upright Magistrate, and the public an amiable man.

And of Jane his wife, daughter of Richard Williams of Penbedw, died August 19, 1820, aged 65.”

There is an Indenture dated 6 and 7 March, 1805, concerning the marriage of Annabella Lloyd and Edward Gatacre, and a lease to Sir Stephen Glynne of Hawarden, of lands in Daywell and Whittington, commonly called Pentre Kenrick.

This farm, which is still held by the Gatacres, was bought by Annabella Gatacre’s grandfather in 1754.

There is a lease dated 28 January, 1735, amongst the Oldport documents of the Farm of Pentre Kenrick in Daywell, a township of Whittington, from Ann Huxley of Oswestry, widow, to Edward Richards for 21 years, at an annual rent of £56.

It states that Pentre Kenrick “ was some time ago in the possession or occupation of Edward Philips, Yeoman, his assigns and undertenants, and since then

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young country, and that its history is a history of progress and development. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and to build up a great and powerful nation.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great natural resources, and that these resources have been used in a wise and economical manner. It is a history of a people who have been able to make the most of their natural advantages, and to develop a great and powerful nation.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great political freedom, and that this freedom has been maintained and strengthened through the years. It is a history of a people who have been able to preserve their political liberties, and to build up a great and powerful nation.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great scientific and literary achievement, and that these achievements have been the result of the free and open society which has been maintained and strengthened through the years. It is a history of a people who have been able to make the most of their intellectual resources, and to build up a great and powerful nation.

The fifth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great moral and religious freedom, and that this freedom has been maintained and strengthened through the years. It is a history of a people who have been able to preserve their moral and religious liberties, and to build up a great and powerful nation.

The sixth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great peace and stability, and that this peace and stability have been the result of the free and open society which has been maintained and strengthened through the years. It is a history of a people who have been able to make the most of their natural resources, and to build up a great and powerful nation.

of John Evans, Yeoman, his assigns," etc., and that now it is in the possession of Ann Huxley herself, "together with a malt kiln thereto belonging."

This lease is witnessed by James Turner and Thomas Dawes.

A letter is enclosed in the parchment dated January 18, 1754, saying that it was agreed between Edward Richards of Pentre Kenrick, and Robert Lloyd of Oswestry, that Edward Richards shall "deliver up unto Robert Lloyd to be cancelled the lease of Pentre Kenrick at Lady Day next, and shall immediately allow Robert Lloyd to enter on the lands on payment of £9," and if any dispute arises James Turner of Oldport, Esq., is to determine them.

The Gatacres were "a family of knightly rank, which having early feoffment in Gatacre, took its name from the place."¹

Gatacre is a member of the parish of Claverley, near Bridgnorth, in Shropshire. King Henry I. constituted the Barony or Honour of Montgomery and annexed to it Gatacre, which was one of the escheats of Robert de Belesme.

In 1160 (Rot. Pip. 6 and 7 Hen. II.) we find the name of William de Gatacre as an under-tenant. In (Rot. Pip. 22 Hen. II.), William de Gatacre, Lord of Gatacre, was one of the four knights who in July, 1194, had to report to the Courts of Westminster on the validity of the essoign of a certain Cecilla de Cantreyn.

Sir William was succeeded by Sir Robert de Gatacre, Knight, whose name appears as a knight and juror of a Grand Assize in April, 1200, and as attesting a grant to Haughmond Abbey.

The ancient arms of Gatacre, as shown formerly in Claverley Church were, "*Quarterly 1 and 4 erm., a chief indented gules, 2 and 3 gules; over all on a Fess Azure 3 bezants.*"²

¹ Eyton's *Ant. of Shrop.*, vol. iii., p. 86.

² Eyton, vol. iii., p. 103.

of John Brown's mission to the South, and the
 fact that he was the only one of the
 "abolitionists" who was actually
 killed in the South.

The fact that Brown was killed
 in the South is a significant
 event in the history of the
 United States.

A further development in the history of the
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The Arms as borne at present are, "*Quarterly gules and erm. on the 2nd and 3rd, 3 piles of the 1st, on a fess azure 5 bezants.*"

Of such antiquity is the family which now represents the Lloyds of Swanhill.

Selattyn Register tells us that "Edward Gatacre of Gatacre, in the parish of Claverley, and Annabella Lloyd of Swanhill, were married 21 March, 1805," by Whitehall Whitehall Davies, Rector, and that Watkin Williams and Jane Lloyd her mother were witnesses of the marriage.

Edward Gatacre was baptized at Quat Church, near Bridgnorth, 17 April, 1768. He was the son of Edward Gatacre and Mary Pitchford,¹ who were married there 6 October, 1763.

Gatacre Place, in Oswestry, stands upon part of the property which Annabella Lloyd inherited from her father.

It was sold by Col. Gatacre to Mr. Nathaniel Price, a solicitor in Oswestry, who built houses and named them Gatacre Place.

We have in Selattyn Register the marriage of "Nathaniel Price, gent., and Elinor, daughter of Mr. John Price, Alderman of Oswestry, 25 August, 1719." He was, probably, the Mayor of Oswestry in 1723, whose name appears upon one of the bells of the Parish Church Tower as "Nathaniel Price, gent., Churchwarden." It was cast in 1717.²

The builder of Gatacre Place was, probably, his son.

Selattyn Register records the birth of two of the children of Edward Gatacre and Annabella Lloyd. Edward Lloyd Gatacre was baptized there 7 Feb., 1806, and Annabella Jane Gatacre on 8 Feb., 1809.

Edward Lloyd Gatacre is the present owner of Gatacre. He married in 1838 Jessie, second daughter of William Forbes, Esq., M.P., of Callendar, Co. Stir-

¹ Burke's *Armoury* gives the arms of Pichford, or Pitchford, of Co. Salop, as "Azure a cinquefoil between 6 martlets or."

² Rec. Corp. Oswes., Shrop. Archæo. *Trans.*, Vol. VII., p. 66.

The first of these is the church of St. Andrew, which was founded in the reign of King Henry II. It is situated in the parish of St. Andrew, and is one of the most ancient churches in the county.

The second is the church of St. Martin, which was founded in the reign of King Henry II. It is situated in the parish of St. Martin, and is one of the most ancient churches in the county.

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The eighth is the church of St. Michael, which was founded in the reign of King Henry II. It is situated in the parish of St. Michael, and is one of the most ancient churches in the county.

The ninth is the church of St. Nicholas, which was founded in the reign of King Henry II. It is situated in the parish of St. Nicholas, and is one of the most ancient churches in the county.

The tenth is the church of St. Vincent, which was founded in the reign of King Henry II. It is situated in the parish of St. Vincent, and is one of the most ancient churches in the county.

The eleventh is the church of St. Anastasia, which was founded in the reign of King Henry II. It is situated in the parish of St. Anastasia, and is one of the most ancient churches in the county.

The twelfth is the church of St. Agatha, which was founded in the reign of King Henry II. It is situated in the parish of St. Agatha, and is one of the most ancient churches in the county.

The thirteenth is the church of St. Cecilia, which was founded in the reign of King Henry II. It is situated in the parish of St. Cecilia, and is one of the most ancient churches in the county.

ling, and by her, who died in 1878, has with other issue, Edward Lloyd, born 1839, son and heir.

The next document belonging to the Lloyd family is dated 10 April, 1814. It states that John Wynne Eyton and Jane Lloyd the younger, were shortly to be married, and that Valentine Vickers, Esq., is to make a partition of the lands left to Annabella and Jane Lloyd, junior.

There is another Indenture dated 12th and 13th April, 1814, from which we learn that Swanhill fell by the division, to the lot of the younger daughter Jane.

She was married at Selattyn Church to John Wynne Eyton of the Parish of Mold, on 14 April, 1814. The witnesses were E. Gatacre, Hester Morris, H. Eyton, L. E. Eyton, and C. Eyton.

Jane Lloyd, the mother, died 19 Aug., 1820, and was buried at Oswestry.

There are indentures concerning the property of Edward and Annabella Gatacre dated 24 May, 1821; 21 Dec., 1821; 7 March, 1826; and 7 Nov., 1826. They speak of lands in Crickheath, Whittington, and Llansilin.

The family of Wynne Eyton of Coed y Llai, or Leeswood, near Mold, Flintshire, descend from Cynwrig Efell, Lord of Eglwyseg.¹

The following is a Pedigree of the later members of the family.

ARMS: "*Gules, on a bend arg. a lion passant sable.*"

Thos. Eyton, High Sheriff for Flint 1712. = Margaret, d. of Mytton Davies of Gwysanau and Llanerch Park.

Thos. Eyton, Rector of Westbury, Salop. = Elizabeth, only dau. of George Hope of Hope, Co. Salop.

Hope Eyton = Margaret, d. of Robert Wynne of the Tower.

John Wynne Eyton, Esq. of Coed y Llai and the Tower. Died 18 . . . s.p. = Jane, d. and coheir of Robert Lloyd of Swanhill, Esq. Thomas Eyton . . .

Thomas Wynne Eyton, born 1847, succeeded to his uncle's Flintshire estates.

¹ *Hist. Powis Fadog*, vol. v.

ing, and by far, was that in 1917, for the first time, it found itself in a position to be able to do so.

The year 1917 was a year of unusual activity in the history of the American Medical Association. It was a year when the Association was able to do things which it had never before been able to do. It was a year when the Association was able to do things which it had never before been able to do.

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Upon the death of John Wynne Eyton and Jane his wife, their share of the Lloyd property reverted to the Gatacres.

They had, however, previously, on 26 March, 1842, sold the Swanhill estate to William Ormsby Gore, Esq., for a sum of £6,462 18s. 2d.

It was sold by auction at the Cross Keys Inn, Oswestry, with the sole reservation to the Wynne Eytons of "The Church Pew in Oswestry Church." The following is a

Tenants.	Description of the premises. Oswestry and Syllattin parishes.	Acreage. A. R. P.	
General Despard ¹	Capital Messuage of Swanhill	5 1 38	
Do.	Lawn and Kennel Field	21 3 27	
Henry Greville, Esq.	} Land called Horse Pasture	4 1 0	
1			House, Buildings, and Lawn, Gardens and Yard .. .. .	3 2 6
Lot 1	2	Plantation	3 0 25
	3	Dog Kennel Field	2 3 27
	4	Little Lawn	5 3 16
	5	Pool in ditto	1 1 0
	6	Little Lawn	12 1 32
		29 0 26	
Lot 3	9	Avenue Field	3 3 33
	10	Garden in ditto	0 1 4
		4 0 37	
Total		33 1 23	

Mr. Ormsby Gore pulled the house down, and a few old fruit trees in Brogyntyn Park, near the Oswestry Lodge, alone mark the site of Swanhill.

LLOYD OF SWANHILL.²

ARMS: *Quarterly or. and gu. 4 lions pass. counterchanged of the field.*

CREST: *A lion ramp. gules.*

¹ Died at Swanhill, 3 Sep., 1829, aged 85. His wife Harriet Anne, sister of Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, Bt., of Rufford Hall, Lancashire, died at Brighton, 14 May, 1848, aged 76. (Gravestone in Oswestry Parish Churchyard).

² The early part of this Pedigree is taken from Joseph Morris's Colls., by the kindness of C. Peele, Esq.

Cynan ap Iago ap Iwal, Prince of North Wales, = Ranullf, d. of Afloedd ap Swtric
 d. in Ireland at close of the 11th century. ap Glinfurn, King of Dublin.

Griffith, Head of the 1st Royal Tribe of Wales. d. 1137, aged 82, bur. Bangor Cathedral. Meredith, Lord of Rhiwhiriaeth, Cottalog, and Neuaddwen. = Alswyn, d. of Llewelyn Vychan of Ial. Rhys, whose descendants are in South Wales.

Llawr Grach, alias y Llyr Craff of Meitod. = Ales, d. Einion ap Seisyllt of Mathafarn.

Collwyn Llaw hir of Meifod = Ellen, d. of Einion ap Llewelyn ap Meilir Gryg.

Caradoc = Mali, d. and heir of David ap Griffith ap Gwenwynwyn ap Owen Cyfeiliog.

Sulien = Jonet, d. of Madoc ap Einion ap Cerri.

Ednyved of Llysyn = Arddyn, d. of Einion ap Cynfelyn ap Dolffyn ap Rhiwallon.

Einion = Gwenllian, d. of Piers Trevor of Chirk.

Griffith Vyrgoch of Neuadd Wen in par. Llauernvl. = Ales, d. Jenkin ap Llewellyn ap Ernim ap Celyayn.

Madoc Lloyd living in 1334. = Angharad, d. and coheir of Madoc ap Elisau of the Manor of Llangar in Edeirnion, living 1284, ap Iorwerth ap Owen Brogyntyn. She was called the "Lady of Vairdre." She was living in 1375, and is mentioned in the codicil to her brother's will, Llewelyn, Bishop of St. Asaph, dated 12 Oct., 1375. Griffith Vychan Lord of Neuadd Wen in Caer-einion.

Llewelyn ap Madoc of Vairdre in Edeirnion. = Mali, d. of David Lloyd ap Ithel ap Gwrgenen des. from Ririd Flaidd.

Thomas = Catherine, d. Philip Oteley of Oteley, Co. Salop.
 a |

1 On Wed. the morrow of All Saints (2 Nov., 1334), Owenus ap David de Kinmer et Madoc Lloyd ap Griffith et Angharad uxor ejus d'na de Vairdre appeared at the Sessions held at Harlech, Co. Merioneth, before the King's Justices for North Wales, to show by what warrant they held their lands by Barony, when they pleaded the Royal Grant of 22 July, 12 Ed. 1. to Griffith ap Iorwerth et David filii et nepote sui, to hold their lands by Barony. (Harl. MS., No. 6068, fol. 42).

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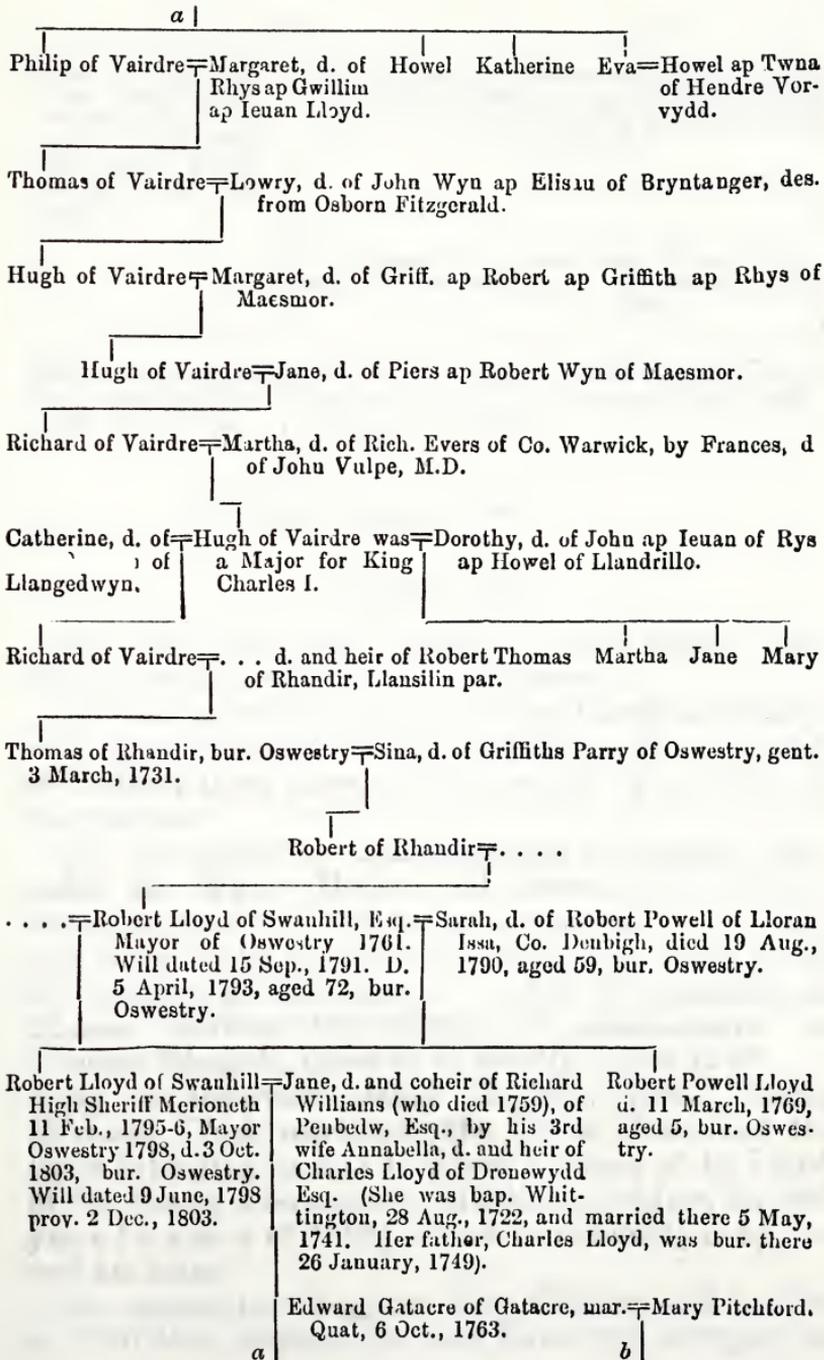
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“ Dr. William Worthington and William Bell upon trust to permit the said Thomas Edwards to receive the interest thereof during his lifetime, and after his death to permit the said testatrix’s daughter, Mary Edwards, wife of the said Thomas Edwards, to receive the interest for life and after (if she die without issue) the said William Worthington and William Bell should call in the £450 and the interest thereupon, and pay £100 thereof to Thomas Worthington of Buttington, £100 to John Worthington (since dec.), and £100 to Margaret Worthington (since dec., wife of John Mountford of Welshpool), and £50 to the Testatrix’s niece M. Evans, wife of Evan Evans, Mallster of Oswestry (since dec.).”

E. Oldham bequeaths the rest of her personal estate unto her daughter, Mary Edwards, and appoints her sole executrix of her will.

This will, which was dated 8 June, 1769, was proved by Mary Edwards in P.C.C. 14th June, 1770.

Dr. Worthington and W. Bell died without obtaining probate of the Will, so P.C.C. granted letters of administration to Thomas Worthington of Buttington.¹

Thomas Edwards was, doubtless, a Welshman. This we may gather from the names and abodes of the relatives whom we shall find mentioned in his will, but his parentage and place of birth remain a mystery.

We hear of him first as signing Selattyn Register in Feb., 1773 and 1775, as

Thos Edwards Curate

In the notes written by William Roberts, Rector of Selattyn, in the Register, we find “Mr. Edwards’ Rector of Llanfechan’s House at Mount Sion in this parish was finished in the year 1774.”

This is not a strictly accurate description of him, for a little lower in the Register we find “Mr. Edwards of

¹ Dr. Worthington, John Worthington, Margaret Mountford, and M. Evans all died in the lifetime of the Rev. Thomas Edwards.

Le 15 mai 1877, le conseil municipal a décidé de voter une délibération tendant à l'acquisition de la propriété de la rue de la Harpe, n° 101, par la Ville de Paris. Cette acquisition a été effectuée le 15 mai 1877, par la Ville de Paris, au profit de la Ville de Paris, pour la somme de 100,000 francs. Cette acquisition a été effectuée le 15 mai 1877, par la Ville de Paris, au profit de la Ville de Paris, pour la somme de 100,000 francs.

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Stéphane Lacroix

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Mount Sion resigned the Rectory of Llanwrin for that of Llanfechan 1776." He was therefore Rector of Llanwrin at the time that he rebuilt or altered the "Upper House" and changed the name to that of Mount Sion.

He was apparently a non-resident Rector, living in Selattyn and officiating there as Curate until 1777, when J. Tomkies signs the Register as Curate.

A calamity soon befell the new house. The Register tells us under the date of 1774 that "the house of the Rev. Mr. Edwards of Mount Sion suff'd greatly by Lightening on the 16th Feb. at night, but providentially no lives were lost."

Mr. Roberts was Rector of both Selattyn and Whittington, and in the Register of the latter parish, he has left us a graphic description of the storm. He says:—

"1774. On the 16th February, about 12 o'clock at night a most remarkable storm of Thunder attended with a high wind and extraordinary hail alarm'd this neighbourhood. The effects of it were severely felt at the Rev. Mr Thomas Edwards' new house at Mount Sion in the parish of Selattyn. The windows at the west end were shattered. About a foot square of the foundation seemed as if rammed in with a force that spatted the dirt as high as the Cornish : the traces of the Lightening were apparent on every side of the house, and to be found in every room within it. Two of the chimneys were damaged, one clear to the roof : the closet in Mr. Edwards' room was divested of the partition, door and all being shivered, and drove to the Bedside, a stand of a head Clock damag'd by the Bedside, and the wire of the Bell melted off.

Tho' thus beset on all sides Mr. and Mrs. Edwards escap'd unhurt, most providentially escap'd. Some pieces of plate in the closet had marks as if with shot thro' them : the wires in Mrs. Edwards' caps were like petrified together, and the linen as if chew'd by a Dog. The pointer Dog on the kitchen hearth was kill'd and

four chickens in the poultry-yard were kill'd and four left alive. The lives of the family were all preserv'd. The alarm was dreadfull, but the damage of repairs to the house did not exceed seven or eight pounds."

1776. "Mary the wife of Rev. Mr. Edwards of Mount Sion," was buried at Selattyn on March 6th.

Two years afterwards he married Jane, daughter of the Rev. Richard Maurice of Brynygwalia, in Llangedwyn parish, Co. Denbigh, who survived him.

Upon 7 March, 1785, he made his will, by which he gave and devised unto his wife Jane and her assessors (inter alia) all that piece of land by him lately purchased in the Hengoed, in the parish of Sylattyn, to hold the same for her natural life. Also all his messuage called Mount Sion, and the several fields and parcels of land lately inclosed on the several commons and waste grounds in par. Sylattyn, and allotted to him by virtue of the Act of Parliament, and all other his estates and possessions in Sylattyn (subject to the estate for life of his said wife in the same) unto his friends William Humphreys of Llwyn, in Co. Montgomery, Esq., Lewis Jones of Oswestry, gent., and Rev. John Davies of Cemmes, Co. Montgomery, Clerk, their heirs and assessors, to hold the same on trust.

After the decease of his said wife, or by her consent in her lifetime, they may absolutely sell the last-mentioned premises, and by the moneys of such sale should discharge the £450 mortgage on Mount Sion, made by him on 27 July, 1757, to Elizabeth Oldham, and they should in the next place pay the sum of £500 secured on Mount Sion by indenture dated 28 Nov., 1776, unto Thomas Worthington (the surviving trustee named in the Indenture).

The indenture referred to was between "Thomas Edwards of the first part, and the Rev. Wm. Worthington of Llanrhaiadr, Co. Denbigh, D.D. (since dec.), and Thomas Worthington of Buttington, Co. Montgomery, gent., of the second part, and Isabella Kenrick, then of Mount Sion spinster, of the third part."

It said that of the £500 mortgage upon Mount Sion, which was left upon trust, that they should pay £150 to Thomas Edwards' "friends, John Jones of Caenogin, Co. Merioneth, gent., and Thomas Jones of Llaethgwm, Merioneth, gent., upon trust to place out the same and pay the interest to the testator's niece, Mary, the wife of Wm. Flavel of Alberbury, gent., or her assessors, or permit her to receive the same for her life, and upon her decease, they should pay the last-mentioned trust monies to Jane, Margaret, and Sydney Roberts, spinsters, her sisters, share and share alike."

The will goes on to say that the trustees should pay the further sum of £450 unto the "said Jane, Margaret, and Sydney Roberts," to be equally divided amongst them, a further sum of £200 unto and amongst the children of Thomas Edwards' cousin Evan Rice, then late of Llanfiglo, in the parish of Llanfyllin, gent., dec. Also a further sum of £200 unto and among the children of his cousin Robert Edwards of Cefn bodig, Co. Merioneth, gent., dec., a further sum of £50 to his cousin Edward Owen, Clerk, Curate of Conway, Co. Carnarvon, a further sum of £50 among the children of his cousin, the said John Jones of Caenog, a further sum of £50 amongst the children of his cousin Mary, the wife of the said Thomas Jones of Llaethgwm, a further sum of £50 to his cousin Kenrick Lloyd of Llanfyllin, Co. Montgomery, aforesaid Blacksmith, or in case of his death in the testator's lifetime, to his son Humphrey Lloyd, a further sum of £50 amongst the children of his cousin Robert Evans of Rhiewlas, par. Llansilin, Co. Denbigh, gent., a further sum of £50 amongst the children of his uncle David Evans of Pen y Coed, Co. Merioneth, gent. The sum of £100 to his friend John Lloyd of Oswestry, aforesaid, gent., and his executors upon trust, that they should place the same out at interest and pay the produce thereof to his cousin Margaret, wife of Robert Lloyd of Moelfre, Co. Denbigh, during her life, and after her decease the said principal sum of £100 was to

go to her son, his (the testator's) godson Thomas Lloyd.

Lastly, the trustees were to pay the residue of the moneys from the sale, if there be any, unto Mary, wife of Wm. Flavel, and to Jane, Margaret, and Sydney Roberts, her sisters.

He provides that if the sale is insufficient to pay these legacies, they should deduct from each a proportionate part.

There is a proviso that if the testator's wife desires to purchase the said estate and should pay his trustees £2,350, which sum he has bequeathed to his relations, she can do so, within twelve months after his death.

The testator bequeaths all his personal estate to his wife, and leaves her sole executor of his will.

On 19 December, 1787, and on 12 October, 1796, Thomas Edwards made codicils to his will, but they did not affect the premises. On 28 September, 1797, Thomas Edwards bequeathed to his relations by a memorandum, the surplus of the money remaining from the sale of Mount Sion after his debts and legacies were paid. He died 5 January, 1800, and probate of his will and codicils were granted 10 June, 1800, in the C. Ct. of St. Asaph, to his widow Jane Edwards.

There is an Indenture dated May 1, 1800, "between Thomas Worthington of the first part; Alexander Mather of City Road, Middlesex, preacher of the Gospel, and Isabella his wife (formerly Isabella Kenrick), of the second part; Jane Edwards of Mount Sion, widow, of the third part; and Thomas Davies of Oswestry, Esq., of the fourth part.

It says that by the Indenture made 28 Nov., 1776, between Thos. Edwards, Wm. Worthington, D.D., dec., and Thos. Worthington, and the said Isabella Kenrick, then spinster, "all the messuage called the Upper House and then Mount Sion," was mortgaged to the Worthingtons on trust that they should "*immediatly after the decease of Thomas Edwards, and not before,*" pay the mortgage money of £500 unto Jane Kenrick or her assigns to their own use and benefit.

Thomas Edwards having died on 5th January, 1800, Alexander Mather and Isabella his wife claim the sum of £500 due to them, and £6 8s. 6d. interest thereon. The result of this claim was that Jane Edwards, widow, agreed to pay off this £506 8s. 6d. to them.

On Dec. 24th and 25th, 1800, an Indenture of Lease and Release was made between Thomas Worthington of the first part, the Rev. Wm. Worthington of Ponty-pentre, Co. Montgomery, Clerk, and Thomas Worthington of New Chapel, Co. Montgomery, gent. (the two last sons and administrators of Matthew Worthington, Clerk, dec.), John Mountford (widower of Margaret Worthington, dec.), David Evans of Llanfyllin, Co. Montgomery, Mallster (administrator of his late mother, Mary Evans, dec.), of the second part, Lewis Jones and John Davies, trustees of Thomas Edwards's will, on the third part, Jane Edwards on the fourth part, the Rev. Richard Maurice of Brynygwalia, Co. Denbigh, Clerk, of the fifth part, and T. Davies of the sixth part.

This document recognises the mortgage of 27 July, 1757, between Thomas Edwards and Elizabeth Oldham for £450, and states that by the marriage settlement of the marriage of Thomas Edwards, with Jane Maurice, his second wife, she was entitled to the Upper House of Mount Sion, subject to £450 payment to the legatees of E. Oldham, and £500 to Isabella Kenrick, and to a payment of the further sum of £1,400 towards legacies, which makes up the £2,350 left as such under Thomas Edwards's will.

It states that the estate is sold to Jane Edwards, who further grants, bargains and sells it to her brother, the Rev. Richard Maurice, viz., all that messuage, etc., called Mount Sion, and also a piece of land in the holding of one Mary Rees.

It is to be held by Richard Maurice and his heirs for ever *after* the death of Jane Edwards.

Jane Edwards's will is dated 9 April, 1807, by which she directs the mortgage of £1,400 to be paid off out of her "personal estate and effects."

The first of these is the fact that the...
The second is the fact that the...
The third is the fact that the...

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The twenty-first is the fact that the...

The twenty-second is the fact that the...
The twenty-third is the fact that the...
The twenty-fourth is the fact that the...

She devises Mount Sion, etc., to her brother-in-law Thomas Davies and John Edwards of Dollgellau, Co. Merioneth, in trust, for her brother Robert Maurice, Clerk, and her sister Elizabeth Davies, the wife of the said Thomas Davies and the survivor of them; and then it is to be held in trust for the testator's great nephew Richard Maurice Bonnor, elder son of her niece Jane, by her husband John Bonnor, Esq., and his heirs.

Jane Edwards died 27 December, 1814, at the age of 80, and her will was proved in the P.C.C. on 20 May, 1815.

Her brother R. Maurice succeeded to the property and survived her four years. His will, which was dated 4 August, 1809, has a codicil dated 28 April, 1815, and was proved P.C.C. 21 April, 1818.

Elizabeth Davies, the sister and coheir of R. Maurice, died in June, 1820.

The property now devolved upon Richard Maurice Bonnor, and we learn from Selattyn Register that "Mount Sion was renewed and its appearance completely changed in the year 1830 by the Rev.

R. M. Bonnor"

He lived there whilst Perpetual Curate of Trinity Church in Oswestry.

John Bonnor of Brynygwalia, died in 1848, but previously, with his concurrence (he having "agreed to make a proviso out of his own property for the benefit of R. B. M. Bonnor") it was decided to sell Mount Sion.

Accordingly we find that on 10th October, 1853, the trustees of John Bonnor of Brynygwalia, Co. Denbigh, Esq.'s will, i.e., Thomas Penson of Gwersyllt Hill, near Wrexham, Esq., and David Hamer of Plâs Lyssin, near Carno, Co. Montgomery, Esq., of the first part, the Rev. Richard B. M. Bonnor of Rhuabon, Co. Denbigh, of the second part, and Ellen Bonnor, his wife, of the third part, sell the Mount Sion estate to

John Jones Kenrick

of the Quinta, Co. Salop, Esq., for the sum of £6,000.

The description of the property is as follows :—

Mount Sion Estate.

The House, etc.

The Lawn

Mount Sion Field and Plantation

Coppice Field

Spring Field

Another Field adjoining Spring Field

Another Field adjoining the same (heretofore in William Howell's holding)

Baker's Field

A Meadow

containing on the whole 44 acres, two roods, and two perches.

The lands allotted to the Rev. Thomas Edwards by the Act of Parliament (29 Sep., 1777), and the lands purchased by him in the Hengoed, which were "formerly in possession of Mary Rees," and which he bequeathed to his wife Jane Edwards by will, are not mentioned in Mr. Venables's purchase. What became of them, we do not know.

The Allotment lands were—

	A.	R.	P.
An Allotment on Hengoed	8	0	35
Do. at Little Hengoed ...	5	1	37
Do. on Cynr y Bwch, called Selattyn Field	8	0	16
Do. called Gorsey Bank ...	10	3	6

MAURICE BONNOR.

ARMS: 1 and 4 az. on a bend arg. cotised, 3 e-callops gules. 2 and 3 arg. a lion pass sa. within a bordure indented gules.

CRESTS: 1. A Unicorn's head erased sa., winged ar. horn, mane and beard or, bearing in the mouth a shamrock ppr. 2. A lion pass. sa. as in the Arms.

. . . = Elizabeth Oldham of St. James's Par. Cler- kerwell. Will dated 8 June, 1769, prov. 14 June, 1770.	Rev. Richard Maurice of Brynygwalia, Co. Denbigh, born 1689, Vicar of Llangedwyn, d. 1732.	= Elizabeth, d. of Robert Lloyd of Glanhafen.
a		b

NOTE.—For most of the documents quoted in this Chapter I am indebted to Messrs. Longueville and Williams-Vaughan.

The first of these was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population of free blacks, who were often treated as property in the eyes of the law.

The second was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population of free blacks, who were often treated as property in the eyes of the law. The third was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population of free blacks, who were often treated as property in the eyes of the law.

The fourth was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population of free blacks, who were often treated as property in the eyes of the law. The fifth was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population of free blacks, who were often treated as property in the eyes of the law.

The sixth was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population of free blacks, who were often treated as property in the eyes of the law. The seventh was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population of free blacks, who were often treated as property in the eyes of the law.

The eighth was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population of free blacks, who were often treated as property in the eyes of the law. The ninth was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population of free blacks, who were often treated as property in the eyes of the law.

The tenth was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population of free blacks, who were often treated as property in the eyes of the law.

a |

b |

Mary Oldham= bur. Selattyn, 6 March, 1776.	=Rev. Thomas Edwards, Curate Selat- tyn 1773-75, Rector Llanwrin, re- signed 1776, Rector Llanfechain 1776-1800, d.s.p. 5 January, bur. Selattyn, 13 January, 1800, aged 73. Will dated 7 March, 1785, prov. 10 June, 1800, at S. Asaph.	=Jane Maurice, mar. sett. dated 20 July, 1778, d. 27 Dec., 1814, aged 80. Will dated 9 April, 1807, prov. P.C.C. 20 May, 1815.
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Rev. Richard Maurice of Bryny- gwalia and Mount Sion, Vicar Llangedwyn 1755-1802, Perp. Cur. Trefor 1776, Vicar Llansilin 1776-1802. Will dated 4 Aug., 1809, prov. P.C.C. 21 April, 1818.	. . . Cooke, d. and heir of . . . Cooke of Cheltenham, Esq.	=Elizabeth=Thomas Maurice, Davies of d. 1820. Oswestry.
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Jane Maurice, heiress=
 of Brynygwalia. John Bonnor d. 1848. Two mem. windows at Llan-
 gedwyn Church.

Richard Bonnor Maurice Bonnor of Brynygwalia, born 1803, M.A. Oxford 1825, 1st Perpet. Curate Holy Trinity Church, Oswestry, 1837-42, Vicar Rhuabon 1842, Hon. Canon St. Asaph 1850-59, Dean and Chancellor do. 1859, resigned 1886, died 25 March, bur. 29 March, 1889, at S. Asaph Cathedral, mem. brass in the Cathedral.	=Anna Maria, 2nd d. of Matthew Harrison of Croydon, Esq, mar. 1827. Arms of Harrison: <i>Or.</i> <i>on a cross az., 5 pheons</i> <i>of the field.</i>
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Robert Maurice Bonnor Maurice of Bodyn- foel, in Llanfechain par., Co. Montgomery, assumed the add. name of Maurice, d. 1872	. . . d. 26 Jan., 1892, Jane aged 78, bur. Llan- fechain.
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E. Arthur Bonnor Maurice of Bodynfoel.

Richard Maurice Bonnor, b. 1829, Col. Bombay Staff Corps (pres. owner of Brynygwalia).	=Anna Maria, d. . . . Charlotte Matilda
--	---

2nd wife=
 =Rose, dau. of William Dempster of Skibo Castle, Perthshire,
 mar. 1832, d. 1845. Mem. window at Llangedwyn Church.
 Arms of Dempster: *Gules, a sword in bend. arg. hilt and*
pommel or., surmounted by a fess of the last.

George= Hawkins	. . Benjamin John d.	Robert Dempster, Vicar= of Great Ness, Co. Salop	. . Rose Harriet Ellen Kate, d. Joanna Rowland
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John

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3rd wife = Ellen, d. of John Wood of Worthing, Sussex,
mar. 1847 (now living).

Caroline Jane, d.

Mount Sion no longer exists ; it was pulled down by Mr. Venables, who built an entirely new house, to which he gave the name of Oakhurst. He died in 1868, and was a great loss to the parish and neighbourhood.

VENABLES.

ARMS : Azure 2 bars arg. in chief 3 Mulletts pierced of the second.

John Venables (of Bollington, Co. Chester) = Margaret Leigh.

Joseph Venables, B.D.¹ of Bollington = Elizabeth Davies (Lloyd ?).

John	Joseph, Clerk, LL.B., ² b. 31 Aug., 1726, Rector Erbistock 1777, Incumb. Morton 1783-97, d. 14 Aug., 1810. Mem. Tablet in Oswestry Parish Church.	Richard
------	--	---------

Lazarus mar. in 1771, died 11 Jan., 1813. ³	= Elizabeth, d. and heir of Richard Jones of Woodhill, Co. Salop.	Edward	George of Mount Vernon, near Liverpool. ⁴
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Lazarus Jones of Woodhill (formerly of Liverpool), Barrister-at-Law, b. 8 Mar., 1772, mar. 24 Oct., 1805, d. 1856	= Alice, d. of Thomas Jolley of Liverpool.	Joseph, Clerk, b. 1773, mar. 1805, Incumb. Morton 1797-1823, d. June, 1823.	= Mary, d. of Edward Rowland of Gardden Lodge, Ruabon.
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Rowland Jones of Oakhurst b. 14 Sep., 1812, mar. 1837, bought Mount Sion 1853, d.s.p. 15 May, 1868, bur. Selattyn.	= Harriet, d. of Edgar Corrie of Vale Lodge, Leatherhead, Surrey, present owner of Oakhurst (1893).	Joseph George b. 1815, mar. 1843, d. 1847.	= Caroline, d. of Col. Sandys, widow of Jas. Harvey Hosken of Ellenglaze, Esq.
--	---	--	--

a

b

c

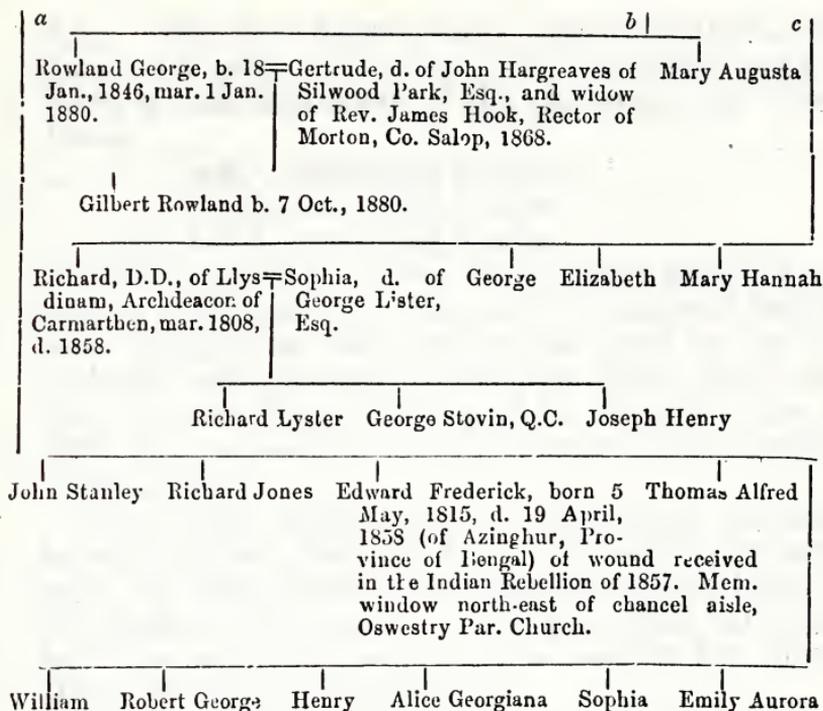
¹ Was elected with his six sons, Burgesses of Oswestry 1755.

² Trustee to Will of Robt. Lloyd of Swanhill, dated 1791.

³ Date of death given in Indenture for Division of Swanhill Lands, 12 and 13 April, 1814, says he was brother and heir to Joseph Venables.

⁴ Presented two pairs of handsome candlesticks to Oswestry Corporation in 1791.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



MOUNT PLEASANT.

The Allotment Act "for dividing and enclosing Commons and Waste Lands in the Lordship of Whittington" was passed 17 George III. (1777). We shall speak of it more fully later on when describing the perambulation of Selattyn boundaries.

Suffice it to say here, that a further Act was passed in 20 George III. (1781) "for carrying the same into execution."

The Commissioners for the Manor were John Evans of Llwyn y Groes, Co. Salop, Esq., Thomas Boydall of Trevallyn, Co. Denbigh, gent., and Richard Hill of Hales Hall, Co. Stafford, gent.

We are told that these gentlemen "did by public Auction at the Dwelling-house of Richard Phillips, Innholder, in Oswestry, sell and dispose" upon 29



REFERENCES

- The following are the names of the authors and their institutions, and the titles of their papers, as they appear in the original publication. The names of the authors are given in full, and the titles of the papers are given in full, and the names of the institutions are given in full. The names of the authors are given in full, and the titles of the papers are given in full, and the names of the institutions are given in full.
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Aug., 1781, to "Robert Hale, late of Cophthorn,¹ Co. Salop, and now of Penrhyn, Co. Carnarvon, gent.," three several allotments of the Commons and Waste Lands.

Lot 1, containing 5 acres.

Lot 2, containing 5 acres.

and Lot 3, containing 8 acres.

"all lying above the Town of Oswestry adjoining together, and bounded on the south by the road leading from Oswestry to Bala, and on the north by the old enclosed Lands of Robert Godolphin Owen, Esq.," and that the said Robert Hale paid for them the sum of £307 7s., his receipt for the payment of which is signed 1 Sep., 1784.

On the 26th August, 1785, an Indenture was made between Robert Hale and John Oliver of Shrewsbury, gent., by which the former mortgages the said lands to the latter for 500 years, as security for £215 advanced by Oliver to Hale to pay that sum owed by him to one Henry Vaughan of Tynewydd.

On 1 and 2 May, 1788, there is a "lease and release" of these lands. The release being of four parts, between John Oliver of the first part ;

Robt. Hale and

Eliza Truman Hale

his wife, of the second part ; George Stoakes of Oswestry, gent., of the third part ; and Edward Wynn Evans² of Oswestry, Mercer and Draper, of the fourth part.

¹ A township in par. Bicton, near Shrewsbury.

² Mayor of Oswestry 1782, Banker, Coroner, and Post³ Master of Oswestry. (Corp. Rec., Shrop. Arch. *Trans.*, Vol. VII., p. 80).

It is a "purchase deed of these lands and of all the edifices thereon, on Cynrybwch, in the parish of Selattyn," sold by Robert Hale to George Stoakes for £429.

Robert Hale had bought two other small portions of land in Selattyn of the Allotment Commissioners, but they are not included in the sale to George Stoakes.

They were Lot 99, 1 acre and 24 perches, "bounded on the south and west by the public road leading from Oswestry to Sylattyn, and on the north and east by old inclosed lands of the Rev. Daniel Griffiths, Clerk."

Also Lot 100, "36 perches bound on the south, east, and west by certain roads in the said award, marked E and D, and on the north by old inclosed lands of John Robert Lloyd."¹

George Stoakes only kept the property for two years, but during that time he must have built a house upon it, which he named Mount Pleasant. At the present day it has lost its final adjective, and is simply called "The Mount."

1 and 2 Sep., 1790
sells to
"all that
then erected

M: Jones Geo Stoakes

age or Dwelling-house, and the Buildings thereunto belonging, commonly called or known by the name of Mount Pleasant and all those several pieces of land adjoining to the said Messuage, and then occupied therewith, containing 15 acres² or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded on the north by the old enclosed lands of R. G. Owen, Esq., on the east by an occupation road, on the south by the road leading from Oswestry to Bala, and on the west by the lands of Mr. Richard Bickerton, and then late in the possession or occupation of the said Mary Jones, her undertenants or assignes."

¹ Lord of the Manor.

² G. Stoakes bought 18 acres from Robt. Hale. I do not know what became of the other 3 acres.

This document states that William Jameson¹ of Oswestry, haberdasher, was Mrs. Mary Jones's trustee.

George Stoakes, the builder of Mount Pleasant, must have been the "eminent timber merchant of Oswestry," whose death was recorded in the Shrewsbury papers of April, 1799.² We do not know if he built Mount Pleasant as a speculation or if he intended to live there.

Mrs. Mary Jones, its first occupant, was the widow of Matthew Jones of Cyfronydd, in the parish of Castle Caereinion, Co. Montgomery. By her will dated 15 Oct., 1796, she bequeathes "to my son Price Jones one shilling.³ . . . All my Messuages, tenements, lands, household goods, personal estate," etc., "to my younger children Matthew, Margaret and Mary Jones share and share alike, and their heirs for ever."

Witnesses, John Lloyd, William Edwards, and Edward Edwards.

The will was proved by Matthew Jones in the P. Ct. Cant., 27 May, 1797, to whom admin. was granted.

Mary Jones, the youngest daughter, only survived her mother a few months. She died at Cyfronydd in the spring of the year 1797. By her death intestate, her eldest brother Pryce Jones became entitled to her share of their mother's property, which he surrendered to his brother and sister.

We learn this from a document dated 21 and 22 April, 1797, of "Lease and release between Pryce Jones of the one part, of Coffronydd, Co. Montgomery,

¹ Will dated 4 Dec., 1794, prov. 26 Dec., 1818, at St. Asaph, and admin. granted to David Jameson, surviving brother. Wm. Jameson bequeathed all his personal estates to Mary Jameson, his mother, and his "Messuage, Burgage or dwelling-house and garden with appurt. in Bailey Street, Oswestry," to her for life, and after to his brother David, excepting a charge of £200. securities and stock-in-trade to his brother John and sister Mary Jameson, to be divided equally between them.

² Shrop. Archo. *Trans.*, Vol. VI., p. 178.

³ The owner of Cyfronydd.

The American people have long been proud of their country's history and the achievements of its people. From the first settlers to the present day, the United States has been a land of opportunity and progress. The American dream has inspired millions of people to strive for a better life. The country's rich cultural heritage and diverse population have made it a melting pot of ideas and traditions. The American people have shown a remarkable capacity for innovation and resilience, overcoming many challenges and setbacks. The history of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the pursuit of freedom and justice.

THE AMERICAN DREAM

The American dream is a concept that has captured the imagination of people around the world. It represents the idea that anyone can achieve success and prosperity through hard work and determination. The American dream is a dream of a better life, a life of freedom and opportunity. It is a dream that has inspired millions of people to strive for a better future. The American dream is a dream that has shaped the history of the United States and the lives of its people. It is a dream that has made the United States a land of hope and possibility.

The American dream is a dream that has inspired millions of people to strive for a better life. It is a dream that has shaped the history of the United States and the lives of its people. It is a dream that has made the United States a land of hope and possibility.

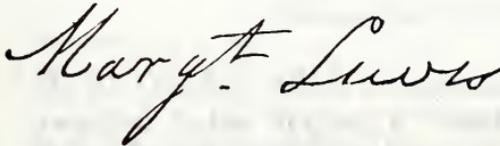
The American dream is a dream that has inspired millions of people to strive for a better life. It is a dream that has shaped the history of the United States and the lives of its people. It is a dream that has made the United States a land of hope and possibility.

and Matthew Jones of the same place, gent., and Margaret Jones, brother and sister of the said Pryce Jones."

It states that his mother Mary Jones devised her estate to her three younger children, and that by the death of the youngest daughter Mary (who died intestate) he, Pryce Jones, became entitled to her third part or share in the estate of Mount Pleasant, but that he "from goodwill and affection towards his brother and sister, and for the augmentation of their fortunes hath consented and agreed to give, grant and convey his third part or share of the said estate to them, the said Matthew Jones and Margaret Jones and their heirs."

He also gives to them his share in lands lying in the Township of Tredderwen, Rheteskin,¹ and the Boat-house tenement, all in the parish of Guilsfield, and land in Llandrinio parish, Co. Montgomery. In 1802, Margaret Jones married the Vicar of Llanfair Caereinion, the Rev. Evan Lewis.² Their settlements are dated 28th and 29th Sept. of that year.

There is an Indenture of Lease and Release dated 23 and 24 Dec., 1812, by which of Cyffronydd (trustee of the settlements made previous to the marriage of the Rev. Evan Lewis and Margaret Jones, spinster, in 1802), agrees as trustee for the sale of the moiety or share of Margaret Jones, now in her mother's estate of Mount Pleasant and the lands in Guilsfield, to her brother Matthew Jones, for the sum of £4,400.

in her mother's estate
of Mount Pleasant
and the lands in
Guilsfield, to her
brother Matthew

¹ i.e., Rhydesgyn.

² Vicar of Llanfair Caereinion 1800-1827.

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It states that Mount Pleasant "was late in the occupation of Miss Mary Vaughan Davies, afterwards of John Hunt, Esq., and then of Matthew Jones."

Two years later Matthew Jones was declared a bankrupt, and Mount Pleasant again changed hands. He died in or before 1824.

The Pryces of Cyfronydd are an ancient family, the present owner Athelstane Robert Pryce, is said to be twenty-seventh in male descent from Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, whose Arms they bear.

Arms: *1 and 4, Or. a lion ramp. gules, armed and lang. or.*

2 and 3, Arg. 3 Bears pattes. prop.

Their early pedigree will be found in *Her. Visit. Wales*, vol. i., p. 293. The following dates from the purchase of Mount Pleasant.

Matthew Jones of Cyfronydd = Mary, bought Mount Pleasant, Sep. 1790. Will dated 15 Oct., 1796, prov. P.C.C. 27 May, 1797.

Pryce Jones d. 1858.	= Jane, d. and heir of John Davies of Aberllefenny, Co. Merioneth	Matthew Jones, Banker at Welshpool, d. before Nov., 1824.	Margaret mar. Sept., 1802.	= Evan Lewis Vicar of Llanfair Caereinion 1800-1827.	Mary, died 1797, bur. Castle Caer- einion.
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Robert Davies Jones (who took the name of Pryce) born 25 Dec., 1819, mar. 1849, High Sheriff Merioneth 1849, Lord Lt. Merioneth, 1884-1891 died Aug. 21, 1891, bur. at Castle Caereinion.	= Jane, d. of St. John Chiver- ton Charlton of Apley Castle, Esq.
--	---

Athelstane Robert Pryce, born 1850.

On 21 October, 1814, a Commission of Bankruptcy was awarded in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer against John Mytton, Matthew Jones, and Price Glynne Mytton of Welshpool, "who followed the Trade and Business of Bankers and Partners," for that they "did become indebted unto Thomas Worthington of Buttington Hall, Co. Montgomery, gent.. in £190 and upwards."

The estate of Matthew Jones was then held in trust by Sir Arthur Davies Owen of Glansevern, Co. Montgomery, Kt., for the benefit of the creditors of the said Matt. Jones.

On 2 November, 1814, Sir Arthur bargains and sells all the Freehold Messuages, etc., of Matthew Jones in Co. Montgomery and Co. Salop, to Richard Edmunds of Chancery Lane, Richard Pryce of Gunley, Co. Montgomery, and George Gould of Gofa, Co. Montgomery, their heirs and assignes.

On 17th and 18th May, 1819, there is a Lease and Release in five parts, between R. Edmunds, R. Pryce, and G. Gould (assignees of the estate of Matt. Jones, Bankrupt), of the first part, David Jameson of Oswestry, Shopkeeper (executor of the will of William Jameson, dec.), of the second part, Thomas Parry Jones Parry of Madryn, Co. Carnarvon, of the third part, the Rev. John Parry Jones Parry of Madryn, Clerk, of the fourth part, and John Evans of Carnarvon, gent., of the fifth part. This purports to be a Release to the said Thomas. Parry Jones Parry of Mount Pleasant, and an "Assignment of 500 years in trust to attend the inheritance."

It informs us that "Mount Pleasant was late in the occupation of Richard Puleston, Esq."

Selattyn Register records the baptism of two of his children.

"Phillip John, the son of Richard and Elizabeth Puleston of Mount Pleasant, gent., bap. 20 August, 1817," and "William Roger, the son of Richard and Elizabeth Puleston of Mount Pleasant, gent., born 4 August, bap. 5 Sep., 1819."

There is a "Deed of Covenant for the production of the Title Deeds relating to Matt. Jones' Bankrupt's estate," dated 27 July, 1819.

The Arms of Thomas Parry Jones Parry are—

Arms : *1st and 4th Erm. Lion ramp. sable, arm and lang gu. for Jones.*

The history of the United States from the first settlement of the continent to the present time, as given by the author, is a complete and accurate history of the country, and is the best of its kind that has been published.

On the subject of the American Revolution, the author has written a most interesting and accurate history, and has given a full and complete account of the events of that great struggle.

On the subject of the American Constitution, the author has written a most interesting and accurate history, and has given a full and complete account of the events of that great struggle.

On the subject of the American Republic, the author has written a most interesting and accurate history, and has given a full and complete account of the events of that great struggle.

On the subject of the American Empire, the author has written a most interesting and accurate history, and has given a full and complete account of the events of that great struggle.

On the subject of the American Republic, the author has written a most interesting and accurate history, and has given a full and complete account of the events of that great struggle.

On the subject of the American Republic, the author has written a most interesting and accurate history, and has given a full and complete account of the events of that great struggle.

2nd and 3rd Vert. a stag trippant prop. for Parry.

He was the second son of John Jones of Llwyn On,¹ Co. Denbigh.

John Jones of Llwyn On = Catherine, d. of Love Parry of Penarth and Rhydolion, Co. Carnarvon, M.P.

John Parry = Penelope Jones d.s.p. Steed.	Thos. Parry Jones Parry of Llwyn On and Madryn (jure uxoris), mar. 9th Feb., 1780, his cousin, when he assumed the name and arms of Parry, died 13 Jan., 1835.	Margaret, b. 1783, d. 7 Feb., 1830, eld. d. and coheir of Love Parry of Penarth, Rhydolion, and Wernfawr, by Sidney (heiress of Madryn), ² d. and coheir of Rev. Robert Lewys of Llys Dulas, Chancellor of Bangor.
---	--	---

Love Parry Jones, Lt.-Col. 2 Reg. Ft. = Ricarda, d. of Dr. Wetherall.

Lt.-Genl. Sir Love Parry Jones Parry, K.H. of Madryn, b. 1781, d. 1853.	Eliz., d. and heir of Thomas Caldecot of Holton Hall, Co. Lincoln, Esq.	Thomas Parry Jones Parry of Llwyn On, d. 1845.	Margaret Hooper, d. and heir of Vice-Admiral Rob Lloyd of Tregayan Co. Anglesea.
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Thomas Love Duncombe Jones Parry, b. 1832.	Thomas Parry Jones Parry b. 1828, mar. 1863.	Lucie Marie, eld. d. James Oldham Swettenham, Esq.
--	--	--

Thomas Parry, b. 1869.

J. Jones Parry.

four years later on, "agrees to sell all that Messuage of Mount Pleasant, now in the tenure

¹ *Hist. Powis Fadog*, vol. ii.

² Gruffyd Madryn was High Sheriff Carnarvon 1633 His grandson William sold the Madryn Estate, in par. Llandudwen, Co. Carnarvon (See *Her. Visit. Wales*, vol. ii. p. 177).

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the above matter.

It is noted that you are desirous of having the same corrected and re-issued. The same will be done as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

Enclosed for you are the corrected and re-issued copies of the same.

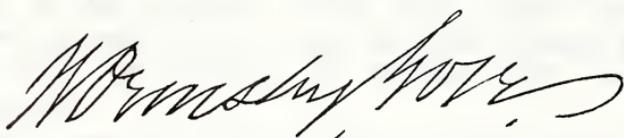
Very truly yours,
[Signature]

[Large handwritten signature]

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

and occupation of Arthur Nonely Davenport," to



Esq. for the sum of £2,100.

The articles of agreement are dated 23 Oct., 1823. The indenture of Lease and Release between Thos. Parry Jones Parry, Esq., of the first part, Wm. Ormsby Gore, Esq., of the second part, and Edmund Hopkinson of the third part, are dated 1 and 2 Sept., 1824.

They say that "Mount Pleasant Farm, together with the several pieces of land thereto belonging, contains by a late admeasurement thereof 16 acres, 2 roods, and 35 perches," and that it was occupied heretofore by Edward Jenkins, Esq., afterwards of his widow, then of Richard Puleston, Esq., and now of late that it was in the possession of Thos. Parry Jones Parry, Esq.

There is a Map with a measurement of the lands of Mount Pleasant made in 1814, which gives the total quantity as 16a. 1r. 22p.; the later measurement of Sept., 1824, is probably more accurate.

	A.	R.	P.
House Offices, Fold, Garden, Plantation, and Approach to the House	1 3 31
The Lawn	7 1 21
Upper Close	2 2 26
Field beyond Garden	4 2 13
Plantation	0 0 24
			<hr/>
			16 2 3
			<hr/>

Since the time of Matthew Jones of Cyfronydd, Mount Pleasant has always been let, except from 1859-70, when it was occupied by John Ralph Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P. for North Shropshire.

[Faint, illegible text]

The University of Chicago Library is pleased to announce that it has acquired a copy of the book "The History of the United States" by [illegible author]. This book is a comprehensive history of the United States from the time of the first settlers to the present day. It covers the political, social, and economic development of the country and is a valuable resource for students and scholars alike. The book is available in both print and electronic formats.

The book is available in both print and electronic formats. The print edition is available in paperback and hardcover. The electronic edition is available in PDF format. The book is available for purchase from the University of Chicago Library or from the publisher. The price of the book is \$25.00. The book is available in both English and Spanish.

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Author	Title	Year	Format	Price
[illegible]	[illegible]	1981	Hardcover	\$25.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	1981	Paperback	\$12.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	1981	Electronic	\$12.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	1981	Hardcover	\$25.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	1981	Paperback	\$12.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	1981	Electronic	\$12.50

For more information on this book or other titles in the series, please contact the University of Chicago Library at 520 East 57th Street, Chicago, IL 60637. The phone number is 773-707-3300. The website is <http://www.lib.uchicago.edu>.

The title deeds have supplied us with the names of some of the tenants. Since then there have been others, amongst whom I may mention Thomas Longueville, Esq., of Penylan, D. Neilson, Esq., and Col. Arkwright.

The house has been enlarged several times by the present owners.

THE SHROPSHIRE LAY SUBSIDY ROLL OF 1327.

WITH INTRODUCTION BY THE REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

(Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. IV., page 338).

PURSLOW HUNDRED is the third of the Hundreds named in this, the earliest of the Shropshire Lay Subsidy Rolls, those occurring before it being the Hundreds of Bradford and Munslow, and those after it, in the order in which they occur, being the Hundreds of Chirbury, Ford, Condover, Pimhill, Brimstree, Stoddesden, and Overs, and the Towns of Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth with their Liberties. It will be noticed that the modern Hundreds of Oswestry, Clun, and Albrighton are not given in this Roll. The places in Albrighton Hundred were mostly included in that of Pimhill in 1327. Why Oswestry Hundred (*Mersete* in Domesday) is omitted is not clear, unless it were then, as was certainly the case at an earlier date, "exempt from English law." And there seems to be no reason for the omission of Clun Hundred.

The Hundred of Purslow was formed in the reign of Henry I., out of the Hundreds of Rinlau, Lenteurde, and Conodovre. Most of its manors and places were taken out of the Domesday Hundred of Rinlau; seven, namely Bedstone, Bucknell, Cheney Longville, Woolston, and parts of Wistanstow and Clungunford, out of the Hundred of Lenteurde; and one, Ratlinghope, out of the Hundred of Conodovre. On the whole, Purslow Hundred may be said to fairly represent the Domesday Hundred of Rinlau; but at the re-arrangement of the Shropshire Hundreds in Henry I.'s reign, Clun and

Obley, both in Rinlau, were annexed to Clun Hundred, and Gatten, a member of Wentnor, was annexed to Ford.

The caput, or place for the periodical assemblage of the Hundred-Court, was at Purslow, in the parish of Clunbury, a place which is not even now a township.

It is noticeable that Dinmore, Bedstone, Bettws, Hopesay, and Wistanstow, all in the modern Hundred of Purslow, are not named in the Subsidy Roll. Dinmore is extra-parochial. Wistanstow formerly belonged to St. Alkmund's, but that Church lost it, and it came to the Stapletons. The manorial position and state of Bettws-y-crwn and its townships was uncertain and liable to constant fluctuations. There seems to be no reason for the omission of Bedstone and Hopesay from the Subsidy; indeed one of the members of Bedstone, Jay, which also appears to have been a hamlet of Leintwardine, was assessed to the Subsidy, and it is possible that Bedstone may be included under Jay.

The whole of the additional matter relating to each place, and the notes relating to the persons named in the Roll, are, as before, entirely the work of Miss Auden.

HUNDR' DE PUSSELOWE.

CAST^m EPI.

[BISHOP'S CASTLE.¹—This fortress, built to defend the Bishop of Hereford's Manor of Lydbury, was probably founded before 1127, by one of Bishop Betun's predecessors. About the year 1150 Bishop Gilbert Foliot complained to the Pope that Bishop Betun had alienated the two Episcopal castles to the Earl of Mellent and Hugh de Mortimer to the great disadvantage of the Church of Hereford, and later on he complained to Henry II. that Hugh de Mortimer withheld from him by force his town of *Ledbury*. In 1255, Bishop's Castle and Snellescroft were estimated as one hide, and there were three principal tenants. In 1262, the then Bishop of Hereford, Peter de Aqua Blanca, wrote to Henry III. to point out the troubled state of the Marches. The Welsh had devastated the Herefordshire marches, and though the Bishop had put Hereford Castle in a state

¹ Eyton xi. 203.

of defence, he needed at least forty of the King's horse soldiers, trusty and zealous, to whose commander the keys of the City might be entrusted. The king answered this and similar appeals by summoning Prince Edward from abroad to take his position as a Baron Marcher. In April, 1263, the Prince was at Shrewsbury, writing to his father to order the Bishop of Hereford to take up his abode at the Castle of Ledesbiry North for the better defence of the March in those parts.

Three months later, Bishop's Castle was stormed by John fitz Alan, Lord of Arundel. The Constable was slain and the Baron retained possession for 16 weeks, during which time he wrought havoc in the whole manor. In the castle were thirteen oxen, two waggons, two carts, and one white mare, and thirty-two horse loads of corn. In the Grange was the produce of the work of two ox-teams in the previous year, and in the fields were crops ready for the sickle. In the Castle armoury were six hauberks, six *chapiers-de-fer*, six *balistae* with their *banderells*, and other arms, including an iron surcoat belonging to the Bishop himself. In the stable was the Constable's horse. These things were valued at 200 merks. The damage to houses and buildings at Lydbury and at the Castle, and of timber which lay behind the Castle, was estimated at 200 merks more, and the woods destroyed were worth 100 marks. Six years' revenues of the Manor were estimated at 560 merks, and thus the whole damage done by John fitz Alan was put at 1,060 merks. This seems, however, never to have been settled, as the Record appears in Bishop Swinfield Register some twenty-five years later.

In 1276, Bishop Cantilupe wrote to the Dean of Pontesbury that "certain sons of iniquity had molested the men of his Castle of Ledebury North, in the pasture and wood of *Astwode*, killing one of their horses, and that the Dean was to take with him certain Vicars and Chaplains, and excommunicate the offenders in all the neighbouring churches." In 1290, Bishop Swinfield spent the Rogation Days and Ascension Day in his Castle here, but the Record mentions little beyond particulars of the fare of the Bishop and his suite. The Church of Bishop's Castle was a chapelry of Lydbury North, but the patrons of the latter were apparently bound to provide it with a separate vicar.

Geoffrey Kyde was vicar in 1362. He may have been of the family of Stephen Kyde.]

	s	d		s	d
Ph'o Rowland ...		xiiijob'qu	Joh'e de Frethe ...		xij
St'ph'o Kyde ...	ij		Henr' de Gloucestr'		xv
Joh'e Daykyn ...		xix	s'tb' { Will'o Blundel		xij
Will'o Valk' ...		xij	ibid'm { Rog' fil' Regin'		x
Ph'o fil' Lewelym'	ij	vj			
Will'o Daykyn	ij	vj			
Ric'o fil' St'ph'i		vj			
Regin' de Wyeh'		xiiijqu	p'b' Sm*	xvij ^s	vj ^d

CLONGONEFORD.

[CLUNGUNFORD.²—This manor was in 1086 in the Hundred of Lenteurde, not like the greater part of the present Purslow Hundred in that of Rinlau. It takes its name from its Saxon lord Gunward, who was also lord of Choulton, and of the land where Wigmore Castle was afterwards built. At the Conquest this manor was divided, Earl Roger giving three parts to Picot de Say, and one part to Rainald the Sheriff of Shropshire, but in 1085 both parts were held by the same tenant, Fulco. Rainald's portion became annexed to Munslow Hundred, while that of De Say, probably consisting of Clungunford, Abcott and Rowton, were in Purslow Hundred.

In 1165, Clungunford was held under the Fitz Alans by Simon de Hauberdyn, as a knight's fee of new enfeoffment in the Barony of Clun. He was followed by a second Simon, who is mentioned in 1233 as a Justiciar. He was dead in 1255, leaving an infant heir in the charge of Katherine de Lacy, probably the Prioress of Acornbury of that name. The services due on his tenure were suit of Clun Manor Court and of Purslow Hundred, and 20 days' ward at Clun Castle in time of war of a mounted man-at-arms. In 1272, Roger de Hauberdyn held a knight's fee in Clungunford, Abcot and Rowton. Twenty years later, in 1292, Roger de Hauberdyn was a Coroner of Shropshire, and in 1316 and in 1346, a Roger de Hauberdyn was still lord of Clungunford. Roger de Hauberdyn also was priest of Clungunford from 1302 till after 1327.

Walter de Huggefurd has occurred before as holding property in other parts of Shropshire.

Philip and William de Coston probably took their names from the neighbouring hamlet of Coston in the parish of Clunbury.]

	s	d		s	d	
Rog' de Hauberdeyn	iiij	xjo'	Will'o Houwel'	...	vjo'q ^u	
Adam Oldape	...	ij	vj	Will'o Bercar'	...	viiijq ^u
Ric'o le Graunger	...	ij	iiijq ^u	s'bt' {	Joh'e de Coston'	xij
Walt'o de Huggef'	ij	xo'	ibid'm {	Hug' Dauyot'	x	
Adam fil' St ph'i	...	ij	q ^u			
Walt'o le Fouler'	...	iiij	iiijq ^u	p' Sm ^a	<u>xxj^a iiij^{do}q^u</u>	
Ph'o de Costone	..	xv				

LYDEBUR'.

[LYDBURY NORTH.³—This great manor of 18,000 acres was originally given to the See of Hereford by a Saxon nobleman, Edwin Shakehead, in the reign of King Offa, in gratitude for his cure wrought at the Shrine of St. Ethelbert. The Conquest brought no change to the Bishops in their Manor, the confiscation of which is due to Queen Elizabeth.

² Eyton xi. 297.

³ Eyton xi. 194.

Lydbury North is so called to distinguish it from another manor of the Bishops, south of Hereford, now spelt *Ledbury*.

Bishop Betun (1131-1148) gave the Advowson of Lydbury North to the Canons of Shobdon, afterwards of Wigmore, who retained it till the Reformation. In 1167, Geoffrey de Vere was Custos of the Manor and of the Bishop's Castle, for which he received a salary of £21. In 1223, Henry III. allowed Bishop Hugh Foliot to summon all the knights and tenants of his fee to Lydbury North to defend the bishop's castle and lands there against his and the king's enemies, and in 1226, the king visited Lydbury on his way from Leominster to Shrewsbury. In 1241, Bishop Peter obtained a Charter of Free Warren for *Ledbury North*, and *Ledbury sub Malvern*, and in 1249, a charter for a weekly market on Fridays, and a yearly fair on the eve, day, and morrow of the decollation of St. John the Baptist, in his manor of Lydbury North.

In 1255, the manor was stated to be out of the Sheriff's jurisdiction. The vill of Lydbury itself was estimated at two-thirds of a hide, partly held in demesne by the Bishop, and partly in the hands of six tenants.

In 1278, a formal perambulation of the boundaries between the manors of Wentnor and of Lydbury was made by eight belted knights and four freemen. This was objected to as not being completely composed of knights, and a second was made later in the year, this time by 13 knights. The boundary then fixed began "at the rivulet of *Bassebrok*, thence up to *Wistanesbach*, through the middle of *Presteforfeing*; and up from *Alwynemor*, through the middle of *Wistanesbache*, going up straight to the King's road on *La Longemuede*."

In 1291, the Bishop received £15 6s. 4d. as his annual receipts from Bishop's Castle and Lydbury North, including 3s. for a dove-cote and a garden at the former; and £1 10s. 0d. for the mill at Brocton.

In 1535, his receipts were £51 11s. 9½d., including £10 ferm of the tolls of Bishop's Castle, and manorial perquisites from Astwood, Sadley, Bishop's Castle, and Lydbury.

The family of De Walcot held the estate of that name under the Bishops of Hereford. The earliest mention of a member of it is in 1221, when William de Walcot was security for his neighbour, Grent de Middleton. In 1255, Roger de Walcot held a quarter of a hide in Walcot by a rent of 8s. to the Bishop, by doing suit at the Manor Court, and by doing twenty days' ward at Bishop's Castle in war time by one man-at-arms, armed with a bow and two arrows, and maintained during his time of service by the Bishop. Roger de Walcot appears as Juror in several inquests about this date, and was probably living in 1270. In 1283, John, son of Philip de Walcot, occurs in connection with land at Walcot, and in 1316, John de Walcot was lord of the vill.

Roger de Toderton and John de Eyton took their names from Totterton and Eyton in the parish of Lydbury.

Philip Rede may be of the same family as Richard Rude, a tenant of Lydbury in 1255.]

	s	d		s	d
Adam de Walcot'	ij	iiij	Ph'o Roberd ...	...	xj
Dauid de Walcot'		xv	Will'o de Walcot'	...	xvj
Rog' Tr ^a uayl ...		ix ^o	s'bt' } Will'o de Felde		x
Rog' de Toderton'	xvij		ibid'm { Thom'le'Tayllour'		x
Joh'e de Eyton'...		ix			
Henr' de Walcot'		xiiij		p' Sm ^a	xij ^s ij ^d
Ph'o Rede ...		vijo'			

LYDOM.

[LYDHAM.⁴—This was among the estates of the Saxon Edric Syvaticus, and was after the conquest retained in demesne by Earl Roger. After the forfeiture of Earl Robert de Belesme, Lydham was annexed by Henry I. to the Honour of Montgomery with the exception of one of its members, More, which had been given to the family of that name. Baldwin de Boulers, lord of Montgomery, held Lydham in the 12th century, and it passed early in the 13th to William de Cantilupe, but on the death of his grandson about 1254, it was firmed for the King by Peter, Bishop of Hereford. In 1265 the manor was granted to Adam de Montgomery, who, in 1267, obtained a charter for a weekly market on Friday at Lydham, and two annual fairs of 4 days each, viz. the eve, day and two days following, the feast of St. Philip and St. James, and the feast of St. Mary Magdalene. In another charter of 1270, whereby Lydham was made a free borough with a right to erect a gallows, the market was said to be on Wednesdays, and the fairs on the 4 days at the feast of St. Ethelbert (May 20) and of St. Michael *in monte tumbâ* (Oct. 16) but in 1272, the Jurors for Purslow Hundred report that Sir Adam de Montgomery had recently set up a market on Friday and an annual fair on St. Mary Magdalene's day.

Adam de Montgomery was succeeded in 1290 by his son Thomas, who gave (or sold) Lydham to Roger de la More of More, and Alice his wife, his stepmother, Isabella, retaining one third in dower. This Isabella, the Sybil of the Subsidy Roll, was heiress of the De Constantines of Oldbury, Fitz, Eaton Constantine, and Sandford. This alienation of Lydham was held invalid as not fully sanctioned by the King, and in 1316, apparently Thomas de Montgomery was still nominally lord, unless "Thomas de Lydoun" may refer to Thomas de Lee of the Subsidy Roll. Eventually Lydham passed to the Charltons, Barons of Powys.

William de Newton occurs on an inquest in 1283. He took his name from Newton in this parish, which had apparently been held by his father before him. Margery the widow may have been

⁴ Eyton xi. 275.

Margery, widow of William le Fleming and sister of John de Minton, who about 1295, gave her land at Whitcott in Norbury parish, to her daughter Joan.

Cadugan de la Lee in 1255 held Lea near Bishop's Castle by service of 40 days' Castle-guard of a man-at-arms equipped with bow and arrows, and 20s. rent to the Bishop. The Cadugan of the Subsidy Roll was probably his descendant.]

	s	d		s	d
Sibill' de Monte Gomery	xviiij		Thom' de Northbur' ...	xj	
Thom' de Lee	..	xiiiij	Cadugan de Lee	...	vj
Ph'o de Eytone	...	xvj	Thom' Peye...	...	viiij
Will'o de Norton	...	xiiiij	Will'o Bercar'	..	x
Marg' Vidua	...	xvij	Joh'e Welym	...	x

MORE.

[MORE.⁵—This manor seems to have been taken from Lydham by Henry I. and exalted into a tenure by *Grand Serjeantry*. This Serjeantry was endowed also with estates at Wittintre near Chirbury, and at Stanton Long, and was held by the service of "assuming, as Constable of the King's host, the command of 200 foot soldiers whenever any King of England crossed the Welsh Border in hostile array. The said Constable was to march in the vanguard of the army, and with his own hands to carry the King's standard." Adam de la More was head of the family in the middle of the 12th century. He was dead before 1180, and was succeeded by his son, probably William by name, and he by his son Roger. In 1211, Roger de la More is mentioned as a commander of infantry in the King's army in Wales, whose pay was 12d. a day (twice the usual pay of a knight.) In the time of King John, Roger de la More suffered forfeiture and imprisonment, but was released on payment of a fine of 15 merks. Possibly to obtain the money for this fine he alienated some of the lands of his serjeantry, an illegal proceeding, for which his descendants suffered. In 1227, his estate was valued at two merks *per annum*. A second Roger de la More occurs in 1246. In 1254, Roger was dead, and succeeded by a son of the same name, who died in 1260, leaving an infant heir, also named Roger. This Roger, with Alice his wife, were concerned in the invalid purchase of Lydham, already mentioned. He died in 1295, and was succeeded by his son William, the William de Mora of the Subsidy Roll. In 1295, the estates were valued at £5 4s. 6d. including a messuage with curtilage and gardens, and a water mill.

Madoc ap Eynon was possibly a descendant of one Eynon, who with his brother Jarworth was fined in 1221, for unjustly seizing wood and pasture land in More.

William de Mucklewick took his name from a township in His-sington parish on the Montgomeryshire border.]

⁵ Eyton xi. 283.

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Mora	...	xx	Will'o Adam	...	viiij
Madoco ap Eynonn	...	x	Will'o de Mokelwyk'	...	viiij
Marg' vidua	xiiij	Will'o Meyller	...	viiij
Youan atte Bent	...	viiij	s'tb' { Will'o Vaghan	...	xij
Walt'o Carectar	...	ix	ibid'm { Ph'o le Lepar'	...	x
Walt'o Hager	...	viiij			
Joh'e Wylliames	...	vij	p'b' Sm ^a	xxj ^a	iiij ^d
Ric'o Yanes	x			

LEE.

[LEE,⁶ Parish of Bishop's Castle.—This member of the manor of Lydbury North was early held by tenants taking their names from this estate. In 1255, it was held by Cadugan de la Lee. The Christian name of Philip occurs in this neighbourhood in the Plowden family and in that of the Walcots.

Traces of the early stronghold at Lea are still to be found incorporated in the modern farmhouse there.]

	s	d		s	d
Ph'o de Lee	...	xiiij ^o	Ph'o de Etone	...	vij
Matill' de Lee	...	xj	Ph'o Wronow	...	ix

OKLEYE.

[OAKLEY,⁷ Parish of Bishop's Castle.—This member of Lydbury was held in 1255, by William fitz Roger and Madoc fitz Llewellyn as one fifth of a hide, at a rent of 2s. 8d. to the Bishop. Stephen de Acley, who occurs in connection with Plowden in 1203, possibly took his name from here, and may have been the ancestor of the later lords of Oakley.

A Philip de Walcot is mentioned in 1283 in connection with land at Walcot settled upon John his son, and his wife Isolda.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'a de Okleye	xviiij	Nich'o Piscatore ...	...	ix
Isolda de Heytone	...	xviiij	Will'o ap Atha ...	...	vjo'
Ric'o fil' Joh'is	vjo'	Ph'o de Walcot' ...	...	xviiij
Alic' Reliet' Will'i	...	viiij			

LYNLEYE.

[LINLEY,⁸ Parish of More.—This member of Lydbury was given before 1155, by Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of Hereford, to Grenta fitz Leuwine of Middleton near Chirbury, by service of a man-at-arms for 40 days at his own cost at the Castle of Lydbury. Probably Grenta in turn bestowed it on the Abbey of Haughmond, as in 1174,

⁶ Eyton xi. 223.⁷ Eyton xi. 222.⁸ Eyton xi. 207.

certain persons then in possession were judicially compelled to surrender it to the Abbey. About this date the Canons of Haughmond obtained a charter in confirmation of their rights from Bishop Robert Foliot, and a further confirmation from the Dean and Chapter of Hereford of their estate here, and of the churches of South Stoke (Stoke Say) and of Stitt. For the next 50 years or more the Canons consolidated their estate at Linley by various grants. About 1216, Madoc de Overs, lord of Overs and Mucklewick, granted Little Radley Wood, together with his body, to Haughmond Abbey, and this gift was confirmed by his seven sons, who all bore Welsh names. In 1255, the Abbot held Linley under the Rishop of Hereford by a service and 20s. and suit to the Castle Court. A few years later Little Radley Wood had been seized by Hamo le Strange, Custos of Montgomery Castle, but was restored by order of the King. In 1291, the Abbot received £4 from Linley, including £2 of yearly rent and the profits of a Mill. In the same year a dispute with the Prior of Chirbury and others as to common pasture at Little Radley was settled in favour of the Abbot. In 1309, there had been another matter in dispute, between Simon de Langeton, Rector of the Church of More, and the Abbot of Haughmond, when the Rector agreed that the Abbot might have tithes of 2½ acres in Abbot's marsh, the remaining tithes of Abbots marsh to be equally divided. The tithes of Abbots-Stocking were to be the Abbot's, except of a place called Lynacre, the tithes of which remained to the Rector. The Abbot's mill was to be tithe free, but the assorts newly made in Linley wood were to be tithed by the Rector.

At the dissolution of monasteries, the Abbot of Haughmond received £7 3s. from Linley, and paid William Adams, his bailiff there, 30s. per annum.]

	s	d		s	d
Walt'o fil' Joh'is...		viiij	Jul' vidua	...	xo'q ^u
Hug' Partrich' ...		xiiiij ^q	s'bt' { Hug'de Okleye		x
Rog' Bercar' ...		xviij ^o 'q ^u	ibid'm { Will'o fil' Rog'i		x
Will'o Bende ...		xiiiij ^o 'q ^u			
Rog' fil' Will'i ...		vj			
Ric'o le Tayllour		xiiiij	p'b' Sm ^a	xix ^a	x ^d o'q ^u
Ric'o Crede ...		vij ^o 'q ^u			

SIBBETON.

[SIBDON.⁹—This was at *Domesday* a manor of Picot de Say. In Saxon times it had belonged to a franklin, Suen (Sweyn), by name. At the close of the 11th century, Picot gave two-thirds of the tithes of Sibdon to Shrewsbury Abbey. The then already existing Chapel of Sibdon passed in the 12th century as a chapelry of Clun to the Monks of Wenlock, and hence arose a dispute between the Monasteries which was finally decided in 1234. Picot held the manor in demesne,

⁹ Eyton xi. 268.

but before 1135 it was granted to a Feoffee. In 1165, Henry de Sibbeton held it as a knight's fee. In 1225, Roger de Sibbeton is among the witnesses to a deed to Shrewsbury Abbey, concerning Oswestry Church, his family apparently having an interest in Aston, near Oswestry. He also attests a Linley deed about this date.

In 1231, Henry de Sibbiton appears in a matter relating to the jurisdiction of the Long Forest. He held Sibdon in 1240, and he may be the "Henry Knox, Lord of Sibbeton," who re-endowed the chapel there, giving to it three nokes of land out of his own demesne. The Vicar of Clunbury was at the beginning of the 14th century Chaplain of Sibdon, and it was complained that he only gave Divine Service at Clunbury on Sundays, while he officiated at Sibdon three days in the week.

In 1255, Henry de Sibdon was dead, leaving an infant son, Roger, who was then in ward of his stepfather, Roger Bardolf. The manor was then held by service of doing one knight's ward at Clun Castle for 40 days in war time. Roger de Sibdon appears frequently between 1262 and 1283. He had an interest under the Fitz Alans in land at Hisland and Aston, near Oswestry. In 1272, he is mentioned as holding a knight's fee, but being not a knight, but in 1281, he witnesses a Stokesay deed as Sir Roger de Sibdon. John de Sibdon, his successor, was in 1294, among the knights in company with Richard, Earl of Arundel at Haughmond Abbey. He was succeeded by his son, the William of the Subsidy Roll.

Members of the family of Le Theyn occur in connection with Broome, a township held partly by the Lords of Sibdon.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Sibbeton	ij		Will'o fil' Gilb'ti	...	xij
Will'o le Theyn ...		xxij	Joh'e fil' Joh'is	...	xv
Ric'o le Theyn ...	ij		Ph'o fil' Will'i	...	xij
Henr' Deret' ...	ij				

EGGEDONE.

[EDGTON.¹⁰—This manor, like Sibdon, was held in Saxon times by Sweyn, and 1087 by Picot de Say. In 1165, it was in the hands of Co-parceners, Henry fitz Hameline, and Nicholas de St. Lawrence. In 1236, the senior co-parcener of Edgton was Henry fitz William, the junior, Nicholas de Egedon. About 1250, these two agreed to a division of one of the common woods of Edgton. Among the boundaries of the divided wood were the road called *Rugeway*; the fork of the said road; the old Castle; a certain rivulet; and the river Oney. The pasturage of the wood was still to be common to both, except in mast-time (Sep. 29 to Feb. 2). The witnesses to this deed are Thomas de Roshale, Roger English, Walter de Hopton, John de Say, Roger de la More, and Gilbert de Buckenhale. In 1255,

¹⁰ Eyton xi. 260.

Edgton seems to have been held by service of one knight or 2 men-at-arms in ward for 40 days at Clun Castle in time of war, but by what co-parceners the record is not clear.

About this time Nicholas de Edgton had demised his share of the manor to Henry de Wakelin who appears in a dispute with Prior of Wenlock as to the Advowson of Edgton Chapel.

In 1272, Philip de Edgton, under the Fitz Alans, held half Edgton, half Woolston, and half Brunslow as half-a-knight's fee. About this date he sold to Roger, son of John fitz Alan a plot of land in Edgton wood lying between the ditch called *Brochulleheld*, and the water called *Oney*, having among its boundaries the mill of *Porteford*, going up to the corner of a little old Castle, and thence to the twisted oak, which was the landmark between Philip's wood and that of 'Nicholas' de Edgton. Philip was succeeded by a son Richard, who, early in the 14th century, gave all his possessions in Edgton to William de Wynnesbury. Henry de Wakelin's interest in the manor was only temporary, as Nicholas de Edgton's son, John, held half Edgton, Woolston, and Brunslow in 1272, and who was succeeded by a son, William, who appears in the *Nomina Villarum* of 1316 as the only lord of Edgton. In 1331, John de Edgton and Nicholas de Wynnesbury were co-parceners in the manor.

The family of Russell seems to have been of Brunslow. William Russell is witness of a deed of about 1285.

John, son of John, son of John of Edgton occurs in [1349.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Eyononn	...	xvj	Rog' Tyrkyn	...	xv
Rog' fil Herbert'	...	xiiij	s'bt' { Ric'o de Sibbeton'	...	x
Joh'e fil' Herberti	...	x	ibid'm { Ph'o Elkyn	...	viiij
Ric'o Russel	...	xij			
Will'o le Heir	...	xv	p' Sm ^a	xxj ^s	viiij ^d
Joh'e fil' Joh'is	...	xv			

NORTHBUR'.

[NORBURY.¹¹—This member of Lydbury North, was held by co-parceners as early as the 13th century. In the beginning of that century it was in the hands of three co-heiresses, Celestria, wife of Robert de Norbury, Alice, wife of Roger Purcel, and Margery, wife of William de Whitcott. Of these co-parceners, Roger Purcell was apparently of most mark; he was dead, however, in 1236, when William de Whitcott and Margery renounced their land in Norbury and in Hardwick to Alice his widow and to Robert de Norbury and Celestria. In 1255, his son Roger held two thirds of a hide in Norbury, Hardwick, and *Bolle*. He did suit to the Court of Bishop's Castle, and provided an equipped archer serving for 40 days in time of war, at the Bishop's costs. Roger Purcel was also mesne-lord of Whitcote and Esthampton.

¹¹ Eyton xi. 214.

He was succeeded by Thomas Purcel, who was dead in 1272, leaving a son under age, John Purcel. He and his wife Wymarca occur in connection with Diddlebury, where they had some property. There was a contemporary John Purcel, who was of Acton Scott and Aldon. William Purcel of the Subsidy Roll may have been a son of John and Wymarca, or he may have been of a younger branch of the family, who held land here under the elder.

The other third of Norbury and Hardwick was held in 1255 by Celestria, widow of Robert de Norbury. She was followed by her son Roger, and he, apparently, was represented in 1295 by Philip de Norbury, who in 1306 sold a messuage, two virgates and 3s. rent in Norbury to John Purcel and Wymarca his wife.

Eynon de Whitcott took his name from a hamlet in Norbury parish.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e fil' Madoci	...	xviiij	Will'o Pu'cel	...	xviiij
Eynone de Whytecot'		xviij	Will'o de Hope	...	xv
Isolda vidua	...	xviiij	Joh'e de kynggesheni'd		xij
Thom' fil' Regin'	...	xvj	Ph'o fil' Madoci	...	xiiiij

BURGH'TON.

[BROUGHTON,¹² Parish of Bishop's Castle.—Upper and Lower Broughton were held by the Bishop of Hereford, with Aston, originally a member of Montgomery, but more than once the title was called in question. In 1255, the joint manor was estimated as one hide, and was held under the Bishop by 7 tenants, mostly of Welsh race, by their names. In 1292, the chief tenant here was Walter de Brohton, who is entered in 1316 as lord of the vill. His property in 1305 apparently consisted of 5 messuages, 60 acres of arable land, and 12 of meadow, 60 acres of bosc and 12s. annual rent in Broughton.]

	s	d		s	d
Walt'o de Burghton'	ij	j	s'bt' (Joh'e de Heyme	x	
Ph'o le Lesshe	...	xvo'	ibid'm (Yarof' de Burgh'ton	x	
Will'o fil' Henr'	...	xijq ^u			
Dauid fil' Ric'i	...	ix	p' Sm ^a	xvij ^s	xjd'o'q ^u
Howelo Dun	...	vj			

JAYE.

[JAY,¹³ Parish of Bedstone.—This was in early days in the hundred and parish of Leintwardine, though it was a member of the manor of Bedstone. It was held at *Domesday* by Picot de Say, whose tenant here was Fulco, the tenant of both parts of Clungunford. It had been held in Saxon times by Uluric, but in 1086, it was and had been waste. Unlike Clungunford, Jay and Beckjay passed to tenants

¹² Eyton xi. 224.¹³ Eyton xi. 302.

taking their name from Jay. An ancestor of Helias de Jay held this manor under the Baron of Clun, before 1135. In 1165, Helias de Jay was lord here. He was succeeded by Brian de Jay, whose daughter Edelina married William de Burley. Brian was succeeded by his elder son John, who in 1255 held one hide in Jay, Beekjay and Bedstone under John fitz Alan by service of one knight for 40 days in war-time at Clun Castle. John de Jay married a daughter of Gilbert de Bueknell, and several deeds are extant relating to transactions between him and his father-in-law. He was succeeded by a son, Walter de Jay, who held the manor in 1272, but was dead before 1283. He was followed by his son, the Thomas of the Subsidy Roll, who in 1313 presented his son Thomas de Jay, "having his first tonsure" to the Rectory of Bedstone.

The last master of the English Knights Templars was Brian de Jay, probably a member of this family.

John fitz Walter was possibly a son of Walter de Jay, settled near his old home.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' de Jaye ...	ij	x	Joh'e fil' Thom'		xviijo'qu
Walt'o Dynan ...		xx	Ric'o fil' Henr'	ij	o'qu
Will'o de Eweledon'	ij	vjq ^u	Joh'e fil' Walt'i	ij	
Pet'o de Br ^a def' ...	ij		Johanne le Saltar'		xiiijo'qu

BOKENHULL.

[BUCKNELL.¹⁴—This was a divided manor at Domesday, part being held by William Pantulf under Earl Roger, and part, now in Herefordshire, by Helgot, under Ralph de Mortimer. Elmer had been Saxon lord of the former, and Aluui of the latter portion. It was, like Jay, in the hundred of Lenteurde. William Pantulf's share, that portion of Bueknell now in Shropshire, passed at an early period to the Barony of Clun, and was held by a family taking their name from the manor, who in the 13th century became tenants of both portions. In 1221, Gilbert de Bucknell occurs, and in 1255 he held Bueknell under John fitz Alan by service of himself and a man-at-arms and horse at Clun Castle for 8 days in war-time at his own cost. He was a knight and a man of importance in his neighbourhood. He was dead before 1265, and succeeded by Walter de Bucknell, who by Royal charter had the right of free warren in Bueknell. In 1277, Sir Walter de Bucknell offered his personal service in the impending invasion of Wales to be discharged on behalf of John de Meryet of Meryet, Somersetshire. This apparently covered also his own responsibility for his Shropshire estates. In 1305, Sir Walter had been succeeded by his son Gilbert, who seems in 1327 to have been followed by Robert de Bucknell. This Robert of the Subsidy Roll is possibly the same as that Robert de Bueknell, who with his wife

¹⁴ Eyton xi. 316.

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 political and social changes that have shaped the course of history.

The second part of the book is a detailed account of the history of the British Empire, from its early beginnings to its present extent. The author describes the various colonies and territories that have been acquired, and the policies that have governed their administration.

Year	Event	Year	Event
1701	James II. deposed	1702	Philip V. crowned
1702	Queen Anne. Accession	1703	Spain and Sicily ceded
1703	War of Spanish Succession	1704	Spain and Sicily ceded
1704	Spain and Sicily ceded	1705	Spain and Sicily ceded
1705	Spain and Sicily ceded	1706	Spain and Sicily ceded
1706	Spain and Sicily ceded	1707	Spain and Sicily ceded
1707	Spain and Sicily ceded	1708	Spain and Sicily ceded
1708	Spain and Sicily ceded	1709	Spain and Sicily ceded
1709	Spain and Sicily ceded	1710	Spain and Sicily ceded
1710	Spain and Sicily ceded	1711	Spain and Sicily ceded
1711	Spain and Sicily ceded	1712	Spain and Sicily ceded
1712	Spain and Sicily ceded	1713	Spain and Sicily ceded
1713	Spain and Sicily ceded	1714	Spain and Sicily ceded
1714	Spain and Sicily ceded	1715	Spain and Sicily ceded
1715	Spain and Sicily ceded	1716	Spain and Sicily ceded
1716	Spain and Sicily ceded	1717	Spain and Sicily ceded
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1795	Spain and Sicily ceded	1796	Spain and Sicily ceded
1796	Spain and Sicily ceded	1797	Spain and Sicily ceded
1797	Spain and Sicily ceded	1798	Spain and Sicily ceded
1798	Spain and Sicily ceded	1799	Spain and Sicily ceded
1799	Spain and Sicily ceded	1800	Spain and Sicily ceded

APPENDIX

This appendix contains a list of the various events and dates mentioned in the text, arranged in chronological order. It includes the names of the monarchs and the names of the various states and territories that were involved in the events.

Cecily, in 1310, sold three virgates of land and three messuages in Albright Hussey and Harlescot to the Abbey of Shrewsbury.

Richard and Walter de Bedstone took their name from the neighbouring village. The Mynd and the Lye are still places in Bucknell parish.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to de Bokenhull	iiiij	j			
Will'o de la Legh'e		xxiiij'o'	s'bt'	{ Walt'o de Beode-	
Ric'o de Beodeston'		xviiij	ibid'm		ston ...	x
Will'o de la Munede		viiij		{ Walt'o de Legh'e	x
Will'o Fabro	...	viiij			
				Sm ^a	xxviiij ^a iiij ^d

TODERTON'.

[TOTTERTON,¹⁵ Parish of Lydbury North.—There is little known of this member of the Bishop of Hereford's manor of Lydbury. It was partly held by the Bishop in demesne. In 1255 it was in the hands of four persons, apparently guardians of some minor who is not named. Their service to the Bishop was that of a man at arms, equipped with bow and arrows to keep ward at the Bishop's Castle for forty days in time of war at the Bishop's expense.

Phillip de Eyton took his name from the neighbouring hamlet of Eyton.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Lydebur'		xiiij'o'	Joh'e fil' Will'i	...	xix'o'
Will'o fil'o Joh'is...		xv]	Ric'o fil' Ade	...	xij'o'
Joh'e Braas	..	xvj'o'	Ph'o de Eytone	...	xxiiij

MUNEDE.

[MYNDTOWN.¹⁶—This was at Domesday a manor of Picot de Say, and like Totterton, it was in the hundred of Rinlau. In 1086 it still retained its Saxon franklin, Leuric, as tenant under the Norman overlord. Myndtown was later held with estates at Bucknell, Purslow, Broom, and Aeton, as a single knight's fee under the Barons of Clun. In 1165, Osbert de Munede was one of the four tenants of this fee. In 1181, a man of the same name appears as an outlaw, whose chattels had been sold for 17s. 6d. In 1255, William de la Munede, apparently the second of that name held half a hide here, under the Fitz Alans, by service of a mounted sergeant for guard duty at Clun Castle for eight days in war time. He also held land at Asterton under the Bishop of Hereford. In 1272, John de la Munede occurs here, and in 1316, William de la Munede held this vill. He seems to have been succeeded by another John, who in turn made way to another William, but apparently the lord of Myndtown did not live there, as the Subsidy Roll does not contain his name.]

¹⁵ Eyton xi. 222.

¹⁶ Eyton xi. 273.

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o fil' Joh'is ...		xij	Thom' de Rysebache		xij
Will'o fil' Thom'		vjob'q ^u	Thom' de Etone ...		xij
Will'o Sher' ...		vij q ^u	Will'o fil' Thom' ...		xij
Will'o le Masonn		vj q ^u	s'bt' (Rog' Valk'...		x
Joh'e Sher' ...		xij	ibid'm (Rob'to fil' Joh'is	vij	
Thom' Sher' ...		vj			
Will'o fil' Ph'o ...		vj q ^u		Sm ^a	xviijs ^a ij ^a
Will'o de Rysebache		vjob'			

WONTENOW'E.

[WENTNOR.¹⁷—This was the only manor in Rinlau Hundred held at Domesday by Roger fitz Corbet. In Saxon times it had been held by Edric, who is probably the Wild Edric of legend and history. The Barons of Caus early granted land in this manor to the Abbeys of Shrewsbury, Haughmond, and Buildwas. The advowson and tithes of Wentnor, with the tithes of Yockleton and Winsley, were granted by Roger fitz Corbet to Shrewsbury; Adstone, Gatten, and Medlicott, belonged to Haughmond, and Wentnor Mill, Ritton, Kinnerton, and Hulemore to Buildwas. In 1236, Thomas Corbet allowed the abbot of the last named monastery to fence his land of Kinnerton and Hulemore, reserving to himself fourteen roads through the enclosed district, and the right to the venison there. In 1255, Thomas Corbet of Caus held half a hide in Wentnor, of the King, and this land seems to have remained with the Barons of Caus till the middle of the fourteenth century, when it passed to Robert de Harley. In 1380, however, Sir Fulk Corbet held an estate here, which passed with his daughter, Elizabeth to the De Burghs.

Hugh atte Home took his name from the place of that name in this manor, which seems to have been within the bounds of the Long Forest.

William atte Shelve probably came from the neighbouring village which was also among the possessions of the Barons of Caus, or from that farm still called England's Shelve, in Wentnor parish.

Llewellyn de Medlicott was one of a family of that name, who as early as 1190 held Medlicott under Ralph fitz Picot, of Aston Pigot, and later under the Abbot of Haughmond. In 1255, the Abbot held it as guardian of Lewellyn de Medlicott's heir, and paid 4s. rent yearly to Roger de Eston. This son, also Lewellyn, was the father of Nicholas and another Lewellyn, probably the Lewellyn de Medlicott of the Subsidy Roll.

Medlicott remained with the Abbey of Haughmond till the Dissolution, but its possessions here do not seem to have been extensive. The property of Buildwas was more valuable, and they retained two Granges at Kinnerton and Hulemore till 1535.]

¹⁷ Eyton xi. 181.

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The thirty-fifth part of the report...

The thirty-sixth part of the report...

The thirty-seventh part of the report...

The thirty-eighth part of the report...

The thirty-ninth part of the report...

The fortieth part of the report...

	s	d		s	d
Hug' atte Home	...	xv	Adam Cachcapel	...	xiiij
Rog' de Northbur'	...	ix	Ric'o fil' Leweliny	...	xij
Will'o Madyns	...	xij	Thom' fil' Joh'is	...	xiiij
Adam fil' Ric'i	...	viiij	Will'o le Tayllour	...	vij
Thom' fil' Ric'i	...	xij	Joh'e de Strettone	...	xij
Will'o atte Shelue	...	xv	Lewelino de Modlycote	...	xij
Will'o was Meyr	...	vij	Will'o fil' Rob'ti	...	xviij

ASTAMTON.

[ASTERTON¹⁸ (Norbury).—This was a member of the Bishop of Hereford's great Manor of Lydbury, and was held partly by him in demesne and partly by various tenants. In 1255, Alice Purcel held one half of the manor, and the other was divided among seven tenants and the demesne land of the Bishop. Three of the tenants at that date bore the name of Le Cron.

In 1274, Roger Culvert occurs on a Jury at Minton, possibly he was the father of the Philip of the Subsidy Roll.

Asterton is said to have possessed a chapel, but of this there is now no trace.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' Dun...	...	x	s'bt' { Will'o fil' Ade	...	x
Ph'o Culuart'	...	x	ibid'm { Ph'o Yop	...	viiij
Alic' vidua	xij			
Will'o le Cron	...	xij			
Will'o fil' Thom'	...	xij			
Will'o Dones	...	vj			
			Sm ^a	xx ^a	vij ^d

STOUWE.

[STOW AND WESTON.¹⁹—This, though probably a place possessing a Church in Saxon times, is not mentioned in *Domesday*, unless it be included in one of the manors of Picot de Say in Lenteurde Hundred, that cannot now be identified. Both Stowe and Weston were held under the Barons of Clun in 1255, Weston by Brian de Brompton, and Stowe by the Prior of Malvern, probably through a gift of one of the Bromptons, who were several of them buried in the Priory Church at Great Malvern. The Prior held Stowe by service of a man-at-arms and horse at his own cost, at Clun Castle for 20 days in war time.

It is noticeable that the tenants at both places in 1327 bear Welsh names.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e fil' Lewelini	ij	vijq ^u	Cacadogan	...	xvq ^u
Atha Gogh' ...		xxijq ^u			

¹⁸ Eyton xi., 218.

¹⁹ Eyton xi., 313.

Year	Number of students	Number of graduates
1862	100	10
1863	120	12
1864	150	15
1865	180	18
1866	200	20
1867	220	22
1868	250	25
1869	280	28
1870	300	30

APPENDIX

The following table shows the number of students who have graduated from the University of Michigan since its organization in 1817. It is divided into two parts, the first showing the number of students who have graduated in each year, and the second showing the number of students who have graduated in each decade. The total number of graduates is 1,000.

Year	Number of graduates
1817	10
1818	12
1819	15
1820	18
1821	20
1822	22
1823	25
1824	28
1825	30
1826	32
1827	35
1828	38
1829	40
1830	42
1831	45
1832	48
1833	50
1834	52
1835	55
1836	58
1837	60
1838	62
1839	65
1840	68
1841	70
1842	72
1843	75
1844	78
1845	80
1846	82
1847	85
1848	88
1849	90
1850	92
1851	95
1852	98
1853	100

APPENDIX

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Year	Number of graduates
1817	10
1818	12
1819	15
1820	18
1821	20
1822	22
1823	25
1824	28
1825	30
1826	32
1827	35
1828	38
1829	40
1830	42
1831	45
1832	48
1833	50
1834	52
1835	55
1836	58
1837	60
1838	62
1839	65
1840	68
1841	70
1842	72
1843	75
1844	78
1845	80
1846	82
1847	85
1848	88
1849	90
1850	92
1851	95
1852	98
1853	100

WESTONE.

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e fil' Daudid ...	ij		Henr' fil' Rog'i ...		viiij
Will'o fil' Daudid ...		xijq"			

ROTELYNCH'OP.

[RATLINGHOPE.²⁰—This, then in the Hundred of Condober, was held at *Domesday* under Earl Roger by Robert fitz Corbet. Its Saxon owner had been Scuard, but it was then, as in 1086, waste. About the middle of the 12th century, Stitt, a member of Ratlinghope, was conferred on the Canons of Haughmond, who built there a chapel. Before the year 1209, Ratlinghope had also passed to the Canons of Wigmore, through the hands of Walter Corbet, himself an Augustine Canon. A document is still extant in which Llewellyn of Wales admonishes his chieftains, and in particular Madoc, son of Maelgwyn, to spare Ratlinghope and Cotes, two places dedicated to God by Walter Corbet, the prince's friend and the brother of his uncle William Corbet. The two places lay near to the "land of Keri," and had been exposed to the inroads of the Welsh in the intermittent border warfare. In 1255, Ratlinghope was held by the Abbot of Wigmore under one of the Corbets. It remained with Wigmore till the Dissolution of monasteries. Stitt remained also with Haughmond till that date. The Abbot's farm on the Long Mynd bore the name of Boveria, and the tenants of Stitt were bound to do suit at the Manor-Court of Boveria. The Rectory of Stitt was also counted as the property of the Canons, but nothing is known of its later history.

Gatten, originally part of the Manor of Wentnor, also belonged mainly to Haughmond, through grants from Robert Corbet of Caus, who died in 1224, and the Canons received from King Henry II. the right of pasture for their horses on the Long Mynd.

Thomas de Hanton was possibly of the same family as Roger de Hanton, who in 1282 appears with Peter Corbet in a matter relating to land at Eyton, near Alberbury. Robert de Norbury took his name from the neighbouring parish, and he may have been of the family who for several generations held land at Norbury under the Bishop of Hereford. Robert de Berkeley was probably connected with Johanna le Engleys, the heiress of Wolstaston, who in 1255 had married a Berkeley. In 1316, Weston, near Stow, which in 1240 was held by Giles de Berkeley, was held by Robert de *Harkeley*, possibly the Robert de Berkeley of the Subsidy Roll, or possibly the name may be intended for Robert de Harley, who was a large landowner in that neighbourhood.

The name of a family of Kene occurs in documents of the 13th century, when they held land at Lye, near Quat, and at Poston, near Munslow, under the Dudmastons.]

²⁰ Eyton xi. 158.

	s	d		s	d
Thom' de Heneton'	ij	jo'q ^u	Ric'o Crok'	...	xiiij q ^u
Rob'to de Northbur'	xxiiij		Joh'e Gegonn	...	vj
Will'o fil' Ade	...	vij	s'bt' {	Yonan ap Gryf-	
Rob'to de Berkeleye	ij	ij	ibid'm {	fyn ..	xij
Thom' Balle	...	xviiij q ^u		Joh'e le Veyre	x
Thom' fil' Ph'i	...	xijjo'q ^u			
Will'o Russel	...	xij			
Will'o fil' Walt'i	...	xiiij q ^u	Sm ^a	xxvj ^s	iiiij ^d ob'q ^u
Joh'e kene	...	ij ob'			

COLBACHE.

[COLEBATCH,²¹ Parish of Bishop's Castle.—This member of the Bishop's manor of Lydbury was held by tenants taking their name from the place. Lefwin de Colebech occurs as early as 1176. In 1255 the manor was held by Roger, son of Lewelin de Colebech, who paid the Bishop 20s. rent, and did suit to the Castle Court. In the following year Philip fitz John de Colebech and Lewelin de Colebech occur in connection with land here. They may have been related to Roger, or possibly were simply under-tenants.

Roger de Colebech, and his father before him, held land under the Botreaux at Priest Weston, in the Barony of Longden.]

	s	d		s	d
Henr' de Broctone	xviiij		Joh'e fil' Henr'	...	ix ^o
Will'o Collyng'	...	xiiiijjo'q ^u	Galfr'o de Assh'	...	xiiij q ^u
Will'o le Baggar'		vij			

BROCTONE.

[BROCKTON,²² Parish of Lydbury North.—The Bishop of Hereford held part of this member of Lydbury in demesne, and part was held by tenants. These tenants in 1255 were Walter de Upton (called apparently occasionally, Walter de Brockton), John de Soy (or de Say, as he is called elsewhere), Madoc Coling, and Alice de Brockton. Their rents amounted to 21s. altogether. Walter de Upton seems to have been of the family of Upton of Water's Upton, some of whom held land at Wittingslow, in Wistanstow parish.]

	s	d		s	d
Galfr'o Collyng'	...	vij	Joh'e Bryd...	...	xiiiij
Ph'o Carpentar'	...	xviiij			

CLONEBUR'.

[CLUNBURY,²³—This member of the Domesday Hundred of Rinlau was held by Picot de Say in 1086. In Saxon days its owner, Sweyn,

²¹ Eyton xi. 223.

²² Eyton xi. 223.

²³ Eyton xi. 246.

was apparently a man of some note, as four other manors in the Hundred were held by him. Land here was as early as 1165 apparently, held under the Barons of Clun by Roger Anglicus, the ancestor of the family of English, who were here for several generations. Roger was succeeded by Hugh, who seems to have been a knight, and who frequently appears in local business of his time. He left a young son in ward to John fitz Alan, probably the John le Engleys who in 1263 held property in Clunbury, Little Brompton, Strefford, and Marshbrook. John also left in 1272 a young son, Hugh, who in 1292 was presented as holding a whole knight's fee, but being not yet a knight.]

	s	d		s	d
Ph'o de Walcote	...	xij	s'bt' { Rog' de Broctone	x	
Henr' Bogh' (? Gogh)...		viiij	ibid'm { Will'o le Walcar'	x	
Thom' fil' Hug'	...	xiiij			
Ph'o fil' Ph'i...	...	vij			
Ph'o Ladde	viiij	Sm ^a	xiiijs	ix ^d o'
Ph'o fil' Thom'	...	ix			

HOPTON'.

[HOPTON CASTLE.²⁴—This manor of Picot de Say had been held in Saxon times by a Franklin, Edric, whom some have identified with Wild Edric. The family of De Hopton was early settled here, the first one of the name we find being Walter de Hopton, who in 1165, held 2 knights' fees in the Barony of Clun. Thirty years later we have Peter de Hopton, who may have been of this family, and in 1203, a William de Hopton had to do with land at Whittingslow. In 1223, Walter de Hopton and John his brother were accused of the murder of a certain man named Branc. In 1255, a second Walter de Hopton held Hopton, Broadward and Coston. His services were to provide a soldier resident throughout the year, and another for 40 days in time of war at Clun Castle. He was one of the most important men of his time in Shropshire, holding land at Burwarton and Fitz as a coheir of the Girros family, and by his marriage with Matilda Pantulf, Baroness of Wem, possessing a life interest in her large estates. He also held considerable property in Herefordshire. He died in 1305, leaving a two-year-old son, the Walter of the Subsidy Roll. Hopton Castle remained with the family of Hopton till the middle of the following century, when it passed with an heiress to the Corbets of Morton Corbet, from whom it passed at the close of the 16th century to the Wallop family, one of whom possessed it at the time of Civil Wars. The stubborn resistance of the Castle when besieged by the Royalists, and the savage revenge of the victors are a well-known story.

²⁴ Eyton xi. 255.

Walter and John fitz Walter may possibly have been uncles of Walter de Hopton. Evan de Hagley took his name from Hagley, a hamlet of Hopton Castle.]

	s	d		s	d
Walt'o de Hopton'	iiij	v	Youan de Haggeley	xxob'	
Walt'o fil' Walt'i		xxij	Henr' fil' Petri' ...	xijj	
Joh'e fil' Walt'i ...	ij	iijq ^a	Walt'o de Moldeleye	xviiij	
Henr' Noght ...		xxiiij	Pet'o fil' Walt'i ...	xx	
Rog' de Modeleye		ixob'			

EY'TONE.

[EYTON,²⁵ Parish of Lydbury North.—This member of the Bishop's Manor seems to have been nearly connected with the neighbouring estate of Plowden, and apparently here both are included under the one name, as seems also to have been the case in 1316, when John de Plowden and Robert de Eyton are said to be holding the vill of Eyton. The Plowdens, whose name has been so long associated with Shropshire, are mentioned first in contemporary documents in 1203, when William de Plowden occurs in connection with land there. He seems to have been succeeded by Philip de Plowden, and he by Roger, who in 1255 held Plowden and part of Whitcott by service of a man-at-arms with a bow and two arrows for 40 days in war time at the Bishop's cost, at his castle of Lydbury.

A little later Philip de Plowden was a Juror for Purslow Hundred, as was also a William de Plowden. Possibly the latter was of that branch of the family who settled at Wilderhope

John de Plowden of the Subsidy Roll was living in 1342.

William son of Roger was possibly a son of Roger de Eyton, who occurs as a witness about 1300.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Plowedene	iiij		s'bt' { Rog' de Br ^a def'	xij	
Henr'de Plowedene		xiiij	ibid'm { Ric'o de Plowedene	xij	
Rob'to de Eytone	ij	iijob'			
Will'o fil' Rog'i ...	ij	job'	p'b' Sm ^a	xxvj ^s	viiij ^d q ^u
			p'b' Sm ^a totius Hundr'	xiiij ^h	vj ^s ix ^d ob'q ^u

²⁵ Eyton xi. 221.

HISTORY OF SHREWSBURY HUNDRED OR LIBERTIES.

BY THE LATE REV. JOHN BRICKDALE BLAKEWAY, M.A., F.S.A.

Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. IV., p. 374.

HANWOOD.

THE name of Hanwood I should be inclined to derive from the woodcocks which we may conceive to have formerly abounded in its woods. *Han* is, at least, a cock in all the dialects of the Teutonic language,—the Gothick, Saxon, Francick, and German. In the Salick laws, quoted by Wachter, it is written with a strong aspirate *chana*. In the gospels of Ulphilas, immediately the cock crew, Matt. xxvi. 74, is *Yah suns Hana hrukida*, and soon Hen crowed.

Hanwood had attained a very great comparative extent of cultivation at a very early period, for it was assessed to the Danegeld at two hides. In the time of the Confessor it was the property of one Edic, a free man—undoubtedly an error of the scribe for Edric—the noted Edric the Wild; for the name Edic occurs nowhere else in the Shropshire part of *Domesday*.

In that ancient record it is written Hanewde, and is comprised under the Hundred of Ruesset, nearly co-extensive with the modern one of Ford. The manor then contained three carucates¹ (340 acres) of land, and the Norman commissioners were of opinion that there was room for another carucate.¹ The modern contents of this small parish are, I am informed, exactly 420

¹ [Not carucates, but ox-teams. *Domesday*, fo. 255b.—Ed.]

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acres. In the revolt of Edric the Wild and the Mercian earls, the Conqueror granted Hanewde with the rest of their vast possessions, to his favourite, Roger de Montgomeri, Earl of Shrewsbury, who gave this and 23 other manors to one of his chief adherents, Roger, one of two brothers, sons of Corbet, a noble Norman, as he is called, who accompanied the Earl into England. Roger, the immediate lord of Hanewde, retained half a carucate in his demesne, and parcelled out the remaining two carucates and a half between five servants, three villans, and two bordars. It was valued in the time of the Confessor at ten shillings, and it retained the same valuation at the compilation of *Domesday*.

The Corbet family continued to hold the superiority of this manor for many centuries; but it seems to have had an inferior or mesne lord at a very early period.¹

These mesne lords took their rise from the practice of sub-infeudation. A person held his land freely, i.e., by free service, such service as befitted a gentleman, under a superior lord; he granted some of it to other persons (at least two in number) to hold of him freely, and thereupon he called himself lord of his land. This was, no doubt, the way in which John and Reginald became lords of Hanwood. This practice was restrained by the statute *Quia emptores*, which ordained that in future all purchasers of lands should hold them not of the vendor, but of the superior lord; and since that statute no new manor, as it should seem, can be created.

John de Hanewode occurs in the *Liber Niger* 1167. In the *Iter* of Henry III. Reginald de Hanewood is mentioned as holding two hides in Hanewood, in the hundred of Ford, of the barony of Caus. On the Pipe

¹ [Eyton thinks that Roger fitz Corbet made an early feoffment of Hanwood to Reinald de Henewode, who witnessed Roger's grant of Winsley to Shrewsbury Abbey between 1121 and 1136. Robert de Hanwood attests Charters of Robert Corbet of Caus between 1203 and 1220. The *Iter*, or Hundred-Roll, is of the year 1255. Cf. Eyton, vol. vii., pp. 117, 118.—Ed.]

Rolls of the 43rd of that king (1259) he is found to owe half a mark of gold, pro respectu militie; i.e., for licence to be excused taking upon him the honourable but costly dignity of knighthood. He attests a deed of Roger de Horton to Waryn de Andeslowe (ancestor of the ancient family of Waring) dated in the 12th of King Edward (Edward the first) by the title of Reginald lord of Hanewode. John, lord of Hanewde, occurs in 1288. It must, I presume, have been a son of his, bearing the same name with his grandfather Reginald,¹ who is found by the record entitled *Nomina Villarum* compiled in 9 Edw. II., to hold this manor, at which time also it was included within the hundred of Ford. In 28 Edw. I. (1300) Reginald, lord of Hanewode, occurs as witness to a deed, by which Warin de Ondeslowe and Alice his wife confirm to Robert their son the messuage and lands in Little Edenernos, and a rent of 5s. in Wodecote. "His Test. Reginaldo d'no de Hanewode," &c.

In 12 Edw. II. there was a fine between John, son of Reginald de Hanewode, complainant, and Reginald de Hanewode, defendant, of messuage lands and rents in Church Hanewode and the advowson of the chapel. The right of John is acknowledged, and he grants it to Reginald for life.

33 Edw. III. I Reginald, lord of Hanwood, grant to John, my son and heir, and Sibil, daughter of William de Eiton, all my lands, etc., within the vill of Wallop and without, una cum dote quam Isabella que fuit uxor Johannis Hanwode ibidem tenet cum accid' (?) Habendum etc., to them and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten. His Testibus: D'no Joh'e Ex'neo d'no de Knakyn, Tho. de Rossall, Hug. de Panton, militibus, Tho. de Ondeslowe, Ric'o de Hope.

(Stafford leiger, 88).

¹ [By a fine, dated 27 Oct., 1292, Robert and Reginald, two sons of a Reginald de Hanwood, settled Hanwood and Wallop, first on Robert for life, and then on Reginald and his heirs. Cf. Eyton vii. 118, 119.—Ed.]

By the 21st of Edward III. this family appears to have become extinct in the male line, for by Inquisition of that year, taken after the death of Beatrice Corbet, it is found that John de Leyborne, knt., and Sibilla de Hanewode hold half a knight's fee in Hanewode and Wallop of the said Beatrice. She was relict of the last Baron of Caus of the Corbet family, and re-married to Sir John Leyborne of Berwick Leyborne, who therefore held this land in her right, but Sibilla de Hanewode was, I suppose, daughter of the Reginald mentioned above.

In a list of the fees whereof Edmund, Earl of Stafford (the representative of the family of Corbet of Caus), died seised 21 July, 4 Hen. IV. (the fatal fight of Battlefield), mention is made of two parts of one knight's fee in Hanewodd, which Richard Pastour of Newport and his parceners hold, and which were valued by the year at 30s. This Pastour was also Rector of the church of Hanewode, and occurs in that quality in 21 Richard II. and 29 Hen. VI., an interval of not less than fifty-four years,¹ and yet not, I presume, the whole term of his incumbency, as it is little likely that the two deeds in which I have found him so described should respectively coincide with the years of his institution and death. There seems reason, however, to believe that he did not long survive the last of these dates, and that his property went to the family of Malehurst, for I find a deed (*inter cart. Joh. Corbet de Sundorn arm.*), dated the 31st of Hen. VI., whereby Thomas Forster of Salop, Esq., and Hugh Dekon of Paynston, release to Agnes Malehurst, widow of William Malehurst of Hannewode, for the term of her life all the claim they (Forster and Dekon) have in all the lands of the said William Malehurst in Hannewode

¹ I apprehend there must have been two individuals of the same names, for we have an account of the murder of Richard Pastour chaplain in 2 Hen. V. See ASTLEY. [See *Transactions*, 2nd Series I. 121.—ED.]

and Newport, which they had of his gift. The deed is witnessed by William Spencer of Witton, John Betton of Monford, John Mynton of Westbury, Thomas Skyrmynton of Wodehall, and others. Forster and the other were therefore feoffees of Malehurst, and as he enjoyed property both in Hanwood and Newport, and as Pastor the proprietor of Hanwood is also styled of Newport, it is no improbable conjecture that the land which was his became upon his death the property of William Malehurst.

In the Suit-rolls of Caurs, as it is then written, 14 Edw. IV., the suitors of Hanwood are stated to have made fine with the lord for their suit until Michaelmas. In the Inquisitions ad quod damnum of 9 Hen. V. it is found that Richard, son of Reginald de Mutton of Salop, chivalar, died seised of certain lands &c. with the appurtenances in Salop, Bolnham (*qu.* Colnham), and Wodehous, within the parish of Hanwood.

William Skyrmaston of Woodhall occurs 1 Rich. III.

Whether any part of the above property of William Malehurst was the lands of John Wythyford, gentleman, of Shifnall, I cannot say, but towards the close of the fifteenth century lands here belonged to John Wythyford, and descended to his son and heir Thomas, bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1503 and 1508. Alice, the wife of this last, married secondly Adam Mytton, bailiff no less than seven times between 1523 and 1552, in the last of which years he was a knight, and in the year following one of the Council of Wales. But the reversion of the Wythyford property here descended to Thomas Prowde of Sutton, in co. Salop, yoman, and Richard Prowde, mercer; for they, on the 19th of August, 20 Hen. VIII., in consideration of the sum of £115, bargain and sell to Nicholas Leveson, marchaunte of the Stapull of Caley, and his heirs for ever, in consideration of the sum of £115, the reversion and fee simple of the manor of Paynston, and of all such lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Shrewsbury, Paynston, Woodhouse, Muche Hanwoode,

and the other side of the mountain. The first of these is the mountain of the north, which is the highest of the range. It is a very high mountain, and the view from the top is very fine. The second of these is the mountain of the south, which is the lowest of the range. It is a very low mountain, and the view from the top is very poor. The third of these is the mountain of the west, which is the middle of the range. It is a very high mountain, and the view from the top is very fine. The fourth of these is the mountain of the east, which is the lowest of the range. It is a very low mountain, and the view from the top is very poor.

In the hills of the north, it is a very high mountain, and the view from the top is very fine. In the hills of the south, it is a very low mountain, and the view from the top is very poor. In the hills of the west, it is a very high mountain, and the view from the top is very fine. In the hills of the east, it is a very low mountain, and the view from the top is very poor.

When the hills of the north are seen from the top, it is a very high mountain, and the view from the top is very fine. When the hills of the south are seen from the top, it is a very low mountain, and the view from the top is very poor. When the hills of the west are seen from the top, it is a very high mountain, and the view from the top is very fine. When the hills of the east are seen from the top, it is a very low mountain, and the view from the top is very poor.

and Lytyll Hanwoode, or elsewhere, in ye county of Salop, which were some time Thomas Wythyford, son and heir of John Wythyford, and now holden by Adam Mytton, gentyllman, and Alys, his wife, relict of the said Thomas Wythyford, for term of her life. Mr. Leveson was maternal ancestor of the Marquis of Stafford.

The property thus described continued but few years in his possession, for on y^e morrow of All Souls, 29 Henry VIII., a fine was levied of the manor of Paynston and 6 messuages, 800 acres of land, 100 of meadow, 300 of pasture, and 100 of wood in Shrewsbury, Paynston, Great and Little Hanwoode, and Woodhouse, Thomas Hosier and Alice, his wife, complainants, and Nicholas Lewson (so it is there written) deforciant. The deforciant of course acknowledges the premises to be the right of the complainants, and further warrants them against Thomas, Abbot of the Monastery of SS. Peter and Paul of Salop, and his successors: the consideration of the fine was £200 sterling.

Richard Prynce, of Monks Foriate, Esq., Nicholas Gibbons of Shrewsbury, gent., Thomas Hosier, gent., Hugh Modlycott, Johane, his wife, and Robert Phelips and Katharin, his wife, conveyed to William Jones of Shrewsbury, draper, and Richard Styrcheley, the Woodhouse, in co. Salop, near to Great Hanwood, within the liberties of Shrewsbury, and all lands in the Woodhouse, Great Hanwood, Paynston, Longden, and Little Hanwood, which late were the lands of Edward Hosyer, Esq., deceased, and then or late before were in the tenure, ferme, or occupation of y^e said Robert and Katharin Phelips, To Have and To Hold to the said Jones and Styrcheley, to the use of Prynce and Gibbons.

By deed 1 Aug., 29 Eliz., Prynce and Gibbons reciting that the above premises (inter alia) were purchased with Prynce's money alone, reciting also the love they bear to Richard Colfoxe and Richard Crosse, the nephews of Prynce, agree to convey the same (inter

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the cases of influenza are reported from the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. It is interesting to note that the first case of influenza reported from the United States was from New York in the month of October, 1917. The first case reported from Philadelphia was in the month of November, 1917, and the first case reported from St. Louis was in the month of December, 1917. It is also interesting to note that the first case of influenza reported from the United States was from New York in the month of October, 1917.

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alia) to Thomas Hoorde of Hoordes Park, Esq., and the aforesaid William Jones to the use and behoof of Prynce and Gibbons during the life of Prynce, and after his death to the use of his executors (for the payment of his debts and legacies) for so many years as he shall appoint by will, and then to the use of the heirs of his body, and in default of such issue, remainder to Colfoxe in tail, like remainder to his brother, Andrew Colfoxe, like remainder to Crosse, like remainder to Anne, sister of Prynce, and the heirs male of her body, by Leonard Chambre, her husband, remainder to her right heirs.

Edward Hosier, Esq., here mentioned, was eldest son of Thomas and Alice, the purchasers of these estates, and his daughter and heir married John Draycot, Esq., who, or a descendant of the same names, is stated to have sold them in 1621 to Thomas Berrington of Moat Hall, but as they appear to have been so many years earlier the property of Mr. Prynce by conveyance from the Hosiers, it appears that Mr. Berrington must derive his title from Prynce or his trustees, and that Draycot's conveyance of 1621 was merely a confirmation of that former title.

On 14 Oct., 17 Eliz., John Whyttesbye of the Bryen pytts, co. Stafford, yeoman, appoints Thomas Berrington his attorney to receive possession of a messuage or tenement called the Woodhouse, near Hanwood, within the liberties of the town of Salop, and also to shewe arrest ymplede, comdempne and recover the same against Robert Philipps, Katherine his wife, and Johane Rutter, late wife to John Rutter, deceased, and after such recoverie hadd, to do such acts as may be necessarie to obtain y^e said messuage.

The superiority of Hanwood continued in the Staffords as representatives of the Corbets of Caus down to the attainder of the great Duke of Buckingham, upon which event, 1521, it vested in the Crown. By an Inquisition taken at Shrewsbury in March, 1529-30, after the death of Richard Knight, Esq., it is found

that he died on the 24th November, 17 (or 19, for the extracts differ) Hen. VIII., seised (inter alia) of one tenement valued at 13s. 4d., 20 acres of arable, 10 of pasture, as many of meadow, and 7 acres of wood in Hanwood, holden of the King as of his castle of Caus, by the sixth part of one knight's fee, leaving issue, by Elizabeth, his wife (daughter of Sir Nicholas Vase Knight), Ralph, his son and heir, aged 10 years.

HANWOOD.

I. One, Great Hanwood. The hamlet stiled little Hanwood is in the Parish of Pontesbury.¹

II. None.

III. There is no Mansion antient or modern in the Township or Parish; or detached Hamlets. The House and pleasure grounds of W. Wood is the only dwelling of any consequence. A neat Parsonage House is now re-building. There is a comfortable dwelling near the Church belonging to Edward Harries, Esq., and a neat Cottage on the bank above the Brook, the property of Mr. John O. Nichols. Messrs. Marshall and Co. have lately erected a large bleaching and spinning Linnen Manufactory in the Village on ye south side of ye brook, which is in the Parish of Pontesbury. There are four Farm Houses and buildings, to which small farms are attached, and a Water Corn Mill; the remainder are good Cottages, many of them new built.

IV. It is within the Liberties of Shrewsbury.

V. A part of the Township or Village is in the Parish of Pontesbury.

VI. No.

VII. The Corporation of Shrewsbury are Lords of the Manor, and there is no other.

VIII.

IX. The Acreage of the Parish is computed to be 420.

The Population, computation Males 83

Females 93

176

Of these 22 are under y^e age of 10 years.

¹ [For the Questions, to which these are Answers, see under ALBRIGHTON, 2nd Series, Vol. I., pp. 101-2.—Ed.]

The principal land proprietors are Thomas Berrington, J. Owen Nichols, and Thomas Harries, Esqs.; the Advowson belongs to Henry Warter, Jun., Esq.; the Rectory, exclusive of tithes, has a glebe of 37 acres in the Township and Parish of Hanwood, and a glebe of 46 acres at Criggion. The present Rector is the Rev. Charles Wade.

HANWOOD, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM BOWEN'S MSS. COLLECTIONS (4to. i. p. 7).¹

Now in the Bodleian Library. Gough's MSS.
From deeds belonging to Mr. Berrington of Moat Hall,
August, 1752.

WOODHOUSE, near Little Hanwood.

Without date Reginald de Pontesbury grants certain lands in Wudehus to Petronil daughter of Hugh de Merse and others her brothers and sisters in tail exempting them de Secta Hundredi et Halincoti.²

Without date Matheus fil. Distil de la Wodehus grants to Adam son of Eylmund for 100^s one half virgate of land &c. in la Wodehus formerly his father's.

Distil de Hanwood joint lord of Hanwood
and also called Distil de la Wodehus
juxta parvam Hanwood.

Matheus fil. Distil de la Wodehus.

Without date Adam son of Eilmund de la Woddehus grants to Petronel daughter of Hugh de Merse one half virgate of land in la Woddehus &c. pro omni servicio et auxilio ad filium meum primogenitum militem faciend' et filiam meam primogenitam maritandam &c.

Eilmund de la Woddehus = Xtian de Salopesberie
wrote sometimes Heilmund de Tuefor

Reginald, son of Xtian de Salopesberie Adam, son of Eilmund de la Wodehu

Reginald, son of Xtian de Salopesberie grants to Adam son of Eilmund, his brother, Hanwood, paying to Distil de

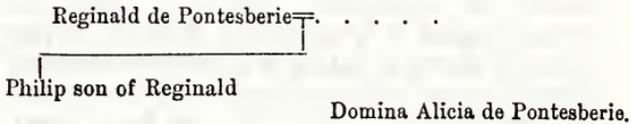
¹ [Some of these extracts relate to places other than Hanwood, but I have thought it better to leave them here.—Ed.]

² This must certainly be his Court Baron.

Hanwood, one of the Lords 1s. for omni servicio and 5s. to Alice de Pontesbury, who, I suppose, had the other part of the manor. Here the elder brother calls himself after his mother's name, and Adam y^o younger after his father's. Reginald de Hanwood lived 1256, as appears by the Red Book of the Exchequer.

Philip, son of Reginald de Pontesbury, grants to William de Stepelton a messuage and lands in the town of Wodehus juxta parvam Hanewode faciundo inde Capitali Domino illius feodi debitum servic' pertinens ad dictum Tenement' vid. 2^s 6^d per annum, pro omnibus serviciis &c. Et pro omnimodis sectis curie mee et heredum meorum, Comitatus & Hundred." &c.

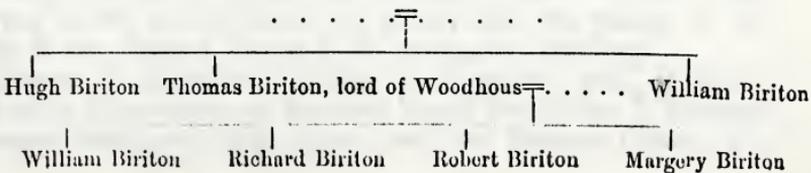
These Pontesberies seem to have had all along part of the manor of Wodehouse, and by grant from John de Arundell.



John son of John de Arundel grants to Philip son of Without Reginald de Pontesbury a Messuage and land in the date town of Wodehus juxta parvam Hanewode which Richard Bufcart held. Exempt from all suit of his Court, County and Hundred.

Manor of WOODHOUSE.

An^o Dom. 1398, 21 Ric. II. William Mason and Adam Galys, chaplains, the feoffees of Thomas Biriton, convey Manerium de Wodehus cum suis pertinentiis to William Biriton, son of the said Thomas Biriton, and to the heirs of his body lawfully to be begotten, and in default of issue to Richard Biriton, his brother, and in default to Robert, another brother, and in default there to Margery, their sister, and her heirs, and in default to Hugh Biriton, brother of the said Thomas, and in default to William, another brother, and his heirs lawfully to be begotten, and in default dictum manerium cum suis pertinentiis propinquieribus heredibus consanguineis predicti Thome de Biriton imperpetuum reman'. Witnesses: William Willeley and Nicholas Gerard Ball' of Salop, &c.



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 and justice.



The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of opportunity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life.

The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of love, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life.

David, son of Henry de la Wudehus, grants for half Without a mark for ever to Thomas, son of Thomas de Leton, date a noke of land with half a garden and half of his Moore between the said garden and Little Hanwode, which noke he formerly held of Robert, son of Sewart, rent one pair of gloves or a half-penny. The said Thomas de Leton grants the same premises to Julian, his sister, pay one half-penny more rent per annum. Julian grants the same premises to William de Stepelton.

HANWOOD.

Sciant presentes & futuri quod ego Reginaldus filius Without X'anc de Salopesburie dedi & concessi & hac carta date mea confirmavi Henewod cum omnibus pertinenciis suis Ade fratri meo filio Heilmundi de Tufcor. Tenenda & habenda' in feudo & hereditate sⁱ & heredibus suis lib'e & quiete & honorifice in bosco & plano, in pratis & past'is & in omnibus aliis auxam'tis & omnibus aliis locis faciendo servic' Dominis terre quod ego p'us feci. Sal' Dlstello de Henewod 12^d pro omni servicio & 5^s domine Alicii de Pontesb'i ad duos terminos reddendos dimidium in Annunciacionem Beate Marie & dimidium ad festum S^{ci} Michaelis. His testibus: Reginaldo de Le, Philippo fil. Will'i, Hereberto Malo vicino &c., & multis aliis.

CHURCH HANWOOD.—1366. William, son of John de Hanewode, quits claim to Thomas, son of William le Skynner of Salop, for ever of Land and Tenement in Churche hanewode. Dat. 40 Edw. III., A° D'ni 1366.

PAYNESTONE, alias Pynson farme.

A° 1621, John Draycot of Paynesley in com. Staff., Esq^r., sells 7 Caroli. to Thomas Berrington of Moatehall, in com. Salop, Esq^r., all that Capital Messuage or farme called Payne-stone, alias Pynson, in the Parish of Pontesbury, with all its appurtenances for ever, and constitutes Richard Berrington, Brother of Thomas Berrington, his lawful Attorney to give possession.

SALOP, ST. ALKMUND'S.—Anno 33 Edwardi. Galfrid Rondulf, Burgess of Salop, grants in fee farm for ever a Messuage and Curtilege of his in Frankvile, to Adam, son of Philip Joht, paying to him and his heirs 4s. yearly, and 8d. yearly to the Mass of the Blessed Virgin in St. Alkmund's for ever.

Thomas de Bikedon and Hug' le Donefowe, Ball' of Salop. LITTLE HANWOOD.—A fine was levied the 13 Jac. I., between Thomas Berrington, Esq^r., Quer^t., and Sir Francis Prynce, K^t.,

There is a great deal of interest in the study of the history of the United States, and it is not surprising that many of the best writers on the subject have been Americans. The history of the United States is a story of a people who have grown from a small colony of Englishmen to a great nation of free men and women. The story is one of struggle and triumph, of adversity and success. It is a story that has inspired and educated the people of the world.

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Deforciant of one Messuage, one Barn, 3 Gardens, 1 Orchard, 30 acres of Land, 10 acres of Meadow, 30 acres of pasture, 6 acres of Wood, and Common of Pasture of all Sheep in Hanwood parva.

RODYNTON, ESONBRIDGE AND LUGDON.—A fine was levied the 18th of Elizth., between John Gregory. plaintiff, and Roger Beryngton and Elianor his wife Deforciantes of two Messuages, 2 gardens, 2 Orchards, 40 Acres of Land, 5 Acres of Meadow, 20 Acres of Pasture, 12 Acres of Furrs and heath, and 10 acres of More with their Appurtenances in Rodynton, Esonbridge and Lugdon, to the use of the said John for ever, paying to said Roger an annual rent of 14s. 8d.

ST. ALKMUND.—Thomas de Laneley, Vicar of St. Alkmund, 36 Edw. III.

William Nesse, Chaplain, celebrater of the Mass of the Blessed Virgin in the said Church.

THE CHURCH.

[Hanwood Chapel was probably subject to Pontesbury, though no record of its dependence exists. In the Taxation of 1291 it occurs in Pontesbury Deanery, and was valued at £4 6s. 8d. per annum, as also in the Inquisition of the Ninth in 1341. In the Valor of 1534-5, it was worth £2 6s. 8d. per annum in glebe and tithes.¹ The Church of St. Thomas is a modern erection of brick in the early English style, and consists of chancel, nave, north porch, western belfry with three bells, and new organ-chamber on the north side. The Parish Register states, under the year 1701, "The new erected church finished y^e year"; but very little of this building remains, the present one being mainly rebuilt and restored in 1856. The east window, representing St. Peter with the keys, was given by H. de Grey Warter, Esq. The ancient font is preserved in the church.² A stone outside has the inscription "A.D. 1701," and evidently marks the date of the erection of the church prior to its restoration in 1856.

In the Church are a number of monumental tablets. On the south wall, to—

- (1) Rev. John Breese, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge, 34 years Rector, died 21 Nov., 1886, in his 84th year.
- (2) Anna Maria, wife of Rev. Charles Gregory Wade, died 25 Jan., 1870, aged 79.—Charles Gregory Wade, died 13 Sept., 1882, aged 57.—William Burton Wade, M.I.C.E., born 23 Oct., 1832, died near Sydney, N.S.W., 12 July, 1886.
- (3) Rev. Edward Harries, of Arscott, died 1 Feb., 1812, aged 69.—Lucia, his wife, daughter of Francis Turner Blythe, of Broseley Hall, died 13 May, 1788, aged 34.—Also to 2 daughters.

¹ Eyton vii. 119.

² This is figured in Eyton vii., 119.

- (4) Thomas Harries, of Cruckton Hall, died 27 Sept., 1848, aged 74.
 (5) Barbara Mary Ann Harries, wife of Thomas Harries, died 8 Feb. 1833, aged 57.
 (6) Francis Harries, of Cruckton Hall, died 19 Feb., 1875, aged 71.—Harriet, his wife, died 25 Nov., 1868, aged 63.—Thomas Harries, of Cruckton Hall, Lieut.-Col. 63rd reg., born 18 Feb., 1815, died 12 Oct., 1879.
 (7) Jacob Yallowley, Esq., of Woodlands House, Surrey, died 31 July, 1799, aged 59, buried at Streatham.—Sarah, his widow, died 2 Oct., 1830, aged 67, and Mary their daughter, both buried at Hanwood.
 (8) Benjamin Bromley, gent. of Hanwood, died 31 Oct., 1836, aged 71.—Also three sisters buried here.
 (9) John Lloyd, of Hanwood, died 11 Oct., 1856, aged 44.—Priscilla, his widow, died 25 Aug., 1881, aged 74.—John Joseph, and Mary Priscilla, their children.

On the north wall to—

- (10) Richard Gowen, died 3 May, 1798, aged 79.—Martha, his wife, died 16 Jan., 1785, aged 52.—Mary, their daughter.
 (11) Mary Warter, wife of John Warter, of Cruck Meole, died 21 Feb., 1808.—John Warter, gent., died 27 August, 1821.
 (12) Henry Degory Warter, born 31 March, 1771, died 5 Apr., 1853.—Emma Sarah Moore Warter, his relict, died 3 June, 1863, aged 80.
 (13) Charlotte Gertrude Warter, wife of the Rev. Edward Warter, of Hanwood Rectory, died 28 Aug., 1854, aged 43.
 (14) Henry de Grey Warter, Esq., of Longden Manor, J.P. and D.L., son of Henry Degory Warter, of Cruck Meole, born 26 Jan., 1807, died 5 December, 1884.
 (15) William Owen Nichols, of Hanwood, born 20 Oct., 1792, died 7 Aug., 1864.—Eliza, his widow, died 12 Ap., 1869.

Two windows at the east end have inscriptions to: the Rev. Charles Gregory Wade, 24 years Rector, died 4 April, 1835.—Henry Degory Warter died 5 Ap., 1853, Emma, his wife, died 3 June, 1863.

In the Churchyard are a large number of Tombstones, erected in memory of the families of Warter, Whitehurst, Blakeway, Lloyd, Cross, Gowen, Phillips, Urwick, Wood, Witts, Niccols, Bromley, Mason, Wade, &c. Amongst others are these—

Rev. Edward Warter, rector of Aldrington, Sussex, and curate of Hanwood, born 18 Sept., 1811, died 25 Nov., 1878.

Hugo Francis Witts, only child of Edward and Rosamond Warter, died 26 April, 1865.

Rev. Charles Gregory Wade, M.A., died 4 Ap., 1835, aged 50.—Anna Maria, his widow, died 23 Jan., 1870, aged 79.—Susannah Elizabeth, their daughter, died 2 Feb., 1818.

Robert Phillips, gent., died 26 Oct., 1810, aged 62. A Truly Honest Man
 Rev. Uriah Bidmead, Rector, died 9 Feb., 1849, aged 89.

The Registers commence only in 1873, except the Baptisms, which begin in 1813. A fire, which occurred at the Rectory on 5 Ap. 1873

destroyed all the earlier Registers, which were kept in an iron box in the library there. Fortunately in the Shrewsbury Free Library there is a copy of the Registers from 1559 to 1763; and there are also some extracts in the Morris M.S. Shropshire Registers from 1653 to 1745.

The Rectory House was rebuilt by the Rev. C. G. Wade, who was rector from 1810 to 1835. There are about 48 acres of glebe at Criggion and Hanwood. The patronage of the Rectory is vested in the Warter family.

The Communion Plate consists of a silver flagon, given 25 Dec. 1842; a salver, chalice, and patten, given 15 Oct., 1857; and an alms dish, given in 1861 by Emma Warter. A list of the Church Goods at Hanwood, temp. Edward VI., is preserved in the Public Record Office (Exch. Q.R., Salop, Church Goods, Edw. VI., 8-19). In 1676 there were 32 Conformists, 2 Papists, and no Nonconformists in Hanwood.¹

INCUMBENTS OF HANWOOD.

(From MS. Top. Salop, C. 9).

No Institutions appear on the early Registers of Hereford.

1277. R., occurs rector 1277.
- 1361, Feb. 7. Richard de Preston, priest. Hugh le Warde.
1386. Hugh de Warde, occurs 1386.
1397. Richard Pastour [or Haston] 21 Rich. II.
and 29 Hen. VI.
1534. John Hogg (see CARDESTON). Valor
Hen. VIII. (1534-5).
Mr. John Hodges, res. 1544.
- 1544-5, Jan. 30. David Coide. Sep. 31 May, Wm. Coyde of Salop,
1578. corviser, granter h.v.
of Roger Kylforde.
Bishop, jure
devoluto.
- 1578, Dec. 2. Sir David Meyrick. (See KINLET).
1587. John Hatton, 1587, £3 ante min. pass. Thomas Kilvate,
sep. 30 Apr., 1597. gent., patron. W.V.
1604. Morgan Evans, occurs 1604, 1614, and
1623. Sep. 29 Sep., 1627.
1627. Richard Poole (see MEOLE and ST. CHAD'S),
ros. 24 Mar., 1637. [Vicar of Meole
Brace, 1623, and of St. Chad's, Shrews-
bury, 29 Mar., 1637, until his death;
bur. at St. Chad's, 7 March, 1643-4.
(See Owen and Blakeway's Shrewsbury
ii. 215). M.A. Gloucester Hall, Oxon;
born 1594.]

¹ See S.A. *Trans.*, 2nd Series I., 88.

1638. Timothy Preene. [B.A. Ch. Ch., Oxon; born at Hope Bowdler 1605; son of William Preene.]
1654. Nehemiah Evans (he afterwards wrote himself Evance) rector 44 years. Sep. 30 Apr., 1698. [Son of Robert Evance, or Evans, of Astley; and brother of Cornelius Evans, rector of Westbury, and of John Evans, rector of Newtown. He had issue three sons, John, Thomas of Hanwood, gent., and Nehemiah.]
- 1698, July 2. Thomas Markham (see UPPINGTON). Sep. at Wroxeter, 5 June, 1716. [Died at Donnington, in Wroxeter parish, 3 June, 1716; vicar of Wroxeter 1700-1716; schoolmaster of Donnington and Uppington 1674-1711; vicar of Uppington 1674-1711. By Mary his wife, he had issue, William, Timothy, Thomas, and John, all bapt. at Uppington 1675-8.]
- 1716, Sept. 4. John Cotton, M.A., inducted Sep. 4; resigned 17 Oct., 1734. (See MEOLE and ST. ALKMUND'S). [Vicar of Meole Brace 1709, and of St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, 6 June, 1734, to his death. He d. 26 Dec., 1757; bapt. at St. Julian's, Salop, 24 Feb., 1685; mar. at Sutton Chapel, 26 May, 1712, Elizabeth Marigold of St. Chad's, and had 14 children. His wife was bur. 14 Mar., 1742, æt. 51. He was son of Mr. Richard Cotton and Sarah.]
- 1734, Nov. 18. Benjamin Wingfield, M.A. [St. Nicholas Biggs (Mr. Biggs patron 1727, Willis)
Lucy and Sarah Biggs.]
John's Coll., Cambridge; son of Rev. Philip Wingfield, M.A., Vicar of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, by Martha, dau. of Wrottesley Prince, Esq.; bapt. at St. Julian's, 27 July, 1710; d. 26 Sept., 1763, bur. at Pontesbury, M.I. there; Rector of Pontesbury 1st portion 1737; Vicar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 1743. His wife Ann was bur. at Pontesbury, 21 Jan., 1755, M.I. there. See p. 242 ante.]
- 17 . . . [Thomas Parry, of Great Ness.]

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- 17 . . . Edward Harries [elder son of Thomas Harries, of Cruckton, Esq., b. 1742 ; d. 1 Feb., 1812, æt. 60; M.I. at Hanwood ; m. Lucia, dau. of Francis Turner Blythe, of Broseley Hall.]
- 178 . . John Jones (see PRESTON GUBBALS), ob. 12 Feb., 1793. [Also Curate of Preston Gubbals.]
- 1793, May. George Holland; ob. 13 Mar., 1810. [M.A. Balliol Coll., Oxon; born at Tenbury, 1754; son of Thomas Holland, gent. Also incumbent of Mindtown; m. at S. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 18 May, 1790, Frances, dau. of Humphrey Sandford, Esq., of the Isle, and had an only dau. Frances, who. m. her cousin, Rev. Humphrey Sandford of the Isle.]
- 1810, July 8. Charles Gregory Wade. [M.A. Merton Coll., Oxon; born at Warwick, 1785; son of Charles George Wade, Esq.; m. 1821, Anna Maria, dau. of Edward Burton, Esq.; died 4 April, 1835, aged 50; his widow died 23 Jan., 1870, aged 79 years; both were buried at Hanwood, where is an M.I. to their memory.] [Henry Warter Jun., Esq.]
- 1835, Aug. 14. Uriah Bidmead. Formerly Incumbent of Berwick 1832-1835; born 1760; died 9 Feb., 1849, aged 89; buried in Hanwood Churchyard, where is M.I. Henry Degory Warter, Esq.
1849. Edward Warter, M.A., Fellow and some time Tutor of Magd. Coll. Camb.; 3rd son of Henry Degory Warter, Esq., of Cruck Meole; b. 18 Sept., 1811; d. 25 Nov., 1878, and buried 30th at Hanwood, where is M.I. He was rector of Aldrington, Sussex, 1852, and Curate of Hanwood 1852, until his death. He married 1st Charlotte Gertrude, dau. of Blythe Harries, Esq., she d. 23 Aug., 1854; and secondly Rosamond, dau. of Rev. Frederick Holmes of Calcutta, and had issue, an only son, Hugo Francis, b. 1857, and d. 1865. He was of Cruck Henry Degory Warter, Esq.

Meole, and was J.P. for Co. Salop, and was succeeded in his estates by his brother, Henry de Grey Warter, Esq.

1852. John Breese, B.A., Queen's Coll., Camb.; formerly Incumbent of Bayston Hill, 1847-52, and Chaplain of Longdon, 1875-79; b. 1803; d. 21 Nov., 1886, aged 83, and was buried at Bicton, M.I. there. He was of Calcot House, Bicton.

Henry Degory Warter, Esq.

1886. Lister Smith, St. Bees College; formerly Vicar of St. James and St. John, St. Helena, 1874-6. The present Rector of Hanwood.

Mrs. M. J. Smith, pro hac vice.

Amongst the Curates of Hanwood occur the names of:—

Arthur Mason, Curate during the incumbency of Richard Poole (1627-37).

Miles Field, Curate of Hanwood 1701-16, and 1722-27, and also curate of Longdon; he was buried in Hanwood chancel, 6 Ap., 1727, aged 51, Four of his children, by his wife Elizabeth, viz., Mary, Anne, Inorca, and Miles, were baptized at Hanwood 1702-8, and his son John was buried there 17 May, 1729, aged 29.

Edward Warter, M.A., Curate 1852 to 1878.

For these additions I am indebted to the Rev. Lister Smith.—Ed.]

[HANWOOD was put into the Liberties of Salop by Charter of King Henry VII., dated 14 December, 1495.¹ In 1327 the following inhabitants of Hanwode were assessed to the Subsidy:—Reginald de Hanwode, John Veyr, Robert Onwyn, Sibil the widow, Robert atte Walle, and Adam Roberts.² An Inquisition of the Town and Liberties of Shrewsbury taken in 1515 mentions that Hanwood Magna, together with Horton and Wodecot, and part of Onslow, was within the Hundred of Ford, and was wont to pay 29s. to the Lay Subsidy of xvth and xth.³ In the list of Trained Soldiers of Shropshire in 1580, these names occur under Hanwood,—John Ownslowe, Arthur Medlicot his man, Roger Gittins, Thomas Medlicot, Wm. Tipton, Rd. Luter, Rd. Owens, Thos. Meredith, Wydowe Ownslowe, Hounffrey Ownslowe her son, Edward Phillips, and Thos. Hayford his man; and in a similar list for Church hanwoode for 1587,—John Onslowe above 60, John Hyngham his son-in-law, Roger Gibbons above 60, Rd. ap William and Griffith ap Evan his servants, Thos. and Arthur Medlicot, Richard Warter, and Homfrey Onslowe his son-in-law, Robt. Downe,

¹ Owen and Blakeway, i. 268.

² Lay Subsidy, Salop, 1 Edw. III.

³ S. A. Trans., 2nd Series, II., 75.

and the author's own views on the subject.

The book is written in a clear and concise style.

It is a valuable contribution to the literature.

Author's name, title of book, publisher, year, price, etc.

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Edwd. Philips, Wm. Bennet, Roger Dawson, John Smithe, Edw. ap Davies, Rd. Owens, and Thos. Mereddthe.¹

The area of Hanwood is 417 acres. The population in 1881 was 310, and in 1891 was 293. The land chiefly belongs to Mrs. Tatham Warter, and to the heir of Major-General Charles Vanbrugh Jenkins (who succeeded to it under the will of his cousin Francis Harries, Esq.) The manorial rights are probably vested in the Corporation of Shrewsbury.

The Charities consist of the interest of £400 invested in consols, of which Mrs. Harries gave £100 in 1833, H. D. Warter, Esq., £100 in 1853, Mrs. Witts £100 in 1856, and Mrs. Warter £100 in 1863.

Marshall's Thread Mills were closed in 1886, and are now converted into Spar Mills. Blakeway's Flour Mills are on the east side of the parish.

The family of Baker of Hanwood entered their Pedigree at the Visitation of Salop in 1623, as also did Hosier of Cruckton, and Harris of Cruckton.—Ed.]

The following Petition in 1674 is preserved amongst the Shrewsbury Corporation Records:—

“To the Right wor'll the Mayor, Aldermen & Assistants of the Towne of Shrewsbury.

“The humble peticon of the Inhabitants of Hanwood Magna, Humbly sheweth unto yo^r wor^{sh}ps that y^r pet^{rs} last yeare weare p^rsented for not repaireing a foot bridge lying within theyer Town^{sh} And weere fined in 3^s 4^d. And now demaunded by Sarg^t Chandless that the truth is there being sev'all bridges within the s^d Town^{sh} weere removed with the s^d floods² & carried away soe that they weere put to great expense to re-erect the same w^{ch} weere done with all Convenient Speed they cold.

¹ S. A. *Trans.*, II. 280, and III. 142.

² [The river Rea, which runs through Hanwood, drains an extensive area—the Habberley, Hope, and Worthen valleys—and occasionally flows with such violence that much injury is done to property. A notable case of this kind occurred May 27th, 1811, when a storm began about five o'clock in the afternoon, causing the water to rush down the brook with such frightful velocity that it carried before it every object which stood in its way: houses with their furniture, and in some cases their occupants; sheds and cattle, walls, trees, and bridges were overwhelmed. It was popularly attributed to the bursting of a cloude in Habberley Valley. The sum of £1,862 10s. 8d. was raised by public subscription to relieve the sufferers.—W. P.]

Now may it please y^r wor^{ps}, the premisses considered, y^r pet^{rs} humbly pray y^r wor^{ps} the s^d ffyne may be abated, And y^r pet^{rs} as bound shall pray."

" 23 Jul. '74 } [in another hand.]
reiected."

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF HANWOOD.

- 1560, Aug. 12. John, son of Richard Warter & Margaret, bapt.
 1560, Sept. 15. John, son of Robt. Oneslow & Anna, bapt.
 1561, Aug. 19. Margt.. dau. of Mr. Joscuis Haliwell, & Isabel, bur.
 1562-3, Mar. 18. Roger, son of John Philipes & Jone, bapt.
 1567, July 31. John, son of John Bromley & Alles, bur.
 1569, Ap. 15. Roger Onslow & Eliz. Heynes, mar.
 1569, May . . Roger Haines & Anne Onslow, mar.
 1569, Oct. 29. Margaret, dau. of John Hosier & Eliz., bapt.
 1569-70, Jan. 31. Humfrey Gardner & Jone Oneslow, mar.
 1573, Ap. 3. Margery, dau. of Richard Embrey & Margery, bapt.
 1573, Oct. 16. William Woffe & Kattrin Waring, mar.
 1574-5 John Wycherley & Eliz. Maddoxe, mar.
 1575, Oct. 11. Roger Cowper & Eliza Baker, mar.
 1576-7, Feb. 11. Richard Waring & Martha Hosier, mar.
 1576-7, John Bromley & Jone Oneslow, mar.
 1578, May . . . David Coide, Rector de Hanwood, bur.
 1578-9, Jan. 8. William, son of Robert Phelipes & Kattrine, bapt.
 1582, Sept. 21. Jane, wife of Robert Haris, bur.
 1584-5, Jan. 16. Roger Nuneley & Mary Haris, mar.
 1584-5, March 13. William, son of John Bromley, bapt.
 1585-6, Jan. 16. Roger Winnlow & Mary Haris, mar.
 1585-6, March 21. Thomas, son of Thomas Warter, bapt.
 1585, July 9. Edward Warter & Johana Oneslow, mar.
 1587, July 17. Edward, son of John Oneslow, bapt.
 1588-9, Feb. 2. William, son of John Haris, bapt.
 1589-90, Feb. 25. Humfrey Oneslowe & Elizabeth Gibbones, mar.
 1590, July 12. Mary, dau. of William Haris, bapt.
 1590-1, Jan. 30. Wm. Haris & Mary Carles, mar.
 1592, May 14. Richard, son of Humfrey Oneslow, bapt.
 1591-2, Jan. 19. Sarah, dau. of John Haris, bapt.
 1592-3, Feb. 22. Arthur Haris & Doritic Haris, mar.
 1593, June 14. Thomas Oneslow, bur.
 1596, July 16. Edward, son of Edward Corbet, bapt.
 1597, Sept. 30. John Hatton, parson of Hanwoode, bur.

- 1598-9, Feb. 21. Edward Oneslow of Cruckton & Margr. Hosier, mar.
- 1597-8, Humfrey Owen of Salop & Joanna Oneslowe of Cruckton, mar.
- 1600, Ap. 26. Humfrey Onslow of Hanwood & Margaret Downe of Edge, mar.
- 1602-3, Jan. 13. Elinor, dau. of Arthur Harries of Cruckton, bapt.
- 1603-4, Feb. 16. Theodore, son of Arthur Harries of Lythwood, bapt.
- 1604, Ap. . . John Harries of Cruck meelee, bur.
- 1608, Sept. 8. Rd. Corbett of Awson & Hestor Langley of Salop, mar.
- 1609, Dec. . . Clemens Wicherley de Painston unus patronorum hujus (ecclesie) de Hanwoodd, bur.
- 1610, Mar. 13. John, son of Rd. Harries of Cruckton, bapt.
- 1611, Oct. 17. Catherine, dau. of David Harries, bapt.
- 1611-12, Jan. . . Thomas, son of Rd. Harries of Cruckton, bapt.
- 1612-13, Jan. 30. Stephen, son of Rd. Harries, bapt.
- 1613-14, Feb. . . Elena Harries, bur.
- 1614, June 20. Elizth., dau. of John Harries, bur.
- 1615, Sept. 10. Francis, son of Rd. Harries, bapt.
- 1616, Oct. 7. Wm., son of Rd. Harries, bapt.
- 1617, May 6. Wm., son of Rd. Harries, bur.
- 1617-18, Jan. 4. James, son of Rd. Harries, bapt.
- 1618-19, Jan. . . Isaac, son of Rd. Harries, bapt.
- 1627, Sept. . . Morganus Evans, rector, bur.
- 1630, Sept. . . Richard, son of John Warter and Mary, of Cruck Meole, bapt.
- 1630-1, Jan. . . George Hatton of Hanwood, bur.
- 1634-5, Jan. . . John Hosier & Cisley Phillips, mar.
- 1640, Dec. . . . William, son of Timothy Preece, bur.
(No Register from 1641 to 1653).
- 1668, July 12. Robert Evans of Hanwood, bur.
- 1664-5, Jan. 2. Bethrica, dau. of Rd. Evans & Cicely, bapt.
- 1669, Ap. 7. Thomas, son of Rd. Evans & Cislie, bur.
- 1670-1, Jan. 31. John, son of Rd. Hosier & Margaret, bapt.
- 1671, May 20. Ann, wife of Robert Evans of Hanwood, bur.
- 1672, Dec. 14. John, son of Rd. Evans & Cislie, bapt.
- 1673, May 12. Robert Evans, bur.
- 1675, Ap. 22. Thomas, son of Rd. Hosier & Margaret, bapt.
- 1675, Aug. 2. Mary, wife of Rd. Hosier, sen., bur.
- 1675, Aug. 3. Margaret, wife of Rd. Hosier, jun., bur.
- 1677, Nov. 30. Thomas, son of Thos. Evans & Sara, bapt.
- 1680-1, Feb. . . John, son of Thomas Evance & Sara, bapt.

- 1683, Nov. 1. Rd., son of Thomas Evance & Sara, bapt.
 1684, May 29. Thos. Huliph & Abigaile Sanford, mar.
 1687, Oct. 27. Nehemiah, son of Thomas Evance & Sara, bapt.
 1689, Oct. . . Nehemiah, son of ditto, bur.
 1694, May . . William, son of Thomas Evance & Elizabeth,
 bapt.
 1699, Oct. 18. Elizabeth Evance, widow, bur.
 1702, Aug. 29. Mary, dau. of Miles Field, minister of Han-
 wood, and Elizabeth, bur.
 1703, Aug. 26. Anne, dau. of Miles Field, minister, & Eliza-
 beth, bapt.
 1705-6, Mar. 4. Inorca, dau. of Miles Field, minister, &
 Elizabeth, bapt.
 1708, Oct. 28. Miles, son of Miles Field, min., & Elizabeth, bapt.
 1711, Oct. 1. Miles, son of ditto, bur.
 1713-14, Jan. 30. Edward Corbett & Sarah Stevens of West-
 bury, mar.
 1720, Oct. 27. Martha Warter of Cruck meole, widow, aged
 83, bur.
 1726, July 12. Margaret Warter of Whelbach, aged 77, bur.
 1727, April 6. Mr. Miles Field, Curate of Longdon, aged 51,
 bur. in the chancel. He was Curate of Hanwood
 1701-16, and 1722-7.
 1729, May 17. John, son of Elizabeth Field of Longdon,
 widow, aged 29, bur.
 1729, Sept. 1. James Cross, Churchwarden, aged 56, bur.
 1729, Nov. 5. The Churchyard was planted round with Fir-
 Trees, at the expense of Mr. Thomas Wright of
 Shelton, gardner.
 1730, Aug. 20. Elizabeth Warter of Whelbach, spinster, aged
 80, bur.
 1732, May 16. Mary, wife of John Warter of Cruckmeole, bur.
 1732, Feb. 26. George Jones, Parish Clerk, aged 87, bur.
 1733, March 6. John, son of Henry Warter of Pontesbury, &
 Mary, bur.
 1734. Hanwood Churchyard was at this time planted round
 with Yew Trees at the expense of Mr. Phillips of Meole.
 1735, April 14. Anne Preen of Pontesbury, aged 90, bur.
 1735, July 15. Rd. Oakley of Oakley, Esq., & Mrs. Lucy Biggs
 of Benthall, mar.
 1735, Sept. 4. Geo. Smith, Esq., & Mrs. Sarah Biggs of Bent-
 hall, mar.
 1740, Ap. 5. John Warter of Cruckmeole, bur.
 1742, July 24. Thomas Phillips bur.
 (Many other Warter entries in the Registers).

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- 1702. The ... of ...
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- 1704. The ... of ...
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HARLESCOTE.

A TOWNSHIP of the Parish of St. Alkmund,¹ anciently Herlangscot, from the name, I presume, of the original settler. It does not occur in Domesday, nor does it seem to have been considered as a separate manor, but to have made a part of Albright Hussey, a large portion of it having belonged to the family of Hussey. Walter *Le*² Hose, for ye health of his own soul, and that of his lord William fitz Alan, grants in ye presence of Ralph his son and heir, a place of his land of Herlangeschot, lying between ye arable field of that town and ye land of Hennehot, to make a pool for ye abbey of Lilleshull.

(Cartulary of y^e abbey, ap Dodsw. v. 109).

This was Harmor pool, for in another deed in the same MS. Walter Hose, son of Ralph, confirms to the same monastery its pool of Haremor made (*firmitum*, rather perhaps, the dam of which was made) upon his, the grantor's, land of Harlauescot. I cannot ascertain whether he was the same person who makes the original grant, or the grandson of that original grantor. The chartulary itself would perhaps determine this.

In the *Iter* of Henry III., Lady Margery de Lacy as guardian holds two hides in Harlauescote of the fee of

¹ [Harlescote is partly in St. Mary's and partly in St. Alkmund's. Harlescote Farm and the cottages near the railway crossing are in St. Alkmund's, whilst Harlescote House, or the Moat, and the cottages in the village, are in St. Mary's. For ecclesiastical purposes only the townships of Harlescote and Albrightlee are now in Battlefield.—Ed.]

² *Le* is a mistake for *de*, but an early one, for thus it runs in extracts from the Lilleshul leiger by a good hand in Harl. MSS. 2060. The reader will observe the differences in the son's name, Richard instead of Ralph. I know not which to prefer. "Walter le Hose omnibus, &c. Sciatis me donasse abbati de Lilesull unum locum terre mee de Herlangeschot, qua terra jacet inter campum arabilem ejusdem ville et terram de Hennehot, ad faciendum stagnum ecclesie &c. de Lilesull, &c., pro anima domini Will'i filii Alani, &c. Hanc donacionem feci coram Ric'o filio meo & herede, ipso hoc idem concedente." p. 60. "Ego Walt' Hose fil' Radi Hose confirmavi mon: de Lilleshull stagnu' suu'." p. 60.

(Extracts from the Lilleshall leiger, Harl. MSS. 2060).

John fitz Alan by the service of a knight's fee at White Minster in the time of war. This lady, the relict of Walter de Lacy, had, I presume, obtained the wardship of the heir of Hussey, then, no doubt, a minor.

This place had been included within the purlieus of the forest of Haghmon, for it is found that the foresters of John fitz Hugh in that forest claimed a right to take of the town of Harlescote, under pretence of their master's bailiwick, 16 . . . of oats, and 32 sheaves of . . . I have not found the exact date of this transaction, which I refer to the reign of Hen. III. In the 28th of Edward I., when the king was conciliating the affections of his people by a curtailment of the extent of his forests, Harlescote is ordered to be put out of the bounds of his royal forest.

In 3 Edw. II., the abbot and convent of Shrewsbury purchased three messuages and three virgates of land in Adbrighton Huse and Harlescote from Robert Bakenhale and Cicely his wife.¹ That abbey had rent of £2 16s. in this township in 26 Hen. VIII.; and on the 31st Oct., 35th of the same reign, a grant passed the great seal to Thomas Ireland, gent., of all the king's lands and tenements in Harlescote, in the parish of St. Mary, Salop, viz., a pasture called the Shutfelde, in the holding of Richard Hussey, a nocate of land held by Richard Reynolds, other nocates held by William Trigg, Roger Ravener, Will. Cocket, and John Conygh. All these had belonged to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, and were most probably a part of the grant from Robert Bukenale.

In 24 Hen. VI. the king granted, as much as in him lay, the town of Harlescote to the college of Battlefield.

John, son of John Wylaston of Hadenhale, releases to the abbot and convent of Salop his right in the third part of a messuage and of half a virgate in Harlescote, which were of Richard Hebbeson of the same.

¹ [Patent Roll, 3 Edw. II., m. 26.]

Die martis in septimana Pentecost' a° r. r. Ric'i secundi sexto decimo. [*Seal tricked here in MS.*]

Boerley gave land here to the Drapers' Company. In 1584, it was holden under them by Edward Hussey, gent.; and in 1666 (qu. 1606) by Sir Richard Hussey, knight.

A younger branch of the family of Hussey settled at Harlescote; they occur in the register of Battlefield as late as the beginning of the last century, and are not yet, perhaps, extinct, though removed from this neighbourhood.

[HARLESCOTE was probably included in Rainold the sheriff's manor of Albright Hussey, then Abretone, at the Domesday Survey; and in 1165 was held by Walter Hosatus, or Hussey, under the Barony of Fitzalan. In 1199 Stephen de Pimley renounces by Fine a claim, to one virgate in Erlavescote, for which he had sued Adam fitz William of Erlavescote; and for this quit-claim Adam paid 10s.¹ In 1256, William son of William de Herlavescote occurs. In 1256, Eynon ap Owain and Margery his wife have given a virgate in Harlawescote to Richard, son of Richard Berner, or Bernard, of Salop. In 1258, Herbert de Herlavescote and Margery his wife, and Juliana de Herlavescote brought a suit against Richard Bernard, for disseizing them of a tenement in Herlavescote. In 1262-3, William fitz John, William fitz William, and Henry Forester were tenants here. In 1291, Godfrey de Harlawescote and Adam, son of John de Harlawescote, occur on a local jury.²

John Hussey, lord of Albright Hussey, grants in 14 Edw. I., 1286, to the abbot and convent of Lilleshull, common of pasture throughout his fee of Atbritton and Harlawescote. Richard Husce of Adbrighton granted in 2 Henry V., 1415, to Roger Yve, Richard Colfox, and William Sumpnour, clerks, all his lands and tenements, rents and services, in the vills of Adbryghton and Harlawescote, &c.³ This was for Battlefield College. So that Shrewsbury Abbey, Lilleshull Abbey, St. Mary's College, and Battlefield College all had an interest in Harlawescote. A terrier of Lilleshull states their great tithes of Harlawescote as worth 40s. a year. The Valor of 1534 gives £2 16s. as the annual income from Shrewsbury Abbey estates in Albright Hussey and Harlawescote, whilst the Ministers' Accounts in 1531-2 give them as being £3 12s. 8d. St. Mary's tithes in Harlawescote were demised to

¹ Eyton vii. 305.

² Eyton x. 83.

³ Shr. Arch. Trans., 2nd Series, I., 109, 110; Shropshire Charters in Bodl. Library, No. 68.

The Commission on International Taxation, established in 1963, has been the primary body for the study of international tax law. It has held several sessions and has published a number of reports and studies. The Commission's work is based on the principle of international cooperation and mutual understanding between States. It has been particularly active in the field of double taxation, and has developed a number of principles and guidelines for the avoidance of double taxation. The Commission's work is of great importance for the development of international tax law, and its reports and studies are widely cited and used by States and scholars alike.

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Arthur Kelton and Thomas Kelton, his son, 8 Oct., 1543, for 30 years, at the annual rent of 16s. 8d.¹ The Battlefield tithes in Harlescote, within the parish of St. Alkmund, were one-sixth part of the whole, annual value 6s. 8d., and were granted 10 April, 1549, to John Cupper and Richard Trevor of London, gents; and they by Decd Poll, 2 July, 1549, in consideration of £113 13s. 4d., granted the same to Thomas Ireland of Albrighton in fee.² In 1646, Thomas Ireland of Albrighton, a royalist, compounded for his lands and tithes in Harlescote.

In 1593 Humfry Powis, John Cotchet, John Cony, sen. and jun., Richard Nightingale, and Thomas Rane were living at Harlescote, and were not free of any company.³ In the View of General Musters for Salop, in 1580, under Harlescote, occur these names:—Robert Hussey, gent., Rich. Hussey his son, and John Tylley his man, Roger Parks, and Evan ap David his man, Thomas Conninge and John and Richard his sons, William Nightingall, Richard his son, and Wm. Griffies his servant, John Cotchet and Owen ap John his servant, Adam Foster and Robert his son, John Reynolds and Reynold his son, Anne Hussey, John Hussey, Thomas Rane, John Conninge, and Rd. Wyther his servant, Nicholas Syb mylner, and Richard Foster. A similar list for 1587 contains also the names of Anthony Hussey, gent., and John Millinton his servant, Homfrey Powis, Thomas Maning, and Griffith William his servant, Wm. Aston and Adam his man, Thomas Poyner, Nicholas Stell, &c.⁴

In an Inquisition of the Town and Liberties of Shrewsbury taken in Oct., 1515, it was found that Harlescote was within the hundred of Pymhill, and was wont to be taxed separately by itself to the Lay Subsidy of xvth and xth to the king at 18s.⁵ Harlescote does not occur as a separate vill in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327; but the name of Roger de Herlascote occurs under Adbryghton Heose, and Godfrey de Herlascote under Adbryghtone Monachorum.⁶

An old mansion stood near the site of Harlescote House (or "The Moat"), now occupied by Mr. Edwin Parry, within a moat of considerable size, which still exists, and the interior of which is occupied as garden ground. The sides of the moat are formed of solid masonry, well put together, and still in many parts in a good state of preservation. It is filled with water, except a small portion in the south-west corner. In the interior, within a short distance of the wall forming the inner west portion of the moat, is a line of masonry, which may have been the outer wall of the mansion. A mansion of some

¹ O. and B. ii. 130, 330.

² Patent, 3 Edw. VI., p. 6, m. 1; Particulars for Grants, 3 Edw. VI.; *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, iv. 132.

³ Document re plague at Bishop's Castle, in Shrewsbury Corporation Records.

⁴ Shr. Arch. *Trans.*, 2nd Series, II. 275-6, III. 137.

⁵ *Ibid.*, II., 74.

⁶ Exch. Q. R., Lay Subs., Salop, 1 Edw. III.

importance stood here at an early period ; but who built it, or when it was destroyed, is not known. While some repairs were being made in Harlescote House in 1892, several old oak beams were discovered, which had been used at some time for a half-timbered building, and which were probably brought from the older house that stood within the moat.¹ It was found in 1417 that Sir John Massey lay dead in the vill of Harlescote, he having treasonably raised insurrection with armed men against Henry, late King of England, and was killed at the battle of Bolefeld (Battlefield).² This would, probably, be at the old house that stood within the moat. Harlescote House, or The Moat, with the adjoining lands, at a later date belonged to the Lloyds of Leaton Knolls. On the death, on 24 April, 1764, of Edward Lloyd of Leaton, Esq., who was High Sheriff of Co. Salop in 1727, and married Susanna, daughter and heiress of Peter Scarlett of Hogstow, the Harlescote estate came to his second son, Scarlett Lloyd of Fitz, in fee tail. Scarlett Lloyd married for his third wife, Martha Denston, and died in 1790, having had by her a daughter, Susanna Lloyd, who succeeded to the Harlescote estate, and married Captain Edward Parry ; and their eldest son, Scarlett Lloyd Parry, barred the entail, and eventually sold the estate to Mr. Haworth, who devised it to his brother, Mr. Hargreave Haworth of Green Hill, Bacup, the present owner of the Harlescote House or Moat estate.

The Harlescote Farm estate, now occupied by Mr. Barber, belonged to the Corbet family of Sundorne, and descended in the same way as the Albright Hussey estate to the late Rev. John Dryden Corbet,³ on whose death it came to his brother, the Rev. George Corbet, M.A., of Sundorne Castle, rector of Upton Magna, and Prebendary of Lichfield, the present owner of the Harlescote Farm estate, and lord of the manor of Harlescote. This and the Moat estate are each partly in St. Mary's and partly in St. Alkmund's parishes.

It is not easy to trace the devolution of the great tithes and other property held by the four religious houses up to the 16th century. The present Impropiator is Mrs. Eyke of Belvidere ; but which of the religious houses she represents as tithe-owner, we do not know. Tithes on part of the land in Harlescote are also paid to the Vicar of St. Alkmund's.

In Morris's MSS. (No. 432), in the Shrewsbury Free Library, are three pedigrees of the Hussey family of Harlescote, Preston Gubbalds, Hencot, Shrewsbury, and Leaton.

Amongst the field-names in Harlescote occur these,—The Well meadow, Lower pound, Scotchett's leasow, Gravel Hole pice, Moss Corner, Ash furlong, and Norton's fields.]

¹ Ex. inf. Wm. Phillips, Esq.

² Cal. ad quod damnum 4 Henry V. ; O. and B., i., 186.

³ See Shr. Arch. Trans., 2nd Series, I., 111, 117.

EXTRACTS FROM BATTLEFIELD REGISTERS.

- 1663, Sept. 24. Mary, dau. of John Jukes and Mary, of Harlscot, bapt.
- 1665, March 27. Richard, son of John Jukes and Mary, bapt.
- 1671, May 12. Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Betton, of Harlscot, bur.
- 1675, Jan. 9. William Hussey of Harlscot, bur.
- 1685, July 25. Elnor, dau. of Mr. Joseph Betton, of Harlscot, bur.
- 1689, Aug. 29. William Hussie of Harlscot, bur.
- 1701, Mar. 26. Mary Hussey of Harlscott, in ye Parish of St. Alkmond, bur.
- 1725, May 1. Nathaniel Garmson of Harlscott, in St. Mary's Parish, bur.
- 1752, Mar. 9. Margaret, wife of Roger Betton of Harlscot, bur.
- 1752, May 15. Roger Betton of Harlscot, aged 86, bur.
- 1753, Dec. 31. Benjamin Betton of Harlscot, bur.
- 1764, Nov. 28. Elizabeth, wife of James Betton of Harlscot, bur.
- 1808, Aug. 14. Mr. William Hewlet of Harlscot, aged 59, bur.
- 1671, March 12. Thomas, son of Daniel Hughes & Jane, of Harlscot, bapt.
- 1699, Nov. 7. Willian Cotchett, of Harlscott, in the parish of St. Alkmond, Salop, bur.
- 1700, Jan. 8. Susan Cotchet, of Harlscot, widow, bur.
- 1701, Jan. 7. Nathan Garmson of Harlscott, in y^e parish of St. Alkmond, & Eliza Venables of Ercall Magna, mar.
- 1703-4, Jan. 13. Mary, wife of Thomas Mowton of Harlscott, in y^e parish of St. Alkmond, bur.
- 1709, Mar. 20. Thomas Newton, of Harlscott, in St. Alkmond's parish, bur.
- 1733-4, Feb. 14. Anne Jukes, of Harlscot, bur.
- 1741, Feb. 13. Thomas Evans, of Harlscott, bur.
- 1760, Feb. 18. Eliza, wife of James France, of Harlscot, bur.
- 1765, May 11. James France, of Harlscot, bur.
- 1796, Feb. 21. Wm. Price, son of Mr. Wm. Poole & Eliz., of Harlscot, bapt.
- 1805, Dec. 22. Anne, dau. of Richard Hewlet & Catharine, of Harlscot, bapt.
- 1807, May 15. Elizth., dau. of Mr. Rd. Hewlet & Catherine, bapt.

The following names of residents in Harlscott occur in the Battlefield Registers:—Betton, Cotchett, Davies, Eaton, Evans, France, Garmson, Hewlet, Hopwood, Hughes, Humphreyson, Hussey, Jones, Jukes, Lea, Newton, Poole, &c.

HENCOT.

PROPERLY, perhaps, Heancote, the high cote from its elevated situation. A detached part of St. Alkmund's parish, to which church it belonged from very early times, and was therewith transferred to the abbey of Lilleshull, of which it became a grange.

In the Hundred Roll of 7 Edw. I., it is stated that the abbot of Lylleshull holds the vill of Hennecote, within the liberty of the town of Salop, and it belongs to the church of St Alkmund. The abbot hath there in demesne two carucates of [arable] land, and an acre of meadow, and it is now worth £4 by the year. Also he hath there a fish pool (vivarium) containing one acre of land, with two water mills, and it is worth 3 marks by the year. Also he hath 8 villeins.

On the Dissolution it was granted by Henry VIII., on the 13th of July in the 35th of his reign (Orig. p. 5, r. 20) to John Oteley, gent., and Anne, his wife, and the heirs of John by the name of the whole grange of Henecote. (*e cartis Tho. Otley ar.*) He was in possession of it under a previous lease for years from the abbey. (Ministers' Account, 32 Henry VIII). He died 4 Oct., 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, seised of this "capital messuage" and lands, holden of the king and queen in capite by the fortieth part of a knight's fee (Co. Es.), leaving issue Thomas, his son and heir, then aged 14 years.

He occurs in 5 Eliz. by the name of Thomas Otley, gent., of Whittington, co. Stafford. He held Hencot in 14 Eliz., as appears by an entry on the records of the Salop Exchequer of the 18th of June in that year. "Francis Mitton and Thomas Ottley to be sent to, to know if they will pay the yearly rent of 20s. for Hencott mores." Mr. Mytton was stepfather of Thomas Ottley, having married his mother, Anne, and resided at Hencott, of which he is styled in 1570. Thomas Otley, I conceive, afterwards to have lived at Rodington. Isabel, his wife, daughter of Richard Mitton, Esq.,

APPENDIX

... the ... of ...

was buried at High Ercall, 5 March, 1615. By her he appears to have had three daughters, one married William Sugar, minister of Broughton. (See ped. Ottley).¹

In 1595, it was in the possession of Judge Owen, who then devises his grange and ferme of Hencot to the purposes of his will.

10 Feb., 17 Eliz. The bailiffs and burgesses of Shrewsbury in consideration of the counsel heretofore given, and in future to be given to them by Thomas Owen, of Lincoln's Inn, gent., release to him, his heirs and assigns, all their right in Hencote Moore, otherwise the King's Moore, now being in his possession, together with an annuity of 20s. issuing therefrom.

On the 20th of June, 21 Hen. VI., the king grants to Edward Elsmere for life a certain parcel of meadow called Sheriffmede, in Hanecote, near Salop, at a rent of 12s. This was, I presume, the reward or the motive of some distinguished attachment to the house of Lancaster, for in the next reign, 28 July, 13 Edw. IV., Edward de Elsmere (I suppose the same) was attainted of high treason and all his lands within the hundred of Elsmere were granted by the King to John Langford of the town of Salop. (*e coll. W. Mytton*). Mr. W. Mytton has noted that Richard de Ellesmere of Salop, occurs in 19 Edw. II., and Stephen de Ellesmere of Brug in 1 Edw. III. A family of the name occurs in St. Mary's register from the commencement to the present time, and they are said to have been tenants of the farm at Almond Park, adjoining Hencot, for some centuries.

¹ [Mr. Blakeway is evidently in error here. Thomas Oteley, who married a daughter of Richard Mytton, was of Ford, and left two sons, Walter and Richard; he was son, not of John and Anne, but of William Oteley, of Pitchford, Sheriff of Salop in 1500, who died in 1529, and Margery Bruyn. Thomas Oteley, of Whittington, the son of John and Anne, was evidently quite a different person. See Visitation of Salop, 1623; Harl. Soc., p. 381.—Ed.]

In 7 Edw. VI., a meadow called Sherif meddowe, near Hencote, alias Hencoote, was holden by William Phillpott, and Thomas Willoughby. (*Sloane MS.*, 4702).

Hencote, near Salop: Land granted to Knolls and Rande, 32 Eliz.

Rowland Wingfield, Esq., grants a deputation for the manor of Hencot.

The Hall, Oct^r 21st, 1814.

Dear Sir,

I learn from my Father that the original grant of the Hencot estate (which formerly belonged to Lilleshall Abbey) was made to the *Ottleys* or *Offleys* of Whittington (he believes in Staffordshire). It was purchased by my father's Ancestor from Timothy Turnor, in or about the year 1648. Whether it became the property of any others after the Ottleys or Offleys, before it came into the possession of the Turnors my father does not know, but supposes it did not.

Yours very sincerely,

CHA^s WINGFIELD.

[HENCOT was part of the suburban estate of St. Alkmund's at the Domesday Survey. The Survey states that "The same Church has two of the hundred hides which are computed in the geld of the City. These two hides are held by two Canons, who have thereon one ox-team and a half, and four villains possessing two ox-teams and a half. The value is 15s." This estate was mainly identical with Hencot. It passed to Lilleshall Abbey in the reign of Stephen. In the Wrekin Forest-Roll of 1180, the miller of Hennechote stood assessed 1s. for an imbladement of two acres of oats. In 1180 a Fine was levied between Stephen de Pimbelg and the Abbot of Lilleshull concerning a bose in Hennechot and Pimbelg. In 1200 there was a Suit, as to a right of common between Shrewsbury and Hewecot, claimed by the burgesses of Shrewsbury. William, provost of Hencot, occurs in an Assize-Roll of 1203. In 1208, Roger fitz-William quit-claimed to Ralph, Abbot of Lilleshull, a virgate in Ennechote, and a bovate in the same vill. In 1231, Oliver de Hemicot was amerced half a mark for vert. A terrier of St. Alkmund's, about 1300, has this: "Tithe of a culture called Hencotesley worth by the year on an average 10s." A Lilleshull Abbey Rent-Roll gives 9s. 0½d. as the Michachnas rent, and 9s. 2d. as the Mid-Lent rent, from Hennechot. The Ministers'

Accounts of 1540-1 give £8 10s. as the annual ferm of the manor of Hencote.¹

Roger Hussey was living at Hencot as tenant to "my landlorde John Wotteley," in 1542. By his Will, dated 26 August, 1542, in which he is described as "of Hencotte, gent.," he directs his body to be buried within the Churche of the Batellfyld by his ancestors, and bequeaths his goods, to his wife Matilda one half, and to his eight lawful children the other half equally. He appoints as executors his wife and his cousin Richard Hussey. The Will was proved at Salop, 5 July, 1543, by his relict, and is preserved at Lichfield. Inventory appraised at £60 19s. 4d.

In the "View of General Musters" for Salop, in 1580, occur the names of Richard Felton, Morrys ap Richard, and John Bowers, as living at Hencot; and in 1587, John Bowers, Richard his son, and Richard Felton, who were armed with a bow.²

Sir Thomas Owen, the judge, was son of Richard Owen of Shrewsbury, and Mary, dau. of Thomas Oteley of Shrewsbury. He must have purchased Hencot from Thomas Oteley of Hencot; and on his death in 1598 it passed to his son, Sir Roger Owen of Condovery, Knt. Sir Roger was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1597, and Sheriff of the county in 1604; he died 29 May, 1617, seized of the Manors, &c., of Condovery, Cantlop, and Church Pulverbath, and also of the manor, grange, or farm of Hencott, a moiety of the water-course and fishery in Hencott poole only excepted, and of a meadow called Hencott moore or the King's moore, occupied by Geoffrey Baugh, and of a pasture called Oateleyes meadow or Oateleyes moore, and a pasture called Cote furlonge, and of all tithes of wheat, grain, and barley, and small tithes annually arising out of Hencott aforesaid. The Manor of Hencott and Hencott Moore were held of the king as of his manor of East Greenwich, and were worth one pepper corn during the term of 72 years; and Oateleyes was held of the Bailiffs and burgesses of Salop, at the rent of 33s. 4d. per annum; and Cotes furlong was held of the said Bailiffs and Burgesses; and the tithes of Hencott were held of the King as of his Manor of East Greenwich, and were worth nothing during the life of Thomas Burton, Esq., of Severn's Longnor.³

Timothy Turnor, who sold the Hencot estate to Mr. Wingfield about 1648, was an Alderman of Shrewsbury and a member of Gray's Inn; his pedigree was entered at the Vis. Salop 1623 and 1663.

The purchaser of Hencot was probably Alderman Thomas Wingfield, Bailiff in 1617 and 1623, and Mayor in 1640, whose son,—Samuel Wingfield of Preston Brockhurst, married Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Richard Prince, Knt., and left issue a son and heir,—Thomas

¹ [Cf. Eyton vi. 368-370.]

² [Sir. Arch. Trans., 2nd Series, II. 277, III. 139.]

³ [Inq. p.m. Sir Roger Owen, taken at Shrewsbury, 3 Ap., 17 Jac. I.; vide Add MS. 30,319, fo. 163.]

Wingfield of Preston Brockhurst, who married Anne, dau. and coheir of William Borlase of Great Marlow, by whom he had, with other issue, a son and successor,—Borlase Wingfield of Preston Brockhurst, who married Ellen, sister of Sir Rowland Hill, 1st Bart., and had issue a son and heir,—Rowland Wingfield, of Preston Brockhurst. Rowland was High Sheriff of Salop in 1753, and purchased the Onslow estate; he married Mary, dau. of Sir Walter Wagstaffe Bagot, 5th Bart., and died in 1818, leaving, with other issue, two sons; (1) John Wingfield, of whom next, and (2) the Rev. Charles Wingfield, M.A., of the Gro, rector of Llanllwchaiarn, who married Emma, sister of Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., of Bicton, and died in 1850. The eldest son, Lieut.-Col. John Wingfield, of Onslow, was High Sheriff of Salop in 1824, and Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1834; he succeeded to his father's estates in 1818, but died s.p. in 1862, when his estates devolved upon his nephew,—Charles George Wingfield (son of the Rev. Charles and Emma) of Onslow, J.P. and D L., and High Sheriff in 1873; he married his cousin Jane Mary Anne, dau. of Clopton Lewis Wingfield, Esq., and died 5 May, 1891, leaving a son and heir,—Charles Ralph Borlase Wingfield, Esq., of Onslow, the present owner of Hencot.

The old grange is now occupied as a farm-house, and is tenanted by Mr. John B. Randles, of Old Heath and Hencot farms. Some other parts of Hencot are tenanted by Mr. Henry Russell of Cross Hill. The field-names of Hencot grange are as follows:—Big field, formerly Big field and Black meadow, Hencott pool meadow, Pool leasow, Clover Field, Park leasow, Horse wash, Stackyard piece, Long piece, Little meadow, Barn meadow, Well meadow, Little leasow, Long slang, Peartree bank, Coppice piece, and Big meadow.

The pedigree of Hussey, of Hencot, preserved in Morris's MS. (No. 432), begins with—I. Roger Hussey, of Hencot, 1508 and 1525, whose son,—II. Roger Hussey, of Hencot, gent. (probably the testator of 1542), had issue four sons, (1) Robert; (2) Thomas, who mar. in 1567, Jane Justice; (3) Roger, of Shrewsbury, tailor, who died in 1614, leaving a son John, of Shrewsbury, who died in 1628, leaving a son John, who was born 1619, and died in 1645; and (4) John, of Shrewsbury, corvisor. The eldest son, III. Robert Hussey, of Harlescott, gent., was bur. at Battlefield, 23 December, 1607, leaving by Eleanor his wife, who was bur. at St. Mary's, 23 Jan., 1612, a son,—IV. Robert Hussey, of Harlescott, gent. He was bur. at St. Alkmund's, 29 Ap., 1633, leaving by Amye his wife, with three daus., Elinor, Alice, and Mary, a son,—V. Robert Hussey, of Hencot, who was bapt. at St. Mary's, 29 Mar., 1599, and had by Elizabeth his wife, a son,—VI. Robert Hussey, bapt. at St. Alkmund's, 20 May, 1641. The Husseys of Harlescott and Alkmere were descended from George Hussey of Harlescott, who was living there in 1508 and 1525.]

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