

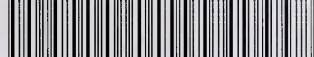
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SHROPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL
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SHROPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society was held in the Music Hall, Shrewsbury, on Tuesday, July 5th, 1910, when Professor Boyd Dawkins gave an address with lantern illustrations on "The present phase of prehistoric archaeology."

The Chair was taken by the Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A. (Chairman of the Council). There was a large attendance of Members and friends, including amongst others the Revs. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A., C. H. Drinkwater, J. W. Lee, F. Roberts, and A. J. Moriarty, D.D., Colonel Lovett, Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon, Dr. Gardner, Dr. Gepp, Mr. T. E. Pickering, Mr. R. E. Davies, Mr. T. P. Blunt, Mr. J. A. Morris, Mr. T. Roberts, Mr. H. E. Forrest, Mr. W. Medlicott, Mr. H. W. Adnitt, Mr. J. and Mrs. Nurse, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. J. W. Lee, Miss Auden, Miss Hawkins, Miss Downward, Miss Davies, &c.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The CHAIRMAN presented the Annual Report of the Council as follows :—

During the twelve months covered by this report the Council have not been able to accomplish all that they hoped. In the autumn of last year, in conjunction with Lord Barnard, they again brought before the Society of Antiquaries of London the question of resuming the excavations at Wroxeter, but, to the great regret of the Society, their Council have deferred giving any definite answer at present. The idea of preserving and restoring for use the little Norman Chapel at Malins Lee, alluded to in the last report, has made progress, and satisfactory plans have been prepared by Mr. Arthur Webb, who is well known to members of the Society in connection with Rev. D. H. S. Cranage's work on the churches of Shropshire. The Society has to lament the loss of several valued members by death, but it is some satisfaction to note that in two cases the end has only come in extreme old age. The Rev. T. Bulkeley Owen and Rev. Prebendary W. H. Egerton had both long passed their three score years and ten, the latter in particular having reached the patriarchal age of ninety-eight. Prebendary Egerton had been a vice-president of the Society for many years past, and to one of the earlier volumes of the *Transactions* he contributed a very valuable paper on the tomb of Earl Talbot in the Church of Whitchurch. To these names must be added those of Mrs. Rocke, of Clungunford, Rev. J. G. Swainson, and Mr. H. H. Hughes. The last mentioned had been for some time a member of the Council, to which he gave never-failing help not only by his knowledge but by his great and ready photographic skill.

Allusion must be also made to an interesting discovery of human remains on the site of the House of the Austin Friars at Shrewsbury, in digging the foundations of the new Secondary School. One of these was a complete skeleton enclosed in lead, and as it appears that after the Battle of Shrewsbury some of the persons of quality who had fallen there were buried in the graveyard of these Friars, there is a probability that the bones in question belonged to one of these knights or esquires who, more really than Falstaff, fought an hour by Shrewsbury clock on that memorable occasion.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, said the financial position was much the same as last year, there being now a deficiency of £21 18s. 9d., against £19 last year. One favourable circumstance was that the subscriptions in arrear were considerably less than they were a short time ago. These were now only six guineas, and they were worth at least four guineas. They had heard from the report that there had been various losses by death, and that suggested to him the thought that some of them who were not as young as they once were would very much like to see young blood coming into the Society. (Hear, hear). They wanted new members and young members, who would not only take an interest in the Society's work now, but who they might hope, would take interest for a great number of years to come. (Hear, hear). There was plenty of work to be done. Allusion was made in the report to the hope they had last November that they would persuade the Society of Antiquaries to resume excavations at Wroxeter. He was sorry to say the Society had not taken that view, and he might add, in part justification of their attitude, that it was not such an easy matter as it seemed. The people in London very naturally looked, first of all, to the places which were near to London, and therefore they had given preference to Old Sarum and Verulam. The difficulty was that it was impossible to do anything of that sort without expert labour, and expert labour was not so easy to find; and therefore they had to rely to a large extent on those in London and the neighbourhood of London: and this was one reason why the Society was a little shy of beginning at Wroxeter. He thought there was nothing for them to do but to peg away at the Society of Antiquaries until they persuaded them to do what they wanted. In the meantime it was comforting to know that the remains at Wroxeter were taking no harm: they were safe underground, and there they would be until work was resumed, and that, he hoped, would not be long. (Hear, hear).

The Rev. W. G. CLARK-MAXWELL seconded the motion, and said what they had heard reflected great credit upon the executive members of the Council, and chiefly upon their chairman. He cordially echoed Prebendary Auden's wish that they could see a steady influx of fresh members and young members, on whose shoulders would fall in process of time the burden which was so ably sustained by the present executive. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was carried.

THE COUNCIL.

The Rev. E. B. BARTLETT moved the election of the Council as follows, and the motion was seconded by Mr. T. ROBERTS and carried :—

Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A.	Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A.
Miss Auden	Miss Hope-Edwardes
Rev. J. R. Burton	Rev. A. J. Moriarty, D.D.
Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A.	S. M. Morris, Esq.
Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, F.S.A.	E. C. Peele, Esq.
Rev. E. H. G. de Castro	T. E. Pickering, Esq.
R. E. Davies, Esq.	H. R. H. Southam, Esq.
Rev. C. H. Drinkwater	H. T. Weyman, Esq., F.S.A.

ELECTION OF AUDITOR.

The Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, in moving that Mr. W. W. Naunton be thanked for his services and re-elected auditor, said he, too, hoped to see an accession of young members. There was a great deal to be done in watching excavations throughout the town, because objects of interest generally turned up which unobservant people would pass by. For instance, in clearing a cellar in a Frankwell house of Queen Anne's time, evidently not disturbed for 150 or 200 years, the head of a pike with a small portion of the staff attached to it was found. He got possession of the pikehead, and some day it would remind them of the struggles of the Tudor age, and also show what kind of weapons were used in those days. Again, the other day he was looking through some wills connected with his family, and he found one in which the testator left his cross-bow and his bow and arrows to his brother, while in the next will he found muskets were left, showing that in the interval a very great change had come over the military world. Then with regard to the county, a great many things cropped up, and he wanted young people—ladies as well as gentlemen—to keep an eye on these things, and they would find them of very great value to the history of the county.

Dr. MORIARTY seconded the motion, which was carried.

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing Professor Boyd Dawkins, said all of them knew something of their distinguished visitor, but he was glad to think that in coming to Shrewsbury they had Professor Boyd Dawkins on his native heath. He was afraid they could not claim him as a Salopian, because he was born just over the border but it was within 20 miles of the spot on which they were standing, and they as Border people were very proud of him—(hear, hear)—and they hoped and believed that he had not lost by any means his regard for the Border county. (Applause).

THE PRESENT PHASE OF PRE-HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY.

Professor BOYD DAWKINS said he could not boast that he was absolutely and definitely a Salopian, but he was nearer being that

than the Chairman had conveyed to him, for he was born on Offa's Dyke, and he did not actually know on which side of the middle line. If on the Shropshire side, then he might reckon himself as a Proud Salopian ; if on the other side, he must reckon himself, as he was always counted, a Welshman of the Welsh Marches. But however that might be, he had had all his life a kind feeling with regard to the county of Salop, and from his earliest days he had had kind associations with the town of Shrewsbury. The fact that his father very frequently came to shop in Shrewsbury was engrained in his memory. (Hear, hear). His remarks that afternoon would relate to that portion of the prehistoric period which immediately concerned Shrewsbury. Having pointed out that in the Museum at Shrewsbury they had a collection of objects which clearly mapped out the existence in Shropshire of three distinct phases of pre-historic civilisation, Professor Boyd Dawkins went on to give the present results of our knowledge as to those three phases of civilisation, with special application to that district, and showed the process by which men gradually rose from one civilisation to another until was reached the foundation of the civilisation of to day. He expressed a hope that his remarks might lead to a greater interest being taken in the Museum, and that as a result the objects which apparently had no story would become living things and bring home all the phases of pre-historic civilisation.

VOTES OF THANKS.

At the close of the most interesting lecture Dr. COSMO MELVILLE moved that the best thanks of the meeting be given to Professor Dawkins. He said he had known their visitor many years, and had always admired him for his immense enthusiasm. The older he got the more he seemed able to do. He had not approached his zenith by many years yet, and they hoped he would go on making the great discoveries and giving them the records which he had done in so many counties. (Hear, hear). They would like him to come into Shropshire more, and find out more about that county, which, although he was born in or near to it, he had not so often visited as he had many others. He (the speaker) wished with him and with the Chairman that Uriconium could be investigated more. It looked a wilderness now, as if it would never be otherwise than a deserted heap, instead of being cared for like Silchester and other places. He hoped that when the work at Verulam was concluded the Society of Antiquaries might come there. (Hear, hear).

The CHAIRMAN seconded, and said he was sure they had all been rewarded, pleased, and edified. He thought they would all go away with a keener appreciation of the value of their Museum than they came.

Replying to a cordial vote, Professor DAWKINS said it was a great pleasure to him to be there. With regard to Uriconium, if

he might make a suggestion, there were some people in Manchester, representing the Classical Association, who would, he thought, be inclined to interest themselves in the excavation of Uriconium if approached. He ventured to trespass on the Salopian domain last year by bringing the Classical Association there. They deplored its condition, and they thought it was a great pity the site should be in that condition, and they wondered whether it would not be possible to organise a scheme, not by themselves, but in connection with the local society, to have the place explored at all events to some extent. (Hear, hear).

Tea was afterwards served.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The district selected for the Annual Excursion of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society was the neighbourhood of Much Wenlock, which offers unique opportunities for architectural study.

The Excursion was held on Wednesday, August 3rd, 1910.

The party included the Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., and Miss Auden, Miss M. B. Lloyd and Miss Tillard, Mr R. Lloyd Kenyon, Col and Miss Kenyon, Rev. O. M. Feilden, Mr. Heighway Jones and Miss Chitty, Captain and Mrs. A. C. Woods, Dr. and Mrs. F. T. Auden, Mr. and Mrs. W. Medlicott, Mr. T. and the Misses Roberts (Stapleton), Mrs. Barnes, Rev. E. H. Gilchrist de Castro, Mr. S. Heighway, Rev. A. J. Moriarty, D.D., Dr. and Mrs. White, Mr. and Miss Rowland, Mr. R. E. Davies, Rev. F. S. Edwards, &c.

BUILDWAS ABBEY.

The carriages started from Shrewsbury Station Yard at 10 a.m., and drove by Atcham Bridge and Leighton to Buildwas Abbey, where the church of the Cistercian foundation (1135 A.D.) was thoroughly examined, and Captain Moseley kindly pointed out as much also of the domestic buildings as remain. Attention was drawn particularly to the vaulting of the chapter house, which reveals the French method of filling in the webs with coursed rubble, and an early form of moulding on the ribs of the transverse arches. The sanctuary is unaisled as at Kirkstall. To those acquainted with the well-known houses of this order at Fountains and Tintern, some interesting comparisons may be made. Being restricted in the matter of ornamentation, great ingenuity was everywhere employed by these monks in the use of mouldings and noble proportions to produce a grand effect; and this is well illustrated at Buildwas by the octagonal abaci resting upon cylindrical piers with fluted capitals, and in the bold windows of the clerestory.

MUCH WENLOCK CHURCH AND PRIORY.

Much Wenlock was next visited, a town preserving many charming old world features, especially timbered houses in the principal streets. Owing to a heavy shower of rain, only a little time was spent in viewing the Church, which presents nearly every style of mediaeval architecture. The rich west front was early hidden from view in the Norman period by the erection of the tower, and there are still some unsolved structural problems in regard to this portion of the building. Some tracery in the church has been noted as approaching more nearly to Flamboyant than is usual in this country. The Abbey buildings and Church were then inspected by the kind permission of Mr. Miines Gaskell, who himself kindly acted as guide to the party, to his house, once the Prior's lodging. Dating as a convent from the Saxon foundation of St. Milburga, whose shrine in later times attracted hosts of pilgrims to the spot, the abbey was re-founded as a house of the Cluniac order by Roger de Montgomery soon after the Conquest, when the present building was begun. The chapter house, approached by a rich triple arcade from the great cloister, merits special attention for the variety of its internal ornamentation.

The Guild Hall contains elaborate carving in the Council Chamber, and some stocks on wheels.

BARROW CHURCH.

A drive of two miles brought the party to Barrow, where they were met by the Vicar, the Rev. W. H. Wayne. This church contains Saxon work, which may go back to the 7th century. The window on the north side shows the Saxon double splay, which is never found in Norman work. The nave seems to be of the earliest period of Norman architecture, and is undoubtedly much later than the chancel, while the tower, which is the latest part of the building, is still of quite early Norman work. Members who have visited Bradford upon Avon and other well-established Saxon buildings will notice several points of resemblance, and there seems little doubt that we have at Barrow one of the original churches built on the lands of St. Milburga, the Saxon princess abbess.

Returning to Wenlock to an enjoyable tea, by the kind invitation of the Vicar of Wenlock and Mrs. Bartleet, the homeward way was taken through Harley and Cressage. At the latter place attention was called to the Lady Oak, which now stands alone in a field, the road which passed by it having been diverted about 50 years ago. Shrewsbury was reached at 6.45 p.m., after a pleasant day, only slightly marred by showers.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL
MEETINGS.

October 13, 1909, the Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The death of Mr. H. H. Hughes was reported, and upon the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, a vote of sympathy was passed, as follows :

"The Council of the Shropshire Archaeological Society desire to tender to the family of the late Mr. H. H. Hughes their sincere sympathy on the loss which they have sustained by his death. Mr. Hughes had been a member of the Society for some twelve years past, and for the last two years had occupied a seat on the Council. He was especially helpful by his skill in photography, as many of the illustrations in the pages of the *Transactions* testify ; and the Council desire to place on record the debt they owe, not merely to his talent in this respect, but to the invariable kindness and generosity with which he was always ready to place it at their disposal."

A Sub-Committee was appointed to bring the matter of the Uriconium excavations formally before the Society of Antiquaries.

November 10, 1909—The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater in the Chair.

Colonel Jas. Patchett, of Oakworth, Trench, Wellington, was elected a member of the Society.

The Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A., reported that the Sub-Committee appointed at the last Meeting had written a letter to the Society of Antiquaries, of which the following is a copy :—

"To the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of London,

Dear Sirs,

At the last Meeting of the Council of the Shropshire Archaeological Society we were appointed a Sub-Committee to bring before the Society of Antiquaries the question of resuming the systematic exploration of the Roman remains at Wroxeter.

It will be remembered that a commencement was made some ten years ago, but it was found necessary to suspend the work, partly because the Council of the Shropshire Archaeological Society not being a Corporation, were legally advised that they could not enter into the requisite agreements, and partly because the Society of Antiquaries were unable to help, being occupied with the work at Silchester.

Now, however, that Silchester is out of hand, and especially as the establishment by the Society of Antiquaries of a Research Fund applicable to all such cases has removed the difficulty which stood in the way ten years ago, we respectfully, but earnestly, urge on the Society of Antiquaries that the time has come when it should undertake the work at Wroxeter on similar lines to that at Silchester.

The local Society, which has already a small sum in hand for the purpose, will do its utmost to forward the work, but the members feel that it is so important, and will probably extend over so long a period, that it can only be effectually carried out by such a body as the Society of Antiquaries.

As representing the Shropshire Archaeological Society and as individually Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, we desire earnestly to call attention to the matter.

We are,
Very faithfully yours

THOMAS AUDEN, F.S.A.,
W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.,
W. G. CLARK-MAXWELL, F.S.A."

The Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A., and Mr. H. T. Weyman, F.S.A., were requested to keep Corfton Chapel under their observation, whilst repairs were being carried out.

December 8, 1909—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

John Harley, Esq., M.D., of Beedings, Pulborough, Sussex, was elected a member of the Society.

The Rev. E. H. Gilchrist de Castro and Mr. R. E. Davies were unanimously co-opted members of the Council to fill the vacancies caused by the death of the Rev. A. Thursby-Pelham and Mr. H. H. Hughes.

The following letter with reference to Uriconium was read:—

"Society of Antiquaries of London,
Burlington House, W.,
25th November, 1909.

Dear Mr. Auden,

Your Sub-Committee's letter was laid before the Council of this Society yesterday, and after considerable discussion it was decided that it would be inexpedient for the Society to undertake any additional work until the excavation of Verulamium, to be started next Spring, was organized and in working order.

The Research Fund also cannot be said to be sufficiently supported at present to justify the Society in undertaking any extension of their present programme. But we shall, I hope, be in

a position next year to see how things are likely to go, and be able to give you a definite answer.

Yours very truly,

C. R. PEERS."

After hearing this letter, the Council decided to let the matter rest for a few months.

January 12, 1910—The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater in the Chair.

Attention was called to the condition of Langley Chapel, and to the necessity of having some person who would be responsible for keeping the chapel locked up.

Mr. Davies was requested to visit Sutton Church and report on its condition to the next Meeting of the Council.

It was reported that an early sepulchral stone from Corfton Chapel had been deposited in Diddlebury Church.

February 9, 1910—The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater in the Chair.

A letter was read from the Librarian of Yale University, U.S.A., asking for an exchange of *Transactions*. A reply was ordered to be sent to the effect that the number of copies of the Society's *Transactions* was so limited that the Council regretted they were unable to agree to the request.

A letter was read from H. R. H. Southam, F.S.A., suggesting that an ordnance map of Shrewsbury be obtained, that the walls, posterns and towers of the town be marked upon it, and that photographs of any old parts remaining be obtained. The whole of the past researches pertaining to the subject to be embodied in the notes.

The Sub-Committee reported the terms they had agreed upon for obtaining copies of Mr. Brakspear's paper on Haughmond Abbey.

Mr. R. E. Davies stated that he had visited Sutton Church. His report was as follows:—

As deputed at the last Meeting, I have inspected the Parish Church of St. John at Sutton—an early 13th century edifice—and on January 20th I found it in a scandalous condition; though I am glad to say, free from the sheep and poultry which I have seen in it on former occasions. It is now used by the tenant of the farm as a lumber room, and it contains many large branches of trees, which are evidently cut up here for firewood, as the floor is littered with chips. Amongst the rubbish lying about I noticed an old wagon frame, a five-barred gate, a ladder, some old barrels, rusty iron vessels, &c., &c. The pulpit and reading desk are in good preservation, but inside the former were several sacks of guano. The latter bears date 1582. The chancel rails and the very early font are perfect. The Communion Table is preserved

and putting the Δ model to work. I will present some results involving a comparison of the two models, and then discuss the implications of the results.

There will also be a discussion of some recent developments in the field of the theory of the Δ model, and some new directions which may be taken in the future.

First I will discuss the Δ model and its various forms. We will focus on the Δ model as it appears in the literature, and then discuss some recent developments in the theory of the Δ model. Finally, we will discuss some recent developments in the theory of the Δ model, and some new directions which may be taken in the future.

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at Meole Church, and the registers are in the custody of the Vicar of that parish, who is also Rector of Sutton. The massive door has been removed to the adjoining farmhouse, but the framework of the doorway and the lancet lights, which are unglazed, are well wired to keep out the birds, so that all the dirt that is thick upon the floor is caused by human agency. The fabric generally is in good repair, but some of the slabs on the north side of the roof are beginning to slip out of place and will cause some further mischief. On the other side, the roof is much overgrown with ivy, which is also pushing its way through the chancel windows. If the building were properly cleansed and trespassers excluded, its ecclesiastical character would be fully regained by a small outlay to scrape the plaster from the walls and remove the ceiling from the open timber roof.

Mr. Davies further stated that he had seen the Rector of Sutton, who did not seem disposed to move in the matter.

March 9, 1910—The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater in the Chair.

There was no business of sufficient interest to report here.

April 13, 1910—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Robert Gordon Duff, Esq., of Coney Garth, Church Stretton, was elected a member of the Society.

The Rev. E. H. Gilchrist de Castro, F.S.A., and Rev. A. J. Moriarty, D.D., were appointed delegates to the Congress of Archaeological Societies.

Miss Auden reported the steps that had been taken towards the cleaning of Langley Chapel. The cost would be about 25s., but the charwoman would not undertake to keep it clean in future unless the building was kept free from rats and birds.

It was thought advisable to postpone the cleaning until the chapel had been made bird-tight.

May 11, 1910—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

A Sub-Committee consisting of the Chairman, the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, and Mr. H. W. Adnitt was appointed to obtain estimates for the necessary work at Langley Chapel, and they were authorised to proceed with the repairs if they felt the cost was reasonable, and could be borne by the Society.

It was decided that the Excursion should be in the Wenlock district, in the first week of August.

June 8, 1910—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The arrangements for the Annual General Meeting were discussed. It was decided to ask Prebendary Auden to take the Chair, to hire

a lantern to illustrate Prof. Boyd Dawkins's address, and to provide tea for members and friends attending.

An Estimate of £7 for making Langley Chapel bird tight was considered, and postponed for further consideration until full details of the proposed repairs have been furnished.

It was resolved that the best thanks of this Meeting be given to the Rev. C. F. Thorniwell for the valuable services rendered by him to the Museum during the years he has held the office of Curator of Entomology.

Mr. Martin J. Harding was nominated Curator of Entomology in place of the Rev. C. F. Thorniwell resigned.

July 13, 1910—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mrs. Cock, of Ridgebourne, Kingsland, Shrewsbury, and Gordon Bateson, Esq., of Brookfield, Church Stretton, were elected members of the Society.

Upon the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Rev. E. H. Gilchrist de Castro, it was resolved that the best thanks of the Council be given to Professor Boyd-Dawkins for his kindness in attending the Annual Meeting, and for his interesting address delivered on the occasion.

September 11, 1910—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Rev. E. H. Gilchrist de Castro's Report on the Congress of Archaeological Societies was read.

The Chairman was requested to obtain another estimate for the necessary work at Langley Chapel.

Mr. Thomas P. Blunt, M.A., was nominated Curator of Botany in the place of Mr. W. P. Hamilton, deceased.

Letters were read from the Rev. F. W. Joyce calling attention to the threatened destruction of the rampart on the top of Titterstone Clee Hill, which is in danger of being destroyed by quarrying.

A copy of Mr. Brakspear's paper on Haughmond Abbey appearing in Volume X, Part 2 of the *Transactions* was ordered to be presented to Mr. Herbert R. H. Southam.

It was decided to commence a new series of *Transactions* in 1911.

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AND
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CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGES IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

John H. Marshall¹ and Michael J. McPhaden²
¹National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, Colorado,
and ²NOAA/National Climatic Data Center, Asheville, North Carolina

(Manuscript received 12 January 2001, in final form 12 April 2002)
Editorial handling: R. A. Weller

ABSTRACT. The seasonal cycle of the Atlantic Ocean is examined using historical observations and a general circulation model.

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and the *Principles of Mathematics* of Bertrand Russell, which I have read.

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approximately 30 months. This is probably a conservative estimate of the time required.

However, given the need to coordinate planning, funding, and implementation, it is likely that the actual time required will be longer than the minimum estimated above.

Given the potential for significant savings, however, the additional time and cost may be justified.

Implementation. The implementation of the proposed system will require significant political, financial, and technical resources. The following sections describe the major components of the proposed system and the resources required to implement them.

1. Identification of the System Components

The proposed system consists of three main components: a central data base, a central processing unit, and a distributed processing unit.

Central Data Base. The central data base is a large, centralized database that contains all the information required for the operation of the system.

Central Processing Unit. The central processing unit is a computer system that performs the primary processing functions of the system.

Distributed Processing Unit. The distributed processing unit is a network of computers that perform secondary processing functions.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.
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RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Members' Subscriptions	170 1 0	By Balance overdrawn, January 1st, 1909 ...
" Sale of <i>Transactions</i>	3 4 6	, Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, Thomas & Co., for
" " Sale of <i>Guide to Uriconium</i>	11 19 10	Printing <i>Transactions</i> ...
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		Fee for Indexing Vol. IX., 3rd Series, of the
		<i>Transactions</i> ...
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		Room for General Meeting ...
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		Castle" ...
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		14 6 1
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		31 3 5
		5 0 0
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		1 5 0
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		£ 190 14 4

STRONG MUSCLES, LIGATURES, & CORDS, WHICH PROBABLY

WILL NOT BE NEEDED.

THREE

SCREW

THE CHURCH BELLS OF SHROPSHIRE. VIII.

BY H. B. WALTERS, M.A., F.S.A.

DIOCESE OF LICHFIELD.

(ARCHDEACONRY OF SALOP).

(Concluded).

S. DEANERY OF SHREWSBURY.

ATCHAM. ST. EATA. Six bells.

1. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1829.

Below:—LET US REJOICE WITH CHEERFUL VOICE.

A. R. 1709. RICHARD POOLE CHURCH-WARDEN.

($28\frac{3}{4}$ in.

2. GOD PRESERVE THE CHVRCH & QVEEN [Bell]

A R [Bell] 1709 [Bell] (29 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

3. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOVRHOOD A R [Bell]

1709 +++++++ (31 in.

4. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1829 FEAR GOD
HONOUR THE KING.

Below:—RICHARD POOLE CHURCH WARDEN (32 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

5. PROSPERITY TO OVR BENEFACTORS [Bell]

A R [Bell] 1709 +++++++ (35 in.

6. M^R RICHARD CALLCOTT M^R JOHN DAVIS
CHVRCH WARDENS [Bell] A: R [Bell] 1709 [Bell]

(39 in.

Bells rather dirty, but in good order. The 3rd and 5th have
ornamented cannons.

The old treble was inscribed: LET US REJOICE WITH
CHEERFVLL VOICE A R 1709

the old fourth: GOD SAVE THE CHVRCH & QVEEN
 A R 1710
 (See Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21,236.)

2 June [1549]: 'iiij bellys of oone accord to be ronggon togeth.'
 6 May, 1553: 'ATTINGHAM. Four bells of one accord.'

The Churchwardens' Accounts cover the period 1693—1784, but as we know the ring was cast by Rudhall in 1709, their investigation would hardly be likely to throw much light on the history of the bells.

CUSTOMS :

On Sundays usually three bells are chimed at 30 and 15 minutes before the services, followed by the treble alone for five minutes; sometimes all are rung. A bell is rung at 8 a.m. every Sunday (whether service or not).

Ringing on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, and after services on greater Festivals: for Weddings by request; also on November 5th and "Trafalgar Day" (Oct. 21st). Formerly also on New Year's Eve.

Death Knell at 10 p.m. on night of decease; short tolling followed by indication of age. Muffled peals rung on special occasions.

Mr. Thomas Caswell of All Stretton informed me that down to about 1825 the Pancake Bell was rung at noon on Shrove Tuesday, after which the clerk was presented with a pancake. He also stated that the ringers used to receive a payment of 6s. 8d. on November 5th.

The local rhyme is

"Pitch 'em and patch 'em
 Say the bells of Atcham."
 (Burne, *Folk-Lore*, p. 605).

Thanks to Rev. G. H. Bainbridge, Vicar.

BATTLEFIELD. ST. MARY MAGDALENE. One bell.

I. NAYLOR VICKERS & Co 1861 SHEFFIELD
 E. RIEPE'S PATENT CAST STEEL.

On the waist: M² 2726 (46½ in.

Hung low down in first stage of tower; put up when the church was restored in 1861. Bell and belfry somewhat dirty. No cannons: head screwed to circular crown-staple.

24 Aug. 1552: 'The p'ysh of ye Batellfelde: syrst iij bells ij grett and a sanct bell.'

24 May 1553: . . . 'iiij bells wch. chales and belles the sayd comyssyon's on the Kyng's mat^h behalfe streytly chargyth and

comaundyth them sauely and suerly to kepe unsolde ne other
wyse imbeselyd untyll such tyme as the Kyng's mat^e pleasure
be unto them further sygnyfyed and declared.'

Browne Willis' 1752 MS. gives '2 bells'; but see below.

Roger Ive, Rector of Battlefield chapel, by his will dated 1444, bequeathed three brass bells hanging in the belfry to the five chaplains of the College (see *Transactions*, 2nd Ser., i., p. 328, 3rd Ser., iii., p. 202). There is a tradition that at the first restoration of the church in 1749-50 the two great bells and a sanctus bell left at the Dissolution were carried off to Astley, Berrington or Wroxeter (Fletcher, *Battlefield Church*, p. 30). A new bell by Abel Rudhall was then cast and hung in the tower, weighing about 1 cwt. 3 qrs. This was found to be too small to be heard in the parish, and so at the 1861 restoration it was replaced by the one described above, and taken by the architect, Mr. S. Pountney Smith. He sold it to Archdeacon Lloyd, the Vicar of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, who placed it in the turret on the south side of his church, where it still hangs (see under that heading).

See for a mention of this bell W. Hardwicke's *MSS. Collections for a History of Salop*, iii., fol. 10; H. Pidgeon's MS.; Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 21,011 (Parkes); and Archdeacon (T. B.) Lloyd's *History of S. Mary's*, p. 57. See also *Transactions*, 2nd Ser., xi., pp. 328, 350, and Fletcher, *op. cit.*

Best thanks to Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher for much of the above information.

There is a local rhyme:

"Hold up your shield,
Say the bells of Battlefield."—Burne, p. 605.

BAYSTON HILL. CHRIST CHURCH. One bell.

1. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1843 (19½ in.

Hung with lever; used for clock. Tower very small and narrow. Church built 1843; parish formed from Condover and St. Julian, Shrewsbury.

BERWICK. One bell.

1. HE THAT GIVETH TO THE POOR
LENDETH TO THE LORD 1681 (20³ in.

Hung in frame, with wheel; belfry dirty. By Thomas Roberts of Shrewsbury; cf. the larger bell at Edstaston, had it not been for which, the inscription might seem to be suggested by the adjoining almshouses.

The chapel was first erected in 1680, and is a private chapel to the House, which is in the parish of St. Alkmund, Shrewsbury. I am indebted to the courtesy of Mrs. Phillips for permission to inspect the bell, and for the necessary facilities.

BETTON STRANGE. ST. MARGARET. One bell.

The Vicar writes :—“ The Betton Church Bell is only a sort of large muffin-bell, so far as I can see. It cannot be earlier than 1869, when the Church was built and furnished. I do not know the maker.”

The parish was formed from St. Chad, Shrewsbury.
Best thanks to Rev. F. A. Allen, Vicar.

BICTON. HOLY TRINITY. Six bells.

1—6. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1889

	Diameters.	Weights.
(1)	29½ in.	6 cwt.
(2)	31 in.	6½ cwt.
(3)	33 in.	7 cwt.
(4)	35 in.	8¼ cwt.
(5)	37 in.	9 cwt.
(6)	41 in.	12½ cwt. Note G.

Angular cannons (only one pair to each). Warner's Chiming Apparatus. All in excellent order, except the staircase ; space has been left in the tower for two more bells.

The old church, which still exists, had only one bell. When the new church was erected in 1887, this bell was placed in it, together with three new ones from Warner's foundry, two presented by a Miss Bowen, then residing at Shrewsbury, the third by the late Col. Smith of Bicton. The attempt to make the three new bells harmonise with the old one was a failure, and in 1889 the late Mrs. Daker Harley of Shrewsbury gave a new ring of six, which was dedicated by the Bishop in January, 1890. The four bells were taken by Warner in exchange, and were presumably melted down, so that no record of the old one has been preserved. Miss Bowen received something from Warner for her two bells, which was devoted to a stained glass window ; and Col. Smith also consented to the disposal of his bell. The chiming apparatus was given by Miss Teresa Harley of Bicton.

See *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, viii. (1887), p. 91, ix. (1890), p. 178 ; *Church Bells*, 4 Feb., 1890 ; *Bell News*, 25 Jan., 1890.

The Ringers' Rules, which are dated 30 Jan., 1890, contain the following injunctions :—

The Bells are to be rung or chimed for Sunday services : rung for the first 15 minutes, then chimed for ten, and the tenor tolled for the last five.

On Palm Sunday they are only to be chimed, and on Good Friday only tolling is to be permitted.

The tenor is to be tolled for the Passing and Funeral Bells, and the second and fifth rung discordantly on the occasion of a fire.

For daily service on week-days the bells are chimed for a few minutes by the officiating clergyman, finishing with a few strokes on the treble.

Thanks to Rev. F. S. Edwards, Vicar, for information.

FITZ. SS. PETER AND PAUL. 1 + 1 bells.

1. **CANTEMV DOMINO CANTICVM NOVVM 1692**
(24 in.)

S. No inscription. (9½ in.)

Edges of both bells much chipped; small bell probably modern, with two rows of three lines round shoulder; hung with lever adjoining the other, but no frame. Remains of cages all round walls of tower, which has room for a larger ring. All in bad order, dirty and untidy, and generally in need of attention.

The larger bell is by Ellis Hughes of Shrewsbury; cf. West Felton and Hadnall; date-figures here like Thomas Roberts'.

In Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21,236 under Fitz is the following note (c. 1800): "Round a bell lying in the entrance to the church:

BEWTY ♀ IS ♀ A BLASSAM ♀ THAT ♀ FADETH ♀
AWAY ♀

VERTVE ♀ IS A FLOWER ♀ THAT WILL ♀ NERE ♀
DECAY 1598."

A unique and beautiful inscription, and it is very much to be regretted that this interesting bell should have disappeared. There was a similar bell formerly at Child's Ercall.

2 June [1549]: 'FYTTEs iiiij belles.'

9 May 1553: 'FITTES Two bells.'

1752: '5 Bells.'

LEATON. HOLY TRINITY. 5 + 1 bells.

1-4. **J: TAYLOR & CO. FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH**
1872.

5. The same, with Taylor's medallion (Fig. 6) on waist.

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Weights and diameters : 1)	31½	6	: 2 : 3
2)	33½	7	: 2 : 11
3)	35½	8	: 1 : 13
4)	38½	10	: 0 : 23
5)	43½	14	: 2 : 0

In an open turret on the west gable of the nave hangs a small bell, also by Taylor of Loughborough, which formed the only bell

and a solid particle, the solid state can be considered to be a solid solution of the solid particles in the solid matrix. This is the case for the solid solution of the solid polymer in the solid matrix.

Method of Preparation of Solid Polymer. — *Method A.*

200 gms. of polyvinyl chloride were dissolved in 200 ml. of acetone at 25°C., and 100 gms. of solid polymer were added to the solution.

Method B. — *Method C.* — *Method D.* — *Method E.* — *Method F.*

The solid polymer was added to the solution of the solid polymer in acetone, and the mixture was stirred until the solid polymer was completely dispersed in the solution. The mixture was then poured into a large excess of acetone, and the solid polymer was collected and washed with acetone.

The solid polymer was dried in an oven at 50°C. for 24 hours, and the dried solid polymer was collected and washed with acetone.

Method G. — *Method H.* — *Method I.* — *Method J.* — *Method K.*

The solid polymer was added to the solution of the solid polymer in acetone, and the mixture was stirred until the solid polymer was completely dispersed in the solution. The mixture was then poured into a large excess of acetone, and the solid polymer was collected and washed with acetone.

Method L. — *Method M.* — *Method N.* — *Method O.*

The solid polymer was added to the solution of the solid polymer in acetone, and the mixture was stirred until the solid polymer was completely dispersed in the solution. The mixture was then poured into a large excess of acetone, and the solid polymer was collected and washed with acetone.

Method P. — *Method Q.* — *Method R.* — *Method S.* — *Method T.*

The solid polymer was added to the solution of the solid polymer in acetone, and the mixture was stirred until the solid polymer was completely dispersed in the solution. The mixture was then poured into a large excess of acetone, and the solid polymer was collected and washed with acetone.

Method U. — *Method V.* — *Method W.* — *Method X.* — *Method Y.*

The solid polymer was added to the solution of the solid polymer in acetone, and the mixture was stirred until the solid polymer was completely dispersed in the solution. The mixture was then poured into a large excess of acetone, and the solid polymer was collected and washed with acetone.

of the church from the time of its erection in 1800 down to 1872. It is now used for week-day services, etc., and is inaccessible in its present position, but can be seen to bear the founder's name, probably with the date 1860.

For an account of the erection of the new ring see *Church Bells*, 22 Feb., 1873. The bells were given by C. S. Lloyd, Esq.

MEOLE BRACE. HOLY TRINITY. 3 + 1 bells.

**1-3. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON,
1870.**

1. *On waist* :-- **THREE ARE OUR VOICES, BUT
THEIR CHIME IS ONE,
INVITING ALL, THEIR WORK-DAY
LABOUR DONE
TO WORSHIP GOD THE FATHER,
GOD THE SON,** (27 in.

2. *On waist* :-- **AND GOD THE SPIRIT, THOSE
ETERNAL THREE,
WHO YET ARE ONE AND ONE
SHALL EVER BE,
CO-EQUAL TRINITY IN UNITY.**

(28 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

3. *On waist* :-- **WE GREET THE BRIDAL AND THE
BIRTH-DAY FEAST,
WE SPEED THE SOUL FROM
FLESHLY BONDS RELEASED,
TO THAT LONG HOME WHERE
GRIEF AND SIN HAVE CEASED,**

(31 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

S. 1825 (13 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Everything in admirable order. Pits for three more larger bells, the addition of which also seems indicated by the comma at the end of the inscription on the present tenor.

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Weights :	1)	4	: 2 : 21
	2)	5	: 0 : 1
	3)	5	: 2 : 18

Small bell by Thomas Mears; hung with wheel in separate frame. It was used as a call-bell in the old church (pulled down in 1870), but only fixed for use in the present church in 1897.

столицей и центром культуры, политики, науки и образования. Важнейшими задачами архитектуры в это время становятся создание новых форм общественной жизни, выявление идейных и эстетических принципов, определение места архитектуры в общем культурном процессе.

Следует отметить, что в архитектуре этого периода

архитектурный стиль — **СТАРИЙ ЗОДЧИЙ** —
имел более широкое значение, нежели в наши дни.

Макаровский стиль был создан для архитекторов, не имевших специального образования, для рабочих мастерских, для крестьянской интеллигентии. Он был создан для того, чтобы помочь архитекторам, не имеющим специального образования, для рабочих мастерских, для крестьянской интеллигентии.

Старый зодчий был создан для архитекторов, не имевших специального образования, для рабочих мастерских, для крестьянской интеллигентии.

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An undated inventory temp. Edw. VI. gives 'It. iiiij belles.'¹ There were also three bells in 1740 and in 1752 (Browne Willis in the latter year gives 'Milbrace 3 Bells'). The inscriptions on the old bells were copied by Parkes in April, 1799 (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21,010, fol. 34), and also by Dr. Williams (*Ibid.* 21,236) : see also *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, iv. p. 38. Parkes also gives the following :—

1. ABEL RUDHAL FOUNDER 1756
2. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1641
3. CANTATE DOMINO CANTICUM
NOVVM 1641



the forms of the letters being carefully imitated. Williams spells RUDHALL correctly, but gives the date of the 2nd inaccurately as 1671. That the two larger bells were by William Clibury is borne out by H. Kimber's drawings from bells recast at the Whitechapel Foundry (where they are now preserved), among which is given the inscription on the old 3rd here. It gives, in addition to the shield, the cross Pl. XII., Fig. 1, and the border Plate V., Fig. 1. Parkes also states that two of the bells disappeared some time before 1817 (probably when the church was rebuilt in 1799), and this seems to be borne out by Kimber's drawings, which only give the one bell. The modern inscriptions are given in *Bregones*, 873, p. 126, and in *Shreds and Patches*, iii., p. 125.

CUSTOMS :—

On Sundays the three bells are rung for fifteen minutes, then the tenor for ten minutes, and the treble for the last five before services.

The three bells are rung at 6 a.m. on Easter and Christmas mornings.

The Death-knell is rung, if desired by the family of the deceased, on the evening following the event. Formerly the Passing Bell was tolled at 9 p.m. for poorer people, and 10 p.m. for 'gentry' (Burne, *Folk-lore*, p. 301).

The small bell is tolled six or seven times by the Vicar for daily Matins and also for five minutes before eight o'clock Celebrations.

Thanks to Rev. W. H. Bather, Vicar.

¹. *Transactions, 2nd Series*, viii., p. 130 (ijj small belles, 7 May, 1553).

Colonel P. H. Jones, the military advisor to President Alfonsín, commented on having known about the kidnapping of the two men and the power of the two organizations that had been involved in kidnapping victims. He stated that he had been told that the kidnappers were the same ones who had been responsible for the kidnaping of the two American citizens.

COLONEL P. H. JONES
1980: 0002 212330Z NOV 80
PROVIDED INFORMATION - 212330Z NOV 80
LIMA, PERU

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THE CHURCH BELLS OF SHROPSHIRE.

MONTFORD. ST. CHAD. Six bells.

1-6. J : TAYLOR & CO FOUNDER LOUGHBOROUGH
1891.

	Diameters.	Weights.			Note.
		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
1)	26 in.	.3	3	14	E
2)	28 in.	4	1	24	D
3)	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	5	0	22	C
4)	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	6	2	4	B
5)	35 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	8	3	4	A
6)	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	12	0	0	G

Formerly three bells, recast into six with additional metal ; the old inscriptions are given below. Weights of old bells :

cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
2	: 2	: 10
3	: 1	: 0
4	: 1	: 16

The bells are hung in new up-to-date frames of wood with iron H-shaped uprights, but in a terribly cramped and awkward fashion ; there is not really room for more than four in the tower. Add to this that the trap-door is immediately under one bell, and that the whole of the space above the floor is occupied with timbers, ropes, and clock-wires, there being only one point at which it is possible to squeeze through and reach the tops of the bells, and it may be imagined that to examine them is no easy matter. Fortunately there is not much to require close investigation ! The tower is not well kept.

9 May, 1553 : 'Three bells.'

1740 : 'Monford, 3 Bells ;' the same in 1752.

See *Brygones*, 21 Oct., 1891, p. 184, for an account of the dedication of the bells. Lord Powis defrayed half the cost.

I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. J. E. Auden of Tong, formerly curate of Shrawardine, for the inscriptions on the old bells, which were as follows :

1. RICHARD CANDLIN JOHN DAVIES
CHVRCHWARD : 1656
2. JOHN GITTINS 1676 GREGORY BOWKER
CHVRCHWARDENS
3. ABRA. RVDHALI. GLOUCESTER BELL
FOVNDER 1717

The first two were probably from the Wellington Foundry ; on the tenor was also the border fig. 1.

On Sundays the bells are rung for half-an-hour before services, followed by the two smallest, and then the treble for four, the latter known as the 'Clergyman's Bell.'

Ringing on New Year's Eve.

Tenor tolled for 15 minutes before Funerals, and the two smallest chimed when the procession comes in sight.

Mr. Auden further informs me (on the authority of Mr. Edward Brayne, who died in 1902), that about 1830 one of the bells used to be rung daily for the school then at Montford, the privilege of ringing being accorded to the boys as a reward for good behaviour.

Thanks to the late Vicar, Canon Dobell; also to Rev. J. E. Auden, and Messrs. Taylor and Co.

OXON AND SHELTON.

CHRIST CHURCH.

One bell.

The bell hangs in an open gable-turret, and has no inscription. Church built 1855; parish formed from St. Chad, Shrewsbury.

The bell at the school adjoining is also uninscribed, and has some appearance of antiquity, but this may be merely due to 'weathering.'

SHRAWARDINE. ST. MARY.

Two bells.

1. No inscription; 14th century. (Ht. 17 in. Diam. 17½ in.

2.  AV E MARIA (Ht. 16½ in. Diam 18½ in.

No cannons; heads screwed to stocks; chimed by levers.

The smaller bell is long-waisted, and has a double beading round the shoulder and a triple beading round the sound bow.

The larger one probably dates from the fifteenth or late fourteenth century, and is by the same founder as the treble at Hope Bowdler and the 2nd at Myddle (*q.v.*); for cross and lettering see Plate X., figs. 3-6.

Note the respective proportions of height and diameter in the two bells.

2 June [1549]: 'SHRADEN ij belles' (the two still in existence).

9 May, 1553: 'SHRADON. two small bells.'

1740 and 1752: '2 Bells.'

See *Transactions*, 2nd Ser., vii., p. 147.

In 1829-30 one of the bells was screwed into a wooden beam by the village blacksmith, by order of Mr. White, Lord Powis' agent.

Formerly one bell was tolled before a funeral, and both bells chimed when the procession came in sight, 'to ring the dead home.' The 'Sermon Bell' was rung every Sunday at 8 a.m.

The two ringers used to be paid annually by suppers given them by the farmers of the parish.

Many thanks to Rev. E. Taylor for assistance, in the absence of the Curate-in-Charge, Rev. C. E. S. Custance; also to the Rev. J. E. Auden for various information.

SUTTON.

Formerly one bell.

The church still stands, a desecrated ruin, but the turret has been broken down and the bell has long since disappeared. Neither the present Rector, Rev. W. H. Bather, nor his predecessor, the Ven. Archdeacon Bather, has any knowledge of the bell, of its date or inscription, or of the circumstances of its disappearance. But a correspondent of the *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, who visited the church in 1886, stated that the bell was then hanging there (Vol. vii., p. 181.) It should still be possible to trace its history, as it can only have gone within living memory.

Thanks to Rev. W. H. Bather for making inquiries.

The Browne Willis MS. of 1752 notes one bell here.

UFFINGTON.

HOLY TRINITY.

Two bells.

Neither bell has any inscription, but the larger one is probably ancient being long-waisted, without any mouldings; they hang in an open double cot, and were inspected by telescope. The larger bell has ornamented cannons.

2 June, [1549]: 'UFFETON to small bell' of oone accord to be rogon together.'

4 May, 1553: 'UFFINGTONGE. Two small bells.'

1740: '2 Bells.' 1752 the same.

The steeple or turret was rebuilt in 1656, and Parkes' MS. (1800) has a drawing of the church with a wooden turret, now replaced by the present open one of stone.

The Churchwardens' Accounts begin in the year 1628, and the first volume goes down to 1689, a later one beginning with the year 1751. They have been partly published by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher in these *Transactions*, 2nd Ser., xii., p. 357, giving the more interesting items. The Vicar, Rev. H. J. Dodd, has kindly searched the volumes to see if anything of interest relating to the bells could be found, but his labours have not met with the success they merited.

Entries relating to the purchase of bell-ropes occur in almost every year, the sums expended varying from threepence to as many shillings. Beyond these Mr. Dodd could only unearth the following:—

and living polymerization. Much research has been done on the synthesis of living polymers by the anionic polymerization of styrene and its derivatives.¹⁻⁴ A living polymer is one which can be controlled to have a definite molecular weight and a definite number of repeating units.

EXPERIMENTAL

The dried and dried *terephthalic acid* (2 mmole, 20% excess) was dissolved in 10 ml. of *CH₂Cl₂* and 1 ml. of *CH₃COCl* was added. After stirring for 1 hr., the solution was poured into 100 ml. of *CH₂Cl₂* and 100 ml. of *Et₂O*. The precipitated polymer was collected and washed with *Et₂O* and dried. The yield was 1.5 g. (75%). The infrared spectrum showed a carbonyl absorption at 1710 cm⁻¹ and a hydroxyl absorption at 3300 cm⁻¹. The melting point was 227°. The viscosity was measured in *CH₂Cl₂* at 30°C. with a Ubbelohde capillary viscometer. The intrinsic viscosity was found to be 0.10 dl./g. The infrared spectrum was taken with a Varian Model 6300 spectrometer.

ANALYSIS

ANAL. Calcd. for $C_8H_8O_2$: C, 66.67%; H, 5.00%; O, 38.33%. Found: C, 66.50%; H, 5.00%; O, 38.30%. The infrared spectrum showed a carbonyl absorption at 1710 cm⁻¹ and a hydroxyl absorption at 3300 cm⁻¹. The melting point was 227°. The infrared spectrum was taken with a Varian Model 6300 spectrometer.

The infrared spectra of the polymer obtained by the anionic polymerization of *terephthalic acid* were taken with a Varian Model 6300 spectrometer. The infrared spectra of the polymer obtained by the cationic polymerization of *terephthalic acid* were taken with a Varian Model 6300 spectrometer. The infrared spectra of the polymer obtained by the anionic polymerization of *terephthalic acid* were taken with a Varian Model 6300 spectrometer.

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1639.	Item for a Quayle for the balle (?)	...	ijd
1652.	For 2 Swahs (?) for y ^e bells	...	ijd
1655.	For mending the bell	...	oo . 05 . oo
1664.	Item for lether for the tongue of the bell ..	oo . oo . 06	
1679.	It. for mending the bell clapper ..	oo . oo . 08	
1689.	It. payd Thomas Morris for ironwork that was wanting at the bells	...	o3 . 4
	It. payd James ffootman for Hanging y ^e bells	...	o1 . 4
	for his man	...	o1 . 0
	given to Savage for Ringing and candles the fift of November	...	o1 . 1
	for a sway for one bell	...	oo . 3
Entries relating to ringing on November 5th also occur in 1751			
—1755, 1763—1766, and from 1773 on into the following century.			
1790.	March 28 th . P ^d Rev. Hayward for Set of Bell topes	...	o . 2 . 6

It is clear from the above that the larger bell was not obtained between 1628 and 1689, or subsequently to 1750. From the fact of the cannons being ornamented, it is probably by one of the Rudhalls, and dates between 1690 and 1750.

SHREWSBURY.

The church and other bells of Shrewsbury are not of great antiquarian interest—there is only one in the whole town earlier than the eighteenth century, and that is no longer in use—and herein the town contrasts unfavourably with others of equal antiquity and of the same general interest, such as Colchester, Gloucester, or Worcester. But there have not been wanting diligent students of antiquity from Phillips and Blakeway onwards, who have collected much of interest relating to their previous history, and the various customs and traditions associated with them. And if lacking in archaeological value, they at least have their importance in the eyes of the ringer. Few towns of the size possess such a quintette of large rings, as those of St. Chad, with its twelve grand bells, St. Mary, with its fine-sounding ten, the Abbey and St. Alkmund's, and St. Julian, to say nothing of the modern St. Michael's. It is, therefore, a matter for much regret that ringing seems to be almost a lost art in the town now-a-days.

One interesting feature of Shrewsbury bells, at least, in earlier times, is the co-operation that appears to have existed

between the various churches. The old customs appear to have been practically the same in all cases, and even the chimes were carefully arranged so that one church should not interfere with another. As these and certain other matters, such as bell-ringing, are more conveniently treated under a general heading than under separate parishes, an introductory section may be found convenient for the purpose.

Many early payments were made by the Town Bailiffs to the officials of the various churches for duties performed for the benefit of the town in general. Thus, in 1458-59, payments of 3s. each were made to the keepers of the clocks striking the hours at St. Alkmund's and St. Chad's, including in the latter case 'le chyme.' (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, 15th Report, Appendix, Part X.). Similarly in 1554 the bailiffs paid

for tolling the morning bells in the churches of St.

Alkmund and St. Julian	11 ^s	8 ^d
------------------------	-----	-----	----	-----------------	----------------

(Owen and Blakeway, i., p. 351.)

"There were formerly chimes every fourth hour upon every set of bells except St. Julian's: so that the admirer of that species of musick might be regaled with it every hour of the day and night." (Owen and Blakeway, ii., p. 312, note; cf. *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, i., p. 83.) In 1677, the Corporation gave order 'As soon as the chimes at eight o'clock have done going' the eight o'clock bell at St. Chad's was to begin and ring a quarter of an hour; St. Alkmund's was to follow for another quarter of an hour; and then the nine o'clock bell at St. Mary's was to ring for a quarter of an hour, as it still does every evening except Sunday (see under that heading). If this order was neglected, 'the Sextons of the several Parishes not to be allowed anything by the Corporation.' (*Shreds and Patches*, i., p. 76; Burne, *Folk-lore*, p. 603; Phillips, *Hist. of Shrewsb.*, p. 172.) There were also payments made at St. Alkmund's and St. Chad's for the 'watch-bell' at 4 a.m. (See under those headings.)

The old method of ringing the bells for service (e.g., in Owen and Blakeway's time), was to begin at nine and chime for an hour; then two small bells for half-an-hour, followed by Sermon bell on the tenor for half-an-hour till service

of conversation has got up to a certain point, and will now have to go down again to another level. This time, though, the teacher's implied problem is to bring the same dialogue back again to a higher level of activity. In particular, though, it is clear that what happens are not merely two successive levels of dialogue, but a kind of feedback loop between them. As we have seen, the first stage of conversation is one in which the teacher is trying to elicit from the student a response which is simple enough to be understood by the teacher, and yet is not so simple that it can be easily predicted. This is done by asking questions which are designed to elicit responses which are simple enough to be understood by the teacher, and yet are not so simple that they can be easily predicted.

It is this kind of conversation which is typical of the first stage of the teaching act. It is a kind of conversation in which the teacher is trying to elicit from the student a response which is simple enough to be understood by the teacher, and yet is not so simple that it can be easily predicted. This is done by asking questions which are designed to elicit responses which are simple enough to be understood by the teacher, and yet are not so simple that they can be easily predicted.

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began (cf. the uses described under Holy Cross and St. Alkmund). For daily prayers and on holidays two bells were rung or chimed for an hour; on fast days there was chiming, but the great bell was tolled for two hours. (*Shreds and Patches*, i., pp. 74, 83.)

The Pancake Bell was rung formerly at all four town churches (*Folk-lore*, p. 318; *Shreds and Patches*, ii., pp. 32, 34); it is now rung on the Town Bell in the old Market Hall (see under that heading).

The Death-knell was rung at 10 p.m., the bell being tolled 70 times ('three score years and ten'); after a pause it was tolled for ten minutes, and after another pause the tellers were given: 9 for a child, 9+10 for a woman, 9+10+11 for a man. On the night before the funeral the bell was tolled for ten minutes, with tellers as before. At St. Mary's, in the case of a death in the parish, the age and sex of the deceased were noted by tolling after the Curfew Bell. (*Folk-lore*, pp. 301, 603; see under ST. MARY'S).

At the present time the 'Town Bell' is used on certain occasions, such as for the election or death of the Mayor, or a fire at the public offices. (See below under MARKET HALL.)

The earliest allusion we have to ringing on special occasions is in 1574, with reference to the Coronation Day of Queen Elizabeth. In January of that year the clerks of the four parishes in the town petitioned the bailiffs "for God's love that whereas at their worships commandment they did ryng in their several churches upon Friday last past, being the daie of the monethe of the crowenacion of Q. Elizabeth, they will see to their orators¹ pains, and those of their poor men ringers who not only left their work and business but also spent money out of their purses." (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, 15th Report, Appendix, Part X.)

An interesting account of Bell-ringing in Shrewsbury is given by a writer in the *Shropshire Notes and Queries*, Vol. i., 13 Aug., 1886, pp. 155, 166. He says: "In the year 1714 an association of bell-ringers was formed in Shrewsbury, of which the leading men of the town were either ringers or patrons. They practised the art of bell-ringing, particularly

¹ Sc. Petitioners.

that part of it known as change-ringing, as a pastime. None of the churches, except Old St. Chad's, then contained more than five or six bells each,¹ but by the endeavours of 'The Union Society,' as the bell-ringing association called itself, and by other means, the number of bells was increased, as at St. Mary's."

In the old church of St. Chad's was a large tablet describing several peals rung in 1773 by the Union Society in Shrewsbury and at other places in the county, with references to their books for particulars.² This tablet was broken to pieces by the fall of the church in 1788. An old handbill of 1714 implies that the meetings of this Society were of a decidedly convivial character. While enthusiasm lasted they did good and useful work. They visited from time to time most of the churches in the county which possessed peals of bells, and made longer excursions into other counties. They had a large share in furnishing St. Chad's with its new peal in 1796 (and also contributed to St. Mary's; see under that heading). From the early part of the last century the Society seemed to decline; it was consequently dissolved, and reformed on a new basis, the respectable members giving it up and allowing it to fall into the hands of an inferior class of men. Two cups from a set presented to the Society are said still to exist, and Mr. T. Morgan, printer, of Swan Hill, in 1886 possessed the set of thirteen hand-bells which they used. His father was one of the last surviving members of the Society. Professor Lee, during his early life in Shrewsbury, was also a member.

[The remainder of the article relates to ringing at St. Chad's, of which details will be found under that heading.]

On the occasion of George III.'s Jubilee "the auspicious day was ushered in so early as four o'clock by ringing of bells, which continued (except during the hours of divine service) with little intermission through the day." (*Salopian Journal*, 1 Nov., 1809.) The same journal (Aug., 1832) records general ringing on the occasion of the visit of the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria to Shrewsbury. At

¹ This is not accurate; the Abbey had eight in 1673.

² It may also be noted that there is a MS. volume in the Free Library giving carefully-recorded particulars of peals rung at Shrewsbury and elsewhere.

the coronation of the present King “the Church Bells rang out merry peals at intervals throughout the day.” (*Shrewsbury Chronicle*, 15 Aug., 1902.)

Copies of the older peal-boards in the various churches are printed in *Church Bells*, 16 June and 2 Sept., 1876; see also under the separate headings; and for general description of the bells and belfries, *ibid.*, 7 and 14 Nov., 1876, and *Bell News*, 27 Aug., 1887.

At Shrewsbury, as elsewhere, jingling rhymes were current, giving the supposed sounds of the various bells. They are as follows:—

Roast beef and be merry,	say the bells of Shrewsbury.
Itchy and scabby,	say the bells of the Abbey.
Three broken saucepans,	say the bells of St. Alkmund's.
Three golden spades,	say the bells of St. Chad's.
Three naked lads	
A boiling pot and stewpan,	say the bells of St. Julian.
Three golden canaries,	say the bells of St. Mary.
Buttercups and daisies,	
A new-born baby,	
Three silver (or golden) spikels,	say the bells of St. Michael's.

See *Folk-lore*, p. 607; *Byegones*, 19 Aug. and 21 Oct., 1874, pp. 102, 128.

The inventories of Shrewsbury church goods, including bells, *temp.* Edward VI., have been published in these *Transactions*, vol. x., p. 399 ff.¹; they will be found below under the respective headings of the churches. It may be noted here that the church of the Austin Friars possessed ‘a lytell bell in y^e stepul a sacry bell’ (*Shreds and Patches*, ii., 1876, p. 98).

I am greatly indebted to Mr. George Byolin, steeple-keeper of St. Alkmund's, for much of the above information.

SHREWSBURY.

HOLY CROSS (THE ABBEY).

Eight bells.

1. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1825 
(continuous)

¹ See also 2nd Ser., vi., p. 83, viii., pp. 130, 171, 348, ix., p. 325; and *Archaeol. Journ.*, xii., p. 209.

give birth, though with a self-consciously "feminist" and "postcolonial" consciousness, to a political project that has been unable to move beyond the limitations of its own language. This is the language of the postcolonial, which, as we have seen, is one of the main reasons why it is unable to respond effectively to the challenges of the present. The postcolonial project has, in effect, become a kind of "postcolonialism," a language that is unable to move beyond the limitations of its own language.

It is this language that I am interested in here, the language of the postcolonial, which, as we have seen, is unable to move beyond the limitations of its own language.

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Below :—RECAST BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION

(32 in.)

2. *The same.* (33½ in.)
3. J: TAYLOR AND CO FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1884 (34 in.)
4. **H BURTON VICAR R: BRATTON & R:
BETTON C: W: J: BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT
1812** (36½ in.)
5. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON
*On waist: — COME WHEN I CALL TO SERVE GOD
ALL*
RECAST 1846
- SAMUEL SMITH } WILLIAM PARKER } WARDENS (39½ in.)
6. PROSPERITY TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND
A  R 1745 +++++++ (41¾ in.)
7. CAST BY WARNER & SONS LONDON ⚭
++++++
*On waist: — VICTORIA
CAST 1877
PURCHASED BY SUBSCRIPTIONS
RAISED BY DAVID DAVIES
IN LIEU OF OLD BELL 1673
P. WHITCOMBE B.A. VICAR.
H. WHADE } CHURCHWARDENS. (44 in.)
W. WILKES }*
8. RELIGION & LOYALTY DO MAKE
THE BEST HARMONY  A: R:
BELL FOUNDER 1718 (51½ in.)

активистов, членов партии и т.д.)
— 1980

10 000 — 100 000

Большинство из которых не имели
надежды

или же находились в заложниках в 1974 г.
Следующим этапом было в 1975 г. вынужденное
возвращение

группы заложников из Китая в Киргизию
с тем чтобы избежать дальнейшего преследования
там

10 000 — 100 000 | 100 000 — 200 000

Члены различных групп в Азии, включая
10 000 — 100 000 | 100 000 — 200 000

и 100 000 или 200 000 в Китае |
100 000 — 200 000

100 000 — 200 000 | 200 000 — 300 000

100 000 — 200 000 | 200 000 — 300 000

100 000 — 200 000 | 200 000 — 300 000

100 000 — 200 000 | 200 000 — 300 000

100 000 — 200 000 | 200 000 — 300 000

100 000 — 200 000 | 200 000 — 300 000

At the time of my visit, in May, 1908, the bells were lying unhung on the floor of the lower storey of the tower, which was then under restoration.

The weight of the 3rd bell is 8 cwt. (its predecessor was 7*1*/₂ cwt.); that of the tenor 21 cwt., note E flat. (*Salopian Shreds and Patches*, i., p. 21.)

Cross on 4th, Pl. XVII., Fig. 1. Border on 6th, Fig. 5; on 7th, imitation of the same; ornament on tenor Plate XXIV., Fig. 3.

The tenor has ornamented cannon.

The Rev. Henry Burton, M.A., of St John's, Cambridge, was second son of Robert Burton of Longner, near Shrewsbury, and became Vicar of Holy Cross 2 February, 1804. He was also Vicar of Atcham and Madeley. He was born in 1755, married Mary, daughter of William Gittins, of Chilton, and died 16 January, 1831.

The literature relating to the Abbey bells is somewhat extensive, though, as usual, most writers have only copied from their predecessors.

The Pre-Reformation building appears to have had two towers, each with its ring of bells, as we learn from a MS. of Gough's in the Bodleian, which gives an account of the 'isles and bells in the Abbey Church of Salop.' An inventory quoted therefrom by Owen and Blakeway (ii., p. 63), probably made at the Dissolution, gives

In the new stypyll v bells of one accord

1. xje. 2. viijc. 3. vjc. 4. vc. 5. iiijc.

In the great stypyll v bells of one accord

1. xv^c. 2. xx^c. 3. xxijc. 4. xxv^c. 5. xxx^c.

The 'great' or old 'stypyll' was the present western tower, and Owen and Blakeway were wrong in supposing that the bells were removed to this tower at the Dissolution, as there is no question that the five larger bells were preserved, and not the smaller ring. (See *Transactions*, ii., p. 165.) If further proof was wanted it is given by the lines of the poet Thomas Churchyard, who was living in Shrewsbury in the middle of the sixteenth century, and who wrote

'Where Abbey stands and is such ring of bells
As is not found from London unto Welles.'¹

(*Shreds and Patches*, i., p. 81; *Transactions*, ii., p. 174; cf. Owen and Blakeway, ii., p. 64.)

Of these five bells the largest was the famous St. Winifred's Bell, which, as Owen and Blakeway tell us (ii., p. 67): "was famed for its fine sound, and preserved long after the Dissolution, as the chief ornament of the Abbey tower. . . . Round the upper part of this bell, near the crown, was inscribed

¹ Probably Wales is intended.

Sancta Wynfrida Deo Nos Comendare Memento
Ut Pietate Sua Nos Servet Ib Hoste Cruento

[This is printed in facsimile, with a transliteration in Roman capitals below]

about the middle,

PROTEGE : PVRA : PIA : QUOS : CONUOCO :
VIRGO : MARIA ✕ ”

[Similarly printed, with Roman version below]

A similar facsimile rendering is given by Parkes, in his description of the Abbey Church made in 1800 (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21,015, fol. 39) :—

“The circumscription of the great Bell, formerly at the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul in Shrewsbury. The Bell weighed 34^c and 23^{lbs.}” Then follows the inscription, only with the PROTEGE line first, and the cross and stops omitted. In the other two lines he gives *Nos* with a long *S* and reads *servit*. In describing St. Winifred’s Well, Flint (*ibid.* 21,011, fol. 16), he gives a more accurate rendering, which corresponds to Owen and Blakeway’s, and was either copied by them or derived from the same source. Neither they nor Parkes give any indication as to where they obtained their information, though the bell had ceased to exist long before their time. Parkes also says here: “A bell of the Abbey Church was christened in honour of St. Wenefrede, it weighed 35^c and was famed for its fine harmonious sound.”

The two first lines have been rendered in English :—

“Remember, holy Winifred, to God us recommend,
That by his piety he may us from bloody foes defend ;”

the other two :—

“ Mary, pure and pious maid,
Those whom I call together aid.”

We have, unfortunately, no record of the time when this bell was placed in the Abbey, nor does the inscription give any clue to its founder.

[For other references to St. Winifred’s bell, see Phillips, *Hist. of Shrewsb.* p. 29; *European Mag.*, lxxvi. (1819), p. 130; Forsyth, *Antiq. Portfolio*, p. 364; *Gentleman’s Mag.*, 1813, pt. i, p. 305 (*Gent. Mag. Topogr.*, x, p. 134); Burne, *Folk-lore*, p. 601; Hare, *Shropshire*, p. 139; Walker, *Guide to Shrewsb.*, p. 99; *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, i., pp. 5, 6, 27, v., p. 201, viii., p. 116.]

The Edwardian Inventories show that of the original ten bells five were preserved (these being, as already noted, the five largest bells).

16 Aug., 1552 : 'FORIET ORIEN¹ Item iiiij ringinge belles with a bell whiche the clocke goethe upon. Item too sacrynge beiles.'

A tradition is recorded by Owen and Blakeway that the bells were seized by the lay possessors of the Abbey, and that a suit was begun by the parish for their recovery, in which they succeeded (ii., p. 264). Mr. D. Davies has shown that this took place, not at the Dissolution, in 1553, but in 1575. (See *Transactions*, ii., p. 170.) It is noteworthy that there are no references to ringing in the Accounts of 1574-76. (See below.)

In 1570 it is recorded that "two women were slain and two men greatly injured in ringing the Abbey great bell."² in regard to which Owen and Blakeway say: "although the weight of this bell exceeded that of the tenor of the present fine modern peal of St. Chad's only by a few pounds,³ so rude was the mechanism in which it was hung, that the united strength of four or five men was required to ring it; whilst the same operation may now easily be performed on St. Chad's by a boy of fourteen or fifteen years." (cf. *Shreds and Patches*, i., p. 5; *Shropsh. N. and Q.*, ii., p. 47.)

From Owen and Blakeway's account and from other evidence we gather that when the other bells were recast into a larger ring in 1673 (see below), St. Winifred's bell was not included, but was retained separate, like the great bell of Tong. Several writers have stated that it was sold in that year to defray the expenses of the new ring, but this is certainly a mistake, arising from a resolution passed by the Vestry to dispose of the bell, which was never carried into effect (see below). The history of the other bells and their present constitution clearly shew that this bell was never replaced by any other, and that it was, therefore, distinct from the ring. See Forsyth, *Antiq. Portfolio*, p. 364; *Shropsh. N. and Q.*, 26 Dec., 1884, p. 11; correction by D. Davies in *Transactions*, ii., p. 176.

Similarly inaccurate is Phillips' statement (*Hist.*, p. 30), that it was sold to Rudhall in 1700 for new pewing: and Owen and Blakeway are nearer the truth in recording its destruction and sale in 1730 (ii., p. 67). "It was broken in ringing for the safe return of Mr. Corbet Kynaston from France in 1730 and sold to Mr. Rudhall, the renowned bell founder of Gloucester. Its weight was 35 cwt., and £14*7*s was received for the metal, at the rate of 9*d* per lb."⁴ In point of fact, the sale did not take place till 1733, and as

¹ Sc. East Foregate. Cf. *Arch. Journal*, xiii., p. 269; *Transactions*, x. (1887), p. 399. See also under St. Giles'.

² Owen and Blakeway, ii., p. 67; a different version is given by Phillips (*Hist.*, p. 207), who says that two men were killed by the fall of the clapper while ringing.

³ If we may judge from Gough's MSS. above, this statement is not accurate. St. Chad's present tenor weighs over two tons, and its predecessor was 24*1*/₂ cwt.

⁴ Neither of these statements can be accepted as correct. We have already seen that the weight is given as 30 cwt., and we shall see below that the sum paid by Rudhall was £14*9*s in all.

Mr. Davies points out, the bell had already been cracked in or before 1725, as an entry in the Accounts for that year records a payment of £1 1s for an ineffectual attempt to restore it. (See below and *Transactions*, ii., p. 176.)¹

On November 7th, 1731, the Vestry passed the following minute :—“ Mem^d it is agreed by a General Parish Meeting y^t y^e great Bell now cracked and useless shall be sold for y^e use and ornament of y^e church, Provided a faculty may be obtained for so doing. John Latham, Vicar.” The official authority was forthwith obtained, and the faculty for the sale of the bell, dated 23 Dec., 1731, is preserved in a safe in the vestry.² In the same year Benjamin Povey is paid £1 2s. for taking down the bell, and 2s. 8d. is paid ‘for drink to men who broke the bell.’ It was not, however, actually purchased by Abraham Rudhall till 1733, when Thomas Evans is paid

for carrying y ^e bell to y ^e waterside	3s.
and William Haynes	
for carrying y ^e bell to Gloucester	13s. 9d.
and another item is	

Pd. for carriage of y^e bell metall 3d

In the issue the parish had considerable difficulty in getting the money paid by Rudhall, as the following series of documents show (*Transactions*, ii., p. 179):—

10 March, 1733. At a Parish Meeting held this day, according to notice given, it was unanimously agreed that the charges of repairing the houses late in the possession of Powell be defray'd and paid by y^e churchwardens out of the money due from Mr Abraham Rudhall for the great bell, according to the power given them by a faculty granted by the courts

30 June, 1734. Proceedings were decided to be instituted against Rudhall and the V. car, John Latham, for recovery of mency “due from the said Rudhall for the metal of the great bell sold to him, which he refuses to pay for, under pretence that he has given a note for the same, which is in the hands of the said Mr. Latham and w^{ch} he refuses to deliver.”

Finally proceedings were instituted against Rudhall alone, as these items show :—

Received of Rudhall in part	£80 . 0 . 0 ³
Of Rudhall in further part	63 . 0 . 0
	£143 . 0 . 0

¹ A similar attempt was made to mend the 7th bell previous to 1884.

² *Shropshire Parish Documents*, p. 299.

³ In the Parish Accounts for 1733 there is the entry of a receipt from ‘Mr Rudhall for the Bel £80.’

On March 30th, 1735, a resolution was passed that whitewashing and repairs to the church be paid for out of money received for the great bell, in accordance with the faculty. Further items received this year are

Of Rudhall's attorney towards costs ...	... £7 . 7 . 0
do. do towards the bell metal .	5 . 19 . 10
Of Ball and Harries to Balance ...	... 0 . 11 . 8
	£13 . 18 . 6

We turn now to the history of the other bells forming the ring. Owen and Blakeway's account is:—"There is now a deep-toned peal of eight bells in the tower, the six largest of which are melodious, but the trebles flat and ill-tuned.¹ These were cast from the metal of four of the old Abbey bells, with three small ones from the turret of St. Giles' Church, by George Oldfield, of Nottingham, in 1673, and altogether weighed 89 cwt.;² the expense of casting was £89 os. 3d. In 1682 the eighth bell was recast by Thomas Roberts, with an addition of 2 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs. of metal, which cost £13. This fine tenor bell was again recast by Mr. Rudhall, in 1713. The fourth bell was cracked in ringing at the election of 1807, and recast by Mr. Brian (*sic*), of Hertford." (*Op. cit.*, ii., p. 68; copied in *Shreds and Patches*, i., p. 81, and by other writers.) Thus the four bells left in 1552 became eight in 1673 with the aid of the metal of the three from St. Giles (*q.v.*). Further details are supplied by the Churchwarden's Accounts, extracts from which are given below.

Of Oldfield's eight bells two remained down to comparatively recent times, viz., the 3rd and 7th; the tenor was the first to go, being recast as already noted in 1682 and 1713. It is interesting to note that the present tenor of 1713 has the distinction of being the oldest remaining church bell in Shrewsbury. Another point of interest is that on the old 7th the name of Thomas Roberts appears as churchwarden; in all probability this is the bell-founder, who lived in the Abbey Foregate, and was admitted a burgess of the town in 1672. In 1745 the 6th was recast by Abel Rudhall; and for many years the only change was the recasting of the 4th, in 1812 (see above). Briant was probably chosen for the purpose, as being then engaged on the bells of St. Alkmund's. In 1825 the two trebles were recast by Thomas Mears, and in 1846 the 5th by his successors, Charles and George. By this time only two of the original ring remained, and these passed away in 1877 and 1884,

¹ Cf. *Some Account of the Ancient and Present State of Shrewsbury* (1808), p. 127.

² Mr. Davies, in *Transactions*, Vol. I. (1879), p. 180, gives the weight as 104 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs., obviously much too large.

one being recast by Warner, the other by Taylor. Of the latter (the old 3rd) a rubbing has been preserved in North's collection.

Browne Willis, in 1740, gives '8 bells,' and in his list of Rudhall bells in Shropshire '1 (tenor); in his *Mitred Abbeys*, i., p. 167 (1718), quoted by Owen and Blakeway, ii., p. 59, he says 'now six large bells.' In a copy of Owen and Blakeway, formerly belonging to Parkes and Bloxam, three of the inscriptions on Oldfield's bells are preserved (see *Shreds and Patches*, ii., p. 110)¹ :—

1. Nor nobis Domine
2. Bless be God for my great deleverance
3. God save his Church

A copy of the inscriptions was made by Mr. La Touche (brother of the present Vicar of Stokesay), April 24th, 1876, from which we learn that the old 3rd was inscribed

G OLDFIELD CAST THESE 8 (with an ornamental border)

the old 7th,

GOD SAVE THE KING IOHN HOWLE THOMAS ROBERTS 1673

the others being, of course, as at present. The late Dr. Raven paid the tower a visit Sept. 4th, 1878, and gives in his notes a corrected version of Mr. La Touche's, together with the inscription on the new 7th. He says: "Oldfield's peal of eight is most feebly represented.² The 7th (new bell) displeased me much, a harsh, clangy bell, though rather tankard-shaped. The tenor is a beauty. I was in the bell-chamber at noon, and had an ear-full of her—a rich mellow bell, the harmonies of vibration full and perfect."

Other references to the bells may be found in *Transactions*, II. (1879), p. 180; *European Mag.*, lxxvi. (1819), p. 229; *Bregones*, 1872, p. 56, 1876, pp. 2, 73, 154; *Shreds and Patches*, i., p. 35 (inscriptions), ii., pp. 110, 164 (new 7th), vi., p. 63; and see also those given above.

There are now no old customs, and the bells until recently were not rung, but only chimed on Sundays, owing to the condition of the tower. I understand that the same arrangement is to prevail in future, and the bells can now only be chimed by an apparatus. This is a state of things greatly to be regretted, but presumably unavoidable.

Formerly the Pancake Bell was rung before noon on Shrove Tuesdays. (*Folk-lore*, p. 318.)

¹ It is not stated which of the bells these are, but probably they are the 1st, 2nd, and 5th.

² This is probably true. The present bells may be individually good, but they are too heterogeneous as regards date and make for a really effective ring.

The old method of ringing for services on Sundays down to about 1875 was to chime at 10, ring two bells at 10-30, and the Sermon Bell at 10-40 (cf. St. Alkmund's; and see Owen and Blakeway, ii., p. 67, note; and *Shreds and Patches*, i., p. 83).

For ringing records see *Shreds and Patches*, ii., p. 89 (peals of 1735, 1736, and 1783), and *Church Bells*, 10 June, 1876.

Thanks to Rev. B. Blaxland, Vicar.

The Churchwardens Accounts, dating from 1565 onwards, have been partly transcribed in the first volume of these *Transactions* (p. 57 ff.), from which the following extracts relating to the bells are taken¹ :—

1565.	It. payd to the Clerke at Easter for the ryngers	xij <i>d</i>
	It. Payd to Tho ^r Oseley for making a baw- derycke	xij <i>d</i>
	Ryngers at Whitsontide foll ^s	xv <i>j</i> ^a
	Making a bawderyke	xij <i>d</i>
1568.	It. for lyker for the bells agaynst Whitsontide	i <i>j</i> ^a
	Do. do. do. Allhallowtide	i <i>j</i> ^a
	It. bestowed on the ryngers at Whitsontide	iii <i>j</i> ^a
	It. for Whytletther to mend a bawderyck ...	i <i>j</i> ^a
1569.	Itm. for y ^e Ringers for y ^e Q.M'ties reynege...	xij <i>d</i>
1573.	Itm. to the Rynger upon the Ronge for the queen at November . ..	xij <i>d</i>
1574.	Itm. for a bell rope in lukes fayer	ij <i>s</i> viii <i>j</i> ^a
1575.	Itm. to the Ryngers when the ronge for the qwene upon the xiiij day of November last ²	xij <i>d</i>
1577.	Pd the clerke for ringine in the wysson wycke ³ 1577	xij <i>d</i>
	Pd y ^e xvith ⁴ of November 1577 to y ^e ryngers	xij <i>d</i>
	Pd yt wase gewan mor ^t the same daye to y ^e Ryngers	xij <i>d</i>
1578.	Pd y ^e 20 of Maye to the Ryngers	v <i>j</i> ^a
1580.	Pd the xvij of November 1580 the Ringers for ryngynge for the quenes coronac ^{on} ⁵	ij <i>s</i> v <i>j</i> ^a
1584.	Imprimis for mending the Stock of the iiiij th Bell and for nayles for yt against the comyng of the L of Leycster ⁶	xv <i>d</i>

¹ Some additional entries and corrections have kindly been supplied by the Rev. D. H. S. Oranage. In *Shropshire Parish Documents* (County Council Report), p. 299, it is incorrectly stated that they begin in 1610.

² The Accession day was the 17th. Possibly here we should read 'xvij.'

³ Whitsun week.

⁴ Was given more.

⁵ Should be "accession." The Coronation day was January 15.

⁶ Robert Dudley, the famous Earl of Leicester (1532-1588).

and of each country's history and customs in foreign lands will expand and bring up to the culture of all the world's peoples. The same is true of the study of the past, which is also a means of education, particularly for young people, in the history of our country. The Soviet Union has a long and glorious history, and it is important to study it well.

Education, propaganda, guidance, and organization must be applied to the task of forming a strong and capable generation who can face up to all external and internal difficulties.

The first task of the historical museum is to help the new generation to understand the history of their country.

It is the duty of the historical museum to collect, preserve, and exhibit the material evidence of the past.

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Bred and drink to ringers against the coming &c....	vijd
1589. Itm paid to John Franke of Meele ¹ for carriage of the bell to Nottingham and home again	ijij ⁱⁱ
[Other entries relate to horse-hire for 6 days, 4s., two suppers and two 'horse meets' for one night 7 Sept. 1589 1s. 6d.].					
1591. Itm paid to Harry Oldfield and Harry Danne belfounders of Nottingham ² for the casting of our second bell the sum of ..	..	..	..	..	vijd
1596. Itm. recon'd with Richard Norton the xxx th daie of Aprill 1596 and alowed him ij ^s iij ^d for ringing on the quenes holy day 17 Nov. ..	..	..	..	..	ij ^s vj ^d
1597. Itm spent upon the ringing at the Chauncelors coming into the towne ..	..	..	..	..	vj ^d
1607. Item to the Ringers y ^e 5 of November ..	..	..	..	2s.	6d.
1616. Ite. for ringing 5 Aug. 1616 ..	..	..	..	2s.	6d.
1621. Aug. 4. ffor casting the Littell bell etc. .. (New loft or floor under the bells £5)	..	..	..	13s.	4d.
1625. Ite. paid for ringing when the King Charles was p'claymed ..	..	..	..	2s.	6d.
1633-34. Itm. rec. for the two ould clappers ..	..	..	..	8s.	8d.
1636-37. Itm. for casting the Bell and newe mettell and bringing it to Wellington and home again, altering the frame of St. Giles bells & the wheels and new hanging the bells and mending the Iron workes and making new clapp's ..	..	..	..	£3	19s. 8d.
1650. payd for taking the greate bell and mending her in all her carriage ..	..	..	..	1.	o. o.
1663. (Various repairs to bells of both churches.) [In 1672 the three bel's of St. Giles' church (see under that heading) were brought here to be recast for the new ring.]	In goods of the Parish : 3 Bells from St. Giles'.				
1673. 15 Apr. Memorand : y ^t It is agreed upon by the assembly of the parish this day that y ^e Church-wardens shall Treat w th a Bell-founder about the Casting of the four lesser Bells & St. Giles his Bells to make a ring of Eight and to Let the greate Bell remaine as at p'resent. [Names below.]					

At an Assembly of the parish of Holy Cross and St. Giles upon 7 Oct^r. 673 ordered that the greate bell called by the name of St.

¹ Meole Brace.

² More details as to these men are given in the section on Founders.

Winefrid Bell or the greatest of the five old bels be taken downe, broken, and converted for the use of the parish Church in consideration of the great want of money for the satisfying & supplying of the worke now in hand wh^{ch} is the makeing of eight new bells in the said Church.¹

1674.	Recd. of Mr. Oldfield for 15 hundred and 46 lbs. of bell metal—St. Gyles bells being included — the sum of	£65. 0. 0.
Pd Mr. Georg Old of Nottingham for Cast- ing of eight bells wayeing four score (sc 80 cwt.) and nine hundred and two pounds	£89. 0. 3.	
[In 1673-4 Thomas Roberts, the bell-founder, was employed for 150 days' work at 2s. per day.]		
1678.	Pd for ringing the Sermon Bell the whole year	2s. 6d.
1682.	(8 th Bell recast ; collected £13 16 10 ; total cost given as £12 7 3 ; see above, p. 21. The main entry, however, runs) :—	
Pd Tho : Roberts for casting of the bell . . .	13 0. 0.	
1688.	Pd. for ringing when the King came to town	3s.
1695.	Pd. for ringing July 13	1s. 6d.
	Pd ringers at the take of Namur	2s.
	Pd ringing at the King's landing	2s. 6d.
	Pd ringing King's Coronation Day... . . .	2s. 6d.
1696-7.	Pd Thomas Roberts ² for y ^e Cast of the eight bell	10. 0. 0.
1698.	Pd for ringing the first news of the peace [of Ryswick]	1s. 4d.
	Pd for ringing for proclamation of peace . . .	2s. 6d.
	Pd for ringing King's return to England . . .	2s.
	Pd for ringing thanksgiving day	2s.
1700.	Ringing King's return to England	1s.
1708.	Pd for ringing the 1 st of May for the Union	1s.
1712-13.	Payments for carriage of 8 th bell 'to and from the water' Mr Rudhall for the recasting of y ^e bell	08 . 00 . 00.
1725.	For trying to mend the great bell	£1. 1. 0.
1733.	Pd W ^m White tow ^{ds} hanging the Bells	40. 0. 0. ³
1743.	Feb. 18. 4 th bell recast ; items for carriage to and from Gloucester by barge.	
1744.	Carrying the two bells to Severn	0 3 0
1745.	Carr. of 6 th bell to & fr. Gloster	1 0 7½
	[Apparently the 4 th was also recast at this time ; the present bell is dated 1812.]	

¹ This was never actually done. See above, p. 19.

² There seems to be some mistake here. Possibly it was an outstanding debt
from 1682 ; or else the year is wrongly given.

³ This item seems to be extraordinarily large.

polymer chain at 100°C., resulting in 11.7% left at 160°C. In fact, the overall conversion of the two end functionalized monomers is governed by polymer chain length, which is proportional to the molecular weight of the polymer. The final conversion value for the polymerization of the diene is shown in Table I.

The conversion values in Table I are plotted in Fig. 1, showing the effect of the number of functional groups per molecule.

It is evident from Figure 1 that the overall conversion of the polymer is dependent upon the number of functional groups per molecule. The overall conversion of the polymer is also dependent upon the number of functional groups per molecule.

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1781. Oct. 19. That the two Trebles shall be recast with an Addition of two to make Ten Bells of which the Union Society have agreed to pay Forty Pounds.
 Nov. 29. The Parish allows £40 towards re-hanging and purchasing two new bells, and the Union Society agree to pay all additional expenses.

[This proposal obviously fell through, as there were never more than eight bells.]

When the last remaining bell of Oldfield's ring was recast, in 1884, the following lines were composed, and are given in *Shreds and Patches*, vii., p. 74 (22 July, 1885). They are not, perhaps, superior poetry, but are worth quoting as giving a sort of history of the ring. (The third bell is supposed to be speaking.)

In sixteen hundred and seventy-three
 Eight new bells were placed here with me ;
 Hardy, though small, I heard them all,
 As each one knelled his own last call.

'Twas mine this simple fact to state—
G. Oldfield (founder) cast these 8;
 I know it's false, but it was true
 Till one of us was cast anew.

That bell was large, and loud its roar,
 Renewed—enlarged—it roared the more ;
 ' Speak for yourself,' it said in hate,
 ' I am not one of Oldfield's eight.'

I tried to say these eight save one,
 As conscience warned I should have done ;
 But all my efforts were in vain,
 I could not utter words so plain.

The big bell rolled and shook the tower,
 And threatened he'd not strike the hour—
 Or tell of death, or chime for church,
 And leave all weddings in the lurch.

He'd not be robbed of his good name,
 Roberts, not Oldfield, should him claim ;
 And rather I of him should lie,
 He'd much prefer himself to die.

And then with suicidal stroke
He laboured madly till he broke ;
'Base little liar,' he murmured hoarse,
'I'm done, I'm done, now take your course.'

Ab. Rudhall took him then in hand,
And raised him perfect from the sand ;
He now adorns the Abbey tower,
And nobly strikes the time each hour.

The 6th then broke, then No. 4,
Which had to be renewed twice o'er ;
Treble and two were out of tune,
Two bells were cast to take their room.

5 joyed because a curate wed
A happy bride—now long since dead ;
He lives and thrives, as may be seen,
For now that Curate is a Dean.¹

But this bell's tongue was loose and long,
It struck the frame as round it swung ;
The bell struck it, and all was o'er,
The old 5th bell could ring no more.

The new 5 says each rise and fall—
Come when I call to serve God all ;
Long may the summons be obeyed
By young and old of every grade.

Next 7. a loyal bell and true.
Her special mission would pursue,
Due honour to our coming King,
And proudly ring his manhood in.

Her motto was *God save the King,*
And blessings round the throne would fling ;
But Restorers' laws were rife,
No bell could stir for love or strife.

The ringers tied each clapper tight,
And struck each bell with all their might,
Till 7 lay crippled in her frame,
And fifteen years remained the same.²

Warner and Son Victoria made,
And placed her where the old bell laid ;
Long may she live—a loyal bell—
But never live a lie to tell.

¹ Dr. Edward Bickersteth, Dean of Lichfield 1875—1892; curate of the Abbey church 1839—1849.

² A warning to those who practise the horrible system of "clocking" bells !

In all these changes I've changed not,
 In one fixed groove I've always wrought,
 But where in this am I to blame ?
 Have not the Churches done the same ?

What I have said at first was true,
 "Twas out of changes falsehood grew,
 And many things as old as I
 Were once all truth but now a lie.

Had I but only told the truth,
 "I'was clear I must have died in youth ;
 I'd rather choose the lie and live
 And be a true Conservative.

But then to all must come an end,
 Pray hear me and my cause defend.
 What murdered me ? School Charity.¹
 But was not this barbarity ?

Two hundred years and ten intact,
 I stood all tests, but now am cracked ;
 Pray ask the friends of Church and State
 To make me whole some early date.

D.

SHREWSBURY. ST. ALKMUND.

Eight bells.

1.  JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1812

On sound-bow :—  OUR LIFE IS CHANGEFUL, VIEW US
 NOW COMPLETE : SEDATE WE ROSE IN
 SIX, WERE GAY IN EIGHT 

(28½ in.)

2. *As No. 1.*

On sound-bow :— HEAR ! HOLY ALKMONDS LONG FORGOT-
 TEN SHADE : TO THEE OUR NOTES WE
 RAISE, FOR THEE WERE MADE 



(29 in.)

3. JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1812

On sound-bow :— THESE SACRED WALLS, THIS VENERABLE
 SPIRE, SHALL GIVE OUR CHANGES SWEET-
 NESS, RAISE THEM HIGHER. (30½ in.)

¹ The bell was cracked when rung after a service at which a sermon was preached on behalf of the National Schools.

and I am not really interested in the oil business at all. I just want to farm and have a good life.

It's not that I don't appreciate business opportunities, but I just don't have the time or energy to do it. I'm not a very good business person, and I don't like to work with people.

I think that the oil business is a waste of time and energy. It's not something that I'm interested in, and I don't have the time or energy to do it.

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INTERVIEW WITH A COUPLED FARMER

One day in April 2000, we were asked to go to a meeting with other farmers to discuss our plans and interests in the oil business. We were asked to come up with a plan for the oil business, and we did.

At first,

we were asked to go to a meeting with other farmers to discuss our plans and interests in the oil business. We were asked to come up with a plan for the oil business, and we did.

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4. + JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1812 +

On sound-bow:—+ AND STILL AS SPORTIVE FANCY
COUNTS THEM O'ER, SHALL WAFT THEM
FAR ON SEVERN'S FERTILE SHORE + *
(32 in.)

5. As No. 4.

On sound-bow:—+ HAIL! PATRIOT GEORGE FOR WHOM
A NATION PRAYS, THAT HEALTH AND
PEACE MAY CROWN THY LATTER DAYS
+ * (34 in.)

6. As No. 4.

On sound-bow:—+ IN DEATHS WE MOURN, WITH HYMEN
WE REJOICE; IN PUBLIC GOOD WE JOIN
THE PUBLIC VOICE *
(35 in.)

7. JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1812 +

On sound-bow:—+ HARK CURFEW TOLLS—NOW MATIN
RITES PREPARE: WHILST PIETY GIVES
ALL HER SOUL TO PRAYER + *
 (38½ in.)

8. + ED LINZEE VICAR. E^D BULL & J; BARNES C:
WARDENS + JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1812

On sound-bow:—FAITHFULL, I WATCH AND WARN BOTH
YOUNG AND OLD; TO ALL O GOD THY
LIGHT AND GRACE UNFOLD + +
GLORIA DEO IN EXCELSIS + (41½ in.)

Bells in fairly good order, but no ringing done now. Tenor 14 cwt., note G. They are said to have been cast at the same time and from the same metal as the Condoover ring (dated 1812-13); these two are the only rings by Briant in the county.

The inscriptions were composed by Mr. Wilding, of High Ercall (*q.v.*), who also composed those of St. Chad's

The Calvary cross and double triangle also occur at Condoover (Pl. XVII., Figs. 1, 2).

The Rev. Edward Linzee, Vicar of St. Alkmund's 1806—1818, M.A. of Christ's Coll., Camb., was subsequently Rector of West Tilbury, Essex.

24 Aug. 1552: 'Item iij bels of oon accorde' ['and oon sawntz bell' (*erascd.*)]

Die alte, ehrliche, unbedeutende Weibermutter ist ein
einfache Person, die nicht sehr viel Verstand hat
und nicht weiß, was sie will; sie ist eine
einfache Person, die nicht sehr viel Verstand hat.

1861

Schiller's

weibl. und weibl. Personen sind $\frac{1}{2}$ - weibl. und weibl.
oder, weibl. und weibl. Personen sind
weibl. und weibl. und weibl. und weibl.



Weibl. Personen sind weibl. Personen und
weibl. Personen sind weibl. Personen.



1861

Die alte, ehrliche, unbedeutende Weibermutter ist
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[Continued]

See *Transactions*, x. (1887), p. 399, and *Arch. Journal*, xii. (1855), p. 269.

1740: '6 Bells' Browne Willis' list of Rudhall bells:
'St. Alkmans 1 Bell.'

The inscriptions on the old ring previous to 1811 have been preserved by Parkes (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21015, fol. 86), who must have made his copy just before they were recast. They were as follows:—

1. GOD SAVE THE KING A  R 1695
2. SOLI DEO IMMORTALI SIT GLORIA
3. OMNIA PROPTER SEIPSVM CREATIV
DOMINVS 1621
4. APVD DOMINVM EST COPIOSA REDEMP-
TIO 1621
5. MISERICORDIA DOMINI SUPER OMNIA
OPERA SVA 1621
6. PRECIOSA IN CONSPECTV DOMINI MORS
SANCTORVM EIVS

He also mentions the recasting into eight, with mottoes by Wilding. The five bells of 1621 were evidently by William Clibury, as indicated by the inscription on the 2nd; the treble by Abraham Rudhall.

Owen and Blakeway (ii, p. 301) say: "A light peal of eight bells was placed in the tower in 1812, cast out of six old ones by Mr. Bryan (*sic*) of Hertford. The original peal consisted only of three bells, which must have been large, for we find that they were cast into five in 1621, and that in 1698 a treble was added, making them six. This was a dull inharmonious peal, but the tenor was a remarkably fine bell; as a clock-bell it was highly useful from its loud and clear sound; but was broken and melted with the rest."

See also *Byegones*, 8 May, 1872, p. 56, 31 Dec., 1873, p. 252; *Shreds and Patches*, i, pp. 21, 33, 81 (9 Sept., 1874, and 3 Mar., 1875), and vii. (1884), p. 232 ("the charming light ring of eight at St. Alkmund's"); *Bell News*, 16 July, 1887.

Phillips in his *History of Shrewsbury*, p. 104, tells a tale often quoted since, how "This yeare 1533 upon twelffe daye in Shrowsbury the dyvyll aperead in Saint Alkmunds Churche there, when the priest was at highe masse, with greate tempeste and darkness, so that as he passed through the Church, he mounted up the

steaple in the sayde Churche, tering the wyers of the sayde clocke, and put the pryncipal of llys claves uppon the 4th bell, and toocke one of the pynnacles awaie with hym, and for the tyme stayed all the bells in the Churches within sayde towne that they could neyther toll nor ryngē."

See also Burne, *Folk-lore*, p. 601; *Byegones*, 8 Nov., 1871, p. 8; and *Shropshire Notes and Queries*, viii. (1899), p. 37, where a very indifferent ballad is quoted, the last three verses of which relate to this legend.

Other old records relating to St. Alkmund's bells are

- 1458-59: Payment of 3*s* to the Keeper of the clock (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, 15th Report, Appendix, pt. X.).
1536. The Corporation ordered a payment of 40*d.* half-yearly to the clerk of St. Alkmund's for ringing the watch bell at 4 a.m., to give notice to the night-watchmen that their duties were at an end (Phillips, *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, p. 169; *Shreds and Patches*, i., p. 84; *Folk-lore*, p. 602; cf. the similar order for St. Chad's, *infra*).
1554. A payment in the Bailiffs' accounts of 11*s.* 8*d.* for tolling the morning bell (Owen and Blakeway, i., p. 351).
- 1573-74. Annual payments for ringing on the Queen's Coronation day seem to have begun this year (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, loc. cit.).
1642. From the Corporation Accounts:—
Paid for keeping St. Alkmund's clocke 8*s.* 0*d.*

Other records of old customs at St. Alkmund's have been collected from various sources by Mr. George Byolin, steeple-keeper, to whom I am very greatly indebted for the pains he has taken to assist me with all available information.

Besides the watch-bell at 4 a.m., the great bell was rung daily at about 8.30 p.m., probably discontinued in 1832 (*Shreds and Patches*, i., p. 76, ii., p. 185).

The Pancake Bell was rung at 11.45 on Shrove Tuesday, but has long been discontinued (*op. cit.*, ii., pp. 30, 32, 34).

Chiming appears to have been customary at funerals (*op. cit.*, iii., p. 12).

On Sundays the Sermon Bell was rung at 7 a.m. (as elsewhere), down to about twenty-five years ago (*op. cit.*, i., pp. 54, 74; *Folk-lore*, p. 603). Before service the practice appears to have been: chime for 30 minutes, two smaller bells for 15 minutes, tenor for 10 minutes, small bell for five minutes (cf. *Shreds and Patches*, i., p. 83).

The tenor used to be tolled when the Judges visited the town, down to about twenty years ago, payment being made by the High Sheriff;¹ it was also rung at Parliamentary and municipal elections.

¹ Mr. Byolin says:—There is a curious story told in connection with ringing on the visits of the Judges to the town already referred to. An old sexton at the Abbey, who was always anxious not to miss fees, when hearing the bells of

The following account of present or recent customs is also contributed by Mr. Byolin : -

At the request of the then Vicar (Rev. J. J. Norris) the writer rang the Passing Bell (muffled on one side) immediately after the death of Rev. C. E. L. Wightman, formerly Vicar. This is the only occasion when the writer has known the Passing Bell to be rung.

The custom is to ring the tenor bell for 15 minutes on the night of the day of the death, also the night before the funeral at 10 o'clock. First the age is tolled, then, after a pause, the bell is rung as a minute bell for about 10 minutes ; after another pause 9 strokes are tolled, and after another slight interval 10 more are tolled for a female, and if a male 11 more are struck after a further short rest (thus 9—10—11 for a male, 9—10 for a female). For a child the same thing is done, only a small bell is used.

Muffled peals are generally rung when a death occurs in the Royal Family or for the Bishop of the diocese, Vicar of the parish, Churchwardens, or Ringers. The writer took part in muffled peals for the late Queen Victoria, Duke of Clarence, Rev. C. E. L. Wightman, and Mrs. Wightman. Among the list of complete peals rung (mentioned below) it will be seen that there was one rung on the death of a ringer. It is usual after the first peal only to ring the age of the deceased on the tenor bell, counting the open (or loud) stroke.

The minute bell was until recently tolled for one or two hours before the time fixed for a funeral, and this, together with the ringing of the 10 o'clock bell, was almost an every-day occurrence at one time, but scarcely ever heard now.

The fee for ringing the bell for two nights and tolling the minute bell for one hour on the day of the funeral is 7s. 6d.

Change-ringing had been practised occasionally for morning and evening service on Sundays for some years until 1904, when, owing to the bells requiring re-hanging, it was considered unsafe to ring them any longer until the funds could be raised to undertake the necessary repair. At the present time on Sundays a small bell is tolled 6 or 7 minutes for 8 a.m. service ; morning and evening services chimed 25 minutes, small bell tolled 5 minutes, and known as the Parson's Bell ; also small bell tolled for daily services, except on Wednesday evenings, when they are chimed.

The bells used to be rung (until 1904) at 6 a.m. on Christmas Day, Easter Day, and Whitsuntide, and for Harvest Thanksgiving

the other churches in the town ringing, presumed that as the Assizes were near they were ringing for the Judge, and, without asking for particulars, forthwith proceeded to ring the Abbey bells. Surprised at the sudden pealing forth of these bells a prominent Churchman sought out the sexton, and discovering him in the belfry busy at his task, demanded a reason for his actions. The old man, when thus questioned, found himself unable to give an explanation, and could only say that he was ringing because the other churches were doing the same. (They were ringing on the occasion of a wedding.)

services. They were also rung for the Jubilee of the late Rev. C. E. L. Wightman; but an attempted peal on the King's Coronation Day (9 August, 1902) was unsuccessful (*Shrews. Chron.*, 15 Aug.). They were rung for the marriage of Queen Victoria, and (probably) also when she visited Shrewsbury, in 1832 (*Salopian Journal*, 8 Aug., 1832); also for the Jubilee of George III. (*Ibid.*, 1 Nov., 1809).

The bells are rung after the Vestry Meeting on Easter Tuesday for the new Churchwardens, 5s. being allowed to the ringers from the Parish fund.

In the past (says Mr. Byolin) I can well remember large tins of beer being carried to the belfry for the ringers during a performance for weddings, &c., and the scene often became one of revelry more fitted for the interior of a common beerhouse than the sacred precinct of a House of Prayer. Thanks to the silent but nevertheless sure, moral effect of the various Ringers' Guilds this is now a thing of the past.

On tablets in the Belfry and elsewhere are recorded various peals from 1812 to 1896. The opening of the new bells on Whit-Monday 1812 was celebrated by 5280 changes of Oxford Treble Bob Major, and another was rung on May 19th. Tablets record peals of 1818, 1839, and 1857; and others preserved in old books and elsewhere are dated 1849 (marriage of Queen Victoria), 1841 (Funeral of Ringer), 1891 (see *Shreds and Patches*, x., p. 62); 1895 (two), and 1896.

Mr. Byolin concludes his meritorious compilation with the following extracts from the Parish books:—

1734-5.	Paid Mr. Badeley for a quart of oyle for the chimes	...	...	...	...	1	0
"	" Fletcher for y ^e mending y ^e hammer of y ^e chimes	...	...	...	..	6	
1737, Jan. 15.	Parish Meeting called by the "tolling of the bell"						
1738.	Paid Mr. Fletcher for mending clock and chimes	...	...	...	...	3	6
"	Mr. Groom for a quart of oyle for y ^e same	...				3	0
"	May 15. Paid Fletcher for fastning y ^e bell	...				1	0
"	Paid Mr. Addams for bell ropes—year	...				17	9½
1739, Feb. 3.	Parish Meeting "by the tolling of the bell"						
" July 8.	Parish Meeting "after notice being given by y ^e toll of y ^e bell"						
" Aug. 14.	Paid for mending y ^e fourth bell	...				4	0
1740, ¹ Feb. 8.	Parish Meeting by y ^e toll of y ^e bell,						
"	Paid for tufting the bell ropes	..	..			1	0

¹ The extracts for this year are quoted in *Shreds and Patches*, vii., p. 222.

1740.	Paid for mending the chime roaps ...	...	1	6
"	for altering the pulley of y ^e chimes ...	...	9	
"	Birch for work to the bells and wheels ..	8	0	
"	for mending the big bell wheel ...	...	2	0
"	Fletcher for mending the chimes ...	...	3	0
1741-2.	" for ale when the bigg bell weel was made	...	8	
"	for mending the chimes ...	...	2	0
"	for mending the bell pulley ...	...	1	0
"	for mending clock and chimes ...	...	17	6
1742-3.	" for mending y ^e chime ropes ...	...	1	0
"	Smith for studds at y ^e chimes ...	...	1	4
1743-4.	" Fletcher for mending the chimes ...	...	6	
"	do. do. ...	...	3	
1744-5.	" for mending the wheel of a bell ..	...	1	0
"	for altering the chimes ...	...	2	6
"	Fletcher for fixing the spring and fitting the hammer to the fourth bell ...	...	2	0
"	John Evans for work done at a bell ...	...	4	6
"	Mr. Burgess for the brasses of the bell...	...	11	5
1745-6.	" Mr. Hudson's bill for roaps ...	...	1	6
"	for cleaning the clock and chimes ...	...	10	0
1747-8.	" altering the clapper of the 3rd bell and new baldrick ...	...	4	0
"	for repairing the chimes ...	...	4	6
1748-9.	" mending clock ...	...	2	6
"	Bell ropes etc. ...	...	1	5
"	mending clock and chimes ...	...	1	0
1749-50.	" for mending the 6th bell ...	...	6	0
"	for the clapper mended to the second bell	...	4	
"	Mr. Wood's bill for dial and chimes ...	...	4	1
1750-1.	" do. mending clock and chimes	...	5	0
1751-2.	" Webster for mending the church clock...	...	12	0
"	Mr. Robins for do. ...	...	3	0
"	Davies for mending the treble bell ...	...	4	0
"	for new ropes ...	...	1	5
"	Davies for putting them up and for clean- ing the bells and chimes ...	...	10	0
1752-3.	" Paid for wire for chimes..	...	3	6
"	John Davies mending and cleaning chimes	...	1	6
"	repairing the carriage of the	...		
"	5th and 6th bells ...	...	12	6
1753-4.	" J. Davies for work at the bells and chimes	...	14	6
"	for repairing a bell wheel ...	...	1	6
"	for fixing a spring to the chimes ..	...	6	
"	for repairing the second bell clapper ...	...	1	6
"	for mending a spring to the third bell ...	...	6	
"	Hudson for seven bell ropes ...	...	1	14
"	J. Davies for keeping clock and chimes in order ..	...	10	0

1775-6.	"	Paid Ironwork for the chimes, a new key and mending 2 do.	2	8
1776-7.	"	Putting up bell ropes (ale for men) ...	1	0
"	"	Mr. Hudson's bill for bell ropes ...	1	9
1777-8.	"	Bottle of oil to Sexton for bells and chimes	1	8
1778-9.	"	do. do. ...	2	0
1779-80.	"	Mr. Hartshorn for altering the bells ...	16	0
"	"	for a set of bell ropes	1	12
1780-1.	"	for repair at y ^e belfloft timber, etc. ...	2	8
"	"	Evans for putting in y ^e tongue of y ^e bell	3	8
1781-2.	"	Mr. Wilcox for repairing the chimes ...	11	6
1783-4.	"	For a bell rope	7	8
1784-5.	"	Mr. Hudson for ropes etc.	2	14
1785-8.	"	for putting up the bell ropes	1	0
1789-90.	"	Mr. Harriss' bill for new bell wheels etc. ...	17	10
"	"	Mr. Fradgley for brasses staples etc. ...	3	5
1791-2.	"	Mrs Barnes's bill for new bell ropes ...	1	17
1795-1800.	"	Mr. Jones for ale for the ringers on Easter Tuesday	5	0
"	"	Mrs Bardes's bill for ropes	2	7
1800-1.	"	the ringers at Easter	5	0
"	"	Mr. Carlines bill for repairing the bell- house steps	1	1
1801-2.	"	the ringers at Easter	5	0
1802-3.	"	do. do. ...	5	0
"	"	Mrs. Barnes's bill for ropes &c. ...	2	8
1803-4.	"	The ringers at Easter	5	0
"	"	Mr. Ricd. Wigley's bill for hanging ye bells	17	7
"	"	For ale from Mr. Leonard for the men ...	10	9
1804-5.	"	the ringers	5	0
April 15.	"	William Edward's bill for taking care of the clock and time piece to Easter 1805	2	12
"	"	for ale for the ringers	5	0
1806.				
Jan. 15.	"	Mr. Danl. Pritchard bill for oil for the bells	3	0
April 8.	"	for ale for the ringers	5	0
1807.				
April 16.	"	Mr. Barnes's bill for bell ropes	3	2
"	"	Mr. Hay's bill for taking care of the Clock and timepiece to Ladyday 1807	3	17
1808.				
Aug. 13.	"	for ale for the ringers	7	8
1810.				
Feb. 20.	"	the ringers on two different occasions ...	9	4
"	"	Mrs. Mansfield for ale for the ringers on the election of Wardens	5	8

1810-1	"	William Ansell for inspecting the bells...	1	1	0
	"	Mr. Jarratt for ale at the election of Wardens	5	0	
1811-2	"	for ale for ringers (election of Wardens)..	5	0	c
"	"	Mrs. Barnes's bill for ropes	8	1	10
"	"	Messrs. Crowley, Hicklin & Co for car- riage of bells	22	18	0
"	"	William Jones for do	8	4	0
"	"	Mr. Jarratt for ale for men taking bells down	4	8	
1812-3	"	Mr. Blayney for drawing bells to Church	12	0	
"	"	Mr. Bryant on account of the bells ...	123	0	0
"	"	Mr. Harris on account of the timber work of do.	20	0	0
"	"	at weighing the bells	4	8	
"	"	for carriage of bells to the quay...	5	0	
"	"	ale for ringers Easter Tuesday ...	5	0	
"	"	the ringers on victory from Spain	3	0	
1813-4	"	for ale for ringers	5	0	
"	"	J. Bryant balance of account ...	123	0	0
"	"	Ringers (Victory Vittoria)	5	0	
"	"	Cleaning out bell loft etc. ..	7	0	
"	"	Ringers Lord Wellington's Victory	5	0	
1814-5	"	Mrs Barnes for ropes	5	0	
"	"	Ringers on election of Wardens	5	0	
1815-6	"	Ringers 26 June (Peace)	5	0	
"	"	Cotton 2/- Cleaning bells 2/- ...	4	0	
"	"	Messrs. Beck & Co. money borrowed for the bells and interest	56	16	5
"	"	Mr Barnes, ropemaker	3	6	
"	"	for ringing Waterloo victory ..	5	0	
"	"	for ringing - taking Buonaparte ..	5	0	
1816-7	"	Mr. Edward Barnes for repairing bellropes	3	6	
1817-8	"	do. do. ...	3	6	
1818-9	"	do. for ropes ...	4	19	2
"	"	for tolling and knell for the Queen's funeral	2	0	
18 9-20	"	Mr. Roberts for the bells and keeping the Church Road clean	10	0	
1821-2	Paid	Charles Astley cleaning Church Yard and bell-loft	7	6	
1823-4	"	Charles Astley for ringers	5	0	
1830-1	"	ringers on Easter Tuesday for Corpora- tion coming to Church	5	0	
1831-2	"	Ringers at the Coronation	1	1	0
"	"	Mr. Matthews for ale for ringers ...	5	10	
1832-3	"	Ale for ringers on chosing Wardens ...	5	0	
"	"	Ringers on the visit of the Princess Victoria... ..	7	6	

1832-3	Paid for repairing bell-ropes	...	...	2	9
"	" The ringers on the second visit of the Princess Victoria	...	...	7	6

Extracts from St. Alkmund's Vestry Minute Book.

Nov. 22. 1810.

The following letter was read viz.

Gentlemen,

At your request I have been and examined your bells and the whole of it is in a very bad state the bells are badly worn with the clappers, the stocks are not safe to carry the bells, the gudgins are almost asunder, and the brasses is almost worn through, and the wheels are very bad, and the frame moves a great deal, a part of the frame is broke asunder, which will be very injurious to the tower and spire in a short time if proper care is not taken.

Gentlemen,

I remain your humble servant,

W. ANSELL,

Church Bell Hanger.

It was resolved that the Sexton be ordered not to suffer the bells to be at all used except the 6th for the Service of the Church until the Parish have met to decide what steps shall be taken for repairing them.

Sept. 13th 1811.

Ordered that the present peal of six bells be taken down by John Bryant of Hertford, Bell Caster, that the same be recast into a peal of eight by the same person, and also rehung, and that the same be done under the direction of the present Church Wardens Mr Thomas Harris Mr. Richard Wilding Mr. Charles Bigg and Mr. William Bull, and that the expense thereof be paid and borne by this Parish.

June 11th. 1813.

Mr. Bryant having examined the frame work of the bells done by Mr. Harris, which it was said had been the cause of injuring the steeple, reports :—that in his opinion the same was not occasioned by any fault in the frame work, but Mr. Bryant having recommended that some bracing bits should be added to the frame to keep the trusses to the bearings so as to lessen the action of the frame, it was therefore resolved that the same be done under the direction of Mr. Bigg, Mr. Hand, and Mr. Davies.

A writer in *Shropshire Notes and Queries*, N.S., vi. (1897, p. 18), publishes a letter from Mr. J. Bryant to the Churchwardens of St. Julian. "Sir, I received your order for a new T'r (Tower) clock for St. Julian's Church &c.", and at the end is the following note :—"Be pleased to give my duty to the Rev: Hugh Owen, I am much concerned to hear the account he gives me of St.

Alkmund's spire ; I suppose the old peal of six being heavier bells and rung longer, cause the spire to vibrate more than the peal of 8. 22 Oct 1812."

This says Mr. Byolin, is interesting for several reasons. It appears from the letter extracted from *Notes and Queries*, that John Briant was a clock maker as well as a bell founder. The present clock at St. Julian's, which is admirably made, and is said to be the best timekeeper in the town, is a specimen of his work as a clock maker, whilst as founder of St. Alkmund's bells his reputation as a bell founder is fully maintained in that they are considered to be as good a peal as any in the country, having regard, of course, to their weight. The bells were exceptionally well hung, and the best evidence of this lies in the fact that they have been in use for a century with but little or no repair. But man's work cannot last for ever, and though Briant in the construction of St. Alkmund's bells proved himself a "conscientious and skilful worker," the natural course of time has had its inevitable result, and the framework is at the present time so sadly in need of repair that owing to the vibration of the spire when the bells are in motion, the belfry has had to be closed altogether. This is a matter for much regret, especially having regard to the important place St. Alkmund's belfry takes in the history of bell-ringing in Shropshire. A move was recently made to get the peal re-hung, but lack of funds made it at the time impossible. An estimate which was obtained shewed that to re-hang the bells with new fittings, would cost about £90. One cannot but help thinking that ignorance of the true facts is the only reason this amount is not readily forthcoming. For the reputation of their county Salopians ought to see that such an admirable peal of bells should not remain idle much longer.

SHREWSBURY.

ST. CHAD.

Twelve bells.

1. IN SWEETEST SOUND LET EACH ITS NOTE REVEAL
MINE SHALL BE FIRST TO LEAD THE DULCET
2nd line :—) PEAL. THOS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT
1798 (31 in.)
2. THE PUBLIC RAIS'D US WITH A LIBERAL HAND : WE
COME WITH HARMONY TO CHEER THE LAND
On waist :—(a) RECAST JULY 1907 (b) THOS MEARS OF
LONDON FECIT 1798



(31½ in.)

3. WELL THROUGH THE AIR EXTEND EACH GENEROUS THEME : AND FLOAT MELODIOUS DOWN SABRINA'S STREAM.

2nd line:-) THOS. MEARS, etc., as on No. 1. (32 in.

4. WHEN FEMALE VIRTUE WEDS WITH MANLY WORTH.
WE CATCH THE RAPTURE AND WE SPREAD IT FORTH
2nd line:-) THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1798

(33 in.

5. DOES BATTLE RAGE DO SANGUINE FOES CONTEND :
WE HAIL THE VICTOR IF HES BRITAINS FRIEND
2nd line, as No. 3. (35 in.

6. HERE LET US PAUSE AND NOW WITH ONE ACCORD
SALUTE THE CHURCH TRIUMPHANT IN THE LORD
❖♦♦♦❖

2nd line, as No. 3. (36 in.

7. MAY GEORGE LONG REIGN WHO NOW THE SCEPTRE SWAYS. AND BRITISH VALOUR EVER RULE THE SEAS.



2nd line, as No. 4. (38 in.

8. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FOUNDER 1837
RECAST

On waist:- (a) SUCCESS ATTEND OUR GALLANT HOST IN ARMS
AND GLORY CROWN THE BRAVE WHOM HONOUR WARMS

(b) W : R : WARD	C ^H WARDENS
J : WOODWARD	
H : PIDGEON	
R : M : HEALING	

REVD J. YARDLEY Vicar: (41 in.

9. MAY ENGLANDS COASTS THE PRIDE OF COMMERCE
 SEE : AND SALOP'S PRIDE BE ALWAYS TO BE FREE.
 THOS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT

Below:— 1798

(43 in.)

10. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON

*On waist:—MAY PEACE RETURN TO BLESS
 BRITANNIA'S SHORE
 AND FACTION FALL TO RAISE HER HEAD
 NO MORE*

REV'D JOHN YARDLEY VICAR

JAMES BURREY

EDWARD HUGHES

MAURICE JONES

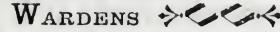
EDWARD HENRY LOWE

} WARDENS 1848

(46 in.)

11. MAY EACH SUBSCRIBER IN THESE NUMBERS LIVE,
 AND UNIONS EVER FEEL THOSE JOYS THEY GIVE


*2nd line:—THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT ANNO
 DOMINI 1798 (pattern as before, continuous)* (52 in.)

12. ST CHADS PEAL OF TWELVE BELLS CAST 1798.
 THE REV^D. T. STEDMAN MINISTER T. JONES A.
 DRINKWATER W. HARLEY R. LLOYD CHURCH
 WARDENS 

*2nd line:—THE TENOR HAVING BEEN FOUND INEFFECTIVE WAS EXCHANGED FOR THIS BELL 1826.
 THE REV^D. T. STEDMAN T. MEARS OF LONDON
 FECIT. *

*On waist:—MAY ALL WHOM I SHALL SUMMON TO
 THE GRAVE THE BLESSINGS OF A WELL SPENT
 LIFE RECEIVE SAMUEL TUDOR PHILIP HUGHES
 THOS JONES CHARLES T. CLARKE CHURCH WARDENS*

(63 in.)

Bells in good order, but rather dirty ; cannons off 9th, 10th, and 11th. They are hung in the upper, octagonal, part of the steeple, in which there is more room for the large ring than would appear from outside. The framing is, however, ingeniously contrived, the arrangement being given below. The weights, as given by Mears and Stainbank, are :—

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.			cwt.	qrs.	lbs.					
1)	6	: 2	: 25	note G		6			7)	10	: 0	: 10	A
2)	6	: 1	: 14	„ F	3	5	7	8	8)	12	: 1	: 5	G
3)	6	: 3	: 13	„ E	2			9	9)	13	: 3	: 23	F
4)	6	: 3	: 0	„ D	1	4	11	10	10)	16	: 2	: 21	E
5)	7	: 2	: 13	„ C				12	11)	24	: 1	: 5	D
6)	8	: 0	: 18	„ B					12)	43	: 0	: 0	C.

this including the old 2nd, recast by Barwell, of Birmingham, in 1907.¹ The weight of the original tenor of 1798 is given as 34 cwt. 23 lbs., and this seems much nearer the mark for the present tenor than Mears and Stainbank's estimate. I suspect 58 in. to be the actual diameter ; otherwise the bell would surpass in size and weight those of Tong and Richard's Castle, which is probably not the case.² The old 8th and 10th weighed practically the same as the present bells.

The Rev. T. Stedman, whose name is on the tenor, was Vicar 1783—1825, as shewn by a tablet to him in the chancel ; see also Parkes MSS. 21,015, 90 verso. He was son of John Stedman, of Bridgnorth, where he was born in 1747, and was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford. He was rector of Wormington, Gloucs., 1775—1783, and died 5 December, 1825. He was the author of several books and sermons.

The Rev. John Yardley (see 8th and 10th), was Vicar from 1836 to his death, in 1888. He was a son of Samuel Yardley, of Shrewsbury, born 1 October, 1805, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Sibdon Garwood, 1833—1836. He married, in 1852, Anna Catherine, daughter of William Richard Stokes, Esq.

The original set of inscriptions for the ring of 1798 set up in the new church of St. Chad's was composed by Mr. Wilding, of High Ercall, whose work we have already met with at St. Alkmund's. It will be noted that the couplets on the four bells since recast have been duly preserved ; that on the 8th is only incised, together with the names below. The 2nd has the founder's trade-mark (Fig. 11, as at Sheriff Hales), on the waist. Mears seems to have been impressed with Wilding's poetical genius, and repeats his couplets elsewhere : that on the 2nd at Stroud, Godshill (I. of Wight), and

¹ The new 2nd weighs only 6 cwt. 18 lbs., and Messrs. Barwell give the diameter as only 29½ in. But it can hardly be so much smaller and lighter than the treble.

² There is always a local tendency to exaggerate the weight of tenors and other large bells.

Newport (I. of Wight); the 4th, at Tichborne and East Meon, Hants, and at Godshill; the 5th, at Kirton in-Holland, Lincolnshire; the 6th, at Stokesay and Godshill; the 9th, 10th, and 11th, at Newport (I.W.); and the 12th at Ludlow. The inscription on the tenor is partly concealed by the stock.

Very little is known of the bells of old St. Chad's, destroyed in 1798. The Inventories of 1552 give (16 Aug.):

' Item iij gret bells.

Item ij small bells callyd the sauntes bells.

Item one gret bell that the clocke goethe upon.'

Browne Willis (1740) gives '10 Bells,' and in his list of Rudhall bells 'St. Chad's 10,' from which we may assume that those of his time were cast at Gloucester.

A writer in *Shropshire Notes and Queries*, 1886, p. 161,¹ referring to tablets placed in the old church, but destroyed by its fall, states that there were originally five bells, the tenor weighing 28 cwt. 3 qrs. 17 lbs. Mr. Rowley, of Hill's Lane, gave a bell to make up six, and the parishioners afterwards increased the number to eight. Subsequently the bells were increased to ten, and two trebles (said to be the best of the ring), were presented by a company of comedians. The greater part of these were broken by the fall of the church. On the day before, the Union Society had arranged to meet in the belfry to ring a peal of several thousand changes composed by one of the members. All assembled except Mr. Richard Cross, who refused to attend, on the ground that he believed the tower unsafe; the peal remained unrun.

When the new church was opened, in 1792, a new clock, of bad construction, was erected in the tower, and three of the old bells hung for the hours and quarters to be struck. A subscription was also set on foot in the parish for the purpose of providing a good new peal, but several of the leading trustees of the church were hostile and placed obstacles in the way. In this state matters remained for several years, until the election of 1796, when it was thought desirable to test the spirit and liberality of the contending parties by soliciting the leading gentlemen on each side to complete the subscription. A committee of eleven parishioners was formed, at the head of which was Mr. Thomas Powell, a London waggon proprietor. Mr. Mears, bell-founder, was applied to for an estimate for a peal of 12 bells, the tenor to be 36 cwt., and it was calculated that £800 would be wanted exclusive of the value of the old bells and broken metal, estimated at £600. A circular was put forward by the committee, and Sir W. Pulteney, the senior borough member, headed the list with £150. The subscriptions realised in all £724 15s. An additional floor in the tower was paid for out of

¹This account is probably taken from a document preserved in the church vestry (see *Shreds and Fatches*, i., p. 23).

this, and after the bells, frames, ropes, etc., had also been paid for a surplus of £33 was distributed among the poor.¹

On July 14th, 1798, the new bells arrived by water, and were landed at the Union Wharf. On the 18th the hanging was completed, and twelve members of the College youths, having tested the tone of the bells in the founder's yard, in Whitechapel, arrived in Shrewsbury, and were permitted to ring the first peal on the new bells.

The tenor being complained of by competent judges as ineffective both for ringing and for striking the hours, a meeting of the Trustees was held on February 11th, 1825, the Ven. Archdeacon Owen in the chair. It was resolved that the bell should be recast with from six to eight cwt. of additional metal, and the necessary instructions were given to Messrs. Mears for the work. The bell arrived in the following August. Its measurements are given as: height 54 in., diameter 63 in., circumference 16 ft. 6 in., at the head 8 ft. 9 in., weight 2 tons 1 cwt., being some 5 cwt. heavier than the old. (Owen and Blakeway give the weight as 43 cwt.; but see above, p. 41, for some doubts thrown on these estimates.) Another writer says: "the old tenor of 35 cwt was not thought good enough, and so they had the best bell that could be cast."

See also *Shreds and Patches*, i., p. 21 (tenor given as 41 cwt.), p. 23, ii., p. 79 (first peal on new bells); *Byegones*, 7 Feb., 1872, p. 30, 25 June, 1873, p. 185 (inscriptions), and 30 Dec., 1874, p. 161; *Shropsh. N. and Q.*, 1886, p. 173 (inscriptions), 1895, p. 111, 1899, pp. 49, 54; Hare, *Shropshire*, p. 132; *Newspaper Cuttings* in Free Library i., pp. 141, 220, vi., p. 140 (the second is probably from the *Shrewsb. Chronicle*, 27 July, 1798); Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., 21,015, fol. 88 (inscriptions and weights); also *Shrewsb. Chron.*, 15 June, 1796.

Ringing customs at St. Chad's seem to have well nigh disappeared; but records of old customs remain. The earliest is from the Bailiffs' accounts, apparently of 1521, and relates to the payment made to the clerks of St. Chad's for ringing the great bell daily at 4 a.m. from Michaelmas Day to Christmas *disoneracione communis vigiliae*, i.e. for the discharge of the night watchman (Owen and Blakeway, i., p. 290, where the original text is given; for similar allusions to ringing at St. Alkmund's see p. 31).

A writer in *Notes and Queries* (24 Feb., 1893, p. 28), mentions the disappearance of some old customs about 1890, e.g. the ringing of the sermon bell at 7 a.m. (cf. Burne, *Folk-lore*, p. 603, and *Shreds and Patches*, i., p. 54); the ringing of a bell after Matins, except when there was Holy Communion; and the Pancake Bell (*Shreds and Patches*, ii., p. 30). The ringing after service was known as 'giving a few tongs on the bell' (Burne, *loc. cit.*); Mr.

¹ The writer states that Owen's account (*Ancient and Present State of Shrewsbury*, p. 182) is not quite accurate.

T. Caswell, of All Stretton, says it went on for fifteen minutes. The Pancake Bell was rung from 11-45 to 12 o'clock (Burne, p. 318). There were also formerly chimes every four hours (see p. 12).

The Ringing Chamber is well kept, and more ringing appears to be done here than at the other churches. There are several peal-boards, mostly of early date (1779--1842), some of which are given in *Church Bells*, 2 Sept., 1876, and two modern ones of 2 Jan., 1893, and 11 Feb., 1896; see also *op. cit.*, 7 Nov., 1874, for an account of the bells from the ringer's point of view. In the tower of the old church were tablets recording peals of Grandsire Triples rung in 1762, 1769 and 1770, and a peal of Grandsire Cators of 6,210 changes rung in March, 1771, in 3 hrs. 58 min. 30 sec. (*Notes and Queries*, 1 Oct., 1886, p. 167). The *Shrewsbury Chronicle* of 16 (?) Dec., 1802, records another peal of 5,058 Grandsire Cators rung by the Union Society in 3½ hours, and on August 4th, 1801, the same Society rang a peal of 5,016 Bob Maximus (*Ibid.*). See also *Shreds and Patches*, ii., pp. 74, 79, iii., p. 53, iv., p. 169.

See also p. 14 above for early ringing here.

In OLD ST. CHAD'S a small bell still hangs, with lever and rope attached, in an opening over the west doorway; it has no inscription or even moulding, and may be of some antiquity; the diameter is only 8½ in.

I am indebted to the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater for calling my attention to this bell, and to the Rev. R. E. St. A. Arkwright, Vicar of St. Chad's, for affording me access to it.

SHREWSBURY.

ST. GILES.

Two bells

1. *No inscription.*

2. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1804

The bells hang in an elevated open turret, and are practically inaccessible. The inscription on the larger can, however, be read through glasses, except the date, which was supplied to me by the Vicar, who examined the bells at the time of some recent repairs and printed the inscription in the *Parish Magazine* for Sept., 1905.

16 Aug., 1552: 'Item a lytle chappelle which they use to bury at, beeynge at the townes ende, called Saynt Gyles chappell, with three small belles yn hyt.' (This is given under the heading 'Foret Orien,' or 'East Foregate'; see *Transactions*, x., 1887, p. 400).

A writer in *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, vol. vii (7 Jan., 1885), gives the following account of St. Giles' bells:—"Lawley, in 1740, stated (correctly) 'now two bells in turret' [Parkes' MSS. give a

drawing of this], and that the three original bells were taken down and removed to the Abbey in 1672 [see below]. They were used in re-casting the Abbey ring of eight, in 1673 [see p. 21, and *Shreds and Patches*, vi., p. 24]. Even after St. Giles was made a separate district the Abbey tenor was used for funerals. On the restoration of the church, in 1836, a bell was provided in the then existing tower (cf. Pidgeon, *Memorials of Shrewsbury*, p. 123). This was purchased from Benyon's factory (pulled down) for £10, the money being collected by Mr. Savage, watch-maker, church-warden of the Abbey. On the rebuilding of the western gable-end of the church, two bells were placed in the present turret, but whether the 1836 bell forms one or was recast is unknown." J. T.

See also *Shreds and Patches*, vi., p. 28, vii., p. 15. How far the above account is borne out by the date of the present bell is not quite clear.

Thanks to Rev. F. Roberts, Vicar.

The following extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts of the Abbey (see above, p. 23 ff.), during the period when the two formed one parish, relate more particularly to St. Giles':—

1569.	Item to John Capper for mendinge St. Gyles bell	xvj ^d
1578.	Payd to John Chydley ye 21 of Decemuber 1578 for makynge of a whyll to a bell in Saynt Gylles ij ^s	
1616.	Ite for a bawderick for on of y ^e bells at St. Gyles Ite. for amendinge y ^e clapper of y ^e great bell at St. Gyles, etc.... 2s. 6d.	
1620.	Ite. for a Bell rope for y ^e great bell at Saint Gylls ... " " " " 12d.	
1650.	Paid for nayles to mend St. Giles bell wheels...	2d.
1662.	Pd Henery Bessford for taking down the bels in St. Giles church 1s. 8d.	
1672.	Paide Thomas Jones for taking down St. Giles bells 1cs.	
	Paide John Everall for carrying Saint Giles bells down to the Abbey Church 1s. 6d.	

SHREWSBURY. ST. JULIAN.

Six bells.

1—4. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON,
1868

1. *On waist:—MY GENTLE NOTE SHALL LEAD
THE CHEERFUL SOUND
PEACE TO THIS PARISH, MAY
GOODWILL ABOUND*

and which are not to be used in the home. In this general sense, we can say that there is a definite place for a community centre, but it is not the same as a community hall. The community centre is more likely to be a place where people can meet, exchange ideas, and work together, while the community hall is more likely to be a place where people can meet, have fun, and enjoy themselves. The community centre is more likely to be a place where people can meet, exchange ideas, and work together, while the community hall is more likely to be a place where people can meet, have fun, and enjoy themselves.

Community Hall or Community Centre?

There is no simple answer to this question, but there are several factors which must be considered. One factor is the size of the building. If the building is small, it may be better to call it a community centre, since there is less room for people to move around and less space for people to sit and talk.

Another factor is the purpose of the building. If the building is used primarily for social activities, such as parties and picnics, it may be better to call it a community centre. If the building is used primarily for religious services, such as church services and meetings, it may be better to call it a church hall.

Still another factor is the location of the building. If the building is located in a rural area, it may be better to call it a community hall, since there is less chance of people getting lost in the woods or fields.

Finally, the cost of maintaining the building is also a factor. If the building is expensive to maintain, it may be better to call it a community centre, since there is less chance of people getting lost in the woods or fields.

In conclusion, there is no simple answer to this question, but there are several factors which must be considered. One factor is the size of the building. If the building is small, it may be better to call it a community centre, since there is less room for people to move around and less space for people to sit and talk.

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Finally, the cost of maintaining the building is also a factor. If the building is expensive to maintain, it may be better to call it a community centre, since there is less chance of people getting lost in the woods or fields.

2. *On waist:* - OUR VOICES TELL WHEN JOY
OR GRIEF BETIDE
MOURN WITH THE MOURNER,
WELCOME HOME THE BRIDE

3. *On waist:* - MAY ALL IN TRUTH AND HAR-
MONY REJOICE
TO HONOUR CHURCH AND QUEEN
WITH HEART AND VOICE

4. *On waist:* - PROSPERITY ATTEND OLD ENG-
LAND'S SHORE
LET SHREWSBURY FLOURISH
NOW AND EVERMORE

5 - 6. MEARS & STAIN BANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON.

5. *On waist:* - FOR MERCIES UNDESERY'D THIS
PEAL IS RAISED,
SO MAY THY NAME O GOD!
THROUGH CHRIST BE PRAISED
J. J. P.

CHRISTMAS 1868.

6. *On waist:* - WITH DEEPEST TONE I CALL TO
CHURCH AND PRAYER

AND BID THE LIVING FOR THE
GRAVE PREPARE
THESE BELLS WERE RENEWED,
AT THE COST OF A PARISHIONER

1868.

REV'D JAMES COLLEY, MA., VICAR.

P. H. EVANS } CHURCHWARDENS.
J. BLUNT,

Bells rehung by Barwell, 1908. In excellent order, but not much ringing done. J. J. P. on the 5th is the donor of the ring, Mr. J. J. Peele.

Weights, etc. :—

	cwt. qrs. lbs.		cwt. qrs. lbs.	
1)	4 : 2 : 26	28 in.	D 4) 7 : 1 : 19	35 in. A
2)	5 : 2 : 8	30 in. C 5) 10 : 0 : 17	38 in. G	
3)	6 : 2 : 12	32 in. B flat 6) 13 : 1 : 0	42 in. F	

24 Aug., 1552: 'Item iij belles agreyng in one accordé.'

7 May, 1553: 'thre bellys in one corde, whiche . . . belles the
sayed commyssyoners . . . straytly chargeth and commandyth them savely and surely to kepe unsold ne otherwise
imbessyllyd, &c.'

1760: '6 Bells;' the same in Browne Willis' list of Rudhall
bells.

Previous to 1681 there were three bells (as in 1552-3), which
were then cast into five (probably by Thomas Roberts); and in
1706 these were again cast into six by Abraham Rudhall, remaining
unaltered down to 1868. The inscriptions on these, as given in
Salopian Shreds and Patches, i., p. 27, were as follows:—

1. LET VS RING MERRILY 1706
2. GOD SAVE THE QVEEN & CHVRCH
3. PROSPERITY TO ENGLAND
- 4 PROSPERITY TO ALL HONEST RINGERS
5. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOVRHOOD
- 6 PROSPERITY TO SHREWSBURY

These are obviously not quite complete. The same account says
that 'their harmony was not the most thrilling; they were, in fact,
known as the "pots and kettles."'. The inscriptions on the present
bells may have been composed by Mr. H. Pidgeon (cf. his lines on
the Market Bell, p. 57). An account of the opening of the new
ring, on Jan. 1st, 1869, is given (with the inscriptions) in a news-
paper cutting preserved in the Free Library (vol. xvi., p. 53). For
other mentions of the bells see *Ryegones*, 8 May and 18 Sept., 1872,
pp. 56, 87; *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, i., pp. 21, 27, 76; W.
B. Walker's *Guide to Shrewsbury*, p. 92; *Notes and Queries*, 4th
ser., iii., p. 125; *Oswestry Mercury*, 13 Jan., 1869; and *Transac-
tions*, x. (1887), p. 75 ff.

In 1623 it was agreed to give £1 6s. 8d. per annum for ringing
at 4 a.m. and tolling at 6 and twelve. This is said by Phillips to
have been first ordered in 1557 by John Hollowell, Bailiff, and from
him called Hollowell's knell (Phillips, *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, p. 170;
Shreds and Patches, i., p. 76; Owen and Blakeway, ii., p. 428).
According to Miss Burne, the great bell was rung at 3 a.m., and

tolled at 6 a.m., noon, and 6 p.m. (*Folk-lore*, p. 623). The custom was discontinued in the eighteenth century.

The tenor bell used to be rung as Sermon Bell at 7 or 8 a.m. every Sunday morning when a sermon was to be preached (Burne, *loc. cit.*).

Miss Auden (to whom many thanks) has collected in the *Transactions* (*loc. cit.*) some interesting extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts relating to the bells, which are as follows :—

1622.	Pd for two Bell ropes one for the greate bell and another for the second bell ...	vjs ^d iiijd ^d
	Pd for takyng upp the second bell & mending the peggins	vj ^d
	Pd for a new dore at the steeple foote & mendinge & settinge upp the old doore at the side of the steeple to keep boyes out from the bells	xx ^d
	Pd Robert Jones saddler for a newe bald- rocke for the greate bell	ijjs ^d
	Pd for drawinge the ould broken Clap' of the greate bell into a barr to be the better sould'	xvijjd ^d
	Pd for mendinge the second bell Claper & makeinge two yern Cleats ¹	xijd ^d
	Pd for yern for a new Clapper for the greate Bell	x ^s
	Pd the woikmen for drawinge of yt & for drink bestowed on them	xx
	Pd for makeinge of the new Clapper unto John Cowp' smith	x ^s
1623.	Pd for mendinge the peggins of the second bell	xijd ^d
1633.	Paid for a new bell rope for the greate bell	5 ^s
1635.	Itm for a baldrock for the second bell ...	3 ^s 6 ^d
	Itm a new baldrocke for the great Bell ...	4 ^s 6 ^d
	It. for hanging the bell & to mend the Clapp ^s	£1. 9. 0. 4 ^d
	It. for grece to grece the bells	
1638.	It. for hanging the Bells and in making new wheels and planking the first losfe ...	£3. 0. 0.
	It. for ironworke and Iron about the bells & church	
	Payd Homfree the Smyth for makeinge a Tonge for the greate Bell and the ould Tunge	2 ^s 4 ^d

¹ Wedges. See an entry in the Worfield Accounts for the year 1624, given above under that parish.

	Pd bestowed on the workmen and some to help them in the stockinge and settinge up the bells	... ... ...	2 ^s
1655.	Pd John Howle & Wm Clemson for carrying the clapp' of the Great Bell to Mr Walkers ffordge...	... ... ...	2 ^s 8 ^d
1661.	August 25. The Parish agreed to an assessment of £10 for mending the Bells, etc.		
1667.	July 28. It. pd for ringeing the 29 th May '67 & spent at the Rearing ...	...	3 ^s 11 ^d
1673.	May 11. The Parish agreed to an assessment of £40 for the repairs of the Church and Bells		
1681.	Feb. 20. The Parish granted an assessment of £60 for the casting of the three bells into five. ¹		
[From the Corporation Accounts of 1678: That 18 ^{li} be given towards the new casting of St. Julian's bells.]			
1684.	Pd Mr Richard Williams towards what hee was out of purse former yeares about casting bells etc.	... ... ...	£20 0 0
1687.	Paid for Ringin when y ^e King come to Towne ...	... ... ..	2 ^s 6 ^d
1689.	Paid for ringing at y ^e Coronation... Paid for ringing att y ^e Birth of prince Denm'k ...	... ... ..	2 ^s 6 ^d
1690.	Pd & spent of y ^e workmen for hanging y ^e Bells ... Pd for ringing at y ^e Kings Returne [from Ireland] ...	... ... ..	12 ^s 3 ^d
1692.	Pd Clemson for ringing seuerall times for y ^e vicktory at see [La Hogue] y ^e Kings return & y ^e Thanksgiv ^e... ...	...	1 ^s 6 ^d
[From the Corporation Accounts, 1705: £20 to the parish towards the repair of their steeple and recasting of their bells.]			
1706.	Pd Rudhall for Recasting of the Bells, addition of mettall, waste of mettall, altering and fixing the Clappers, recasting the Brasses and boreing the same... Carriage of the Bells to and from Gloucester Wharfage of the Bells ... ..	...	£50 £2 1 ^s 6 ^d
	Given to the Watermen to drinke...	...	1 ^s
1823.	Mr. Rowberry for hanging Bells ... Brasses 9s. Ale 9s. 6d. Lard 8d. Cleaning Loft 1s. ...	... ... ..	£10. 0 0
			1 0 2

¹ This was presumably done by Thomas Roberts.

1832. Paid for ringing Bells when Duc^s Kent &
Princess Victoria visited Shrewsbury &
Free Schools o 15 o

The sum of money raised in 1706 for the recasting was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
First assessment ...	41	13	6
Second do. ...	38	10	0
'The generous bounty of this Corporation'	20	0	0
'The bounty of the Drapers Company' ...	10	0	0
Collections in the Town ...	19	17	6
	<hr/>		
	£130 1 0		

SHREWSBURY. ST. MARY. 10+1 bells.

1. *On waist* :— 1811

T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT (29 in.)

2. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1811 
 (30 in.)

3. WE WERE ALL FIXED HERE BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION IN THE YEAR 1775 

Below :—PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 
 (31 in.)

4. HAPPINESS TO ALL THE WORTHY CONTRIBUTORIS 1775 

Below :—PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1775
(32 in.)

5. SUCCESS TO THE WORSHIPFULL COMPANY OF DRAPERS
 PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1775

 (34 in.)

6. UNANIMITY AND WELFARE TO ALL THE INHABITANTS
OF SALOP  PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON
FECIT 1775 (36 in.)

7. PEACE & FELICITY TO THIS CHURCH AND NATION

 C PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1775



(39 in.)

8. PROSPERITY TO ST MARY'S PARISH  C PACK

& CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1775  (41 in.)

9. E. BLAKEWAY A. M. MINISTER. MESSRS J.
WATKYS. J. WARREN. E. ELLESMORE. H. KENT.

CHURCH WARDENS 1775 

Below:— PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT (45 in.)

10. MAY ALL WHOM I SUMMON TO THE GRAVE ENJOY

EVERLASTING BLISS  C PACK & CHAPMAN OF

LONDON FECIT 1775  (50 in.)

In the turret at S.W. anglz of chancel:—

S. AB: RUDHALL OF GLOUCESTER CAST ME
IN 1755 

The first part of the inscription on the 4th is incised. A more poetical version of that on the tenor is found on the original tenor at St. Chad's.

The little bell now hanging in the open turret at the angle of the chancel and south transept was brought from Battlefield about 1861 (see p. 3). It weighs 1*1*/₂ cwt., and the diameter is about 22 in. It is used for daily services. (See Lloyd, *Notes on St. Mary's Church*, p. 57.)

The bells appear to be in good order, but not much ringing is done now. They are generally considered the best ring in Shrewsbury, though marred by the inferiority of the two trebles.

The Rev. Edward Blakeway, M.A. (see tenor) was born 5 Feb., 1763-7, son of Peter Blakeway, surgeon, of Shrewsbury. He was a Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and Vicar of St. Mary's

from October 1763, to 1794, when he resigned ; also Rector of Staunton and Filton, Gloucs., and Vicar of Neen Savage. He married, 3 Sept., 1764, Mary Brickdale, of Knowle, Somerset ; died without issue 17 Feb., 1795, and was buried at Withington. See also Lloyd, *op. cit.*, p. 42.

We have practically no record of the dates or casting of the bells previous to 1775. The earliest notice is the Edwardian Inventory : 24 Aug., 1552 : 'Item a ryng of belles of v. with that that the cloke strykes on.'

'Item a little saunce bell.'

Browne Willis' list of 1740 gives '6 Bells,' and his list of Rudhall bells 'two,' which presumably means that two of the ring had been recast by that founder.

A MS. of 1594 speaks of the bells as "the pleasantest and comfortablest ring of bells in all the towne . . . runge verey solemnly to the conforte of all the hearers" (Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, ii., p. 360; quoted in *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, i., p. 81., and *Shropshire N. and Q.*, iii., 1887, p. 1). The same MS. says that when the steeple was repaired, in 1594, "the grette bell was ronge out to the sermond" the Sunday after the work was finished (Owen and Blakeway, *loc. cit.*; Burne, *Folk-lore*, p. 603; *Shreds and Patches*, i., p. 83; Lloyd, *Notes on St. Mary's Church*, p. 18).

Owen and Blakeway (1825) state that "in the tower is a ring of ten bells, the eight largest of which are extremely melodious. They were cast by Messrs. Peck (*sic*) and Chapman, of Whitechapel, 1776, and purchased by subscription, together with the sale of the six old bells, which, however, were highly esteemed by the parishioners of their day. The tenor of the old peal weighed 27 cwt. 1 qr.¹; that of the present 21 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lbs. In 1810 two additional bells were joined to the peal, cast by Messrs. Mears, of Whitechapel, and cost £100, raised by subscription : these trebles were so ill-tuned that in the following year they were exchanged, but with little improvement" (*Hist. of Shrewsb.*, ii., p. 312).

A fuller account is given by Archdeacon Lloyd in his *Notes on St. Mary's Church*, originally published in the *Parish Magazine*, and quoted thence *in extenso* in *Shreds and Patches*, vi., p. 14; cf. *Shropshire Notes and Queries*, iii., 1887, p. 1. He says (p. 48) : "Previous to 1775 there were six good old bells, the weights nearly the same as the six largest of the new peal, but not cast at one time, and the intervals between the notes not accurately marked. It was resolved that they should be recast with metal to make up eight. The cost was £600, made up by subscription. Mr. James Burney, the organist, took much interest in the recasting. On August 13th, after daily evening service, a meeting of the parish-

¹ Archdeacon Lloyd (*op. cit.*) considers this to be incorrect.

ioners was held 'at the toll of the bell' and the change agreed upon." A list of the subscribers is preserved, comprising 34 names.

The following is Messrs. Pack and Chapman's account :--

Dr. 1775. 7 Dec. To Peal of 8 Bells

	C	Q	L				
8	2	1	7				
7	1	6	1	9			
6	1	1	3	1	1		
5	1	0	3	1	1		
4	9	0	1	6			
3	7	3	6				
2	7	0	2	1			
1	6	1	9				
8 clappers	9	1	0	1	6	at £6 per cwt.	£546 17 1½
	2	0	1	6	at 9d per lb.		9 0 0
							£555 17 1½

Per contra.

Cr. 1776. 9 April. By cash on account 100 0 0

	C	Q	L				
6 th old bell	2	0	3	2	0		
5 th	1	5	3	1	0		
4 th	1	2	2	9			
3 rd	1	1	2	2	2		
2 nd	8	3	3	8			
1 st	7	1	8				
77 1 3	at £4 14s. per cwt.			3	6	3 4 0	
	By cash			9	2	1 3 1½	
							£555 17 1½

The additional cost was thus £192; the hanging and other charges amounted to £43 9s. 6d.

In 1810 the parishioners held a meeting in the Vestry, July 23rd, at which "it was resolved unanimously that the estimate of Mr. Mears for new hanging the bells be accepted, and that he be requested to execute the work as soon as possible." It was also agreed that "two new bells be added to the present peal, provided a subscription can be raised sufficient to defray the expense of the same, which is estimated at about 120 guineas." Among the subscriptions was one of ten guineas from the Union Society (*Shropshire N. and Q.*, iii., 1887, p. 1). Archdeacon Lloyd adds: "On 23 July, 1809, a proposal was made by the Union Society to add these two bells at their own expense. They could not raise the

temperature declined, but the rate of decline had been much less than the corresponding decrease in the 1990s. Thus, the 1990s were warmer than the 1980s.

— *Seasonal temperature trend based on precipitation*
— *1980–90 and 1990–2000*

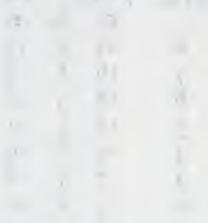


FIG. 10. Seasonal temperature trend based on precipitation. The 1980–90 and 1990–2000 periods are shown by the open circles and solid circles, respectively.



FIG. 11. Seasonal temperature trend based on precipitation. The 1980–90 and 1990–2000 periods are shown by the open circles and solid circles, respectively. The seasonal temperature trend based on precipitation is calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Seasonal temperature trend} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (T_i - T_{i+1})}{n-1}$$
where T_i is the seasonal temperature in year i , and n is the number of years.

sum, and the deficiency was made up by the parishioners." (*Notes on St. Mary's*, p. 54; quoted in *Shreds and Patches*, vi., p. 14.)

Archdeacon Lloyd says: "It is not the largest peal in the town . . . but it stands unquestionably first in its glad merry tones and in its perfect tune. This is especially true as regards the eight largest bells, which . . . are all 'maiden bells.' The height of the tower and the size of the belfry windows help to convey the sound far. The note of the tenor is E, which is unusual in a large ring, and is a cause of its bright and glad rather than solemn sound" (*op. cit.*, p. 47). He gives the inscriptions on p. 54.

Mr. Weatherly, of Market Drayton, notes 'Bells opened with a peal of Cators, in 1811; last peal rung on them, Grandsire Triples, in 1864; all in fair ringing order.' The weights, as given by Messrs. Mears and Stainbank, are as follows:—

cwt. qrs. lbs.	cwt. qrs. lbs.
1) 6 : 0 : 18	6) 9 : 0 : 16
2) 6 : 2 : 16	7) 10 : 3 : 11
3) 6 : 1 : 9	8) 11 : 3 : 11
4) 7 : 0 : 21	9) 16 : 1 : 9
5) 7 : 3 : 7	10) 21 : 2 : 17

Total 5 tons 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 23 lbs.

See also *Byegones*, 8 May, 1872, p. 56; *Shreds and Patches*, i., pp. 21, 25, 42; Newspaper Cuttings in Free Library, Vol. i., p. 220, iii. p. 172.

There were chimes upon the old bells, and a new set was purchased in 1791 by a legacy left for that purpose and for a clock by Mr. James Burney, organist, which were subsequently twice repaired by subscription (Owen and Blakeway, ii., p. 312; Lloyd, *op. cit.*, pp. 50, 55; *Shreds and Patches*, ii., p. 54, v., p. 99, vi., p. 22. They played every four hours (see p. 12).

The Curfew has been rung for many years, and is still, at 9 p.m., followed by tolling the day of the month. There is a tradition that a traveller, who had lost his way in the dark and was guided in safety to the town by the sound of the Curfew, left an endowment to ensure the continuance of the custom (*Folk-lore*, p. 602). Owen and Blakeway (*loc. cit.*) state that in pursuance of an order made in 1648 twenty shillings was annually paid to the Sexton by the Corporation. This has been discontinued since 1832, and the payment is now included by the Churchwardens in the Sexton's salary (Lloyd, p. 53). See also *Shreds and Patches*, i., pp. 18, 25, ii., p. 185, iii., p. 66.

Archdeacon Lloyd (*op. cit.*, p. 55), suggests that the bell rung after the Curfew was originally the Passing Bell, which used to be rung in the evening, but this seems very doubtful. The 'tellers' used to be 9, 10, 11 for a man, and 9, 10 for a woman, followed by tolling the age (see above, p. 13).

A bell was formerly rung at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. (*Folk-lore*, p. 603), and the Pancake Bell was rung before noon on Shrove Tuesday (*ibid.*, p. 318).

The bells used to be rung backwards in cases of Fire (*Shropshire N. and Q.*, v. (1896), p. 21).

In the ringing-chamber are five old peal-boards, recording peals rung in 1776, 1798, 1811, 1833, and 1843; they are given in full in *Church Bells*, 10 June, 1876.

Some extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts are given by Phillips (*Hist. of Shrewsbury*, p. 92), and Owen and Blakeway (ii., p. 359). The following relate to the bells:—

1553.	Paid for ringing the day Queen Mary was proclaimed	... ...	... ...	... ...	o 4 o
1566 (8 Eliz.).	Paid for calves heads for the ringers at Easter	... ...	... ...	... ...	o 1 8
	Paid for ringing in honour of the Queen, Nov. 17	... ...	... ...	... ...	o 3 9
1584.	Paid for ringing when the earle of Leicester was in towne ¹	..	... ...	... ...	2 ^s 9 ^d
1613.	An assessment of £30 to amend the ruyns and deacays of the church steeple, and bells. Paid to Terne for carrying the clapper of the bell upon his shoulders to Baschurch and back again	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 ^d
	For the hire of a horse to goe to Baschurch with the bell clappers to mend	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 ^d
1615.	Another assessment of £130 for bells etc.				
1645.	pd. for ringing when Sir William Brereton came to town	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 ^s 4 ^d
	[Sir William Brereton was the Parliamentary leader who effected its capture]				
1649.	For ringinge at the takeinge of Hamilton	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 ^s 10 ^d
	[James, first Duke of Hamilton, captured in Southwark, 31 Jan.]				

SHREWSBURY. ALL SAINTS. One bell.

"The bell," says the Vicar, "is a very small one, and intended from the first to be only a makeshift until such time as a Tower and Belfry could be erected."

Church built 1875; parish formed from St. Michael's.

Best thanks to Rev. P. A. E. Emson, Vicar.

HOLY TRINITY. One bell.

Church built 1837; one bell by Taylor, of Loughborough, put up in 1875, on the waist of which is inscribed H : F : VICAR. Weight 6³/₄ cwt., diameter 32¹/₂ in.

H. F. denotes the Rev. Henry Fletcher, Vicar 1862—1882; born 18 April, 1821, died 14 June, 1885; of Brasenose College,

¹ Cf. the entry under Holy Cross.

Oxford, and youngest son of Thomas Fletcher, Esq., of Handsworth, Staffordshire; also Vicar of Betton Strange, 1858–1862, and of Thornton Curtis, Lincs., 1882–1885. He married, in 1848, Mary Ann Letitia, daughter and heiress of William David Field, Esq., of Ulceby Grange, Lincs. (See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, s.v. Fletcher of Lawneswood).

ST. GEORGE.

One bell.

1 T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1881

(26 in

There are also eight tubular 'bells,' put up in 1897.
Church built 1831.

Best thanks to Rev. C. H. Drinkwater.

ST. MICHAEL.

Six bells.

There are in this church (erected 1830) six bells, presented by the Rev. W. G. Rowland, all inscribed

T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT. ST. MICHAEL'S
SHREWSBURY 1830.

Tenor 8 cwt., note C. They are hung in two tiers in the somewhat attenuated steeple.

See *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, i, pp. 21, 58.

Pancake bell rung on Shrove Tuesday at noon down to 1892.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL.

CHAPEL BELL.

GOD PRESERVE THE ORPHAN HOSPITAL OF SHREWSBURY 1763

Diam. about 24 in. By Thomas Rudhall (smallest type). Hung with wheel; tolled for Chapel services only. It was formerly in the Orphan Hospital, which was erected on this site in 1763.

SCHOOL BELL.

Hung on the east wall of the main school building, high up under a penthouse, and very difficult of access. It appears to be by Thomas Mears, about 1800. It used to hang in the tower of the old School buildings, above the present Museum, where is now a clock but no bell.

There are also an hour and two quarter clock bells on the same building, cast by Taylor, of Loughborough, about 1886, the clock being by Joyce, of Whitchurch. Mr. T. E. Pickering informs me

that these bells escaped injury in the fire of December, 1905, by falling into a water-tank on the roof.

The Bailiff's Accounts from 1608 to 1620 mention several sums spent on a bell and a clock. Hitherto a payment had been made regularly to the clerk of St. Mary's for ringing one of the church bells daily at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. (*Shropshire Notes and Queries*, 2nd Ser., iii., 16 Feb., 1894, p. 22).

OLD MARKET HALL.

The clock bell here is inscribed

RICHARD JONES ESQ^R: MAYOR A  R 1754
 (20*1*/₂ in.)

It is by Abel Rudhall. I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor for affording facilities for its inspection.

A notice suspended in the Free Library, dated 22 Jan., 1903, says: "The Town Bell will be rung to call the Council for the election of the Mayor, on the death of the Mayor, or one of the Royal Family, as Pancake Bell, or for Fire at Public Offices." See above, p. 13.

This bell was tolled as a minute bell for Mr. John Frail, in 1879, and for Col. F. K. Leighton, in 1834. See also *Shropshire Notes and Queries*, viii., 18 Nov., 1899, p. 94.

Shrewsbury clock, by which Falstaff timed his famous fight with Hotspur, was set up in 1592.

NEW MARKET HALL.

For the new Market House, erected in 1870, a clock bell, weighing 19*1*/₂ cwt., note E, was supplied by Mears and Stainbank, of London. It is inscribed with a couplet composed by Mr. H. Pidgeon :

My sounding voice Time's passing hour proclaims
O'er Salop's town and Severn's fertile plains.

It also bears the names of H. Fenton, Mayor; H. Keate, Chairman of Markets Committee; E. Cresswell Peel, Town Clerk; H. Pidgeon, Borough Treasurer; and T. Tiddsdale, Borough Surveyor. (See Newspaper Cuttings in Free Library, Vol. xvi., p. 77.)

MILLINGTON'S HOSPITAL.

There is a bell here in the cupola over the façade, inscribed

C : & I : RUDHALL 1785 

Bells with the name of Charles Rudhall are very rare.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE PASTURE ON THE GROWTH

OF LAMBS. PART II. THE INFLUENCE OF PASTURE QUALITY AND QUANTITY
ON THE GROWTH OF LAMBS

By J. H. DUNN, M.R.C.V.S., AND R. J. COOPER, M.R.C.V.S.
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INTRODUCTION

The results of Part I of this paper have shown that lambs can be reared satisfactorily on grass pastures containing up to 10% of ryegrass, and that the growth rate of lambs fed on such pastures is similar to that of lambs fed on ryegrass pastures.

It has been suggested that the growth rate of lambs fed on ryegrass pastures is higher than that of lambs fed on other pastures because the latter contain less protein.

It has also been suggested that the growth rate of lambs fed on ryegrass pastures is higher than that of lambs fed on other pastures because the former contain more protein per unit area of pasture.

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The Hospital was opened in 1749 (*Salopian Shreds and Patches*, vii., p. 158).

Thanks to Mr. Machen, Warden of the Hospital.

SEVERN HILL HOUSE.

At this private residence, formerly in Meole Brace parish, but now in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, there is a small bell hanging in a cupola on the top of an arbour in the garden. It is supposed to have been placed there about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and though it is certainly not one of the old ring from Meole Brace, there is just a possibility that it had been the sanctus or priest's bell there. It has certainly come from some church in the neighbourhood. I am much indebted to the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater for calling my attention to this bell, and to Mr. George Evans for permission to examine it. The inscription, which is in two lines on the waist, is as follows :—

CVM SONO TVM MONEO
QVEMVIS ADESSE SACRO

The style of the lettering proves it to be the handiwork of Thomas Roberts, of Shrewsbury, c. 1680. The bell has been used for a clock to strike upon, and has also been rung by means of a lever and chain.

THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF
THE PARISH OF WORFIELD.

TRANSCRIBED AND EDITED BY H. B. WALTERS, M.A., F.S.A.

PART VI., 1572—1603.

DURING the reign of Elizabeth the accounts greatly decrease in interest, and largely consist of the same items repeated year by year. For this reason they will no longer be given in full, but only the more interesting items, with a few necessary notes relating to the rest of each year's entries. Besides what may be termed the 'hardy annuals,' such as payments for bread and wine for the Communion, for the clock and bell-ropes, etc., all entries relating to the bells are omitted, those of any interest having already been given in dealing with Worfield in the *Church Bells of Shropshire* (3rd Ser., Vol. II., p. 179 ff.). The general headings for each year, and the receipts, in which there is little variation, are omitted except where they exhibit any unusual features; and the sum-totals of each year's receipts and payments are also ignored.

Among the recurring features of the accounts in these years, the annual visitations are prominent, and the sums expended by the churchwardens thereat vary from one to seven or eight shillings.¹ The purpose of the visitations is not always expressed, but it may be assumed that the majority are those of the archdeacon; they were held at various places, nearly always in South Staffordshire, Worfield being in the arch-deaconry of Stafford, not that of Salop. Where it is merely stated that a visitation was held, the entry is omitted; but the place of meeting is duly noted.

¹ On the visitations of this period see *Archæologia*, xxv., p. 419.

Vol. X., 3rd Series.

The annual parochial expenses include: bread and wine for the Communion, provided by the Vicar,¹ who is reimbursed for the cost, varying from 18s. to 35s. per annum; washing of surplices and altar-cloths (sixpence yearly); charges of 6s. 8d. yearly for keeping the clock, and 5s. yearly for new bell-ropes, made respectively to Francis and Robert Barrett; one shilling for writing out the accounts; and a payment varying from two to four shillings for ringing on Coronation Day (15 January) or Accession Day (17 November), together with candles for lighting the ringers. Another annual payment is that of 6s. 6d. 'gaol money,' for the upkeep of the prison at Bridgnorth; but as the variations in the spelling of 'gaol' are curious and amusing, I have retained this item throughout.

The receipts are almost invariably drawn from two sources: a 'lewen' or parish rate, and burial fees. The former, which first occurs in the Accounts for 1566, is now levied annually, the usual rate being 1s. to 3s. for a yard of land;² it answers to the later 'Church Rate.' The normal burial fee is 6s. 8d. In the earlier years the 'sack rent' (see notes under the years 1500 and 1558 in previous instalments) also supplies a sum of £2 to £3 annually, but this does not appear again after 1575.

1572—1574.

John Billingsley of Hilton and John Barber of Bromley
Churchwardens.

Payments.

Item for a foxe heade to Clare	...	...	xij ^d
Item for a Byble and a communion boke	...	xliiiij ^s	vij ^d
Item for a cover to the communion cuppe	...	xxvij ^s	ij ^d
Item for a bausones ³ headd to lewes of Ludson'		xij ^d	
Item for a bausones heade to Clare	...	...	xij ^d
Item for a boke of prayer ⁴	...	...	vj ^d
Item for mendyng the communion cuppe	...		xx ^d

¹ The incumbent at the time was Humphry Barney, who held the living from 1562 to 1618 (see James, *Worfield on Worfe*, p. 43).

² A yard of land comprised 20 to 30 acres.

³ Badger (see note under the year 1570).

⁴ Probably a special form issued by the Queen's authority as 'necessarie for the present time and state' after the massacre on St. Bartholomew's Day (cf. Kitto, *Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Martin's-in-Fields, London*, p. 269).

was good - there was a difference between the two groups in the number of children under 14 years old in each household, although the mean age of the children was similar. In fact, the young children in the sample have apparently the highest rates of birth, death and growth. The older children appear to have lower rates of birth and death, and probably the greatest rate of growth is among the teenagers. The first group of households had a higher rate of birth than the second group, but the rate of death was lower. There were more deaths in the second group, and the rate of growth was lower among the teenagers in the second group.

The results of the analysis of variance of the data are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE DATA ON BIRTHS AND DEATHS
IN THE 1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION

	S^2_{between}	S^2_{within}	F	P
Age	1.002	1.000	1.000	0.999
Sex	0.002	0.000	0.000	1.000
Marital status	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
Education	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
Occupation	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
Family size	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
Number of children	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
Number of parents	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
Number of brothers and sisters	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
Number of children under 14 years old	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
Number of children over 14 years old	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
Number of parents under 14 years old	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
Number of parents over 14 years old	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
Number of brothers and sisters under 14 years old	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
Number of brothers and sisters over 14 years old	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
Number of children under 14 years old per household	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
Number of children over 14 years old per household	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
Number of parents under 14 years old per household	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
Number of parents over 14 years old per household	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
Number of brothers and sisters under 14 years old per household	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
Number of brothers and sisters over 14 years old per household	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000

and good correlations between the variables and the dependent variable. A further analysis was made by dividing the data into two groups according to the number of children under 14 years old in each household. The results are given in Table 2.

Itm for a locke to hange on the cofer in the churche...	vij ^d
Itm for a galand of wyne bestowed on mr Gatiker to sette hys hand to a boke of auncient customes	xx ^d
Itm for wrytynge a boke to gether the lewen by	iiij ^d
Itm for wrytyng the same boke of customes	ij ^s
Itm for default of a register boke xxij yeres	vij ^s
Itm spent at bridgenorthe before the hygh cunstables	iiij ^d
It' they praye to be allowed of xij ^d part of the sacke rent due by Thomas Badger for his landes in Acleton and whereof beyng the rent due for one yeare and of all other arrerages due before the tyme of this accompt the parysse was contented to discharge hym where- upon he paied presently one yeares rent and vndertoke from hencefur[th] to pay xij ^d yearelye for his saied landes in Acleton as heretofore hath ben accustom ^d ¹	xij ^d
Graunted vnto the vycar for teachynge chyld- ren for hys hole yeare ended at our lady day last past for all arrerages past	iiij ^h
It' to Thomas Turner the late scolomaster and to the vycare for teachynge the last yeare	xlvj ^s iiij ^d
[Visitations were held in these two years at Penkridge, Walsall, and Stafford.]	

1574—1575.

Churchwardens John Barber of Chesterton and John
Billingsley of Hilton.

Receipts.

In primis the sacke rente...	iiij ^h	ij ^s	ij ^{dob.}
It'm of the vicar for sum' (?) of the tym- ber of the roode loftes		vj ^s	

¹ The entry is in another hand.

It'm gathered of the paryshe for bredd and
wyne... xxvj^s
Also two burial fees.]

Payments.

It'm for shyngles for the pentes at the churche yate and for the carryage...	xij ^s	iiij ^d
It'm for hys [the shingler's] drinkynge and our charges in helpynge hym and for sum' (?) tymber		xij ^d
It'm for iij hundred of bryke to mende the pave- ment of the churche and for carriage ...	vj ^s	
It'm for laynge of the same bryke and for lyme to the same and for mendynge holes in the walles and whytnynge the same... ...	vij ^s	vij ^d
It'm for polynge downen the roode loftes ¹ and steres to the same and makyng a seat in the body of the churche	xij ^s	iiij ^d
It'm spent at Stafforde in mercementes and proces	vij ^s	iiij ^d
It'm for glasyng to Shawburye...	xv ^s	
It'm for whytgystes boke ² the table of marriage ³ and tene commaundementes	xij ^s	
It'm to Clare for a foxe heade		xij ^d
It'm to Clare for a greyes ⁴ heade		xij ^d
It'm to the wydooe browne of bridge northe by awarde	xx ^s	
It'm for a proclymation		ij ^d
It'm for cathechysmes given and a commission [The visitation this year was at Sedgeley.]	ij ^s	

¹ Cf. an entry under 1560, which seems to imply that the work had already been done in that year.

² 'Whytgyst's boke' must be 'An Answere to a certen Libel intituled an Admonition to the Parliament,' in which he upholds the Episcopal form of Church government, as an essential guarantee of law and order in the State against those who recommended the reconstitution of the Church on Presbyterian lines. It appeared in 1572, and a new edition in 1573, with a further defence of his position in 1574. See Frere, *Hist. of Eng. Church under Eliz. and James I.*, p. 181.

³ The Tables of Prohibited Degrees were issued by Archbishop Parker, in 1563.

⁴ Badger.

1575—1577.

Churchwardens Richard Marwall of Stableford and William Leech of Alscot. In this year considerable repairs were executed on the spire of the church.

Payments.

It'm amersed by the commysoners at bridge-						
north for not destroyinge foules and var-						
mynt accordinge to the Statute in that						
behalf ¹	...	...	..	...	xxx ^s	x ^d
It'm spent at Stafford before the officiall					iiij ^s	
It'm to a mason for poynting of the steeple	...				liij ^s	ix ^d
It'm for a roppe to drawe up the lathers and						
other necessaryes to the steeple	...	...			x ^s	viii ^d
It'm for malte shredes ² and lyme to mak morter					v ^s	viiij ^d
for the steeple	...	...	..	...	xij ^d	
It'm for Iron clettes ³ to the same	...	...			iiiij ^d	
It'm for nayles to the masons bucket	...	...		
It'm for fetching lathers and charges in rearynge					ij ^s	x ^d
the same to y ^e steeple	...	...	..	...
It'm for takynge down the sayd lathers from the					ijj ^s	
steeple and caryinge home	...	...		
It'm to the masone to help him away	...	...			xvj ^d	
It'm for iiij horse lodes of lyme to pauue the						
chauncels and mend other places	...				ijj ^s	vj ^d
It'm to Thomas Clare for mendinge the tower at						
the stere head in the battlings ⁴	...	...			viiij ^d	
It'm for a proclamacion and a chathechisme to set						
on the wale ouer where the aualter was	...				viiij ^d	
It'm to Thomas garbet for caryinge stones and						
earth out of the chauncelles	...	...			vij ^d	
It'm to Water leyght for pauinge and our charges						
in helpinge hym	...	...	..	...	xvj ^s	
It'm to John Wolbery for holdynge the book to						
Amiense (?) browne	...	...	..	...		j ^d

¹ The sequel of this neglect of duty is seen in the extracts appended to this year's accounts.

² Cf. the use of 'glovers' shreds' for glue in 1529.

³ See *Transactions*, 2nd Ser., ii., p. 188 (entry of 1624, Worfield). It means 'wedges.'

⁴ Battlements. See note under 1562.

It'm when Edward broke and frauncis barret were served w th a wryt	x ^s
It'm at theyre goynge vp to London	liij ^s iiiij ^d
It'm layd out by mr Rydley to the sayd frauncis and Edward	xx ^s
It'm layd out for aturnes fease ¹ and other charges about the paryshe houses ...	x ^s
It'm to Richard yate for aturnes fease in the same...	iiij ^s iiiij ^d
It'm to Water demon ² for aturnes fease in the same...	ix ^s viij ^d
It'm to the paynter for payntyng in the churche the ten commaundementes and other thinges commaunded by auctorytye ³ ...	v ^s viij ^d
It'm spent at the visitation at Stafford before m ^r archdekyne	v ^s viij ^d
It'm spent at the vysytatyone at Stafford before my lord bishoppe	v ^s vj ^d
It'm to hewe hewete for bringinge m ^r Kytte (?) into the roadyewaye on his ioyrney ...	xx ^d
It'm for xij pales and settynge vp at the churchard syde and for bourdes ledges and nayles to make a new church yate and for a haspe and the makyng of the sayd yate and mendynge the great yate ...	ij ^s ij ^d
It'm for wrytyng incke and paper ...	ij ^s
[Visitations these two years at Wolverhampton and Stafford.]	
Receipts Expenses chargis and payments for the destroyinge of all noysome soules and varment accordyng to the Queenes statute on that behalf. ⁴	
De eorum receiptis.	
In primis a lewne of ij ^d a yard land	xvij ^s iiiij ^d

¹ Attorneys' fees.

² Walter Dolman. The name is variously misspelled elsewhere.

³ Among the injunctions issued in 1565 to the Diocese of Lichfield by Thomas Bentham, ther. Bishop (1560—1580) was one to "see that you set up the table of the Commandments on the place where the Sacrament was hung" (*i.e.* to take the place of the pix). See Dixon, *Hist. of the Church of England*, vi., p. 77.

⁴ This section of the 1575—1577 accounts has been bound up in the wrong place, following the entries for 1522.

longer continued, and about 3000 B.C. and 1500 B.C. were periods of great civilisation. The period between 1500 and 1000 B.C. was one of decline, followed by a period of partial recovery, which ended in the 10th century B.C. The period from 1000 to 500 B.C. was one of great progress, and the last period, from 500 to 300 B.C., was one of decline again, ending in the 3rd century B.C. The period from 300 to 100 B.C. was one of great progress, and the last period, from 100 to 30 B.C., was one of decline again, ending in the 1st century B.C. The period from 30 B.C. to 300 A.D. was one of great progress, and the last period, from 300 to 600 A.D., was one of decline again, ending in the 7th century A.D. The period from 600 to 1000 A.D. was one of great progress, and the last period, from 1000 to 1500 A.D., was one of decline again, ending in the 15th century A.D. The period from 1500 to 1800 A.D. was one of great progress, and the last period, from 1800 to 1900 A.D., was one of decline again, ending in the 19th century A.D.

Thus, we see that there has been a general decline in the level of civilisation over the last 5000 years.

It is interesting to note that the decline in civilisation has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of wars and conflicts. This suggests that the decline in civilisation is not merely a result of internal factors, but also of external factors such as invasions and conquests.

Compotus solutionum.

Inprimis to Rychard ffelton for iiij moldywarpes on pye and ij crowes	... ... ...	ijjd
Itm to William barret for ij vrchines ¹	... ...	ijjd
Itm to John Whithedge for vj yonge crowe heades	... ... ...	j ^d
Itm to ffrauncis warter for vj crowe heades	...	j ^d
Itm to John walker of borcote for ij moldy- warpes ²	... ... ...	j ^d
Itm to nicolas barney for iiij rates j(?) crowe and iiij yonge choughes	... ... ...	ijjd
Itm to Rychard Clare for a caryon's head	...	ijjd
Itm to frauncis barret for ten moldywartes	...	ijjd
Itm to John butler for towe moldywartes	...	j ^d
Itm to John false for a moldiwarpe and myse	...	j ^d
Itm to Rychard Sonnd for ij moldywartes	...	j ^d
Itm to nicolas barney for xxij rates and ix myse	...	v ^d
Itm for ij croes and a chough	... ...	j ^d
Itm to Roger frodysley for a fychewe ³	... ...	j ^d
Itm to Rychard Rowley of hanland (?) for ij fychewes	... ... ...	ijjd
Itm to Rychard Sonnd for on fychewe	...	j ^d
Itm to Rychard Clare for ij foxe heades	...	ij ^s
Itm to Jhon Cureton for ij otters	... ...	iiijd
Itm to Jhon haselwoode for j fychewe and j vrchine	... ... ...	iiijd
Itm to Jhon marwallle for vij nopp ⁴	.. ...	vijd
Itm to Roger hoggines for croes rattes and mol- dywartes	... ... ...	ijjd
Itm to Jhon morwall for rattes croes and nopes	...	nj ^d
Itm to Thomas warter for an vrchine	.. ...	ijd
Itm to Arthur whittington for vj crowes heades	...	ijd
Itm to Jhon Tyrland a bausons head	.. ...	vijd
Itm to Rychard Clare for a bausons head	...	xijd

¹ Hedgehogs.² See entry for 1566-60.³ See entry for 1570.⁴ A finch of some kind. Halliwell and Jackson regard it as a bullfinch, and the latter says the word is so used in the Bridgnorth district. But that meaning is obviously impossible here.

residential segregation

residential segregation is measured by looking at the percentage of each racial group that

lives in a residential area where its racial group is not substantially represented.

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¹² The term 'residential segregation' is used here to refer to the degree to which racial minorities are concentrated in particular residential areas. It is not used to refer to the degree to which racial minorities are concentrated in particular residential areas.

Itm to Jhon Rowley for iij fychedewes ...	...	ijjd
Itm to nicolas barney for xij moldywartes iiij pyes xix choughes and croes and j nope...	...	xv ^d
Itm to Rychard Clare for a foxe heade ...	...	xij ^d
Itm to Jhon bradburne j coyte (?) ¹ ...	...	ijd
Itm to m ^r bartleys man for iij nopes and a bull- fynche ...	...	iiij ^d
Itm to Clare for a bausones head ...	...	torn)
Itm to Clare for a bausones head ...	...	xij ^d
Itm to thomas newton for foure moldywartes ...	...	ijd

1577—1578.²

Thomas Offley of Alscote and William Foxall of Hilton
churchwardens.

Payments.

It'm to water domone ³ for aturnes feise	...	ijjs	iiij ^d
It'm to the sayd water for his paynes to loke well to our matter ...	...	ij ^s	ij ^d
It'm for paper to make a regester booke ...	...		xij ^d
It'm to Humfrey shalbery for leade and mendinge the leades and glasinge ...	...	xxxij ^s	
It'm for nayles wood lathes and sawed bordes to laye vnder the leades ...	...	xvj ^d	
It'm spent at litchefyeld before commissioneres		ij ^s	vj ^d
It'm spent at Stafford in fetching cathechismes...		ij ^s	ijj ^d
It'm to water domone for turneyes feise and his paynes to loke to our matter ...	...	v ^s	iijj ^d
It'm to the ringers vpon the coronatione day and for a carte loode of wood to make a bone- fyre ...	...	iiij ^s	ix ^d
It'm for the returne of our money collected for bathe (?) ⁴ ...	...		x ^d

¹ Perhaps=kite. The word does not occur in the dictionaries.

² This year's accounts are headed by the word 'Emanuel,' a term commonly employed at the beginning of documents after the Reformation; see Raven, *Church Bells of Suffolk*, p. 38. Dr. Raven aptly quotes in illustration Shakespeare's *Henry VI.*, Part 2, Act IV., Scene 2, line 105. Similar accounts for 1575-77 and 1578-79 are headed 'Jesus,' just as in pre-Reformation times at Worfield we find frequently 'in'u merci' (e.g. in 1512 and 1514).

³ See above.

⁴ Bath. Such collections for other towns on occasions of distress of any kind were not uncommon. In 1582 there was a similar collection for Portsmouth, and in 1589 for Enfield.

It'm to water domone for turneyes feise and his paynes	v ^s	v ^{j^d}
It'm to Rychard feltone for kepinge James brokes base childe	xiiij ^s	iiiij ^d
It'm for the heades of noysome foule and varment [Visitation this year at Walsall.]	v ^s	iiiij ^d

1578—1579.

Thomas Offley of Alscote and Thomas Gyldon of Bradeney
churchwardens.

Payments.

It'm to Rychard ffelton for kepyng of y ^e base chylde	iiij ^s	v ^{j^d}
It'm payed to baylye clearke for a precepte ...	viiij ^d	
It'm to water dolman for turneys feise and to loke welle to our matter at the iiiij termes ...	xx ^s	
It'm spent at Bridgenorth about the relyfe to the geole.	xiiij ^d	
It'm spent at Bridgenorth in the makynge our presentment a nother tyme	xvj ^d	
It'm for a communion table clothe	iiij ^s	iiiij ^d
It'm for paper toward the Register boke and a hellynge ¹	x ^d	
It'm for whytlyme iiiij strykes ² aud a halfe ...	xviiij ^d	
It'm to Dyknes for pavyng iiiij dayes and fetch- ynge water	iiij ^s	
It'm for a booke of both the tomes of homelyes ³	v ^s	
It'm in mercementes and our charges at Stafforde for defaulte of homelyes	ij ^s	xj ^d
It'm payed to y ^e geole at christmas for y ^e whole yeare	vj ^s	vj ^d
It'm payed to m ^r Corbettes man for ij foxe heades	ij ^s	
It'm to Humfrey walker for wyndyne ⁴ and daubyng the scolehouse walles	ij ^s	
It'm for an vrchynes head to Rychard sfoxalle... [Visitations at Stafford and Penn.]	ij ^d	

¹ Binding. See on this word a note under the year 1523. Also frequently used in these accounts for 'covering graves.'

² Bushels.

³ The first book of the Homilies was issued in 1547, the second in 1561.

⁴ See note under 1570.

- (1) The author presented no evidence to support his claim
 that the "presently available methods of identification of
 microorganisms are not reliable enough to warrant their
 use in the diagnosis of disease."
 (2) The author's statement concerning the reliability of
 present-day methods of identification of microorganisms
 is based upon the assumption that the methods are used
 under ideal conditions.

MURKIN'S POINTS

According to the author, the following points should be considered in the evaluation of methods of identification of microorganisms:

Accuracy

- Accuracy is the degree to which a method is able to identify a microorganism correctly.

Accuracy of a method may be expressed by the percentage of microorganisms correctly identified.

Accuracy of a method may also be expressed by the number of microorganisms correctly identified per unit time.

Accuracy of a method may also be expressed by the number of microorganisms correctly identified per unit area.

Accuracy of a method may also be expressed by the number of microorganisms correctly identified per unit volume.

Accuracy of a method may also be expressed by the number of microorganisms correctly identified per unit mass.

Accuracy of a method may also be expressed by the number of microorganisms correctly identified per unit time per unit area.

Accuracy of a method may also be expressed by the number of microorganisms correctly identified per unit time per unit volume.

Accuracy of a method may also be expressed by the number of microorganisms correctly identified per unit time per unit mass.

Accuracy of a method may also be expressed by the number of microorganisms correctly identified per unit time per unit area per unit volume.

Accuracy of a method may also be expressed by the number of microorganisms correctly identified per unit time per unit mass per unit area.

Accuracy of a method may also be expressed by the number of microorganisms correctly identified per unit time per unit mass per unit volume.

Accuracy of a method may also be expressed by the number of microorganisms correctly identified per unit time per unit mass per unit area per unit volume.

Accuracy of a method may also be expressed by the number of microorganisms correctly identified per unit time per unit mass per unit area per unit volume per unit mass.

1579—1580.

Richard Yate of Roughton and Thomas Gyldon of Bradeney churchwardens.

Payments.

It'm spent at the vysitation before the archdeacon	... ... ... ...	v ^s
It'm to the relyfe of the prisoners	... ...	vj ^s vj ^d
It'm to water dolman for tureys feyse and hys paynes	... ... ... ...	xx ^s
It'm spent at Tounge before commissioners about cappes ¹	... ... ...	xij ^d
It'm our charges to Stafford aboute bathe (?) ² money	... ... ... ...	xvj ^d
It'm spent at the visitation at Lychefeld before a deputye from my lord of Canturbureye		vij ^s
It'm spent at Shyfennalle before commissyoners aboute cappes (?) a nother tyme	... ...	ijj ^s vijj ^d

1580—1581.

Richard Yate of Roughton and Roger Rowley of Rowley churchwardens.

Payments.

Item to walter dolman for turneys fees and his paynes	... ... ... ...	xx ^s
Item to the relife of the prisoners	... ..	vj ^s vj ^d
It' to the shingler for laying a thousand of new shingles and to them that served hym and for mending about the churche w ^t old shingles	... ... ... ...	vj ^s vijj ^d
It' for a prayer booke	... ... ...	vj ^d
It' to hennie for conveinge the money to Stafford gathered for portesmouth	... ...	vj ^d
It'e a boxe to pute the charter in	... ...	iiij ^d
It'e spent a wellington before the commissioners [Visitations at Walsall and Trysull.]		xvij ^d

¹ Copes?² See entry above.

1581—1582.

Richard Yate of Roughton and Roger Rowley of Rowley
churchwardens.

Receipts.

Item of Jhon peeres of Bridgenorth to a fine for his leace	... ...	...	...	...	...	xl ^s
It' of mr vicker for tow brasse pottes	... ...	...	...	...	...	xx ^s
It' of Jhon barber for a pane ¹	... ...	...	...	...	...	vij ^s

Payments.

It' to Walter dolman for turneys fees and his paynes	... ...	...	...	...	...	xx ^s
It' bestowed vppon m ^r brode when he came to search betwine m ^r Kynnersley and accul- ton ² men in wine and his dinner...	... ...	...	...	...	...	ij ^s vijj ^d
It' to the reliefe of the prisoners...	... ...	...	...	...	...	vj ^s vj ^d
It' spent at the visitation at Stafford before my lord bishope ³ and the receavinge of our boke of articles	... ...	...	...	...	...	vij ^s
It' spent at Worfylde when serten of the parishe mette to make this booke of articles	... ...	...	...	...	...	x ^d
It' for iiij foote of glasinge	... ...	...	...	...	...	ij ^s iiijj ^d
It' for vj dayes worke to [Shawbury] and his dawghter to serve him aboute the baye windowe and the leades	... ...	...	...	...	...	vij ^s iiijj ^d
Item for xl foote of saued bord and a peece of timber x foote long and a foote brode	... ...	...	...	...	...	ij ^s vj ^d
It' ij leyes of yeren ⁴	... ...	...	...	...	...	vijj ^d
It' our charges and for cariinge of lathers	... ...	...	...	...	...	xvj ^d
Item to Jhn for paving the hie alley	... ...	...	...	...	...	ijjs ^s iiijj ^d
Item for iiij hundred of bricke to paue the churche and make the harth in the court house	... ...	...	...	...	...	ijjs ^s vj ^d
It' to Jhon Sond for cariage of that bricke	... ...	...	...	...	...	vijj ^d
It' to William hatton for makynge the house for goodwyse garbot and for thatchinge hit.	... ...	...	...	...	...	ij ^s

¹ Pan.² Ackleton.³ William Overton (1580—1609).⁴ ? Iron laths. But the word *ley* is used in Derbyshire for a standard of metal (see *Eng. Dial. Diet.* s.v.).

It' for a wallplat forckes a dore poste and bordes to make the dore	ij ^s
It' to Jhon sond for poles to make the rofe of the house and for cariage of a lode of brome to thathe hit...	xvij ^d
It' for diginge and cariage of cley to daube hit..	vj ^d
It' to barret of stocken for an urchines head ...	ij ^d
It' iij tonne of square timber to borde the court house and mend the pentest ¹	xij ^s
It' to William Jones iiij hundred and a halfe sawinge	vj ^s
It' the cariage of iij lodes of tymber out of morf ²	iiij ^s
It' iiij hundred and a halfe of sawde bordes to borde the scolehouse	xvij ^s
It' ij longe plankes to sit on	xij ^d
It' to Thomas marrall viij dayes worke to make the pentest and bord the schole	vij ^s iiij ^d
It' makynge a sawepit	iiij ^d
It' to Jhon for windinges iij dayes worke to daube the schole house and make the harth	ij ^s viij ^d
It' to Joce broke for shaburies dinner and on that came w th him to view the steple	x ^d
It' to him that came from shifnall to loke vpon the steple	xij ^d
It' to Jhon for coveringe m ^r s bartles grave the goodwyfe barneis and other graves in S. niccles chancell	xx ^d
It' layd ont for turneys fees abowght morf ^c ...	xv ^s
[Visitation at Walsall.]	

1582—1583.

Stephen Smyth of Chesterton and John Rowley of Newton
churchwardens.

¹ Penthouse.² On the Forest of Morfe see James, *Worsfield on the Worfe*, p. 57, and Eyton,
Antiq. of Shropshire, iii., p. 219. It extended from the county boundary to
the Severn.

Payments.

Itē' to water dolman for the defence of the paryshe houses and our fee wodd in morfe at ester terme	... ... ... ...	ix ^s
Item to the same water in defence of the same at trinitye terme	... ... ... ...	ix ^s
Item towardeſ the relyfe of the goole the whole yeare	... ... ... ...	vj ^s vj ^d
Item our charges in bryngynge our money to Lychefelde for portesmouth the thyrde collection	... ... ... ...	xij ^d
Item our charges when we went at pattingeam before the offcialle w ^t our bokes and other stufſe...	... ... ... ...	xvij ^d
Item for turneys feese for y ^e paryshe houses and for fee wood in morfe at myhelmas terme	... ...	x ^s
Item the offcialles feese at stafford	... ...	ij ^s iiiij ^d
Item viij pound of souder vij ^d a pound	... ...	iiij ^s ix ^d (<i>sic</i>)
Item for charcole	... ... ...	j ^d
Item for turneys feese aboute the scole landes and aboute morfe at hillary ¹ terme	... ...	x ^s
Item at the dyscharge of landes aboute Morfe...	... ...	xij ^d
Item for tymber for the courte house	... ...	ij ^s iiiij ^d
Item to ffraunces barret for helpyng Sheynton and makyng the harth in the scholehouse and cowryng a grave in the churche iiij dayes	... ... ... ...	ij ^s
Item for turneys feese aboute the scoole landes and aboute morfe at hylary terme	... ...	ix ^s ij ^d
It'm layed out by Johan Rowley at the request of Rychard Yate Johan Hychecokes and Johan Baker vnto water dolman for the copye of a wryte and other causes	... ...	ij ^s iiiij ^d
[Visitation at Stafford.]		

1583—1584.

John Matthew of Roughton and Richard Bradeney of Wyken churchwardens.

¹ Originally written 'mychaelmas' and corrected in another hand.

DISCUSSION

- (a) In general, all the models obtain by 500 runs of training have a reasonable elegance. However, the model obtained by the second method is more difficult to understand. This is due to the fact that the second method does not consider the underlying causal mechanism of the system. The first method, however, does consider the causal mechanism of the system. The third method is also reasonable, but it is not as elegant as the second method.
- (b) The first model is the most reasonable model among the three models obtained by the first method. This is because the first model has the lowest error rate. The second model has the highest error rate. The third model has an intermediate error rate.
- (c) The first model is the most reasonable model among the three models obtained by the second method. This is because the first model has the lowest error rate. The second model has the highest error rate. The third model has an intermediate error rate.
- (d) The first model is the most reasonable model among the three models obtained by the third method. This is because the first model has the lowest error rate. The second model has the highest error rate. The third model has an intermediate error rate.

CONCLUSION

The proposed model can be considered to be a good model for predicting the future values of the system. The proposed model can be used for predicting the future values of the system. The proposed model can be used for predicting the future values of the system.

Payments.

Item payed to water dolman for the defence of our parysh houses and our fee woode in morfe at the iiij termes	.. ..	xls
Item payed to the hye cunstables for the relyfe of the geole	.. .. .. ..	vij ^s vj ^d
Item payed to the hye cunstables for a haven nere to the town of Hastyng in Sussexe.	.. .. .. ..	iijs
Item payed to Thomas Taylor for a keye to the scoole house dore	.. .. .. ..	ij ^d
Item payed to Thomas newton for a foxe heade	.. .. .. ..	xij ^d
Item payed to the same Thomas for a bausones heade	.. .. .. ..	xij ^d
Item to the procter for hys feese ij tymes [Visitation at Walsall.]	.. .. .. ..	vij ^d

1584—1585.

John Walker of Roughton and Richard Bradeney of Wyken churchwardens.

Payments.

Item for defence of our fee wodd in Morfe	.. ..	xx ^s
Item for defence of the paryshe houses	.. ..	xx ^s
Item payed to the relyfe of the prisoners	.. ..	vj ^s vj ^d
Item payed to the procter for carrynge our presentment	.. .. .. ..	vij ^d
Item payed for a presentmentes of our articles	.. ..	ij ^s ij ^d
Item for dressyng and carriyng a lode of wodd for sir rychard Aston	.. .. ..	xvj ^d
Item for mendyng steppes at the font	.. ..	vij ^d
[Visitations at Lichfield and Stafford.]		

1585—1586.

John Walker of Roughton and John Billingsley of Hilton churchwardens.

Payments.

It' for the relieve of the pore payed vnto the hye cunstabell	.. .. .. ..	vj ^s vj ^d
Item to m ^r dolman for morfse iij termes his fees	.. .. .. .. ..	xv ^s

Item to m ^r vicar for a booke of caluins workes	x ^s
Item for a newe syrples	xv ^s x
Item for ij yeardes of bokeram ¹ for to couer the table	xx ^d
Item spent at Worffelde the day that the cun- stabels dyd mak ther accompts ² ...	xij ^d
Item to m ^r vicar for tymber and a borde and lathes that was laid in the gutter ...	xij ^d
Item to m ^r vicar for shinglinge a place when the lead was cut away that dyd mend the gutter	vj ^d
Item payed to m ^r dolman for the concession of the queenes attorney for our paryshe howses ... ... ... ...	...iiij ^{li} xvij ^s iiiij ^d
Item to m ^r dolman for morffe besyds the money that was gathered three years agoe	xxiiij ^s x ^d
Item to hinny for to cary our money to stafford that was gather for a skole	vj ^d
[Visitations at Walsall and Wombourne.]	

1586—1587.

John Billingsley of Hilton and William Billingsley of
Hanland churchwardens.

Payments.

Item paide to the relyfe of the geole	vj ^s vj ^d
Item paide for mendingy the steple and one pynacle ... ... ... ...	...xij ^{li} iiiij ^d
Item to Thomas Brodburne for makynge a bande ³	xij ^d
Item to Thomas Clark for fittynge up a benche in the scole house	iiij ^d
Item spent at my lord byshopes visitation at Lychesfeld	xij ^s vj ^d
Item to stringers man for a bausones heade..	xij ^d
Item for hyllynge the graves in the churche...	vj ^s vj ^d

¹ Buckram.² See for these, James, *Worfield-on-Wotfle*, p. 14.³ Bond,

Item layed forth for dyschard of the hygh stewarte	xvj ^s	iiij ^d
Item for a booke of common prayer		xij ^d
Item for kepyng of a chylde lefte in the paryshe	x ^s	vj ^d
Item to a poore woman to dyscharge the paryshe of yt		xij ^s
[Visitation at Walsall.]		

1587—1588.

William Billingsley of Hanland and John Warter of
Stapleford churchwardens.

Payments.

Item payed to ffraunces barret for suite of hys house	ij ^s	x ^d
Item for whytnynge the churche	xxviii ^j ^s	
Item to the geole	vj ^s	vj ^d
Item to the hyghe stewarde for enterynge of copyes and to Jeaf ¹ barret for hys charges	x ^s	iiij ^d
Item to the vycar for bredd and wyne and shynglynge the churche	xxviii ^j ^s	
Item to a preacher	v ^s	
[Visitations at Stafford and Wednesbury.]		

1588—1589.

John Warter of Stableford and John Baker of Swancote
churchwardens.

Receipts.

(<i>Inter alia</i>) Item for refuse leade and shynglese .	v ^s	iiij ^d
Item for the burialle of Sr George bromley knight ²	vj ^s	viiij ^d

Payments.

Item to players for there paynes ³	v ^s	
Item to Clauerley players	ij ^s	
Item for y ^e plummiers drinkynge and our charges	iiij ^s	

¹ Jeffery.² See *Transactions*, 2nd Ser., i., pp. xiii., 13. An altar-tomb, now in the north chapel, was erected to him by his sons, Edward and Thomas.³ Local strolling players are also mentioned in 1502, but their performances were probably of a different character.

decidedly too frequently and often much more
than once a year.
The second reason is that the soil is not
adequate, either in texture or in amount of organic
matter, to support the growth of the plant
and to give it the strength to withstand
the weather.

[*Continued from page 77*]

Wheat

Generally, wheat is sown in the spring, though
it may be sown in the autumn.

It is sown all over the country, excepting only
in the north where it is not grown,
but it is particularly well suited to the south
of England, where it grows well and is
widely cultivated. It is also grown
in the United States, Australia, Canada,
New Zealand, South Africa, and in many
other countries.

[*Continued from page 100*]

Rye

Secondly, rye is sown in the autumn, and
is harvested in the spring.

Oats

Thirdly, oats are sown in the autumn, and
are harvested in the spring.

Barley

Fourthly, barley is sown in the autumn, and
is harvested in the spring.

These four cereals are the most important in
England, and are the chief crops of the country.

Item to m ^r Edward Bromley in the paryshe behalf	xx ^s
Item for writynge the articles	xij ^d
Item to the geole viij ^a	ij ^d ob.
[Visitations at Walsall and Penn.]	

1589—1590.

John Baker of Swancote and Thomas Barret of Ackleton
churchwardens.

Payments.

Item spent at my lord bishopes visitation ...	viij ^s	iiij ^d
Item to a preacher	v ^s	
Item to m ^r Daye preacher	xij ^s	iiij ^d
Item geole money	vj ^s	vi ^d
Item to clare for a foxe head		xij ^d
Item to hewe yate for sherchyng a brode for tyle to mend the church floure		vij ^d
Item for the returne of our collection to enfyelde		vj ^d
Item for contynuance of y ^e courte at shenston		iiij ^d
[Visitations at Penn and Shenstone.]		

1590—1591.

Thomas Barret of Ackleton and Roger Jannes of Swancote
churchwardens.

Payments.

Item to the schole m ^r for ffrodysley house ...	ij ^s
Item bestowed vpon Richard Tyther when he came to looke vpon the glasse windowes	iiij ^d
Item for Caryinge Lader and makeinge them to drinke	xvij ⁱ
Item for hayne ^l and shredes	v ^d
Item to the mason for hillinge 5 graves and mending about the churche	iijs vj ^d
Item for scraping mosse of the shingles... ...	xvij ⁱ
Item at the visitacion at Shenston and drawinge the Court	viij ^s iiij ^d

^a Hay (?). Or, possibly, 'hayre,' i.e., 'hair,' which occurs in this connection in later years.

Item for makeinge a band wherein Tyther was bound for mendinge the leades	xij ^d
Item the Goyle money	vj ^s vj ^d
Item for two sawed rayles	xvij ^d
[Visitations at Walsall, Shenstone, and Bushbury.]	
M ^d y ^t is agreed between y ^e Vicar and the parishe y ^t y ^e churchwardens shall deliuer for bread and wine for y ^e communion at michellmas xxx ^s and yf y ^e Vicar shall die before yt be paid he to bear y ^e charges past yf he die after he is paid before easter y ^e parishe to provide.	

1591—1592.

Roger Jannes of Swancote and Thomas Walker of Ackleton
Churchwardens.

Payments.

Item to the Chauncelor and Officialle for an offence made by swine in the churchyard	ijjs	vj ^d
Item to the mason for Coueringe 3 graves vide- licet m ^r Bromleys, m ^r Byllingsley his childe and webbes wiues and for mend- inge the churchyard walle	ij ^s	
Item at the visitacion at Penne the morrowe after St. lukes daye	ij ^s	x ^d
Item to m ^r Oldriche his man for a foxe head ...		xij ^d
[In this year one of the bells was recast by two founders named Edwardes and Fryers, probably local men, as their names do not occur elsewhere or on any existing bell; also there are indications that the casting was actually done on the spot. Most of the entries are given under Worfield in <i>Transactions</i> , 3rd Ser., Vol. ii., p. 182; but one or two call for further comment.]		
Item for caryinge 3 loade of Bricke from Bruge- ford ¹	iii ^s	
Item to John Greene ² for castinge the brasses...	ix ^s	iiij ^d
Item to the highe constable for goyle money ...	vj ^s	vj ^d

¹ Probably intended for Bridgenorth. The bricks would be for the bellfounders' furnace; there is also an item for providing them with coals.

² The name is a common one; but it is tempting to identify this man with a Worcester founder who was working about this time (see *Archaeol. Journ.*, lxviii., p. 190).

and 1993). The mean bias is significantly different from zero at the 95% confidence level. The correlation coefficient is significant at the 99% confidence level, and the linear trend is significant at the 99% confidence level. The regression has a significant slope ($t = 2.77$, $P < 0.01$) and a significant intercept ($t = 1.97$, $P < 0.05$). The slope of the regression is significant at the 99% confidence level. The residuals are uncorrelated, and the residuals have no linear trend. The F test for the regression is significant at the 99% confidence level, and the R^2 value is significant at the 99% confidence level. The F test for the regression is significant at the 99% confidence level, and the R^2 value is significant at the 99% confidence level.

3.3.2. 1993

Similarly, for each of the four remaining years (1993–1996), the results are as follows:

a) 1993

The mean bias is significant at the 99% confidence level, and the correlation coefficient is significant at the 99% confidence level. The F test for the regression is significant at the 99% confidence level, and the R^2 value is significant at the 99% confidence level. The residuals are uncorrelated, and the residuals have no linear trend. The F test for the regression is significant at the 99% confidence level, and the R^2 value is significant at the 99% confidence level.

b) 1994

The mean bias is significant at the 99% confidence level, and the correlation coefficient is significant at the 99% confidence level. The F test for the regression is significant at the 99% confidence level, and the R^2 value is significant at the 99% confidence level. The residuals are uncorrelated, and the residuals have no linear trend. The F test for the regression is significant at the 99% confidence level, and the R^2 value is significant at the 99% confidence level.

c) 1995

The mean bias is significant at the 99% confidence level, and the correlation coefficient is significant at the 99% confidence level. The F test for the regression is significant at the 99% confidence level, and the R^2 value is significant at the 99% confidence level. The residuals are uncorrelated, and the residuals have no linear trend. The F test for the regression is significant at the 99% confidence level, and the R^2 value is significant at the 99% confidence level.

d) 1996

The mean bias is significant at the 99% confidence level, and the correlation coefficient is significant at the 99% confidence level. The F test for the regression is significant at the 99% confidence level, and the R^2 value is significant at the 99% confidence level. The residuals are uncorrelated, and the residuals have no linear trend. The F test for the regression is significant at the 99% confidence level, and the R^2 value is significant at the 99% confidence level.

Item for caryinge the pulse ¹ out of the Church and fillinge vp the hooles	xvj ^d
Item to William Dovye for the butte of a tree to make postes	xvj ^d
Item to Humsfrey Hyll and Rychard hatton for pallinge	ijjs ^s vj ^d
Item for a pound and three quarters of waxe ... [Visitations at Shenstone and Penn.]	xiiij ^d
memorandum we had a piece of Tymber of Alyce Broke for to make stockes for the bells; and she must have as muche as yt was sawed and brought home to her house.	
m ^d that is agred the same day [28 March] by the p'isheners that every cottage shall pay yerly towardes bread and wyne for the communion	j ^d

1592—1593.

Thomas Walker of Ackleton and James Abowen of
Rindleford Churchwardens.

Payments.

Item to m ^r Vicar	XXX ^s
Item to the highe Constable for Jayle money...	vjs ^s vj ^d
Item for Caryinge a load of pales from Rindle- ford	xvj ^d
Item to Hughe yate for brushing the glasse windowes and walles	vj ^d
Item to m ^r Compton for a sermon	ij ^s
Item the accordinge of our charter at Shyfnable	xij ^d
Item to Willm' Grauenier for tymber to borde the bellhouse and workmanshipe	xiiij ^s iiiij ^d
Item our expences vpon our selves and others this whole yeere, that did helpe vs to doe any thinge when we attended vpon workemen	ijjs ^s iiij ^d
[Visitations at Lichfield and Walsall.]	

1593—1594.

James Abowen of Rindleford and John Barber of
Chesterton Churchwardens.

¹ Refuse of straw or chaff; see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, s.v.

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Receipts (*inter alia*).

Item for lead sashes	ij ^s	vj ^d
Item for lyme	xij ^d	
Item for bricke	ij ^s	ij ^d

Payments.

Item to Richard Benbowe for the Dyall	...	ij ^s
Item to Edward Shinton for makeinge the Dyall post and mending m ^r Vicars deaske		xij ^d
Item to Hugh yate for stopping y ^e Pigeons out of y ^e church	...	vj ^d
Item to Edward Shinton for fallinge and squar- inge of Tymber 2 dayes and for v more dayes worke vpon the rooфе of the churche		vij
Item bought at Hampton ¹ and at Bridgnorth xix th hundred of nayles	...	vij ^s
Item to John Barbor for fallinge and caryinge a load of clyftes ² out of Yewke ³	...	xij ^d
Item to William Grauenor and his man for makinge a frame to cast the leads in, and other worke vpon the rooffe of the churche for three dayes	...	v ^s vj ^d
Item to William Grauenor and his man for twelue more dayes worke about the win- dow and the rooffe of the churche	...	xxij ^s
Item to m ^r vicar for five hundred of shingles	...	vj ^s vijj ^d
Item to the widowe Barker for 3 sawed bordes	...	ij ^s ij ^d
Item to William Grauenor and his man for squaringe of tymber for one daye	...	xxij ^d
Item to the whitlymer for whitinge and beauti- fyinge the churche...	...	xxij ^s
Item for syse ⁴	...	xij ^d
Item for a stricke of hayre	...	ijj ^d
Item to m ^r Taylor of Bridgenorth for 24 pound of redde lead	...	vij ^s

¹ Wolverhampton.² Probably 'clifts' or split wood (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, s.v.).³ Ewdness is the only local name at all resembling this.⁴ Size or glue.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The cell line used for this study was obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) and was designated as CRL-1619. This cell line was established from a primary culture of melanoma tissue obtained from a 55-year-old male patient. The tumor was surgically removed from the patient's right arm. The tumor was approximately 1 cm in diameter and was histologically confirmed to be a malignant melanoma. The tumor was cut into small pieces and placed in a dish containing Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium (EMEM) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (FCS). The dish was incubated at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO₂. After 24 hours, the non-viable tumor cells were removed by rinsing the dish with EMEM. The remaining viable tumor cells were then passaged onto a new dish and allowed to grow until they reached confluence. This process was repeated several times until a stable cell line was established. The cell line was then subcultured and maintained in EMEM supplemented with 10% FCS. The cells were harvested every 3-4 days and counted using a hemacytometer. The cell line was used for all experiments at passage 10.

For the immunofluorescence studies, the cells were seeded onto

Item to the paynter for paynting the Queens armes and ten comm ^b and other sentences in the church	xxij ^s	ij ^d
Item to James Abowen for the cariage of 2 load of tymber out of morfe and another load of sawed tymber from Rindleford ...	iijs	ij ^d
Item for ashe colour that coloured y ^e churche...	iiijs	iiij ^d
Item to Willian Grauenor for sawinge tymber and mendinge the couples all agreat ¹ ...	xxij ^r	vj ^d
Item all our expences this whole yeare the while we attended vpon the workemen and for the helpe of caryinge of lathers ...	xv ^s	vij ^d
Item for new articles	xijs	vij ^d
Item to the painter for carying backe our certi- ficates about the new articles	xxij ^d	
Item to William Gravenour for a newe chest to laye parish bokes in	ij ^s	vj ^d
Item for a locke and hinges for the same chest..	ij ^s	ix ^d
Item for nayles to set up the glasse	iiijs	
Item for a coueringe for the communion table and a quyshen for the Pulpitt	vjs	ix ^d
Item for colouringe the Pulpitt	ij ^s	v ^d
Item for Jayle money	vjs	vj ^d

[Visitations at Shenstone and Walsall.]

1594—1595.

John Barber of Chesterton and John Owsley of Oscote (?)
Churchwardens.

Item for Jayle money	vjs	vij ^d
Item for the maymed souldiers ²	xiijs	
Item for the Booke of Psalms and prayers ...		vj ^d
Item to Willian Newton for caryinge our pre- sentment		vj ^d
Item to Willian Grauenor for makeinge the window	xliij ^s	
Item to Rychard Tyther in recompence of glas- inge the windowes w th new glasse ...	xxx ^s	

¹ Agreed.

² Pensions were paid under the Act 35 Eliz., cap. 4 to soldiers wounded in
the service of the State.

decreasing self-governance and autonomy and yet overall increasing rates of mental health problems.

Thus, the second hypothesis was supported, as mental health problems were associated with a significant increase in the number of mental health problems, and a significant decrease in the number of physical health problems. This pattern of results suggests that the mental health problems of older adults are becoming more prevalent and more severe over time.

However, the third hypothesis was not supported, as the mean number of physical health problems did not change significantly over time.

These findings support the notion that older adults are experiencing greater mental health problems and fewer physical health problems, and that these trends are associated with increased age.

Additional analyses were conducted to examine the relationship between gender and mental health problems. Results indicated that women had significantly more mental health problems than men ($F(1, 100) = 6.002$, $p < .05$), and that women had significantly more physical health problems than men ($F(1, 100) = 10.002$, $p < .05$).

Finally, the fourth hypothesis was supported, as women had significantly more mental health problems than men ($F(1, 100) = 6.002$, $p < .05$).

Overall, the results indicate that older adults are experiencing greater mental health problems and fewer physical health problems, and that these trends are associated with increased age. Women also experience more mental health problems than men, and women experience more physical health problems than men.

Thus, the results support the notion that older adults are experiencing greater mental health problems and fewer physical health problems, and that these trends are associated with increased age. Women also experience more mental health problems than men, and women experience more physical health problems than men.

Finally, the results support the notion that older adults are experiencing greater mental health problems and fewer physical health problems, and that these trends are associated with increased age. Women also experience more mental health problems than men, and women experience more physical health problems than men.

Item to Rychard Rowley for 7 pillers for the window	v ^s
Item for gettinge and the cariage of a load of stone from beyond Chesterton	xvj
Item for another load of stone from Rindleford	xvj
Item for a lyttle glasse bottell	j ^d
Item to John Barrett for caringe a load of tymber out of morfe	xij ^d
[Visitations at Walsall and Lichfield.]	

1595—1596.

John Owsley of Oscote and John Foxall of Stableford
Churchwardens.

Payments.

Item for Jayle money and maymed souldiers ...	xix ^s	vij ^d
Item to William Dovey when the parysh compounded w th him for the Scholehouse ...	xxxiiij ^s	ij ^d
Item for Charges vpon the Steward for kepinge the parsons Court and the homages Dinner when William Dovey gave the Paryshe his estate of the Scholehouse	x ^s	iiiij ^d
Item when we were called to Lichfield by the Ordinary	ij ^s	vij ^d
Item when we went to bring ffra. ffrodley his child to Clauerley	xj	
Item for 8 hundred of large nayles 9 hundred of shingle nayles and 2 hundred of borde nayeles	iiij ^s	
Item for one hundred of lathes and the cariage from Bridgnorth	ij ^s	
Item to the Shingler and his man for 7 dayes worke	xiiij ^s	
Item for 2 benches to laye vnder the chauncell walle	xij ^d	
Item for the service booke	iiij ^s	ij ^d
Item for couering m ^r Charles Bromleys graue		vj ^d
Item to Thomas ffelton for makeing a hooke for the Churche yate and a clippe and nayles for the bell	vj ^d	

and, in this way, all differences
will eventually converge toward a more
or less uniform culture. This is not to say
that there will be no further differentiation,
but rather that it will be of much smaller
magnitude than that which has already taken place.
In this connection, it is interesting to note that
the Mexican culture is not homogeneous.

Regionalism

Geographical factors have greatly influenced the development of
Mexican culture.

Geography

The most important geographical factor is the great variety of climate
which exists in Mexico. The country is divided into three main
regions: the tropical, the temperate, and the cold. The tropical region
is located in the southern part of the country, extending from the Gulf of
Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. It is characterized by its high temperature
and humidity, and by its lush vegetation. The temperate region is located
in the central part of the country, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to
the Pacific Ocean. It is characterized by its moderate temperature and
humidity, and by its varied vegetation. The cold region is located in
the northern part of the country, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to
the Pacific Ocean. It is characterized by its low temperature and
humidity, and by its sparse vegetation. The different climates have
had a great influence on the development of Mexican culture. For
example, the tropical climate has led to the development of a rich
cultural tradition in the southern part of the country, while the
temperate climate has led to the development of a more
modest cultural tradition in the central part of the country.
The cold climate has led to the development of a more
modest cultural tradition in the northern part of the country.
The different climates have also influenced the
development of Mexican agriculture. For example, the
tropical climate has led to the development of a rich
agriculture in the southern part of the country, while the
temperate climate has led to the development of a more
modest agriculture in the central part of the country.
The cold climate has led to the development of a more
modest agriculture in the northern part of the country.
The different climates have also influenced the
development of Mexican industry. For example, the
tropical climate has led to the development of a rich
industry in the southern part of the country, while the
temperate climate has led to the development of a more
modest industry in the central part of the country.
The cold climate has led to the development of a more
modest industry in the northern part of the country.
The different climates have also influenced the
development of Mexican transportation. For example, the
tropical climate has led to the development of a rich
transportation system in the southern part of the country, while the
temperate climate has led to the development of a more
modest transportation system in the central part of the country.
The cold climate has led to the development of a more
modest transportation system in the northern part of the country.

Item to Elinor ffrodyley for keepinge her sonnes
childe before we brought yt to Clauerley ij^s vj^d
[Visitations at Shenstone and Walsall.]

Below are given the names of the newly-elected (13 April, 1596) churchwardens, surveyors (*supervisores*) of the roads, and collectors for the poor.

1596—1597.

John Foxall of Stableford and John Yate of Roughton
Churchwardens.

Payments.

It' for Jayle money and maymed souldiers..	xix ^s	vjdob.
It' to the paryter for the prayer w ^{ch} was read for the Queenes majesty ¹ and our navies on the seas ²		vj ^d
It' spent when we were cyted to Lich. before y ^e Byshopp	vj ^s	ij
It' for the copy of y ^e Archbyshopps letter...	ij ^s	
It' to one to bringe our presentment to Patengham	iji ^d	
It' to the paryter for portage of our present- ment to Lych. and other officers ffees		vjd
It' for theatene hundred of Lathe nayles ...	ij ^s	ij ^d
It' for three thowsands of shingles and two hundred	iiij ^s	
It' for two peeces of sawed timber to line the rafters		xij ^d
It' to the shingler for ten dayes worke for himself and his two boyes	xxij ^s	vj ^d
It' to Thomas hakins for the amending of y ^e steeplehouse walles		vij ^d

¹ Possibly the form of accession service issued in 1578, to be used on 17 November, is intended (but see next note). The prayer for the Sovereign in the morning and evening services dates from 1547 and was placed by Elizabeth at the end of the Litany, whence it was transferred to its present place in 1604.

² No prayers for the Navy were regularly inserted in the Prayer Book before 1661, though the ancient service-books contain a *missa pro navicantibus*. This probably refers to "certain prayers set forth by authority to be used for the prosperous success of her Majesty's navy and forces" during the expedition of Essex and Raleigh against Spain. See Kinto, *Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Martin-in-Fields*, p. 496.

action with regard to the availability of soil water, it is evident that the available water content of the soil is not appreciably reduced by the removal of the surface layer of the soil (see Fig. 1, Part II).

TABLE III Comparison of the Water-Holding Capacity of the Soil at 10 cm Depth in the Various Layers

Layer	Water-holding capacity of the soil at 10 cm depth	
	Without crop	With crop
Surface layer	100	100
0–10 cm	100	100
10–20 cm	100	100
20–30 cm	100	100
30–40 cm	100	100
40–50 cm	100	100
50–60 cm	100	100
60–70 cm	100	100
70–80 cm	100	100
80–90 cm	100	100
90–100 cm	100	100
100–110 cm	100	100
110–120 cm	100	100
120–130 cm	100	100
130–140 cm	100	100
140–150 cm	100	100
150–160 cm	100	100
160–170 cm	100	100
170–180 cm	100	100
180–190 cm	100	100
190–200 cm	100	100
200–210 cm	100	100
210–220 cm	100	100
220–230 cm	100	100
230–240 cm	100	100
240–250 cm	100	100
250–260 cm	100	100
260–270 cm	100	100
270–280 cm	100	100
280–290 cm	100	100
290–300 cm	100	100
300–310 cm	100	100
310–320 cm	100	100
320–330 cm	100	100
330–340 cm	100	100
340–350 cm	100	100
350–360 cm	100	100
360–370 cm	100	100
370–380 cm	100	100
380–390 cm	100	100
390–400 cm	100	100
400–410 cm	100	100
410–420 cm	100	100
420–430 cm	100	100
430–440 cm	100	100
440–450 cm	100	100
450–460 cm	100	100
460–470 cm	100	100
470–480 cm	100	100
480–490 cm	100	100
490–500 cm	100	100
500–510 cm	100	100
510–520 cm	100	100
520–530 cm	100	100
530–540 cm	100	100
540–550 cm	100	100
550–560 cm	100	100
560–570 cm	100	100
570–580 cm	100	100
580–590 cm	100	100
590–600 cm	100	100
600–610 cm	100	100
610–620 cm	100	100
620–630 cm	100	100
630–640 cm	100	100
640–650 cm	100	100
650–660 cm	100	100
660–670 cm	100	100
670–680 cm	100	100
680–690 cm	100	100
690–700 cm	100	100
700–710 cm	100	100
710–720 cm	100	100
720–730 cm	100	100
730–740 cm	100	100
740–750 cm	100	100
750–760 cm	100	100
760–770 cm	100	100
770–780 cm	100	100
780–790 cm	100	100
790–800 cm	100	100
800–810 cm	100	100
810–820 cm	100	100
820–830 cm	100	100
830–840 cm	100	100
840–850 cm	100	100
850–860 cm	100	100
860–870 cm	100	100
870–880 cm	100	100
880–890 cm	100	100
890–900 cm	100	100
900–910 cm	100	100
910–920 cm	100	100
920–930 cm	100	100
930–940 cm	100	100
940–950 cm	100	100
950–960 cm	100	100
960–970 cm	100	100
970–980 cm	100	100
980–990 cm	100	100
990–1000 cm	100	100

It is evident from the above comparison that the water-holding capacity of the soil is not appreciably reduced by the removal of the surface layer of the soil. This is also evident from the fact that the water-holding capacity of the soil at 10 cm depth is not appreciably reduced by the removal of the surface layer of the soil (see Fig. 1, Part II).

It' for a copy from the officiall vjd
 [Visitations at Pattingham and Shenstone.]

It is agreed that tymber bowed to ye vse of ye parishe shalbe
 redelyvered before mydsomer next to alis Brooke
 widdowe.

1597—1598¹.

John Yate of Roughton and Roger Catstrey of Ackleton
 Churchwardens.

Payments.

It' paid for gaile money and maymed souldyers xix^s viij^d
 It' to one to bringe our monthly presentment

to Patengham primo Ap. iij^d

It' to ye apariter for portage of it to Lich. ... ij^d

[Similar entries for May 1st and June 1st.]

It' to the Smith for making a kaye for the
 steple dore and for amendinge the locke vjd

It' spent at the lord Bishop his visitation at
 Lich xj^s x^d

It' spent when the wardens and four sidemen
 were cyted to Lichfield xiii^s x^d

[Visitation at Walsall. Names of *supervisores* given, as in
 1596.]

1598—1599.

John Catstrey of Catstrey and Roger Catstrey of Ackleton
 Churchwardens.

Payments.

Item for gayle money and maymed souldiers... xix^s viijⁱ

Item for coveringe twoe olde graues xiiij^d

Item for a booke of Articles xij^d

Item for parchment to make a new Register
 boke and to Nixon for makeinge yt ... vijs j^d

Item for a copye of the resolutions and advises
 of the Statute iiiij^d

Item to the Plummer for mending the gutters
 and the leades this whole yeare... ... xxxviijs x^d

Item to John Preene for squaring a tree in
 Badgesor wood ij^s iiiij^d

¹ With the heading 'Emanuel' (see note under 1577, 8).

Item giuen to a souldier at the iustices appoynt- ment	ij ^s	vj ^d
Item when we and the 4 ^{or} men of the paryshe were before the iustices at Bridgnorth concerning the reliefe of the poore ...	iiijs	ij ^d
Item to Naylor for haspes for the cheste in the vestrye	iiij	
Item to Parre for mending twoe Clappers and foure Iron piens (?) ¹ w th one buckle ...	vj ^s	x ^d
[Visitations at Pattingham, Shenstone, Lichfield.]		

1599—1600.

John Catstrey of Catstrey and Roger Baker of Kingslow
Churchwardens.

Payments.

Inprimis for gayle money and maymed Soul- diers and for the poore of the Countyc.	xxx ^s	vj ^d
Item our Charges at Bridgnorth when we and the ouerseers for the poore were before the Commissioners	iiij ^s	x ^d
Item bestowed vpon the justices at the same tyme in Burnt Sacke	ij ^s	vij ^d
Item for Colours		vij ^d
Item a prayer booke for the Earle of Essex ¹ ...	iiij ^s	
Item to Thomas Hakens for windinge and dawbinge the Schole walles and for windinges for y ^e same	iijs	iiij ^d
Item for a boxe to put in the Charter... ...		iiij ^d
Item for 2 Register bookes bound in parchment	xvj ^s	vj ^d
Item to Hughe yate for riddinge the snow out of the gutters		ij ^d
[Visitations at Pattingham and Shenstone.]		

1600—1601.

[The heading in the original is 'A° D'ni 1601,' and so in
succeeding years.]John Barrett of Oldington and Roger Baker of Kingslow
Churchwardens.¹ Probably 'pins.'

Payments.

Inp's for Joyle money maymed souldyors and for the poore of the countie	xlj ^s	iiij ⁱ
Item our charges at Bridgnorthe when wee and the overseers of the pore were before the Komyssio ^{rs}	vj ^s	
Item for whitliming the churche before the visitac'on at Ester and for paving the same and there table	ix ^s	ij ^d
Item geven to m ^r bowen for his sermon ...	v ^s	
Item payed to hewghe yeat for ridding snow out of the gutters		ij ^d
Item payed to m ^r Barbor for his sermon ...	v ^s	
Item for registering the register Booke in parch- ment for 39 yeares of all christiuings weddings and Buryalles ²	xxxiiij ^s	
Item for registering the Register rolle in parch- ment to put in at litchfeld for the byshops visitac'on	v ^s	
Item our charges at the visitac'on at litchfeld for parte of iij dayes and ij nightes for v men and v horsses and for the putting in of the register booke	xxxiiij ^s	x ^d
Item for a booke of articles		xij ^d
Item payed to heughe yeat for ringing vpon the quens holy day and for candls	v ^s	
Item for iij Iron latches to y ^e iij church yeates and mending them		vj ^d
Item our charges when we came before the justices at bridgnorth to ild ³ vp our account as touching the poore vpon twesday last		ij ^s

¹ Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, who met his death two years later. He must have been visiting the neighbourhood at this time.

² It was ordered in 1597 that parchment register books should be purchased at the expense of each parish, and that all the names from the older books (mostly on paper) should be therein transcribed from 1558. This explains why so many existing registers begin with that year. It was at the same time ordered that copies of the registers should be annually forwarded to the Episcopal Registrar. See Cox, *How to Write the History of a Parish*, 2th edn., p. 125.

³ Yield.

Conclusion

This article has sought to examine and explain the development of the health care system in Chile since 1973. The analysis has focused on the role of the state and the way in which it has attempted to manage the transition from a centralized, state-controlled system to one based on market principles. The article has also examined the impact of the economic crisis on the health care system and the resulting policy responses. The article has shown that the Chilean government has adopted a range of measures to try to manage the transition, including the introduction of private sector participation, the privatization of some public services, and the introduction of market-based mechanisms such as bidding and tendering. The article has also shown that the Chilean government has faced significant challenges in managing the transition, particularly in terms of ensuring that the health care system remains accessible and affordable for all citizens. The article has concluded by suggesting that the Chilean government's approach to the health care system has been successful in some areas, but has also faced significant challenges and has not fully实现了其目标。

¹ The term "transition" is used here to refer to the period of time between the fall of the Pinochet regime in 1990 and the election of the first democratic government in 1994. This period was characterized by significant political and economic instability, as well as a range of social and economic challenges.

Item a lewne of one yead land in Bradney
 between Houmffrey lythall p^{ll}¹ and
 thomas gildon Deffr ij^a
 [Visitation at Worfield.]

1601—1602.

Richard Rowley of Wyken and John Sadler of Swancote
 Churchwardens.

Payments.

Item for Jayle money maymed souldiers and poore of the County	xijs viij ^d
Item for two pickes and steeling ² one of them	iijs
Item for olde pewter	xij ^d
Item to Robert Barrett for wood to make the plummars fyre	iijs ^d
Item to the glasyer for glasse solder lead and for hys wages	xxxiijs
Item to Hugli yaet for caryinge and recaryinge Ladders, brushinge the glass windowes and walles...	iiijd
Item for lyme and colours, and to Taylor for whiteinge the Churche and one to serue him	ij ^s
Item bestowed vpon them [the ringers] in ale..	vj ^d
Item to Thomas Hakens for mendinge the Schole walles w ^{ch} were broken downe at the tryall of land... ...	xij ^d
Item to Rychard Hatton for mendinge the pales and synding them w ^{ch} wanted betwixte Alyce Brokes yarde and the Churche yarde	vij ^d
Item for a hooke of lyme and to John Pyke for fetchinge yt from Bridgnorth ...	ij ^d
[Visitations at Patingham and Worfield.]	

1602—1603.

Richard Rowley of Wyken and John Sadler of Swancote
 Churchwardens.

² Plaintiff.¹ I.e., shoeing with steel.

consistently more intense than the annual cycle
and the annual cycle is significantly reduced
by the presence of the El Niño phenomenon.
This is discussed in the next section.

It is also found that the seasonal variation of
the annual cycle is significantly reduced by the
presence of the El Niño phenomenon.

The seasonal variation of the annual cycle and
the annual cycle are significantly reduced
by the presence of the El Niño phenomenon.
This is discussed in the next section.
The seasonal variation of the annual cycle
and the annual cycle are significantly reduced
by the presence of the El Niño phenomenon.
This is discussed in the next section.

The seasonal variation of the annual cycle
and the annual cycle are significantly reduced
by the presence of the El Niño phenomenon.

The seasonal variation of the annual cycle
and the annual cycle are significantly reduced
by the presence of the El Niño phenomenon.

The seasonal variation of the annual cycle
and the annual cycle are significantly reduced
by the presence of the El Niño phenomenon.

The seasonal variation of the annual cycle
and the annual cycle are significantly reduced
by the presence of the El Niño phenomenon.

The seasonal variation of the annual cycle
and the annual cycle are significantly reduced
by the presence of the El Niño phenomenon.

Payments.

In primis layd out for gayle money maymed sol-			
dyers and poore of the countie ...	...	xlij ^s	vij ^d
Item at Bridgnorth when we were before ye			
Justices for the poore ... ...	...	iijs	iiijs
Item to Humfrey Taylor for makeing and			
mending the langetes ¹ for ye little Bell			
and for nayles ... ... ..	...		xij ^d
Item to m ^r vicar for lead ..	...	xiiij ^d	
Item for makeinge an arrest vpon ffrauncis			
Mason(?) for hys rent and for drawing			
ye corrt ... ... ..	...	xij ^d	
Item to William Newton for answearinge for			
vs and m ^r vicar at Stafford assise when			
we shoulde haue appeared about recu-			
santes ... ... ..	...	ij ^s	
Item for a yalland of wine bestowed vpon the			
yonge gentlemen m ^r Talbottes when they			
came to kepe a court of Surveye ..	...	ij ^s	vij ^d
Item to Rychard Hatton for mendinge the			
pales betwene Alyce Brookes yarde and			
the Church yarde, mendinge the Ale-			
chamber walles and pavinge in the			
church ... ... ..	...	xij ^d	
[Visitation at Pattingham.]			

(To be concluded.)

¹ Straps or thongs (see Halliwell's *Dict.*).

SHROPSHIRE AND THE ROYALIST
CONSPIRACIES BETWEEN THE END OF THE
FIRST CIVIL WAR AND THE
RESTORATION, 1648—1660.

BY THE REV. J. E. AUDEN, M.A.

It is very difficult to arrive at a clear conception of the many movements made on behalf of the Monarchy after the close of the first Civil War. That was an open warfare, and was more or less fully reported in the News Letters. The subsequent attempts of the Royalists savoured rather of treason and rebellion. Their records, therefore, had to be kept with the utmost privacy lest, in case of failure, evidence might be provided disastrous to the lives, liberty, and property of those involved. The Parliament also published as little news as possible lest, the strength of the movement being known, the country should be alarmed, and others, now neutral or half-hearted, be tempted to join. It is obvious, therefore, why we cannot get a satisfactory and detailed account of what actually took place. An additional difficulty is also caused by the tendency to magnify alleged services when substantial rewards were to be obtained after “the King had his own again.”

The following compilation is, therefore, no doubt, very inadequate for the object in view—an account of what happened in Shropshire between the end of the first Civil War and the return of the King.¹

It would take up too much room to sketch, even in outline, the various events which ended in the flight of Charles I. to Carisbrooke Castle and his virtual imprisonment there. While

¹ Wherever possible the *ipsissima verba* of the documents quoted have been given, rather than a *résumé* of their contents in other words, even though this has occupied more space. But it is hoped that this course will prove helpful to other papers on local matters and places.

in the Isle of Wight the King concluded an agreement with the Scottish Presbyterians. This angered the Independents, then strongly tinged with Republican ideas, to such an extent that on January 3, 1647-8, a motion was carried in the House of Commons that "no more addresses be made from the Parliament to the King, nor any letters or messages received from him." This vote so alarmed all who wished England to be still ruled by a monarch that it united the old Royalists and the Presbyterians, who had been so lately in arms against them, fighting, as they declared, "for King and Parliament."¹ And the result was, in the words of Calamy² :—"The Republicans laid aside the King and settled the government without him, and introduced new factions, Republicans and Monarchists. While the King was confined [in the Isle of Wight] several armies were raised in his favour: one in Pembrokeshire by Major-General Laughorn; another in Scotland by the Duke of Hamilton; a third in Kent, by the Lord Goring; and a fourth in Essex, by Sir Charles Lucas, but were all defeated." There were also many other attempts on a smaller scale elsewhere, but they were all badly planned, badly combined, badly conducted, badly isolated, and were set on foot spasmodically and sporadically. If all the risings had been simultaneous throughout the kingdom they would most probably have proved successful; as it was they were, one and all, put down without much difficulty.

Many of the Presbyterian officers of the Parliamentary army in "Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and the shires adjacent," at once became practically mutinous. A largely-attended meeting, at which more than 80 were present, was held by them at Broadway, in Worcestershire. At it "they had some discourse as to Ludlow, Shrewsbury,³ and Here-

¹ When the Civil War broke out, in 1642, all commissions given by the Roundheads were for the service of "the King and the Parliament," drawing a distinction between the political and the personal character of the King, and separating the office from the officer. The alleged object of the Parliamentarians was to free the King from the counsels of those who would ruin him and his people, not to do away with the King.

² Calamy, *Abridgement of the Life of Baxter*, p. 57.

³ At this time there were only two garrison towns in Shropshire, viz., Shrewsbury and Ludlow, and the following entry in the Journal of the House of Commons shows that it had been originally intended that there should be only one -

1646-7, Feb. 26: "That the Castle of Shrewsbury shall be kept a Garrison with an Hundred Foot in it. That the town be disgarrisoned and the North Wall about it slighted."

ford, and an assurance that Laughourne would join with them, and that they would have 2,000 capmen from Bewdley."¹ Letters reporting this assembly were read in the House of Commons on January 24, 1647-8, and the matter was "referred to the Committee at Derby House,"² who took active means to check the conspirators by sending down a fresh regiment to Gloucester, and so prevented the malcontents from obtaining help from the troops in South Wales, who had revolted under the leadership of three distinguished and esteemed officers of the Parliament in the first war, Major General Rowland Laugharne, Col. John Poyer, and Col. Rice Powell.

The mention of Ludlow and Shrewsbury at the Broadway meeting proves that there were sympathisers in Shropshire. But when Lord Byron, the King's late Field-Marshal for Shropshire, Cheshire, and North Wales, and Governor of

"That Ludlow Castle be dismounted and the new works slighted. That it be referred to the Committee of Shropshire to take care that the Castle and Town of Ludlow may be made untenable."

1646-7, March 24 : "That Colonel Mackeworthe be continued the Governor of the Castle of Shrewsbury."

But this intention was soon changed, for on Feb. 19, 1647-8, the Commissioners for Sequestrations for the county of Salop wrote to the Committee for the Advance of Money :—"In reply to yours of 15 Jan. requiring us . . . to execute all ordinances and instructions for sequestrations, to send up a schedule of the estates of delinquents, and such money as has been received. We beg to state that under the Ordinance of 13 Jan., 1644-5, authorising us to apply the moneys for such forces as could be raised, with which forces we have reduced the county to obedience to the Parliament, we have expended more than has been, or could be as yet raised here, and there are great sums in arrear to the officers employed in that service . . . There is a troop of horse and two garrisons of Shrewsbury and Ludlow Castle, which are continued until further order, and are to be maintained out of the sequestered estates."

On Nov. 2, 1654, the Protector appointed a Committee to consider the reduction of the forces and the demolition of certain garrisons. After perusing their report he gave his opinion that he considered Shrewsbury Castle "a place of strength; that if any enemy should get into it and possess it, all the forces of England and Scotland would not be able to force them out." It was, therefore, to be continued as a garrison.

The other fortresses (for example the castles of Bridgnorth, Oswestry, Caus, and Shrawardine), had been already dismantled. In the Bridgnorth Corporation Accounts is an entry :—

"1647-8, Feb. To John Lawrence for going with warrants into the liberties for laborers to help to demolish and pull down the Castle walls of Bridgnorth afore said by the command of Col. Baker whoe was Commander of that worke."

This will account for the fact that most of the movements for and against the King centred round Shrewsbury and Ludlow, or concerned buildings considered too weak and unimportant to be dangerous to the Parliament if left undestroyed, as Dawley, Madeley, and Broncroft.

¹ *Perfect Occurrences*, Jan. 21-28, 1647-8.

² Whitelock, *Memorials of English Affairs*.

Chester, was sent over from Paris, in February, to sound the Royalists in those places where he was well known, and to engineer, if possible, a rising for the captive King, he found most of them unwilling to engage themselves. A great many had been officers, who had, on surrender, given their parole not to serve again against the Parliament, and felt scruples about breaking it; for they would not take as their spiritual guides those "most eminent chaplains of the Parliament, Dr. Downing and Mr. Marshall, who publicly avowed that the soldiers taken prisoners and discharged, and released by the King upon their oaths that they would never again bear arms against him, were not obliged by that oath."¹ There was also with others the dread of prison and confiscation of property should any spy of the Parliament discover their Royalist proclivities.

As a consequence Lord Byron met with little but disappointment in his efforts, and, on May 16, letters were read in the House of Commons from the Counties of Denbigh, Flint, and Montgomery declaring their fidelity to the Parliament, and their readiness to serve against its enemies, and on May 24, a similar message from Cheshire.

In Shropshire, however, he was somewhat more successful, for Whitelock writes:—

"April 7. Letters from Shrewsbury of a design of the Malignants to surprise that Town, but by the Governor's² care it was prevented.

May 19. Orders for the Committee of Salop to secure such prisoners as they have surprised in Ludlow Castle."

Unfortunately no further and fuller account of this "design," or of the names of those placed "in durance vile" seems to have been preserved.

Elsewhere one of Byron's agents was premature in action, another was negligent.

Sir John Owen, of Clenneney, co. Carnarvon, and Porkington, co. Salop, "finding that many honest men endeavoured to raise forces whereby they might get the King out of prison, did the like."³ Collecting about 100

¹ Clarendon ii., p. 115.

² Colonel Humphry Mackworth, appointed March 26, 1645.

³ Clarendon iii., p. 367. Sir John Owen's words at his trial.

Royalists, most of them officers in the late war, he assembled his small force at Dolgelley on May 17, and two days later marched with them to Dyffryn, near Barmouth. Had he but waited till Lord Byron and the Anglesey men joined him the result might have been entirely different; but, deluded by false information written by Archbishop Williams' instruction on purpose to be intercepted,¹ Sir John hurried with only part of his men towards Carnarvon. Here, on June 3, he successfully repulsed a sally from the Castle under William Lloyd, the Sheriff; but two days later was outnumbered and defeated by troops from Chester, Denbigh, and Conway, at a place on the sea-shore near Bangor. In this fight Sir John Owen was taken prisoner, together with 15 other officers and 40 soldiers, among the former being his son, Colonel William Owen, Colonel Richard Lloyd, of Llwyn-y-maen, Oswestry;² Lieut. Thomas Lloyd, of Plas Yolyn, Dudleyton;³ and Major Matthias Lloyd;⁴ among the latter, "Robert Creswell, William Creswell, Walter Roe, and Thomas Scotchwell, of Shropshire."⁵ Lieut.-Colonel Richard Scriven, of Frodesley,⁶ who fought most bravely, Captain John Blodwell, of Llwyn,⁷ and Sir Arthur Blaney, of Gregynog, co. Montgomery,⁸ escaped, the two last to Anglesey. The prisoners were confined in Denbigh Castle, where an unsuccessful attempt at rescue was made on July 5.

¹ Webb, *Civil War in Herefordshire*, ii., p. 302.

² Rich. Lloyd, Lloyn y main [Llwyn y maen], co. Salop, 4 May, 1649, compounds for delinquency in being engaged in both wars against Parliament, for which his estate is sequestered. 18 May, Fine at £, £480.

³ Thos. Lloyd, Plas Yolyl [Plas Yolyn], co. Salop, 4 May, 1649, compounds for delinquency in being engaged in both wars against Parliament. 2 June, Fine at £, £18.

⁴ Matthias Lloyd, "Major of foote," was one of the "truly loyal and indigent Commission Officers certified out of the County of Salop," for a share in the compensation voted to such on the Restoration in 1660.

⁵ Phillips, *Civil War in Wales and the Marches*, ii., p. 384.

⁶ Richard Scriven, Frodesley, co. Salop, 30 Oct., 1648, compounds for delinquency in arms in both wars. 16 Nov., Fine at £, £100, and £17 for charges.

⁷ John Blodwell, Lloyn [Llwyn], co. Salop, 29 Jan., 1648-9, begs to compound for delinquency in arms in both wars. 15 May, Fine at £, £105.

⁸ Sir Arthur Blaney, High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1644, had been one of the gallant garrison of Harlech Castle, which had held out for the King till March 13, 1646-7, the last Royalist stronghold in the Kingdom.

incomes and that all efforts should be concentrated on increasing real gross domestic product and creating more jobs and less inflation. Moreover, since a high level of unemployment seems to have been a major factor in the economic and social crisis, attention should be given to those who are jobless, especially among the unemployed, which is probably the most important reason why the government has decided to increase employment. This approach has been adopted by many countries that have been successful in their attempts to combat unemployment. In addition, the government should also take steps to encourage small business, which is the backbone of the economy, and help it to grow and develop. It is also essential to provide incentives for the private sector to invest in new projects and technologies. Finally, the government should continue to support research and development, as well as education, to ensure that the country's future is secure.

The government's role in the economy is crucial, but it must be balanced. It is important to remember that the market is the primary driver of the economy, and the government's role should be limited to providing a stable environment for business to flourish. The government should not interfere in the market too much, as this can lead to inefficiencies and waste. Instead, it should focus on creating a favorable environment for business, such as reducing taxes and regulations, and providing incentives for investment. The government should also work to promote innovation and technological advancement, as well as education and training, to ensure that the country's future is secure. By doing so, the government can help to create a strong and sustainable economy that will benefit all citizens.

Sir George Booth, a former Parliamentarian officer (who greatly distinguished himself, and gained mention in despatches at the taking of Oswestry in June, 1644), had refused to take any part. His younger brother, Colonel John Booth, at first expressed great zeal, promising to raise forces to secure Warrington, but went about his self-imposed task so carelessly that he was very soon over-powered and taken.

The Royalist attempt to seize Chester on June 16 was also easily suppressed. These proceedings in the neighbouring counties seem to have roused the fears of the Shropshire Committee with regard to the security of the county town, since:—

"At the Com'ittee for Safety for the County of Salop, 25 June, 24 Car. I. [1648], it is ordered that the towne of Shrewsbury bee forthwith put into a posture of defence . . . and that capt. John Prowde, capt. Adam Webbe, capt. John Betton, and capt. Charles Doughty doe speedily enlist such men within the said towne as are fitt to beare armes . . . and present the lyste of their names to this Com'ittee . . . and that the walles of this towne (now fallen downe) bee speedily repaired."¹

It is interesting to notice who the officers were, for their appointment illustrates the statements of a Presbyterian, and a Royalist writer. Calamy² says, "when the brunt of the first war was over Cromwell looked not so much at valour as opinion, so that by degrees he had headed the greatest part of the Army with Anabaptists, Antinomians, Seekers, or Separatists at best. When any Troop or Company was to be dispos'd off, or any considerable officers' place was void, he was sure to put a Sectary into the place."

¹ The walls of Shrewsbury had fallen down a year or more ago, for, in 1647, a Richard Fawkenor petitioned the Mayor for relief because his premises were "cast down by reason of the fall of the Town Wall in Roushill," and in the spring of that year the Corporation resolved to petition Parliament "to have £1000 allowed out of such delinquents' estates as hereafter shall be discovered within the countye towards making of stronge stone walles about the towne; and in case of any further insurrection the towne will undertake to keep it for the Parliament." Whether this petition was granted or not, the wall was eventually re-built, for "the Stone work [of Shrawardine Castle] was pull'd down & carried to Shrewsburye, for the reparyng of the Castle there; & the making up of Rousal wal standing on the Severn side." (Shrawardine Church Register).

² *Abridgement of Life of Baxter*, p. 55.

Clarendon adds¹ :—The Rump Parliament “put the whole militia of the kingdom into the hands of sectaries, persons generally of no degree or quality, and notorious only for some new tenet in religion, and for some barbarity exercised upon the King’s party.”

Prowde and Webbe would come within the catalogue of “persons of no degree,” for they were drapers in the town, and the year before had been both selected, as laymen interested in ecclesiastical matters, to sit on the Shrewsbury Classis; Doughty and Betton were probably of higher social rank, being each styled “gent.”, but they would be in the other category, for later on they were both placed in confinement in Shrewsbury Castle for complicity in the insurrection of “the bigots for schism and a commonwealth,” in October, 1663.²

The Committee of the adjoining county of Hereford took a similar course. A letter, dated May 3rd, had said:—“In Herefordshire Major Saunders hath quelled the malignants there and taken Col. Sherington Talbot prisoner.” But this was premature, for on June 30 an order was issued from the Committee of the Militia in Herefordshire (Sir Robert Harley, Robert Kyle, and seven others), to Col. Edward Harley “to raise a regiment of foot in the hundreds of Broxash, Huntington, Wigmore, Stretford, Grimsworth, and Wolphy, and to send in a return of the names of his officers within a fortnight.” And the reason for this order is easily seen.

“July 11, a design of the Malignants in Worcester prevented, and Mr. Harcourt and others apprehended for it. Order for the Garrisoning Worcester by Col. Dingly and Hartlebury.”

So writes Whitelock, but Rushworth³ makes a longer note, to the effect that on that date letters “were read to the House of a design of a rising by malignants in Worcestershire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Herefordshire, and to possess several strong places to make them garrisons for the King; but the design was discovered, and, through the

¹ Clarendon iii., p. 956.

² Owen and Blakeway i., p. 486.

³ Rushworth viii., 1185.

vigilancy of the Governor of Hartlebury Castle [Colonel Turton], prevented, Major Harcourt (a chief actor for the King), and some others taken prisoners, who confessed the whole design."

*A Letter from the Committee of Worcester*¹ explains more fully what took place. "An association of divers knights, colonels, gentlemen, and others, cavaliers of Worcestershire, Salop, Stafford, and Hereford," had formed a plan "for surprising Hereford. Colonel Dudley,² Sir Francis Oatley,³ Col. Lane,⁴ Major Eliot, the Giffords of Chillington, Major Harcot, Boughton (the parson of Wolverley⁵), and divers others were in the plot to surprise Dawley Castle⁶ and an

¹ This letter is contained in a Civil War tract among the King's Papers in the British Museum.

² Colonel Dud Dudley was an illegitimate son of Edward, Lord Dudley. He is best known as the author of the book *Metallum Martis*, in which he describes the way to smelt iron with coal instead of wood. In the first war he had served as "Colonel of a Regiment in the army of King Charles I., and General of the Ordinance to Prince Rupert for his said Majesty's service," and had been in Worcester when that fortress surrendered on June 23, 1646.

³ Sir Francis Oatley will be easily recognised as Sir Francis Ottley, of Hitchford, the former Royalist Governer of Shrewsbury, and High Sheriff for Shropshire.

⁴ Colonel John Lane, of Bentley, co. Stafford had served with distinction in the First War and had been taken prisoner at Ashby de la Zouch, but is best known as brother of the celebrated Jane Lane, who so heroically risked her life to save Charles II. after the battle of Worcester in 1651.

⁵ Boughton, parson of Wolverley. Walker in his *Sufferings of the Clergy*, under Worcestershire, enters:—"Bowton [sequestered from] Wolverley, Vicar. Quere whether the same mentioned at Worcester Cathedral: Stephen Boughton A.M. [sequestered from his] Canony, and Sub-deanery of the Chapel Royal, worth £100 per Annum."

⁶ Dawley Castle. "On Satnrdaye the xxijij of August, 1645, Dawley Castle held by the kinges p'tie was yielded up nnto the p'liant forces." (Malbon's *Memorials of the Civil War in Cheshire*, p. 181). The *Perfect Diurnal* wrote: "Dawley Castle evacuated and fired," if so, the injury inflicted must have been slight, as it was a "strong place," fit for a "garrison of the King," in 1648. It had been the property of Fulke Crompton, who had in December, 1642, among "the Principal Gentlemen of Shropshire, entered upon an Ingagement and resolution for the Raising and Maintayning of Forces at their own charge for the defence of His Majesty." But he must have died shortly afterwards, for the *Calendars of Compounding* have the following report:—

1652, Sept. 14. Eytoun Crompton (son and heir of Fulke Crompton, of Dawley Castle, co. Salop, a recusant, who purchased the Lordship and Castle of Great Dawley, and other Lands) was in Ireland in the Parliament's service when his father died, and there continued till disabled by wounds and imprisonment. On coming to claim his inheritance his stepmother, Mary, third wife of Fulke Crompton, urged him to side with the King, and on his refusal clapped a garrison of the enemy on the estate, and there she remained till it was taken by the power of the then County Committee, wherein he himself was engaged as a Comet of Horse. The said Lands were sequestered for her delinquency, though she had no right to them.

house of Sir Bazell Brookes, near adjacent.”¹

“From information received,” a certain Parliamentarian captain, named Jenet, was sent to search the house of the Vicar of Wolverley. There he found, in a field behind the house, half-a-cwt. of gunpowder and evidence which led to the arrest of Major Harcourt, who was brought to Hartlebury Castle. Refusing to say who were his confederates and what were their plans, the Major was put to the torture. Being strapped down, lighted musket fuses were applied to the soles of his feet. The pain drove him to make a confession, which greatly alarmed the Parliament when reported, for it showed that a widespread conspiracy was on foot. The information thus extorted also told the inquisitors that Col. Dudley had raised a troop of Royalists at his own cost, and the time and place where he exercised them. This was in the Boscobel Woods, in Shropshire, not many miles from Dawley and Madeley, and on the property of the Giffards. Soldiers were at once ordered out, and Dudley’s men surrounded and attacked whilst at drill. They were about 200 in number, and were all either scattered or taken. Among those captured were Colonel Dudley himself, Major Elliott, Captain Long, and Cornet Hodgetts. The officers were stripped to the skin, or nearly so, and subjected to all sorts of shameful insults. After a short stay at Hartlebury Castle they were sent on to prison at Worcester, and on the journey were compelled to ride nearly naked through the streets, and were the victims of every possible indignity. On arriving at Worcester they were kept close prisoners.²

1653, May 3. Major General Harrisen writes to the Committee for Compounding:—“I request a speedy hearing for Fulke Crompton’s son Who has had some heard (*sic*) measure from a very wicked woman.”

We find Dawley twice mentioned in Symond’s *Diary*, viz.:—(1) “In the winter 1644-5, Sir William Vaughan made these garrisons to quarter his own regiment: Dawley, commanded by Major Duckenfield.” (2) “Garrisons in Com. Salop 15 Oct., 1645. Rebels: Dawley Castle 7 myle from Bridgnorth 4 myle from Wellington. Fouke is Governor: Duckenfield was and lost it.”

Eyton Crompton entered Shrewsbury School June 14, 1626, as *generosi filius*.

¹ The house of Sir Bazell Brookes, i.e., Madeley Court. “Maydley” is mentioned in “a lyst of the garrisons taken in by the Shropshire [Parliamentary] Committee since they first took the field,” published Aug. 29, 1645; and Malbon in his *Memorials* writes: “Upon takinge of Shrowesburiye the Kinges p’tie deserted Madeley.”

² Dudley and Elliott managed to escape from Worcester Gaol, and by hiding in trees in the daytime, and travelling only at night, to reach London. After a few days, however, Elliott was recognised and re-arrested, and shortly afterwards

The Journals of the House of Commons inform us of the result of the reports sent from Worcester, for on the same date is this entry¹ :—

1648, July 11. “Ordered that Power be given to the Committee of Shropshire to demolish Dawley Castle and Bramcroft [Bromcroft] Castle,² and to make the same untenable.”

Among the officers engaged in the attack on Colonel Dudley’s men at Boscobel was Captain Andrew Yarrington, Governor of Madeley for the Parliament in the first war,³ who was probably stationed somewhere in the neighbourhood at the present time. He personally brought up to London the report of what had taken place.

1648, July 21. “Derby House. That letters and relations containing a report of the very good service done by Captain Yarrington in discovering the designs against divers garrisons be reported to the Commons, and that he may be rewarded for this notable service by a reward from the estates of the persons engaged in the conspiracy.” (*State Papers, Domestic Series*).

Dudley met the same fate. Brought before the Derby House Committee they were sentenced to be shot on August 26. On the day before, Sunday, when most of the guards were attending service, a number of Royalists, among whom was Dudley, overpowered the few left and escaped out of the Westminster Gatehouse. Separating from the rest, he managed, in spite of many hairbreadth escapes, to reach home, where he found all his property sold or destroyed, and his wife and family gone to Bristol. Thither he proceeded, and after many dangers, found them. At Bristol Col. Dudley lived in hiding till the Restoration, then he removed to Worcester, where he died in 1684, and was buried in St. Helen’s Church. His monument declares him to have been “Regiae Majestatis fidissimus et subditus servus, in asserendo Regem, in vindicando Ecclesiam, in propugnando Legem ac Libertatem Anglicanam, sacer captus, anno 1648 semel condemnatus et tamen non decollatus.” (J. W. Willis Bund, *Civil War in Worcestershire*, pp. 202-4).

¹ *Commons Journal*, v., p. 631.

² Bromcroft Castle. Vicars, in the *Burning Bush not Consumed*. June 24—July 1, 1645, writes that the Parliamentarians, a few days before, “placed the Lord Calvyn in Braincroft Castle, which the enemy had much demolished, and fell to repair and fortifie it.” It was held by them till the end of the First War, and being, like Dawley Castle and Madeley Comit, of small size, was overlooked when the larger fortresses were slighted in 1647. Symonds says in his Diary:—“Garrisons in Com. Salop, 15 Oct., 1645. Rebels. Bromcroft Castle, the house of Mr. John Latley in Dilbury [Diddlebury] parish, the Lord Calvyn, Scotus, is Governor.”

³ 1615. William Careless was buried the 14 day of April, all w^{ch} time the Church was garrisoned by a partie of the Parliament commanded by Captain Yarrington. (Madeley Church Register).

1648, 21 July. "The House being informed that Captain Yarrington was at the door, he was called in, and related to the House the discovery of the design of the enemy to take Doyley House (*sic*), Hereford, and other strongholds, and how the same was prevented."

"Ordered that the sum of £500 be advanced and given to Captain Yarranton (*sic*) for his good service in discovering the dangerous design in surprising Dawley Castle, Hereford, and other strongholds, out of the first monies that shall be raised out of Sir Henry Lingen's¹ estate, or out of other delinquents' estates who had an hand or were actors in that design, and that the several Sequestrators of the several Counties of Hereford, Salop, Worcester, and Stafford do pay the same to the said Captain Yarranton (*sic*) or his assigns accordingly by equal portions And the said several Committees are enjoined to sequester the estates of the said Sir Henry Lingen, and the said other delinquents in the said several Counties."

"Ordered that it be referred to the Committee of Worcester, and that Captain Yarrington be especially recommended to the said Committee to furnish the said Captain Yarrington with such horses as shall be necessary for carrying on the service for the prevention of this design and for preserving of the peace and safeguard of the said Counties."

"Ordered that the thanks of this House be given to Captain Yarrington for his Ingenuity Discretion and Valour in the discovery and preventing the dangerous design of surprising Doyley (*sic*) Castle, Hereford, and other strongholds."

"Captain Yarrington again called in and thanked by Mr. Speaker accordingly." (*Commons Journal*).

These alarms and excursions seemed to have roused the fears of an old member of the Parliamentary Committee, Colonel Robert Clive, for he wrote the following letter of discontent to Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons:—

¹ Henry Lingen, of Sutton Frene, co. Hereford, born 1612, High Sheriff of Herefordshire 1638 and 1643; taken prisoner at Highnam, March 25, 1643; defended Goodrich Castle (the last of the Royal Garrisons in Herefordshire) till July 31, 1649; knighted by the King July 10, 1645; took the lead in Herefordshire in the Second Civil War; captured Aug., 1648, and confined in Red or Powis Castle; sentenced to banishment Nov. 10, 1648; sentence revoked Dec. 12, 1648; died of the smallpox 1661.

"Stytch in Shropshire. July 15, 1648. I should spare to trouble you did not I apprehend the danger of losing this county to be far greater than others conceive it to be. There hath been special care taken to make all the houses, which were thought to be tenable, incapable to harbour the disaffected party; yet I much fear that if some speedy care be not taken for settlement of the Militia in this county, your friends will be enforced to seek for security in some place else. There have been orders granted long since by the Committee here for raising 1,200 foot, but I find they have been very little successful, and those who were the first that engaged for you altogether unwilling to appear: this backwardness of theirs arising not from any disaffection to you, but from discontent that those who were least serviceable to you and that appeared but lately for you are most countenanced by those in authority here, and such who first engaged themselves for the Parliament and acted cordially to the last are very little regarded There have been very lately with me many godly persons both Clergy and others who have acquainted that within very few days many disaffected persons have left their habitations and great numbers are enlisted round about this part of the country for the King's service. Who the chief actors are I cannot learn, but I shall join my endeavours with theirs to find them out, if it be possible. There are many gentlemen of quality who have not prosecuted their compositions at Goldsmiths' Hall, and speak great words; if you would send a positive order for the speedy securing of them all, it would much encourage your friends and may haply in a great measure prevent the enemies' design. There are 120 horse in pay which are lately raised, these have neither Captain nor any other Officer. This is dissatisfactory to many of the soldiers themselves, and all the well affected I have met with, who gave me assurance that if the Parliament would grant a Commission to some faithful and active gentleman of this County to command the horse in all cases of necessity, they would not only engage themselves but all that had relation to them for the Parliament service. We shall the next week endeavour to put in execution the former orders of the Committee for raising foot, which if not speedily done I fear the enemy will

take some encouragement to rise the sooner. Here are many that to encourage the Malignants raise false intelligence of the General's defeats in Essex, and the greatest successes of the enemy in all parts.”¹

The War Committee at Derby House also wrote, on July 17, to the Committee of Salop, bidding them to “keep a careful eye on that Castle, that it be not surprised by Malignants. The like to the Governor of Ludlow Castle, and one to Major Harley to give his assistance upon occasion for preserving Ludlow Castle.”²

The preserving of the peace in Shropshire was soon shown to be beyond Captain Yarrington’s power, and Col. Clive’s fears to be fully justified, for in the Journals of the House of Lords, under the date August 8,³ is preserved “a paper from Col. Mackeworth, Governor of Shrewsbury, about an insurrection in Shropshire under Lord Biron to seize that Town, and to join with the neighbouring Counties, with an account of their defeat,” together with a letter from him desiring additional forces for the defence of his post. The latter is as follows:—

“For the Honourable William Pierpoint Esquire. One of the Members of the Honourable House of Commons⁴
These.

“Honoured Sir. The inclosed Paper shews how good God hath been to this Town and County this last week. It now breaks out that agents have passed between the King’s Party in these several Counties put under the Lord Birone’s Command, for several Weeks past to engage all the Royal Party again. The Non-compounders are required to engage; the Compounders are excused, if they will be true to all; but privately they assist also. Sir, you see in what a dangerous condition I am, that have the Charge of this Garrison. Many were listed within the Walls and more in the Suburbs; the Number not yet discovered. And it is acknow-

¹ Historical Commission: Portland MSS., I., pp. 484-5.

² State Papers, Domestic Series.

³ *Lords’ Journal*, v., p. 424.

⁴ William Pierpoint, of Tong Castle, was M.P. for Much Wenlock, and a Member of the Committee of Derby House, which managed all the war affairs of the Kingdom.

ledged the Weakness of this Place hath encouraged to this design. Hitherto God hath preserved me; but without probable Means of Safety I cannot expect it much longer; this Garrison, next Chester, being the places most aimed at. Wherefore I beseech you represent my Condition to the Honourable Committee at Derby House with what speed may be, and be pleased to acquaint them with my humble desire that I may have Liberty to raise Two Companies of One Hundred in each more, and to add Fifty to my own: Without that Number I cannot keep Guards of Discovery or Prevention of any sudden Assault in the Night; ~~ridelict~~ One Hundred every Night for the Town, and Fifty every Night for the Castle both Inward Castle and Outworks. The Circumference of the Walls are very great and much out of Repair; and we formerly trusted to our Men more than our Walls for they are very low and weak. The Outworks of the Castle are yet down, the Castle unvictualled and without Beds, and many Defects; which without some Allowance for that purpose cannot be effected though much is done already. Two Hundred Pounds out of the Excise of this County or some of the Composition money might it be obtained, would go near to defray the Charge of Necessaries; and, the Town and Castle thus prepared, the Well-affected Party, if a potent Enemy come, would the more chearfully adventure to make this Place their Sanctuary. I hope I need not use Persuasions to you, with whom I have ever found so much Favour, in a Business of such Concernment and of such absolute Necessity in my Judgment that I had rather withdraw myself to a private Life than hazard the Loss of this Place with my Credit, which I must unavoidably do, unless I may be strengthened, as before I have mentioned I hope you will pardon my Earnestness and continue you. help unto

"Salop." Your most humble Servant

"5 Aug. 1648. H. Mackworth."

The following is "the inclosed Paper":—

"Upon Monday last I had some slight Information of some Design on foot by the Cavaliers in this county; and that Parties were engaged by Agents of the Lord Biron's in

this Garrison and county. The Discovery was first made by One that had formerly served the Parliament, but was disbanded, and being attempted to engage, perceiving much Cruelty intended to the Parliament's Friends, came to me and made known some of the Persons engaged ; not knowing whether that Night the Design would be executed, but he was confident Wednesday Night was the last Time prefixed ; but he said there was One gone for Orders to the Lord Biron's Agents who wold that night bring certain Information of the time and place of their meeting. This being understood Orders were sent Post for all the Horse of the County that could be got, which were about Eighty, to be at this Garrison the next day. The same being a Fair Day the messenger returned and upon notice given the next day that divers of the Engaged both in the Town and County went in and out through the Gates, many of them were apprehended. But yet this did not deter their Proceedings, for they knew our strength and feared it not. The Messenger that brought the Orders by special Providence being amongst others taken, some part of a confession was extorted¹ from him, but a full confession from his Comrade, making known 'that upon Tuesday Night upon Wattlesborough Heath near a Place called Pavement Yate a general Rendezvous for Shropshire was appointed about Eleven of the Clock at Night ; and as it seems by the confession of others taken since, those that met at this Rendezvous were to march immediately to Prees Heath where the Lord Biron himself and the whole Body of Horse were expected to be, Five Hundred at least : wherewith they were with the First Party met to attempt the Castle of Shrewsbury, and if prevented to plunder the Suburbs ; and then, united with the rest, to seize all the Parliaments Friends and so to get Additions out of Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and North Wales, and to join with the Anglesey Forces.' The intelligence proved true. We were all up in Arms in the Garrison that Night ; and our Horse were ordered to be at the Place somewhere before the time, to crush the several Parties as they came,

¹ Possibly Col. Mackworth tried at Shrewsbury Castle the same means which Col. Turton had used at Hoptlebury, viz., lighted fuses applied to the soles of the feet.

before they should unite; which succeeded accordingly. For about Twelve of the Clock, the First Troop that came, being about Fifty Horse, fell before they were aware into our Horse, who charged and dispersed them; but Capt. Allen¹ who commanded the Party was run through the Side, which with the Darkness of the Night hindered the Pursuit. Another Troop coming on, hearing the Report of the Pistols, gave back, and in the Morning dispersed. A Third Party, in which was supposed the Lord Biron, waiting long at Prees Heath, and their Fellows not coming on Order, were dismissed save a Party of about Thirty with the Lord Biron, as is supposed, went into Flintshire upon the Edge of this County, and as the Report came to us, was increased to almost Three Hundred. The Committee sent the Horse to Wemme under the command of Colonel Moore;² and I sent what Foot I could spare out of the Garrison to join with the Well-affected of the Country under the command of Colonel Andrew Lloyd;³ all which were joined about Wemme. And then presently, as our last Letters from the Party say, for they are still in the Field, the Enemy dispersed. Some of them are taken as they scattered themselves, and amongst the rest the Lord Cawfeld's Younger Brother, in whose pocket was found a Copy of his Commission granted the Sunday before from the Lord Biron to be Cornet of his own Troop, Sir Thomas Harris⁴ it appears was engaged and is since fled. The Lady Harris, his Mother-in-Law,⁵ was in the Confederacy, as it appears by a Letter of hers intercepted in

¹ Captain Richard Allen commanded the Dragoons of the Hundred of Bradford North in 1650.

² Samuel More, of Linley, entered Shrewsbury School, Sept. 21, 1609, defended Hopton Castle against the Royalists, was Governor successively of Montgomery, Hereford, and Ludlow, and sat as M.P. for Shropshire and Bishop's Castle. He died in 1662.

³ Andrew Lloyd, of Aston, entered Aug. 23, 1617, was Governor of Bridgnorth and M.P. for Shropshire, and about 1666, while deer stalking in Boreatton Park, was shot at and killed by a keeper.

⁴ Sir Thomas Harris, Bart., of Boreatton, entered Oct. 9, 1643. He was the eldest son of Sir Paul Harris, Bart., whom he succeeded in the title in July, 1644.

⁵ Lady Harry was his mother. Sir Paul Harris married Ann Brett, who survived him, and with her son Thomas had, in 1650, to pay a composition of £1,542. His mother-in-law was Magdalen, wife of General Mytton. [Mother-in-law may mean step-mother, but I have never seen it stated that Sir Paul was married twice.]

this Garrison ; for which she is sent for and at present restrained. Thus God by His Providence, made the Discovery and succeeded our Endeavours and that in a Moment. We are at Peace for the present again ; the whole Party of the King's in this County being engaged directly or indirectly in this business."

Without waiting for pressure from Derby House, the Shropshire Committee took immediate action, and issued the following order :—

"At the Com'ittee for Safetye of the Countye of Salop, 6 Aug. a^o. r.r. Carol. Angl. 24th., it is ordered that the towne of Shrewsbury bee forthwith put into a posture of defence to prevent suddaine insurrec'cons of malignants and cavelliers ; and that it bee referred to the care of the well-affected of the towne to recomend to this Comittee sixe comaunders, which comaunders are to enlist all such well-affected persons as are willing to beare armes for the defence of the Towne ; and that the Mayor for the tyme beeinge,¹ Rowland Hunt, Esq.² John Lowe,³ and captain John Betton, aldermen, have twentye barrels of powder forthwith delivered them out of the Castle by the Governor, with match and bullett proporconable, and that fower hundred musquettts and pikes bee alsoe delivered to the said Mayor, Rowland Hunt, John Lowe, and capt. John Betton out of the Castle, for the use of such persons as shall be enlisted accordinge to this order."

After this defeat and these military preparations, the Royalists of Shropshire, as a whole, seem to have been convinced that circumstances were too strong for them, and, therefore, to have made up their minds to stay henceforth quietly at home. But in the neighbouring county of Hereford, despite Yarrington's boast and Harley's troops, there were some whose spirits refused to be crushed. The gallant Sir Henry Lingen, a Shropshire landowner, and patron of Shelve, undeterred by so many disappointments, came forward stoutly to lead the country. " Skipp, that fought by his side at Goodrich, girds on his sword once more ; and

¹ The Mayor was Richard Llewellyn, tanner.

² Rowland Hunt was a younger brother of Colonel Thomas Hunt. He was a Barrister, and was Town Clerk of Shrewsbury 1645-50.

³ John Lowe was a draper, and was Mayor in 1656-7.

Croft, of Yarpole, and Unett, of Hartesford, and Dansey, of Brinsop, and sequestered Abrahall's sons are up and out for their King."¹ The Prince of Wales had sent him a special commission, and the Royalists in arms under him published a manifesto, stating their principles and motives:—

"The Declaration of the Gentlemen and others now in armes in the County of Hereford, by Commission from his highnesse, the Prince of Wales: under the command of Sir Henry Lingen, Knight, Colonell Generall of the said Countie."

This document is very interesting, as showing the reasons why the Royalists had taken arms again. The following extracts are, therefore, given:—

"After the storme of the late warre was blowne over, and the Scots calmed and retired within their owne confines they and wee . . . stood at gaze hoping to tast of the sweet and often promised fruits of the many Declarations and Protestations of the two Houses and Armies for the settlement of the Kingdomes Peace, Religion, Lawes, and His Majesty in his pristine Rights with glory and splendour . . . But our pregnant expectations herein miscarried for the King is jugled in the Isle of Wight, barberously misused, traiterously and desperately conspired against, being yet scarce a prisoner of hope, his most Royall consort divorced, banished, and most of his Princeely Race under an unnaturall restraine, the knowne and ancient Lawes . . . daily wounded by contradictory Votes and ordinances, Religion wholy unjoynted, and instead of a settled Peace a Seismaticall Army . . . Wherefore finding all their pretences in order to peace and settlement to be shaddowy . . . we have for the antecedeinge causes re-assumed our Armes, and doe declare that with the expense of our blood and uttermost hazard of our lives and fortunes we will endeavour against all opposition whatsoever to restore his Majesty with glory and honour, to repeale the Queene from banishment, to enlarge the royal children under restraint, to establish the true Protestant Religion and known Lawes, to have a free Parliament for the better settling of our differences, to preserve the Union betweene us and the

¹ Webb, *Civil War in Herefordshire*, ii., p. 50.

Scots according to the Act of Pacification, and, with the extirpation of all Arbitrary power, nulling of all illegall Taxes and disbanding of Armies, to obtaine a lasting wellgrounded and honourable Peace; In pursuance of which ends (being fully authorised and encouraged by His Highness the Prince of Wales, Capitaine Generall of his Majesties Forces by Sea and Land within the Kingdome of England and Dominion of Wales, from whom the Charge and Command in chiefe of the City and County [were] commissionned to Sir Henry Lyngen under Hand and Seale), we are confident that all the good and loyall Subjects of this and the adjacent Counties . . . will rise and engage with us or contribuite assistance to us . . . And so God save the King and blesse our endeavours."

At first it seemed as if this prayer would be answered, for Sir Henry gained a preliminary success near Leominster. But it was only a passing gleam.

"Salop. Aug. 19. In the beginning of the last week Sir Henry Lingens and a party of Cavaliers took about 60 of Col. Harlies horse, men and arms, about Leinster in Herefordshire: Upon Friday last a party of Col. Harlies with a party of Col. Hortons met with the said Sir Henry Lingens Company between Radnor and Montgomeryshire, regained all their horse and prisoners, took Sir Henry Lingens, and Col. Crofts with many other Commanders prisoners, slew divers of the party and routed the rest."¹

"Aug. 21. Letters read in the House from Major Harley setting forthe the great successse against Sir Henry Linging: Sir Henry Linging marched up towards Montgomery and being closely pursued by the Parliament's horse ingaged him neer Llandithro, put his forces to an utter defeat, took prisoners Sir Henry Linging, Col. Crofts, and eight other Collonells, Lieutenant Collonels and Majors, ten Captains and Lieutenants, many inferior Officers, 150 private Souldiers, rescued 40 Horse which they had formerly surprised of Major Harley's Troop and gained about 100 more, 6 Cullours and good store of Arms."²

¹ *The Moderate* from Tuesday, Aug. 15 to Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1648.

² *Perfect Weekly Account*, Wednesday, August 16, to Wednesday, August 23, 1648.

Lord Byron tells the story thus :—

“ Sir Henry Linghen, having failed of Hereford, marcht . with what horse he could get together (being neare upon 400) toward's North Wales, where I had promised to meet him, and by the way, was unexpectedly fallen upon by Colonnell Horton, many of his horse taken, the rest scattered, and himself sore wounded, and taken prisoner ; of those that escaped about three score came to Bangor in Carnarvonshire.”

As to the fate of the others, Williams (schoolmaster of Beaumaris in 1669), in his MS., after describing the fight (which he places at Llanidloes), and Lingen being taken “ sore hurt,” goes on :—

“ The rest fled, whereof about thirty horse and some few men came to Mallwyd the 17th day [of August], and lay there that night ; the morrow they came to Dolgelle, where they rested till the morrow, being Saturday, for they were bruised ; and thither came Sir Arthur Blaeney, and they went to Harlech, and so to Anglesey. Another company of them, to the number of sixty, came to Bala intending to go to Anglesey, but they had no sooner lighted but Colonel Jones and his soldiers came after them, and after some struggling, they took about fifty of Lingen’s men ; some few escaped. It is reported they had £300 in money and booty.”

Perhaps too much space has been given to Sir Henry’s attempt, for it is not strictly connected with Shropshire, but it must not be forgotten that probably many Royalists from this county were implicated in it, and that it was the last expiring effort for Charles I. in its neighbourhood.

Turning for a moment to Anglesey, where the Royalists had declared themselves in no doubtful terms on July 14, and had been joined by many ex-Parliamentarians, including Lieut. Simkis, Mytton’s Deputy-Gouverner at Beaumaris, we find matters badly managed, as elsewhere, for the King. “ Owing to the machinations of Archbishop Williams, who had his own ends to serve, the Islanders refused to submit to Byron,”¹ but elected the young and inexperienced Colonel Richard Bulkeley as their commander. The reduction of the island was entrusted to a Commission of five, viz., Sir Thomas Myddleton, Bart., Major-General Mytton, Colonel John

¹ Webb, *Civil War in Herefordshire*, ii., p. 303.

Jones, Thomas Myddleton, Esq., and Simon Thelwall, Esq. The direct command was given to Mytton, who, "with many Comanders, Captyns, Officers and Comon Soldyres for the Parliam^t to the number of xij hundred horse and foote of Cheshire, Shropshire and North Wales,"¹ crossed over the Menai Straits and landed, without much opposition, about Sept. 28. The next day he attacked Beaumaris, but met with a stout resistance. Among other incidents of the fight Williams, in his MS., gives the following :—

" Sir Arthur Blaney and his troop charged in the backlands, and was dangerously wounded in the arm, his elbow being shattered to pieces. Colonel Bulkeley's own troop, consisting of gentlemen, made a valiant charge upon Brickes Fields, encountering with Captain Benbow,² but being over-powered by far greater numbers, were forced to retreat to the barricades near Mary Ned's house, and there another charge happened, when on the Roundhead party Captain Benbow, and Vavasor Powell (a military preacher)² were wounded, and on the cavalier side not far from the same place one Mr. Price, Vicar of Bettws Abergale in the county of Denbigh, got his mortal wound."

The Royalist forces were at last defeated and scattered, and the town taken, and then Lord Byron escaped back to France. Finally, on Oct. 2, terms were agreed to between General Mytton and his fellow-Commissioners and Colonel Bulkeley, and the rest, and the second Civil War was over.

But a passing glance should be taken at the Scottish army raised for the King. It crossed the Border under the Duke of Hamilton on July 12, and was met by troops under Col. Harrison near Appleby on July 22, where a severe skirmish took place, in which Cromwell's second son, Oliver, a captain under Harrison, was killed. But the future Protector himself hastened Northwards, cut Hamilton's long and straggling line in two at Preston-on-Ribble on Aug. 18, and completed its destruction at Wigan and Warrington. Hamilton fled

¹ Malbon's *Memorials*, p. 220.

² Capt. Benbow was a Shrewsbury man, Powell belonged to Clun, where he had once been curate.

with about 3,000 horse to Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, where he and they were captured on Aug. 26.¹

So numerous were the Scotch prisoners (over 6,000 it was reported), that a difficulty arose about their safe-keeping and disposal. In the Register of Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, we read :—

" 1648. Sept. 11, there came to this Town of the Scots Army led by the Duke of Hambleton and squandered by Colonell Lord Cromwell, sent hither prisoners from Stopford under the conduct of Marshall Edward Matthews, said to be 1500 in number, put into ye Church, Sept. 14. They went away Sept. 30 following. There were buried of them before the rest went away 44 persons, and more buried Oct. 2, who were not able to march, and the same thyt died by the way before they came from Cheshire 10 and more."

Shropshire churches also had their quota. For example, the Churchwardens' Accounts of Chetton contain the entry :—

" 1648. To the Clarke for makeinge the Church cleane after the Scots 2^s 6^d."

And those of Holy Cross, Shrewsbury :—

" 1648. Payd for makeinge cleane St. Giles Church after the Scots 2^s 6^d."

But on Sept. 19, an Order of Parliament was issued for "the Committee of both Houses and the gentlemen of the County of Salop and adjacent counties to confer about fit places in which to dispose of the Scottish prisoners."² They would have to act in accordance with the following resolutions of the Commons :—

" 1648. Sept. 4 Order for the Committee to take care for transporting the Scots prisoners in the first place to supply Plantations,³ and the rest to send to Venice. The

¹ For ringeinge at the takeinge of Hamilton 2^s 10^d (Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury).

² *State Papers, Domestic Series.*

³ Plantations. In the *Boscobel Tracts*, Thomas Pendrill, "born at Hobbal Grange," is stated to have been a soldier "in the First war for King Charles I." and to have been "slain at Stow fight" on March 22, 1645 6. But his will was proved in Barbadoes in 1669. This seems to indicate that though he was not killed in 1646, yet, by not returning home after the battle of Stow-on-the-Wold, he was supposed to have perished there, whereas he really lived to take part in the Second Civil War, and to be sent among the other prisoners to the sugar plantations in 1648, whither 240 were transported to "serve the English" after the battle of St. Ewans, May 8, 1648.

common soldiers to be conveyed to Bristol and other Sea-Towns to be transported to America, Venice,¹ or as shall be appointed.”²

And it was probably while the poor slaves (for they were actually sold by the Government), were on their way to the seaports that these two Shropshire churches, and no doubt many others, were used as barracoons.

The year 1648 closed with the purging of the House of Commons by Colonel Pride. On Dec. 5 that House had, after a three days' debate, voted by a large majority that the King's concessions afforded a good ground on which to effect a settlement between him and the Parliament. At once the leaders of the Army resolved to overpower the refractory Commons by force. Early on Dec. 6, Colonel Pride and Lord Grey, of Groby, surrounded the House with troops, and (going by a list of the obnoxious members drawn up at Whitehall by the Army officers), seized 41 Presbyterians and excluded 160 others, among whom was at least one Shropshire member, Esaias Thomas, M.P. for Bishop's Castle.

The Army had many sympathisers in the country in these unconstitutional proceedings, including the Governor of Shrewsbury, for, on Dec. 26, a letter from “Colonel Mackworth and the Officers and Soldiers in Salop” to General Fairfax, was read in the House, “ inveighing against the personal Treaty and concurring with the late Remonstrance

¹ Venice. On May 12, 1648, Charles Lodovic, Elector Palatine, wrote to Speaker Lenthall [*Lords' Journal*, x. 253], soliciting the permission of the House to transport 1,000 of the prisoners taken at St. Fagan's, for the service of the State of Venice, under the command of his brother Prince Philip, the latter engaging that they should not be employed to the prejudice of the Parliament. He was told he could have them if they would volunteer for the service. But there was no question of volunteering with the Scots taken later. They were simply sold and sent.

Charles, the Elector, sided with the Parliament, and accepted a pension from it. He was the elder brother of Princes Rupert and Maurice, and Philip was the youngest.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James the First of England, married Frederick, Elector Palatine, by whom she had six sons and five daughters. The sons were
 (1) Frederick Henry, Count Palatine of the Rhine. Died Jan. 7, 1629, aged 15.
 (2) Charles Lodovic, K.G., Count Palatine and Duke of Bavaria, born 1617.
 (3) Rupert, K.G., Duke of Cumberland, &c., born Dec. 17, 1619. Died Nov. 19, 1682.

(4) Maurice, born 1620. Died in shipwreck at sea March 10, 1654.

(5) Edward, K.G., Count Palatine. Died March 10, 1663.

(6) Philip, killed in battle, 1650.

² Whitelock

of the Army, praying the General to continue to represent to the Commons these desires of their friends and not to hearken to the Counsels of their enemies, and to make a present settlement without any more addresses to the King. And that his Excellency would endeavour that justice may be done upon the Authors of our troubles and bloodshed in the three Kingdoms in some exemplary way, suitable to their crimes, and without respect of persons. That for taking off the grievances and burdens by free-quarter, unequal Taxes, corrupt proceedings in Courts of Justice, and other gross miscarriages in government to be reformed, they will depend upon the Ordinary remedy by Parliament, till God declare by evident demonstrations of His will in the passages of His providence, that the extraordinary is to be resorted unto, which is never denied in case of Extremity to any People. They resolve, God strengthening them, to follow his Excellency, and the rest of those conductors raised up and Spirited for so great a work, through a sea of blood, to obtain the fruition thereof."

A thoroughly Republican document, with a thinly-veiled incitement to bring the King to trial. It was, no doubt, the production of a few who persuaded the rest to sign without understanding its full purport. But it, and others like it, bore fruit, for the Commons, reduced to less than 80 Independents and Republicans, at once resolved to compose a High Court of Justice for the trial of the King.

For this purpose they appointed 135 Commissioners, any 20 of whom were empowered to act. The list included two Shropshire men, Humphrey Edwardes, M.P. for the county, who sat every day of the trial and signed the death warrant, and John Corbett, of Aulon, M.P. for Bishop's Castle, who, apparently, did not take any part in the proceedings.

The Court opened on January 20, 1648-9, and of the 33 witnesses called to prove that the King had personally levied war on his subjects, and thus caused bloodshed, five were Shropshire men.

Samuel Morgan, of Wellington, in the county of Salop, felt maker, deposed that upon a Sunday morning, in Keynton Field, he saw the King upon the top of Edge Hill, at the head of the army, some two hours before the fight, which

happened after Michaelmas, on a Sunday, in the year 1642.¹ He also saw many men killed on both sides at the same time and place. And in the year 1644 he saw the King with his army near Cropredy Bridge,² where he saw the King light off his horse, and himself draw up the body of his army in person.

Gyles Gryce, of Wellington, in Shropshire, gentleman, on being sworn and examined, deposed that he saw the King at the head of his army at Cropredy Bridge, with his sword drawn in his hand, on the day when the fight was against Sir William Waller, on a Friday, in the year 1644, about the month of July.³ And he saw the King in the same summer in Cornwall, at the head of his army, about Lestwithiel,⁴ at such time as the Earl of Essex was there with his army. And he also saw the King at the head of his army at the second fight near Newbury,⁵ and in front of the army in Naseby Field, having back and breast on.⁶ And he saw the King at the head of the Army at what time the town of Leicester was stormed;⁷ and he saw a great many men killed on both sides at Leicester, and many houses plundered.

The other three were "William Brayne, of Wixall, in Salop gent.;⁷ Edward Roberts, of Bishop's Castle, Salop, iron-monger; and Diogenes Edwards, of Carston, in the county of Salop, butcher."

Sentence of guilty was pronounced on Saturday, January 27, and on the following Monday, 48 of the Commissioners met and drew up a warrant for execution by decapitation on the next day, "in the open street, before Whitehall."

On the scaffold the King was attended by his page, William Walcot (third son of Humphrey Walcot, of Walcot, co. Salop), who received as a memento half of the cloak his Majesty was then wearing; and among the spectators of the

¹ Edgehill, Oct. 23, 1642.

² Cropredy Bridge, July 31, 1644.

³ Lestwithiel, Sept. 2, 1644.

⁴ Second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27, 1644.

⁵ Naseby, June 14, 1645.

⁶ Leicester, June 8, 1645.

⁷ In September, 1642, while the King was at Shrewsbury, William Brayne had been tried before Justice Heath on suspicion of being a spy in the pay of the Parliament, but no satisfactory evidence could be produced against him, and he was acquitted.

and the members of Congress have been asked to do the same. The members of Congress have also called on their constituents to contribute to the relief funds, and the public response has been gratifying. Many states have established additional disaster "fund-raising" programs.¹ Some states have even passed legislation making it mandatory that certain local tax collections, such as corporation income taxes, will be diverted to relief. In addition, many foundations have contributed large amounts of money to disaster relief funds. In short, there has been a remarkable outpouring of public support for the victims of Hurricane Hugo.

The most effective way to evaluate the public's response to Hurricane Hugo is to compare it with the response to previous disasters. In the past, the public has often reacted with indifference to disasters, particularly those occurring in distant locations. In the case of Hurricane Hugo, however, the public response has been remarkable. This is due in part to the fact that the disaster occurred in a state that is well known for its concern about the welfare of other states. The state of South Carolina has a long history of concern about the welfare of other states, particularly those located in the South. This concern has been reflected in the state's policies towards other states, particularly those located in the South. The state's policies towards other states have been characterized by a desire to promote a sense of community and cooperation among the states.

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sad scene was a youth, afterwards well known as the Rev. Philip Henry.

The House of Commons, as purged, took upon itself the supreme power, voted office of king "unnecessary, burdensome, and dangerous," and declared it abolished. But a strong Royalist reaction set in at once, and those in authority found they must lose no time in striking terror into the hearts of would-be Monarchists. With this object they resolved to show plainly what would be the fate of those who rebelled by the execution of the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Holland, and Lord Capel, the last of whom was well known in Shropshire, where he had held the chief command of the King's forces in the year 1643. The three victims went to the block on March 9, 1648-9.

These death sentences produced the effect desired, and there were no Royalist risings in England. Parliament also introduced an Act demanding an engagement to be faithful to the Republic from all public functionaries and beneficed clergy, Feb. 23, 1649-50, being fixed for the last day for subscription.

This met with thousands of refusals, Shropshire being one of the most disobedient of the counties, if we may judge by the following entries of Whitclock :—

" 1649 October 4. Letters from Salop of their ministers preaching bitter Invectives against the Parliament."

" 1649-50 Jan. 30. Letters from Shrewsbury that many Cavaliers wear Ribbands with Motto's *God prosper*; that the Ministers encourage them and preach against the Government."

" 1649-50. Feb. 7. Letters from Shrewsbury of the meeting of Cavaliers in that County and Suspicions of new plots."

" 1649-50. March 4. Letters from Shrewsbury that the Ministers preach much against the present Government, and to encourage the People to Sedition, and to rise for their King. That at the day of the publick Fast kept in one of their Churches, there was another mock Fast kept in the other two Churches, by agreement of Ministers, and two Sermons preached in them purposely to disturb the Fast injoined by Authority."

" 1649-50. March 5. Letters from Chester of the Minis-

and other possible climatic changes due to the large-scale
natural variability.

The first section of this paper describes the data sets used
and the methods employed. The second section contains
the results of the analysis, and the third section summarizes
the conclusions. The final section discusses the implications
of the results for climate change projections. The last two
sections are devoted to the discussion of the results and their
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The data sets used in this study are described in the next section.
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The final section is devoted to the discussion of the results and
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ters in that Country bitterly exclaiming against the Engagement, and condemning all that take it to the Pit of Hell."

It is not, therefore, surprising that many of the Shropshire clergy, Presbyterian though they were, lost their livings among them Samuel Fisher, of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; Thomas Blake, of St. Alkmund's; Thomas Cooke, of Market Drayton; Thomas Porter, of Whitchurch; and others. All, however, subsequently obtained other benefices or were allowed to return to their old ones when the Engagement was cancelled, in January, 1653-4.

But to go back a little. There occurred, in the summer of 1649, an affray, the explanation of which I have not been able to discover. Whitelock takes note of it thus:—

" 1649 August 18. Letters that the Inhabitants of Draiton in Shropshire, on the last Lord's Day, in the night, fell upon Captain Thelwels Troop, and disarmed and pillaged them."

A reference to the *State Papers, Domestic Series*, gives the following account of the quarrel, but brings forward no reason for its happening:—

" 1649 August 17. Council of State to report to the House that there being a troop of horse under Captain Lumley Thelwall contracted with for Ireland, and in order to their going there quartered in Shropshire. While there they were seized on by a tumultuous multitude led on by Colonel Clive, and reviled as traitors and rebels for being in the service of the Parliament, and their horses openly sold in the markets; that proofs having been brought to the Council that Colonel Clive and others were the chief leaders, and that as Mr. Clive is a member of the House, he should be sent for to answer the charge."

" 1649 Oct. 31. Mr. Holden to be examined about the business between Captain Thelwall and Colonel Clive, and after that the business of bailing Church and Deakins to be considered."

" 1649. Nov. 5. Thomas Church, Betton, co. Salop, to find recognizances of £500 to appear when required to answer as to breaking up Captain Lumley Thelwall's troop."

" 1649 Dec. 20. Robert Deakins Rudgerdine, co. Salop to find recognizances of £500 for appearance when required and to be of good behaviour."

Possibly Thelwall's troopers, by their behaviour in their free quarters, and their demands, had exasperated their unwilling hosts, who, knowing it was useless to complain, and being countenanced by Colonel Clive, took matters into their own hands and recouped themselves. Thelwall, in his complaint, gave the affair a political aspect to avert blame from himself for want of discipline over his men. Lumley Thelwall, of Plas Goch, co. Denbigh, entered Shrewsbury School April 23, 1640, so was quite young.

The maintenance of a standing army to suppress the Royalists at home and to carry on the war in Ireland was a heavy drain on the finances of the kingdom. To meet the expense, on April 6, 1649, an Act of Assessment "For Raising Ninety thousand pounds *per mensem* for the Maintenance of the Forces raised by Authority of Parliament for the Service of England and Ireland" was passed, and ordered to be printed, it being also voted "that the Justices of Peace in the several Counties shall be the Commissioners in the Act." The following were named for Shropshire:—The Hon. William Pierrepont [Tong], Sir John Corbett, Bart. [Stoke-on-Tern], Sir Humphrey Briggs, Bart. [Haughton], Robert Wallop [Hopton], Thomas Mytton [Halston], Humphrey Mackworth [Betton Strange], Thomas Nicholls [Boycott, Pontesbury], Robert Corbet [Stanwardine], Andrew Lloyd [Aston], Harcourt Leighton [Plaish], William Littleton [Moor House, Richard's Castle], Samuel More [Linley], Thomas Kettleby [Bitterley], Thomas Hunt, Humphrey Edwardes, John Corbet [Aulston, Pontesbury], Creswell Taylor [Longdon-on-Tern], Edward Whitechcott [Greet], Leighton Owen [Bragington], Roger Rowley [Worfield], Lancelot Lee [Coton, Alverley], William Childe, LL.D. [Kinlet], Rowland Hunt, Thomas More [More], Thomas Baker [Sweeney], Roger Evans [Trevelith, Oswestry], Thomas Gardiner [Sansaw], Richard Harris, Henry Dorrel, of Worthen, John Prowde [Shrewsbury], Owen George [Shrewsbury], William King [Shrewsbury], William Bottrell [Ludlow], William Brayne [Whixall], Samuel Swanwick, Michael Stephens [? Acton Scott].

On July 26 following, it was voted "that this Assessment of £90,000 *per mensem* for pay of the Forces be continued for

three months longer and no alteration to be of the Proportions."¹

The mention of troops on the way to Ireland draws attention to the war that was then raging across the Irish Sea. On the death of Charles I, a rising being deemed impossible in England, the question cropped up where should the inevitable struggle begin—in Scotland or in Ireland? Finally Ireland was chosen. Here the Marquis of Ormond having at last succeeded in uniting the old Irish Catholics, the Catholics of the English Pale and the Royalists, whether Presbyterian or Episcopalian, invited the young Charles to land in a country where he would find three-quarters of the inhabitants pledged to his cause. It is unnecessary to go into the details of the struggle; in fact, allusion is only made to it, in order to recall the names of two Shropshire men who played a leading part. For all will remember the stern way in which Cromwell crushed the Royalist hopes in his campaign, which lasted till May 26, 1650, and included his terrible massacre at Drogheda, in September, and at Wexford, in October, 1649.

Of the two men, one was Sir William Vaughan, late Governor of Shrawardine Castle and Deputy-General for Prince Rupert in Shropshire and the adjacent counties. He was, according to the late Rev. G. W. Fisher, "an old Shrewsbury Boy,"² and had seen much service in Ireland before he was sent over (in January, 1643-4), by Ormond in command of cavalry for the King. Having been engaged in almost every fight after his arrival in England, and shown great gallantry at Naseby, he held joint command of the last Royal force in the

¹ Want of funds probably induced the Council of State to write to the Governor of Shrewsbury, on July 14, 1649: "Can Shrewsbury Castle, being repaired by skilful men, be kept by a small number of men in proportion to what the town can be kept by, and yet be able to preserve the town from surprise?

² *Annals of Shrewsbury School*, p. 152. He entered January 30, 1595-6, and was possibly a brother of Sir John Vaughan, Knt., of Golden Grove, etc. created Earl of Carbery in 1628, who died in 1634, and son of Walter Vaughan of Golden Grove, living in 1590. For, according to Burke's *Landed Gentry* (under Watkins, of Pennoye), "Sir William Vaughan, Knight, of Ty y coed, in the parish of Llangenddwru, Caermarthen (son of Walter and brother of Sir John), who had also lands in Newfoundland and America, was living in England in 1630, and died most probably abroad, there being no trace of his death in England."

capital and its major customers in the world's oil companies were more than twice as large as the average firm in the industry.¹⁷ Thus, the oil companies have had both the political and economic power to influence the direction of oil exploration and development. They have also been able to expand their market share by developing new technologies and by creating additional revenue streams through the sale of refined products. They are often seen as successful entrepreneurs, as well as being highly regarded as good corporate citizens.¹⁸ In this way, oil companies have been able to develop a positive image of their social and political role, one which contrasts sharply with that of other oil producers, such as Libya or Iraq, who are often associated with their political and economic instability, and their unwillingness to deal equitably with their populations.¹⁹ The result of this is that oil companies have come to be seen as important contributors to the global economy.²⁰

The oil companies' global expansion has led to an increase in the number of foreign-owned oil fields, although the trend has been reversed in recent years, with foreign oil companies leaving some countries.

¹⁷ See, for example, the work of John D. Gutfreund, *Oil: The Politics of Power* (London, 1980); and the work of Michael L. Gordon, *Oil: The Politics of Power* (London, 1981). The oil companies have also been accused of being responsible for the environmental damage caused by oil exploration and production, particularly in the Arctic and the Amazon basin. The oil companies have responded to these accusations by pointing out that they have invested heavily in environmental protection and that they are committed to sustainable development. They have also argued that they are not responsible for the environmental damage caused by oil exploration and production, as they are not the ones who are extracting the oil.

field, which was defeated at Stow-on-the-Wold on March 22, 1645-6. Here, ‘not without some wounds,’ he narrowly escaped capture, and subsequently managed to get to Holland. Crossing over to his old friend and commander, Ormond, he was appointed “Commissioner General of the Horse,” but was killed in the first charge at the Battle of Rathmines, on Aug. 2, 1649, his death so disheartening his men that they retired in disorder.¹ He would be well known in Shrewsbury, where he had been a member of the “Knot of Company Keepers,” who used to meet at the Sextry, the inn in the passage leading from High Street to St. Chad’s.

The second was a Parliamentarian, Colonel Jerome Zankey, of whom Gough writes² :—

“ Robert Zankye, of Balderton Hall, son of the late Rector of Hodnet, went for a soldier in the Parliament Army in the beginning of the warrs, and was made a Colonel, and his brother Jerom was a captain under him, but he dyed in the beginning of the warrs, and his brother Jerom was made a Colonel in his stead. He continued his command in the army until the Restoration and was made a knight by the Protector.”

Anthony Wood thus paints his character, but, no doubt, over-colours it, as he was wont to do when he disapproved of a man :—

“ Hierome Zanchy, a Cambridge man, was made Senior Fellow of All Souls’ College, Oxford. He was a boisterous fellow at Cudgelling, Football playing, &c.; had borne Arms for the Parliament, and been a Captain, a Presbyterian, an Independent, a Preacher, and I know not what. About a month after he was made Proctor he went into Ireland, became there a Colonel of Horse, a Thorough-paced Anabaptist, was re-baptized, and often held forth in Conventicles among the Anabaptists; and published a Rude Nonsensical Speech in Parliament at Dublin, fit only to be read to make people laugh at the absurdity of the Person.”

Whatever truth there is in the above, there is no doubt as to his abilities as a soldier. He was taken prisoner at

¹ Clarendon, iii., p. 1105.

² *History of Myddle*, p. 144.

Hanmer on June 20, 1643, when serving as captain of Colonel Sir William Brereton's own troop of Horse; was exchanged in the following October for Captain Chapman (taken at Lee Bridge); was mentioned in despatches for his bravery at Tarvin on Aug. 21 and at Melpas on Aug. 26, 1644; at the defeat of Lord Byron at Beeston, on Jan. 18, 1644-5, Brereton reported: "Capt Zanchy (who is a very valiant man and commands my own troop), being without his armour was wounded in the body, but we hope not mortally."¹ And on June 4, 1645, Sergeant-Major Hierome Zankey was a Commissioner for General Mytton at the surrender of Carnarvon. The first war being over, Zankey turned his thoughts to peaceful things in connection with his new University, and on May 22, 1649, presented General Fairfax and Lieut.-General Cromwell for the degree of Doctor of Law, and Colonels Harrison, Waller, and Ingoldsby, and eleven other officers for that of M.A., making, says Whitelock, "a learned and congratulatory speech" on the occasion. Sent over to Ireland as Colonel of Horse, his career is one monotonous report of success. In Dec., 1649, he defeated Col. Wogan at Passage; in March following he reduced Dundrum, and was wounded in the right hand; in February, 1651-2, he stormed Bellitran, and took FitzPatrick's stronghold in a bog. To sum up his exploits,—in his own report to Parliament on April 12, 1652, we are told "that they had killed above 400 Irish, and took 350, 110 whereof he sent to Spain, that they took many hundred cows and garrons, and 300 Troops of Horse and a great quantity of arms, that they hanged above 50 of the Irish according to the Lord Generals Orders, that he had not lost above 5 men, nor any officers but Captain Ball."²

On Colonel Zankey's return to England he was made "Seal Keeper" on Oct. 12, 1653, but went back to Ireland later on, whence, in August, 1659, he brought over the Irish Brigade to fight against Sir George Booth. On Oct. 22 in that year he was a member of the General Council of Officers, and finally, as commander of the Irish Brigade, he brought his men to General Monk's assistance on Dec. 7.

¹ Malboum, *Memoirs*, p. 157, says he was "shot in the shoulder."

² Whitelock.

This bare outline of Jerome Zankey's career has been given because he seems to have almost escaped the notice of those who have written of the Shropshire men who distinguished themselves in the struggles of the 17th century.

Cromwell, as noticed above, left Ireland in May, 1650, having broken the back of the rebellion, and entrusted to other officers, as Colonel Zankey, the completion of the task. The pressing call which made him hasten home was the new revolt in Scotland (where Prince Charles landed on June 23). An army had been raised there, and Fairfax, the Lord General, while ready to repel an invasion from Scotland, was unwilling to make an invasion into Scotland. So Cromwell was recalled, and by the Battle of Dunbar, on Sept. 3, 1650, at which the Prince was not present, crushed the rising for a time at least.

From the receipt of the first news of a probable invasion from Scotland there was trouble and anxiety in England on the part of the Parliament, plotting and conspiracy on that of the Royalists. But the former kept a tight grip on the counties, and not the lightest on unruly Shropshire.

On April 29, the Government sent word for "Major Brayne to have a Commission to be Major of foot of the regiment now to be raised in Shropshire under the command of Col. Thomas Mackworth," and on May 17, "a Summons from the Commissioners instructed for the speedy raising of horse and foot for the defence of the county of Salop," was issued to the High Constables of the various hundreds. That to the Constables of Bradford North required them "to give summons to the various persons liable, to provide such horse and arms as they are charged withall according to the number imposed upon them, and to appear with them provided with sufficient arms and furniture for the said service, upon Friday, the last day of May, by one of the clock in the afternoon, before the Castle of Shrewsbury, upon the waste ground there, to the intent that they may be viewed, allowed, and disposed of as the Commissioners then present shall think most convenient for the public good."

Whether any of the men then raised were engaged in Cromwell's army in Scotland I cannot say, but three months

later the Commissioners again sent out similar notices. (The Commissioners, by-the-bye, were Humphry Mackworth, Thomas Nicholls, Cresswell Tayleur, Thomas Baker, Edward Cressett, and John Prowd.)

Their order to the High Constables of the Hundreds began thus :—

" 1650 Aug. 20. Whereas it is agreed by us, and others, ye Commissioners for settling of ye malitia in this County of Sallop, that a Regiment of foote soldiers shall be raysed as a trayned band for ye defence of this County and ye Commonwealth against the enemyes both forraine and domesticke, And for as much as ye persons in the seduall hereunto annexed are held fitt to find and mayntayne one sufficient able soilder apeece with arms fitt for ye service. And all p'sons within their respective Allotm^{ts}¹ that are of an estate of ten pounds p. annum of freehould, coppichould or farmehould in theire severall Townships, or worth a hundred pounds in a p'sonal estate are to be taxed as bearers with the said p'sons in an indeferent way according to their estates p'ortionally, p'vided that they be not charged wth ye findinge of horse or dragoones for ye service aforesaid."

With this was enclosed the particular order for each separate hundred, naming the persons held liable to provide, the captain under whom the troops were to serve, and the place where they were to muster. That to the Constables of Bradford North Hundred continued thus :—

" These are therefore to will and require you to give due sum'ons and warning to ye said persons within ye Allotment of Wen, Murtonsea, H'dnall and Shawbury, that they each appeare before Capt. Robert Grosvenor, whoe is appoynted Capt. for those sev'all allotm^{ts}, upon Friday, being the 30th day of this instant moneth of August, by ix^{me} of the Clocke in the morning of the same day, at the Towne of Shawbury, with their armes (viz) a Muskett, Bandoleares, Sword and Belt, for ye Service aforesaid, or each of them send an able man with the Armes aforesaid. And whoesoever shall sayle of his man or arms at the tyme and place aforesaid is to

¹ *Allotments.* For the purposes of assessing the rates imposed by the county, each of the 12 Hundreds in Shropshire was divided into 100 allotments, each of which paid an equal sum to any county rate.

and the resulting decline in the number of passengers. Moreover, a large number of people left their ships at anchor without permission, which caused further damage to the vessel.¹⁷

On the other hand, the crew's behaviour towards the passengers was not always bad.

For example, in 1870, Captain John Clegg of the *City of Bath* had a very good relationship with his passengers. He had been a sailor himself and understood the needs of the crew and the passengers. He made sure that the food was prepared well and he ensured that the passengers were treated fairly. He also made sure that the crew members were treated fairly. In addition, he made sure that the passengers were given enough time to get off the ship. This kind of behaviour is often seen in modern shipping companies, such as Royal Caribbean International, where the crew members are highly trained and the passengers are treated with respect and care. However, there are still some companies that do not treat their passengers well, such as Costa Cruises, which has been criticised for its poor service and treatment of passengers.

Another example of a captain who treated his passengers well is Captain John Smith of the *City of Bath*. Captain Smith was a very experienced sailor and he knew how to handle difficult situations. He was able to keep his passengers safe and comfortable during their journey. He also made sure that the food was prepared well and that the passengers were treated fairly. He also made sure that the crew members were treated fairly. In addition, he made sure that the passengers were given enough time to get off the ship. This kind of behaviour is often seen in modern shipping companies, such as Royal Caribbean International, where the crew members are highly trained and the passengers are treated with respect and care. However, there are still some companies that do not treat their passengers well, such as Costa Cruises, which has been criticised for its poor service and treatment of passengers.

¹⁷ See, e.g., *City of Bath*, 1870, *Journal of Maritime Law & Commerce*, 1870, p. 128. The crew members of the *City of Bath* had to leave the ship at anchor without permission, which caused further damage to the vessel.

forsett Hatye shillings to be levied by the said Capt., and accompted for, and employed for the publicke service, and such p'sons as have already paid any money by virtue of any former warrant for buieng of foote armes, are to have theire money repayd by ye p'sons now charged."

Capt. Grosvenor's order ran as follows:—

" You are to mak choyee and nominate ye ablest and sufficientest men that are to be mayntayners within your severell allotments, and to mak returne of theire names to me at ye time and place aforesaid nominating ten men within everye of your said allotments for souldyers for the said service.

" By me Robt. Grosvenor, Capt."

In pursuance of the preceding warrant Richard Sandford, High Constable, issued his precept, dated Aug. 20, 1650, "to the Constables of the Allotments of Wemm and every of them," to give due summons and warning to the persons whose names are subscribed to appear before Captain Robert Grosvenor, namely:—

Richard Menlove, of Acton	John Moldey
William Watkis, of Acton	Richard Higinson, of Wem
Thomas Barnes, junior, of the Lowe	John Heyward, senior
Richard Menlove, of Ed- stanton	George Tyler, of Coton
Richard Jebbe, of New- towne	Samuel Smith, of Wem

The men having been enlisted and armed, the next thing was to arrange for their pay. The following order is a sample of those issued by the Commissioners:—

" Order of the Commissioners for the settling of the Militia of this County of Salopp, made at the last general meeting at Acham being the 22nd of this instant Aug: whereof the under-mentioned are to send 15 days pay after the rate of 2/. p'diem on Wednesday Aug: 28.

3 Earl of Bridgwater	4. 10. 0	1 William Cotton
1 Lord Viscount Killmorry	... 1. 10. 0	Fsq ^r ... 1. 10. 0
1 Sir John Corbett, Barronett	... 1. 10. 0	1 Mr. Sandford, of Sandford (to be for Arms) ... 2. 2. 0

have been a more widespread and fundamental aspect of social life than has been commonly assumed. It is also possible that the comparative emphasis upon the nature of the social bonds may be misleading since interdependence, reciprocity and the related affective bonds have

"long been the source of a great deal of social inequality."

It is also possible that the concept of "influence" is too narrow

and does not fully encompass the range of social relations which are involved in the process of socialization. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the concept of "influence" has been used by some scholars

to describe the process of socialization in which the social bond is seen as a "means of influence" rather than as a "source of influence".

Another consideration which must be taken into account is the fact that the concept of "influence" has been used by some scholars

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1 Henry Vernon Esq	1.10.0	1 Rowland Hill Esq.	1.10.0
1 Richard Church &		1 Sir Vincent Cor-	
his son, & Mr		bett & his	
Rich. Buckley, of		mother 1.10.0	
Buntingesdale. 1.10.0		1 Lady Stonehouse.. 1.10.0	
1 Charles Dodd,		1 The Lady Manwer-	
Esq., of Cloreley 1.10.0		inge 1.10.0	
1 William Hanmer,			
of Morton Say.. 1.10.0			

Cavalry and Infantry having been provided, there were now lacking Dragoons or Mounted Infantry, to complete the Shropshire muster. These were, however, raised; for a warrant of Captain Robert Allen to the High Constable of Bradford North, dated Sept. 28, 1650, ordered him to summon the persons who were charged with a Dragoon-horse and arms, to bring in the same "complete at my Randevous held at Wellington" upon Thursday, the 3rd day of October, "by nyne in the morning," and also those who were in arrears for the pay for their riders, viz. :—

" Mr Richard Lochard of Wollerton—bring in his pay in arrear, and receive his Horse and Arms.

" Colonel Clive—send in his pay in arreare.

" Mr Whitehall, near Whitchurch--his pay in arreare.

" Mr Hill, of Hawkston and his mother--arms complete with an able rider & one week's pay.

" Mr Barnes of the Lowe and his sonne—the Dragoon not yet brought in, & his pay in arreare.

" Mr Hassell and M^r Ward of Cotton,—bring or send in the pay in an arrere behind & receive the horse and Arms.

" Mr Porter of Whitchurch,—send in his pay in arreare and receive his horse and arms.

" Mr Philip Cotton & Mr Lawrence Tomson--send in their pay in arreare and receive their horse and arms.

" Mr Thomas Atcherley of Wolverley—send in his Dragoone-horse and arms complete with one week's pay."

Such was the way in which troops were raised by the Shropshire Parliamentarians to prevent all thoughts of a Royalist rising in support of the Scots.

For those who were rash in their words, the Committee had another mode of procedure, and that was to report their say-

ings to the powers in London. As a result of some unguarded words Sir Richard Leveson, of Lilleshall, was, on May 29, sent to the Tower, but he was soon discharged, having been able to prove his innocence of all evil intent;¹ and on Aug. 15 the Council of State wrote to the Governor of Shrewsbury ordering him "to turn out of his garrison all such persons as either in pulpit or elsewhere by seditious words endeavoured to stir up sedition and uproar among the people."¹

There was yet another means by which Colonel Mackworth kept his charge free from possible trouble, and that was by refusing permission to settle in the town. The following correspondence, preserved amongst the *Portland MSS.*, will show that this was done without respect of persons, and though somewhat long it seems better to give the originals more or less fully rather than a mere resumé of their contents, for so they will speak for themselves:—

(1). "Samuel Shilton to Sir Robert Harley.

"1649-50 March 9. Salop—I am now at Salop making some provision for your coming down. I have laid in 20 barrels of beer and 7 Tons of coal, and am now preparing the garden. The Colonel [Edward Harley] thinks it will be well to begin to pale some part of Brampton Park this autumn."

(2). "Samuel Shilton to Sir Robert Harley.

"1650. April 13. On Tuesday last after my Colonel [Edward Harley] had gone out of Salop towards London, I met the Governor's Captain who told me he had been commanded by His Colonel [H. Mackworth] to wait upon Colonel Harley to tell you and the Colonel that as for your coming to live at Salop he must let you know that it is a divided place, and that you being persons of eminence and not 'comptiers with the present proceedings, the eyes of decentors might be upon you, and by that means occasion an apprehension of strengthening the decentors by your influence upon them.' Wherefore that place was not fit for your settlement, and the Governor desired that you would think of some more fit place if you intended to leave London."

(3). "Sir Robert Harley to his kinsman Colonel Mackworth, Governor of Shrewsbury.

¹ *State Papers, Domestic Serie.*

" 1650. April 29. Westminster. When I found the Lord's good providence in my sufferings in my estate, I presume not unknown to you, to have bin very great, which may be computed to little lesse than 20,000l. for the cause of the Parliament, in to which, when I first engaged in Parliament I understood it on conscientious deliberacion to be the cause of God. I say, Sir, when that righteous providence had brought so strong a necessity upon me that I could not in this place supply bread to my children, pay publique contribucions, and redeeme myselfe—though *feditentim*—from under the great debt I had contracted for the publique, but with the consumpsion of my estate; and my house in Herefordsheere being burnt by the enemy, I could not bethinke myselfe of a place where to expect better accomiodation and more inoffensively than in your Garrison of Shrewsbury, the knowledge whereof being—with my service—presented to you by my servant, Samuel Shilton, found so fair acceptance that the message I received from you did much incourage me to accellerate my repaire to a place soe advantagious to me for means of livelyhood, and to put myselfe under the power of a Gentleman from whom I had received such civilities as raised up in me a confidence of very courteous usage. Whereupon a house was hired and provisions layd in fitt for my subsisting there and a bill set over my doore there. But I have lately received another message by my servant Shilton, convayed, as he lets me understand, by your captaine-lieutenant from yourselfe, intimating the unfitnessse of that place for my settlement. Now because words, especially at second or third deliveryng, are so subject to mistakes, I beseech you, Sir, doe me the favour, that I may candidly receive your meaning from yourselfe."

(4). "Colonel H. Mackworth to Sir Robert Harley.

" 1650. May 8. Shrewsbury. I have received yours of the 29th of April wherein you intiate your desire of coming to reside in the Garrison. I acquainted your servant Shilton with my resolution of adhhereing to the present Government. I am now entrusted by the Parliament for the securing of the Garrison, and in pursuance of some private instructions I have received, I shall desire that, if you be not fully 'satisfied to the subscribienge of the Engagement' that you will at

present rather forbear than retain your intention of coming to reside here."

Sir Robert Harley, refused a home in Shrewsbury, took up his residence at Ludlow, where he died in 1656.

As for Colonel Edward Harley, his eldest son, he wrote, on Aug. 3, 1650 :—" Soldiers carried mee prisoner from Wigmore to Hereford. My brother Robert was at the same time imprisoned long in Bristol, and my brother Thomas was likewise imprisoned at Bristol." And many years afterwards he added an endorsement—" For 10 years after this I was not permitted any residence in Herefordshire."

Such was the treatment of men of Presbyterian sympathies, who found themselves out of touch with the Independent party. Sir Robert Harley had done everything he possibly could for the cause of the Parliament; his wife had died, worn out with the defence of Brampton Bryan; his sons had fought (and Edward had been badly wounded), under its banner—and all this to free their country from the tyranny of a king; now they found themselves saddled with a worse tyranny—that of the Independents and the Army.

It may be added that several gentlemen were executed for conspiracy in London *pour encourager les autres*, among whom was one who had resided for some time in Shrewsbury. This was Eusebius Andrews, a barrister, who had visited the town in September, 1642, when he held a commission as captain in the 1st Foot Regiment of the King's marching army under the Earl of Newcastle, and came again at the end of March, 1642-3, as secretary to Lord Capel, and to his council of war. Here Andrews remained till January, 1643-4, and then accompanied Capel to Oxford, acting as his secretary till 1646. Being suspected of treasonable correspondence with the Scotch Royalists, he was arrested and tried before the High Court of Justice, and, on Aug. 17, sentenced to death, which was carried out by decapitation on Aug. 22, on Tower Hill, where he "dyed very resolutely." It may be remarked that a special Act was passed on Aug. 20, according to his petition to Parliament, authorising the Commissioners of the High Court of Justice "to issue their warrent for beheading, notwithstanding that sentence had been for hanging, drawing, and quartering."

Charles was crowned at Scone on January 1, 1650-1, and at once made preparations to gain the English throne. But at the end of March there happened "as sad and fatal a misfortune to the King as hath befallen him since his father's murder, and like to prove the ruin of most of his Majesty's best affected subjects."¹ This was the re-arrest of a trusted Royalist agent, who, to save his life, made a full disclosure of what was being done on behalf of the King. In the *Portland MSS.* are to be found complete reports of the "Examination and Confession of Thomas Coke of Drayton in Shropshire, and Gray's Inn in Middlesex,"² when a prisoner in the Tower. The confessions are dated March 31, April 1, 2, 3, 8, 11, and 24, and May 28. He acknowledged that he had "voluntarily and foolishly made an escape out of a messenger's custody, and not rendered himself according to the time prefixed, so stands now by Act of Parliament attainted of treason and ought to suffer and forfeit as in case of treason. Formerly he had adhered to an interest in opposition to this Commonwealth, not out of any malignity, but according to the principles which he had received. He has now some fortune by the death of his elder brother, Sir John Cooke, and promises all future fidelity and submission to the present Government. As an earnest of services he offereth an ingenuous discovery of his whole knowledge at present of public affairs, and humbly implores a reprieve for the sentence passed on him by the Act."

He admitted that, for the purpose of correspondence, he had used the names of Thomas Dutton and George Edwards, and implicated, among many others, the following, who had

¹ Secretary Nicholas, *Camden Miscellany*, p. 237.

² Coke (or Cooke, for the name is spelled casually and indifferently in either way in the various reports), must have been connected with Market Drayton by some relationship (possibly as nephew) with the Rev. Thomas Cooke, who was Vicar there at this time. Thomas Coke, the informer, was younger son of Sir John Coke, of Melbourne, co. Derby, principal Secretary of State for twenty years to Charles I., had sat as M.P. for Leicestershire, and joined the Royalists. His elder brother, Sir John Coke, was M.P. for Derbyshire, and a Parliamentarian.

On Aug. 12, 1648, "Thomas Coke, of Grayes Inn in ye co. of Middlesex, Esq. for that he being a Member of the House of Commons deserted the Parliament, and went to His Majesty at Oxford, is by the Lords and Commons admitted to his fine of £500 for his said offence. He is possessed of the mines of lead within the Soke and Wapentake of Worksworth in the county of Derby." (*Lord's Journal*).

more or less connection with Shropshire: Sir Henry Lingen, who had "some interest" in the plots;¹ Sir John Wilde, who was "lookt upon as a friend to the designs of the Kinge," and who had "turned from a Protestant to a Papist";² Sir Abraham Shipman, lately "come from Scotland";³ Lord Powis;⁴ Sir George Booth;⁵ Nicholas Armourer;⁶ in Derbyshire Sir John Gell, who was ready for "rising when the King or any army should appear," he had sent to Newport, Isle of Wight, "to tender his service and to desire a pardon from the late King for his former actions, and the King gave him something to that purpose under his hand and signett";⁷ Lieut.-Colonel Roscarrock, who was "one ready for new action, and one that was formerly in the old service all alonge";⁸ and the Earl of Denbigh, who "was looked upon att Court as a freind to the King's interests, and kept correspondence with his mother att the Queen's court."⁹

As the result, the Council of State reported, on May 28, 1651:—"That many have been apprehended, of whom he

¹ Sir Henry Lingen has been already mentioned in connection with the rising of 1648.

² Sir John Wilde I take to be Sir John Weld, of Willey, the Royalist Knight taken prisoner at Shrewsbury, Feb. 22, 1644-5. The name generally appears as Wilde in the 17th century. There was also Sir John Wilde of Kempsey, co. Worcester. He was created Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Oct., 1646, but not re-appointed by the Protector in 1653. He was connected with Shropshire by his marriage with a daughter of Sir Thomas Harris, Bart., of Tong.

³ Sir Abraham Shipman had been Royalist Governor of Oswestry, but was absent at Shrewsbury when his charge was stormed by Denbigh and Mytton in June, 1644. He was afterwards Deputy-Governor of Chester for the King.

⁴ Lord Powis, of Red Castle, co. Montgomery, whose home had been taken by Sir Thomas Middleton, Oct. 2, 1644. His estates were confiscated by the Treason Acts of July, 16, 1651, and Nov. 18, 1652.

⁵ Sir George Booth (afterwards Lord Delamere), the leader of the Cheshire Rising for the King in 1659, had contributed considerably to the taking of Oswestry. "Col. George Booth's, a very gallant regiment led by himself on foot to the face of the enemy." (Middleton's Despatch).

⁶ Nicholas Armourer, late Royalist Governor of High Pycall Manor House, took part in the attempt of 1651-5.

⁷ Sir John Gell had been present with his Derbyshire troops when the Earl of Denbigh attacked Shrewsbury on July 4, 1644. He was already in prison, for on Sept. 17, 1650, he was tried before the High Court of Justice, and on Sept. 30 was "sentenced for Misprision of High Treason to forfeit his estate, and to be imprisoned during his life."

⁸ Lieut.-Col. Edward Roscarrock, after the disaster at Wigan, fled with the Earl of Derby to Boscobel, on Aug. 28, 1651, and also after Worcester fight, accompanied the King to White Ladies on Sept. 4.

⁹ The Earl of Denbigh had been appointed by the Parliament, on June 12, 1643, Commander-in-Chief of the Counties of Salop, Stafford, Worcester and Warwick and the Cities of Lichfield and Coventry.

hath informed, and many more yet to be apprehended. His general scheme of the transactions of the King of Scots hath much confirmed what we had before, and our intelligence hath confirmed what he said to be truth. We also know how to put together many things which before were but hinted and brokenly suggested." They added that they had made use of Coke's information against Sir Abraham Shipman "now Prisoner in the Tower," and others.

Coke's disclosures seem to have completely dismayed the Royalists, and their only movement south of the Tweed was a half-hearted attempt in Cardiganshire, where their forces were utterly routed at Llanbadarn towards the end of June, 28 being killed, and about 60 taken prisoners, including most of the officers.

The story of the King's passage through Shropshire before, and his short stay in the county after, the Battle of Worcester has been told already in the pages of the *Transactions*.

He started from Scotland on Aug. 6, 1651, and on the 18th wrote from "Stoke, three miles from Nantwich," to Major-General Edward Massey:—"Hast you to the army, where you will be of very great use the way we are to marche." This Massey did, together with many other ex-Parliamentarian officers, though none so well known as himself; for he had been Governor of Gloucester from June, 1643, to May, 1645, then was promoted General of the Western Association of Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Dorset, and Wilts. He was wounded at Worcester, and, after a vain attempt to get away, surrendered, and was sent to the Tower. He escaped, however, in 1652, and fled abroad, where he lived till the Restoration.

The others included Colonel John Birch, who had taken Ludlow and Hereford from the King in 1646, and his brother Major Samuel Birch; Colonel Silas Titus, afterwards M.P. for Ludlow; "Captain Benbow from Shrewsbury with Cornet Kinnersley, and some few more,"¹ the former of whom had led the storming party in the attack on Shrewsbury, in February, 1644-5, the latter was the son of Hercules

¹ *Reliquiae Baxterianae* i., p. 68.

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Kinnersley of Cleobury North, a Member of the Parliamentary War Committee for Shropshire.

Of the Royalists, we may mention Francis, Lord Talbot, of Longford and Albrighton, who brought a troop of 60 men, and Colonel William Legge, formerly Prince Rupert's Sergeant-Major of Foot at Shrewsbury, who was captured at Worcester, but managed to escape from Coventry Gaol attired in his wife's clothes.

The Scottish Army under their King crossed the Border, as we have said, on August 6th, and on the 7th Major-General Thomas Harrison forwarded letters from Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he was stationed, to the Commissioners of the Parliament in Chester, Salop, Stafford, and other English counties in the North and West, and in the six counties of North Wales "to give them timely notice thereof, that (if it might be), some foot may be suddenly got together to assist the horse to check them."

In consequence of this warning Colonel Mackworth wrote to the Mayor of Shrewsbury on August 9, bidding him summon the Militia of the town and liberties in the Castle Yard on the following Tuesday, his order being countersigned by John Prowd, Thomas Mackworth, and Charles Benyon.¹

On the 14th the Colonel issued a second order (countersigned by Thomas Mackworth, Cresswell Taylor, Edward Cressett, and Charles Benyon), asking for 65 men, trained soldiers completely armed, and a fortnight's pay, to be under the command of Capt.-Lieut. John Butterly in Colonel Thomas Mackworth's Regiment, with all possible speed.¹ And four days later, on Aug. 18, he published a third (countersigned by Thomas Mackworth, William Crowne, Creswell Taylor, and Charles Benyon, calling themselves Commissioners for the Militia of the County of Salop), requesting the Mayor to provide a number of the townsmen of Shrewsbury to help with mattock and spade to repair the Mudworks of the town, which were in decay.¹ Major-General Mytton also came over from Hulston to give Colonel Mackworth the benefit of his military experience.

¹ *State Papers, Domestic Series*.

These preparations enabled a despatch to be sent:—“From Shrewsbury Castle, Aug. 16: Shrewsbury is in a good posture, and the Country men at an hower's warning to be in readiness with what arms they have.”¹

Further precautions were taken, for “An account of Forces raised in Salop and the Neighbour Counties, and breaking of Bridges, and indeavouring to divert the course of the Scots Army,” was read in the House of Commons on August 21.²

From Nantwich the King marched into Shropshire, and passing through Whitchurch, Market Drayton, and Newport, reached Tong Norton on August 20. Whilst at Drayton he sent letters by Captain Simkis,³ to Sir Thomas Middleton, Governor of Chirk, requiring him to surrender the Castle for the King's use. But Sir Thomas seized the messenger and sent him prisoner to Wrexham.⁴

From Tong was forwarded to the Governor of Shrewsbury the following letter:—

Colonel Mackworth, Having sent you herewith a summons to render into my hands my town with the Castle of Shrewsbury, I cannot but persuade myself you will do it, when I consider you a gentleman of an ancient house, and of very different principles (as I am informed) from those with whom your employment ranks you at present; if you shall per ce ably deliver them unto me, I will not only pardon you what is past, and protect you and yours in your persons, and all that belongs to you, but reward so eminent and seasonable a testimony of your loyalty, with future trust and favour, and do leave it to yourself to propose the particular, being

¹ *Perfect Diurnal*, August 18-25, 1651.

² Wintelock.

³ Captain Thomas Simkis had been a trusted officer of the Parliament in the First War, and had distinguished himself under General Mytton, who made him his Deputy-Governor of Beaumaris. Simkis, however, joined the Royalists in the Second War of 1648. For attaching himself to Charles II, and taking his letters to Clink, he was tried by Court-Martial at Chester with the Earl of Derby, and Captain Benbow, and sentenced to be shot, which was carried into effect.

⁴ Parry, in his *Royal Visits and Progresses* (p. 390) says: “Sir William Owen, Roger Owen, Edward Owen apprehended in Shrewsbury [in 1651]: many more in all parts of the Kingdom. In North Wales Sir John Owen, Lewis Lloyd of Kniwaedog, Edmund Meyric and Rowland Vaughan were prisoners at Chester.” But I think this is a mistake in the year, which should be 1655.

upon that condition ready to grant you presently anything you shall reasonably desire, and to approve myself your friend, C. R.

The following formal summons accompanied the letter.

Colonel Mackworth, Being desirous to attempt all fair ways for recovering our own, before we proceed to force and extremity, and (where the controversy is with subjects), accounting that a double victory, which is gained without effusion of blood, and where the hearts that of right belong to us, are gained as well as their strengths; We do hereby summon you to surrender unto us our town with the Castle of Shrewsbury, as in duty and allegiance, by the laws of God and the land, you are bound to do, thereby preventing the mischiefs, which you may otherwise draw upon yourself, and that place, and also opening the first door to peace and quietness, and the enjoyment of everyone both King and people; that which pertains to them under certain and known laws, the end for which we are come.

Given at our Camp at Tong Norton, this 20th day of August, 1651.

But Colonel Mackworth turned a deaf ear to the charmer and replied thus:—

For the Commander-in-Chief of the Scottish Army.

Sir, By your trumpet I received two papers, the one containing a proposition, the other a direct summons for the rendition of the town and Castle of Shrewsbury, the custody whereof I have received by authority of Parliament, and if you believe me a gentleman (as you say you do), you may believe I will be faithful to my trust, to the violation whereof neither allurements can persuade me, nor threatenings of force (especially when but paper ones), compel me. What principles I am judged to be of I know not, but I hope they are such as shall ever declare me honest, and no way differing (as I know) from those engaged in the same employment with me, who should they desert that cause they are embarked in, I resolve to be found as I am, unremovable, the faithful servant of the Commonwealth of England.

H. Mackworth.

Possibly it was Captain Benbow who advised this appeal to Colonel Mackworth "because he had been a soldier under him,"¹ and thought he knew the mind of his old Colonel better than it proved he really did.²

Charles, disappointed by this resolute attitude of the Governor³ of the idea of making Shrewsbury his headquarters, as his father had done at the outbreak of the First War, passed on with his forces to Worcester.

The story of the battle there on September 3rd, and the subsequent wanderings of the King, have been already told. But perhaps it should be mentioned that, when he arrived on Aug. 22, he met with a certain amount of resistance from the soldiers of Capt. Andrew Yarrington (whom we have met with in 1648), before he could take possession of the City.⁴

The large body of strange troops must have been somewhat burdensome to the county as it passed through, but Richard Baxter wrote⁵ :—"The King's Army of Scots was excellently well governed (in comparison with what his Father's was wont to be); not a soldier durst wrong any man of the worth of a penny." And the only reference to trouble caused to anyone, which I have found, is the case of the Rev. Andrew Parsons, Vicar of Wem, who, Calamy says, "was a person of known loyalty, and ran several hazards of life and estate when King Charles II. passed with his army to Worcester;" a statement, however, which may be taken quite as well for danger from the Parliament as from the King's soldiers.

¹ *Reliquiae Baxterianae* i., p. 69.

² By a refinement of cruelty Mackworth sentenced Benbow to be shot on the very spot at Shrewsbury, where he had distinguished himself at its capture for the Parliament, to show that former services did not compensate for later disloyalty.

³ As a reward for his loyalty to the Government, Parliament ordered a gold chain to be given to Colonel Mackworth.

1651, Aug. 27. Alderman Allein to prepare a chain of gold and a medal, value £100, for Colonel Mackworth in pursuance of an order of Parliament.

1652, June 2. Mr. Thurlow to deliver to Mr. Lathrop the medal and chain to be given to Col. Mackworth as a mark of special Services.

⁴ In 1661 Captain Yarrington was accused of a plot against the King and imprisoned at Worcester. (Calamy, *Life of Baxter*, p. 179).

⁵ *Reliquiae Baxterianae*, i., p. 68. Malbon says:—"The Scotts forces with their Kinge were at Nampwtwiche on Monday the xvij of August 1651, but did not muche harme; onlie tooke armes and cheese; and the nexte daye afterwards marched awaye."

between 2004–2005 and 2005–2006 averaged over the entire Northern Hemisphere. The total snow cover area decreased from 7.2 million to 6.9 million km², and the fraction of snow cover decreased from 37% to 35%.

The 2005–2006 winter was characterized by low snow density, more than 10 cm snow depth, and more precipitation, which were all the highest ever observed in the Northern Hemisphere during the 2000–2006 period. The January 2006

snow cover minimum was much closer to the 1970–2000 average than the 2005–2006 minimum. This indicates that the 2005–2006 winter was relatively wetter and warmer. The minimum snow density was recorded just before the minimum snow cover. This may indicate that the minimum snow density was caused by the melting of snow, which occurred during the transition from the minimum snow cover to the minimum snow density.

These results could be explained by aspects of global rapid ice-free expansion. However, the changes in the snow density and the snow cover area were not correlated with the global land ice-free expansion rate. The correlation coefficient between the monthly mean snow density and the monthly mean land ice-free expansion rate was -0.00127 ($P > 0.05$). The correlation coefficient between the monthly mean snow cover area and the monthly mean land ice-free expansion rate was 0.00019 ($P > 0.05$). Therefore, the changes in the snow density and the snow cover area were not caused by the global land ice-free expansion rate. The correlation coefficient between the monthly mean snow density and the monthly mean land ice-free expansion rate was -0.00127 ($P > 0.05$). The correlation coefficient between the monthly mean snow cover area and the monthly mean land ice-free expansion rate was 0.00019 ($P > 0.05$).

Figure 10 shows the monthly mean snow density and the monthly mean snow cover area for the Northern Hemisphere. The monthly mean snow density and the monthly mean snow cover area were both higher in 2005–2006 than in 2004–2005. The monthly mean snow density and the monthly mean snow cover area were both lower in 2006–2007 than in 2005–2006.

The monthly mean snow density and the monthly mean snow cover area were both higher in 2005–2006 than in 2004–2005. The monthly mean snow density and the monthly mean snow cover area were both lower in 2006–2007 than in 2005–2006. The monthly mean snow density and the monthly mean snow cover area were both higher in 2005–2006 than in 2004–2005. The monthly mean snow density and the monthly mean snow cover area were both lower in 2006–2007 than in 2005–2006. The monthly mean snow density and the monthly mean snow cover area were both higher in 2005–2006 than in 2004–2005. The monthly mean snow density and the monthly mean snow cover area were both lower in 2006–2007 than in 2005–2006.

—, 2005–2006; —, 2006–2007.

After Cromwell's "crowning mercy" of Sept. 3, 1651, Shropshire was full of fugitives, for the poor Scotch peasants knew only one way back to their homes, and that was the way they had come. It was simply a case of *sauve qui peut* for everyone, officer or private, but most were taken before they could get far. The Earls of Derby and Lauderdale, Capt. Charles Giffard, and many other officers were captured near Newport,¹ and conveyed thence to Whitchurch, Bunbury (where Giffard escaped),² and Chester, where the Earl of Derby, Captain Simkis, and Captain Benbow³ were sentenced to death, and the Earl of Lauderdale and others to the Tower and Windsor Castle. The Duke of Hamilton, Lord Leviston, Colonel Blague, Mr. Marmaduke Darcey, and Mr. Hugh May got to Blore Park, near Cheswardine, where they obtained food at the isolated house of George Burlow. Afterwards they fell in with two labouring men, with one of whom Hamilton changed clothes, and, after some days' hiding, was escorted by Nicholas Mathews, a carpenter, to Bilstrop, in Nottinghamshire, the others having to shift for themselves as they best could. Hugh May was hidden for twenty-one days in a hay-mow of John Bold, of Sondley, while his pursuers were quartered at the house. Lord Talbot galloped to his father's mansion at Longford, and lay for four or five days in an out-building, Parliamentarian soldiers coming often very near his place of concealment. The venerable Earl of Cleveland, after wandering about for three weeks on a very poor horse, took refuge at Woodcote, near Newport, but was discovered at Colonel Broughton's house, and carried to Stafford and thence to the Tower.

¹ Malbon says the Earl of Derby was "taken att Sandford Bridge, in Shropshire."

² Charles Gillard was subsequently re-taken and placed in confinement.

1657, Aug. 4. William Astley and Charles Gifford, who received commissions from the late King of Scotland, and are now imprisoned at Shrewsbury Castle, to be sent under guard to London.

1657, Aug. 4. Payment of £50 to Sergeant Dendy to bring William Astley, Charles Gifford, and --- Allanson, prisoners in Shrewsbury Castle, in safe custody to the Council.

³ 1623, Aug. 20. John, son of Wm. Benbowe, tanner, chyntene (St. Julian's Register).

1651, Oct. 16. John Benbowe, Captaine, who was slittt at the Castle, buried (St. Chad's).

So much for the officers of position. With regard to those of lower rank and their men we read¹ :—

1651, Sept. 11. Letters that Major General Harrison has taken 2,000 of the Scots in the pursuit, and left but 1,000 of them in a body: that 200 more of them were taken about Shifnal.

Oct. 10. Letters of 1,000 Scots prisoners shipped out of Shropshire.

The number captured was so large that Parliament did not know what to do with them. Their first difficulty was to discover places in which to confine them, and Churches were again used, as in 1648, among the local ones being St. Giles, Shrewsbury.

1651. Payd John Smith for makeinge cleane S. Giles Church after the Scots 2^s 0^d

Then no time was lost in appointing a Committee to consider how to dispose of the prisoners who were Captains or under, and who were then “at Chester, Shrewsbury, Stafford, Ludlow, Worcester, or in any Counties near the Severn, upon the proposition made to send 1,000 to Bristol in order to sending them to New England,” Sir Henry Vane, Mr. Salwey and others being authorised “to dispose to plantations all the prisoners under the degree of a field officer taken at Worcester, and report to the Council of State how they were disposed of.”

So many were transported that the ordinary price of £5 per man fell to £1, and this was the sum per head at which the Government sold their captives into slavery in the Autumn of 1651.

Shropshire, however, soon recovered from the excitement of the Army passing through it and the fugitives being scattered over it. And on October 28, “Letters were read in the House that the Garrison of Ludlow were willingly disbanded, and expressed a great affection one to another.”²

¹ Whitelock.

² Was this affection due to the same cause which evoked it on another occasion? When on March 19, 1647, Major Hopton's Regiment was to disband at Whittington, near Hereford, by order of Parliament, the men declined to do so and mutinied. But their commander produced a hog-head of wine, and its mellowing influence calmed them down. Rushworth then goes on to say, “After they had refrained their tears, they refreshed their spirits with the wine, and departed every man to his house with abundance of love and civility.”

and the former period, according to the 20th century's
most prominent economic historian, has been "the
most remarkable feature of this period" (11 April, 1970).
The last century's technological revolution
was not only about new products and
processes, but also about new
knowledge, which must have been
responsible for the

long-term growth of real output per hour worked, and
therefore of output itself, since 1870. The technological revolution
is also responsible for the decline in unemployment. Table 6 shows
that from 1900 to 1970, both of the principal measures of unemploy-
ment—unemployment rates and the number
of unemployed persons—declined, and they
continued to do so until the mid-1930s.

The technological revolution in itself, and its effect
on employment, can hardly be separated from the effects of other
factors, such as the increasing size of the labor force, the
increasingly rapid growth of population, and the increasing
proportion of the working population that is employed. In the United States, the growth of the labor force
from 1900 to 1970 was approximately 10 times faster than the growth of
output, and the growth of the working population was even faster.
The growth of the labor force, however, did not occur uniformly
in all industries, and it varied from industry to industry and
from one country to another. The growth of the labor force
in agriculture, for example, was very slow, and
in some countries, particularly in Europe, it was negative,
as agriculture became mechanized and
as rural populations moved to urban areas.
In contrast, the growth of the labor force
in manufacturing, mining, and construction
was very rapid, and in some countries
it was almost as rapid as the growth of
output. The growth of the labor force
in services, however, was slower than
in manufacturing, mining, and construction,
but still faster than in agriculture.

It is interesting to note that the growth of
output and the growth of the labor force were
not always in the same direction. In the United States,
for example, the growth of output was
much faster than the growth of the labor force
in the early part of the twentieth century,
but in the late part of the century, the growth of
output was much slower than the growth of the labor force.

Parliament had now time to punish offenders of past days, those who had sympathized with, but might not have actually joined the King, as well as those who rose in arms for him.

The immediate sequel of this temporary peace was the passing of two Acts for the confiscation of various lands and estates which were declared forfeited to the Commonwealth for the treason of the owners. In a former one (passed on July 16, 1651, before the attempt of Charles II.), there are no Shropshire names. But in the second (of August 4, 1652), we find Thomas Brook of Madeley, in the County of Salop; William, Lord Craven of Stokesay; Thomas Cook of Gray's Inn, in the county of Middlesex; and Peter Giffard of Chillington, in the co. of Stafford; and in the 3rd (of Nov. 18, 1652), Richard Edwards of Pentrewarn, in the county of Salop; George Kinaston of Eastwick, in the same co., gent.; Sir Walter Blount of Mawley, in the same co., knight; Henry Englesfield of Detton, in the same co.; John Tirer of ——, in the same co.; Colonel Dud Dudley of Green Lodge, in the county of Stafford, and of Dudley in the county of Worcester; Walter Giffard of Hyon [High Onn] in the co. of Stafford, gent.; John Giffard of Marston, in the same co., gent.; and John Giffard of Wolverhampton, in the same co., gent.

The Committee to carry out these Acts included Humphrey Edwardes, M.P. for Shropshire; John Corbet, M.P. for Bishop's Castle; Richard and Humphrey Salwey, both M.P.'s for Worcestershire, and Sir William Brereton, Bart. The preamble of all the three ran:—"Whereas the estates of [here follow the names] have been and are hereby declared and adjudged forfeited by them for their several Treasons against the Parliament and the People of England;" which Treasons probably included implication in the Second Civil War, the Pontefract Castle adventure, and the raid into the Isle of Axholme, as well as the later battles of Preston, Wigan, and Worcester. Certainly Dudley, Brooke, and the Giffards suffered for their participation in the first of these, their attempt on Dawley and Madeley, and the affray in the Boscobel Woods in 1648.¹

¹ Adam Lutley's estate of Brereton had been already confiscated on March 16, 1649, p. 1.

There is scarcely anything worth recording in the next year or two. The nation, as a whole, was occupied in wondering what were the ultimate aims of Lieutenant-General Cromwell, and to what height his ambition would carry him. The County Committees were taken up with their own local affairs, and with the difficulties of raising money from those who had lost pretty nearly all they had. Everywhere and everyone was exhausted, and only asked for breathing time.

Beyond a charge that he was "supposed to be a man disaffected to the State," brought against George Whittingham of Whitchurch, at the Shropshire Quarter Sessions of Michaelmas, 1653; and an Order of the Council of State of Feb. 17. 1653-4: "On the petition of Captain Thomas Monke, of Newport, co. Salop, now prisoner at Chester, that he be bailed on condition to act nothing prejudicial to the State,"¹ I have not come across any notices which could be connected with plot or counter-plot in Shropshire.

But when we reach the later Spring of 1653-4, we are on different ground. Oliver Cromwell had made himself Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland on December 16, 1653. This elevation at once made him the mark of both Royalist and Republican conspiracies. In one of the former a Shropshire man was deeply implicated, viz. Somerset Fox, of Cainham, near Ludlow. He had been on Prince Rupert's staff at Shrewsbury in 1644, and had been instrumental in persuading the King's garrison at Ludlow to surrender to Col. Birch in 1646. On May 24, 1654, with Col. John Gerrard, his cousin, Peter Vowell, and several others, he was apprehended on suspicion of a plot against the life of the Lord Protector, and for the proclamation of the King. On July 6, these three were sentenced by the High Court of Justice to be hanged, but Gerrard petitioned that he might be beheaded, or shot as a soldier, which was granted. On July 10 he died by the headsman's axe on Tower Hill, and Vowell was hanged at the Meuse Gate, but Fox "having confessed for

¹ *State Papers, Domestic Series.*

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his life," was reprieved,¹ and lived till 1689, sitting as M.P. for Ludlow 1669-79.

There were also some doubts about the fidelity of Shrewsbury, and on April 10, 1654, the Protector sent an order to the Governor to receive into his garrison troops from Worcester, "that the place may be in better security, for you have many townsmen who cannot be as well relied on as strangers." To this order the Governor replied on July 24:—"You ordered me, on 10th April, to receive another company from Worcester into Shrewsbury garrison and disband my own, but the company did not arrive till 18th April." He therefore begged for payment for his own company to April 18th, the Army Committee refusing to pay beyond the 10th.

In the December of this year died Colonel Humphrey Mackworth, *senior*, Governor of Shrewsbury. He was a son of Richard Mackworth of Betton Strange; was born in 1603; entered Shrewsbury School on Jan. 22, 1613-4; and was admitted a Student of Gray's Inn, Oct. 24, 1621. Having been called to the Bar, he was elected Recorder of Shrewsbury on Nov. 17, 1645, and of Wenlock on Sept. 28, 1647;² on March 6, 1647-8, he was appointed one of the two "Attorneys General of the Counties of North Wales,"³ and Vice-Chamberlain of Chester in the same year; and in 1649 Deputy Chief Justice of the Chester Circuit (to act for John Bradshaw, the Regicide). In consequence of holding the last position, Gough in his *History of Myddle* always speaks of him as "Judge Mackworth" (and in this capacity he probably presided over the Court which tried the Earl of Derby and the others in 1651). Elected M.P. for Shropshire for the Parliament summoned for Sept. 3, 1654, he had been already admitted a Member of the Protector's Privy Council on Feb. 17, 1653-4, and at once placed on many Committees. Carlyle, in his *Cromwell* (Note to Letter ccxii), quoting from *Suppressed Passages from Ludlow's Memoirs*, says:—"Sir

¹ Somerset Fox was banished to Barbadoes in May, 1655 but had returned by October, 1656.

² He was probably also Recorder of Bridgnorth, for on Dec. 2, 1653, "Col. Macelwirth" is mentioned in the *State Papers* as holding that office, and Humphrey Mackworth, jun., would be only 22 at the time.

³ *House of Commons Journal*.

Anthony Ashley Cooper . . . is dismissed the Council, Cromwell being resolved to act there as the chief juggler himself; and one Colonel Mackworth, a Lawyer about Shrewsbury, a person fit for his purpose is chosen in his room." On March 26, 1645, the Committee of Salop wrote to Speaker Lenthall to intimate that Col. Mackworth had been appointed Governor of Shrewsbury, but the post seems to have been a temporary one, since we find frequent notices of his re-election in the *Commons Journal* and *State Papers*, e.g.

1646, June 6. Ordered by both Houses that Colonel Humphrey Mackworth shall be Governor of the Castle and Garrison of Shrewsbury, and that the Members of both Houses who are of the Committee of both Kingdoms do grant him a Commission to be Governor of that Garrison accordingly.

1646-7, March 24. Colonel Mackworth to be continued Governor of Shrewsbury.

1647, June 17. That Colonel Mackworth be continued Governor of the Castle of Shrewsbury.

Having been one of Cromwell's Privy Council, he was buried in Henry VIIth's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, on Dec. 26, 1654, with a very magnificent funeral. But Charles II., after the Restoration, had his bones dragged from their resting place, and cast into some nameless grave. He apparently left his family ill-provided for, since on May 27, 1658, "Anne, daughter of the late Hum. Mackworth, one of the Privy Council to the Protector, petitions that her father served in civil and military offices all through the wars to his death, and died 3 years ago intestate, without providing for her; and asks that the promises of settlement on her may be fulfilled." In answer to this, a grant of a pension of £160 a year was made to "Mrs. Mackworth" on Dec. 21 following.¹

¹ His two sons played active parts as Parliamentarians. Thomas, the elder, born in 1626, entered Shrewsbury School, Mar. 26, 1638, and was elected M.P. for Ludlow in 1646, and for Shropshire in 1656 and 1658. He was a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army; was High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1669, and died in 1696.

Humphrey, the younger, baptised on May 31, 1631, was also a Colonel, was Town Clerk of Shrewsbury 1624-6, and M.P. for that town 1654, 1656, and 1658. He was appointed Governor on his father's death, and died in June,

At the beginning of 1654-5, the Kingdom was so unsettled that Charles II. moved from Cologne, where he had been living, to Zealand, that he might, at the shortest notice, join his friends in England; for, they, encouraged by the conspiracies of stout Republicans like Major Wildman (whose arrest on Feb. 13 had shown how dissatisfied that party had grown), thought that the time had come for a general rising on the King's behalf. At Cologne Sir John Mennes acted as the Royal Secretary, and had charge of the key to the cyphers under which the conspirators carried on their correspondence. He had been on Lord Capel's staff at Shrewsbury in 1643, as General of Ordnance to the Prince of Wales, and was associated with Sir Francis Ottley in the preparations for the defence of that town.

Two emissaries were sent over from the Continent, Sir Joseph Wagstaffe, formerly Major General of Foot in the late King's Army, and the Earl of Rochester, the former to the West, the latter to the North, their object being to rouse the Royalists in the more remote parts of the Kingdom and so to draw the major part of the Army from London, when Kent, Surrey and the capital would take up arms. But there were traitors in the camp. The Protector was an excellent judge of character, and, when hiring spies, fixed on an officer well known in Shropshire. This was Sir Richard Willis, once Serjeant-Major of Horse to Lord Capel, and afterwards Governor of Newark. When taken at Ellesmere on January 12, 1643-4, there was appended to his name in the list of prisoners "who once at Winchester [in December, 1642,] contrary to his engaged faith made an escape when taken by the Parliament's forces." Thinking he might again break his word, Cromwell approached him, and, on his

1681. The similarity of names between father and son has been a constant source of confusion.

Humphrey Mackworth, *senior*, according to Burke's *Peerage*, married (1) Anne, daughter of Thomas Waller of Beaconsfield, Bucks (before May 28, 1624), by whom he had the above Thomas and Humphrey, and two daughters, Dorothy married to Thomas Baldwin, of Diddlebury, co. Salop, and Anne to Sir Thomas Mackworth, Bart., of Normanton, co. Rutland; (2) Mary, daughter of Thomas Venables, of Kinderton, co. Chester (on July 14, 1638), by whom he had Peter, who died an infant, and Mary, who died Oct. 22, 1663. But Gough in his *History of Myddle*, p. 98, gives him a third wife in a sister of Colonel Roger Fenwick.

consenting, took him into his pay as a spy on the Royalist plans. Willis was admitted into the counsels of the King, and divulged them at the right moment when it became necessary for the Government to take measures of suppression.

Sir Joseph Wagstaffe organised a rising in the West, but it was grossly misconducted and speedily extinguished. A rendezvous of conspirators was fixed for March 11, near Salisbury. There nearly 200 well armed horsemen appeared from Wiltshire under Hugh Grove, John Penruddock, and Francis Jones, but the 300 from Hampshire, coming late, found the Wiltshire men had gone into Devonshire, and thereupon dispersed. In Devonshire most were taken after a short conflict, including Penruddock, Jones, and Grove, and 500 common soldiers, while Wagstaffe escaped. The leaders were beheaded at Exeter, May 16, 1655, others were hanged there and at Salisbury, while many were sold and sent out as slaves to Barbadoes.

The Earl of Rochester going into Yorkshire with Sir Nicholas Armourer (late of High Ercall), found that the forces which could be raised would not be large enough to afford any hope of success, so went back to London and thence to Cologne, having with Sir Nicholas, while on the way, experienced a very narrow escape from capture at Aylesbury.

Of the other *emeutes* Whitelock writes:—

1654-5, March. There were risings in Northumberland and in Yorkshire, of whom Sir Henry Slingsby was taken prisoner and others. Letters were read that Colonel Hacker had apprehended several of the conspirators in Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and those parts.

1655, April. Colonel Birch¹ and others were secured in Herefordshire and divers in Northumberland.

This long digression has been inserted to show that the attempt on Shrewsbury was not an isolated event, but was part of a general scheme of revolt.

Among the garrisons and strong places which the Royalists intended to seize upon first was Shrewsbury Castle. The enterprise was undertaken by Sir Thomas Harris, of Bore-

¹ Col. John Birch, the ex-Parliamentarian Governor of Hereford. He was arrested on March 17.

and will not be able to do this and does not believe that it is important to try to increase their influence." Only about 10% of respondents were in favour of giving the party more influence in government. This is probably due to the fact that most respondents think that political parties are "not good" and "bad for democracy". In particular, having increased influence would allow them to "get rid of the opposition" and "make things worse for the public". Some respondents also said that the party's influence should be limited to "representing the people" and "representing the public interest". Many others felt that "the party's influence should be limited to the public interest". Some respondents also said that the party's influence should be limited to "representing the people" and "representing the public interest".

Support for political parties and NO. Respondents' support for political parties was divided into two categories: those who supported the party and those who did not support the party. Those who supported the party were more likely to support the party's policies and to believe that the party's policies were in the public interest.

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Support for political parties and YES. Respondents' support for political parties was divided into two categories: those who supported the party and those who did not support the party. The results showed that those who supported the party were more likely to support the party's policies and to believe that the party's policies were in the public interest.

Conclusion. The results of this study suggest that there is a significant relationship between political parties and the public's support for political parties. This suggests that political parties play an important role in the public's support for political parties.

atton (whom we have already seen engaged in 1648), and Ralph Kynaston of Llansantffraid, son of a Rector of Myddle, and lately in business in Shrewsbury. Their idea, (taken from the ruse by which Colonel Birch had made himself master of Hereford), was to send to the Castle on March 8, 1654-5, at about 4 p.m., six gentlemen, two of them in female attire, and two as servants, on a pretended desire to look over the fortress. This small company was, on some excuse or other, to keep the gate open until the party appointed to seize the Castle should, at the sound of a pistol shot, rush out of certain ale-houses near at hand and overpower the guards, who were about 70 men. This party under Sir Thomas Harris was to rendezvous at Boreatton Park, about 5 miles away, at 1 p.m., and then proceed to Shrewsbury.

But on the very morning of the day on which the attempt was to be made, intelligence reached Colonel Humphrey Mackworth, *jun.* (who had succeeded to the Governorship¹ in the preceding December on the death of his father, Colonel Humphrey Mackworth, *sen.*), that Kynaston had the day before publicly enlisted 50 troopers, only ten miles away from Shrewsbury, that a muster of Royalists was to be held at Boreatton that very day, and that in the evening Sir Arthur Blaney, at the head of the Montgomery forces, was to attempt Chirk Castle.

Four days previously a message had been received from the Protector and his Council of State detailing information given by Willis, which had put the Governor on his guard, and prompted him to send to Hereford for a troop of Horse. And on the very eve of the ruse, Colonel William Crowne (brother-in-law of Colonel Humphrey Mackworth, the late Governor), M.P. for Bridgnorth, and a Commissioner of Sequestration for Shropshire, had received the following letter from Cromwell:—

¹ Colonel Humphrey Mackworth, *senior*, "seems to have been succeeded in office at Shrewsbury by Thomas Hunt, Esq., representative of the town in Parliament, and a Colonel in the army." So *Owen and Blakeway* (i., p. 471). But this is a mistake, since Colonel Humphrey MacLworth is spoken of in the *State Papers* as Governor, e.g. on July 24, July 29, and Sept. 5, 1655, and this must be the son of the late holder of that office.

"It being justly apprehended that the Cavaliers party intend speedy execution of a very evil design in the parts about Shrewsbury, which they specially intend because of the weakness of the garrison and the multitude of Malignants thereabouts: I send you down some Commissions for a regiment which you are to command for the protection of the honest party and the securing of Shrewsbury garrison. You are to repair thither and advise with your friends about this and other instructions which I have given to the Governor there to whom I have lately sent a troop of horse.

P.S.—I also send you a Commission for a troop.

Whitehall

5 March, 1654-5."

Neither Cromwell's troop nor the Hereford Horse had arrived when news of the impending attack was brought. There was no time to be lost, so Colonel H. Mackworth instantly called in all the Castle guards, and planted cannon at the most vulnerable points; then stationed a file of soldiers at each of the gates of the town to prevent anyone leaving it to give warning. This done, he next commanded twenty of the best horses he could hear of, mounted that number of his friends, and ordered them to Boreatton to arrest Sir Thomas Harris and all others found there, and to search for and seize all arms.

When this party reached their destination they met with some slight resistance from the conspirators, who, however, soon found themselves overpowered. Sir Thomas and about seven more gentlemen surrendered upon quarter. Many of the men, however, fled, and in the pursuit two of the fugitives were killed. About twenty horses were found ready saddled, a number of cases of pistols (seven of the latter under straw in a barn), a small barrel of gunpowder, and in the study a large quantity of bullets made of lead taken from the house roof.

The following is an account¹ of the affair given by John Evanson, of Shrewsbury, who took part in it:—"On information that Sir Thomas Harris living 5 miles from Shrews-

¹ *State Papers, Domestic Series.* Petition of Evanson to Richard, Lord Protector, Dec. 21, 1658.

very probably all had undergone tidal gauge site changes in mind. The second committee does have a formalized procedure for dealing with such changes, but it is not yet clear what those changes must be like. I would expect the committee to take into account the existing and proposed formal site changes, and to make a rational response to the new site changes, such as those we propose above. But, without the guidance of the data, such a response would not work.

John C. Gill (University of Texas) said, 1-7-97:

Notation?

2-42 in. below?

John Gill (University of Texas) said, 2-42 in. below?

John Gill: We have addressed this in some depth, I think, off-camera. It is good to me, and I am sure to you, that you are continuing your discussions, and to do that, I think, you will need to make sure that you are not in conflict with our proposal. We would be willing to modify our site, if necessary, to avoid the 1-7-97 problem. I think that the 2-42 in. below is certainly difficult to live with, and I would want to avoid that problem. So, if I have to move my site, I would move it to the next highest point, probably the first or second highest point, and then, if necessary, to move it again. I think that would be the best way to go about this.

John Gill (University of Texas) said, 2-42 in. below?

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bury was ready to head a party of horse and foot, I and others were sent to apprehend him. We found him with 20 others in arms, 20 horses with saddles fitted for holsters, 14 cases of pistols, and a barrel of gunpowder: and after some opposition we seized him and 7 others, the rest escaping through by-ways, and brought them to Shrewsbury, whence he was sent to London and committed to the Tower."

While his friends were at Boreatton, the Governor himself was not idle, but "seized many persons and arms in the Town and parts about it." Here also a life was lost, for a man was killed "that endeavoured to escape out of the Town over the river, though many got off safe that way."

Colonel Crowne, in his answer to the Protector's letter,¹ (to which he delayed to reply till July 26), wrote:—"Your messenger came not with your Commission to raise a regiment of foot for the safety of Shrewsbury garrison till 7 March last, and the next day the Castle was to have been surprised. So I was forced for its speedy securing to send in forthwith 50 of the horse and foot of my friends who came in that very day, and those forces I kept at my own charge ten days till Commissary General Reynolds came with the horse, and advised me to send away my forces."²

The attempt on Chirk Castle, it may be added, also failed.

"Sir Thomas Harris," says the *Mercurius Politicus* of March 17, "confidently denies for all this any design against this garrison [of Shrewsbury]; but Kalphi Kynaston, being taken by the Red Castle forces, hath confessed the whole business."

The *Faithful Scout* of Friday, March 16, adds:—"By Letters from Shrewsbury we hear that since the discovery of the plot they had been alarmed by 700 horse of the Cavaliers and some foot. But hearing of the design not taking there,

¹ *State Papers, Domestic Series.*

² Crowne petitioned the Government for payment of his expenses, his letter continuing:—"The charge for intelligence, messengers, and maintaining the force was £37, and I did not put the Country to a penny expence, though Staffordshire charged it £700. Having acted for your honour and the peoples care, and done my best to secure the town and Country, I beg the £37, and my own charge and expenses I leave to your pleasure." With reference attached to Commissary General Whalley and Colonel Goffe, to state the airtacs and certity; and their report that Colonel Mackworth, Governor of Shrewsbury, says that Colonel Crowne spent at least £37 during the late insurrection.

they retreated back again towards the further part of Wales, where they proclaimed Charles Stuart King of England, and from thence are said to be gone towards the Isle of Anglesey."

Of the fate of some of the prisoners the *Mercurius Publicus* wrote on April 5:—"Two prisoners engaged in the plot against Shrewsbury (viz.) Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Ralph Kynaston went to London by order of the Protector on Monday. On Saturday night Mr. Eyton, agent of Sir Thomas Harries in drawing friends to his late design, escaped from the [Shrewsbury] House of Correction, though he had irons on his legs."

There seems to have been no clear evidence forthcoming for the conviction of anyone. For though "the Governor seized on all the eminent cavaliers in the county and found good cause of suspicion against most of them, and had certain intelligence that those who had been left unseized were very high and had taken new courage seeing so small a force in the town, the Malignants had acted very warily." And Sir Thomas Harris appears to have got off lightly for his share, probably through the influence of his father-in-law, Major-General Mytton.

That the Governor did his best to get evidence is proved by a Warrant, signed by himself, dated May 18, 1655:—

"Oliver, Lord Protector of the Comon Wealth of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the domynions thereunto belonginge, to the Sergeants at Mace and under-officers of the Towne and libertyes of Shrewsbury in the Countye of Salop, and to every of them greeting: We commande you and every of you that you or one of you do take [here follow the names of 89 persons], if they can bee founde wiflin the saide Towne and libertyes, and them safely doe keepe so that you have their bodyes before oure Just'ces of our Peace of our saide Towne and libertyes at the next gen'all sessions of the peace of the saide Towne and libertyes to bee holden, to answer us for certain contempts and other offences whereby they stande sev'ally indicted and p'sented, and that you have then there this writt.

Witness John Cooke, Esq^r, Maior of the sayde Towne: At Shrewsbury the xvij day of Maye in the yeare of our lorde 1655. Mackworth."

A study of the Warrant shows that the lists of at least six separate informers have been tacked one onto the other, for five persons are mentioned no less than four times each; three no less than three times, and thirteen appear twice. Two are "of Wellington," and one "of Westminster," all the others belonging to Shrewsbury and its Liberties. Among them are one knight, Sir Richard Prince;¹ one Esquire, Thomas Cocken, of Westminster; and four gentlemen, the remainder being tradesmen, mechanics or yeomen, with the exception of eight widows.

There appears to be no record of further consequences to to these 89 suspects, so probably they were all "let off with a caution."

At the ensuing Shropshire Quarter Sessions of July 17, Richard Jones (whose name was not included in the above writ), was "committed to the gaol for treason, to remain there till the Assizes next Court," and a warrant was issued "against Thomas Boodle to bring him in to give evidence at the Assizes against Ric. Jones of Clive." But there is no mention made of subsequent proceedings.

A few weeks previously (i.e., on June 9), Lord Newport, Andrew Newport his brother, and others had been committed to the Tower "on suspicion of stirring up forces against the Government," Amsterdam being the place where the plots were said to be hatched.² And the *Certain Passages of Every Day Intelligence*, of June 22, say that Sir William Owen,³ Mr.

¹ Sir Richard Prince, of Whitehall, had acted as a Commissioner of Array for the King in the First War, while his son had been a Colonel of Horse for the Parliament. Sir Richard was, however, a very half hearted Royalist, and was committed into custody for disaffection by Sir Michael Ernley, the King's Governor of Shrewsbury, and only released upon payment of a fine. (*State Papers, Domestic Series*).

On Oct. 29, 1646, the Committee for Sequestrations in co. Salop sent to the Committee for Compounding at Goldsmiths Hall a certificate that Sir Richard Prince, Knight, of Shrewsbury, had been adjudged as a delinquent as a Commissioner of Array. . . . They find that he, living in Shrewsbury when it was in possession of the King's forces, expressed his affection to the Parliament . . . After it was taken he maintained his son, Col. Walter Prince, in the Parliament service . . .

No doubt he was again trying to face both ways, and was again suspected of treachery by the ruling power.

² *State Papers, Domestic Series*.

³ Sir William Owen, of Condover, had tried to be on both sides at once in the First War, sitting as a Commissioner of Array for the King and giving information to the Parliament at the same time. So now the man who was

Roger Owen, and Mr. Edward Owen had been apprehended in Shropshire "for disaffection to the present government."

On July 24, 1655, the Council of State determined "to advise his Highness [the Protector] to bestow on Humphrey Mackworth, Governor of Shrewsbury, the first company of foot to be so disposed of. Richard Smith¹ to be Mackworth's Lieutenant and to be allowed the constant pay of a Captain and Lieutenant until the company be so assigned."² (*State Papers*).

The defences of the town seem to have received attention at this time; for on Sept. 5, 1655, "Colonel Humphrey Mackworth, Governor of the Castle," signed a certificate vouching for the truth of the petition of Richard Swayne, butcher, of Shrewsbury, part of whose land had been occupied for fortification purposes.

If Cromwell as a general rule spared the lives and liberties of the Royalists, he did not spare their purses; for he raised in every county a new and standing militia. Funds for the support of this military despotism were provided by an Ordinance of the Council of State which enacted that all who had at any time borne arms for the King should pay every year a tenth part of their income in spite of the Act of

known to have been a traitor to his old master, the King, was suspected of being also one to his new master, the Protector, and was judged by his former demeanour.

Roger and Edward were his sons, the latter of whom had served as a Royalist Colonel in the First War.

¹ Captain Richard Smith was of Great Ness; was one of the Independent Ecclesiastical Commissioners of August, 1654, and took the Loyalty Oath on June 6, 1660. He was apparently elected one of the M.P.'s for Shropshire in 1654. (*Calendar of Committee for Compounding*, Oct. 21, 1654). The births of daughters "of Capt. Richard Smith of Ness," are entered in the Great Ness Register on June 18, 1657, and March 24, 1661-2, a fact which seems to indicate that he was an Anabaptist. The only entry of burial which might refer to him is:—

1701, Richard Smith, of Nesscliffe, a smith, buried Aug. 30.

If this is really so, it illustrates the words of J. R. Green (*Short History of the English People*, p. 539). "If you choose godly honest men to be captains," wrote Cromwell, "honest men will follow them." The result was a curious medley of men of different ranks among his officers. The bulk of those in high command remained men of noble or gentle birth. But side by side with these, though in a far smaller proportion, were seen officers like Ewer, who had been a serving man, like Okey, who had been a drayman, or Rainsborough, who had been a skipper at sea.³ Compare also the statements of Clarendon and Calamy quoted above.

² On July 12, 1655, the cost per month of the military establishment at Shrewsbury was £120 12s. 8d.

Oblivion, as a fine for their Royalist tendencies. This tax was called Decimation. All England was divided into 12 military governments, each with a Major-General at its head, who was empowered to disarm all Papists and Royalists, to arrest all suspected persons, and to nominate Magistrates and even Sheriffs.

The following is Clarendon's account¹:—“The Major-General committed to prison what persons he thought fit to suspect; took care to levy all monies which were appointed by the Protector and his Council to be collected for the public; sequestered all who did not pay their decimation, or such other payments as they were made liable to; and there was no appeal from any of their acts but to the Protector himself. They had likewise a martial power, which was to list a body of horse and foot, who were to have such a salary constantly paid, and not to be called upon to serve but upon emergent occasion, and then to attend so many days at their own charge; and if they stayed longer they were to be under the same pay with the army, but independent upon the officers thereof, and only to obey their Major-General. A horseman had eight pounds a year, for which he was to be ready if called upon; if he were not he might mind his own affairs.² By this means he had a second army in view, powerful enough to control the first, if they at any time deserved to be suspected.”

The Order of Appointment for Shropshire ran:—

1655, October 25, Thursday, Whitehall. By order of the Lord Protector and his Council, Major Generals are appointed in each county to whom all and every person within the respective counties, who have borne arms against the Commonwealth are to give security for the peaceable behaviour of themselves. The Counties of Worcester, Hereford, Salop, and North Wales are under the command of Colonel Berry.

¹ Clarendon iii., p. 781.

² These men seem to have thought much of themselves, for of the year 1658 the Rector of Shrawardine remarks in his Register:—“This year we had neither Churchwarden nor Constable, Rowland Owen, a Soldier in the Countie Troop, being chosen to both offices, but refusing to serve as a privileged person. He was fined in little shillings for his Obstinacy.” There is an underlying note of satisfaction in the Rector's last few words.

the 1950s, although the number of rural migrants was considerably smaller. Indeed, as shown in Table 1, between 1950 and 1970, only 1.6 million rural migrants moved to the cities, while 1.8 million urban migrants moved to the countryside. The rural exodus in the 1950s was largely a result of the government's policy of collective agriculture, which forced millions of peasants off their land. In addition, the government's policy of industrialization led to a massive influx of rural migrants into the cities. The rural exodus in the 1960s and 1970s, however, was largely a result of the government's policy of agricultural collectivization, which forced millions of peasants off their land. The rural exodus in the 1980s and 1990s, however, was largely a result of the government's policy of agricultural collectivization, which forced millions of peasants off their land. The rural exodus in the 1980s and 1990s, however, was largely a result of the government's policy of agricultural collectivization, which forced millions of peasants off their land.

—and remained the same throughout the 1950s and 1960s. In the 1970s, however, the government's policy of agricultural collectivization changed, and the number of rural migrants increased sharply. This increase in the number of rural migrants was largely a result of the government's policy of agricultural collectivization, which forced millions of peasants off their land. The rural exodus in the 1980s and 1990s, however, was largely a result of the government's policy of agricultural collectivization, which forced millions of peasants off their land.

¹ The term "rural migrant" refers to a person who has moved from a rural area to an urban area, either temporarily or permanently. The term "urban migrant" refers to a person who has moved from an urban area to a rural area, either temporarily or permanently. The term "migrant" refers to a person who has moved from one place to another, either temporarily or permanently.

The despotism of the Major Generals was seconded by the older expedients of tyranny. The Episcopalian clergy had been zealous in promoting the insurrection of 1654-5, and they were forbidden henceforth to act as ministers or as tutors. Of this Thomas Chaloner, the ejected Headmaster of Shrewsbury School (who himself suffered under the order) wrote in a sort of Diary he kept :—

1655. Circiter nonas Novembris edictum Dni protectoris perquam severum sub gravi poena prohibuit, ne quis sive concionator, sive paedagogus, sive collegii socius, qui Carolum regem armis aut concionando adjuvisset, eamque ob causam beneficio aut scola, aut collegio suiset ejectus, unquam post modum aut prædicatoris aut ludimagistri, aut socii munere fungeretur.

Colonel John Berry, the new Major-General, "once Clerk in the Ironworks, Richard Baxter's friend," had been a private in the Protector's original troop, and by his extraordinary bravery had rapidly passed through the successive steps of promotion, including the Presidency of the "Agitators," till he became a member of Cromwell's "Upper House." On his appointment as Major-General, he at once released Sir William Owen and his sons; and he seems to have got on fairly well with all till his office was abolished in September, 1656. However, on November 25, 1655, shortly after he came into the district, he wrote to Thurloe of Ludlow as "that unruly towne," possibly because there were so many restless Royalists there.¹

But we must hasten on towards the end of these notes. Oliver, Lord Protector, died on Sept. 3, 1658, and on the 13th following his son, Richard, was proclaimed as his successor at Shrewsbury. "The whole business was managed by the Governour,² the Sheriff, and Major Wareing, Captain of the County Troop."³

¹ *State Papers, Domestic Series.*

² The *State Papers* speak of Humphrey Mackworth being Governor on Oct. 26, 1658, and the *Returns of Members to Parliament* of "Humphrey Mackworth, Governor and Town Clerk of the same Town," being elected for Shrewsbury Jan. 27, 1658-9. (On June 17, 1660, a Mr. Dennington was Town Clerk, Mackworth having resigned or been deprived.)

³ Edmund Wareing was of Humphreston, near Tong. We find "Major Wareing" among the Justices present at the Shropshire Quarter Sessions held October 3, 1654. His name first appears in his Parish Register (Dennington) on

with the former being the most significant at the upper level. At the lower pressure levels, the correlation is also largest with the upper-level flow, but decreases with increasing pressure. This indicates that the upper-level flow is more important for the development of the cyclone at the lower pressure levels. The correlation between the upper-level flow and the cyclone's position is also significant, indicating that the cyclone's position is influenced by the upper-level flow. The correlation between the cyclone's position and the upper-level flow is significant, indicating that the cyclone's position is influenced by the upper-level flow. The correlation between the cyclone's position and the upper-level flow is significant, indicating that the cyclone's position is influenced by the upper-level flow.

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The last-named appears suddenly on the scene, and for a short time plays a considerable part on the stage. Apparently he was appointed to the command of the new Militia in 1655, and gradually rose in power. He was an Anabaptist, and this was probably the secret of his success, for Richard Baxter writes in his *Autobiography*¹ :—“When Oliver Cromwell was dead, and his son almost as soon pulled down as set up, the Anabaptists grew insolent in England and Ireland, and, joining with their brethren in the Army, were everywhere put in power.” Edmund Waring was elected M.P. for Bridgnorth in 1656 and 1658, was High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1658 and 1659, and was appointed Governor of Shrewsbury in August, 1659, to the exclusion, for some reason, of Colonel Humphrey Mackworth.

Prompted by the anarchy and confusion occasioned by the deposition of Richard Cromwell on May 25, 1659, and the quarrels of would-be successors, the Royalists and Presbyterians meditated another rising. But again the “Spy Royalist,” Willis, foiled them.

From information, probably supplied by him, the Government were on the alert, and, as early as May 28, sent instructions to the officers in the various counties, *inter alios* to “Major Waring, Captain in Co. Salop.” “Having heard of the enemy’s preparations to disturb the public peace, and especially in the Western counties, we desire you to continue your troops some time longer.”

As the plots thickened further instructions were issued to the same persons, Waring included, on July 9, that as “the common enemy is drawing together, we desire you to assemble your troops in the most convenient place in the County.”

In July Charles II. came to Calais in order to be as near England as possible. An immediate revolt was arranged, but Willis proposed a postponement of the outbreak for ten days, and in the meantime divulged the plans to the Government. Clarendon’s account is as follows:—“The Lord Newport,

June 19, 1653, and here he was buried, Feb. 1, 1681-2, aged 63, his monument describing him as “Son and heir of Richard Waring, of Grotton, co. Shropshire.” The family of Ashby-Maddock, lately of Greensfields, Shrewsbury, are his lineal representatives. (See Burke’s *Landed Gentry*, under Ashby of Quenby.)

¹ *Reliquiae Baxterianæ*, ii., p. 200.

Littleton, and other gentlemen of Shropshire were ready to secure Shrewsbury; and for the making that communication perfect, Sir George Booth, a person of one of the best fortunes and interest in Cheshire, and for the memory of his grandfather of absolute power with the Presbyterians promised to possess himself of the city and castle of Chester. And Sir Thomas Middleton, who had likewise served the Parliament, and was one of the best fortune and interest in North Wales, was ready to join with Sir George Booth, and both of them to unite entirely with the king's party in those countries. In the West, Arundel, Pollard, Greenvil, Trelawney, and the rest of the King's friends in Cornwall and Devonshire, hoped to possess Plymouth, but were sure of Exeter. Other undertakings there were in the North by men very ready to venture all they had.¹

But Willis' treachery ruined everything.

Sir George Booth took up arms at Chester on Aug. 1, the day finally agreed upon. Sir Thomas Middleton, then nearly 80, proclaimed the King at Wrexham; and "Charles Littleton² had undoubtedly carried Shrewsbury, but one misfortune on another happened."

President Whitelock wrote to Major-General Lambert on Aug. 8: "As you learnt the state of affairs from seeing Major Creed's letter on the road, no doubt you will look after the safety of Shrewsbury in your march to Chester as the enemy aims at its possession."

The Shropshire Committee also received warning from the Government of the proposed Royalist attempt; and on Aug. 6, 1659, Lancelot Lee and other members of that body wrote to Speaker Lenthall, stating that in obedience to the Act of Parliament for settling the Militia they had met the previous day at Shrewsbury, and had agreed that one foot regiment of 600 men and a troop of Horse and one of Dragoons of 600 men each, besides commissioned officers, be raised, and submitting the names of several persons as officers.

¹ Clarendon, iii., p. 886.

² Charles Lyttleton was a great-grandson of Sir Thomas Bromley, of Shrawardine Castle, and so second cousin to Henry Bromley of the same, High Sheriff of Shropshire 1642-3. He took part in the second Civil War, and was in Colchester during the siege. He died May 2, 1716, aged 86, having succeeded his brother as Baronet in 1703.

in these new, or known? As mentioned earlier, additional research is required to further refine the model's ability to predict the timing of the annual growth rate. Many more growth rate data are needed to better constrain the current parameterization. In addition, the model may be able to predict the timing of the annual growth rate if it were able to account for the seasonal variation in the growth rate with the seasonal variation in the light climate. Models such as the BLM and the BLM-MLT, which include seasonal variation in the light climate, do a better job at predicting the timing of the annual growth rate than the BLM without the seasonal variation in the light climate. Thus, a model that includes seasonal variation in the light climate may be able to predict the timing of the annual growth rate.

The seasonal variation in the growth rate is often used to predict the timing of the annual growth rate. This is done by first calculating the seasonal variation in the growth rate from the seasonal variation in the light climate. The seasonal variation in the light climate is calculated by dividing the seasonal variation in the light climate by the seasonal variation in the growth rate. This results in a seasonal variation in the growth rate that is proportional to the seasonal variation in the light climate. This seasonal variation in the growth rate is then used to predict the timing of the annual growth rate. The seasonal variation in the growth rate is calculated by dividing the seasonal variation in the growth rate by the seasonal variation in the light climate. This results in a seasonal variation in the growth rate that is proportional to the seasonal variation in the light climate. This seasonal variation in the growth rate is then used to predict the timing of the annual growth rate.

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The *State Papers* inform us that other letters had been sent from Shropshire on the same subject, for President Whitelock wrote to Captain William Botrell¹ on August 9:—

“ In reply to yours of the 5th from Ludlow, you are directed to apply to Major-General Lambert, who commands in Salop and the other Northern Counties, and is now marching on Chester, and he will give you the Commissions for your officers and orders for such other supplies as he finds requisite for the safety of your garrison.”

On the same date the President also wrote to Captain Richard Bagott:—

“ The Council has received yours of Aug. 6 from Shrewsbury, and thanks you for enlisting a troop of 60 foot, and if you apply to Major-General Lambert he will satisfy your desire concerning your Lieutenant and Ensign, as he has the Conduct of the forces in Shropshire and all the Northern Counties.”

On the 13th Whitelock wrote as follows to the Militia Commissioners of the county of Salop:—

“ For the better securing of your county and of Ludlow Castle the Council has ordered the raising of a company of foot under Capt. Botrell, and has sent him a commission and now informs you hereof, that you may take them into your county Militia forces and provide for them on the Militia Act.”

On the 13th Lenthall also wrote to Major Waring, conveying the authority of the Parliament for the defence of Shrewsbury and appointing him Governor of the town and Castle.

Though there had been hardly time to raise all the 1,800 men spoken of by Lancelot Lee, yet there were enough mustered to secure Shrewsbury, for, in the words of General Edmund Ludlow,² encouraged by the proclamation of the King at Wrexham by Sir Thomas Middleton, the Royalists “immediately sent out a Party to possess themselves of Shrewsbury; but tho’ the Male-contents were very numerous

¹ William Botrell was appointed Governor of Ludlow Castle in 1649, and sat as M. P. for Shropshire in the Parliament of 1653.

Memoirs, ii., p. 687.

n that Town and ready to join with them, yet Capt. Waring with the Militia Troop, in conjunction with many well-affected Persons that went to him from Wrexham, and some others which he got together on a sudden, prevented their Design and secured that Place for the Parliament."

The other designs also failed. Sir George Booth was outnumbered and defeated by General Lambert at Northwich on August 18, and taken prisoner a few days afterwards "at Newport Paganel, whither he came with four servants, and behind one of them himself in the habit of a woman but acting that part not well was suspected," and apprehended.

The death-roll of Northwich included at least one Shropshire supporter of Sir George in Gustavus Mackworth,¹ but I have not come across any complete list of the casualties at that fight.

A letter from Waring to the Lord President of the Council² dated "Shrewsbury, Aug. 21, ten at night," gives a short account of Booth's defeat and of the escape of Sir Thomas Middleton and Lord Kilmorey to Chirk Castle. The Governor "had sent horse from this garrison the day before on service. . . . Just now a boy of this town, now fled home, confessed he was under Capt. Shenton who dismisiſt his company last night at Chester, and bad them shift for themselves."

As a reward for his activity an Order was issued from London, dated August 23rd, appointing Edmund Waring, Governor of Shrewsbury, to be captain of a foot company in Shrewsbury, and that a Commission be brought in accordingly; as also for the officers of his company.

Sir Thomas Middleton held out for a week against General Lambert, and then surrendered on the following terms:—

¹ On 27 November, 1659, Lady Dorothy Grey petitioned the Committee for Compounding that since the death of her husband, Lord Grey, of Groby, she married Gustavus Mackworth, who was engaged with Sir George Booth and slain, since which many of the goods left her by her former husband have been unduly seized by the Salop Commissioners.

On 17 January, 1659-60, the Salop Commissioners reply that they seized the goods as Mackworth's, and that nothing appears to the contrary.

Lord Grey, of Groby, had been Colonel Pride's chief assistant in the "Purge," had sat as a King's Judge, and signed the death warrant.

² 1659, Aug. 23. Letters from Waring (Whitelock).

1659, Aug. 24. Letter from Col. Waring, Governor of Shrewsbury, referred to the Council of State (*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series*).

reality of the original work and its place in our world. This is how great plays communicate to us what they do. We also understand that without such mutual trust, no real theatre can happen, and that is why I believe that, in today's theatre, it is necessary to take a stand and make a choice.

It is necessary to take a stand and choose between two types of theatre: one that is interested in the past and another that is interested in the future.

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"Articles of Agreement between Colonel Jerome Zankey, Colonel Daniel Axtell,¹ Major Richard Creed, and Captain John Hatfield, Commissioners appointed, by Lord Lambert, Commander in Chief of the Parliament forces in these parts, and Colonel Robert Broughton,² Colonel Richard Lloyd, Roger Grosvenor, Esq., and Captain Richard Dutton, appointed by Thomas Middleton, Esq., Governor of Chirk Castle.

1659, Aug. 24. *Imprimis* that Thomas Middleton Esq^{re} shall on the 24th inst. at 10 a.m. deliver up the Castle of Chirk and all arms, ammunition, horses, stores &c. without embezzlement, to Lord Lambert or his deputies. *Item* that the said Governor and his Commissioners shall deliver up themselves prisoners, and upon good security to be approved of by Lord Lambert, shall have liberty for 2 months in which to make regular application to the Parliament for mercy, and that such of them as shall not obtain the Parliament's favour to continue within their territories, shall have liberty to go beyond seas. Provided nevertheless that L^t-Col. Edward Broughton shall not have the liberty upon security granted to the other officers until Lord Lambert's pleasure be further known. Signed and sealed by Col. Rob^t Broughton and the other Commissioners for the Governor.⁴

There were about 150 men in the garrison with one little piece of brass ordnance (which I believe is still preserved at Chirk).

Of the above Commissioners Zankey and Axtell had come over from Ireland, at considerable risk, to support General Lambert, as the following shows. On Sept. 6, Colonel Jerome Zankey wrote from Chester to the Lord President of the Council of State,⁵ narrating the loss of a ship, the *Sea Flower*, of Liverpool, on the passage from Ireland with

¹ Colonel Daniel Axtell was executed as a regicide in October, 1660, for having been active at the King's trial and execution. He was charged with having commanded the Guards at those scenes and inciting the soldiery and rabble to insult the King after his death sentence.

² Of Woodcote, near Newport, Salop, where he was buried in June, 1678.

³ Of Llwyn-y-maen, Oswestry, who had taken part in Sir John Owen's attempt in 1648.

⁴ *Commons' Journal*, vii. 169.

⁵ *Commons' Journal*, vii. 770.

Majors Bolton and Rawlings, and other officers and men on board, and the hardships and dangers suffered by the rest of the troops in their crossing owing to a storm, and their activity in the Parliament's service, and asking that the widows and children of those who were lost should be provided for, and six weeks pay given to the troops. "The landing of your forces in Wales prevented a general rising which was intended the 18th of last month, which the Committee of Sequestrations have knowledge of."¹

The insurrection having been put down, the punishment of those who had taken part naturally followed, and on Sept. 3, Edmund Waring, still Governor of Shrewsbury, wrote to Lenthall saying he had ordered the Clerk of the Peace to signify the instructions to the Bailiffs of the Liberties, and that only three Justices of the Peace in the whole county had as yet taken the engagement. "I am as yet daily employed in securing persons that have been in the late rebellion that are of this county and are now lurking in holes."

In this detective work, however, the Governor seems to have got at cross purposes with the sequestration authorities of the county, for, on September 24, the County Committee wrote to the Commissioners for Sequestration in London, "We cannot send you a perfect list of the prisoners of war, for the Governor, Major Waring, and his agents have set all the persons of quality at liberty and they are gone home. We, thinking them in safe custody, sent for them to be examined and make discoveries of other persons in arms; for want of their testimony our business is much obstructed and they have used their liberty to convey away their personal estates, so that little is left. Hill, Major Waring's ensign at Shrewsbury Castle, has sent soldiers and taken valuable horses from Charlton and other sequestered persons and sent them to Pancridge [Penkridge] fair to sell."

There was also some trouble over the death of a post-boy. John Poole, the Postmaster of Shrewsbury, wrote to President Vane asking for a Court Martial on the soldiers who shot the boy, and on Sept. 13, 1659, the President wrote

back, asking for further particulars, the names of the soldiers, their troop, the name of the postboy, &c. But the ultimate result of Poole's complaint does not appear to have been preserved.

Almost everyone in Shropshire of Royalist sympathies seems to have been involved with Sir George Booth. In addition to those named by Clarendon, Andrew Parsons, Vicar of Wem, "sent a horse and arms to the rising at Chester in the King's favour," writes Calamy; Lord Brereton was engaged, and, after the defeat, found sanctuary at Boscobel: Charles Needham, Lord Kilmorey, of Shavington, and his brother Thomas, were both taken prisoners, and the former sent to London (where he died directly afterwards), the latter placed in confinement at Chester; Richard Lloyd and Robert Broughton surrendered at Chirk. The *Calendars of the Committee for Compounding* mention many more, as e.g. Francis Charlton of Apley; John Cole of the Isle; Francis Kynaston of Oteley; the son of Lady Mainwaring of Ightfield; Rowland Hill of Soulton; Richard Mytton of Halston, son and heir of Major-General Mytton; Richard Lister of Rowton; Sir Thomas Harris of Boreatton;¹ Thomas Church of Betton; John Wybunbury of Adderley; Edward, Lord Herbert of Chirbury and his brother Henry; Ralph Kynaston of Llansanfraid; "Mr Watts, who was in arms both at Chester and Chirk Castle," and add that "many young gentlemen who are not yet possessed of estates," were also engaged in the insurrection.

The Sequestration Committee for Shropshire, from whose reports the preceding names are taken, found themselves so fully occupied in fining delinquents that, on Sept. 24, 1659, four fresh members were added, viz.: John Llewellyn of Little Drayton, Joseph Prowd and Henry Lichfield of Shrewsbury, and Captain John Groom, Governor of Ludlow Castle.

¹ Sir Thomas Harris had been already engaged for the King in 1648 and 1654. In July, 1660, Dame Anne, relict of Sir Paul Harris of Boreatton, Shropshire, and now wife of John Worth, petitioned for a place for her husband. She had showed extraordinary zeal for the late King, had concealed Lord Byron when the Shropshire gentry rose [in 1648], was herself imprisoned for 16 weeks, &c. His father, Sir Paul, a Commissioner of Array for the King, had died in July, 1644, "distracted at the disasters" of Marston Moor. So Sir Thomas came of a thoroughly loyal stock.

This Committee seem to have undertaken their work *con amore*, and wrote up to London on Oct. 29: "We are at great pains and charge in discovering the persons who were in the rising, and have to use force¹ against some persons who refuse to be examined." In another letter they ask: "May we proceed against those that acted in the Worcester Engagement in 1651? We have many of them amongst us."²

Ecclesiastical affairs were also considered; for we learn from the *State Papers* that on October 13, 1659, it was ordered, "on the petition of divers well affected in and about Shrewsbury that John Rogers be public preacher in Shrewsbury, and use St Julians³ and the adjacent vacant places mentioned in the petition, and have the arrears and augmentation formerly granted to M^r Burnet or any other lecturer or minister of St Julians with so much more as will bring it up to 150l*i* a year, the Trustees for Maintenance of Ministers to see it paid accordingly."

But the Restoration was fast approaching, and the Royalists, in spite of so many disappointments, were again preparing for action. Sir Thomas Middleton, forgetting his age, and his late disaster at Chirk, meditated the seizure of Shrewsbury. He was to be appointed Commander-in-Chief of North Wales, but also desired the Governorship of the town if he succeeded in taking it. Lord Clarendon, writing from Brussels on January 14, expressed a doubt that this might possibly not suit the feelings of Lord Newport and the other Royal Commissioners of Shropshire. The attempt was, however, made, and failed, as we learn from the following letter from Captain Thomas Hill and others to Speaker Lenthall:—

"1659-60, January 30. Shrewsbury Castle. Upon ye 27th this castle was to be betrayed by a contracted party of

¹ Was this "force" lighted musket fuses applied to the soles of the feet as on other occasions?

² At the Shropshire Quarter Sessions of October, 1690, a pension of "40^l a year was granted to M^r Sam. Bedow, Cryer of the Court of Sessions, who served Charles II. as a soldier at Worcester—now old and very lame."

³ On March 26, 1659, Zachary Maine was Minister of St. Julian's, and on May 29 in that year the Vestry agreed to invite Thomas Griffes to accept the charge of the parish.

"M Burnett" received "wyne & cackes mackroones & sug" from the Churchwardens of St. Julian's in 1657.

and have right relationships with the main polychaete fauna. In this 277 m site, 40% of all benthic organisms were bivalves, 20% amphipods, 15% annelids, 10% nemerteans, 5% tunicates, 5% crustaceans, 5% echinoderms, 3% fish, 2% molluscs and 2% other invertebrates. The mean number of species per site was 10.5, with a range from 6 to 14. The mean density of prey per site was 1.15 individuals/m², with a range from 0.5 to 2.0.

The experimental results showed that the predation rates increased with depth, decreasing with increasing water temperature. This result is similar to that of previous studies (Hanson & Johnson 1980; Johnson & Hanson 1981; Johnson 1982). The predation rate decreased with increasing water temperature, which may be due to the fact that the predation rate is mainly influenced by the temperature of the water. The predation rate decreased with increasing water temperature, which may be due to the fact that the predation rate is mainly influenced by the temperature of the water. The predation rate decreased with increasing water temperature, which may be due to the fact that the predation rate is mainly influenced by the temperature of the water. The predation rate decreased with increasing water temperature, which may be due to the fact that the predation rate is mainly influenced by the temperature of the water.

The predation rate increased with increasing water temperature, which may be due to the fact that the predation rate is mainly influenced by the temperature of the water. The predation rate increased with increasing water temperature, which may be due to the fact that the predation rate is mainly influenced by the temperature of the water. The predation rate increased with increasing water temperature, which may be due to the fact that the predation rate is mainly influenced by the temperature of the water. The predation rate increased with increasing water temperature, which may be due to the fact that the predation rate is mainly influenced by the temperature of the water. The predation rate increased with increasing water temperature, which may be due to the fact that the predation rate is mainly influenced by the temperature of the water.

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Cavaliers within this town as also of several persons out of the country. I had notice of the business about 12 o'clock on Friday last in part, and making some preparation in the Castle for resistance, a soldier of our company¹ divulged the business to a sergeant, which I then employed in strengthening the lines with materials fit for their reception. I then privately strengthened the garrison with our men that were without, and with a commanded party marched out that night and apprehended some of those concerned in the plot, whom I have sent to our Governor, from whom you will receive them. I desire the sense of the House as to the disposal of the persons now in custody."

Captain Hill,² however, had not the disposal of them; for on February 11, General Monk declared for a "Free Parliament" against the Army, who, in Ludlow's words, "would be contented with nothing less than to have the Government established in a Court-Martial." On this Waring was deprived of his posts, and arrested in Shrewsbury, together with his fellow Anabaptist, Vavasor Powell.³

¹ On Dec. 14, 1659, the Committee of Safety wrote to Edmund Waring from Whitehall, enclosing a Warrant for £120 on the farmers of the Excise for Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Shropshire for pay for the garrison of Shrewsbury.

² In January, 1647-8, Colonel Humphrey Mackworth, the Governor, wrote from Shrewsbury to his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax, referring to an enquiry into charges made by Ensign Hill against John Downes, "my captain lieutenant." At the Shropshire Quarter Sessions of Jan. 9, 1654-5, Captain Hill was granted a pension of £8 a year, and £40 in hand. At the Sessions of Jan. 12, 1657-8, an order was made concerning the reduction of soldiers' pensions: "that a third part be suspended of the present pensions except Captain Thomas Hill." He had been in trouble, as already noticed, over selling some horses in September, 1659, but was able to prove that they had been taken "when in service in the field," and were therefore prizes of war. Gough in his *History of Myddle* narrates how he was ejected from his command. "Humphrey Mackworth, son to Judge Mackworth, of Betton [when] Governor of Shrewsbury, made Captaine Hill (a prodigall drunken fellow, who before the warre was a pitifull barber in this towne), Lieutenant of the Castle. Butt the Townesmen and Garrison Soldiers hated him; and therefore as soon as there was a prospect of the returne of King Charles the Second they conspired against him; and one of the townesmen sent for him out of the Castle to drink with him at the Loggerheads, an ale-house hard by; and as soon as he was gon out of the Castle the soldiers shutt the gate and cast his cloathes and boots over the wall, and immediately the towne was in an uproare; and Hill, for fear of his life, fled away that night, and I never heard more of him." "Soon after Colonel Hunt was made Governor, and Mr. John Bromley, an honest and substantial burgess, was made lieutenant," adds Phillips, on page 140 of his *History of Shrewsbury*, on which he also notes that the Loggerheads was "now the Grapes," i.e., in 1778.

³ Anthony Wood, in his *Athenae Oxonienses*, says: "On the approach of the King's restoration, about the latter end of February 1659-60

His successor in the Governorship was Colonel Thomas Hunt, who was in possession of this office on Feb. 28, 1659-60, when the Council of State wrote to him as "Governor of Shrewsbury Castle."¹

Hitherto all the conspiracies have been for the King. Now there was one against him, and, had it succeeded, Shrewsbury would have been one of the rallying points of the insurgents, and, temporally at least, the seat of the Government.

On Feb. 11, 1659-60, General George Monk and his officers, in a letter to the Parliament, demanded that within a week they should issue writs for filling up the vacant seats, and fix a time for their own dissolution and the assembling of a new and "free" Parliament "without pledging those that were elected to any terms."

Encouraged by this manifesto, the surviving members of the Long Parliament, who had been excluded as Royalists in December, 1648, accompanied by many officers of the Army and escorted by Adjutant Miller, of Monk's own regiment, repaired to the House to resume their former places. The guard opened their ranks to let them pass, and no opposition was offered by the Speaker or the other members, though some of the more rigid Republicans withdrew, and so left their party in a minority.² Being now superior in numbers to the rest of the House, the secluded members annulled all the votes relative to their expulsion; appointed Monk Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of the three kingdoms and joint Commander of the Fleet with Edward Montagu;³ discharged from custody the Earl of Lauderdale with the others who had continued in confinement ever since the Battle of Worcester, and Sir George Booth; and raised an assessment for the payment of the army. They also selected a new Council of State, the most influential members of it being

¹ On June 9, 1660, "Thomas Hunt, Esquire, was Governor of the Towne and Castle of Shrewsbury," and Commander of the Garrison troops. But the *Mercurius Publicus* of July 5-12, 1660, says "William, Lord Craven, is made Governor of Shrewsbury Castle, and his revenues restored to him with all arrears."

² Mrs. Hutchinson's *Memoirs of Col. Hutchinson*, p. 394.

³ Col. Edward Montagu's Regiment, or, at least, some troops of it, were quartered in Shrewsbury in June, 1660.

Royalists or Presbyterians. They fixed March 16th for the dissolution of the existing, and April 25th for the meeting of the new Parliament, and, writes Clarendon,¹ “having thus far redressed what was passed and provided as well as they could for the future, they dissolved that present Parliament against all the importunities used by the Sectaries,² who in multitude flocked together and made addresses in the name of their party in the city of London that they would not dissolve themselves.... Upon the dissolution of the Parliament, which put an end to all the power and authority of [the Republicans] the highest despair seized upon all who had been the late king’s judges, who were sure to find as hard measure from the secluded members as they were to expect if the king himself had been restored; and all who had concurred with the Rump³ and exercised the same power, believed their ruin to be certain and at hand. Therefore they contrived all the ways they could to preserve themselves and to prevent the assembling a new Parliament, which, if they could interrupt, they made no doubt but the Rump² members would again resume the government notwithstanding their dissolution by the power of the secluded members, who would then pay dear for their presumption and intrusion.” The Republicans, having in vain tempted the ambition of General Monk with the offer of the supreme authority, appealed to the Army and represented the dangerous consequences that must infallibly result to them from the recall of the Royal exile. A forlorn hope suggested itself to some of placing General Lambert, the “Mars of Malcontents,” who was popular with the Army, in competition with Monk. He had been summoned before the Commons on March 6 and ordered to give securities for his peaceable behaviour, and on his refusing had been committed to the Tower.

As Ludlow writes⁴:—“A considerable party of those who had been engaged against the King resolved to raise a Sum

¹ Clarendon, iii., pp. 955, 956, 962.

² *Sectaries*, the Presbyterian name for Republican Independents and Anabaptists.

³ The nickname for the 53 Independent members left after Col. Pride had purged out the 201 Presbyterians, the number having been so reduced by the Seclusion, that the survivors were compared to the rump of a fowl which remained after all the rest was eaten.

⁴ *Memoirs* ii., p. 865.

$\tau_{\text{max}}(T) \approx 6.7$ s

of Money to pay such Troops as should be willing to draw together against Monk and his Partizans, and that two of their number should be bound for the peaceable Deportment of Major General Lambert in the Penal Sum of £5,000, so much being demanded by the Council of State, which Bond, if it should come to be forfeited, and the Persons bound constrained to pay the money, it was agreed that the said sum should be discharged out of the Public Stock."

Such was the crisis in which the following letter, headed in the *State Papers*, "A notable letter intercepted a little before the King's coming in," was written.

1660, April 8. Llannothing.¹ Jo. Desborow, President, and R. Hughes, Clerk, to Livewell Chapman, Popes Head Alley, Cornhill, London.

"In this hour of temptation . . . We fix on you, as the faithfullest man, to convey our thoughts to our brethren about London. We have sent messengers to our brethren over the nation, on intelligence of their resolution to stand by the good old cause, and also to South Wales, where Hughes, Davies, Jones, Capt. Lloyd, Col. Price and their congregations are very forward. Dr. Owen, that precious servant, sends us word that he doubts not of a good issue. Capt. Owen, though under restraint, can promote the business in Merionethshire, Anglesea, and Denbighshire. Mr. Powell and I take care for Montgomeryshire. We expect the discontented part of the Army to come up to countenance us till we can get together. We have spent £10,000 in arms and distributed most of them. We have raised a great jealousy between the Cavaliers and Presbyterians, and, were we more considerable, the latter would close with us on any terms rather than undergo an intolerable yoke under an implacable enemy. We hear that the attempt upon Charles Stuart was not successful² the way intended, but there is a surer way. He lies very open to them whom brother Brewster mentioned in his last; when

¹ Llanwddyn.

² This seems to refer to something more serious than the attempt of the Spanish Government to arrest Charles at Brussels, and so prevent his journey to Breda (Clarendon iii., 891), though it was prompted by a desire to please the English Republicans. The "surer way" was apparently assassination.

he is gone the people will have none to dote on, the two Dukes (as they call them), being like to be otherwise secured. It is proposed to secure the General,¹ and Parliament about 6th May; all the congregations in London agree, except Mr. Carill and Mr. Griffith. Mr. Nye does great service in it. Mr. Brookes is very willing, Mr. Barker indifferent. Sir Harry Vane seems born for such a time as this, he will come up to head us. We shall rise first being furthest off; a small party has appeared at Northampton, which, by design is to be routed, and then the adversary will grow so careless that we may carry on what designs we will. We know not what the divisions in the House will come to, but a month hence we shall be so considerable coming towards London that most of you Londoners must draw out, and then you have your opportunity. We hope you received the arms and ammunition sent. We know not what use you may make of the training day in London. Would we were rid of our carnal and self-interested men. The bearer, Mr. Thomas, will tell you how far we prevailed with the Irish Brigade. Tell him how far you prevailed with the London forces. The report of their being to be disbanded makes much for us here. Col. Okey is very successful, and by agitation may produce what may make both their ears to tingle. Mr. Jersey with the brethren of Swan Alley is very zealous, and Mr. Row of Westminster has done well; also Mr Holme of Winchcombe. Tell us what the brethren of Gloucestershire intend to do. Deliver the commissions to the officers when they come, and press very hard for something to be done by 10th May. Ask what Hugh Peters has heard from South Wales and know his mind. A general fast should be appointed before the time. We want such books as your *Plain English*. We hear a character of that villain Monk is coming out, with a discovery of all his designs. The breach between Lord Fairfax and the Yorkshire Roysters comes to nothing. He is dull and heavy or he would not have put up such things so much to our disappointment. Our first work after securing the Militia and gentry will be to take the Castles of Carnarvon, Denbigh, Conway, Beaumaris, Chester,

¹ Monk.

etc. Then advancing by 12th May we intend to be a complete body towards Gloucester. There we shall be met by the brethren of counties Gloucester, Worcester and Hereford, and down we come till we have tempted your General out, but whether your design on him take, we know not. Let the Quakers have the knottiest piece, for they are resolute in performing, though but rash in advancing. The House should have some bones to pick, that they might determine nothing till 12th May. Tell us where the Members of the Long Parliament¹ (for that is the only authority we are under), will be pleased to sit. Shrewsbury will be the safest, because of the rendezvous there. Col. W.² and three others have gone for Ireland. The extremity of our adversaries' dealings will make an agitation there seasonable. Lieut. Col. Lilburne and others are engaged for Scotland, and will have tough work of it. That country is so cunningly ordered by that crafty fellow Monk, that all places should be disordered at once by a common alarm, while one place is chiefly aimed at. We expect Sir Arthur Heselrigg here suddenly, and when a fit number of the Old Parliament and Army are met, we declare. The draft of the declaration is already agreed on. It is the equallest way of comprehending all interests that ever was proposed. We believe honest men of all interests will acquiesce in it. Some Presbyterians on their late experience are ready to submit to it. The press is free enough for it, there is no restraint on that as yet. If any of our country are preferred let us know who they are, that we may avoid them. No considerable person is encouraged to discover or oppose us. Major Wild is very serviceable. He and others are to secure Berkshire, and Oxfordshire. You will hear our proceedings by our express to the Churches. Go on steadily with the design on the Tower, the House, and the Head quarters: if you list, strike home and spare not. Sin not away this opportunity, as you have done many more, now that you have the wicked gathered together as at Armageddon."³

¹ I.e. the Rump, the few members left after the purge.

² Possibly Col. Edmund Waring, now released from custody.

³ A general sketch of the Republican plans is given by Ludlow in his *Memoirs*, ii., pp. 853-5.

But all these elaborate plans failed. On April 11 General Lambert found means to escape from the Tower. After hiding in London for three days he made his way to the country, and succeeded in gathering round him some horse and foot, and expected shortly to find himself at the head of a considerable force. But when attacked on the 23rd near Daventry by Robert Ingoldsby many of his men deserted and he was taken prisoner, with Col. Cobbet and Major Creed (Cols. Okey and Axtell escaping), and brought to London on the 27th; and by this defeat the last effort of Republicanism was crushed.

The Convention Parliament met on the appointed day, April 25, the elections having shown plainly which way the public mind had drifted, and the majority returned left no doubt as to the form of the future Government. On May 1st the solemn farce was played out. A messenger was announced at the door of the House with letters from the King, containing the celebrated declaration of Breda. On May 8th he was proclaimed with great solemnity in London, and

" 29 May, His gracious ma^{tie} our dread sovreign, King Charles the second, came to London the 29th of this Moneth, attended wth the greatest part of the Nobilitie & Gentry of the land, where with all the demonstrations of joy, he was welcomed and received. Never was more cordial love & honor showed to any king than was to this exiled prince at his reception into the kingdom in all places." (Shrawardine Register.)

APPENDIX I.

AMONG the King's papers in the British Museum is a tract "printed for A. H. neer Pie-corner, London, 1648," which contains a letter entitled *A Great and Bloody Fight in Shropshire; Shrawden Surprised by a Troop of Horse for the King.*" This letter differs in so many particulars from Colonel Mackworth's official report that I did not quote it, for the Governor's "paper" is certain to be a more accurate account than a (possibly "faked") private document. However, it may not be amiss to give the letter as an appendix.

Sir—When Poyer was reduced in South Wales, some thought all was settled in these parts and that Principality, but it seems not so now, for there is a new breaking out and the Cavaliers very bold and resolute. The Lord Byron hath Listed a compleat Regiment of Horse, and hath declared for the King: I have sent you his declaration, here inclosed.

The particulars of this new rising are thus:—

The Lord Byron received instructions from Sir Marmaduke Langdale, which he saith he hath order from His Highness Prince Charles for. The reason of them was certified in a letter from Sir Marmaduke to the Lord Byron. That His Highness Prince Charles wondered that his Lordship was so backward and had already lost so many opportunities, that he expected formerly that he should have drawn forth his Regiment to have relieved Pembroke, or seized Chester, or some other considerable hold. But that seeing what is past cannot be recalled, he would have the Lord Byron to take the advantage of Crumwell's going northward and rise and possess himself of what places of strength he can, and use his utmost power to draw back the Forces with Crumwell, assuring his Lordship that there shall be assistance come from the North to joyne with him by the way of Lancashire: and that instructions are given to the Earle of Derby whereby there is assurance given that the King's party will rise there under his command upon the first opportunity, which he hopes will be

suddenly : hereupon the Lord Byron had several meetings with his Officers and at last compleated his Regiment of Horse and appointed a Randezvouze at Preese Heath, one Troope of Horse was appointed to march to the City of Shrewsbury, and secure it for His Majesty : and accordingly a very gallant Troope marched thitherward which gave an Alarum to Col. Mackworth the Governoour of Salop for the Parliament, who prepared to oppose them, but before he could be ready the Cavaliers were entered Shrewsbury and cryed out ' For the King and the Lord Byron.'

But they were opposed by Captaine Allen from Colonel Mackworth, and forced out of the Town again, divers being killed and wounded on both sides, and some taken prisoners.

At this opposition, which they found, they being forced to discerte that attempt, They marched to the Lord Byron, who was then at Preese Heath, at his Randezvouze. There were of Col. Mackworthes party some slaine, and Capt. Allen much wounded, a very honest gallant man, for whom there is much sorrow. The Lord Byron upon the comming of this Troope to him at Preese Heath, hearing what was done, is marched with about 500 Horse in Wales: What his Lordship intends is not known at present, but it is believed hee will march towards Carnarvon, though some think he will attempt the taking of Chester, but of that I shall give you a further account by the next. The wel-affected to the Parliament hereabouts are in a great fear of these Cavaliers not knowing what they may suffer. But the Troope that came towards this City hath so roused us, that I beleeve the Inhabitants will be more watchfull. We have taken the Lady Haris, and divers other prisoners, who had an hand in this business. This to communicate at present, I pray you accept it from

Your servant,

Shrewsbury, this 6th of
August, 1648.

ROBERT JONES

The Tract also contains *The Substance of the Lord Byron's Declaration to the Kingdom and his Resolutions, The Instructions given by Prince Charles to the Lord Byron, and The Lord Byron's Speech in the Head of his Forces at Prees Heath in Shropshire*, but to reprint them would take up too much space

in the *Transactions*. Among the *Instructions* were :—“That his Lordship use his endeavour for the surprisall of the City of Salop for the King's Majesty,” and “That his Lordship put in a sufficient strength of Foot into Shrewsbury, to keep it for his Majesty, and make the works substantiall and good.”

There is no mention of Shrawden [Shrawardine] except in the head-line. The nearest way from Wattlesborough Heath to Prees would be by the ford over the Severn at Shrawardine, and the Parliamentarians may have posted a few men to guard it. Possibly, therefore, “the surprise of Shrawden by a Troop of Horse for the King” consisted merely in the Royalists, in their retreat, suddenly attacking the guards at the ford and forcing a passage. But the affair was so insignificant that Colonel Mackworth did not think fit to allude to it, and Robert Jones forgot to describe it.

APPENDIX II.

As so many of the persons mentioned in the preceding pages sat in Parliament, a list of the Shropshire members from 1640 to 1661 is appended in tabular form for reference :—

[1.] April 13 to May 5, 1640 (the “Short Parliament.”)

County of Salop—William Pierrepont, Vincent Corbett.

Bishop's Castle—Robert Howard, K.B., Richard More.

Bridgnorth—Thomas Whitmore, Edward Acton.

Ludlow—Charles Baldwin, Ralph Goodwin.

Shrewsbury—Thomas Owen, Francis Newport.

Wenlock—Thomas Littleton, Knt., Richard Cressett.

[2.] Nov. 3, 1640, to April 20, 1653 (the “Long Parliament.”)¹

County of Salop—Richard Lee, Bart., Richard Newport, Knt.

¹ The Long Parliament was purged by Colonel Pride on Dec. 6, 1648, and expelled by Cromwell April 20, 1653. The following Shropshire M.P.'s were excluded by the Army in 1648, or afterwards “by a few of their fellow members”:—Sir John Corbett, Bart., Thomas Hunt, Robert Clive, William Pierrepont, and Esay Thomas (*Somers' Tracts*, vol. vi., *Harleian Miscellany*). This Parliament was restored May 7, 1659, expelled again by General Lambert Oct. 13, 1659, restored again Dec. 26, 1659, the purged members were recalled Feb. 21, 1659-60, and finally it dissolved itself March 10, 1659-60.

John Corbett, Bart., *vice* Newport, made
a Lord, 1642.

Humphrey Edwardes, *vice* Lee, dis-
abled, Aug. 12, 1646.

Bishop's Castle—Robert Howard, K.B., Richard More.

John Corbett, *vice* Howard, disabled,
Feb. 20, 1645-6.

Esaias Thomas, *vice* More, deceased.
Feb. 20, 1645-6.

Bridgnorth—Thomas Whitmore, Edward Acton.

Robert Clive, *vice* Whitmore, disabled, May
13, 1646.

Robert Charlton, *vice* Acton, disabled, May
13, 1646.

Ludlow—Charles Baldwin, Ralph Goodwin.

Thomas More, *vice* Baldwin, disabled, Aug. 8,
1646.

Thomas Mackworth, *vice* Goodwin, disabled,
Aug. 8, 1646.

Shrewsbury—William Spurstow, Francis Newport.

William Mashain, *vice* Spurstow, deceased,
Jan. 19, 1645-6.

Thomas Hunt, *vice* Newport, disabled, Nov.
10, 1645.

Wenlock—William Pierrepont, Thomas Littleton.

Humphrey Briggs, Bart., *vice* Littleton, dis-
abled, Sept. 30, 1646.

[3.] July 4 to Dec. 12, 1653 ("Barcbone's Parliament").¹

County of Salop—Thomas Baker, William Bottrell.

[4.] Sept. 8, 1654, to Jan. 22, 1654-5.²

¹ Gough, in his *History of Myddle*, gives John Browne, of Little Ness, as Baker's colleague, but the *Notitia Parliamentaria* places him in the list of members for Wales. For this Parliament no borough member was summoned, and it was the first in which representatives from all the three countries of the British Isles sat together, viz., 128 from England and Wales, 6 from Ireland, and 5 from Scotland. The names of these men, "faithful, fearing God, and hating covetousness," and known Independents, had been selected by the Protector and his Council of State from lists furnished by the Independent Ministers. It was also known as the "Little Parliament," from the fewness of its numbers.

² By the instrument of December, 1653, Shropshire was to have 8 members, viz., County 4, Shrewsbury 2, Ludlow 1, Bridgnorth 1.

The *Calendar of the Committee for Compounding*, under Oct. 21, 1654, gives the following names:—"Hum. Mackworth, sen., Hum. Mackworth, jun., P. Yonge, R. Corbett, John Aston, Thos. Mitton, and Rich. Smith, all M.P.'s for co. Salop."

County of Salop—Humphrey Mackworth, *senior*, Thomas Mytton, Robert Corbett, Philip Young.

Bishop's Castle—(no member).

Bridgnorth—William Crowne.

Ludlow—John Aston.

Shrewsbury—Humphrey Mackworth, *junior*, Richard Cheshire.

Wenlock—(no member).

[5.] Sept. 17, 1656, to Feb. 4, 1657-8.¹

County of Salop—Thomas Mackworth, Philip Young, Samuel More, Andrew Lloyd.

Bishop's Castle—(no member).

Bridgnorth—Edmund Waring, of Humphreston.

Ludlow—John Aston.

Shrewsbury—Humphrey Mackworth, Samuel Jones.

Wenlock—(no member).

[6.] Jan. 27, 1658-9, to April 22, 1659.

County of Salop—Thomas Mackworth, Philip Young.

Bishop's Castle—Samuel More, William Oakley.

Bridgnorth—Edmund Waring, of Humphreston, John Humphrey.

Ludlow—Job Charlton, Samuel Baldwin.

Shrewsbury—Humphrey Mackworth, William Jones.

Wenlock—Thomas Whitmore, Francis Lawley, Bart.

[7.] April 25 to Dec. 29, 1660 ("Convention Parliament").²

County of Salop—William Whitmore, Knt., Henry Vernon.

Bishop's Castle—William Oakley, Edmund Waring, of Owlbury.

Bridgnorth—Walter Acton, John Bennett.

¹ For the members of this Parliament all Roman Catholics and all Royalists who had actually fought for the King, were disqualified from voting, and a certificate from the Protector and his Council of State was required by each member before he was allowed to sit. Among the 100 not approved, and, therefore, excluded, were Andrew Lloyd, Samuel More, and Samuel Jones. The excluded members were, however, again admitted when Parliament re-assembled on Jan. 20, 1657-8, after an adjournment of six months from June 26, 1657.

² The Convention Parliament was chosen under the Ordinances which excluded Royalist "Malignants" from the right of voting and election. The bulk of its members were men of Presbyterian sympathies, though Royalists at heart.

Ludlow—Job Charlton, Timothy Littleton.

Shrewsbury—Samuel Jones, Thomas Jones.

Wenlock—Thomas Whitmore, Francis Lawley, Bart.

[8.] May 8, 1661, to Jan. 24, 1678-9.

County of Salop—Francis Lawley, Bart., Richard Ottley, Knt.

Bishop's Castle—Edmund Waring, of Owlbury, William Oakley.

Bridgnorth—William Whitmore, Bart., John Bennett.

Ludlow—Job Charlton, Timothy Littleton.

Shrewsbury—Robert Leighton, Thomas Jones.

Wenlock—Thomas Littleton, Bart., George Weld.

The above lists have been compiled from the *Parliamentary Return, Members of Parliament, 1213—1874*, and *Notitia Parliamentaria, 1730*.

ERRATA ET ADDENDA.

Page 96, line 11, of footnote. For et subditus servus, read subditus et servus.

Page 112, line 35. The public fast was the annual service ordered to be held to commemorate the taking of Shrewsbury by the Parliament, on Feb. 22, 1644-5.

Page 132, line 21. For Sondley read Soudley.

Page 144, footnote. Colonel Walter Prince was killed at Rowton Heath, near Chester, September 24, 1645.

Page 151. The battle of Northwich was fought on August 19, not August 18, 1659.

Page 159, line 25. Mr. Powell, i.e., Vavasor Powell, the militant ecclesiastic of page 107.



WEST PROCESSIONAL DOORWAY.



THE ROMAN TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT TARRACONA

HAUGHMOND ABBEY, SHROPSHIRE.¹

By W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A. and HAROLD BRAKSPEAR, F.S.A.

The abbey of Haughmond was built upon the western slope of the hill of the same name, some four miles to the north-east of Shrewsbury. The ruins are remarkably picturesque, and deserve as much attention from the architect as from the archaeologist.

The late Rev. Mackenzie Walcott included Haughmond in his *Four Minsters round the Wrekin*, accompanied by a plan which requires considerable ingenuity to identify.

Some years ago a little excavation was done upon the site of the church, which resulted in the discovery of a porch upon the north side and an altar in a peculiar position beneath the crossing.

Towards the end of 1906 it was felt that the time had arrived to publish an accurate plan of the abbey, but before that was possible a considerable amount of excavation was necessary. Our member, Mr. H. R. H. Southam, after obtaining the necessary leave of the owner, Mr. Hugh Corbett, raised a fund by local subscriptions and grants from the Society of Antiquaries and the Royal Archaeological Institute to enable this work to be done. At Easter of 1907 operations were begun under the directions of the writers and were continued for some weeks.

According to an account given by Tanner in his *Notitia Monastica*,² following an erroneous statement in the earliest³ and later editions of Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*,⁴ "William FitzAlan of Clun, A.D. 1110, founded here an abbey for regular canons of the order

¹ Reprinted, from the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. lxi, pp. 281-310. This paper was read before the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 7th April, 1909.

² T. Tanner, *Notitia Monastica* (London, 1744; also ed. J. Nasmyth, Cambridge, 1787), s.v. Shropshire, xii, Haughmon.

³ London, 1661, ii, 46.

⁴ Ed. Caley, Ellis, and Bandinel (London, 1833), vi, part i, 107.

of St. Augustine, which was dedicated to St. John the Apostle and Evangelist."

Tanner is, however, careful to note that the date 1110 "was before these canons were brought into England," and the Rev. R. W. Eyton, in his *Antiquities of Shropshire*,¹ has also shown that the statement in question, though contained in a cartulary of the abbey, has no foundation in fact. Mr. Eyton also points out that the oldest deed relating to the house is a grant by William FitzAlan of a fishery at Upton-on-Severn, "for the maintenance of Fulco the prior and all his brethren, living in the aforesaid church." From internal evidence Mr. Eyton dates this deed to 1130—1138. He also concludes from it that the house was at first a priory, and afterwards raised to the dignity of an abbey, but it is quite possible that the grant was made during a vacancy in the abbacy, and that the house was an abbey from the beginning. The first benefactors, according to the same authority, included the empress Maud, king Henry II, Walkelin Maminot, William Peverel of Dover, and others, together with Ralph Gernon, earl of Chester, and Walter, bishop of Chester, who died in 1159.

Between 1155 and 1160 king Henry II granted to the canons of Haughmond the seat and place (*ipsam sedem et locum*) of the abbey, together with sixty acres of land which they had assarted, and three plough-lands in Walcot given to them by the empress Maud.²

In 1172 pope Alexander III granted to the abbey a bull exempting all the cultivated lands of the canons from payment of tithe, and giving them the right of free burial within the abbey, so operating as to make it extra-parochial.³

This parochial independence was completed by Richard, bishop of Coventry (1161–1182), who allowed the sacrist to administer the sacrament of baptism to Jews and infants within the monastery, and to act as parish priest to all

¹ London, 1858, vii, 283 *et seq.*

² Eyton, vii, 291.

³ The text of the bull is printed in the *Monasticon* (vi, part i, 112–3).

servants of the house as regarded the administration of the sacraments in general.¹

Several other documents of interest relating to the abbey may also be mentioned.

In 1332 abbot Nícholas of Longnor, in consideration of the increased means of the house, granted to the prior and convent (*inter alia*) "that they may have from henceforth a new kitchen assigned for the frater, which we will cause to be built with all speed; in which they may cause to be prepared by their special cook such food as pertains to the kitchen of that which shall be served to them, every day, by the canons and ministers appointed to that end by them by leave of the abbot."² The abbot also grants that "at any time of the year they may have in common the piggery of the house which is without the gate, and twenty pigs at the common cost of the house, for furnishing their larder."³

In 1459 an agreement was entered into between abbot Richard Burnell in full chapter, with the assent of his convent, as to the recognitions and observances in his absence due to the prior and subprior. After reciting these the document directs "that the aforesaid claustral prior shall have for his refreshment a certain chamber under the dorter, having an entry in the cloister beside the parlour door, which our beloved brother and fellow canon Dan William of Shrewsbury, now and long before claustral prior, lately repaired at great cost and renewed with many labours, together with a garden called of old Longenor's garden, annexed to the aforewritten chamber, with a dovecot in the same; all which and singular we grant by these presents to the aforesaid Dan William of

¹ Eyton, vii, 292.

² "Quod idem prior et conventus habeant de cætero novam coquinam, pro refectorio assignatam, quam aedificari celeriter faciemus; in qua parari faciant per coquim eorum specialiæ, cibaria eorum quae ad coquinam pertinent, de quibus ministrabitur eisdem, diebus singulis, per canonicos et ministros ad hoc per eos,

cum abbatis licentia deputando."—*Monasticon*, vi, part i, 111.

³ "Concedimus etiam pro nobis et successoribus nostris, quod omni tempore anni habeant in communii porcariam domus que est extra portam, viginti porcos ad sumptus communis domini, pro eorum iurdicia faciendo." *Ibid.*

Shrewsbury, prior, for his lifetime. And the oft-said claustral prior shall possess the aforesaid chamber with the above-written things, after the death only of the aforesigned William, of Shrewsbury, now prior, and all and singular the jewels and ornaments belonging both to the altar in St. Andrew's chapel in the church and to the said chamber, etc."¹

Another altar in the church, that of St. Anne, is mentioned in 1476 in connexion with the foundation thereat of a chantry by John le Strange, lord of Knockin, and Jacinth his wife.²

The abbey of Haughmond was suppressed with the larger religious houses in 1539, the so-called surrender, which is signed by the abbot, the prior, and nine other canons, being dated 9th September of that year. The estimated annual value was then £294 12s. 9d.

The site was granted, on 25th September, 1541, to Sir Edward Littleton of Pillaton, in the county of Stafford. He sold it to Sir Rowland Hill, and it passed through his sister to the Barker family. From them it descended to the Kynastons, and in 1740 it came to the family of the present owner.

The precinct of all monastic houses was enclosed by a wall or ditch, but at Haughmond nothing remains to show the extent of the enclosure, though the site of the gate-house can be traced some 400 feet to the north of the church. Between the gate and church was the outer court of the abbey, originally containing numerous buildings necessary to the convent and its guests, but of these no trace remains above ground.

¹ "In primis, quod praefatus prior claustral habebit pro recreationibus suis cameram quandam sub dormitorio, introitum habentem in claustro juxta parlari ostium, quam prae dilectus frater noster et canonicus dominus Willelmus Salop. pro nunc, et diu ante, prior claustral nuper magnis reparavit sumptibus et plurimis renovavit laboribus, cum gardino vocato ab antiquo Longenores-gardine cameræ præscriptæ annexo, una cum columbari in eodem; quæ omnia et singula prædicto praefato

domino Willelmo Salop. priori concedimus, vita sibi comitante, per praesentes; possidebitque sacepatus prior claustral cameram antedictam, cum suprascriptis, post decessum solum prænominati Willelmi Salop. nunc prioris, ac omnia et singula jocalia et ornamenta, tam altari in capella sancti Andreæ in ecclesia, quam dictæ cameræ pertinentia, etc."—*Monasticon*, vi, part i, 112.

² Elyton, vii, 303.

The chief buildings of the abbey are grouped as usual around the cloister, and there is a second court to the south. A peculiarity of the buildings, owing to the site being upon a hill-side, is that some of those upon the highest part have floors quarried out of the red sandstone rock which forms the hill, and the rock itself is left as high as it stood to form the lower parts of the walls.

All that was standing above ground before our excavations was the western procession doorway to the church, the west front of the chapter-house, the west wall of the cloister, the west end and part of the south side of the frater, and the great hall of the infirmary, with a two-storied block in connexion.

In the buildings of regular canons no system of plan was followed save that the church, chapter-house and frater bore their usual relative positions to each other.

From their first foundation the larger houses had churches of a fully developed plan, as Smithfield, Christ-church, Carlisle, Waltham, Worksop, Bridlington, all of which were aisled in presbytery and nave and had eastern chapels to the transepts. By far the larger number of canons' houses, however, had, in the first place, churches without aisles either to the presbytery or nave, but with two or more chapels to the transepts, as at Lanercost, Bolton, Dorchester, Newstead, Newark, Wigmore, and Lilleshall. In nearly all cases these aisleless churches seem to have been inconvenient, and an aisle was added upon the side away from the cloister.

THE CHURCH.

The canons at Haughmond began their first church upon modest lines, and some of this still remains beneath the floor level of the later work. It consisted of a presbytery, and north and south transepts with one eastern chapel to each, and an aisleless nave was intended to follow. The presbytery was 20 feet 6 inches wide, but its length is uncertain owing to the east end being on the rock;

it had an archway on either side into the transept chapels. These archways were 7 feet 6 inches wide and of two square members; the east jamb remains of that on the south, and both jambs of the northern arch. Of the crossing both responds of the northern arch remain bedded in later work, and are similar to the jambs of the arches to the transepts. There were no responds to take the east and west arches, which must therefore have been carried on corbels. The north chapel was 11 feet 2 inches wide by 11 feet 5 inches from east to west. The east wall was unearthed in the previous excavation mentioned above, and has in it a two-membered recess, 6 feet wide, for the altar. The altar was 3 feet 4 inches in length, and in connexion therewith is a floor drain, having a dish 7 inches square, placed diagonally against the jamb of the arch to the presbytery. Of the corresponding chapel on the south, the east wall alone remains, but without a recess for the altar; it had a chamfered plinth externally. Search was made for other parts of this original building, but nothing was found except the rough foundations of the south-west pier of the crossing, and it is doubtful if anything further westward was ever built in stone before it was decided to build the new church and monastery upon a much larger scale.

The new church was of the aisleless type, very similar to that of the neighbouring house of Lilleshall, and consisted of a presbytery, north and south transepts with two eastern chapels to each, and a nave without aisles. As in the case of the Cistercian foundations of Waverley and Tintern, it was built to the east and north of the first church, so that the convent should not be disturbed in their old quire before the new one was ready for use. This church was exactly 200 feet in length, and had a tower over the crossing, under which and the first bay of the nave was the quire. An unusual feature, owing to the slope of the ground, must have been the great number of steps between the nave and the high altar, as the quire was 6 feet above the nave and the platform of the high altar 5 feet 6 inches above the quire. In the early part of the thirteenth century an aisle was

added on the north side of the nave with a large porch of entrance. At some period before the suppression, the north transept with its chapels was destroyed, presumably by the fall of the steeple, after which an aisle was added to the north of the presbytery with a solid return wall to form the east side of the transept.

The presbytery was 51 feet in length by 25 feet in width. Its east wall has disappeared, except its rough bed quarried in the rock. The north wall, save for a small piece at the extreme east end, has also completely gone. The south wall shows in places to a couple of feet in height as part of the solid rock, and was thickly coated with plaster. A fragment of the external plinth remains.

There was a cross step at 12 feet and another at 24 feet 6 inches from the east wall. Between these, in the floor, are two grave slabs, of the thirteenth century, having an incised cross upon each with inscriptions round the edge. That to the north is :

+ WOVS · KI · P | ASSEZ · P [AR · IC] I · PRIES · PVR · LALME · IOHAN ·
FIS · | ALEIN · KI · | GIT · ICI · DEV · DE · SA · ALME · EIT ·
MERCI · AMEN.¹

and that to the south :

+ ISABEL | · DE · MO [R'TIME] R · SA · FEMME · ACOST · |
DE · L | VI · | DEV · | DE · LVR · AL [ME · EIT ·] MERCI · AMEN.

These slabs were found in 1811, and are well figured in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1825,² at which time they were lying in pieces in the chapter-house.

The added aisle on the north side of the presbytery was 13 feet wide, and stopped short of the main east end some 13 feet. Against the middle of its outer wall is a grave. At the west end the aisle wall returns northward

¹ This John FitzAlan was born in 1246; he was fourth in descent from the founder, and his wife was daughter of Roger Mortimer of Wigmore, who married Ralph

of Arden, 1283, and Robert of Hastings, 1285.

² Vol. 95, part i, 497.

to form the east side of the transept, but slightly westward of the line of the original east wall.

Nothing whatever remains of the first or later north transept, owing doubtless to the occurrence of a fault in the rock, necessitating built foundations, which formed a tempting quarry for the destroyers after the suppression.

The crossing had the north, south, and west arches carried upon responds and the east arch upon corbels, but only the footing of the south-east pier, neatly cut in the rock, and the foundations of the south-west pier remain. There would be screen walls under the western part of the side arches, behind the quire stalls, and six or seven steps would lead up to the presbytery.

The south transept was 26 feet wide by 30 feet from north to south, and retains the outer face of the west wall towards the cloister and the foundations, 7 feet 9 inches wide, of the south end. The east side was cut into the rock, and the two chapels were gained by a number of steps equal to those up to the presbytery.

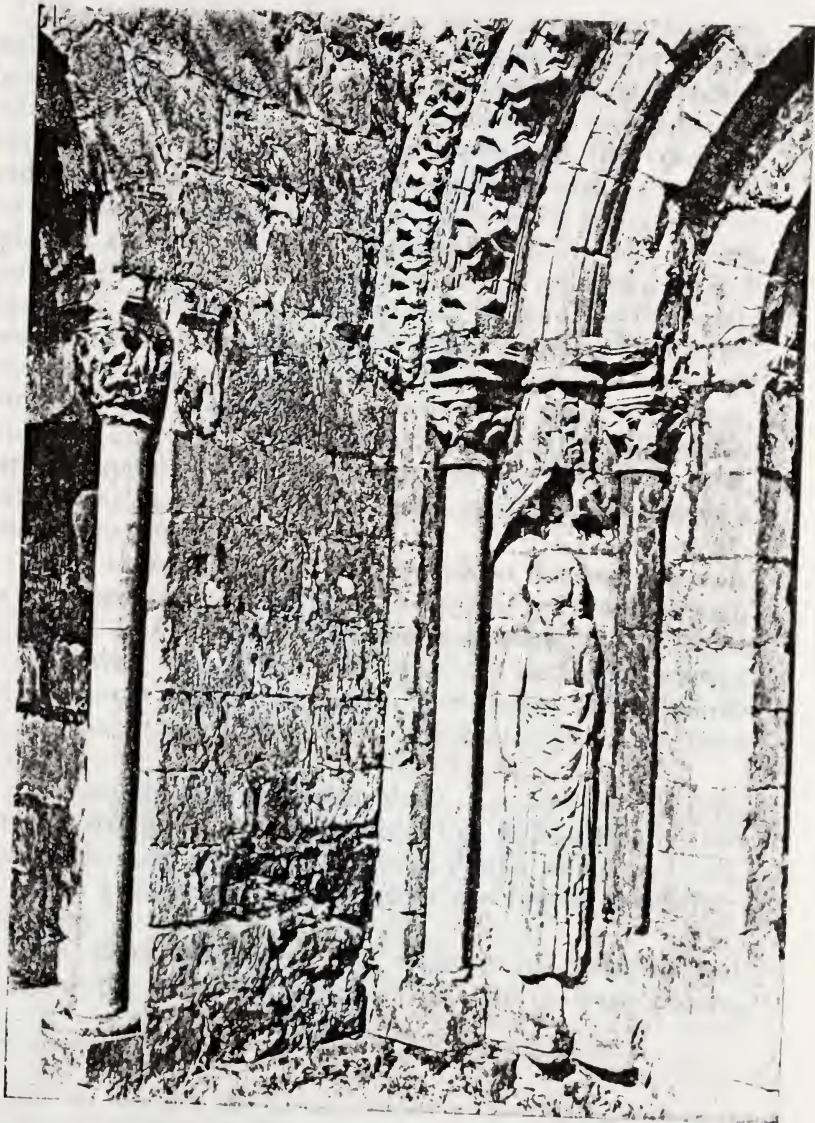
Each chapel opened from the transept by an archway of two square members, of which the plinth of the middle pier remains towards both chapels. The northern chapel was 23 feet 6 inches long by 12 feet wide, and the lower parts of its east and south walls remain. The southern chapel was only 11 feet from east to west, though of the same width as its companion.

The nave was about 112 feet long by 26 feet 6 inches wide. The south wall, next the cloister, remains a few feet in height for most of its length, but towards the west it is higher. At its east end are the two northern crossing piers of the first church, with part of the blocking wall between. Through the latter was pierced the eastern procession doorway of the later church. This had five members towards the cloister, of which three were carried by jamb-shafts, and the base of one yet remains on the east side. Towards the church there seems to have been a rere-arch of two members, of which the inner had jamb-shafts.

Westward of the old north-west crossing pier the wall is entirely of the second date, with a small chamfered

To face page 176.

PLATE II.



WEST PROCESSIONAL DOORWAY, WITH FIGURE OF ST. PETER.



THE STONE GATE, THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, JERUSALEM

plinth inside and out. The inner plinth, at 5 feet 6 inches from the old pier, is dropped in three steps to the lower level of the rest of the nave.

The western processional doorway is opposite the west walk of the cloister, and remains complete. It is round-headed, of four members, two being supported by detached columns in the jambs. The hood-mould is richly carved with leaf work, as are also the capitals of the columns, and the outermost member is ornamented with an unusual form between a zigzag and key pattern on its face and soffit (plates I and II). In the fourteenth century the second member of the jambs was cut back and carved into life-sized figures of St. Peter on the east and St. Paul on the west, over which were inserted ogee-headed canopies. Towards the church the doorway has a plain segmental rere-arch within a tall round-headed arch of a single member, which is supported upon banded jamb-shafts with richly carved capitals. The upper part of the arch has gone, but it was carved and had a hood-mould worked with a lozenge pattern (plate IV).¹

This, as well as the eastern procession doorway, appears to have been inserted in place of simpler openings, though but little later in date than the wall itself.

The west end of the nave has been destroyed, except for its rough foundation and a few stones of the plinth at the north-west angle, where there seems to have been a vice.

The north wall was taken down, in part at any rate, for the arcade to the added aisle, but had originally, like the south wall, a small chamfered plinth inside and out, of which a fragment remains under the fourth pillar from the west.

The north aisle is 12 feet wide at its east end and 11 feet at the west. Externally it has a plinth of two orders,

¹ After the suppression this doorway was built up, but showing the two outer members to the cloister, and a new doorway, of a single moulded member, inserted in the wall further east. This was the

entrance to a small building, on the site of the church, of which the west wall was found with one stone of the hearth of a fireplace.

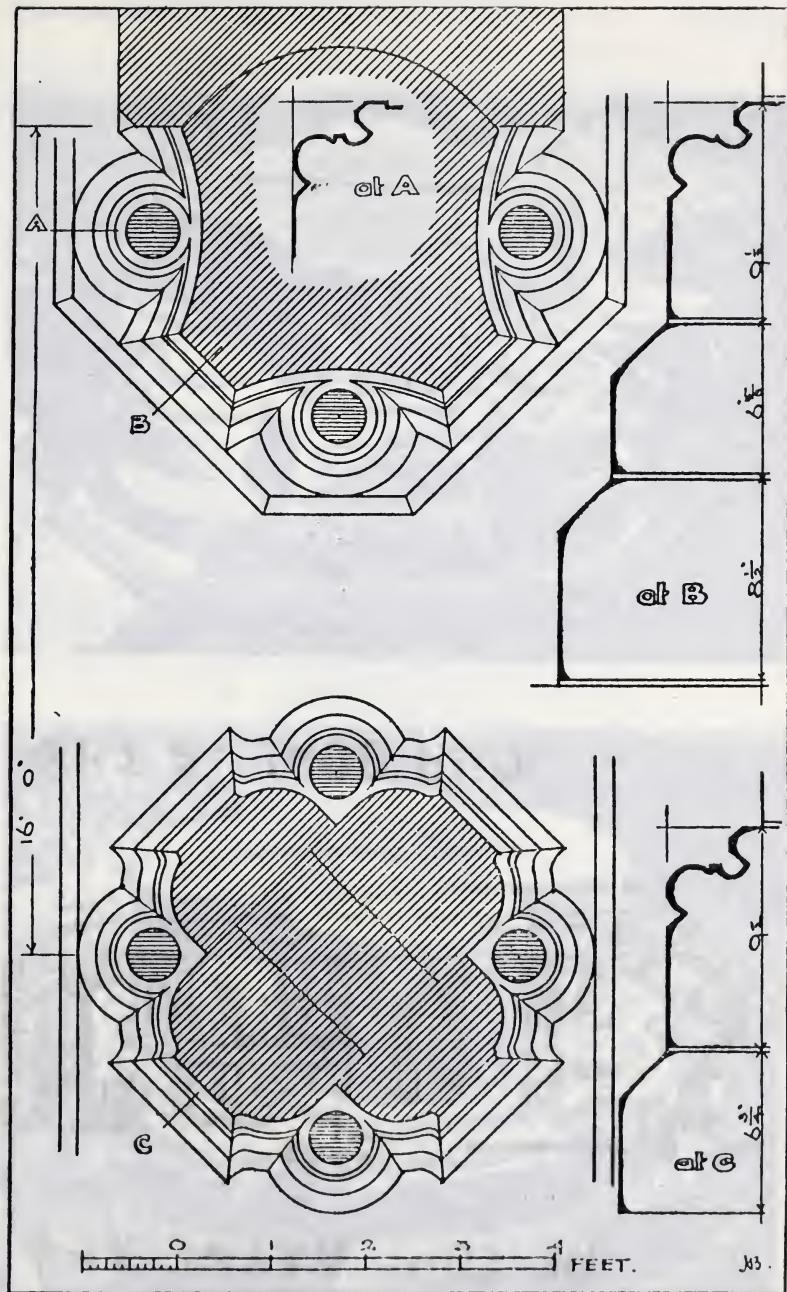
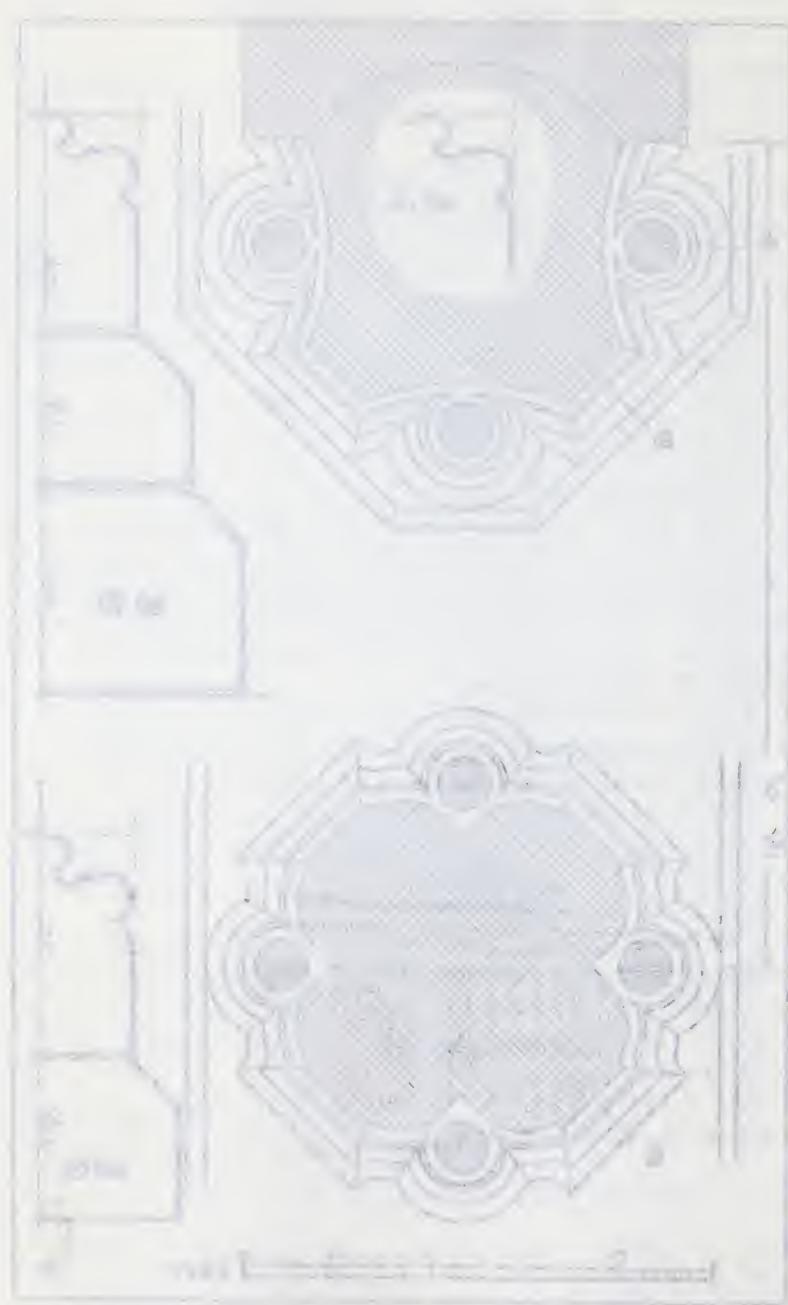
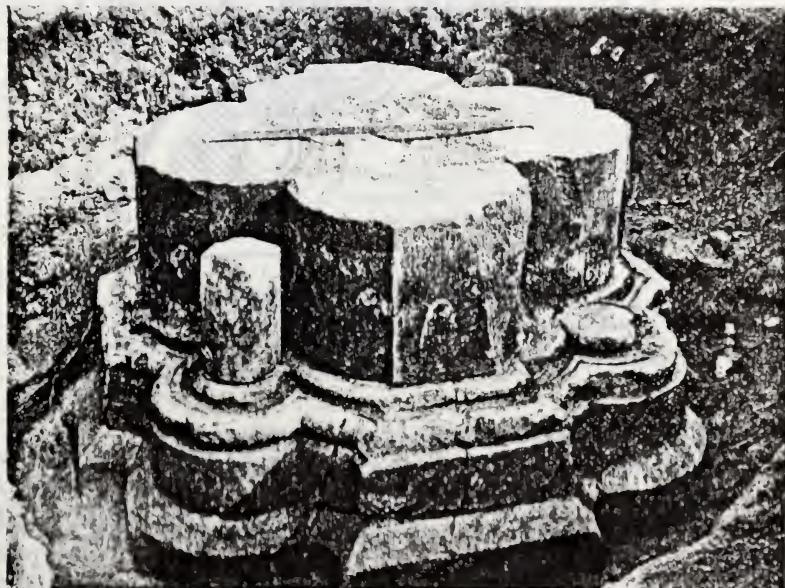
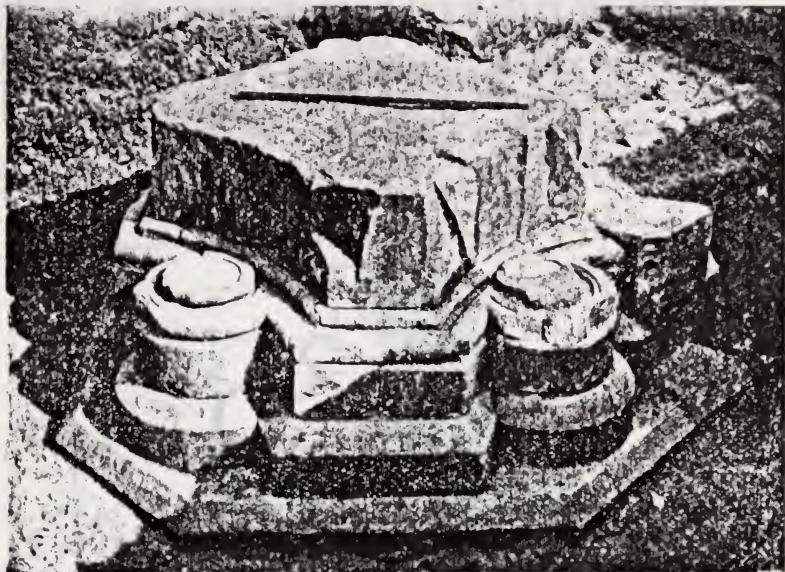


FIG. 1. PLANS OF COLUMNS OF NAVE ARCADE.



100 mm 100 mm 100 mm



BASES OF PIERS, NAVE ARCADE.



with pilaster buttresses to mark the bays, of which there were seven. The west end stops 5 feet short of the end of the nave. The five western bays had, towards the nave, an arcade carried upon boldly moulded columns, of which the bases and lowest courses of the fourth and fifth from the west and the plinth of the third remain.

The fifth pillar is octagonal on plan, with concave

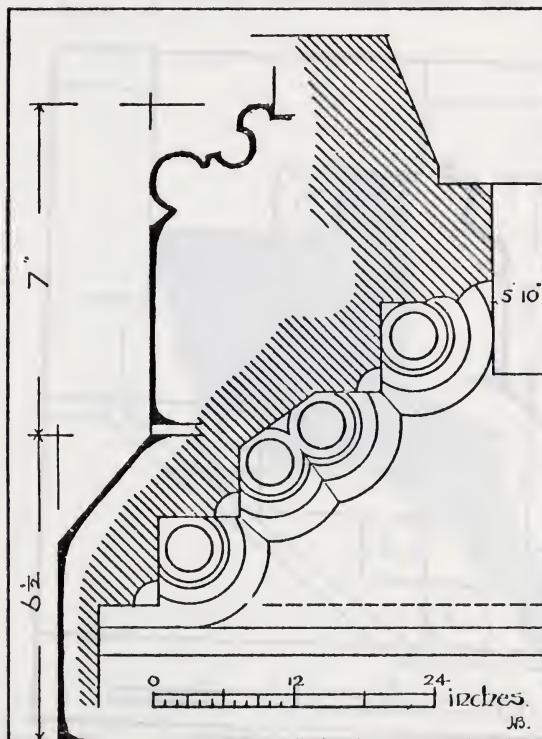


FIG. 2. NORTH PORCH, PLAN OF JAMB AND SECTION OF BASE.

sides to the cardinal points, wherein were detached columns. It had a moulded base and plinth following the line of the middle pier and columns, set upon an octagonal sub-plinth (plate III, no. 1 and fig. 1). The fourth pillar (plate III, no. 2 and fig. 1), is formed of four half circles set diagonally, with wide fillets, and detached

columns to the cardinal points; it has a moulded base and plinth following the pillar above. The third pillar, of which the plinth alone remains, was like the fifth, and doubtless the design of the pillars was alternated throughout.

At the fifth pillar the plinth jumps up to follow the rise of the floor level, but nothing remains to show if there were arches in the two eastern bays.

The porch projects from the fifth bay of the aisle;

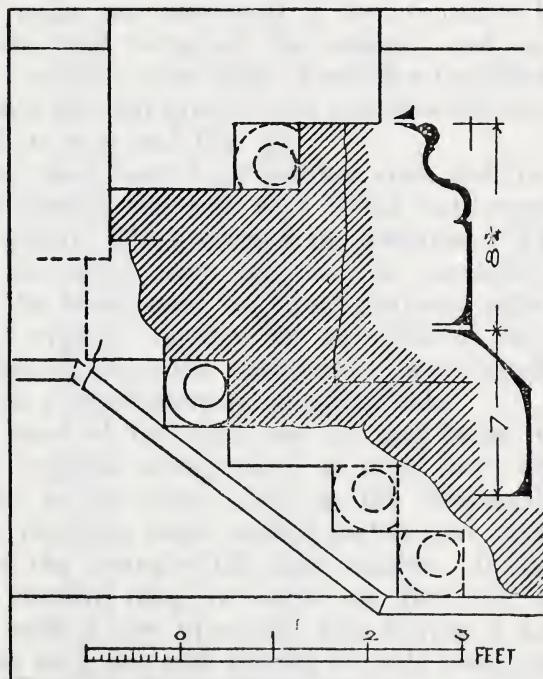


FIG. 3. EAST PROCESSIONAL DOORWAY, PLAN OF JAMB AND SECTION OF BASE.

it is 11 feet 6 inches wide by 13 feet deep, and remains on both sides to about 3 feet in height. The walls have a plinth similar to that of the aisle, with a pair of pilaster buttresses at the angles. The outer doorway was of two members, with a detached column in each jamb. The inner doorway, of which the bases alone remain, was of three members, and had four small columns on each side

(fig. 2). There is a sunk space inside the door with two steps up to the aisle level.

Scarcely anything remains of the internal fittings of the church, but what is left enables the arrangements to be made out with a certain degree of accuracy.

The presbytery had the high altar against the east wall, and its floor was level throughout its length, save for three cross steps, but was gained by a flight of at least six steps from the quire.

The quire was also level, 5 feet 6 inches below the presbytery, and occupied the crossing and one bay of the nave, where a cross wall, of which a fragment remains, just within the east jamb of the east processional doorway, enclosed its west end (fig. 3).

There must have been another cross wall to the west of this doorway, and with that to the east, supported the loft or gallery, which formed the *pulpitum*. This always divided the quire from the nave in monastic churches, and besides being used for ritual purposes generally held a pair of organs. Against the west side of the *pulpitum*, which also served as the rood screen, was placed the nave altar with a small doorway on either side.

The level of the nave was six feet below the quire, but the original arrangement of steps from the one to the other is not clear. Late in the thirteenth century the nave floor was raised some 6 inches, and a considerable surface of the paving of this date remains. It has a double row of circular tiles, 12 inches in diameter, down the middle, with a row of square tiles having a narrow tile edging on each side and against the side walls, the general surface being set diagonally with 7 inch tiles, in which, at regular intervals, are circular tiles, like those in the middle. All are much worn, and if they were ever ornamented the patterns are quite lost.

There was a step across the nave 7 feet westward of the easternmost remaining pier of the arcade. Three other steps were at this pillar, with two others to form the platform of the nave altar and up to the doors on each side. On the south side this point is fixed by the level of the processional doorway, from which the level of this

and also with all other things, though it would not be good to go so far as to assert that such will be natural sufficient. However, it is important to observe that the same rule of thumb will not be good for every nation, since it may be good for one nation to have a high rate of taxation, while for another it may be better to have a low rate. This is because the tax rates of different nations are not necessarily comparable, since they are based upon different standards. For example, the tax rates of France and Germany are not comparable, since the French tax rates are based upon a different standard than the German tax rates.

It is also important to note that the tax rates of different nations are not necessarily comparable, since they are based upon different standards. For example, the tax rates of France and Germany are not comparable, since the French tax rates are based upon a different standard than the German tax rates. This is because the tax rates of different nations are not necessarily comparable, since they are based upon different standards. For example, the tax rates of France and Germany are not comparable, since the French tax rates are based upon a different standard than the German tax rates.

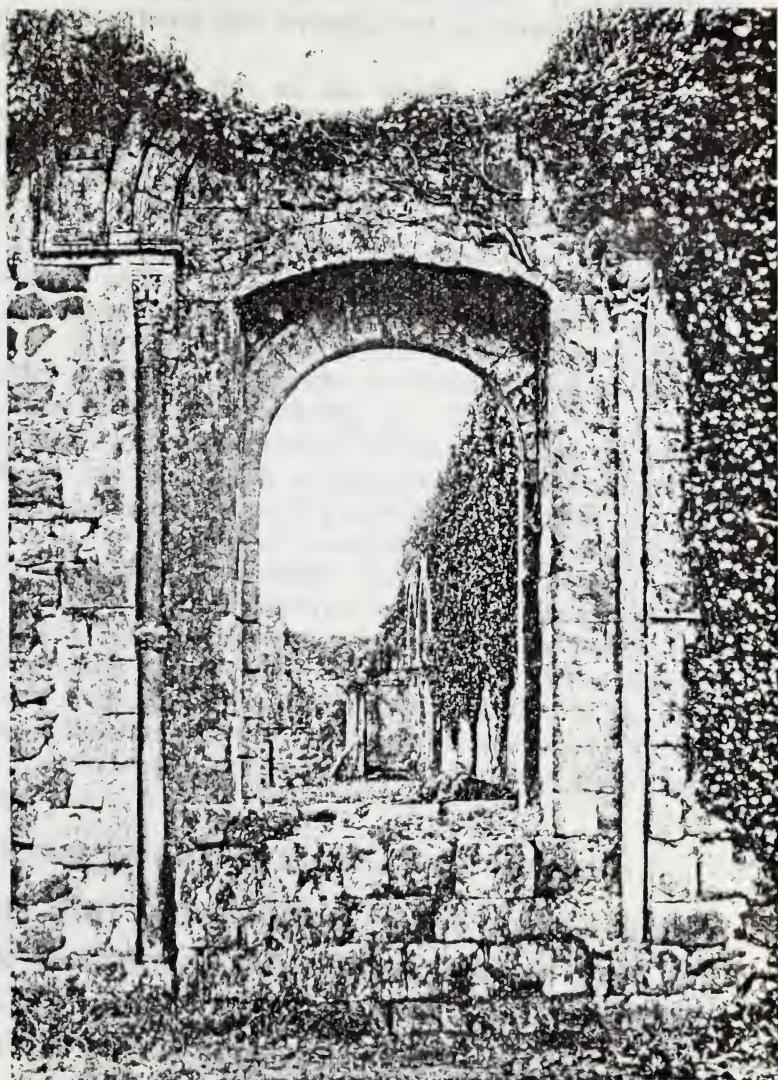
And, finally, it is important to note that the tax rates of different nations are not necessarily comparable, since they are based upon different standards. For example, the tax rates of France and Germany are not comparable, since the French tax rates are based upon a different standard than the German tax rates.



FIG. 4. INCISED SLAB TO ANKERET, DAUGHTER OF JOHN LEIGHTON,
AND WIFE OF RICHARD MYNDE, 1528.



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REMAINS OF THE WEST PROCESSIONAL WAY.



quire necessitates a flight of eight steps ; these seem to have been placed between the two walls of the *pulpitum*, with a landing in front of the quire door. It is reasonable to suppose that a like arrangement occurred on the north side.

On the west side of the fourth pillar of the arcade are the lower stones of an altar, 4 feet 2 inches in length, which was probably an addition of the fourteenth century ; and on the south-west side of the next pillar westward are the foundations of the holy water stock.

In the fifteenth century the nave floor was further raised 15 inches, and the four steps in front of the nave altar removed. Little was found of this floor in position, save a fragment of paving in the north aisle, but in the middle of the nave opposite the third pier of the arcade is a fine incised grave slab (fig. 4). This is 6 feet 2 inches in length by 2 feet 7 inches in width. It has in the middle a figure of a lady with a head-dress of the kind pointed at the top like a ridge of a roof and lappets at the sides over the ears ; the dress consists of a tight-fitting bodice with an ornamented collar and a long, flowing skirt ; the hands are raised in prayer and gloved, and round the waist is a loose girdle with a buckle of three bosses, from which hangs a long chain of beads. On either side the head is a shield of arms, the dexter is blank, but the other bears a chevron between three lions' heads razed, impaling per fess indented and counterchanged three boars' heads couped.

Round the edge is a fine black letter inscription :

Hic Jacet ankerita filia ♀ | Johis leiston * armig'i
 & vror Ricardi mynde * que obiit in festo * |
 Cathedre Sancti petri | Anno Domini Mille/lo CCCCC
 xviii⁹ cui' ate p[ro]piciet' de[us] am[en].

The first asterisk represents a boar's head couped, the second a lion's head razed, and the third what looks like a boot.

In front of the nave altar, on the south side, was found an interment incased in lead, which doubtless formed the inner lining of a wooden coffin that had perished ; it was not thought necessary to interfere with it.

THE CLOISTER.

The cloister is 110 feet from north to south by 93 feet from east to west. Along each wall was a pentice-covered alley, 10 feet wide on the east, 10 feet 6 inches wide on the north and west, and 8 feet 6 inches wide on the south, supported towards the garth, upon a wall of which the foundations, 2 feet wide, remain ; they doubtless carried originally an open arcade upon twin shafts.

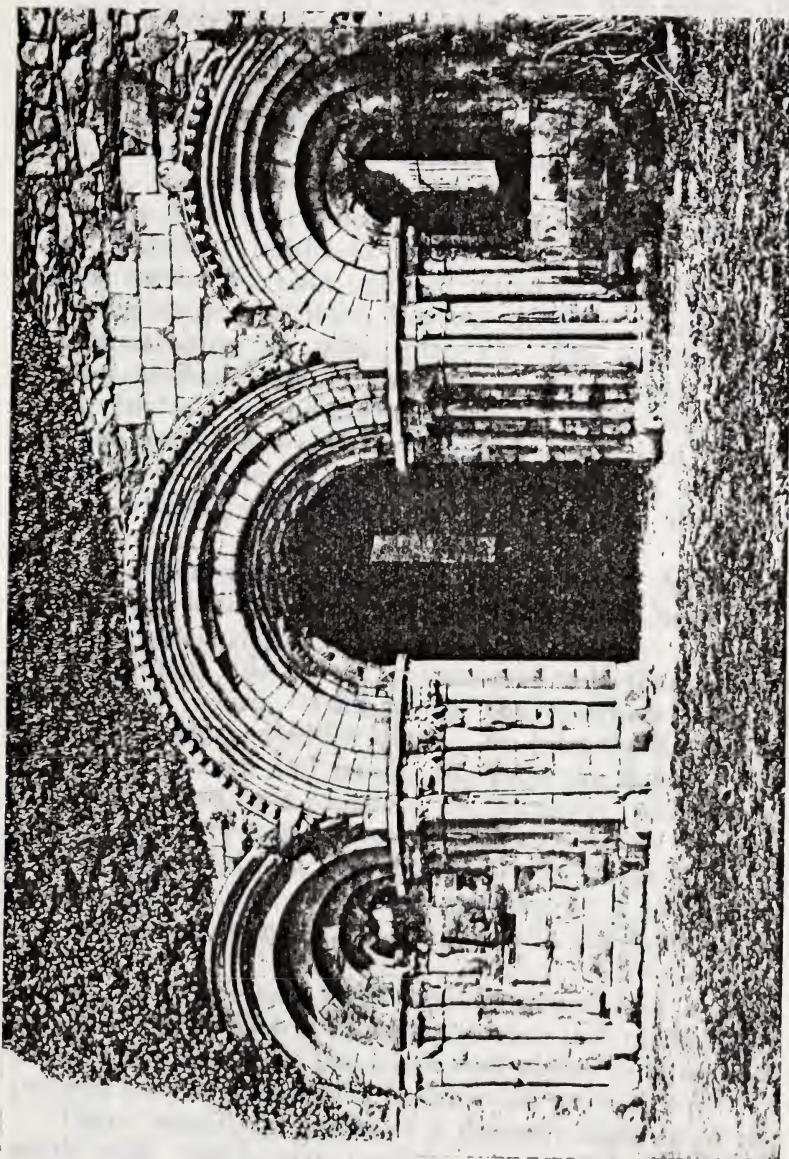
The alley next the church was used by the convent in its leisure time for study, the books for which purpose were generally kept in a cupboard near the church door.

In the church wall, at 35 feet from the transept, are the remains of a seat of the thirteenth century, having projecting jambs with a couple of detached columns in each, but the lowest course of the west jamb and part of the back alone remains. A similar seat, in a corresponding position, remains in the Cistercian houses of Tintern and Cleeve, and was probably for the use of the claustral prior to see good order kept.

Adjoining the end of the south transept was a chamber, 11 feet wide, but of uncertain length, of which nothing remains, but like the similar apartment at Hexham, Oxford, and Lilleshall, was doubtless the vestry.

THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

The chapter-house adjoined the vestry southward, and was 26 feet wide, but its length is uncertain. The west end and part of the south side remain to a considerable height, but the north wall is reduced to the foundations,



WEST FRONT OF THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.



which were traced for 45 feet, and there stop against the rock, in which there is no decided indication of the east end.

The west end is formed by three round-headed arches, of which the middle forms the entrance. It consisted of five moulded members, but the innermost has perished; each member is supported upon a jamb-shaft with carved capitals, and there is an enriched hood-mould with terminals of human heads. The arch on either side has four members, inside of which was a pair of pointed arches carried by twin columns raised upon a sill, 3 feet 6 inches above the floor, but the dividing columns and the stone above are gone (plate v). The southern arch has an enriched label, at the apex of which was a carved head, but that to the northern arch is plainly moulded.

The jamb between the columns have been treated similarly to those of the western processional doorway, but the figures are smaller, and starting from the north are :

On either side of the northern arch : St. Augustine, as an abbot with a crosier, and St. Thomas of Canterbury, with a crossed staff.

On either side of the entrance : St. Katharine with wheel and sword, standing on the crowned head of Maximian, who caused her death ; St. John the Evangelist, with palm branch and scroll ; St. John the Baptist, with the Holy Lamb on a roundel ; St. Margaret, piercing the dragon with her staff (plates vi and vii).

On either side the southern arch : St. Hilda (?) as an abbess, with crosier and book, standing on a head ; and St. Michael, holding a sword, and with his foot on the dragon.

In the north-west angle are the remains of a small corbelled shaft, which is the only evidence that the chapter-house was vaulted, as the south wall seems to have been patched and all evidence of vaulting obliterated.

There remain the jambs of a doorway high up in the south wall, which may possibly be monastic, in which case it was to gain access to the church from the dorter by a bridge across the west end of the chapter-house similar to that in the Cistercian abbey of Bindon.

After the suppression the chapter-house seems to have been “deemed superfluous,” and was, save for the western arches and part of the south side, pulled down. Afterwards the site was again built upon, and a narrow building with semi-octagonal east end erected. It is covered by a heavy oak ceiling, which remains tolerably complete. The east end has square-headed windows removed from elsewhere and a small two-light fifteenth-century window re-used in the north wall. The side openings of the west end were built up, and the entrance narrowed into a doorway, as indicated by the destroyed innermost member. The timber roof is certainly earlier than the suppression, and must have been brought from some destroyed building; it is divided into four bays, exclusive of the semi-octagonal east end, by heavily moulded beams with a longitudinal beam of similar section, and each compartment is filled with moulded joists.¹

THE PARLOUR.

Next to the chapter-house was the parlour, but nothing whatever remains of it but the toothing for its east wall.

THE DORTER RANGE.

From the parlour southward, but deflected considerably to the east, was a long two-storied range of building, of which nothing except a fragment of the west wall was visible before the late excavations. The whole area has now been cleared out to its original floor level, and has revealed much of great interest.

This building is 125 feet long by 27 feet wide, and was built as a continuous range with a row of columns down the middle dividing it into eleven unequal-sized bays. The columns were 1 foot 8 inches in diameter,

¹ This roof was until lately in a grievous condition, and let in the weather, but

has now been made secure and weather-proof by the present owner.



IMAGERY ON THE NORTHERN JAMB OF THE CHAPTER-HOUSE ENTRANCE.



with plain chamfered bases, and seem to have merely carried a beam to support the floor above, as they occur opposite original openings. This precludes any regular system of vaulting, by which this building was usually covered.

The east wall is partly formed out of the rock, and thickly plastered internally. In the northernmost bay is a wide recess for a window; in the next bay a small window recess; in the third bay an inserted fireplace, 6 feet wide, with a stone curb; in the fourth bay is part of another wide window recess like that in the first bay; in the sixth bay the jambs of an original doorway of a single chamfered member; in the tenth bay was an original window with an inserted mullion; and in the last bay another original window, with a sink, 18 inches square, recessed in the wall to the south.

The eastern part of the south end remains to some 4 feet in height, and has a doorway of a single square member which led to the subvault of a building which will be described later. The western part of the wall has been demolished, except for the lowest parts, which are formed out of the rock.

The west wall remains in places to a considerable height. Opposite the second column from the north is an original doorway of a single square member.¹ The wall of the fourth and fifth bays has gone, but in the sixth bay are the remains of another doorway opposite to that in the east wall; in the seventh and ninth bays are the lower internal jamb stones of original windows; in the tenth bay is an inserted doorway of a single member with a segmental head, which remains complete; and in the eleventh bay are the lower stones of a similar doorway, though of much smaller opening.

The range has two cross walls parting off the sixth bay as a passage, presumably of original work. There is another cross wall in the middle of the ninth bay of later date, and against its south side, towards the last, is a raised platform with a chamfered plinth, though for

¹ This was made into a fireplace in the post-suppression days to warm a room to the west.

what purpose is not clear. It may have supported a lavatory basin.

The use of the two southern rooms is uncertain, but that northward of the cross passage was the warming-house, where a fire was kept all through the cold weather, whereat the canons were allowed to warm themselves.

THE PRIOR'S LODGING.

In the first place the warming-house occupied the

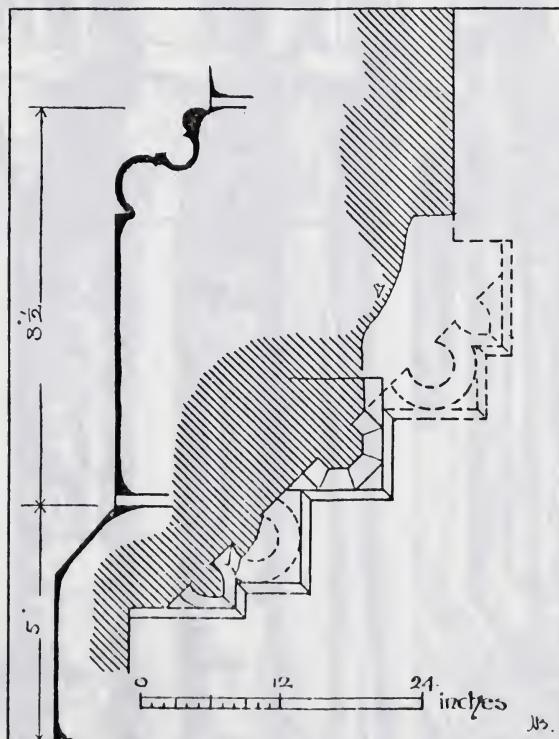


FIG. 5. THE DARK ENTRY, PLAN OF JAMB AND SECTION OF BASE.

whole space from the passage to the parlour; but in the fifteenth century the prior appropriated the northern part next the parlour to his lodging, and inserted the small doorway of entrance which still remains in the south-east

discrepancy and one of which may be negative while the other is positive and vice versa and maximum & minimum amplitude and rate of rise and fall are measured. The two amplitudes are measured from the base line to the peak and rate of rise and fall is measured from the time of maximum or minimum amplitude until

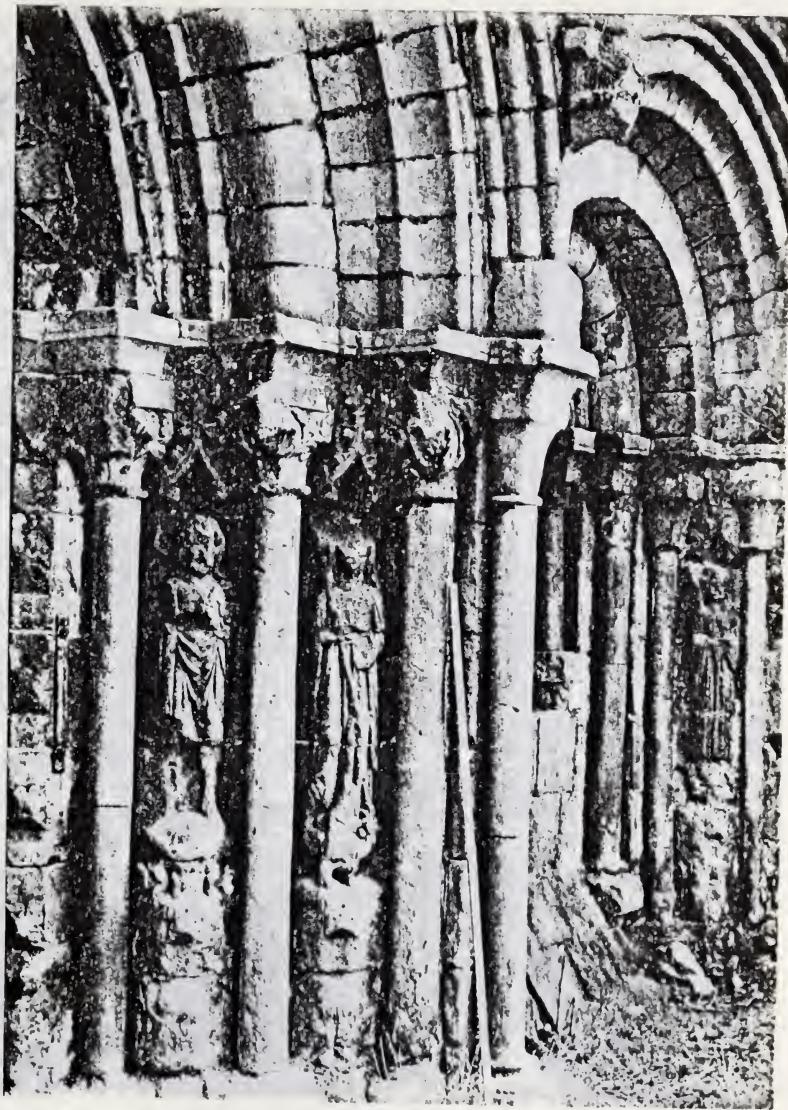
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The following results concerning rate, pulse width and amplitude



Fig. 1. Rate of rise of current versus frequency.

are plotted in figure 1. It is evident that there is a considerable increase in the rate of rise with increasing frequency. This increase in the rate of rise is probably due to the fact that the mean potential of the cathode has increased as a result of increasing ion pressure.



IMAGERY ON THE SOUTHERN JAMB OF THE CHAPTER-HOUSE ENTRANCE.





SERVING HATCH AND REMAINS OF WALL ARCADE, WEST END OF FRATER.



angle of the cloister. He also had a garden for his own use.¹

THE DORTER.

On the first floor, over the parlour and the whole of the building just described, was the great dorter or sleeping place of the convent. It was approached by steps against the west side, placed apparently between the warming-house door and that to the cross passage, and possibly had a night stair to the church, gained by a gallery across the west end of the chapter-house.

A monastic dorter was arranged with separate cells or cubicles made of wood, each lighted by a small window. They were placed on either side of the range, and had a wide passage down the middle.

On the south side of the cloister, next the dorter range, was a wedge-shaped passage,² originally covered by a barrel vault, of which the springer remains for some feet on the east side (fig. 5). At the north end of the passage was an inserted doorway of the thirteenth century of three members, of which the bases of the east jamb remain.

THE FRATER.

The frater, or dining-hall of the canons, occupied the remainder of the south side of the cloister, and was raised thereupon by only a couple of steps, but owing to the fall of the ground southwards and westwards it had a cellar beneath. The west end and part of the south side still stand almost to their full height; a fragment of the north side remains at its west end; but the rest is reduced to foundations, except a small piece of the core of the east end.

The frater was 30 feet 6 inches wide by about 81 feet long, and the west end was parted off by a cross screen.

¹ See page 171 *ante.*

² This was converted into a room at the suppression, having a stone paved floor

and a fireplace on the east side inserted into the doorway of the dorter range already named.

It was entered from the cloister, through the screens, by a doorway of three members carried by banded jamb shafts with carved capitals, of which the west jamb remains.

The south side had a range of round-headed windows, of which the three western remain. They have wide splays internally and a continuous hood externally. The westernmost window is placed in a recess, and has beneath it the round-headed opening of the service-hatch from the kitchen placed in a wall arcade of round arches carried by detached columns with carved capitals (plate VIII).

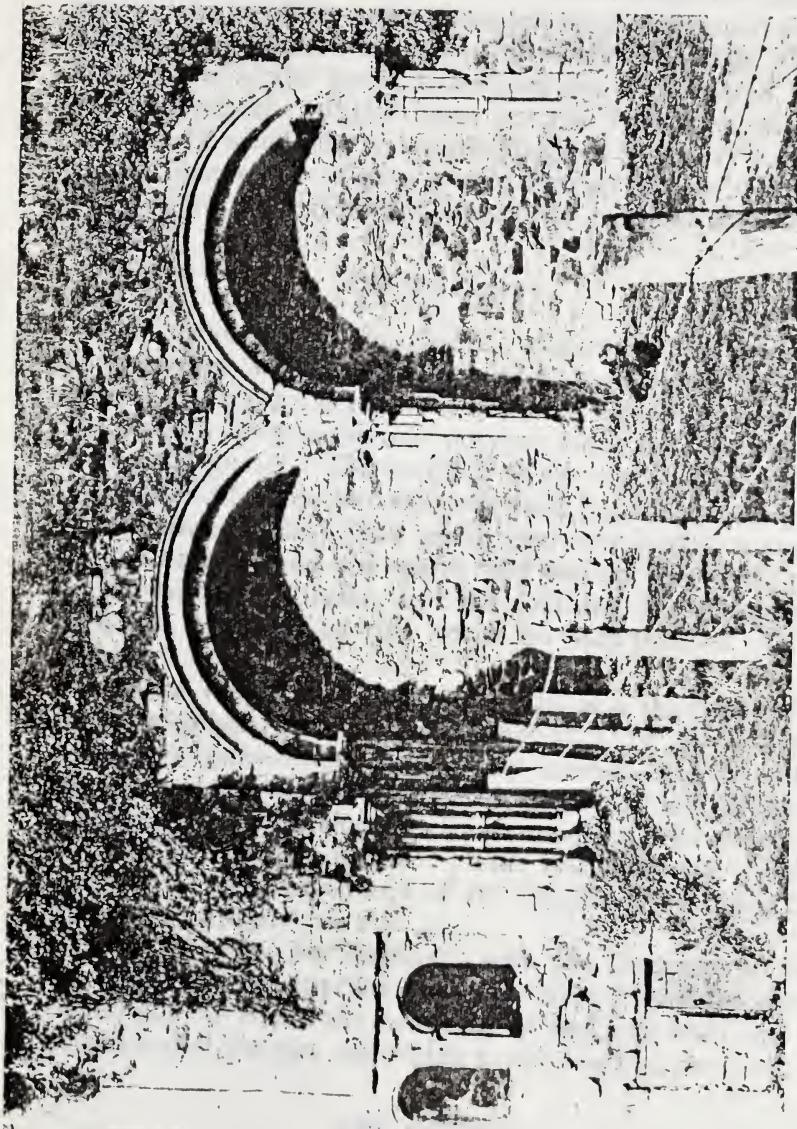
On the west wall this arcade was returned for a short distance, and there are two round-headed lockers to the north. Above were originally three round-headed windows, similar to those on the south side, of which the jambs remain in either angle; these windows were supplanted in the latter years of the fourteenth century by a large traceried window, transomed at half height, of which the jambs alone remain and have, in line with the transom, a curious band of quatrefoils. The frater floor was of wood carried by cross beams.

The cellar beneath the frater, which was never vaulted, has a wide fourteenth-century doorway inserted in the middle of the west end. It was of two members, with a pointed head, but has lost the inner. On the north side is another wide doorway, with a segmental head, which may be of the original work; while on the south side is yet another doorway, which has twice been narrowed and is now quite blocked up. In the south wall is a doorway of a single member with a small square-headed loop on the east.

After the suppression the remaining windows of the frater on the south side were built up, and in the cellar beneath a fireplace was inserted in the south wall, and a two-light window inserted close against the west end.

THE LAVATORY.

Just without the frater door, in the west wall of the cloister, was the lavatory where the canons washed them-



ARCHS OF THE LAVATORY, ON THE WEST SIDE, OF THE CLOISTER.



selves in the morning and before going into the frater for meals. It was contained within two round-headed arches, of two square members and a moulded hood, supported upon banded jamb-shafts with beautifully carved capitals. The lower parts of the jambs have been much mutilated, and nothing remains of the basin or any indication of the method by which the water was supplied (plates ix and x). It was one of the duties of the fraterer to see that the lavatory was kept clean and constantly supplied with fresh towels.

THE CELLARIUM.

The west side of the cloister was covered by a range of buildings which, though under the charge of the cellarer and known as the *cellarium* (as in Cistercian houses), was used for quite a different purpose, being for the housing of superior guests. The east side of the range remains to a considerable height, but the west wall has been destroyed to the foundations. The north end was partly covered by the church, and the south end was in line with the north wall of the frater, and the toothing for it remains. Although originally of two stories no indication of this is visible.

At the north end of the east wall is a doorway of a single member, with a round rere-arch to the cloister which has jamb-shafts with richly carved capitals. To the south of this door is an inserted fireplace of the fifteenth century, and yet further south is a small original doorway of a single square member. The first doorway would indicate that the north end of the range was occupied by the outer parlour.

The *cellarium* was removed, with the exception of its east wall, at the suppression. Two large buttresses were then built to cover the toothing of the end walls and a battlemented parapet was added to the lowered east wall.

THE KITCHEN.

To the south of the frater is an irregular-shaped court, having the dorter range on the east, the kitchen on the

west, and a great hall with a two-storied building on the south. The west end of the frater is continued southward 86 feet, and against the east side of this wall, which remains in places to a considerable height, was the kitchen and its offices : but without further excavation little about them can be said.

Adjoining the frater must have been a space to contain a staircase up to a lobby outside the serving-hatch.

Southward of this was the great kitchen of the convent, built by abbot Nicholas in 1332 ; it had a fireplace on the west side, and probably others in the destroyed walls. The remaining fireplace is contained in a projecting breast 20 feet 6 inches wide, which is reduced by tabling on either side up to a single flue chimney, but the stack itself has fallen. High up in the wall, just north of this breast, is an original ogee-headed window.

In the continuation of the west wall further south are the remains of another chimney-breast 17 feet wide.

After the suppression the great kitchen seems to have been pulled down, and a new fireplace built further north. Between this and the original breast is a two-light Tudor window, and another of one light was inserted on the north side of the chimney. A new south wall was built at 34 feet from the frater, and in this are remains of a Tudor window like that in the west wall. This kitchen has in turn been destroyed and a little cottage built against the west wall from the frater up to the remaining fragments of the south wall.

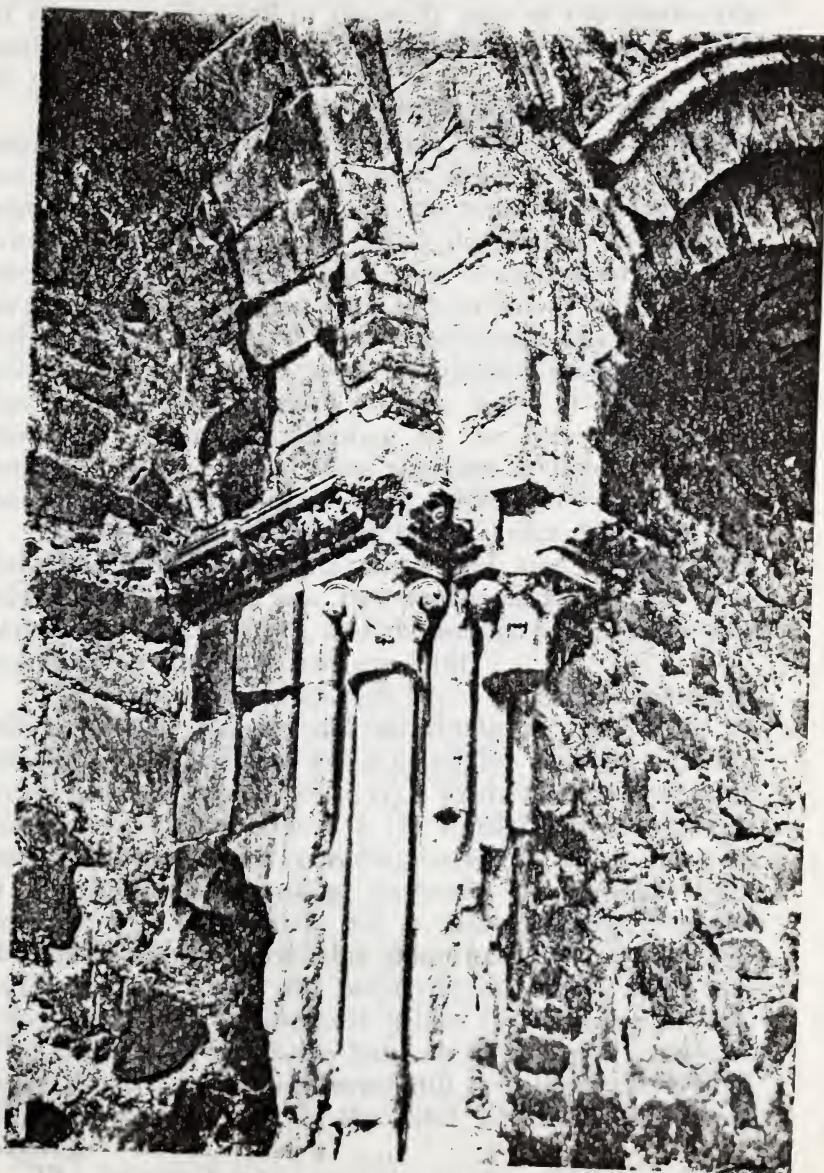
On the east side of the court, next the dorter range, was presumably a pentice in continuation with the passage at the east end of the frater. There was certainly a pentice along the south side of the court, which was taken beyond the line of the west wall of the kitchen up to the angle of the hall, where it formed a porch over the chief entrance.

THE INFIRMARY.

The great hall which occupies part of the south side of this second court is set east and west, and stands nearly

To face page 192.

PLATE X.



PIER DIVIDING THE ARCHES OF THE LAVATORY RECESS.



complete. It is 78 feet 6 inches long by 35 feet wide, roughly divided into four bays, and, with the exception of the east wall, is all of the early part of the fourteenth century. The west end was divided off by screens like an ordinary domestic hall.

The main entrance was at the extreme west end of the north side, 6 feet 6 inches wide, and of two moulded members with a segmental arched head. In the next bay eastward, of the same wall, are the remains of a two-light window placed high up to avoid the roof of the pentice without. In the third bay is an arched doorway of a single moulded member, with indications of another two-light window above. In the easternmost bay is a small pointed doorway, of a single chamfered member, which has in its eastern reveal a straight flight of steps in the thickness of the wall, leading to the first floor of the building on the east. The staircase is lighted on the north side by a small quatrefoil window.

The east end is blank and of an earlier date than the hall, but has towards its south end two doorways, of which the northern has two members and seems contemporary with the wall, and the southern of one member was inserted when the hall was built.

The south wall has in each bay a two-light transomed window, with tracery still remaining in the head, of which the lower lights are rebated for shutters and the upper grooved for glass (plate xi). There are remains of side seats in the sills of each. In the third bay from the east bay is a pointed doorway leading outwards, and in the west is another doorway leading outwards, but this has been rebated at a later date for a door opening inwards. Externally the bays on this side are separated by bold buttresses, of which the westernmost differs from the others in having a crocketed gablet to the lower set-off. The walls were originally finished by parapets, and the stone shoots for the rain water still remain to the east of the easternmost and to the west of the westernmost buttress.

The west end (plate xii) has in the middle a pair of pointed doorways leading outwards, with heavy relieving

arches, and a small doorway at the north end to a vice in the north-west angle which led up to the parapet. From this vice, at about 14 feet from the ground, is a doorway on to a wall gallery across the west front to another vice in the south-west angle (fig. 6). Above the gallery the wall is thinned, and contains a large window of six lights originally, of which the arch, with pieces of its tracery attached, remains.

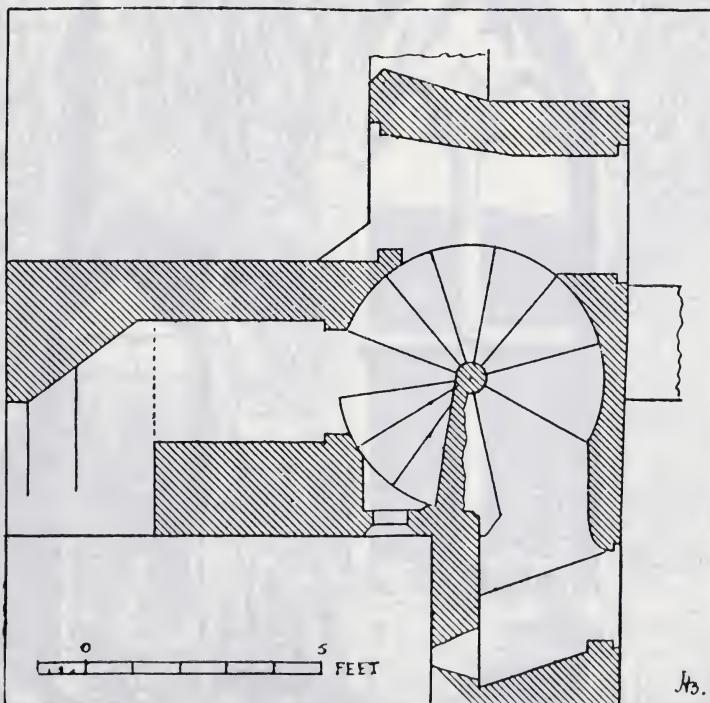
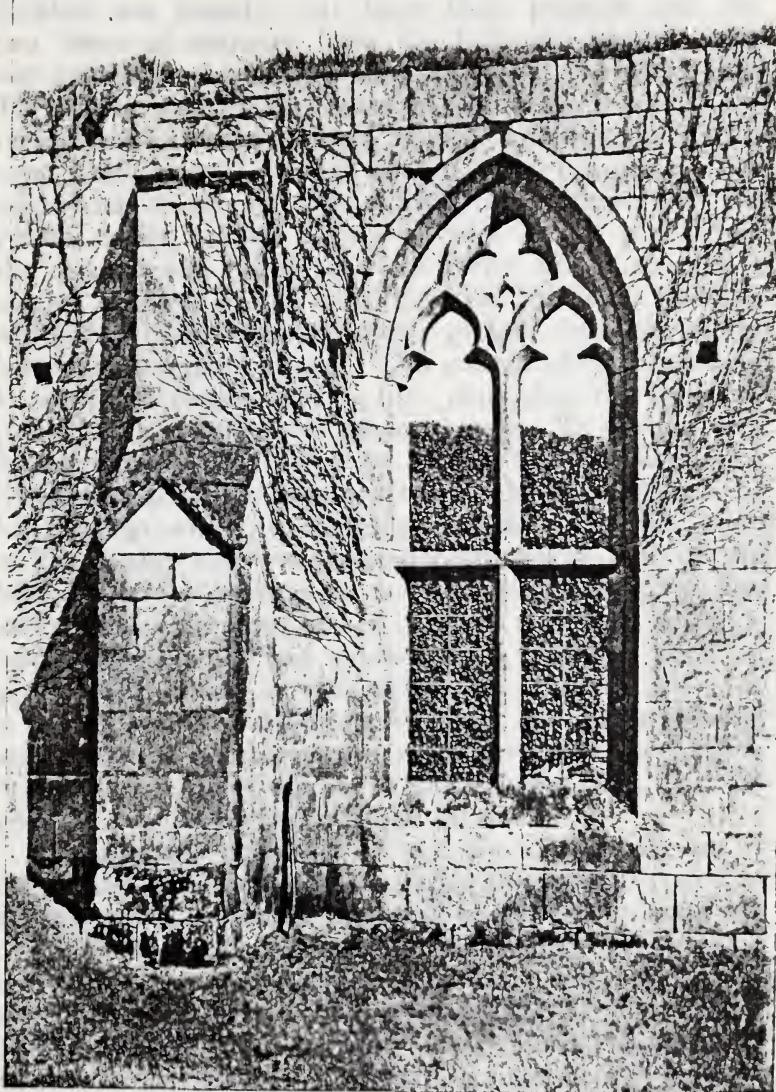


FIG. 6. NORTH-WEST CORNER OF INFIRMARY HALL AT FIRST FLOOR LEVEL,
PLAN OF VICE.

Externally the front was covered by a building of which the toothing of its north wall remains, together with four corbels to carry its flat roof, which reached to the sill of the great window (plate XIII). The northern end was raised another story in timber construction, and had a pitched roof placed east and west; it was entered by an



WINDOW AND BUTTRESS OF THE INFIRMARY HALL.



THE GOTHIC ARCHED WINDOW AT THE MONASTERIO DE SANTA MARÍA DE SEDO

inserted doorway in the north-west vice. Search was made for the foundation of these buildings, but nothing decided was found; but from their position and the two doors of entrance from the hall, the ground story was evidently the buttery and pantry of the great hall. The upper part of both turrets containing the vices are turned into circular drums capped by plain pyramidal tops, and have doorways on to the parapets. The weathering on the east side of both turrets shows that the present gable belongs to a later roof of less pitch than the original one. The southern turret has at the top a second doorway on the south side that led into a building which has been destroyed above ground, but must have been of two or more stories. This was traced by excavation. It was of an earlier date by fifty years than the hall, and placed at a considerable angle thereto. It was 34 feet 6 inches from east to west by 18 feet 6 inches wide, and its north-east corner adjoined the south-west angle of the hall, against which its toothing remains. The floor level of the lowest story was considerably below that of the hall, and had a doorway at the west end of its north side and another at the east end of its south wall, with a narrow loop adjoining. It had a block for a chimney upon an upper floor nearly in the middle of its south wall. It is impossible to say definitely what the use of this building was, but from its character it must have been the lodging of one of the chief officers of the convent, and from its position presumably that of the infirmarer.

Nothing has been said of the use of the hall, but it can hardly have been for any other purpose than that of the infirmary, which, in monastic establishments, was not only for the temporary housing of the sick, but for those who had been professed for fifty years and others who were not able to bear the rigorous life of the cloister. With canons it was also used for the accommodation of those who had been let blood at the fixed periods ordered for this weakening process.

After the suppression it seems to have been used for the hall of the dwelling house. A wide fireplace, having a flat arch with carved spandrels, was inserted in the north

wall, and has a large projecting breast externally. A new porch was built to cover the doorway at the west end of the south side, but has been almost wholly destroyed.

In connexion with all monastic infirmaries was a chapel, but of that at Haughmond no sign remains. The doorway on the south side of the hall indicates the existence of a building in that direction, and as it is the only free side, it is there the chapel must be looked for. Trenches were dug for the purpose, but without any satisfactory result.

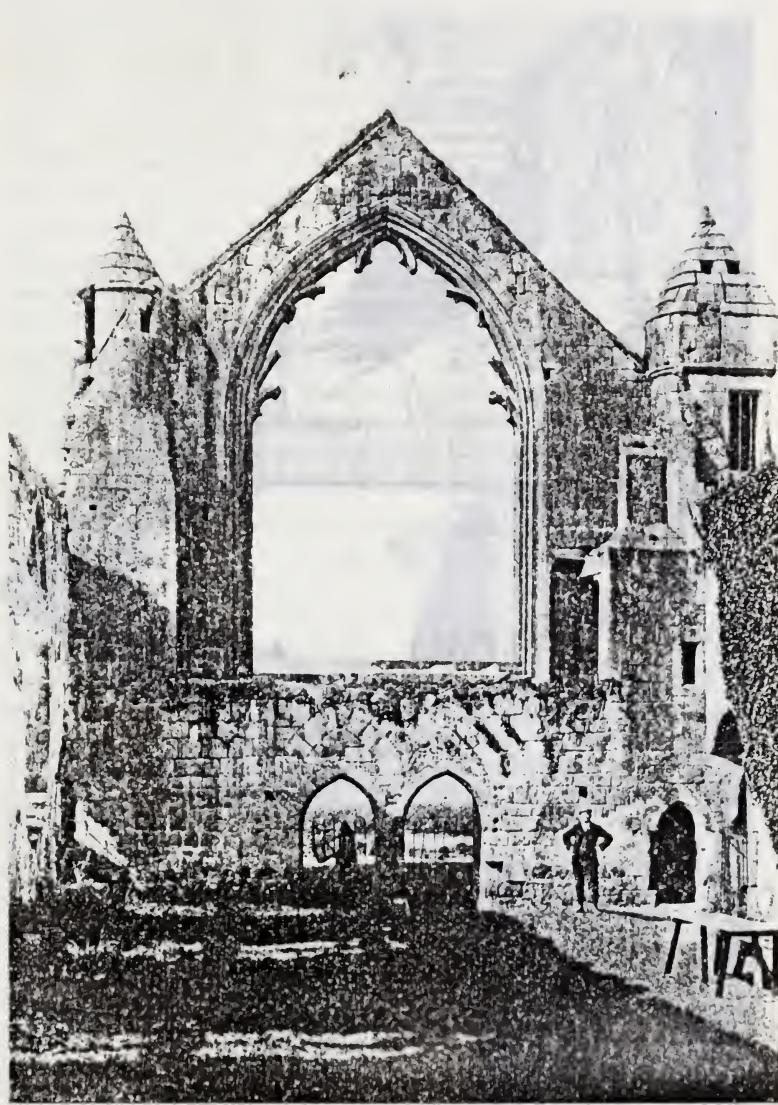
THE ABBOT'S LODGING.

At the east end of the infirmary hall, and placed roughly at right angles thereto, is a two-storied building, apparently of the thirteenth century, though much altered in later times. It measures 65 feet in length by 21 feet 9 inches in width, and on the ground floor appears to have been divided by a partition into two rooms of almost equal size. In the north wall were originally two narrow windows, of which the eastern is walled up, and the western was altered in the fourteenth century into a pointed doorway of a singled chamfered member. In the south wall are the two doorways from the hall already mentioned, leading into either room; further south is a small window of the original work, and southward again a wide three-light window of late fourteenth-century date, with a square head. Externally, at the south-west angle, is a large buttress of the same work.

More than half the south end is cut away for the insertion of a large semi-octagonal bay window (plate xiv), having two cinquefoiled lights in each pane, which remains entire. In the remaining piece of wall to the east is a small segmental-headed doorway leading to a contemporary adjunct, which apparently held a stair to the upper floor.

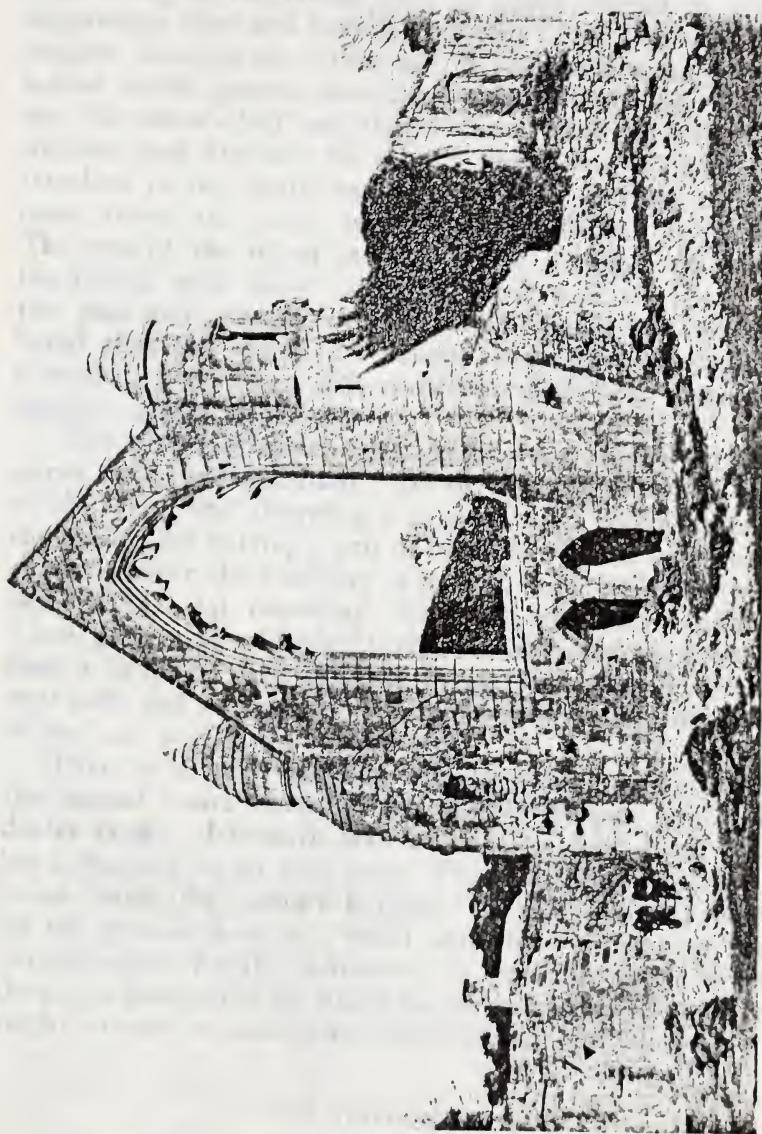
The east side is mostly destroyed, but had in a projecting breast a fireplace to the southern chamber.

Of the upper floor no monastic feature remains, save that in the north-west angle is the opening on the top of the wall stair from the hall, and in the south wall a similar doorway to that below.



INTERIOR OF WEST END OF INFIRMARY HALL.





WEST FRONT OF INFIRMARY HALL.



The use of this building was doubtless for the abbot; but, owing to its having been so much altered in post-suppression days and having lost most of its east side, the original divisions are obscured. A suggested arrangement is that on the ground floor the northern of the two rooms was the abbot's hall and the southern room with the bay window and fireplace his solar. The destroyed building attached to its south end contained a staircase to the room above the solar, which was the abbot's bedroom. The rest of the upper story was the sleeping place for the infirm, with direct communication with the hall by the wall-stair already described. It should be remembered that the abbot of a canons' house did not require a separate hall of any size, as he was allowed to entertain superior guests in the frater.

The post-suppression alterations were chiefly on the upper floor, and consisted: (1) of raising the added bay to this floor and throwing a pointed arch above to take the gable; (2) putting a pair of buttresses at the south-east angle to cover the toothing of an adjoining building then demolished; (3) removing the north end and building a new gable 4 feet 6 inches further north. On the ground floor a fireplace with external breast was inserted in the west wall, and a couple of two-light windows were inserted in the east wall near its north end.

There is a small building filling up the remainder of the second court between the abbot's lodging and the dorter range. Its north wall remains, of two dates, and has a doorway at its west end. The end of its south wall shows inside the abbot's lodging. It was probably used on the ground floor as a cellar and above as part of the sleeping space for the infirmary; it probably had a small door into the dorter, by which the servant of the infirmarer might attend on emergency any canon in the dorter.

THE REREDORTER.

One of the important buildings of the convent has yet to be described, and that is the reredorter or *necessarium*. This building was always in direct communication with

the dorter, and was placed so as to be convenient for the great drain of the abbey. It is sometimes parallel with the dorter, sometimes at right angles to it, and sometimes at the end ; but at Haughmond it is in a position to which there is no known parallel, being placed diagonally between the south-east angle of the dorter and the corresponding angle of the abbot's lodging.

It is of the same date as the dorter range, 95 feet in length by 15 feet in width, with a drain 3 feet wide along its south-east side. The drain channel is only 15 inches wide, and has battered sides in ashlar courses.

The south end would doubtless have a garderobe on both stories in connexion with the abbot's lodging, and he would probably use the passage of the reredorter after giving the blessing in the dorter at night to retire to his own chamber.

The reredorter seems to have been pulled down to the ground after the suppression.

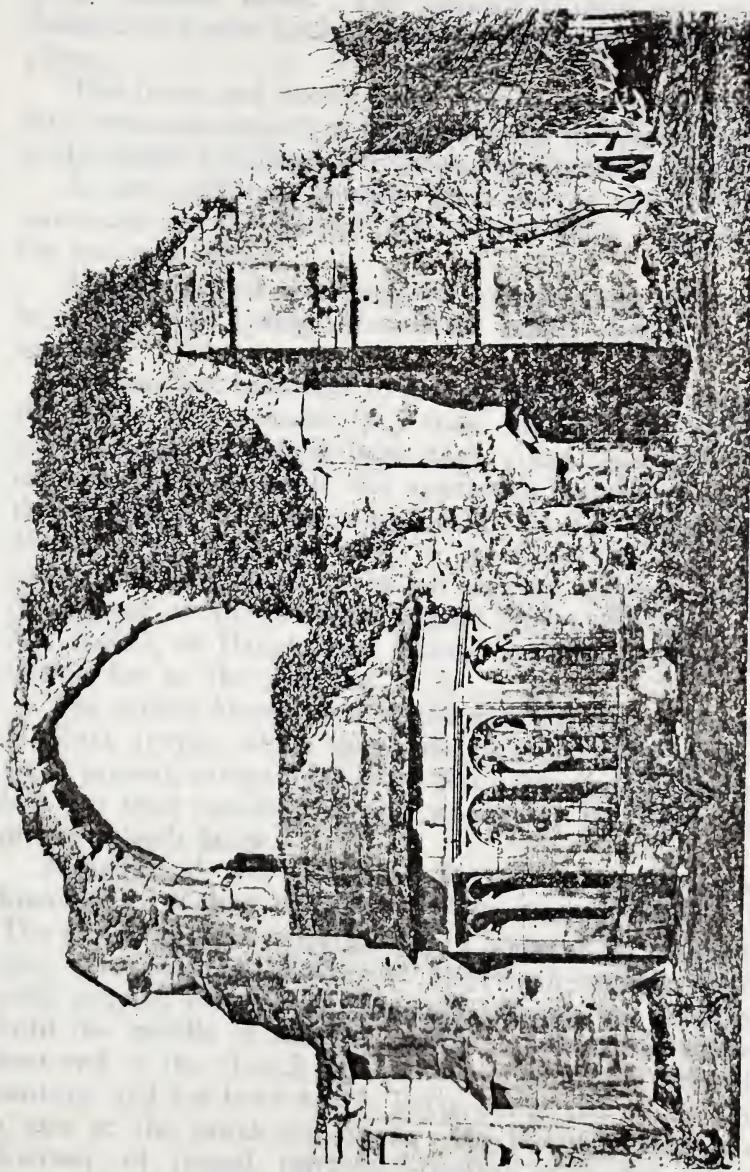
THE CONDUIT.

On the hill side above the reredorter is a small and simple conduit head of the fourteenth century with a gabled roof, from which the convent was supplied with water. The overflow is taken to a small pond, from which led the main drain, and as the quantity of water is not sufficient to keep this constantly flushed by a running stream, the pond was probably let out through a sluice at stated periods to effect that purpose.

Most of the features of the post-suppression house have been mentioned where they occur in the earlier buildings ; but it may be of interest to state briefly the transformation so far as it can be traced.

The church, chapter-house, cellarer's building, and reredorter were all swept away, except the wall of each building adjoining the cloister, which was retained to enclose a garden.

The infirmary hall was left for the hall of the new house, but a small porch was added to the north door, which became the chief door of entrance to the house.



BAY WINDOW AND BASE OF ORILL, SOUTH END OF ABBOT'S LODGING.



The abbot's lodging was left for the solar below and the great chamber above. The convent kitchen was pulled down, and a new kitchen next the frater was built in its place.

The frater and dorter seem to have been each divided into rooms opening off a long gallery in the same manner as the similar buildings were treated at Lacock in Wiltshire.

A new building, though made up of old material, was built on the site of the chapter-house, apparently for use as a chapel.

A large garden was enclosed to the south and east, by a high wall having a handsome tabled coping of two courses.

We have not been able to find definitely who converted the abbey into a house, but from the character of the work it could only have been done a few years after the suppression. The house was apparently destroyed during the Rebellion, as in the supplement to *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1790 (p. 1193) it is stated that "In the time of the Civil Wars of the last century, Captain Hosier (I suppose of the Berwick family) burnt the house of Mr. Barker, of Haughmond Abbey, near Shrewsbury, by setting fire to the yule log."¹

The earliest known view of the abbey is that of S. and N. Buck (1730), which shows the ruins virtually as they are at present, excepting that the east gable of the infirmary hall was then standing, as well as that at the north end of the abbot's house.

Haughmond had a cell, at Ronton in Staffordshire, founded by Robert FitzNoel, in the time of Henry II. The buildings were converted into a house at the suppression. Part of the cloister, of thirteenth-century work with coupled columns and foliated capitals was standing until the middle of the last century. The tower at the west end of the church still stands; it is of the fifteenth century, and has bold double buttresses at the angles and a vice at the north-east angle. On the west face is a doorway of reused thirteenth-century work, beneath a

¹ For this reference the writers have to thank Mr. H. R. H. Southam, F.S.A.

P. 200a.

CHAPEL

AUGHMOND ABBEY
SALOP.

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BRAKSPEAR, F.S.A., MENS. ET DELT. 1906.

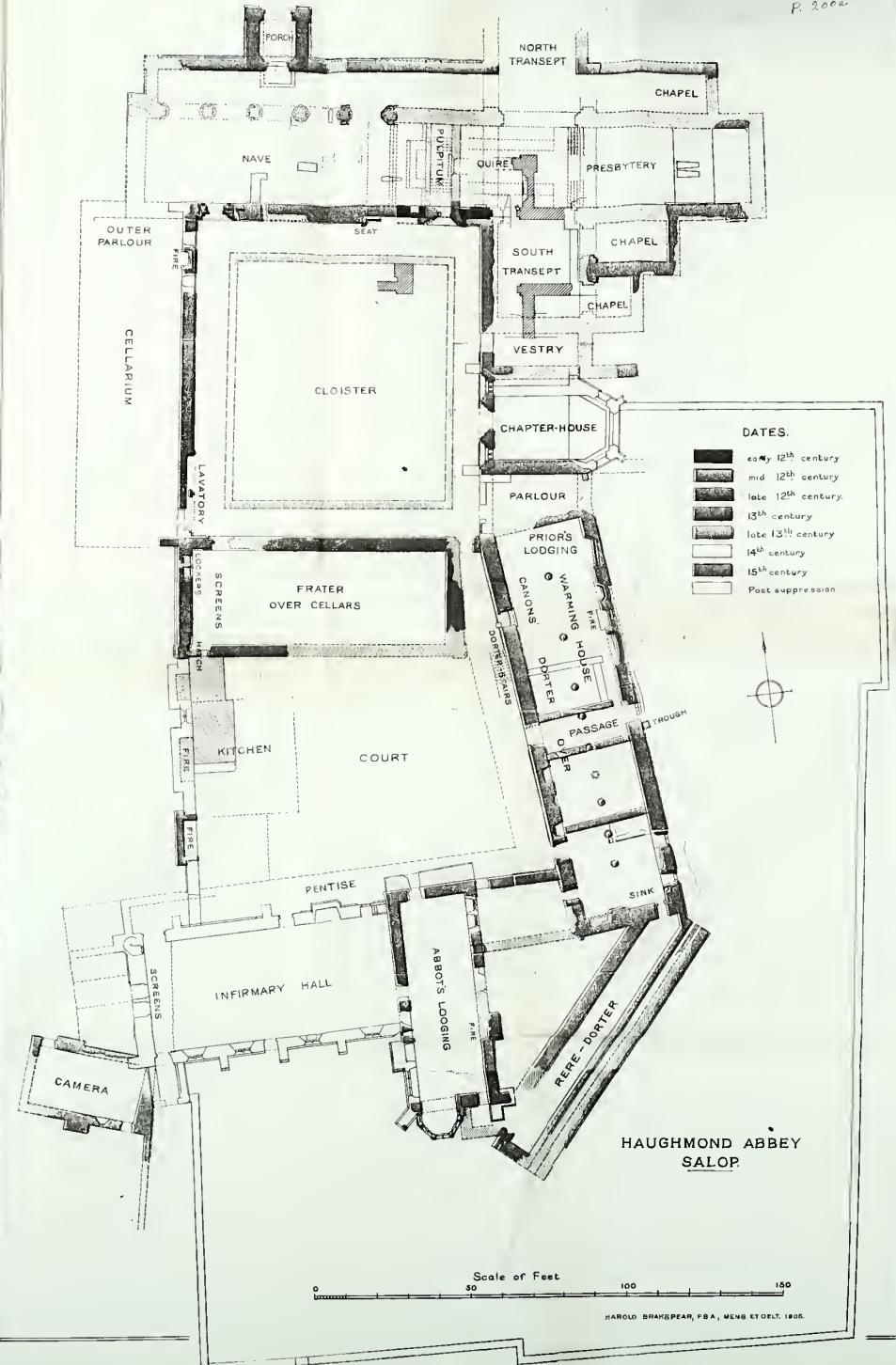
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THE HISTORY OF WROCKWARDINE,

BY

FLORENTIA C. HERBERT.

THE picturesque village of Wrockwardine, which gives its name to the whole parish, stands upon a hill about 360 feet above the sea level, two miles north of the Wrekin. Its ancient church is a prominent landmark from the railway that traverses the plain below, between Shrewsbury and Wellington; the village lying, as it does, about nine miles east of Shrewsbury, and two west of Wellington.

The parish of Wrockwardine is in the Diocese of Lichfield, the Archdeaconry of Salop, and the Rural Deanery of Wrockwardine. The present ecclesiastical parish extends over 4,467 acres; according to the census of 1901, it contained 251 inhabited houses, with a population of 1,088. Formerly it included a detached portion, called Wrockwardine Wood, more than four miles distant, which, in 1834, was formed into a separate parish of 913 acres, and at the last census contained 696 inhabited houses, with a population of 3,361.¹

Wrockwardine includes the hamlets of Admaston, Allscot, Bratton, Burcot, Charlton, Cluddeley, Leaton, and Long Lane, but *not* that of Walcot, as is so often supposed. Only the railway station of Walcot, the adjacent Grove Inn, and two cottages at the back of that, are within the parish; the boundary line actually passing within the outer wall of the further cottage. The hamlet of Walcot, now in the parish of Withington, in early times belonged to Wellington.

The parishes that touch the borders of Wrockwardine are the following:—High Ercall, Eyton-on-the-weald-Moors, Wellington, Uppington, Atcham (detached), Withington, Rodington and Longdon-on-Tern.

¹ See Appendix I. for boundaries of Wrockwardine Wood parish.

On the east the parish stretches four-and-a-half miles, from the borders of High Ercall and Eyton to the immediate vicinity of the Wrekin. From thence the boundary proceeds westward, along the old Watling Street and the present London-to-Holyhead road, as far as the confines of Uppington, a distance of five miles, where it turns first north and then eastward, for a short distance the river Tern being the actual boundary.

The name of "Wrockwardine" is said to be derived from two Cambro-British words, viz., "Wrch," signifying that which is high or round, and "Worthing," a village. The word therefore denotes:—"The village under the Wrekin."¹ That it was an important village from very early times seems evident from the fact that it gave its name (in *Domesday Book* written as "Recordine") to the whole "Hundred" in which it was situated, and which is now known as "Bradford South."

Wrockwardine is said to have been a royal manor in early Saxon times. It undoubtedly belonged to King Edward the Confessor, as can be seen from the following extract from *Domesday*, the earliest mention of it that appears to be extant:—"Earl Roger holds Recordine. King Edward held it. To this Manor belong seven and a half Berewicks. Here are five hides, geldable. In demesne are iiiii. ox-teams; and iii. Villeins, iiiii. Boors, a Priest and a Radman have, among them all, xii. teams. Here are viii. Neatherds, a Mill of 12s. (annual value) and a Wood, one league long and half a league wide. The Church of St. Peter holds the Church of this Manor, with one hide, and thereon it has one ox-team, and another team might be added. It (this hide) is worth 5s. (per annum). Two denarii of the Hundred of Recordine used in King Edward's time to belong to this manor. The earl (of Mercia) had the tercium denarium. In King Edward's time the Manor used to yield (yearly) £6. 13s. 8d. Now it pays a ferm of £12 10s." (Eyton's translation).

Referring to the above extract, Miss Auden says:—"From this record we gather that in 1086 the wide lands of the

¹ Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, ix., 18.

Manor were fairly inhabited and cultivated, as the employment of only one additional team is mentioned as desirable, that on the land at Charlton. The tenants mentioned are, excepting the Neatherds, of a superior order, and there were, no doubt, several families of lower degree who worked for them, and who cultivated the demesne lands. The Neatherds pastured their cattle on the open spaces about the Wrekin and the glades of the great wood, and they probably owned some, at least, of the cattle they herded.”¹

THE BENEFICE.

Roger de Montgomery, the “Earl Roger” mentioned in *Domesday*, the first “Lord of the Manor” of Wrockwardine who was a subject, of whom we have any record, was one of the most distinguished followers of William the Conqueror, who made him Earl of Shrewsbury, as well as Earl of Arundel in Sussex. Earl Roger, when he distributed a large portion of his Shropshire estates amongst his barons and vassals, appears to have retained Wrockwardine in his own hands. But before his death, he gave the advowson and the greater part of the endowment of the church to Shrewsbury Abbey, which he had built.

Eyton says of him:—“Earl Roger in his charter to Shrewsbury Abbey, grants thereto the Church of Worgordina (Wrockwardine), and confirms one hide in Cherletona which Odelirius the Priest had given to the Abbey.”² These gifts are thought to be undoubtedly the church and hide, mentioned in *Domesday*. Also in the Hundred Rolls of 39 Henry III. (1254-5)³ the gift of the advowson by Earl Roger is mentioned as follows:—

“The Abbot of Shrewsbury has the donation of the church of Wrecwrthin of the gift of Earl Roger de Bethleem,² and it is worth 30 marks by the year.” He was Count de Belèsme (or Bellême, as it is sometimes written) by right of his first wife.⁴

¹ Introduction to Wrockwardine Register, by H. M. Auden.

² Eyton ix. 27.

³ Rot. Hund., p. 56.

⁴ This is the only instance I have come across, of Earl Roger being designated by the title of Belèsme.

According to Eyton,¹ "the Confirmation of William Rufus to Shrewsbury Abbey includes the Church of Werecordin. The Confirmations of Henry I., Stephen, and Henry II., include both the church and the hide of land. Earl Hugh's suspected Charter to Shrewsbury Abbey conveys the tithes of his demesne of Wofocordina, but his less suspected Charter is more credible in this very particular, viz. that it gives but two-thirds of the said tithes. Roger (de Clinton) Bishop of Coventry, inspected and confirmed some Charter of Earl Hugh, conveying two-thirds of the tithes of his demesnes of Wrockwardine to Shrewsbury Abbey. (Salop Chartulary). The same Roger, calling himself Bishop of Chester, confirmed the Abbey in its possession of the Church of Wrockwardine 'with its Chapels,' and an annual pension of 20s. receivable therefrom." (Harl. MS. 3868, fo. 7b).

Eyton mentions various other confirmations of the tithes to the Abbey before 1291, when in the "Taxation of Pope Nicholas," the Church of Wroclworthin, in the Deanery of Salop, is valued at £10 per annum, but nothing is said about a pension.

In 1329, the Abbot and Convent of Shrewsbury, evidently thought it wise to obtain from Edward III. a licence to appropriate the church of Wrockwardyn, and thus secure their possession of the advowson. It was fortunate for them that they did so, for, as we shall see later, when giving the history of the incumbents, the right of the Abbot and Convent to appoint, was disputed by the Crown in Henry IV.'s reign.² The licence runs as follows:—

Patent Roll 3 Edw. III. (1329—1330), part 1, m. 6.

"The King to all to whom &c. greeting. Know ye that we of our special grace have granted and given licence for us and our heirs as much as in us lies to our beloved in Christ the abbot and convent of Shrewsbury that they can appropriate the church of Wrockwardyn in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, which is of their own advowson, as it is said, and it appropriated hold to their own uses, to them and to their successors for ever, without molestation or hindrance

¹ Eyton ix. 27.

² See below, page 215.

with an overall vaccination rate of 90% in 1998/99. Accordingly the Gavi 90% target was met by the end of 2000/01, although the 1998/99 analysis suggested that the 1998/99 vaccination rate was probably somewhat below 90%. However, vaccination coverage and vaccination rates have been able to increase rapidly over the past three years, and this has been reflected in overall vaccine coverage rates between 90% and 95% throughout the last four financial years. The 1999/2000 vaccination rate of 91.7% represents the highest level recorded to date, and the 1999/2000 vaccination rate of 90.9% is slightly higher than the 1998/99 vaccination rate of 90.7% (Table 3). The increasing rate of uptake of immunising agents by children under six years depends on the 'vaccination rate' (i.e. of 90% (2M) and 95% (3M)) and overall vaccination coverage (i.e. the number of children receiving one or more doses of vaccine). The rate of uptake of immunising agents will be greatest when vaccination rates are high, and vaccination coverage is good, and vice versa. This will mean that the vaccination rate of 90.9% in 1999/2000 is likely to result in a vaccination coverage rate of 91.7%.

Overall vaccination coverage rates are also dependent upon the number of children aged under five years of age, and the figures shown under 'Age' represent the number of children aged under five years of age in the United Kingdom in 1999/2000. The figure of 11.6 million children aged under five years of age in 1999/2000 is slightly higher than the figure of 11.5 million children aged under five years of age in 1998/99, and this reflects the fact that the birth rate in 1999/2000 was slightly higher than in 1998/99. The figure of 11.6 million children aged under five years of age in 1999/2000 is slightly lower than the figure of 11.7 million children aged under five years of age in 1997/98.

Figure 1 displays the 1999/2000 vaccination coverage rates for each of the 12 regions of the United Kingdom, and shows that the vaccination coverage rates for each of the 12 regions are very similar, ranging between 91.1% and 92.0%. The vaccination coverage rates for each of the 12 regions are very similar, ranging between 91.1% and 92.0%, and this is consistent with previous figures from 1998/99, which showed vaccination coverage rates for each of the 12 regions to be very similar, ranging between 91.1% and 92.0%. The vaccination coverage rates for each of the 12 regions are very similar, ranging between 91.1% and 92.0%, and this is consistent with previous figures from 1998/99, which showed vaccination coverage rates for each of the 12 regions to be very similar, ranging between 91.1% and 92.0%.

of us or of our heirs, our justices, escheators, sheriffs or other our bailiffs or ministers whomsoever; the statute enacted respecting lands and tenements not to be put to mortmain notwithstanding. In witness whereof &c. Witness the King at Windsor the 26th day of July. By writ of privy seal."¹
 This licence was confirmed in 1333 by Pope John XXII.:—
 "1333, 16 Kal. Nov. Avignon. (f. 264d.)"

"To the Bishop of Bath. Mandate, at the request of the king and queen Philippa, to appropriate to the abbot and convent of St. Peter, Shrewsbury, the church of Wrockwardin (Rockwardine), value £10, a perpetual vicar's portion being reserved."²

The first vicar was appointed in 1341, but the arrangement as to the endowment of the vicarage would appear not to have been made till 1350-1, the date of the old document entitled "The Ordination of the Vicarage of Wrockwardyn" in the old Act-book in the Diocesan Registry at Lichfield.³ It is as follows:—

ORDINATION OF THE VICARAGE OF WROCKWARDYN.

"The year of our Lord 1351, and the 29th of the Consecration of the Venerable Father the Lord Roger, by the grace of God, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.

To all, &c. [the sons of holy mother Church who shall inspect these present letters], Roger, &c. [by Divine permission, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, greeting in the Lord].⁴ Whereas the venerable father, the Lord Bishop of Bath,⁵ has united and annexed the parish Church of Wrockwardyn of our diocese to the monastery of St. Peter

¹ Translated by Mr. W. K. Boyd, to whose valuable and courteous assistance I am greatly indebted. He translated all the Latin documents, copies of which are given, unless otherwise stated.—(F.C.H.)

² From English Abstract of Papal Registers. Ralph de Salopia was then Bishop of Bath and Wells.

³ To the courtesy of Mr. H. C. Hodson, Diocesan Registrar, I owe the extended Latin copy of this document (see Appendix). He also personally superintended the taking of the excellent photograph of it from the Act-book, which is reproduced.—(F.C.H.)

⁴ The part in [] is not in the document. It was the common form in documents.

⁵ Ralph de Salopia was Bishop of Bath and Wells from 1329 to 1364. Perhaps he was chosen by the Pope to appropriate Wrockwardine Church to the Abbey, because he was a Shrewsbury man, and knew both Abbey and Church.

of Salop of the same diocese by the authority of letters apostolic to the said father directed, reserving from the issues of the same Church to the perpetual Vicar, to be instituted by us and our successors in the same, who shall undertake the cure of souls of the parishioners of the same Church, according to the form of the said letters apostolic, a fitting portion, whereby the same Vicar can be suitably sustained to pay the Episcopal rights and to support the other charges falling upon him. But because the said Vicarage is not yet ordained in certain portions, we with the consent of the religious men, the Abbot and Convent of the aforesaid Monastery, have thought fit thus to ordain the same in the portions under written, namely, that the Vicar of the said Church have for his manse and habitation three messuages lying opposite the Rectory in Aldescote with the curtilages adjacent, in which said area or plot the said religious men are bound to construct anew suitable houses at their own expenses, namely, one hall, two chambers, a kitchen, a stable, and other necessary houses, for the habitation of the Vicar within two years from the date of these presents. Also the same Vicar shall take for his sustenance all oblations to be made at every time of the year in the aforesaid church, as well in wax as in money, also the tithe of wool, lambs, flax, hemp, chickens, young pigs, pigeons, geese, calves, pasture, cheese, dairy-produce, bees, gardens, curtilages, fishery, and also of mills constructed or to be constructed in the parish named; he shall take also the charity pence, also all mortuaries whatever, and also the tithe of hay of the whole parish, except the tithe of hay arising from the Hamlets of Cherledon and Aldescote, which we reserve to the said religious men. Also the same Vicar shall take all other small tithes in any way pertaining to the altarage. Moreover we ordain that the same Vicar who for the time shall be to the aforesaid Church of Wrockwardyn, and to the parishioners of the same, shall cause the divine services and offices to be suitably ministered after the manner hitherto used at his own expenses. He shall also submit to and acknowledge the procuration of the Archdeacon and the synodals. But all other charges, as well ordinary as extraordinary, howsoever incumbent on the

said Church, together with the repair of the Chancel, and the providing and repairing of books of right pertaining to the Rectors by custom, the said religious men shall be bound to sustain.

In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made in the form of an indenture, one part whereof we will to remain in the possession of the said religious men, and the other in the possession of the Vicar of the said Church, and to be strengthened with the setting to of our seal.

Dated at Heywode on the ides of March [*i.e.*, March 15th] in the year of our Lord one thousand three hundred and fifty."

According to an extract from the Papal Registers of 1403, there must have been a condition attached to the "Ordination" in addition to the "reservation of a perpetual vicar's portion" mentioned therein, viz., that the abbot and convent were to maintain two of their monks at an university to study theology. It is dated in the 14th year of Pope Boniface IX.

1403. 17 Kal. April. St. Peter's, Rome.

"To the bishop of St. Asaph. Mandate at the recent petition of the Benedictine abbot and convent of St. Peter, Shrewsbury, in the diocese of Lichfield—containing that on account of the parish church of Wrockwardin in the said diocese, which they hold to their uses, they are bound to maintain two of their monks to study theology at an university, and that on account of wars and other evil dispositions which have for some time afflicted those parts, the fruits, etc., of the monastery and of the said church have so diminished that they cannot do so without penury and difficulty—if he finds this to be the case, to grant that in future they shall be bound to maintain only one such monk as a student. Sacre religionis."¹

It should be noted that in the "Ordination" it is mentioned that the Rectory house was situated in Allscott, and that the Vicar was allowed some land near the said Rectory, on which the monks were to build him a Vicarage. This house would appear to have been used as such until the end of the 18th century. Two of the vicars are described

¹ Cal. Papal Regs., 1396—1404.

in the registers as "of Allscott," viz., Daniel Piper, in 1687, and Jonathan Laurence, in 1703. Mr. Joshua Gilpin, who was vicar from 1782—1828, bought the house in Wrockwardine, almost opposite the church, that is now the vicarage, and sold the old one in Allscot, which is still existing and inhabited.

The first Vicar was appointed the 21st May, 1341. The following document refers to the taxation of the Church of Wrockwardyn under its last Rector:—

Inquisitiones Nonarum. fol. 182.

"Account of the Abbot of Shrewsbury and Robert de Harleye, assessors, sellers, and collectors of the ninth and fifteenth granted to the King in the 14th year (Edw. III.) in the county of Salop, of the same ninth and fifteenth.

The Church of Wrokwarthin.

Taxed at 10*l.*

Wherefore the said assessors and vendors render account of 10 marks for the ninth of sheaves, fleeces, and lambs of the said parish; and so much less than the tax of the church, because the rector of the said church has one carucate of land with the rent, in respect of which no ninth is paid. And there is scanty pasture for sheep within the parish aforesaid, and therefore in that parish there are few sheep, as by the inquisition taken before the aforesaid Abbot of Haghmond and his fellows, and remaining in their possession, was found, and by information delivered to the said assessors and vendors by the said abbot and his fellows. sum—10 marks."

According to Eyton, "A Rent-Roll of Salop Abbey (about 1490) values the Rectorial tithes of Wrockwardyn at £17. 6s. 8d. The Valor of 1534-5 reduces this to £14; (*Valor Eccles.* iii.) and values the vicarage of Wrockwardyn, then held by William Butler, at £8 per annum, less 7s. 6d. for procurations and 4s. for synodals (*Valor Eccles.*). The Abbot of Shrewsbury, it appears, paid out of his Rectorial receipts an annuity of 33s. 4d. to Thomas Freer, Dean of the Church of Rocordyn (*Valor Eccles.*, iii., 191). This was by ordinance of the Bishop who first allowed the appropriation. The Annuitant alluded to was probably the Rural Dean of the Deanery of Salop."

and by their local party organizations as well as at regional and national levels. All these are important, additional factors which must be taken into account when trying to assess the influence of the state on political parties. In this paper, however, we will focus on the influence of the state on the party system, and on the influence of the party system on the state.

2.2.2. Theoretical approaches

As far as the question of the influence of the state on the party system is concerned, there exist two main approaches: analytical and comparative. Both approaches have been used to analyse the influence of the state on the party system in different countries and at different times.

2.2.2.1. Analytical approach

Concerning the influence of the state on the party system, it is agreed that political parties try to adapt to the state in order to gain power and control. This, however, does not mean that political parties always succeed in doing so. There are cases where political parties do not succeed in adapting to the state, and where they are forced to change their policies in order to survive. This is particularly true in authoritarian regimes, where political parties are forced to change their policies in order to remain in power. In such cases, the influence of the state on the party system is very strong, and the party system is often controlled by the state.

On the other hand, it is also possible for political parties to influence the state. This is particularly true in cases where political parties have a large influence on the state, and where they are able to influence the state's policies. In such cases, the influence of the party system on the state is very strong, and the party system is often controlled by the party system. This is particularly true in cases where political parties have a large influence on the state, and where they are able to influence the state's policies. In such cases, the influence of the party system on the state is very strong, and the party system is often controlled by the party system.

Finally, it is possible that

In 29 Henry VIII. (1537) the Abbot of Shrewsbury appears to have leased the Rectorial Tithes, or part of them, to one John Stevynton of Dothill, as is shewn by the following :—

“ 29 Hen. VIII. Indenture of that date Between Thomas Abbot of the monastery of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul of Salop Convent of the same place of the one part and John Stevynton of Dothill in the s^d Co. of the other part. Witnessed that the s^d Abbot and Convent did Lease unto the said John Steventon All that their Tithe of all manner of Corns and grains of the parish of Wrockwarden within the said County or within the boundaries of the same, viz. of Wheat Barley Rye Peas oats (muncorn?) corn and Hay, and all other named and unnamed the said Monastery appertaining or belonging with their Tithe Barn in Alscot in the parish of Wrockwarden afs^d with its appert’s To hold unto the said John Steventon his ex’ors and assigns for 60 years at the yearly Rent of £17 . 6 . 8.”¹

At the dissolution of the abbeys by Henry VIII. the tithes must have become the property of the Crown. In the Originalia Roll of 11 Elizabeth (1568-9) the Queen “demised to Peter Walker the tithes of grain and hay in Rokarden now or late in the tenure of John Stevinton for 21 years paying £18 per Annum.”

In the Orig. Roll of 22 Eliz. (1579—1580) the Queen made a demise of the tithes to James Stevinton for the same term of years and for the same rent as to Walker, and in 1590-1 the Stevintons had their lease renewed by the Queen for three lives.²

By Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England, dated 21st May, 7 James I. (1609) “the King bargained and sold the said Tythes and all pertaining thereto now or late in the tenure of John Stevington the elder, to Francis Morrice esquire and Francis Phelps gentleman their heirs and

¹ A copy of this is in Shrewsbury Free Library (MS. 110) under the title of “Tithes of Wrockwardine.” I do not know where to find the original Indenture. Some parts of the MS. which were verified from the P.R.O. documents, by Mr. W. K. Boyd, were not in all points correct.—F. C. II.

² Ong. 11 Eliz., Rot. 50, 22 Eliz., Rot. 73, and 33 Eliz., Rot. 16. These three are quoted in a MS. “Hist. of the Manor of Wrockwardine,” by T. F. Dukes, dated 1825, which is at Orleton, and are correct.

assigns for ever in Fee Farm rendering the yearly rent of £18 to hold of the said then King his heirs and Successors by fealty only in free and common socage and not in capite nor by knight service.¹

The said fee farm rent of £18 per annum was granted to Katharine, consort of Charles II., for her life as part of her jointure, by Letters Patent dated 18th January, 15 Charles II., 1664.²

From this time it is not easy to trace the ownership of the Rectorial tithes exactly, but they were apparently purchased by William Cludde of Orleton, in 1790, though possibly he bought portions of them before that date. The Fee Farm Rent mentioned above, payable by the receiver of the Rectorial tithes, would appear to have been extinguished in 1790, when William Cludde purchased it, but as the Great Tithes now produce considerably more than £18 per annum, the Fee Farm Rent can only have been for a portion of them. They now belong to Col. E. W. Herbert, C.B., of Orleton, the descendant of the above-mentioned William Cludde.³

THE INCUMBENTS.

List of the Rectors.

Olerius the Priest	From date unknown to 1095?
William de Blanckeney (had a portion)	died 1274-5
Nicholas de Bassingham „ „	1274-5—?
Master John de Cherleton	1289-1330?
“ John ” (Penitentiary for the Archdeaconry of Salop)	1332—?

Vicars.

Adam de Hethye, Deacon	...	...	1341-1349.
Geoffrey Berford	...	...	1349-1360.
Sir Richard de Morton	...	..	1360-1387-8?
Sir Thomas Grylleshull	...	...	1400-1?—1403.

¹ Patent Rolls 7 James I.

² Mr. W. K. Boyd, who searched the above two Patent Rolls, informed me that the grant to Morrice was of the tithes of the Rectory, reserving to the Crown a rent of £18 per annum. The grant to Queen Katharine was the rent of £18 payable for the tithes, for her life.

³ The tracing of the Rectorial Tithes is rather difficult, but I think this is correct.

Sir John Watrys	...	...	...	1403—1422.
Sir Thomas Grylleshull (2nd time Vicar)	...	...	...	1422—1425.
Sir Thomas More	...	...	...	1425—1430.
Sir William Byriton	...	...	...	1430—1459.
Sir William Gery	...	...	...	1459—1462.
Master John Dovy, Bachelor in Lawes	...	...	...	1462—1472.
Sir William Mason	...	...	...	1472—1514.
William Butler	...	...	...	1514—1550.
Sir John Frere (or Fryer)	...	...	...	1550—?
Thomas Ashe ...	...	...	...	1591—1616.
Charles Duckworth, M.A.	...	...	...	1616—1633.
James Smyth (deserted the parish during the Civil Wars)	...	...	...	1634-5—?
Joshua Barnet	...	...	...	1657, ejected 1662.
William Cope, B.A.	...	...	...	1662-3—1681.
Daniel Piper, M.A.	...	...	...	1681—1689.
Jonathan Laurence	...	...	...	1689—1728.
Benjamin Reed, M.A.	...	...	...	1728—1733.
William Laplain	...	...	...	1733—1764.
Stephen Panting, M.A.	...	...	...	1765—1782.
Joshua Gilpin ...	...	...	...	1783—1828.
George Lavington Yate, M.A.	...	...	...	1828—1873.
Augustus Pemberton Salusbury, M.A.	...	...	...	1874—1896.
Henry Taylor ...	...	...	...	1896—1906.
Albert Alexander Turreff	...	...	...	1906.

OLERIUS THE PRIEST, sometimes known as "Odelirius of Orleans," who is mentioned as having given his hide of land in Chelton, to the Abbey at Shrewsbury, is thought to have been Rector of Wrockwardine, the first of whom we have any record.¹ Olerius, a secular priest, was married and had three sons. To the eldest, Ordericus Vitalis the chronicler, we are indebted for most of what is known about his father, whom he describes as "a man of talent and eloquence, and of great learning."² Besides being Rector of Wrockwardine, Olerius served a small chapel of timber, belonging to his patron and intimate friend, Roger de Montgomery, Earl of

¹ Eyton, vol. ix., p. 29.

² *Ordericus Vitalis.* Translated by T. Forester, vol. ii., p. 198.

Shrewsbury, outside the East Foregate of Shrewsbury, on the site of the present Abbey Church. This chapel had been built by Siward, son of Ethelgar, a cousin of King Edward the Confessor. Olerius replaced it by a church of stone, or at least commenced to build one, but it appears to be uncertain whether it formed any part of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, which Earl Roger built, mainly at the instigation, and through the influence of his chaplain Olerius, who besides the hide in Cherlton before-mentioned, gave a large portion of his other possessions to the Abbey as an endowment. The first abbot and monks were brought over from Séez, in Normandy, by Earl Roger. Ordericus Vitalis spent his early childhood in Shrewsbury, having been sent to school there when five years old; but a few years later his father sent him to Normandy, where he became a professed monk at the early age of ten. His younger brother Benedict became a monk of Shrewsbury Abbey, and Olerius himself, according to his son's account, after the death of Earl Roger in 1094, served God in the same monastery at Shrewsbury for seven years, and died there on the 3rd June, 1102.¹ Eyton gives the date of his death as 1099, and that of Earl Roger as 1092, but it appears likely that the latter died two years later.²

The next mention of a Rector in Wrockwardine is about 1235, but unfortunately no name is given. The following is an extract from the Cartulary of Haghmon Abbey, Co. Salop:—"Agreement between the monastery of Haghmon and the Rector of the church of Wrockeworthin or Wrockordin; the monastery grants to the church of Wrockeworthin 4 acres of land belonging to the mill of Aldescote (Allscott in the parish of Wrockwardine) which Ralph the provost (*prepositus*) holds and the Rector grants to the monastery permission to dig turves and soil in the moor called "Gretholers" to repair the stank (stagni) of the said mill."³

¹ *Ordericus Vitalis*, vol. ii., p. 202-3.

² T. Forester, in a note to the English translation of the *Chronicles*, says 1102 is the date most probably correct, assuming that Olerius did not assume the monastic habit till the course of the year following the death of Earl Roger. Vol. ii., p. 203. See also *Shrewsbury*, by T. Auden, p. 23, where Earl Roger's death is said to have taken place in 1094.

³ *Shrop. Arch. Soc. Transaction*, vol. i., p. 181.

to provide it without such an absence and would also have to add almost a whole month to the act and increase its length to over three columns and to make a great deal of space available for baseball in comparison to football or basketball and to make room for the two traditional cultural movements—country music and jazz—but still be equally well represented by classical music and jazz. Classical music would not be starting right at the beginning of the show and it would end up quickly with a small but at least half an hour and half an hour and a half of country music which would be a good idea. I think long songs and group solos are avoided in rock quite naturally while longer songs and general solos are quite common in jazz. Rock songs tend generally to start gradually and ease into full intensity but off and on, while others tend to begin immediately in intense pulsations. The music is so loud, however, that the difference is not noticeable. Longer songs, especially if they have lyrics, are usually just the first half hour or so of the show, so the second half hour consists of dancing and many shorter, briefer, and less intense songs, ending the show in rock music.

INTERFERENCES IN PROGRAM ACT
and in musical variety in particular are continuous from act 1 through act 2, mostly in terms of differences and, but also somewhat in program and even crossover acts in which one program has musical differences—especially if the songs are all different. In act 2, there are more and more changes, yet, obviously, in the first act, especially when the act is a single program, it is expected to be repeated as though it were, except that all four shows presented in act 2 are to be the first series of an evening's entertainment and not necessarily those with "auditions." Before con-

* 1968 show

¹ See C. J. and G. P. pp. 243-4.
The original plan was to present a single program in act 2, but after some discussion the decision was made to have two separate programs in act 2, the first being a musical variety show and the second a jazz program. This was done because the first program was to be a "jazz show" and the second a "musical variety show." The first program was to be a "jazz show" and the second a "musical variety show." The first program was to be a "jazz show" and the second a "musical variety show."

There are no records to be found after this of any Rectors of Wrockwardine until the year 1274-5.

WILLIAM DE BLANKENEY is then mentioned as lately deceased, and as having held a portion of the church, to which portion

NICHOLAS DE BASSINGHAM was then presented by the King.¹ "Nicholas de Bassingham has the King's letters of presentation to the portion which William de Blankeny, lately deceased, had in the church of Wrekwrthyn, vacant by the death of the same William, and belonging to the King's donation by reason of the custody of the lands which belonged to John Fitz Alan, deceased, who held of the King in chief, being in the King's hand. And the letters are directed to the lord R. bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. Witness as above. (The King, at Clarendon, the 18th day of January.)"²

MASTER JOHN DE CHERLETON, styles himself Rector of the Church of Wrockwardine before 1296, when witnessing a deed. He was married, and had a daughter named Bulga, who about 1275 married Richard le Bere, of Mokeston (Muxton).³ He possessed land in Charlton, as appears from the following extract, dated 1284:—"Master John de Cherlton holds the vill of Cherleton under the Churches of St. Mary and St. Julian at Shrewsbury, Chapels of the King, and pays 16s. per annum in lieu of all services."⁴ Eyton says of him that "he is a very frequent witness of local Deeds, the earliest of which I should date about 1260." He signed others in 1309 and 1320. The year of his appointment as Rector is unknown, and the date of his death, but it appears likely that he was Rector of Wrockwardine between 1289 and 1330.

JOHN, Rector of Wrockwardine, was appointed by the Bishop, Penitentiary for the Archdeaconry of Salop, June, 1332. This is all that is known of this Rector, not even his surname being given. He must have been the last of the Rectors, as in 1333, as mentioned above, the Pope

¹ *Patent Rolls*, 3 Edw. I., m. 33 (1274-5).

² Eyton does not mention these two at all.

³ Eyton ix., 29, and viii., 232.

⁴ *Feudal Aids*, 1284 (Eyton's translation).

sanctioned the appropriation of the Rectorial Tithes by the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter, Shrewsbury, and a vicar was appointed at the next vacancy.

"In 1341. xij. kal. Junii (21 May),

ADAM DE HETHEYE, Diaconus, was instituted to the Vicarage of the Parish Church of Wrockwordyn on the Presentation of the Abbot and monks of S. Peter, Salop."¹ (L.R.)¹

"1349. x. Kal. Octobris (22 Sept.)

GALFRIDUS (GEOFFREY) BERFORD, capellanus, was instituted. Same Patrons, on exchange."

"Adam de Hetheye was then instituted to Geoffrey Berford's living of Esenbruge. (Isonbridge Chapel)." (L.R.)

"1360. xv. Kal. Jan.

SIR RICHARD DE MORTON² admitted and instituted to the Vicarage of Wreckwardyn at the presentation of the abbot and Convent of S. Peter's monastery, Salop." (L.R.) He occurs in December, 1373 (as perpetual Vicar of Wrockwardine), and was still there 1387-8.³

The next appointment was made by the King, but was disputed by the Abbot and Convent of Shrewsbury. The following is the appointment in the Patent Rolls:—

"John Rodenhurst, clerk, has the King's letters of presentation to the church of Wrokwardyn, in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, vacant and belonging to the King's donation. And those letters are directed to J. bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. In witness whereof &c.

Witness the King at Westminster the 14th day of March." (1400-1.)⁴

John Rodenhurst was never instituted to the Vicarage, as the Abbot and Convent of Shrewsbury, in order to prove that they had the right to appoint a Vicar of Wrockwardine, and not the King, referred to the Patent Roll of 3 Edw. III.

¹ I must express my great indebtedness to Mr. H. C. Hodson, and during his absence, to Mr. C. L. Longstaff, for the trouble they took to verify the institutions of the Vicars. All those entries with L.R. after them, have been thus verified from the Diocesan Registry at Lichfield.

² NOTE.—The graduate and more learned clergy were called "Master" (Latin "Magister,") while "Sir" (Latin "Dominus") was generally applied to the non-graduate clergy.

³ Eyton, ix., 30, and vi., 220.

⁴ Patent Roll, 2 Hen. IV., part 2, m. 7.

above-mentioned, giving them licence to appropriate the Church of Wrockwardyn, and they appear to have appointed a Vicar of their own, viz., Sir Thomas Grylleshull, priest. The following is the account of the summons they received from the Justices of the King in reference to their claim.¹

"Pleas at Westminster before W. Thirnyng and his fellow justices of the Lord the King of the Bench, of the term of Holy Trinity in the second year of the reign of Henry the fourth (1401) King of England and France after the conquest."

"Thomas, Abbot of Shrewsbury, and Thomas Grilleshull, chaplain, were summoned to answer to the Lord the King of a plea that they permit the said Lord the King to present a fit parson to the church of Wrockwardyn, which is vacant and belongs to the said Lord the King's donation etc. And now come as well William de Ludynton, who sues for the Lord the King, as the aforesaid abbot and Thomas Grilleshull, by Richard Edmond, their attorney. And hereupon the said abbot says that the present Lord the King by his letters patent, reciting certain letters patent of the Lord Edward late King of England, his grandfather, by which the said King Edward in the year etc., of his special grace granted and gave licence for the said King Edward, grandfather etc., and his heirs, as much as in him lay, to his beloved in Christ the then abbot and convent of Shrewsbury that they could appropriate the aforesaid church of Wrockwardyn, of the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, which is of their own advowson, as it is said, and it appropriated hold to their own uses to them and to their successors for ever without molestation or hindrance of the said King Edward, grandfather, etc., or of his heirs, his justices, escheators, sheriffs, or other his bailiffs or ministers whomsoever, the statute enacted respecting lands and tenements not to be put to mortmain notwithstanding. Which said letters the present Lord the King inspecting, holding the donation and grant aforesaid firm and acceptable, for himself and his heirs as much as in him lies, accepted, approved and confirmed them of his special grace to the present abbot and convent of the place

¹ De Banco Rolls, No. 502, m. 42 qd.

aforesaid, according to the form and effect of the letters aforesaid, as the letters aforesaid reasonably witness. And further the said present Lord the King of his more abundant grace granted to the said present abbot and convent that they and their successors have and hold the church aforesaid to their own uses for ever, according to the form of the appropriation thereof made by the apostolic see, notwithstanding that in the said letters of the then said present Lord the King's grandfather mention is made that the advowson of the church aforesaid was held of the said present Lord the King's grandfather and his progenitors in chief, or that the said present abbot and convent or their predecessors have not altogether performed or fulfilled certain charges¹ expressed in the apostolic letters made concerning the appropriation of the church aforesaid in times gone by. And he proffers here in the court the letters patent of the present Lord the King which witness the donation, grant, acceptance, appropriation and confirmation aforesaid in form aforesaid, the date whereof is at Westminster the 30th day of May in the second year of the reign of the present Lord the King. He also proffers here a certain writ of the present Lord the King, closed, directed to the justices here not to molest or trouble the aforesaid present abbot and convent contrary to the tenour of the letters of the aforesaid King Edward, grandfather etc. and of the confirmation and grant aforesaid of the present Lord the King in anything, the date whereof is at Westminster the first day of July in the abovesaid year of the reign of the said present Lord the King.

And hereupon proclamation having been made for the Lord the King, as the custom is, that if there be anyone who will inform the sergeants or the attorney of the present Lord the King touching the said Lord the King's right of presenting to the church aforesaid let him come and be heard. And no one comes etc. It is asked from the present Lord the King's sergeants and attorney if they know anything to say against the letters patent of the present Lord the King

¹ See the extract from Papal Registers in which this condition is stated, on page 207 above.

coupled with angiogenesis and vascularization of the tumor mass. In fact, numerous observations have been made on a number of different mechanisms to explain angiogenesis, however, until fairly recently the major theory has been that angiogenesis is due to the production of growth factors and cytokines that stimulate blood vessels to develop. These growth factors include platelet-derived growth factor, fibroblast growth factor, vascular endothelial growth factor, and transforming growth factor. Another theory is that angiogenesis is due to the presence of tumor cells that produce proteases that break down the basement membrane and allow the tumor cells to penetrate the basement membrane and migrate into the surrounding stroma. This theory has been supported by a number of studies, including one by Folkman et al. (1982) in which they found that when tumor cells were injected into mice, they produced a large amount of protease activity, which was associated with increased angiogenesis. Another study by Folkman et al. (1982) found that when tumor cells were injected into mice, they produced a large amount of protease activity, which was associated with increased angiogenesis. Another study by Folkman et al. (1982) found that when tumor cells were injected into mice, they produced a large amount of protease activity, which was associated with increased angiogenesis. Another study by Folkman et al. (1982) found that when tumor cells were injected into mice, they produced a large amount of protease activity, which was associated with increased angiogenesis.

wherefore the aforesaid present abbot and convent ought not to have and hold the church aforesaid to their own uses, according to the tenour of the letters patent and confirmation aforesaid of the present Lord the King. Who pray for licence to imparl thereon until the octaves of St. Michael etc.

At which day came¹ as well the aforesaid William de Ludynton, who sues etc., as the aforesaid abbot and Thomas Grilleshull, by their attorney aforesaid. And thereupon, the letters aforesaid of the present Lord the King having been heard and fully understood by the court. It is adjudged that the aforesaid Abbot and Thomas Grilleshull may go without a day, saving the right of the Lord the King otherwise, if etc."

The Letters Patent referred to in the above document are as follows:—¹

Of a Confirmation.

The King to all to whom, &c. greeting. We have inspected the letters patent of the Lord Edward, late King of England, our grandfather, made in these words: (Recites the letters patent of 26 July, 3 Edw. III.). And we holding the donation and grant aforesaid firm and acceptable, do accept, approve and of our special grace confirm them for us and our heirs as much as in us lies to our beloved in Christ the present Abbot and convent of the place aforesaid, according to the form and effect of the letters aforesaid, as the letters aforesaid reasonably witness. And further of our more abundant grace we have granted to the said present Abbot and convent that they and their successors may have and hold the church aforesaid to their own uses for ever, according to the form of the appropriation thereof made by the Apostolic see; notwithstanding that in the said letters of the same our grandfather mention is not made that the advowson of the church aforesaid was held in chief of our said grandfather and his progenitors; or that the said present Abbot and convent or their predecessors have not altogether performed or fulfilled certain charges expressed in the Apostolic letters made concerning the appropriation of the church aforesaid in times gone by. In witness whereof &c. Witness the King at

¹ Patent Roll, 2 Hen. IV., part 2, m. 14.

Vol. X., 3rd Series.

Westminster the 30th day of May (1400-1) By writ of privy seal, and for £20 paid in the hanaper.

SIR THOMAS GRYLLESHULL, or Grilleshull, would seem to have been appointed forthwith, by the Abbot and Convent of Shrewsbury, presumably towards the end of the second year of Henry IV., but there is no entry of his institution in the Lichfield Registers, though as will be seen, his resignation of the Vicarage of Wrockwardine is mentioned when his successor was appointed in 1403. He then was appointed Vicar of Wellington. Eyton, in the list of early incumbents of that Church, says:—“Sir Thomas Grilleshull, Chaplain, was instituted. This was on July 24, 1403, the Abbot and Convent of Salop presenting. Grilleshull resigned in 1419.”¹ This institution is in the Lichfield Registers. It will be seen later that after his resignation of Wellington, he was re-appointed Vicar of Wrockwardine. He is mentioned in a Patent Roll of 1393-4 as having been enfeoffed, together with two others, of some land in Erleton (Orleton):—

“The King to all to whom &c. greeting. Know ye that we of our special grace and for 1 mark which Roger Child, of Dalyle, and Joan, his wife, have paid to us, have granted and given licence for us and our heirs as much as in us lies to the said Roger and Joan that they can enfeoff Thomas Gryllyshull, clerk, John Shaubury, Roger Marser, of Welynton, chaplain, and Thomas Wrokwardyn chaplain, of one carucate of land with the appurtenances in Erleton, which are held of us in chief by the service of rendering 6*s* 8*d* (by the year) to us at our exchequer by the hands of the sheriff of Salop who for the time shall be; to have and to hold to them and their heirs, of us and our heirs, by the services therefor due and accustomed, for ever; and by the tenour of these presents we have likewise given special licence to the said Thomas, John, Roger Marser, and Thomas that they can receive the messuage and land aforesaid from the said Roger Chyld and Joan and hold them to them and their heirs of us and our heirs by the services aforesaid for ever, as is aforesaid, not willing that the aforesaid Thomas, John, Roger Marser, and Thomas or

¹ Eyton ix, 53

their heirs or the aforesaid Roger Chyld and Joan or their heirs be troubled, molested or harmed in anything by reason of the premises by us or our heirs, our justices, escheators, sheriffs or other our bailiffs or ministers or those of our heirs whomsoever. In witness whereof &c. Witness the King at Westminster the 15th day of February."

This land is mentioned again, after Sir Thomas Grylleshull's death in 1425, in the following Patent Roll:¹—

"The King to all &c. greeting. Know ye that we of our special grace and for 40^s which William Grylleshull, clerk, John Forster, clerk, John Wylkys, and Thomas Tonge paid to us, have pardoned to the said William, John, John, and Thomas the trespass which they did in acquiring to themselves and their heirs of Thomas Gryllyshull, clerk, one messuage and one carucate of land with the appurtenances in Erleton, which are held of us in chief, as it is said, and entering into them, the royal license not having been obtained therefor. And we have granted for us and our heirs as much as in us lies to the said William, John, John, and Thomas Tonge that they have and hold the messuage and land aforesaid, with the appurtenances, to them and their heirs of us and our heirs by the services therefor due and accustomed, for ever, without vexation or hindrance of us or of our heirs, justices, escheators, sheriffs, or other our bailiffs or ministers, or of our heirs whomsoever. In (witness) thereof &c. Witness the King at Westminster the 18th day of May. (1425)."

SIR JOHN WATRYS (or Del Water, or atte Water) is the next Vicar:—"Dominus Johannes Watrys Capelanus admitted to the Vicarage & Parish church of Wrockwardine vacant by the resignation of dominus Thomas Grilleshull the last Vicar there." 9 Aug., 1403 (L.R.). He is mentioned in the Inquisitions "ad quod Damnum" of 1414-5, which says that "William Walleford Parson of the Church of Magna Upton and John Del Water Vicar of the Church of Wrockwardyn gave to the abbot of St. Peter Salop certain lands, etc., in Alverly."² He died 30 June, 1422.

¹ Patent Roll, 3 Hen. VI., part 1, m. 1.

² Calend. Inquis. ad quo Damnum 2 Hen. V. The Abbot and Convent of SS. Peter and Paul, Salop, are always the patrons presenting, unless otherwise stated. Frequently the Abbey was described as that of *St Peter* only.

"SIR THO. GRYLLESHULL, priest, on the death of Sir John atte Water, July 24, 1422." (L.R.). This was the second time, as was noted above, that Sir Thomas Grylleshull was made Vicar of Wrockwardine. Died 1425.

"SIR THOMAS MORE priest on the death of Thomas Grylleshull, March 16, 1425," Resigned 1430. (L.R.).

"SIR WILLIAM BYRITON priest. Vacant by resignation of Thomas More, Dec. 20, 1430. Died 1459." (L.R.).

"SIR WILLIAM GERY. Vacant by death of W. Buryton, Aug. 30, 1459. Died 1462." (L.R.).

"MASTER JOHN DOVY, priest, bachelor in Lawes, vacant by death of William Gery, Jan. 2, 1462. Died 1472." (L.R.).

SIR WILLIAM MASON, chaplain, vacant by death of John Dovy, May, 1472. (L.R.). The day of the month is blank in the Act Book. Died 1514.

"WILLIAM BUTLER¹ on death of William Mason, July 2, 1514. Died 1550." (L.R.).

"SIR JOHN FRERE clerk, vacant by death of William Butteler, April 4, 1550. Presented by Tho. Oseley assign with Wm. Chase, deceased, of the late Abbot and Convent and patron for that time." (L.R.). In the "Exchequer First Fruits, Composition Books" under date 31st March, 1551, he is called John Fryer:—"John Fryer, clerk, compounded for the first fruits of the vicarage of Wrockwardyn, valued at £7. 8^s 6^d. The tenth thereof—14^s 10^d—Edward Dycker (Dycher ?) of the parish of St. Dunstan in the East, London, clothworker, and Thomas Dycher, of Wrockwardyn, co. Salop, yeoman, are bound."² Between the last entry and the one in 1616-17, there are no institutions of vicars to Wrockwardine in the Lichfield Act-Book, nor can any mention of one be found in the Public Record Office; but the Parish Registers begin in 1591, and the name of the Vicar then, is given.

THOMAS ASHE, appointed in 1591. He was buried at Wrockwardine, Dec. 18, 1616. At the beginning of the

¹ Mentioned in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Hen. VIII., vol. iii.

² First fruits and Tenthths were one year's value of a spiritual benefice and a tenth of the value every year, anciently payable to the Pope, later to the Crown Applied by Queen Anne to augment poor livings, the fund being known as Queen Anne's Bounty." (*The Genealogist's Legal Dictionary*, by P. C. Rushen).

Registers is written:—"A true & p'fect Register for the p'ish Church of Wrockwardine ye 18 day of May Anno regni regine n're Elizabethæ xxxiii Anno Dni 1591; at which tyme Thomas Ashe Clerke, now Viccar of Wrockwardine aforesayd was (?) appointed & made Viccar hereof whose p'decessors . . . the Church so yt the register book we can account for but since the tyme that he was made Vicar."

His name appears in a "Wrockerdine Terier" now in the Lichfield Diocesan Registry, and of which there is a copy at Wrockwardine Vicarage, stated to be "Extracted from the Registry of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry." It is as follows:—¹

" Extract of Wrockerdine Terier 1612."

" Oblac'ons at Easter, three half pence for every Cow and Calf—Tyeth Woolle and Lambes, Hempe Flaxe Goose, Piggs Apples and Garden stufse—Tyeth Corne of all home Closses, and tyeth Haye of all the P'ishe of Wrockerdine—The Tyeth Haye of the Hamlett of Chorleton and Alscott beinge the two best Townes for Haye within the said P'ishe are excepted and taken from the said Vicaridge

Thomas Ashe Viccar
 Edward Cludd
 Robert Phillips }
 Thomas Rose Churchwardins
 John Chambers
 Ste^{hn} Nicklin
 Richard Freare
 Willham Turner."

CHARLES DUCKWORTH, of Brasenose College, Oxford, B.A. June 21, 1615; M.A. July 9, 1618. Instituted as Vicar of Wrockwardine, Jan. 24, 1616-17. (L. R.). Was appointed Rector of Dodleston, Cheshire, in 1635, and Canon of Chester the same year, until his death on Oct. 8, 1673.² In the Wrockwardine Register is a "Memorandum that full and

¹ Copied from the one at Wrockwardine Vicarage, which also had an extract of the "Terier" of 1693, which will be given below. The copy bears an impressed seal stamp value 6d. and a printed stamp, sixteen pence. These "Terriers" were verified from the Lichfield Registers by Mr. C. L. Longstaff.

² Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*, First Series, p. 428. Le Neve's *Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicæ*.

peaceable possession of the Vicaredge of Wrockwardine was given to Charles Duckworth, Bachelor in Arts, this foure and twentieth of January, Anno. Dom. 1616.¹ He had been presented to the living of Wrockwardine, as were all subsequent vicars till 1874, by the King, through his Lord Chancellor.²

JAMES SMYTH. (In *Liber Instit.* his institution is dated 28 April, 1634). In the Wrockwardine Registers is written:—"James Smyth, Clarke, was Inducted Viccar of Rockwardyne, the third day of May, Anno Predicto" (1635). On the page bearing the date Mar. 23, 1643, at the side is written:—"And whereas notes weare lost when Mr. Smyth wente away wee can accounte but from forty-foure forward," the next entry being dated Apr. 9, 1644. After Feb. 6 of that year is the following entry:—"The Register was discontinued for some yeares by Mr. Smyth's deserting ye place in ye heate of ye Civill wars."³ There is no record found of who acted as Vicar during this interval, but in the Registers are entries of the baptism of children of one Jonathan Gellibrand cler., who, if in Holy Orders, may possibly have ministered to the people. The entries are in 1647 and 1649. Also "John Turner, cleark" is mentioned as having a daughter born in 1657. While Charles I. was a prisoner of the Parliament in 1647, there was printed "The Several Divisions and Persons for Classical Presbyteries, in the County of Salop. Approved by the Right Honorable Committee of Lords & Commons for Judging of Scandals." The County of Salop was divided into Six Classical Presbyteries and among the parishes of "The First Classis" appears the name of "Rockwardine."⁴ ("A Council sitting at Westminster since 1643 had substituted Presbyterianism and the Directory for Episcopacy and the Prayer-book. Parliament confirmed these changes most of the members being Presbyterian").⁵

¹ It must be remembered that down to 1752 the ecclesiastical year began on 25th March instead of 1st January.

² During the incumbency of the Rev. G. L. Yate (1828-1873) the advowson, by exchange with that of a Crown living, came into the hands of Edward James, 3rd Earl of Powis.—(F. C. H.).

³ See below Appendix III.

⁴ *A Hist. of the English Church during the Civil Wars and under the Commonwealth*, by William A. Shaw, Litt.D., vol. ii.

⁵ Summary of Ransome's *Short Hist. of England*, p. 90.

JOSHUA BARNET, minister, who was only in Presbyterian orders, was appointed Vicar, apparently in 1657. He must have been at Wrockwardine before June of that year, when a son of "John Barnett, minister," is entered in the Registers as born.

In the Lambeth Palace Library is the MS. order for the increase of the maintenance of the minister of "Wrochardine" while Barnet was there. It is dated November 26th, 1657.¹

"Ordered that the yearly sum of twenty pounds bee and the same is hereby granted for increase of the maintenn'se of the minister of Wrochardine in the county of Salop and that the same be from time to time paid unto such godly and able preachers of the Gospell as shall be settled minist'r there and approved by the Com'rs for approbation of publique preachers To hold for such time as they shall continue minist'r there or further Order which we humbly certify to his Highness the Lord protector and the Councell

Jo. Thorowgood Edw. Cressett

Jo. Humphrey Jo. Pocock R. (?) Hall"

Again in February 18th, 1657, there is another order:²—
 "Ordered that the yearly sum of twenty pounds be granted to and for increase of mainten'ce to the Miniss'r of Wrochardine al's Rockardine in the County of Salop (His Highness and the Council having approved thereof) And that the same bee from time to time paid unto M'r Joshua *Barnet* Minister of Wrochardine al's Rockwardine aforesaid (approved by the Comission's for approbation of publique preachers) To hold for such time as hee shall continue Minist'r there or further ord'r of these Trustees And that M'r Laurence Steele Treas' doe pay the same unto him accordingly³

Jo. Thorowgood Ed. Cressett

R. Sydenham Jo. Pocock Ri. Yong."

¹ Lambeth Library MS. 1001, p. 80.

² MS. 995, p. 81. In the same library, in the *Notitia Parochialis*, of which there are six volumes, "Wrochardine" is mentioned, but all the MSS. referred to are not in Lambeth Library, and I cannot discover where they are. The one with Wrochardine is not there.

³ "This Laurence Steele was Treasurer to the Trustees for ministers maintenance and other pious uses of moneys received of sundry the Receivers of the annual Tenthos of the Clergy in the several Counties of England and Wales, of the particular incumbents for their respective tenths"—Shaw's *Hist. of Eng. Ch.*

After the Restoration of Charles II., Joshua Barnet was given the choice of submitting to be episcopally ordained, or being ejected from the living. He chose the latter. The following account of him is given by Calamy:¹

"Rockardine; Mr. Joshua Barnet.

Upon farther Information, I substitute this Account of him in the Room of that which was before printed, as more compleat, and more agreeable to surviving Relations.

He was born at Uppington in this County, where his Father Mr. Humphrey Barnet was Minister, and a celebrated Preacher. *Mr. Joshua Barnet*, was bred up at a School in *Lancashire*, in the place of his Father's Retirement, and was afterwards sent to be educated by the famous Mr. Ball, Author of the excellent Catechism. After his Father's Death, he was ordain'd by Presbyters, and elected Lecturer of *Tockhouse* in the Parish of *Blackborne* in *Lancashire*. There he continu'd till the imposing of the solemn League and *Covenant*; and not being satisfied to take it, he retir'd into *Shropshire* his native Country, where he settled in two little Parishes near *Shrewsbury*, call'd *Ashley* (*Astley*) and *Hadnall*, and there he remain'd for some time. But upon the coming out of the *Engagement*, which he could not take any more than the *Covenant*, he quitted both those Places, and took Rockardine, by the Advice and Procurement of Esquire *Stephens* of Dottel, who had a great Respect for him, and allowed him 20^l a year during his Life; which after his Death he settled on the Vicaridge of *Rockardine* for ever. Here Mr. Barnet continu'd till 1662, when he left it for his Nonconformity. But though he became then a Nonconformist, he was very moderate, and was much belov'd and visited by the neighbouring Clergy. He went every *Lord's Day* to his Parish Church (called *High Ercal*) twice; though it was two miles distant from his Habitation. And when he preach'd at home at Noon, he would carry his whole Auditory to Church with him afterwards. One main Thing he stuck at in the Terms of Conformity was Reordination by a Bishop, which he could not submit to,

¹ A Continuation of the Account of the Ministers who were ejected and silenced after the Restoration in 1660, &c., by Edmund Calamy, D.D., p. 726.

being fully satisfy'd his former Ordination by Presbyters was valid. Though he removed into *Cheshire* some Years before his Death, and preached publiickly in the Parish Church of *Warburton* yet he never conform'd: for that Place is exempt from episcopal Jurisdiction. He was a Man of considerable Parts, a talking Preacher and very personable. He died very much lamented."

WILLIAM COPE, of Brasenose College, Oxford, was presented to the living of Wrockwardine by the King, and instituted February 6, 1662-3 (L.R.). He had matriculated at Brasenose in July, 1655; B.A., January 20, 1658-9. The following entry appears in the Wrockwardine Register:— "Gulielmus Cope inductus fuit in Vicariam de Rockerdine decimo sexto die February Anno Domini 1662." He was buried at Wrockwardine December 27, 1681.

DANIEL PIPER, son of Reginald, gent. Matric. at Christ Church, July, 1666, aged 16. B.A. 1670; M.A. March, 1672-3. He was Rector of Eaton Constantine 1679. Instituted as Vicar of Wrockwardine, 5 March, 1681. (L.R.) In the Registers is entered the marriage of "Mr. Daniel Piper vicar de Rockwardine, & Mrs. Elizabeth Stanier," May 15, 1682. He appears several times in the Registers when his children were baptized or buried. One of the entries is as follows:— "Rachel, d. Daniel Piper of Alscott, and Elizabeth, was born the 8th day of November, 1685, being Sunday, at about a quarter of an hour past 12 att noon, and baptized on the 15th day of November, anno predicto." Another entry also describes him as "of Alscot," no doubt because the Vicarage house was in that township. Daniel Piper became Vicar of Shifnal in 1689, and died 6th Sept., 1722.¹

The following undated Terrier bears the name of this Vicar, and is therefore given here:—²

Undated Wrockwarden Terrier.

"Oblations att Easter," etc., as in 1612 Terrier.

Dan Piper Vicar

Robert Pemberton}

Thomas Lawrence } Churchwardens

¹ For date of death see Introd. to Wrockwardine Register by H. M. Auden.

² From a copy made by Mr. C. L. Longstaff from the original at Lichfield.

" Item In ye last will & testament of Richard Stevington Esq. dated ye 23rd of March 1658 among other things is contained as followeth

Item I doe hereby give devise & bequeath one annuity or yearly rent charge of ten pounds of lawful English money to be yearly for ever paid to Edward Pemberton of Wrockwarden afors'd gent. William Cheshire of Admaston in ye Parish of Wrockwarden afores'd gent. Roger Roe of Alscott & Charles Stilgoe of Clottley in ye sd parish of Wrockwarden yeomen their heirs & assigns att ye feast of ye Annunciation of ye bl: Virgin Mary & Michael ye Archangell by even and equall portions. The first payment thereof to be made att ye first of ye sd feasts happening after my decease out of ye tithes of ye parish of Wrockwarden aforesd by such person & persons that by virtue of this my last will shall be from time to time possessors & owners of ye same tithes, to be by ye sd Edward Pemberton William Cheshire Roger Roe Charles Stilgoe their heirs & assigns employed for & towards ye maintenance of such an able orthodox minister within ye parish of Wrockwarden aforesd as shall bee from time to time for ever hereafter duely & legally instituted & inducted into ye Vicarage there.

Item in ye last will of Edward Pemberton gent. dated ye 28th of October 1679 among other things is contained as followeth, They, ye sd William Pemberton & ye heirs of his body, & ye sd. Edward Pemberton & ye heirs male of his body, and alsoe my right heirs as they shall come into possession of ye sd estate respectively, paying one yearly rent or annuity of six pounds 13 shillings and 4 pence unto my kinsmen Edward Pemberton, William Pemberton Thomas Lawrence & Charles Stilgoe their & every of their heirs executors or administrators & unto such other Trustees as they with ye rest of ye parishioners shall nominate & appoint upon ye death of any two of ye Trustees according to ye advice of Councell learned in ye Law, for & towards ye maintenance of a sober pious & orthodox minister in ye parish of Wrockwarden for ever out of ye rents & profits of my freehold lands whi I purchased in Wrockwarden. Provided that ye minister & his successors shall for ever after my decease annually preach both morn and evn upon

ye day of the month wherein it shall please God that my body shall be dissolved. The Text in morn Micah ye 6th ch: and part of ye 8th verse What doth ye Lord--The Text in ye even 1 Thess. 4, 7, for ye Lord hath not called me to &c.

Provided always that if any minister so qualifyd as aforesd shall at any time after my decease refuse or neglect to preach both morn & even on ye sd day & on ye sd texts: That then it shall & may be lawful for ye Churchwardens & overseers of ye poor of ye parish of Wrockwarden to receive ye aforesd rent or annuity of 6 pounds, 13 shillings & 4 pence, & ye same equally and impartially to give & distribute among ye poor of ye parish of Wrockwarden for ever."

The Terrier of 1698¹ recites the wills of Richard Stevington and Edward Pemberton, and continues:—

"Whereas afterwards by a mutuall agreement between the Trustees and Edward Mitton of Aston in the County of Salop gent. it was agreed that the sd. rent charge upon the same estate should be for ever freed and discharged upon the payement of the sume of two hundred pounds wh. said sume was accordingly paid and afterwards by indenture tripartite bearing date ye second day of May in the year of our Lord God 1689 and made between John Smith of Admaston in the County of Salop yeoman & Anne his wife of the first pte the Trustees of the second pte & the said Edward Mitton of the third part for the consideration of the said sum of two hundred pounds they the said John & Anne have transferred by way of Lease & release all their right title interest property claim & demande of the third part in three parts to be divided of the lands hereafter named (that is to say) the Oatmores, Wilcocks meadow & the two Upper Winkitt Leaseows adjoining to Wilcocks meadow nevertheless and a provisoe of redemption upon payment of the said sume of two hundred pounds without deduction as by the said deed or deeds will approve."

JONATHAN LAURENCE. Instituted Feb. 10, 1689 (L.R.) appears not to have been a graduate, but had a son Richard,

¹ See below another extract from this Terrier from a copy at Wrockwardine Vicarage.

of Pembroke College, Oxford, who matriculated while his father was Vicar of Wrockwardine, and took his B.A. degree in 1730 (*Alum., Oxon.*).

In the Registers is the following paragraph :—“ May 12, 1692. Jonathan Laurence, viccar, & Deborah daughter of M^r Richard Cross, of Longdon, were married in St. Julian’s Church, in Salop.” There appears to be no record of the wife’s burial at Wrockwardine, but in 1696, on Nov. 21, the marriage of “ Jonathan Laurcnce, clerke, & Mrs Judeth Joyce, of Cockshutt,” is entered. He, like his predecessor, is once described in the Registers as of “ Allscott,” in 1703. He died in 1728.—“ The Reverend M^r Jonathan Laurence, late Vicar of This parish of Wrockwardine Dyed on the sixteenth Day of October about halfe an hour before One of the Clock in the Morning, & was interrd in the Church of Wrockwardine on the eighteenth day of the said month about Eight of the Clock at night.”

The following extract of a Wrockwardine “ Terior,” dated 1698, the original of which is at Lichfield, is from a copy now at the Vicarage, and bears the name of Jonathan Laurence as Vicar:¹—“ 1698. Oblations at Easter, three halfpence for every Cowe and Calfe, but where there be five or sixe Cows kept in a year there we have two shillings in Lieu of Tithe Calfe every other Year, where there are ten Cows and Calfes in a Year there we have two shillings for a Calfe every Year—Tithe Wool and Lamb due one in Seven, the Incumbent Allowing three pence a Lamb and fleece to make up the Number of Tenn and so on Proportionably if there be eight or nine still so many three pences to Complete y^e number of Teⁿne and for any Number under seven the Parishioners paye Proportionably so many three pences or Count on as they two Agree—Piggs one in seven due to the Incumbent precisely without counting on, and under seven none due, and no Counting on, and so likewise for Geese in the same manner—The Tenth of Flax Hemp Apples and Garden Stuff, but the last is a penny a Garden conceived to be paid—Tithe Corne of all Home Closes through y^e Parish—

¹ I am indebted to the Rev. A. A. Turrell for a copy of this and other papers at the Vicarage.

The Tithe Hay of all y^t Land in the Parish called Lords Land, the Tithe Hay of the Township of Wrockwardine except Mr. Pemberton who pays a Modus of two shillings six pence for ye^e Living which belongs to his house called Beards of ye^e Church Stile and Jonathan Rou who pays for part of Bedwell ten Pence and John Carver who pays two pence a year for his Tenement called Wilk's Tenement—The Tithe Hay of ye^e Demeanes of Orlton of ye^e Farme of Burcott of the Township of Admaston except William Daw's Tenement y^t Pays a Modus of 3d a Yeare, the Township of Allscott is taken away and belongs to the Earl of Bradford—The Township of Chorlton to the Impropriator of this Parish, the Township of Bretton pays a Modus to ye^e Incumbent each Living as followeth—John Sancote Living 2d—Richard Mountfords 3d Robert Richards 2d Johnson's Living 2d Pickin's 2d Silcox's 2d Wedges Tenement 2d. The Township of Clottley pays a Modus John Laurence's Tenements 6d Thomas Binell's six pence, Edward Stilgoe (see note below)¹ Pays tithe in kind. Leaton² Township pays a Modus. Peter Langley Gent. pays 9d. excepting a Dole in his Meadow called Buttertons Dole which pays in kind, William Pemberton for ye^e Moore Place nine pence Daniel Blacksher for ye^e Hay of Bedwell six pence—Custome for 3 Mills in Allscot three shillings every Tradesman for his hand 4d. A Colt 2d. Every Comunicant 2d. excepting among a few families y^t (hold?) a half-penny due for children only.

Jonathan Laurence Vicar

Robert Hawkins } Churchwardens

Philip Taylor } for the time being

William Dawds

Francis Pickin

Examined (sic) W^m Mott D. Reg.³

¹ "Mr. Adams" is inserted here in the same handwriting as the note at the end of this extract.

² A cross against the name "Leaton" refers to the following note at the end of this copy which says:—"The modus here mentioned c^d never be made out, nor indeed ever can be; neither have I ever received any such modus during the last 42 or 43 years. (Signed) J. Gilpin." Joshua Gilpin, as will be seen later, was Vicar of Wrockwardine from 1782 to 1828.

³ A Terrier, or Terrar (from the Latin *terra*), is a book or roll wherein the several lands either of a single person, or of a town, are described, containing the quantity of acres, boundaries, tenant's names, and suchlike. In the

BENJAMIN REED, son of James, of S. Thomas, Devon, gent. He matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, 14 July, 1713, aged 23. Was B.A. in 1715. Instituted to the Vicarage of Wrockwardine, Dec. 14, 1728. His institution is not entered in the Lichfield Registry, nor is there any record of it in the Wrockwardine Registers, but it appears in the *Liber Institutionum* at the P. R. O., and Foster says he was Vicar of Wrockwardine from 1728 to 1733, from which time he was Rector of Thurleston, co. Devon (his name being given then as Read), until his death, which probably occurred in 1777.¹

WILLIAM LAPLAIN. Instituted June 3rd, 1733. The following notes, and copies of letters at Wrockwardine Vicarage, were given me by the Rev. A. A. Turreff:—

Copy of a letter addressed:—(A. A. T.)

To the Vicar of
Wrockwardine
Salop.

Navigation & Sloop Office,
Custom House,
London,

9th June 1841.

Sir,

I shall feel greatly obliged if you would favor me with an inscription from the Tombstone of the late Rev. Mr. Laplain (or de la Plaigne) who was Vicar of Wrockwardine. If you are aware of his having any family you would oblige me by giving me all particulars, and if he made a will and where proved. I wish these particulars for the recovery of some property. With many apologies for thus intruding on your kindness,

Believe me Sir,

Your obt. servt.

G. Wemyss Dairympyle.

Exchequer there is a Terrar of all the glebe-lands in England made about 11 Edw. III. Terrars of lands belonging to a Rectory or Vicarage were frequently made, and were deposited in the Bishop's Registry.

In the other Wrockwardine Terrars at Lichfield Mr. Longstaffe said that the entries of interest are duplicates of those given above.—(F.C.H.)

¹ *Alumni Oxon. and Index Eccles.*

On the unused portion of the above letter there is the following note:—

“1st. Here follow a list of Laplain’s children which you will find in the ‘Shropshire Parish Register Society’ Wrockwardine 1591—1812.”

The last note in the letter is copied from the Register, and runs as follows:—(A. A. T.)

“The Reverend William Laplain was inducted into the Vicarage of Wrockwardine June 23rd, 1733; he died Tuesday, Septemr. 25th, 1764, near 11 o’clock in the Forenoon and was Interred in the Church of Wrockwardine Septemr. 28th, near 10 o’clock in the morning in the 55th Year of his Age. He was Vicar of the Parish of Wrockwardine 31 Years 3 months and 2 days.”

In addition to the above I find the following note. It is unsigned, and the last part seems to be in a different handwriting. It runs as follows:—A. A. T. (On a paper by itself)

“The Revd. Wm. Laplain formerly Vicar of Wrockwardine, Shropshire, was the son of Joseph De La Plaigne of Bordeaux in France, King’s counsel to Henry 4th of France and registrar of the lands of Guienne—but being a protestant, in the revolution of the Edict of Nantz was cruelly persecuted, his estates confiscated, and himself imprisoned in the Castle of Loche in Torraine; where he remained from 1689 to 1702, when with a fellow sufferer he effected his escape into Switzerland, where he married a lady named Salome Bastides; with whom he came to England where he resided until his death, which took place at St. Ann’s, Westminster, where he was interred. He left his property to his only son William, and the residue to his widow; and some to charitable institutions. William, our Grandfather who was very young at the time of his father’s death, was educated for the Church, and in due time was appointed in the Establishment of the Duke of Devonshire, was Tutor to his Grace’s Son, and made the tour of the Continent with him in 1733, he was presented with the living of Wrockwardine, Shropshire, where he died, being seized with a paralitic affection as he was riding on horseback to the Church—not arriving at the proper time, some person was sent to search for him and was found lying in the road

senseless; with his favourite old horse standing still by him. He only survived 3 weeks leaving a widow and seven children. His mother married a gentleman named Cazettes, who was Governor of Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight, but was a second time left a widow. My grandfather's eldest son William spent much time, and money in France endeavouring to recover the family estates, and had got everything in a proper train when the commencement of the last war with Napoleon Bonaparte put a stop to the proceedings. The family crest is a Phoenix, and the motto 'Je meurs pour revivre' 'I die to live again.' He was much assisted in his undertaking by M. de Morsain and also the late Mr. Huskisson, and several others in this country. The property consists of two farms, and several houses at Bordeaux situated I am informed in Market Street, Bordeaux. Our Grandfather ended his days at Wrockwardine Vicarage, and was interred within the Church, where Mr. and Mrs. Pointer, some years ago went and saw his tombstone¹ which still remains. Mr. and Mrs. Pointer, discovered an old Lady then residing in the parish between 90 and 100 years of age, who knew our Grandfather and Grandmother well, who Mrs. Pointer told me, related to them an interesting account of the family."

Then in another handwriting follows this note on the same paper:—

"I am informed by Mr. John Laplain (son of Joseph Laplain, a medical man in India) that the family was originally spelt De La Plaigne; but that it was changed to Laplain by the Vicar of Wrockwardine in consequence of the people's being puzzled with the pronunciation. Mr. John Laplain (the schoolmaster alluded to in my note) also informs me that Mr. Laplain of Wrockwardine left a Will attested by a Mr. Pemberton and a Mr. Onion or Onions. Can you state where that Will is likely to be found? C. Y." (A. A. T.).

STEPHEN PANTING, s. of Samuel, of Wootton-under-Edge, Co. Gloucester, pleb. Balliol College, matric. 30 March, 1751, aged 18. B.A. from Trinity College (Oxford), 1754. M.A. 1770.² He was "Inducted into ye Vicarage of

¹ I cannot find this tombstone, nor has the present Vicar seen it. (F. C. H.).

² Foster's *Alumni Oxon.*, 2nd Series, p. 1063,

size of the population must be gauged by direct comparison with an objective index—namely, the number of deaths registered in each year. This is the only method which can be relied upon to give a true picture of the actual mortality. In contrast, the number of deaths in the registration districts is not a reliable index of the size of the population. The reason is that the registration districts are not only by definition not urban areas, but also they are not representative of the total population. The registration districts are mostly rural, and the urban areas are not included in them. Thus, while the registration districts represent about 40% of the total population, the urban areas represent only about 10% of the total population. The registration districts are also not representative of the total population, because they are mostly rural, and the urban areas are not included in them. Thus, while the registration districts represent about 40% of the total population, the urban areas represent only about 10% of the total population.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the registration districts are not representative of the total population. The registration districts are not representative of the total population, because they are mostly rural, and the urban areas are not included in them. Thus, while the registration districts represent about 40% of the total population, the urban areas represent only about 10% of the total population.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the registration districts are not representative of the total population. The registration districts are not representative of the total population, because they are mostly rural, and the urban areas are not included in them. Thus, while the registration districts represent about 40% of the total population, the urban areas represent only about 10% of the total population.

Wrockerdine," March 2nd, 1765. He died in August, 1782, aged 49, and was buried at Wrockwardine the 17th of that month.

JOSHUA GILPIN was inducted January 25th, 1783. He died April 22nd, 1828, aged 73, and was buried on the 28th in Wrockwardine churchyard, where there is a large monument to his memory. In the Registers is the following pathetic paragraph in 1806:—"Joshua Rowley Gilpin, died at the Hot-wells, Septr. 9th, & was interred at Brislington, near Bristol, on the 12th, Aged 18. He was a sweet & excellent youth of amiable disposition, & of rare attainments, the delight of his Friends, and the ornament of his Father's house. This testimony is borne by his afflicted Father, Joshua Gilpin, Vicar." He had matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, on the 11th of October, 1805, then aged 17.

The following extracts from the wills of Mr. Gilpin and his wife are of interest; also an extract from the Will of Mr. Ore, which refers to the purchase by Mr. Gilpin of the present Vicarage house in Wrockwardine, and the sale of the old one in Allscott:—

An extract from the Will of the late Rev. Joshua Gilpin.

"I give also to my Successors, the future Vicars of Wrockwardine for the time being for ever the sum of fifty pounds (already placed in the Wellington Savings Bank for that special purpose) in Trust that they divide the interest money arising therefrom in annual portions among eight of the poorest families inhabiting Wrockwardine annually on the day preceding that on which we commemorate the Nativity of our Blessed Lord."

Extract from the Probate Copy of the Will of Mr. Thomas Ore.¹ Dated 9th October, 1798.

The date of the Will itself was July 7th, 1797.

"I give and bequeath to the Poor of the Parish of Wrockwardine that do receive no pay out of the said Parish the sum of forty shillings for ever yearly to be paid out of my Freehold estate in the Township of Walcott in the parish of Wellington in the said county of Salop known by

¹ There is a memorial tablet to Thomas Ore in the Church.

the name of Butterton Corner and for want of such payment thereof to take a Distress which said sum of forty shillings my desire is that it might be given on every Saint Thomas's day in the church of Wrockwardine in my large seat in the South Isle in the said church after Morning Prayer or Service by the minister of the said church and his successors for the time being and for his trouble I give and bequeath the sum of one pound and one shilling and also one shilling to the Clerk of the said parish for his trouble in assisting the said minister in giving the said money to the poor which said sum of one pound and one shilling I give and bequeath to the minister yearly for his trouble and one shilling to the Clerk for his trouble to be paid out of the rent of the house wherein the Reverend Mr. Gilpin now lives in Wrockwardine aforesaid."

A copy of the Probate copy of the whole Will is in the possession of the Orleton Family.

December 29th 1845.

Mr. Gilpin afterwards bought the house in which he lived for the Vicarage house, having sold the old Vicarage house at Allscott.

So that the sum of one pound one shilling paid to the Minister is his as being possessed of the house.

Extract from the Will of Mrs. Jane Gilpin, late of Wrockwardine, in the county of Salop, Widow, deceased, proved before the Right Honorable Sir John Dodson, Knight, the 9th day of July, 1856, at London, and dated the 20th day of May, 1842.

"I give and bequeath the following sums to be raised out of such part of my personal estate as shall not consist of mortgages or Chattels real for the five charitable and religious purposes undermentioned, namely:—

First—One hundred pounds to the Vicar and Churchwardens of the parish of Wrockwardine to be invested in their joint names in the Saving's Bank at Wellington, or other good securities, in trust, to pay the interest thereof annually to the Vicar or if he be non-resident, to the minister of the said Parish that it may be expended by him in

furthering the Scriptural education of poor children resident in that parish.

¹ I, J. Benson Executor of the late Jane Gilpin above referred to hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct extract from the Will of the said Jane Gilpin.

J. Benson,

Wellington,

March 23rd, 1858.

Salop."

Mrs. Gilpin died June 4, 1856, was buried June 10, 1856.

GEORGE LAVINGTON YATE. Matric. Queen's College, Cambridge, April, 1813, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820. Inducted July 1st, 1828. Died Oct. 27, 1873, aged 78, and was buried in the churchyard. There is a monument over his grave.

AUGUSTUS PEMBERTON SALUSBURY, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford.² He was the seventh son of Sir John Salusbury Piozzi Salusbury, Knt., of Brynbella, Co. Flint, by Harriet Maria, daughter of Edward Pemberton, of Wrockwardine Hall. He was born at Brynbella, August 30, 1826. Was Vicar of St. Matthew's, Netley Marsh, Hants., from October, 1854, to 1874. Instituted to the Vicarage of Wrockwardine, April 10, 1874. Died March 24, 1896, and was buried in the Wrockwardine cemetery, the churchyard being closed for burials. A memorial cross is over his grave. The present font in the Church was erected to his memory by the parishioners and his near relatives.

HENRY TAYLOR. Lichfield Theological College.³ Inducted in 1896. Resigned 1906.

ALBERT ALEXANDER TUREFF.⁴ University of Aberdeen. Inducted September 2, 1906, and is the present Vicar (1910).

The following list of Benefactions to the Vicar and poor of the parish, is from one at the Vicarage:—

¹ This is a due and proper Certificate and signed.
The extract bears the printed Seal (*sic*).

² Presented by the Earl of Powis.

³ Presented by the Hon. R. C. Herbert, of Orleton, to whom the advowson had been made over by his brother, the Earl of Powis, shortly before his death in 1891.

⁴ Presented by Col. E. W. Herbert, C.B., of Orleton, who is now the Patron,



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"A Table of Benefactions, both to the Vicar, and to the poor of the Parish of Wrockwardine:—

A.D.		£ s. d.
1658	Richard Steventon ¹ of Dothill Esq. gave by will out of the tithes annually for ever towards the maintenance of an able orthodox Minister	10 0 0
1616	Eleanor Blakeway of Charlton gave to the poor	5 0 0
1634	William Bishop of Admaston gave (at the death of Catherine his wife)	1 0 0
	Richard Perkins gave during his life ...	10 0 0
1637	Richard Steventon Gent. (who died in Ireland left by will	10 0 0
1637	John Steventon of Dothill Esq. left ...	20 0 0
1651	John Pemberton of Wrockwardine left ...	5 0 0
1656	Elizabeth Pemberton his relict gave in her life time	5 0 0
1657	Elizabeth Pemberton one of their daughters gave in her life time	4 0 0
	All which sums did purchase a piece of land called Tiddicross Furlong of the yearly value of three pounds; which money is distributed to the poor annually upon good Friday. Edward Pemberton of Wrockwardine and Charles Stillgoe (were then) Church Wardens	
1670	The said Edward Pemberton by building a house and barn on the said piece of land did improve it from three to four pounds per annum	
1667	Edward Humpherson of Admaston gave by will	2 0 0
1675	Robert Hawkins of Charlton left by will	5 0 0
1677	Elizabeth Hopton Relict of Walter Hopton Esq. of Canonfrome in the County of Hereford left by will ...	10 0 0

¹ See extract from this will given in the undated "Terrier" quoted above, on page 226.

1680	Edward Pemberton ¹ of Wrockwardine aforesaid gave by will to Edward Pemberton, William Pemberton, Charles Stillgoe, and Thomas Lawrance, his trustees and their successors towards the maintenance of a sober pious and orthodox Minister in the said Parish for ever (upon the conditions therein contained) one annual rent or annuity of	4 14 6
1680	And the said Edward Pemberton gave likewise to the said Trustees towards the setting forth and binding an apprentice every other year for ever (the fatherless or motherless child being always preferred) one other annual Rent or annuity of	3 0 0
1681	Elizabeth Bullock of Wrockwardine gave by will	3 0 0
1684	Margrett Langley the Relict of Jonathan Langley Esq. of Burcott left by will ...	4 0 0
1688	Mrs. Jane Pemberton Spinst. gave by will	4 0 0
1691	Given at the death of Henry Langley younger son of Sr. Henry Langley of the Abbey in Shrewsbury	5 0 0
	Thomas Ore Gent. left by will annually for ever to the Vicars of this Parish ...	1 1 0
	Also to be distributed by the Vicar on St. Thomas day to the poor not receiving pay from the Parish	2 0 0
	To the Clerk	0 1 0"

In the Charity Commissioners' Report for Salop, in 1830, it is stated, in reference to the bequest of Edward Pemberton above-mentioned, for the "setting forth and binding apprentices," that from the year 1804 nine apprentices had been bound out, with premiums varying from £3 3s. to £5 5s., and that in December, 1829, there was a balance in hand of £6 9s.

¹ See above, page 226.

The Report also mentions that "a yearly sum of 10s. is paid by Edward Cludde, Esq., as charged upon his estate at Burcot, and the like sum by —— Stainer (probably Stanier is meant), as charged upon the Leaton property belonging to him. We have not been able to obtain any account of the origin of these charities, but it is supposed that they were left by one of the Langley family, to whom the estates above-mentioned formerly belonged. In respect of the 10s. payable by Mr. Cludde, two bushels of wheat flour are supplied, and given away by his agent to the poor of Wrockwardine on Christmas Day. The other 10s. is laid out, with the further sum of 10s. from the Sacrament money, in the purchase of bread, which is distributed at the same time as the flour. The number of persons who partake of this charity is generally about 80, and poor widows are preferred."¹

Another charity mentioned in the Report, but not included in the Vicarage list, is a yearly sum of £2, then paid by William Lawley, Esq., of Leegomery, in the parish of Wellington, as charged upon premises in Wrockwardine which he took as the devisee of his uncle, Mr. Shakshaft. The amount to be distributed by the minister on St. Thomas's Day, equally, amongst 16 poor parishioners. The same persons to receive the charity from year to year, as long as they lived.

Another "Benefaction" is a sum of £16, to be paid yearly, for the benefit of a scholar to be sent to St. John's College, Cambridge.

The charge appears to have originated from the conditions imposed by the Will, together with the verbally expressed wishes of a certain Robert Jones, heretofore of Gray's Inn, Co. Middlesex. It was a charge upon "certain pieces and parcels of Land Meadow and Pasture in Longdon on Tearne in the County of Salop, which were left in trust to his kinsman Edward Green, his Heirs and Assigns, for the use of Felicia Green, the Relict of Testator, and her Heirs." During his life the said Testator had expressed his desire

¹ For the bequests of the Rev. Joshua Gilpin and Mrs. Gilpin, and of Mr. Thomas Ore, see above pp. 233 and 234, for extracts of their Wills.

that "after his decease, his Widow would settle an Annuity or Annual Stipend of sixteen pounds for ever to be issuing out of the same Premises for the benefit of a Scholar to be educated at some School in the said County of Salop who should go from there to Saint John's College, in Cambridge, and if there were any of the name of Jones such Scholar from time to time should have the preference. The said Annuity to be payable and paid half-yearly at Michaelmas and Lady Day in every year and to continue until such Scholar should have taken his Degree of Master of Arts or die quit or be removed from the said College before that time and immediately after any such Scholar should have taken his Degree should die etc. etc. before that time another Scholar so qualified as aforesaid to be nominated elected or appointed to the said Annuity or Yearly Stipend. The said nomination election or appointment to be made by the said Edward Green by writing under his hand and Seal from time to time during his life. And from and after his decease the same be made in the same manner as other Stipends or Scholarships in the said College were usually disposed of. And in case there should not be any Scholar in the said College who should have been educated at some school in the said County of Salop then the said Annuity or Annual Stipend to be reserved to and for the benefit of the next succeeding Scholar to be so qualified nominated and elected as aforesaid."

The said Felicia Jones, acting in accordance with the terms of her husband's Will, which was dated the 2nd December, 1731, and with his previous verbally expressed wishes, by her Will directed her executor, the above-mentioned Edward Green, "to effectually secure the payment of the said Stipend by and out of her other Estates, Real and Personal, in the event that the above-mentioned Lands in Longdon upon Tern should not be sufficient to secure the same."

The said lands in Longdon-upon-Tern were, by an Indenture dated 17th and 18th March, 1758, sold to William Cludde, of Orleton, for the sum of £884 15s. The said William Cludde died on 17th May, 1765, and the said lands came into the possession of his son and heir, Edward Cludde, who died unmarried on 21st February, 1785.

He was succeeded by his nephew, William Pemberton (who took the name of Cludde), "the son of Edward Pemberton of Wrockwardine, and Martha Cludde, daughter of the above-mentioned William Cludde. By an Indenture dated 21st March, 1807, William Cludde of Orleton (formerly Pemberton), and his son and heir, Edward Cludde, sold the above-mentioned Lands in Longdon-upon-Tern to Ann Bellis, widow, of Longdon-upon-Tern, but they freed the said lands from the charge for the payment to a Scholar, transferring the said charge to certain lands in Clotley, in the Parish of Wrockwardine, belonging to the last-mentioned William Cludde. Col. E. W. Herbert, of Orleton, the great grandson of the said William Cludde, who now owns the lands in question, is consequently responsible for the said payment for a Scholar at St. John's College, Cambridge.

The Almshouses at Wrockwardine were built by public subscription after the death of Edward Cludde, of Orleton (who died November 29th, 1840), as a memorial and testimony of respect for his character. The said Almshouses were intended to be occupied, rent free, by two poor and deserving persons. On the 15th December, 1847, Anna Maria Cludde, daughter and sole heir of the above-mentioned Edward Cludde, placed in the hands of Trustees a certain sum of money, which the latter invested in £120 Consols Stock. The interest, together with that of any further sums that might in the future be bestowed for the same purpose, was "to be used for the maintenance and comfort of the persons for the time being residing in the said Almshouses, either by paying the same to them in money, either wholly or in part only, or by laying the money out wholly or in part in clothing or in fuel, or in such other manner and at such time or times in the year as to the said trustees, &c., &c., shall seem best, and so that the application of the said dividend, interest, and annual produce shall be wholly in the control and discretion of the trustees for the time being after this presents."

On the outside of the "Declaration of Trusts" for the above sum of £120 is written, under date of September 6th, 1848,

¹ These particulars are taken from an attested copy of the Indenture of 21st March, 1807, above mentioned, belonging to Col. W. E. Herbert.

and signed by the Trustees, the following statement:—
 “We do hereby acknowledge that we have received from the within-named Anna Maria Cludde the further sum of fourteen guineas, and from Jane Gilpin, Widow of the late Joshua Gilpin, Vicar of Wrockwardine, Salop, the still further sum of Fifty Pounds for the purpose declared in this deed, and that we have invested the same, amounting in the whole to £64 14s., in the purchase of Eighty Pounds Stock in the same 3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, in which the other sums of money mentioned in this deed, producing together One Hundred-and-twenty Pounds Stock, were invested.”

THE CHURCH.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is of Saxon foundation, and was the Mother Church of a district.¹ The Rev. D. H. S. Cranage says of it:—“There can be little question that Wrockwardine Church, which is mentioned in *Domesday Book*, is of Saxon foundation.² No part of the present building can be shown to be of pre-Conquest date, but a portion of the nave is probably early Norman. In the third quarter of the 12th century considerable alterations took place. A new chancel was built, and the church was made cruciform, with a central tower and north and south transepts. In the Decorated period the tower was raised and some windows were inserted. Late in the 14th century a chapel was built on the north side of the chancel.³ In the 15th century the south wall of the south transept was re-built, and some windows were inserted. The south chapel was added late in the Perpendicular period. Alterations of some importance took place early in the 19th century, and again in 1854, and later. The central tower is supported by four pointed Norman arches.

¹ Eyton, vol. ix.

² Mr. Cranage, when asked if he thought the Saxon church at Wrockwardine might have been of wood, like the existing one of Greensted in Essex, wrote that it was possible, but that no evidence on the point is likely to turn up; that he himself thought it more probable it was of stone.—(F.C.H.)

See *Churches of Shropshire*, by D. H. S. Cranage, part vii., pp. 640-649
All interested in Wrockwardine Church should read the whole account.

The Cludde Chapel.

Where great strength was necessary, the pointed arch was sometimes used even before the middle of the 12th century. Some of the details here are clearly later, and the whole work of this period seems to me to be not later earlier than 1160."

Referring to the North, or Cludde Chapel, Mr. Cranage says that it is "evidently early Perpendicular, as will be seen by the character of the three-light window in the east wall."

In 1906 the Cludde Chapel was restored. The organ and two Cludde monuments that blocked the north window (the window itself having been bricked up) were removed, and the window re-opened. All the plaster on the walls was taken off, and also from the ceiling, leaving the roof timbers exposed to view. On a brass tablet under the restored north window, is the following inscription:—"We pray you remember in the Lord, Anna Maria, only child of Edward Chudle of Orleton, wife of the Hon^{ble} Robert Charles Herbert, who died on the 13th March, 1906. In her memory this Chapel was restored in 1906, by her Children and near relations."

Besides the restoration of the Chapel, the work in the Church at the same time included underpinning the east, and part of the south walls of the Chancel, and the bases of the buttresses, besides entirely underpinning the north-east pier of the great central tower, which was a very difficult work. At the bottom of the Norman work, at this point, when exposed to view, was found a fine 10th or 11th century tile, which has now been laid in the pavement in the middle of the floor of the Cludde Chapel. The architect for the whole of the work was Mr. Temple Moore.¹

On the east wall of the Cludde Chapel hangs an armorial tablet (formerly it was on the north wall) to Peter Langley "of the Abby." This Peter Langley was the grandson of the William Langley who purchased the Abbey lands at Shrewsbury, after the dissolution of the monasteries. The following record of Peter is in the *History of Shrewsbury*:²— "Peter Langley of New Inn, co. Middx. Esq. born 1578,

¹ Of 46, Well Walk, Hampstead.

² Owen and Blakeway.

adm. Salop School 1586; ob. 4 Sept. 1651; a benefactor to the parishes of Holy Cross and Wrockwardine."¹

Underneath the whole of the chapel is the burial vault of the Cludde family. Those who are buried there will be mentioned later.

Mr. Cranage puts the date of the South Chapel, which is late perpendicular, as the end of the 15th, or the beginning of the 16th, century. The east window in it was restored in 1869 as a tribute to the Rev. G. L. Yate, Vicar from 1828 to 1873. The glass in the large east window in the chancel, by Kempe, which is very beautiful, was presented by the parishioners in 1887, in commemoration of the Jubilee of the reign of Queen Victoria. Other memorials will be referred to when dealing with the history of the families long resident in the parish.

Wrockwardine possesses now six bells. In the P.R.O. there is the following certificate of bells and plate that were in the Church in 1549, in the reign of Edward VI.

"K. R. Church Goods, Salop. 8/22.

Certificate made 2 June 3 Edward VI. by the justices of the Peace in co. Salop of all plate and bells within every church and chapel in co. Salop."

"Ecclesia de Wrockwardyn. Bi like presentment of the Viccar, Church Wardens and other the parisheners—iiij belles of oone accord. A chalys of sylver withe the patten."²

Mr. H. B. Walters has given in the *Transactions* a full account of the bells; the inscriptions are as follows:—

On the first bell:—

T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1828

Below:—THIS BELL WAS PRESENTED TO THE PARISHIONERS OF WROCKWARDINE BY
WILLIAM CLUODE ESQ^R
EDW. AUSTIN
THOS^S CLARKE} *CHURCH WARDENS 1828*

¹ He must not be confused with Peter Langley of Burcott, who died in 1711 and whose daughter Martha married William Cludde of Orleton.

² Copied by Mr. W. K. Boyd.

**LONG AS OLD WREKIN ON HIS BASE STANDS GOOD
SO LONG MAY ORLETON BOAST THE NAME OF CLUDDE**

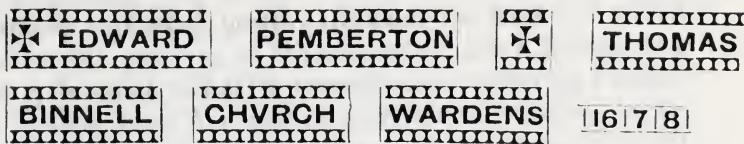
On the second bell:—

**(*) I DOE A GREE IN VNITIE TO SING
VNTO THE TRINITIE T B R B WARDINS**
1650

The third and sixth bells are “by an unknown founder, probably from their archaic shape, of early 14th century date.” They both bear the same inscription, in old English letters:—

**[+] AVE MARIA GRACIA P[RE]CIE DOMINVS
CECVM**

The fourth bell has:—



and the fifth:—

*** GLORI A IN EXCELSIS DEO
ANNO DOMINI 1616**

On the bell-frame is inscribed the following (burnt in with a red-hot iron tool):—

FROM · STRONG DELVSION · SCHISME · AND ·
HERESIE : FROM · SELFE OPINION · AND ·
POPISH · SANCTITY ♦
BLESSE · ENGLANDS · CHVRCH · THOV · HOLY ·
THREE · IN · ONE ♦ SO · ON · THESE · FIVE
ALL PRAISE · TO · THEE · ALONE ♦
EDWARD PEMBERTON ♦ CHARLES STILGOE
JAMES READ · CHVRCH : WARDENS ANNO
1656¹

¹ Shrop. Arch. Soc. *Transactions*, 3rd Series, Vol. IX., pp. 26-28 (1909).

APPENDIX I.

In a printed extract (at Wrockwardine Vicarage) from the *London Gazette* of December 19th, 1834, is given a copy of the "Order of His Majesty in Council," for dividing Wrockwardine into two distinct and separate parishes, dated July 30th, 1834. At the last census taken before the division, the parish was said to contain a population of 2528. Besides the parish church, affording accommodation to 330 persons, including 20 free seats, a chapel had been lately built in the township of Wrockwardine Wood, accommodating 610 persons, including 430 free seats. This chapel was to be the parish church of Wrockwardine Wood. The boundary of the new parish "was to commence at a place on the north side of the turnpike road, called the Watling-street road, leading from Wellington to Lichfield, where the parishes of Wrockwardine, Shifnal alias Idsal, and Lilleshall meet; and thence proceeded north-ward along the boundary which separates the parishes of Wrockwardine and Lilleshall to a place on the south side of the turnpike road, called the French-lane, leading from Wellington aforesaid to Newport, in the county of Salop, where the parishes of Wrockwardine and Lilleshall join the parish of Eyton on the Wild Moors; then proceeding westward along the boundary which separates the parish of Wrockwardine from the said parish of Eyton on the Wild Moors to the western corner of a field of land in the occupation of Thomas Webb, called the Langate, situated in the parish of Wrockwardine, where the parishes of Wrockwardine and Eyton on the Wild Moors join the parish of Wombridge; thence proceeding eastwardly along the boundary which separates the parishes of Wrockwardine and Wombridge to a lane leading from the French-lane aforesaid to Wombridge; thence crossing the said lane and proceeding southwardly along the said boundary, crossing the Shropshire canal twice, to a place near the said canal where the parishes of Wrockwardine, Wombridge, and Shifnal alias Idsal, meet; thence proceeding eastwardly and southwardly along the boundary which separates the parish of Wrockwardine from the parish of Shifnal to the turnpike road, called the Walting-street road; thence proceeding eastwardly along the northern side of the said road to the

place where the boundary commenced; which district is more particularly described in the accompanying plan:

That the whole of the glebe land of the said parish which does not exceed a quarter of an acre, besides the garden of the Vicarage house, lies within and will belong to the parish of Wrockwardine:

That seven-eighths of the tithes will belong to the parish of Wrockwardine, and one-eighth to the parish of Wrockwardine-wood:

That the endowments of the said parish amount to fourteen pounds, fourteen shillings, and six pence, and will remain with the said parish of Wrockwardine:

That it is estimated that the amount of the value or produce of fees, oblations, offerings, and other ecclesiastical dues which will arise in the parish of Wrockwardine-wood will be two-thirds; and of those which will arise in the parish of Wrockwardine will be one-third of those arising in the whole of the present parish:

That the consents of the Lord High Chancellor as patron in right of His Majesty of the parish church of Wrockwardine, and of the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry have been obtained, as required by the above-mentioned section of the Act of the 58th year of His Majesty King George the Third; and in testimony of such their approbation the said Lord High Chancellor and the said Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry have put their signatures and seals at the foot of the said instrument; and humbly praying that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to take the premises into His royal consideration, and to make such order in respect thereto, as to His Majesty shall seem meet."

Wm. L. BATHURST.

II.

Ordinacio Vicarie de Wrockardyn.

Annus Domini millesimus ccc^{ms} Quinquagesimus primus et Consecrationis Venerabilis patris domini Rogeri Dei gratia Coventrensis et Lichfeldensis Episcopi Vicesimus nonus.

Universis &c. R. &c. [that is, in full: Universis sancte matris Ecclesiae filiis presentes liberas inspecturis Rogerus permissione Divinâ Coventrensis et Lichfeldensis Episcopus salutem in Domino.] Cum Venerabilis pater dominus

Batonensis Episcopus Ecclesiam parochialem de Wrockwardyn nostre diocesis monasterio beati Petri Salop' ejusdem diocesis auctoritate literarum Apostolicarum eidem patri directarum univit et annexavit reservata de ipsius ecclesie proventibus perpetuo vicario per nos et successores nostros in eadem instituendo qui curam animarum parochianorum ejusdem ecclesie gerat juxta formam dictarum literarum apostolicarum congrua porcione ex qua possit idem Vicarius comode sustentari Episcopalia jura soluere et alia sibi incumbencia onera supportare. Verum quia ipsa Vicaria nondum est in certis porcionibus ordinata nos ipsam de consensu Religiosorum virorum Abbatis et Conventus prefati monasterii in porcionibus subscriptis sic duximus ordinandum videlicet quod vicarius dicte ecclesie habeat pro manso suo et inhabitacione suâ tria messuagia jacencia ex opposito Rectorie in Alderscote cum curtalagiis adjacentibus in quâ quidem area sive placea dicti religiosi domos competentes primâ vice videlicet unam aulam duas cameras coquinam stabulum et alias domos necessarias suis sumptibus pro inhabitacione vicarii infra biennium a dato presentium de novo construere teneantur Percipiet etiam idem Vicarius pro sustentacione sua omnes oblationes tam in cera quam in pecunia in prefata ecclesia quocunque tempore anni facientes neconon decimam lane agnorum lini canabis pullanorum porcellorum columbarum aucarum vitulorum pasture casei lacticinorum apium gardinorum curtilageorum piscarie et etiam molendinorum constractorum et construendorum in parochia memorata percipiet etiam denarium caritatis et etiam omnia mortuaria quecumque et etiam decimam feni totius parochie excepta decima feni provenienti de Hamelettis de Cherledon et Aldescote quam dictis religiosis reservamus. Percipiet etiam idem Vicarius omnes alias minutae decimas spectantes ad altaragium quoquomodo. Ordinamus insuper idem Vicarios qui pro tempore fuerit prefate ecclesie de Wrockwardyn et parochianis ejusdem juxta morem hactenus usitatam in divinis obsequiis et officiis suis sumptibus congrue faciat ministrari procurationem etiam Archidiaconi et Synodalia subeat et agnoscat. Cetera vero onera tam ordinaria quam extraordinaria prefate ecclesie qualitercumque incumbencia una cum refectione Cancelli et invencione

ac reparacione librorum ad Rectores de consuetudine spectantium prefatis Religiosis subire teneantur.

In quorum testimonium has literas nostras per modum indenture confectas quarum unam partem penes dictos religiosos et aliam penes Vicarium dicte ecclesie remanere volumus fieri fecimus et sigillum nostrum appensione muniri.

Datum apud Heywode Idibus Martii anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo Quinquagesimo.

III.

The following facts are from the Rev. J. E. Auden's paper on "The Ecclesiastical History of Shropshire during the Civil Wars," etc. (*Transactions*, 3rd Series, Vol. VII.) :— "The Parliament troops occupied Wrockwardine Church in the autumn of 1645, in order to straighten the Royalists at High Ercall. The building was attacked by Sir William Vaughan, but he failed to force it and withdrew." As has been stated, the Vicar, James Smyth (or Smith) deserted the parish in 1643. He evidently became a Presbyterian, as "Mr. James Smith of Upton" (*Magna*) is mentioned among the "Ministers fit to bee of the First Classis," when Salop was divided into six Classical Presbyteries, in 1647. Again his name appears in 1648, as "James Smith, pastor of Upton Magna" amongst the signatories, who were all stated to be Presbyterians, to a "Testimony" against Toleration. In Shaw's *History of the English Church during the Civil Wars*, etc., from which Mr. Auden quotes, amongst the "Puritan Nominations" under date May 18, 1648, Mr. Smyth's appointment to "Corindin" is recorded. In the Index Shaw says "Corindin, see Carradine," and Mr. Auden concludes that probably Wrockwardine is meant. Thinking this to be quite impossible, I wrote to the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, who has made a special study of the place-names of Salop. He allows me to give his reply. There is no evidence in the Wrockwardine Registers that Smyth ever returned to the parish.

"I cannot find any corroboration for the notion that *Corindin* or *Carradine* was only a variation for the word Wrockwardine. That there is no connection at all arises from the fact that there is a place called Carradine about one mile N.W. of Shawbury. It is now a farm steading only, but many hamlets have dwindled to such a position during the last 300 years."

June 6th 1910.

C. H. DRINKWATER.

THE MAYORS OF SHREWSBURY.

BY THE LATE MR. JOSEPH MORRIS.

(Continued from 3rd Series, Vol. VI., p. 198.)

[p. 3909.]

Anno 1652. RICHARD CHESHIRE. He was a Draper, and of a family long seated in the town as Glovers. He was M.P. for Shrewsbury under the Commonwealth in 1654, and although none of his descendants in the male line now remain in Shrewsbury, it will be seen by the following pedigree¹ that the members of the same family have been numerous in the same town and vicinity. One branch of the family is in a very respectable station in Ireland.

ARMS.—Gules, 2 lions' paws Argent, issuing chevronwise from the side of the shield between 3 lures Or, two in chief and one in base.

William Cheshire was of Coleham, Shrewsbury, glover, in 1508. =

William Cheshire was of Coleham, Shrewsbury, glover, =
from 1546 to 1573.

Adam Cheshire was of Coleham, Shrewsbury, glover. He and his eight sons were admitted Burgesses of Shrewsbury on the 3rd February, 1599. Those then under age were not at that time sworn by reason of their infancy, but he paid the sum required for the admission of the whole.

Richard Cheshire, = of Abbey Fore- gate, Shrewsbury, glover, was 29 years old in 1599	Katherine. son of Adam Cheshire; aged 26 in 1599; was admitted of the Weav- ers' Company in 1597. Died prior to 1632.	George Cheshire, = of Abbey Fore- gate, weaver, 2nd son of Adam Cheshire; aged 26 in 1599; was admitted of the Weav- ers' Company in 1597. Died prior to 1632.	John Cheshire, = 3rd son of Adam Che- shire. Bapt. at St. Julian's, 6 March, 1574. V
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a

b

c

¹ The pedigree is very long, so the descendants of the younger sons of Adam Cheshire have been omitted here. It extends from page 3909 to page 3916 of Mr. Morris's MS — EDITORS.

a	b	c
Nicholas Cheshire=Isabel Potter. apprenticed to his father in 1615; Chad's, 15 afterwards of Salop, clothier. Buried at St. Chad's, 23 Aug., 1662.	Edward Cheshire, apprenticed to his father 10 Novem- ber, 1624.	Francis Cheshire, apprenticed to his brother Nicholas in 1632.
William Cheshire, 4th son= of Adam Cheshire; aged 19 years in 1599; afterwards of Coleham, Shrewsbury, glover. Died in or about 1638.	Adam Cheshire, 5th son= of Adam Cheshire, sen., was aged 16 in 1599; afterwards of Jagdon's Lane, Salop, corvisor, in 1637; subsequently of Coleham, Shrewsbury; and lastly of Jagdon's Lane in Salop, where he died in 1652.	Blanch, dau. of Richard Brayne. Married at Baschurch, 31st July, 1607.
Thomas Cheshire,= . . . 6th son of Adam Cheshire; aged 13 years in 1599; was afterwards of Coleham, glover, and died in or about 1668.	Robert Cheshire,= . . . 7th son of Adam Cheshire; aged 11 years in 1599; was afterwards of Coleham, glover.	Edward Cheshire,= . . . 8th son of Adam Cheshire; aged 8 years in 1599, was afterwards of Barker St., Shrewsbury, tanner.
	Adam Cheshire, Bapt. at St. Julian's, 4th Dec., 1617.	Edward Cheshire was ap- prenticed in the Glovers' Co., Salop, 23rd June, 1640.
Mary Poyner=Richard Cheshire of Shoplatch,= Martha Shrewsbury, draper, admitted of the Drapers' o. in 1633. Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1652. M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1656. Buried at St. Chad's, 15 Oct., 1658.	2nd wife. Married at St. Chad's, 13 June, 1654.	Daniel Cheshire, apprenticed in the Mercers' Co., Shrewsbury, 29th January, 1627-8.
John Cheshire, bapt at St. Julian's, 11th May, 1637 Citizen and wine merchant of London, 20th July, 21st Charles the Second, 1669.	Jonathan Cheshire, bapt. at St. Julian's, 17th June, 1641.	Daniel Cheshire, bapt. at St. Chad's, 17th March, 1634.
Martha, bapt. at St. Chad's, 18th April, 1647.	Mary (twin with Martha)	Hannah, bapt. at St. Chad's, 8th July, 1648.
		Catherine, bapt. at St. Chad's, 9th July, 1649-50.

[p. 3917.]

Anno 1653. JONATHAN ROWLEY was a younger son of William Rowley, who was Bailiff in 1628 (see page 3902), and was admitted a member of the Drapers' Company in 1631.

Anno 1654. JOHN COOKE was a dyer in Shrewsbury. He was admitted a Burgess on the 4th September, 1617, and his family was then connected with the borough.

ARMS :—Quarterly Gules and Or.

Thomas Cooke, of Wellington, tanner.—

John Cooke, of Shrewsbury, dyer. Admitted a Burgess—
4th September, 1617. Mayor in 1654.

Jonathan Cooke, of Shrewsbury, dyer; aged 3 months on 4th Sept., 1617. Was admitted a Burgess 16th December, 1640. He was apprenticed in the Drapers' Co., Salop, in 1634.	Thomas Cooke, of Elizabeth. Shrewsbury, dyer. Bur at St. Chad's, 22 April, 173.
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Mary, married William Wynter of Brecon, Apothecary.

John Cooke (son of Thomas Cooke, dyer) of Shrewsbury, draper. Voted for Kynaston and Mytton in 1708. Bapt. 26 Sept., 1643. Apprenticed in the Drapers' Co. in 1659. Died prior to 15th Jan., 1721-2.	Mary, dau. of Richard War- ing, of Woodcote, near Shrewsbury, Esq., married for st. Chad's, 5th Nov., 1667.	Benjamin Cooke, of Shrewsbury, dyer. Bapt. at St. Chad's, 16 May, 1658. Voted for Leighton in 1708. Admitted of the "ilead" of the Company of Clothworkers and Dyers 1709. Sworn a Burgess 16 Dec., 1721.	Samuel Cooke, Han- bapt. 11 Nov., 1655; of Shrewsbury, draper (son of Thomas Cooke, dyer). Sworn a Burgess and Assistant in 1689. Voted for Kynaston and Mytton in 1708. Mayor in 1708.
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Rachel Elizabeth Dorothy	Richard Cooke, bapt. at St. Chad's 28th Aug., 1668. Appren- ticed to his father in 1685. (Son of John).	John Cooke, of Shrews- bury, gent. (son of John Cooke). Sworn a Burgess 15th Jan., 1721-2.	Thomas Cooke, of Cruck Meole, co. Salop. Sworn a Bur- gess 2 Dec., 1721
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a

b

	<i>a</i>			<i>b</i>
Adam Cooke, of London, draper. Apprenticed to his father in 1694. Sworn a Burgess 23 March, 1721. 2. (Son of John).	Timothy Cooke, bapt. at St. Chad's, 19 June, 1684.	Thomas Cooke (son of John) of Whit- tington, Clerk ; sworn a Burgess in 1721 (12th January).	Nicholas Cooke (son of John) of Shrewsbury, barber; sworn a Burgess 29 Bapt. at St. Chad's, Jan., 1721-2. 8 June, 1685.	
Mary. Abigail.	James Cooke, of Shrewsbury, draper. Sworn a Burgess 28 Nov., 1721. Apprenticed to his father in 1700.		Samuel 1695.	Thomas 1695.
William 1695.	John Cooke, of Wolverhampton, schoolmaster. Sworn a Burgess 30 Dec., 1721.		Edward Cooke, of Shrewsbury, barber. Sworn a Burgess 9th Aug., 1727. Bapt. at St. Chad's, 2 June, 1701.	

[p. 3918.]

Anno { ADAM WEBBE was a Draper in Shrewsbury, and of
1655. } the family recorded on page 3880, which family,
there is no doubt, were descendants of William
Webbe, son of John, who is recorded on the Roll of
Burgesses in the year 1318.

1656. JOHN LOWE was a draper in Shrewsbury, and son of
John Lowe, of Lichfield, mercer. He was admitted
of the Drapers' Company in 1615, as was his son,
also named John Lowe, in 1646. (See page 4189.)

ARMS.—Argent on a bend cotised Azure, 3 lions' heads
erased of the first.

1657. THOMAS HUNT was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1645 and
Sheriff of Shropshire in 1656. (See page 3885.)

1658. JOHN BETTON, son of Robert Betton, who was Mayor
in 1643. (See page 3887.)

1659. JOHN WALTHALL was a draper in Shrewsbury. He
was admitted a Burgess on the 27th of September,
1626, and was son of William Walthall, of Stafford,
yeoman. (See page 4187.)

ARMS.—Per pale argent and sable, a saltire surmounted of
another engrailed, both counter-changed.

Here terminated the miscalled "Commonwealth" of
England, and Monarchy was restored in the person of King
Charles the Second on the 29th of May, 1660.

1660. ANDREW VIVERS was a corvisor (*i.e.* a shoe maker) in Shrewsbury. He was admitted a Burgess on the 4th of December, 1624, and was son of Daniel Vivers, of Banbury, co. Oxford. (See page 419.)

ARMS.—Per pale Or and Ermine on a bend gules, 3 unicorns' heads erased at the neck Argent, horned and maned of the first.

[p. 3919.]

Anno 1661. { RICHARD BAGOT. Afterwards displaced under the powers of the Act for regulating Corporations. He was of a family that had been warm adherents of the Commonwealth, and was thus connected :—

Francis Bagot, of Prees, Co. Salop, Gent. =

Dorothy, bapt. at Prees, 1st and buried there 11 Nov., 1609.	Martha, bapt. at Prees, 1st March, 1610-11.	Isabel, bapt. at Prees, 16 March, 1616.
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Mary, dau. of William Rowley, Alderman of Salop. Bur. at St. Chad's, 8 Nov., 1653. 1st wife.	Richard Bagot, bapt. at Prees, 21st January, 1606. Admitted of the Drapers' Co., Shrewsbury, 1631. Sept., 1635, a Justice of the Peace in 1656, Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1661.	Dorothy, dau. of Charles Cludde, of Orleton, Esq. Mar at St. Chad's, 5 Feb., 1655. Bur. there 9 May, 1660.	Mary, 3rd wife, bur. at St. Chad's, 14 April, 1662.
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George Bagot, of Chester, bapt. at Prees, 29 Sept., 1613. Buried there 7th Oct., 1691.	Andrew Bagot, bapt. at Prees, 30 Nov., 1619.
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Nathaniel Bagot. Apprenticed in the Drapers' Co., Shrewsbury, to his uncle, Richard Bagot, in 1668.

Samuel Bagot, bapt. at St. Chad's, 30 June, 1650. Buried there 5 July, 1651.	Samuel Bagot, bapt. at St. Chad's, 30 April, 1652. Buried at Prees, 25 July, 1656.	Ales, bapt. at St. Chad's, 22 Feb., 1640. Mar. John Severne of Wallop Hall, Westbury, co. Salop, Esq. Mayor of Shrewsbury 1675.	Mary, buried at St. Chad's, 21 Nov., 1648.
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Anno 1662. { ROBERT FORSTER was elected to complete Mr. Bagot's year. He was a bookseller and stationer, and was thus connected :—

in (other books etc.) which have been written by others, and
all my books will be lost like the old ones which
would be very nice but not so valuable. I do
not care if they are destroyed because I am
nothing but a simple soul who does not care about
the books or myself. There will be a large crowd gathered
here to see me leave.

1995-01-11
The police took my books away. They are now
in the government's possession. I do not know what will happen
to them. I am very sad. I do not know what to do.
— I am going to go to the government office to talk to them.

INTERVIEW WITH SISTER ANNE (continued)

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE OF INFORMATION	NAME OF PERSON	ADDRESS	TYPE OF INFORMATION
1995-01-11	Sister Anne	100, 10th Street, New York City	Books taken away	Police	100, 10th Street, New York City	Books taken away
1995-01-11	Sister Anne	100, 10th Street, New York City	Books taken away	Police	100, 10th Street, New York City	Books taken away
1995-01-11	Sister Anne	100, 10th Street, New York City	Books taken away	Police	100, 10th Street, New York City	Books taken away
1995-01-11	Sister Anne	100, 10th Street, New York City	Books taken away	Police	100, 10th Street, New York City	Books taken away

1995-01-11
Sister Anne
100, 10th Street, New York City

Books taken away by police because they are
not allowed to have them. — Books taken away

1995-01-11
Sister Anne
100, 10th Street, New York City

Books taken away by police because they are
not allowed to have them. — Books taken away

1995-01-11
Sister Anne
100, 10th Street, New York City

Books taken away by police because they are
not allowed to have them. — Books taken away

ARMS.—Quarterly 1 and 4, Quarterly per fess indented Argent and Sable, in the 1st and 4th a bugle horn of the last strung Or, 2 and 3 Argent, 3 pheons, points downwards, Sable, 2 and 1.

Richard Forster, A.M., Rector of 1st Portion of Pontesbury, co. Salop.—
Buried there 3 April, 1597. Was previously Rector of Berrington.

Robert Forster, bapt. at Berrington, 8 April, 1587; of Shrewsbury, book-seller, etc. Mayor in 1662. Admitted a Burgess 30 March, 1620. Buried at St. Chad's, 15 July, 1667.	Elizabeth, bur. at St. Chad's, 4th July, 1651.	Eleanor, bapt. at Pontesbury, May 29, 1591. Buried there 28 Feb., 1595.	Martha, bapt. at Pontesbury, 15 January, 1595.
---	--	---	--

Robert Forster, bapt. at St. Chad's, 27 Sept., 1625. Of Shrewsbury, draper. Mayor in 1677. Buried at St. Chad's, 13 Jan., 1688, aged 63. Was admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1655. Buried 3 Jan., 1688.	Margaret, daughter of George Griffith, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph. Buried at St. Chad's, 2 January, 1717-18.
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Robert Forster, bapt. at St. Chad's, 16 Dec., 1663. Buried there 11 Feb. 1664.	Thomas Forster, 3rd son, bapt. at St. Chad's, 3 April, 1666. Buried there in 1687.	George Forster, bapt. at St. Chad's, 19 June, 1662.	Margaret.
--	--	---	-----------

Robert Forster, bapt. at St. Chad's, 2 Dec., 1690.

Jane, mar. William Nicolis, of Garth, Co. Montgomery. June, 1664.	Margaret, bapt. at St. Chad's, 29 June, 1664.	Catherine, bapt. at St. Chad's, 14 Nov., 1667. Buried there in 1689.	Susanna, bapt. at St. Chad's, 8 April, 1672. Buried there 2 Feb., 1672-3.
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[p. 3920.]

Anno 1662. { SIR RICHARD PRYNCE, KNIGHT, was an eminent Royalist, and of a family long connected with Shrewsbury. His son, Philip Prynce, Esquire, was a Sheriff of Shropshire in 1671. Their pedigree will be found at page 140 of Messrs. Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. 2. (See also *The Sheriffs of Shropshire*.)

1663. JONATHAN LANGLEY. (See page 3888.)

1664. EDWARD KYNASTON. This gentleman was of Hordley, and, having married Amicia, daughter of Thomas Barker, of Haughmond, Esquire, had a residence in

between 1910 and 1920. However, it has a certain—indeed, well deserved—charm, which has largely faded away, leaving only a faint, thin, and rather colorless memory of itself.

It is, however, a good book, and I heartily recommend it to every library, if for no other reason than that it is well written.

Author	Title	Editor	Author's Note	Review
John C. Calhoun	Essays and Discourses	John C. Calhoun	John C. Calhoun	John C. Calhoun
John C. Calhoun	Letters and Journals	John C. Calhoun	John C. Calhoun	John C. Calhoun
John C. Calhoun	Political Writings	John C. Calhoun	John C. Calhoun	John C. Calhoun
John C. Calhoun	Speeches and Debates	John C. Calhoun	John C. Calhoun	John C. Calhoun

Second, in response to your question, I would say that the present volume is well worth the price, and that it is recommended to all who are interested in the history of the United States.

Author	Title	Editor	Author's Note	Review
John C. Calhoun	Essays and Discourses	John C. Calhoun	John C. Calhoun	John C. Calhoun
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Fifth, in response to your question, I would say that the present volume is well worth the price, and that it is recommended to all who are interested in the history of the United States.

Shrewsbury. He served the office of Sheriff of Shropshire in 1682, and represented the county in Parliament, a service also performed by various other members of his ancient house. (See their pedigree at page 932 and also *The Sheriffs of Shropshire*.)

1665. FRANCIS BURTON was of Longner, near Shrewsbury, Esquire. His grandfather, Thomas Burton, of that place, was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury 27th May, 1569, and his son, Thomas, was a judge of one of the circuits in Wales. Robert Burton, son of the judge, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1725-6. (For other details as to this distinguished family see *The Sheriffs of Shropshire, The History of Shrewsbury*, and their pedigree at pages 860 and 2819 of this collection.)
1666. RICHARD WARING. (See page 3856.)
1667. JOHN HARDING was an attorney in Shrewsbury. He was one of the Assistants of the Corporation named in the Charter of 1638, and was a Royalist subsequently. He was of a family connected with the trade of the town for more than a century prior to that date, and his descendants are still extant, as will be seen by the following sketch :—

[p. 3921.]

ARMS.—Gules, 3 greyhounds courant in pale Or, collared of the field.

Fulk Hardynge, of Shrewsbury, sherman, admitted a Burgess 1538.	John Harding, of Shrewsbury, husbandman.
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Robert Hardynge, aged 7 years in 1538. Admitted a Burgess in 1552.	Thomas Hardynge, aged 4 years in 1538, was not ad- mitted a Burgess.	Richard Harding, of Shrewsbury, sherman, aged 9 months at his father's admission, was not admitted a Burgess.	Joan, mar. Richard Higgins of Perwick, near Shrews! ury.
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to think the soils are more alluvial than glacial and therefore air temperatures have been estimated from the surface of the soil. This is a reasonable assumption since the surface of the soil is the most recent material added to the surface. The soil may be weathered and the objects of the soil may not vary in depth.

Secondly, the second layer consists of a thin surface layer containing old "straps" of vegetation. It is assumed a vegetation such as a hedge or a shrub layer has been given time to settle and form a stable surface. The soil at this layer will be a loamy soil consisting of sand, silt and clay. The soil has been well developed and has a good water holding capacity. At present this soil is largely in the state of a great layer of organic material to give this soil layer its unique characteristics.

The third layer consists of a thin surface layer of a loamy soil developed by weathering over an alluvium. It is assumed a vegetation of grasses and shrubs will grow on this layer. The soil has been well developed and has a good water holding capacity. At present this soil is largely in the state of a great layer of organic material to give this soil layer its unique characteristics.

DESIGN OF PLANTING ARRANGEMENTS (FIG. 100)— 1000 ACRE FIELD

LAND USE	PLANTING ARRANGEMENT	LAND USE	PLANTING ARRANGEMENT
1. CROPS	1. CROPS	2. FOREST	2. FOREST
2. FOREST	2. FOREST	3. FOREST	3. FOREST
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a
 Richard Harding, of Shrewsbury, sherman (junior). Admitted a Burgess 12 Sept., 1582. — Elizabeth, dau. to Roger Bowdler of Shrewsbury.

Abraham Harding was of Shrewsbury School in 1595.

b
 William Harding, of Shrewsbury, glover. Admitted a Burgess 27 Oct., 1587. Buried at St. Chad's, 29 March, 1632.

Andrew Harding was of Shrewsbury School in 1597, and was the Minister of St. Julian in 1635.

Thomas Harding was of Shrewsbury School in 1598 (eldest son).

Ann, 1st wife	John Harding of Shrewsbury, Attorney, Admitted of Shrewsbury School in 1618. Mayor in 1667. Buried 26th March, 1669 (<i>Hist. of Shrewsbury</i> , vol. i., p. 488).	Deborah, 2nd wife.	Richard Harding. Admitted of Shrewsbury School in 1616.
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Stephen Harding, bapt. at St. Chad's, 22 Aug., 1641.	John Harding, of Chirbury, Clerk; bapt. at St. Chad's, 9th May, 1653, Vicar of Chirbury in 1678.
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Robert Harding, of Chirbury; sworn 5th Feb., 1721-2, a Burgess of Shrewsbury.	John Harding, of Neenton, co. Salop, clerk. Sworn a Burgess 23 March, 1721-2.
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John Harding, Vicar of Chirbury, and Master of Bridgnorth School. Died at Bridgnorth, 19th March, 1789.

John Harding, of Hopesay, Clerk. Sworn a Burgess of West Bromwich, 20th March, 1818.	Rebecca Jesson, mar. 18th Sept., 1804.	Robert Harding, printer.	Thomas Harding, of Cleobury Mortimer, mercer, afterwards of Bridgnorth. Died 6th Aug., 1852.
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[p. 3922.]

Anno 1668. { **SAMUEL LLOYD** was a draper in Shrewsbury. His father, John Lloyd, descended from a very ancient family seated at Blaen Gowny, co. Montgomery, was admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1618, and was admitted a Burgess in 1619. Their pedigree will be found at page 1959 of this collection.

1669. **RICHARD TAYLOR.** He was an attorney in Shrewsbury, but was, on the 4th June, 1676, admitted an Honorary Freeman of the Mercers' Company, in

<p>the government's position is that it is not possible to prevent terrorist acts from occurring. It is not possible to prevent them from occurring, but it is possible to reduce the risk of them occurring. And that is what we are doing.</p> <p>Government money probably wouldn't have been used.</p>	<p>Government money probably wouldn't have been used.</p>
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With regard to the second item, one would expect that the government's position is that it is not possible to prevent terrorist acts from occurring. And that is what we are doing. But it is possible to reduce the risk of them occurring. And that is what we are doing. Government money probably wouldn't have been used.

consequence of his ancestors having been Freemen and members thereof. He appears to have been thus connected:—

ARMS.—(As on the list of Bailiffs) Argent, 3 martlets Sable, 2 and 1. On the monument of Richard Taylor at St. Chad's:—Or, 3 Cornish choughs proper, 2 and 1.

George Taylor, of Shrewsbury, Sherman.=

Richard Taylor, admitted of the
Mercers' Co., Salop, 22 Eliz.

George Taylor, apprenticed in the
Mercers' Co. 1580.

Richard Taylor, apprenticed=Gwen, bur.
in the Mercers' Co. 43 Eliz. at St.
Admitted of that Company Chad's, 11
7 Jan., 1612. Resided in March,
Mardol. Buried at St. 1617.

Sarah,=Edward Taylor,=Jane
bur. at admitted of the Onslow.
St. Drapers' Co. Married
Chad's, 1609; afterwards at St.
17 June, of Binton. Bur. Chad's,
1625. at St. Chad's, 8 Jan.,
8 Dec., 1655. 1626.

Richard Taylor, of Shrewsbury, Attorney,=Jocosa Sparke. Administration to
Mayor in 1669. Died 26 Dec., 1676. her effects granted to her son-in-
Buried at St. Chad's, 29 Dec., 1676. law, John Hollings, M.D., 2 June,
Will dated 23 Oct., 1676. 1689.

Apollonia Taylor.=John Hollings, M.D., of Shrewsbury.
Died 31st Oct., Marriage settlement dated 28th and
1673, aged 31. ↓ 30th April, 1669.

Sarah, bapt. at
St. Chad's, 16
May, 1647.

(P. 3923.)

Anno { THOMAS COTTON. Was a draper in Shrewsbury, and
1670. } of a family long connected with the Town and
Liberties, who were, doubtless, a younger branch of
the ancient family of Cotton of Cotton, in the
parish of Wem, whose arms they bore. He was
thus connected:—

Arms.—Azure a chevron Ermine between 3 hanks of
cotton Argent.

Hugh Cotton of Haston.=

Hugh Cotton of Haston
in the Chapelry of Haddon
and parish of Middle,
but in the ancient Liber-
ties of Shrewsbury; re-
sided in his freehold
estate there in 1508, as
by the Suit Roll of that
year. a

John Cotton of Haston, Mason.=

John Cotton of Salop,=
corvisor; admitted a
Burgess of Shrews-
bury 1491.

John Cotton=Katherine.
of Shrews-
bury, barber;
admitted a
Burgess 1491
living in
1507.

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>
John Cotton of Haston from 1525 to 1566.	John Cotton 1491, of Shrewsbury, 1491. John Cotton, junr., was of Haston from 1564 to 1584.	Hugh Cotton 1491, of Shrewsbury, corvisor. Admitted a Burgess in 1546. Son of John Cotton, corvisor.
		Margaret 1491. Roger Cotton 1523.
George Cotton of Haston, from 1590 to 1621. = Eleanor, a widow in 1627.		
Richard Cotton, = Dorothy, dau. of John Downton, gent. Buried at Middle, 25 Feb., 1627 to 1664.	George Cotton, apprenticed in the Mercers' Co. Salop, in 1627.	Thomas Cotton. Admited of the Drapers' Co., Salop, in 1636. Admitted a Burgess 12 Sept., 1636. Mayor in 1650-7.
Thomas Cotton, = Ellen, dau. of Gentleman, of Robert Hill of Wem, tanner. 1699; was of Wem, mercer, in 1670, 3rd son.	John Cotton of Has-ton, 2nd son, mar. at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 23 Feb. 1670; bur. at Middle 2 July 1684.	Mary, dau. of John Teague of Lea, Pontesbury, widow 1st of Francis Watkyns, 2nd of Chas. Dymock. Buried at Middle, 24 Nov., 1697.
Richard Cotton of Haston, junr., = Rowland Cotton, bur. at Middle, 1665, eldest son.		
Ellen mar. in 1662 Robt. Turf of Hadnal.		
Alice Wood, widow, 2nd wife, mar. at St. Mary's, Salop, 4 March, 1671-2. Marriage settlement dated 12 March, 1671-2. She was 5th dau. of Sir John Corbet of Stoke, Bkt.	Thomas Cotton, bapt. at St. Chad's, 30 Nov., 1637. Admitted of the Drapers' Co. 1663. Was of Pulley, Esq., and was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1678. Bur. at St. Chad's, 3 March, 1683-4.	Margaret Jevons, mar at St. Chad's, 14th May, 1660, Buried there 1st Octoer, 1670. St. J. R.
Jehodelihu Cotton, bapt. at St. Mary's, 31 May, 1674.	John Cotton, bapt. at St. Chad's, 21st Feb., 1661; Washin there 12 Oct., 1678.	Thomas Cotton 1661; Chad's, 16 January, 1671-2.
		Sarah Cotton mar. Edward Owen of Woodhouse and (in her right) of Pulley, Esq. She was buried at St. Chad's in 1693, aged 29. (Marriage Articles dated 4th Oct., 1682).

| a

Thomas Cotton, with his sons Richard, George, and John joined in 1723 in the sale of their estate at Haston to Thomas Powys, Esq.

Thomas Cotton of Haston, junr., Gent., = Ann buried in 1699. Party to a Reconⁿ under Stat. Merc. in the Exc. of Salop, 1699. Was of Haslton in 1713 and in 1723.

at Middle, 12th May, 1702.

Richard Cotton, eldest son and heir
1723.

George Cotton, 2nd son.
John Cotton, of Haston,
3rd son.

Mary
Thomas Cotton, bapt. at Middle, 20 April, 1699.

Robert Cotton, bur. at Middle, 21st April, 1702.

Ann, bapt. at Middle, 30 June, 1730.

[3925]

Richard Cotton of Shrewsbury, weaver and clothier

Richard Cotton of Shrewsbury, Clothier, apprenticed in the Weavers Co. in 1588. Admitted a Burgess 6th Oct., 1603. Died prior to 1626.

Elizabeth=John Cotton
buried at of Shrews-
St.Chad's bury,
10 Nov., 1668.
clothier, ap-
prenticed to
his father in
1610. Bur.
at St. Chad's, 9th
Feb., 1673.

Joan=Richard Cotton
1st wife
Buried at St.
Chad's, 24 Feb.,
1659.

=Ann, 2nd
wife, bur.
Clothier, ap-
prenticed to his
brother in 1626
(Admitted a
Burgess by de-
scent).

Edward Cotton
of Shrewsbury,
clothier, also
apprenticed to
his brother John
in 1627.

Ann, bapt. at St. Chad's,
May 5th, 1642.

John Cotton bapt. at St. Chad's, 24th Feb.
1639. Admitted of the Drapers' Co. in Feb., 1660-1 (was also ap-
prenticed to his father
as a clothier).

Sarah

Mary, twin with
John.

Mary, 3rd wife.

Richard Cotton, bapt.
at St. Chad's, 15 Mar.,
1657. Ob. infans.

Priscilla, bapt.
at St. Chad's,
25 May, 1661.

John Cotton of Shrewsbury, corvisor, sworn a Burgess 28 Nov., 1721.

Mary bapt. at St. Chad's, 13 May, 1674.

Richard Cotton bapt. at St. Chad's, 27 Nov., 1659, of Shrewsbury, Clothier, was apprenticed to his father in 1671. He, however, was by trade a Baker. Voted for Kynaston and Edwardes in 1685. Sworn a Burgess and Assistant in 1694.

Sarah Bowdler
married at St. Julian's, 4th May, 1682.

Edward Cotton bapt. at St. Chad's, 13 Nov., 1653, buried there 27th March, 1657.

Jonathan Cotton apprenticed to his father in 1673 as a Clothier. Bap. at St. Chad's, 28th March 1658.

Sarah Holmes
married at St. Chad's, 28th Aug., 1683.

Mary, dau. and co-heir, mar. William Heath.

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1 a

John Cotton, M.A., bapt. at St. Julian's, 24th Feb., 1685, was inducted to the Vicarage of Meole Brace, 13 March, 1709; was inducted to the Rectory of Hanwood, 4 Sept., 1716; was inducted to the Vicarage of St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, 6 June, 1734, resigned Hanwood 17th Sept., 1734, died 26 Dec. 1757. (Sworn a Burgess of Shrewsbury 5th Dec., 1721).	Elizabeth Marigold of the Parish of St. Chad, married at Julian's, 6th Sutton Church, 26 March, 1693, May, 1712, bur. at bur. there Meole, 14th Aug., Feb., 1696. 1742, aged 51.	Thomas Cotton bap. at St. Julian's, 19th July, 1683, mar. William Russell of Shrewsbury, baker.	Eleanor bap. at St. Julian's, 19th July, 1683, mar. William Russell of Shrewsbury, baker.
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Mary bap. at St. Julian's, 17th August, 1684, buried there 25th April, 1685.	Priscilla bap. at St. Julian's, 18th April, 1688, married Gabriel Bingley of Shrewsbury, upholsterer.
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Elizabeth born 9th and bap. at Meole, 26th Nov., 1712.	Sarah born 6th and bap. at Meole, 12th April, 1717. Died 4th and buried at Meole, 6 May, 1719.	Sarah bap. at St. Julian's, 27 Nov., 1690, mar. Samuel Symonds of Shrewsbury, joiner.	Ann bap. at St. Julian's, 13th February, 1695-6.
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Martha born 28th April and bap. at Meole, 20th May, 1718.	Mary born 8th and bap. at Meole, 28th Aug., 1719.	Sarah born 25 Oct. and bap. at Meole, 15 Nov., 1720.	Jane born 5th and bap. at Meole, 27 Dec., 1721. Died 17th and buried at Meole, 20 Jan., 1740-1.
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Eleanor born 26th April, and bap. 19 May, 1727, at Brace Meole. Buried there 14 Jan., 1730-1.	Priscilla born 30 Jan. and bap. at St. Julian's, 24 Feb., 1728-9. Married Samuel Symonds of Salop, apothecary. She was buried at St. Alkmund's in 1764 (married there 29th August, 1757).
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Thomas Cotton born 5th Nov. and bap. at Meole, 26 Nov., 1714. Buried there 8th Jan., 1734-5.	John Cotton of Shrewsbury, bookseller, born 23 Nov. and bap. at Meole, 14th Dec., 1715. Sworn a Burgess and Assistant 2nd Oct., 1741, Mayor in 1754. Will dated in 1764 o.s.p.	Edward Cotton born 26th June, and bap. at Meole, 17 July, 1723; bur. there 21st July, 1723.	Edward Cotton born 1st and bur. at Meole, 23 July, 1724.
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Richard Cotton born 1st Nov. and bap. at Meole, 22 Nov., 1725.	Ann Edward Cotton of Shrewsbury, Gent. and Assistant 15th March, 1751.	Edward Cotton of Shrewsbury, Gent. and bap. at St. Julian's, 28 June, 1732. Died 17th Dec., 1740.	Jonathan Cotton born 5th and bap. at St. Julian's, 28 June, 1732. Died 17th Dec., 1740.
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John Cotton of London, stationer, 1768.

[p. 3926.]

Anno } ROGER GRIFFITHS. See page 3904.
1671. }

1672. DANIEL JEVON was a draper in Shrewsbury, and was admitted of the 'Drapers' Company in 1637. He was son of Richard Jevon of The Hall, in the parish of Sedgley, co. Stafford, gentleman, and was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury on the 23rd Sept., 1639. His son, Thomas Jevon, was admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1664. See page 4190.

Arms:—Or, a torteau between 4 saltires gules.

1673. ROWLAND MIDDLETON was a mercer in Shrewsbury, and was admitted of the Mercers' Company, 21st June, 1647. He was admitted a Burgess on the 19th May, 1656, being the younger son of Peter Myddleton of Myddleton Hall, in the parish of Chirbury, Esquire, the representative of the senior branch of one of the most ancient families in the Kingdom. See their pedigree at page 1129 of this collection.

1674. WILLIAM THYNNE was a member of the great house of Thynne, alias Botevyle, now represented by the Marquis of Bath. His father, John Thynne of Church Stretton, co. Salop, was the second son of Sir John Thynne of Long Leate, co. Wiltshire, and of Stretton, co. Salop. Mr. William Thynne was buried at St. Mary's on the 9th April, 1677, and had given £100 towards providing the minister of that parish with a suitable residence. His descent will be found at page 1568 of this collection.

1675. JOHN SEVERNE. "Thomas Severne" was a Burgess of Shrewsbury and a member of the Company of Mercers, Goldsmiths, etc., etc., in 1458, and was, I have no doubt, of the same family as the present Mayor, who was a draper in Shrewsbury and admitted a Burgess 1st Oct., 1657. He was son of John Severne of Powyck, co. Worcester, whose grandfather, John Severne, was of Shrawley, in that county, temp. Henry VIII. The descendants of Mr. John Severne are still Burgesses of Shrewsbury, and the

present head of this respectable family is John Michael Severne of Wallop Hall, co. Salop, Esq. [p. 3927.] See their pedigree at page 3077 of this collection.

Anno } 1676. } GEORGE HOSIER. See page 3857.

1677. ROBERT FORSTER. See page 3919.

1678. EDWARD PHILLIPS was a draper in Shrewsbury, and was thus connected :—

Arms.—Argent 3 trefoils in pale between 2 flaunches vert.

Roger Phillips of Great Ness, co. Salop, husbandman =

Richard Phillips of Great Ness, = yeoman.	Roger Phillips of Shrewsbury, baker, = admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury.
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William Phillips. Admitted of the Mercers' Co., = Shrewsbury, 23 Eliz., 1581, afterwards of Wel- lington, Mercer. Admitted a Burgess 12th Sept., 1583.	George Phillips. Admitted of the Mercers &c. Co., 23 Eliz., 1581.
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Edward Phillips of Wellington, co. Salop, Mercer. Admitted of the Mercers' Co., Shrewsbury, 15th March, 1615.
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Robert Phillips of Shrewsbury, draper, appren- ticed to his father in 1680. Sworn Burgess and Assistant 28 Sep., 1692.	Edward Phillips of Shrewsbury, draper. Admit- ted of the Drap- ers' Co. in 1647. Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1678. Died in 1693.	Elizabeth, dau. of Abrahams Calcott of Plea- ley, gent., mar. at St. Alk- mund's, 25 Sep., 1663.	Jane mar. John War- ing of Shrews- bury, draper.	Sarah mar. Rundle Platt of Chester.
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Doctor Edward Phillips=Hannah Biggs of Plealey was admitted of the Drapers' Co., 1699. He was M.D., and died 4th April, 1713, aged 45. Buried at St. Alkinund's o.s.p. Arms on monu- ment of Dr. Phillips — Or, a lion rampant Sable.	Died 10th Nov. 1712, aged 23. Buried at St. Alkmund's.	William Phillips of Wellington, = Mercer. Admitted of the Mercers' Co. Salop, 26 June, 1671.
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William Phillips admitted of the Mercers' Co., Salop, 6th June 1681. Sworn a Burgess 16 Dec., 1721.
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Edward Phillips admitted of the Drapers' Co., Salop, = 1682. Was afterwards at London, Draper, in 1704 and 1714.
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Richard Phillips apprenticed to his father in the Drapers' Co., Salop, 1704.	Robert Phillips apprenticed to his father in the Drapers' Co. Salop, in 1715.
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1679. ARTHUR HINCKES. See page 3897.

1680. JOHN HARWOOD was a grocer in Shrewsbury, and was admitted of the Mercers' &c. Co. on the 11th Sept., 1663, and of the Drapers' Co. in 1665. He had been admitted a Burgess on the 12th Oct., 1658. He was the eldest son of John Harwood, of Haggerbourne, co. Berks., Esq., and having married Martha, daughter of Edward Muckleston, of Penylan, Co. Salop, Esq., settled at Shrewsbury. The eldest surviving line of his descendants has assumed the name of Hill, and are represented by the present Lord Berwick. See the pedigree at page 2155 of this collection.

[p. 3928.]

Anno }
1681. } GEORGE LLEWELLIN. See page 3900.

1682. EDWARD GOSNELL. The family of Gosnell was of great antiquity. "Roger Gosenhul" was one of the Jury for the Hundred of Condover 2 Edw. I., 1274; and in 1416 "Nicholas Gosenell" of Condover was admitted a Burgess with his five sons John, Richard, Roger, Thomas, and John the younger, two of the sons being named John.

From the above admission various members of the family derived, several of whom, and among them the Mayor of the present year, were connected and sworn Burgesses as understated. See also page 4191.

Arms.—Per pale indented Or and Azure.

Edward Gosnell of London, afterwards of Shrewsbury, Esquire, ^{= Ann}
purchased the Rossall Estate, near Shrewsbury; was Mayor
of Shrewsbury in 1682, bur. at St. Chad's, 27 Oct., 1706.

Edward Gosnell of= Alice Rossall, Esq., living sworn a Burgess 15 in 1735. Dec., 1721. Ste- ward of the Corpor- ation.	Elizabeth= Gosnell bur. at West Felton, Salop, 13 May, 1698. a	Nathaniel Thomas of West Felton, Gentle- man, mar. at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 14 April, 1697. b	Martha mar. Coaz. Charl- ton of Shrews- bury, and of Newton, in the parish of Lydham, Gent.
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*a**b*

Edward Gosnell, junr.,
of Rossall, Esq., sworn
a Burgess of Shrews-
bury, 15 Dec., 1721.
Messrs. Owen & Blake-
way says his father was
a Barrister-at-Law, and
that his father was the
Steward of the Corpor-
ation of Shrewsbury
from 1726 to 1746.

Knowles Gosnell, born
1st and bapt. at St.
Chad's, 17th April,
1701. Admitted of the
Mercers' etc. Company
12 April, 1728; was of
London, haberdasher,
6th Aug., 1735 and was
then the eldest surviv-
ing son and heir appar-
ent of Edwd. Gosnell,
and Alice his wife.

Elizabeth Thomas, of the parish of
onlychild St. Nicholas,
born 8th Worcester, mar.
Feb., 1697-8. 20th Feb., 1718.
↓
19.

See pedigree of the family of
Yardley, page 2781.

Charles Gosnell bapt.
at St. Chad's, 7th
Nov., 1702.

Robert Gosnell bapt.
at St. Chad's, 15th
Aug., 1704.

William Gosnell bapt. at
St. Chad's, 16th April, 1710.

Ann bapt. at St. Chad's,
20 Dec., 1705.

Edward Gosnell, then of Shrewsbury, gent. Sworn a Burgess 22nd Oct., 1782; was also then of the Exchequer Office, Lincolns Inn, London.

[p. 3929.]

George Gosnell of Shrewsbury, tanner. Buried at St. Chad's, = Mary
19th May, 1656 (resided in Knuckin Street).

Mary bapt. at St. Chad's,
28 Feb., 1619.

Edward Gosnell bapt. at St. Chad's,
28 June, 1629.

Richard Gosnell of Condover

Thomas Gosnell of Condover, yeoman. Sworn a Burgess
of Shrewsbury 29th Dec., 1721.

John Gosnell of Condover, yeo-| bur. 10
man. Sworn a | Feb.,
Burgess 20th | 1733.
March, 1721-2.

John Gosnell appren-
ticed to his uncle
Thomas Gosnell, 1st
July, 1726.

Thomas Gosnell = Mary, bur.
of Shrewsbury, | at St.
grocer. Admitted | Chad's in
the Mercers' | 1755, aged
etc. Co. 26 April, | 61.
1708. Sworn a |
Burgess 1st | March, 1721-2.
Bur. at St. Chad's | in 1753, aged 75.

Richard Gosnell of
Condover, yeoman.
Sworn a Burgess
17 March, 1721-2.
Will dated 30 April,
1734. Proved at
Lichfield.

Thomas Gosnell of Shrewsbury, grocer. Sworn a
Burgess 10th April, 1753. Admit-
ted of the Mercers' etc. Co. 5th
April, 1753.

George Gos-
nell ob. inf.
1722. Bur. at
St. Chad's.

1930-31
1931-32
1932-33
1933-34
1934-35
1935-36
1936-37
1937-38
1938-39
1939-40
1940-41
1941-42

a
 Richard Gosnell, gent. = Rachael
 was of Gwersyllt in Roberts
 1749, afterwards of
 Condover. Sworn a
 Burgess 23rd March,
 1796 (then of Wyle
 Cop, Shrewsbury). Died
 19 June, 1800, aged 82,
 buried at Condover.

Richard Gosnell of
 Condover, gent., bapt.
 at Gresford, co. Den-
 bigh, 26 July, 1749.
 Sworn a Burgess 23
 March, 1796 (then of
 Wyle Cop, Shrews-
 bury).

b
 George Gosnell of Ann. dau. of Chas. Ann ob. inf.
 Shrewsbury, gro- Bingley, related to 1725. Buried
 cer. Admitted of G. Horne, D.D., at St. Chad,
 the Mercer &c. Co. Bishop of Norwich.
 5th April, 1753. Mar. at St. Julian's,
 Sworn a Burgess Shrewsbury, 22 Nov.,
 10th April, 1753. 1756.
 Bur. at St. Chad's,
 in 1759.

Mary Gosnell, only child, mar. Richard Ambler of
 Hardwick, par. Norbury, co. S. Lop, Esq., at
 Norbury, 9th May, 1780; died 6th Oct., 1847,
 aged 89.

[p. 3930.]

Anno } **COLLINS WOOLRICH.** He was an apothecary in
 1683. } Shrewsbury, and was son of James Woolrich of
 Lichfield, Mercer. He was admitted a Burgess on
 the 9th August, 1662, and his son James, who was
 then 7 days old, was at the same time admitted a
 Burgess, though he was not sworn, on account of
 his infancy. See page 4191.

Arms.—Gules, a chevron between 3 wild geese, Argent.

1684. **JOHN WOOD** was an Attorney in Shrewsbury, and of
 a family several members of whom had been con-
 nected with the franchise of the town as understated.
 He died before his term of office was completed.

Arms.—Gules 3 demi wild men argent, holding in the
 right hand over left shoulder a club Or.

Adam Wood of Kenley, weaver.

Ralph Wood apprenticed in the Weavers' Co., Shrewsbury, in 1598=

Adam Wood of Shrewsbury, = corvisor, was admitted a Burgess with his three sons 28 Sept., 1646.

John Wood apprenticed to his father 20 Dec., 1620.

Edward Wood was apprenticed to his father in 1628.

John Wood of Kenley, co. Salop, gent., died prior to 27th August, 1669.	Peter Wood of Kenley, gent., died prior to 1st Sept., 1676.	Robert Wood aged 4 years in 1646.	Adam Wood aged 3 years in 1646.	Ralph Wood aged one year in 1646.
John Wood of Shrewsbury, Attorney, admitted a Burgess with his two sons 27th Aug., 1669, Mayor of Shrewsbury 1684. Died 31 Aug., 1685. Buried at St. Chad's, 2 Sept.	Abigail Vivers, mar. at St. Chad's, 2 Oct., 1684.	Thomas Wood aged 6 years in 1669.	Peter Wood bapt. at St. Chad's, 21 July, 1673, Buried there 1st June, 1674.	Charles Wood apprenticed in the Mercers' etc. Co., Salop, 1st Sept., 1676.
John Wood, aged 7 years in 1669. Was an Attorney in Shrewsbury.	Sibilla Vivers, mar. at St. Chad's, 2 Oct., 1684.	Thomas Wood bapt. at St. Chad's, 21 July, 1673, Buried there 1st June, 1674.	Peter Wood bapt. at St. Chad's, 21 July, 1673, Buried there 1st June, 1674.	Francis Wood bapt. at St. Chad's, 16 Aug., 1664.
Andrew Wood bapt. at St. Chad's, 6 Aug., 1684. Admitted of the Drapers' Co. 1708.				John Wood bapt. at St. Chad's, 24 Feb., 1686.

[p. 3931.]

Anno 1685. ROBERT WOOD was elected to complete the year of his predecessor. Both were probably descended from branches of the ancient family of the same first seated at Shinewood, in this county, and near Much Wenlock. See page 2033.

Robert Wood was an Apothecary in Shrewsbury, and was admitted a Burgess on the 19 Sept., 1670. His father, William Wood, was of Peplow, co. Salop and his uncle, John Wood, was President of Magdalen College, in the University of Cambridge. For an account of his family, etc., see the pedigree at page 3579 of this collection.

1685. SIR FRANCIS EDWARDES, BART. M.P. for Shrewsbury, also in 1685 and in 1689. See page 3883.

1686. THOMAS BAWDEWIN.—This gentleman was a Barrister-at-Law, and was for some time Recorder of Shrewsbury. He was of a very ancient Shropshire family long seated at Diddlebury, and he was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury on 17th July, 1660. For further details of this family see the *Sheriffs of*

Shropshire, the *History of Shrewsbury*, and their pedigree at page 66 of this collection.

1687. RICHARD SALTER was a draper in Shrewsbury, and was admitted a Burgess on 4th August, 1673. He was of a very ancient family long seated at Oswestry, and at Wrockwardine, co. Salop, and their pedigree will be found at page 1531 of this collection.
1688. RICHARD MUCKLESTON was a tanner in Shrewsbury, but was of a very ancient family long seated at and near Oswestry. He was admitted a Burgess on 18 Sept., 1660, and was appointed Mayor under the Charter granted to the town by James II. in 1685, but which was abrogated immediately after the Prince of Orange had ascended the Throne, and [p. 3932.] in consequence Mr. Muckleston was removed from office on the 29th October, about a month after he had been placed in it. His son, Joseph Muckleston, was Mayor in 1716, and his great-grandson, also named Joseph Muckleston, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1788. For further details of this family see the *Sheriffs of Shropshire* and their pedigree at page 1781 of this collection.

Anno 1688. JOHN HILL was elected to complete the year that had been commenced by his predecessor. This gentleman was a member of the great and distinguished family of Hill of Hawkestone. Thomas Hill, grandfather of the present Mayor, was a draper in Shrewsbury, and was one of the younger brothers of Rowland Hill of Hawkestone, Esquire. He was admitted a Burgess on 14 Sept., 1598. The present Mayor resided in the Mansion House, which gives name to "Hills Lane," Shrewsbury, and which with other property (forming on part of it what I believe was the site of the ancient Chapel of St. Romald and its precinct) now belongs to the family of Thomas, descendant from the marriage of Priscilla, daughter of the present Mayor, with Philip Thomas of Shrewsbury. The descent of Mr. Hill and his connection with the House of Hawkestone will be seen in the pedigree at page 681 of this collection.

1689. JONATHAN SCOTT was of Betton, near Shrewsbury, an estate still possessed by the family. His father, Richard Scott, was admitted of the Drapers' Co. in 1655. The present Mayor died without issue, but his nephew, Jonathan Scott of Betton, who was also a draper in Shrewsbury, served the office of Mayor in 1712. See the pedigree of the family at page 3649 of this collection.

[ADDITIONS TO THE FOREGOING ACCOUNT OF THE MAYORS.

Page 261. DANIEL JEVON, Mayor in 1672, was baptized at Sedgley, co. Stafford, 3 March, 1613, and was living there on 10 January, 1651, when William Ryley, Norroy King of Arms, granted to Daniel Jevon and Thomas his brother, both of Sedgley, co. Stafford, gentlemen, the following Arms: "Or, a Torteau between four Saltiers couped Gules, and for his Crest, On an Healme and wreath of his colours a Saltier Or between two Palme branches proper, mantled Gules, doubled Argent." These Arms were disallowed at the Restoration, as was the case with all other Grants of Arms made during the Commonwealth. The pedigree of Jevon was entered at the Visitation of Shropshire, 24 August, 1663. Daniel Jevon was then of Shrewsbury, and was aged 50 years. He married Anne, daughter of Nicholas Clarke of Shrewsbury, and had issue three sons,—Thomas, aged 22 years on 24 August, 1663, Richard, and Benjamin. He was an alderman of Shrewsbury in 1664. For the pedigree and Grant of Arms see *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, N.S., iv., 384-5, and *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, viii., 36.—
[EDITORS.]

CERTIFICATES OF THE SHROPSHIRE
 CHANTRIES UNDER THE ACTS OF
 37 HENRY VIII., CAP. IV., AND 1 EDWARD VI.,
 CAP. XIV.

TRANSCRIBED AND EDITED, WITH AN INTRODUCTION, BY
 A. HAMILTON THOMPSON, M.A.

THE returns of the commissioners appointed, under the Acts of 37 Henry VIII., and 1 Edward VI., to survey the possessions of colleges, chantries, etc., are preserved in a series of rolls among the records of the Exchequer in the Public Record Office. Roll 40 contains the returns for Shropshire and Staffordshire under the first Act; and as much of it as relates to Shropshire is printed here, followed by the contents of roll 41, which are concerned with Shropshire only. The history of the suppression of the foundations alluded to by the Acts in question has often been written, and of late its working in various parts of England has been discussed in the volumes of the *Victoria County History*;¹ but its importance is still much overshadowed by the earlier act of confiscation which suppressed the religious houses. It is therefore necessary to say something of the nature of the foundations themselves, and the circumstances leading to their suppression.

The foundations mentioned in 37 Henry VIII., cap. IV.,² are "diverse Colleges, Frechappelles, Chauntries, Hospitalles, Fraternities, Brotherheddis, Guyldis, and Stipendarie Prestis having perpetuity for ever." Of these the most important were the colleges of secular canons, the possessions of which were often considerable. Strictly speaking, a college is a corporation of any kind; but the name became applied particularly to religious corporations of priests, with common

¹ See, e.g., the Rev. R. M. Serjeantson in *V.C.H. Northants*, vol. ii.; and Dr. W. A. Shaw in *V.C.H. Lancashire*, vol. ii.

² Printed in *Statutes of the Realm* (Rec. Comm.), iii., 188 ff.

funds and a common centre of life and worship. The wealthiest of these were the cathedral chapters of deans and canons; but, in addition to these, almost every county contained a number of collegiate bodies, varying in their constitution and the titles of their individual members, whose dean and canons, canons only, or provost or warden and fellows, as the case might be, had fixed portions of the common fund, known as prebends, attached to their offices. The prebends were in most cases provided by specified parts of the common estate, by a manor or by an impropriated church, and were distinguished by the names of such churches or manors. Thus the dean of St. Mary Magdalene's at Bridgnorth also held the prebend of Ludston, a manor in the parish of Claverley; while the five other prebends were Alveley, Eardington, Morville, Undertown, and Walton.¹ The prebends of the two collegiate churches, St. Chad's and St. Mary's, which survived in Shrewsbury until the Tudor epoch, do not seem to have been known by special names, and were probably chargeable upon no specified portion of the common estate. It is worth notice that, while the commissioners, in the returns before us, recognised the chapter of both churches as composed of a dean and prebendaries, the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535-6 calls the ten prebendaries of St. Chad's *socii* or fellows; and the dean and seven prebendaries of St. Mary's appear in it as eight *socii*, of whom the dean is *principalis*.² The difference is entirely a matter of words: the head of a college at Oxford or Cambridge stands in the position of the dean or principal prebendary of the collegiate chapter, and each fellow is a prebendary with his share in the common dividend.

Closely allied to the collegiate bodies proper were the portionists, who, as at Pontesbury or Burford, held divisions of a rectory. Such tripartite rectories were to all intents and purposes small colleges, although they probably involved no common bond of life and worship, such as united members of the larger collegiate corporations. The *Valor*

¹ The churches of Alveley and Morville were appropriated to the prebendaries of those stalls and served by curates: the remaining prebends were manorial.

² *Val. Eccl. (Rec. Comm., 1817)*, iii., 188.

Ecclesiasticus returns the names of the three "prebendaries" of Pontesbury.¹ Special names were frequently attached to the portions of such divided rectories, as to the three portions of Bampton in Oxfordshire, or the four portions of Tiverton in Devonshire. At Grantham, in Lincolnshire, a rectory of two medietyes, appropriated to two prebendal stalls in Salisbury cathedral, the prebendaries, their vicars, and the chantry priests of the church were known collectively as the "college."² Again, since the zeal for founding monasteries had cooled, a number of small colleges of chantry priests had sprung up, which, by the munificence of founders and benefactors, might sometimes surpass in wealth and importance the older and larger collegiate foundations. Thus St. Mary's College in the Newarke at Leicester, founded in the middle of the fourteenth century by Henry, Earl of Lancaster, far outstripped in its revenues the older college, hard by, of St. Mary in the Castle; its income at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries was equal to that of almost any of the moderately wealthy abbeys.³ Four foundations of this kind, all incorporated in the fifteenth century, are found in the accompanying returns—the colleges of Battlefield, Tong, and Newport, and the Ludlow Guild College.

The distinction between the older collegiate bodies, with which the divided rectories must be included, and the colleges of chantry priests, consists in the fact that the chantry priests formed a resident body with definite duties. A prebend in the more wealthy collegiate churches was recognised in the Middle Ages, and even much later, as a source of income for a good man of business, a clerk in the royal chancery or exchequer, or a useful member of the Roman curia. The most cursory glance at the Patent or Close Rolls for the reigns of any of the three Edwards, or at the calendars of extracts from the Papal Registers relating to English affairs, will show that deaneries and prebends were the financial mainstay of the able canonist or civilian,

¹ *Ibid.*, iii., 213. Westbury was a rectory of medietyes, known as Dextra Pars and Sinistra Pars (Bacon, *Thesaurus*, 1786, p. 388).

² B. Street, *Notes on Grantham*, 1857, p. 133.

³ Bacon, *Thesaurus*, u.s., p. 530.

competition¹⁴ and all to some extent market orientation or local government control. In particular, the introduction of soft soil standards can help to ensure the market becomes more open and competitive by reducing the influence of local government on the supply chain. However, given the significant influence of local government on supply chains, it may be difficult to implement such reforms without significant political and public support. In addition, soft soil standards can reduce the competitiveness of local government-owned companies, particularly if they are not granted a right to sell soil. It would also require that all relevant stakeholders be involved in the implementation process and be held to strict performance standards. In addition, local government may have to consider the costs of the new regulations and the impact on the local economy, as well as local and national politicians, and the local and national governments, particularly soft soil based, may be required to provide financial support to local government-owned companies.

In addition, secondary goals are equally salient, although less important than primary goals, and include the soft soil of the economy, which needs to expand rapidly and at a high rate. A strong economy will increase the government's revenues, which can be used to finance its role. Thus, local governments should not be allowed to become too powerful in their towns, as this may lead to a concentration of power in one person or group, or towards one or two individuals, and the economy grows, there will always remain a risk of potential corruption, as well as increased administrative costs, and such corruption is particularly bad because local governments are often at the forefront of providing services to citizens. Therefore, the

¹⁴ Although we cannot underestimate the importance of regulation, as noted in the introduction, regulation is not the only way to achieve the desired outcome. It is also possible to achieve the same outcome through other mechanisms, such as taxes, subsidies, or other forms of incentives.

and often of less learned persons. Prebends in York, Lincoln, St. Paul's, Hereford, or Lichfield, in Westbury-on-Trym, Abergwili, or Llanddewi-Brefi, involved no duties of residence, and, with the aid of a dispensation, might be held at the same time by the same person. The deanery of Bridgnorth is a case in point. In 1292, and for some years later, it was held by Walter Langton, who probably resigned it on his elevation to the see of Lichfield in 1296. With it he held a number of livings in various parts of England, the wardenship of a hospital at York, and canonries and prebends in five English cathedrals, in the cathedral of Dublin, and in four collegiate churches.¹ The returns of 1535-6 and 1547-8 show that the dean was then Thomas Magnus, a distinguished diplomatist, who died in 1550. His other preferments at this time included the archdeaconry of the East Riding, canonries at Lincoln and Windsor, two parsonages in Yorkshire, one of them the rich rectory of Bedale, and (though he resigned it rather earlier) the wardenship of the hospital at York which Langton had possessed.² As the rolls show us, the deanery of Bridgnorth included the spiritual charge of the town and three neighbouring parishes, Claverley, Bobbington (in Staffordshire), and Quatford, which were served, not by vicars with fixed stipends, but by *curati amovibiles*. It seems not unlikely that Hugh Coren, who in 1547-8 held the richest of the five lesser prebends at Bridgnorth, and had "other lyuyng," was the dean of Herefrd of that name, who was archbishop of Dublin from 1555 to 1567, and ended his life with a short tenure of the bishopric of Oxford.³

Chantry priests, on the other hand, were bound to say masses, in most cases daily, for the soul of the founder on whose benefaction their living depended: their income was, as a rule, small, and offered no temptation to a non-resident

¹ Papal Registers, xlvi., f. 151*d.*, xlvii., f. 97*d.* (Cal. Papal Letters, i., 550, 559).

² See his life in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxxv., 324. The net value of his three Yorkshire benefices in 1535-6 was: Bedale, £89 4s. 8d.; Kirkby-in-Cleveland, £20; Sessay, £17 os. 2d. (*Val. Eccl.*, v., 245, 89, 98). The tithes of two churches, nearly £40 in value, were appropriated to the mastership of St. Leonard's Hospital.

³ His life (Curwen, or Coren, Hugh) is in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xiii., 350.

who might see his way to performing his duties by deputy. Where colleges were formed, the founder or founders procured letters patent, licensing the alienation of certain lands in mortmain to their use, and, as a rule, the impropriation by the colleges of the parish church in which they were established. More commonly, a license was procured for the endowment of a stipendiary priest to say mass at a certain altar in a parish church for the souls of the founder and other persons specified by him. In the cathedrals and large town churches many such separate foundations existed side by side.¹ Bishops and clergy, monasteries, wealthy laymen, religious and commercial guilds, provided in this way for the welfare of their souls, until churches became too small for all the services thus provided. Chantry chapels like Stanbury's and Audley's at Hereford, or Yotton's destroyed chapel at Lichfield, formed excrescences from the aisles or chapels of cathedral churches, or, like the noble tombs at Winchester or Prince Arthur's chapel at Worcester, filled the spaces between the pillars of nave and choir. Parish churches like Ludlow or Cirencester enlarged their plan by the addition of aisles to chancel or nave. Here and there the growth in the number of chantry priests, and the dangers arising from indiscriminate lodging in the town, led to the formation of a college in which the several foundations were merged. Archbishop Rotherham founded the college of Jesus in his native town for the express purpose of "the mayntenaunce of Godes service in the parysse church of Rotherham, wyth the kepyng together all the prystes in the sayd churche."² The chantry certificate rolls for Yorkshire show us how, in towns like Doncaster or Wakefield,³ a constant succession of services was maintained every morning by the chantry priests, who, in many cases, were also under obligation to

¹ Fifty separate foundations including the collegiate chapel of St. Sepulchre (or St. Mary and the Holy Angels), and the college of St. Willian, where the chantry priests lived, were certified by Henry VIII.'s commissioners in York Minster.—Page, *Yorks. Chantry Surveys*, (Surtees Socy.), i., 8 ff.

² *Yorkshire Chantry Surveys*, u.s., i., 200, 201. All the chantry priests, whether on Rotherham's own foundation or not, were housed in the college.

³ *Ibid.* i., 172 ff., etc.

processes of social and organizational research are highly critical of the traditional approach to research on power, which neglects the multiple forms of power that are at play in organizations. In this paper, we argue that the concept of power is too narrow if it is limited to the exercise of authority or control over others. We propose a more comprehensive view of power that includes the capacity to influence the behavior of others through the exercise of authority, control, and influence. This broader view of power is consistent with the concept of power proposed by scholars such as Foucault and Bourdieu, among others. In this paper, we propose a new conceptualization of power that includes the capacity to influence the behavior of others through the exercise of authority, control, and influence. This broader view of power is consistent with the concept of power proposed by scholars such as Foucault and Bourdieu, among others. In this paper, we propose a new conceptualization of power that includes the capacity to influence the behavior of others through the exercise of authority, control, and influence. This broader view of power is consistent with the concept of power proposed by scholars such as Foucault and Bourdieu, among others. In this paper, we propose a new conceptualization of power that includes the capacity to influence the behavior of others through the exercise of authority, control, and influence. This broader view of power is consistent with the concept of power proposed by scholars such as Foucault and Bourdieu, among others.

¹ We thank an anonymous referee for this suggestion. We also thank the editor and the other referees for their useful comments and suggestions. This research was partially funded by grants from the Spanish Ministry of Science and Technology (Project ECO2002-04003) and the Regional Government of Andalucía (Excellence Research Project P03-SEJ-03022).

take their part in the choir offices.¹ In country churches, where no large number of foundations was possible, parishioners clubbed together to find a stipend for a priest, setting aside a stock of land for his maintenance. The advantages of such a course were obvious, apart from the spiritual security which it gave to the founders. Where the rector was non-resident, it ensured the regular performance of the offices by a clerk, the nature of whose duties enforced his being in priest's orders. Where he was on the spot, he was aided by the presence of an additional priest; and, in town or country, where all the "houseling people" of the parish came to receive the Sacrament on the great festivals, the help of the chantry priests, or of stipendiaries maintained by feoffees, in hearing confessions and taking part in the administration, was indispensable.

One office of great moment might be attached to a chantry stipend—that of schoolmaster. In Rotherham's college of Jesus, already mentioned, there were three fellows, one of whom was grammar schoolmaster, the second song schoolmaster, the third writing schoolmaster.² At Grantham the grammar school had its beginnings in the school taught by the priests of Curteys's chantry;³ and the true origin of many of our schools is to be found in the conditions attached to chantry foundations. In the Shropshire returns for 1547-8 we find grammar schools kept by our Lady's priests at Wellington and Madeley, and by one of the fellows of the college at Newport, while schoolmasters at Bridgnorth and Oswestry were supported by chantry funds. The Palmers' guild at Ludlow also maintained a grammar schoolmaster, who received a stipend of ten pounds a year. Ten pounds, with allowances for his gown and fuel, was the stipend of the grammar schoolmaster in the college of Rotherham; and, as ten pounds then had many times more purchasing power

¹ E.g., Chantry Cert. Roll, 33, No. 91 (Grantham, Chantry of Holy Trinity): "Fundatum fuit . . . ea intencione ut unus Capellanus perpetuo celebraret in ecclesia ibidem et cantaret in choro superpelliceo indutus orans pro animabus fundatorum et aliorum."

² Yorks. Chantry Surveys, u.s., i., 200, 201.

³ Chantry Cert. Roll, 33, No. 96: "duo capellani . . . quorum unus instueret pueros tam in bonis moribus quam in arte grammatical in quadam celebri domo ibidem ad hoc constructa et edificata et prope ecclesiam ibidem adjacente . . . e' alter . . . fungens officio subpedagogi scole predicte."

than it has in our own day, the schoolmaster was fairly well off. It would seem that the ten pounds which the Lady priest at Wellington had, in addition to £4 17s. 6d. from his chantry, were derived from his school. The schoolmaster at Bridgnorth received eight pounds from the chantry: the Lady chantry at Oswestry supplied two pounds, which made up the schoolmaster's income to eight pounds. The priest at Madeley had £2 12s. from his chantry, and apparently £5 6s. 8d. from his school. Richard Robyns, at Newport, had five pounds from his fellowship, "other living" doubtless from his school, and, in addition, was in the habit of preaching from time to time.¹

The founder of a chantry and his heirs stood to it in the relation which had existed between certain monasteries and the family of their founders. The patron presented the nominee for institution: the bishop of the diocese instituted and admitted him into corporal possession of the chantry. In a case where the chantry or stipendiary service was an appendage of a religious guild, the connexion of the chantrist with his patrons was peculiarly close. The warden and fellows of Battlefield must have needed the spur of historic and patriotic sentiment to give their masses that special intention for which they were celebrated, with any approach to fervency; but the priests who performed the services of the Rood and St. Katharine at Oswestry, or the college of priests supported by the Palmers' guild at Ludlow, were engaged perpetually in pleading the merits of Christ's passion on behalf of the living fellow-townspeople who worshipped at their altars. The Act of Henry VIII. included, as we have seen, a survey of the possessions of fraternities, brotherhoods, guilds, and those stipendiary priests who, if not supported by a specially incorporated guild, were the paid intercessors on behalf of a body of parishioners. Those, however, were exempted, which were not liable to the payment of first fruits and tenths. This Act did not touch the trade guilds, so far as their secular possessions were concerned; but, where their members were united for

¹ The certificates from these rolls, which contain references to schools, have been printed by Mr. A. F. Leach, *English Schools at the Reformation, 1540-8* (1896). For the Salop returns, see his appendix, pp. 179-89.

religious purposes, the survey was required. At Shrewsbury the company of Drapers supported a priest in St. Mary's: in St. Chad's the Mercers, Tailors and Skinners, Weavers, and Shoemakers each formed a religious fraternity with its chantry priest. The Shearmen had their stipendiary priests in St. Julian's. The maintenance of the two chantrists in St. Leonard's at Bridgnorth, and of the priest who said mass in St. James's Hospital, was found by the local corporation. It will thus be seen that an Act primarily dealing with all collegiate bodies and a large number of chantries could be extended to cover a very wide field indeed. The colleges of deans and canons were, from a general point of view, indistinguishable from colleges of chantrists: a survey of one necessarily included the other, and spread, by a logical consequence, to the whole chantry system, to priests of guilds in the towns and larger villages, to solitary chantry priests in small country churches, to the clergy who served the altars of hospitals. Guilds of a purely religious character inevitably came under consideration; while the religious aspect of secular corporations, of "guilds and fellowships of mysteries and crafts,"¹ could not escape notice.

One other class of religious foundation remains to be noticed. The Act of 37 Henry VIII. refers to free chapels. This included a large and somewhat indefinite collection of benefices. Strictly, a free chapel, free in that it was exempt from visitation by the ordinary of the place, was a foundation erected by the king on a royal manor, or within a royal castle. St. Mary Magdalene's at Bridgnorth, St. Mary's and originally St. Chad's, at Shrewsbury, St. George's at Windsor, the castle chapel at Hastings, are instances of royal free chapels to which a collegiate body was attached. But there were also free chapels on manors not royal, which may have been founded in the beginning by special licence of the crown, but were, to all intents and purposes, parcels of the manors on which they stood.² The chaplains were amenable to the usual process of institution and induction,

¹ The phrase used by the Act of 1 Edward VI.

² This is the general sense of the authorities quoted by Burn, *Ecclesiastical Law*, vol. i., s.v. Chapel.

but were otherwise exempt from ordinary jurisdiction. And, for general purposes, the free chapel came to be identified with a chapel served by a stipendiary curate, whose income was derived from certain lands and rents, and was independent of the rector of the mother parish.¹ Thus the term, as used in the preambles of the Acts of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., covered parochial chapels and chapels of ease, as well as free chapels in the stricter sense. The commissioners distinguished between free chapels and chapels of ease, but without consistency. The inquisition into the goods of colleges included of necessity royal free chapels. Similarly, the survey of chantries implied a survey of those foundations whose chantry services were performed in chapels outside, and, in some cases, at some distance from, parish churches. Thus all chapels distinct from parish churches were drawn within the net of the commission. Such chapels commonly existed in the larger parishes for excellent reasons. In winter time, when the roads were bad, the parish church was inaccessible from remote corners of the parish. Where a stream ran through a parish, heavy floods, which could not be drained off the land, might cut off hamlets from the parish church for weeks, or for a whole winter together. The Yorkshire surveys contain many such cases, where the inhabitants "wythout great daunger, for the most parte of the yere" could not "resort to theire parsshe (*sic*) church for the abundance of waters,"² or where there was necessity of service "in wynter and foule wether."³ The Wharfe at Tadcaster rose so frequently, that in 1505 a chapel was founded in the suburb across the river to supplement the chantry of St. John Baptist in the parish church.¹ The modern enthusiasm for church extension, it must be understood, formed no part of the church life of the Middle Ages. When everyone had to go to church; whether he liked it or not, there was no need to give him an opportunity at his very door; nor was such a necessity felt until the growth of large towns began. The multiplication of parish churches, moreover, would have robbed the mother church of its

¹ Dixon, *Hist. of Ch. of Eng.*, ii., 380 note.

² *Yorks Chantry Surveys*, u.s., i, 152.

³ *Ibid.*, i., 105.

dues and oblations. Urgent necessity alone excused the foundation of chapels within parishes, and, in the terms of their foundation, the rights of the mother church were invariably reserved, and parishioners were required to come to the mother church a certain number of times in the year. Licences for oratories in private houses were granted with a certain show of reluctance; and the parish churches of Oxford and Cambridge only by degrees relaxed their hold on the attendance of the colleges at mass. The jealous eye with which the mother church regarded parochial chapels was a cause of frequent disputes; and her insistence on rights of burial led here and there to open scandal.² In some cases the chaplain was dependent for his stipend on the parish priest; but, in far the larger number of cases, he drew it from an independent stock supplied by the lord of the manor or the inhabitants.

We find many such chapels in the rolls before us. The first roll gives particulars of St. Helen's at Cockshutt in Ellesmere parish, of the free chapel of Garston in Alberbury,³ and of the free chapel of St. Margaret at Isombridge in High Ercall. The last chapel, apparently by an oversight, is said to be within the parish of "Isembrydge;" the error is not repeated in the second roll. A special memorandum at the end of the roll mentions the free chapels of Preston-on-the-Weald-Moors, Eaton Constantine,⁴ and Ledwyche in Bitterley, about which no information could be obtained. More chapels appear in the later survey. The hospital chapel of St. John at Frankwell, across the Welsh Bridge at Shrewsbury, is reckoned as a free chapel. The others are the free chapel of Welshampton, and the chapel of ease at Dudleston, both in Ellesmere; Isombridge, reckoned this time as a chapel of ease, the free chapel of Roden, and the

¹ *Ibid.*, ii., 223.

² E.g., a case which is the subject of a long admonitory letter in Reg. Grandisson (Exeter) f. 156 d. (printed in full by Preb. Hingeston-Randolph). The dispute was between Paignton Church and its chapel of Marldon. The preamble gives the causes of the foundation of chapels as the distance of one place from another and the flooding of streams.

³ Cardeston, usually regarded as a rectory: see Bacon, *Thesaurus*, u.s., p. 388.

⁴ Both usually regarded as rectories, *Ibid.*, p. 389. The free chapel of Preston-super-Wyndmore was returned in *Val. Eccl.* (iii., 187) as worth three pounds a year. Eaton Constantine (iii., 188) was worth £1 6s. 2d.

and resources such as personal contacts, available time and the importance of the working pattern. Finally, it is important to consider the software and hardware used and the information system used to collect the data. All these factors will influence the way in which the information system is used. In addition, there are cultural differences between countries that may affect the way in which people use the Internet. For example, in some countries, such as the United States, the Internet is seen as a tool for personal development and education, while in others, such as Japan, the Internet is seen more as a tool for business purposes. In addition, the way in which the Internet is used will depend on the individual's age, gender, education level and occupation. For example, younger people tend to use the Internet more frequently than older people, and men tend to use the Internet more than women. In addition, people who work in certain industries, such as IT, tend to use the Internet more frequently than those in other industries.

It is clear that there are many opportunities for investigating the use of the Internet in different countries and cultures. However, it is also important to remember that the Internet is a relatively new technology and its use is still developing. Therefore, it is important to keep up-to-date with the latest developments in the field of the Internet and to stay informed about the latest research findings. This will help to ensure that the Internet is used effectively and safely. In addition, it is important to remember that the Internet is a global technology and its use is not limited by geographical boundaries. Therefore, it is important to consider the cultural and social context in which the Internet is used, as well as the technical aspects of the Internet. This will help to ensure that the Internet is used in a safe and effective manner.

chapel of ease of Rowton, all in High Ercall; the chapel of ease at Edstaston in Wem; the free chapel of Marchamley in Hodnet; the chapel of ease at Longnor in Copiover; the free chapel of Caus Castle in Westbury; the chapel of ease of Longden in Pontesbury; the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene at the town's end of Newport; the free chapel of Ledwyche in Bitterley; the chapels of Sutton and Westhope in Diddlebury; the free chapel of St. Thomas in Clun; and the chapel of Whixall in Whitchurch (*sic*).¹ The lists at the end of the roll show that the chaplains of Dudleyton, Edstaston, and Whixall, and probably of the other chapels of ease, were maintained by stocks of cattle set apart for their support. The maintenance of other stipendiary and chantry priests, of whom the Weavers' chaplain at Shrewsbury, and the chaplain of the fraternity of our Lady at Llanymynech, are specified among others, is accounted for in these lists by stocks of cattle or money.

Although collegiate and chantry foundations were rare which equalled the wealthier monastic houses in their riches, yet their possessions in the aggregate represented a magnificent sum. The fall of the religious houses left them for the moment untouched. Chantries which, in some parish churches, were supported by monasteries, disappeared with the monasteries.² Several Shropshire chapels had received a portion of their stipend from monasteries. The Lady priest at Wroxeter had forty shillings yearly from Haughmond Abbey, the impropriator of the church. The same abbey was charged with a pension of twenty shillings to the chapel of Acton Round in Much Wenlock parish.³ These pensions were probably alienated by the surrender of the monastery. The stipend of the chantry priest in Oswestry Castle was paid by Shrewsbury Abbey,⁴ and was afterwards continued out of the possessions of the suppressed monastery. At the end of roll 40 is a

¹ Really in Prees.

² The chantries e.g., at Grantham which were supported by Vandey Abbey. See Pat. 23 Edw. III., pt. iii., m. 22.

³ Val. Ecc., iii., 193. Haughmond also paid nine shillings yearly to Battlefield for tithes and rents.

⁴ Val. Ecc., iii., 191. The chantrist then was Richard Meredith.

In recent years, much effort has been devoted to using technology to support and encourage political participation, research has shown that the Internet especially has the potential to increase political involvement and political knowledge among young people.¹ In addition, it has been argued that the Internet can facilitate political participation by making it easier for citizens to access political information and to express their views.² However, the Internet has also been used to facilitate political polarization and to spread rumors and fake news stories.³ Thus, while the Internet may have the ability to facilitate political participation, there are also concerns about its negative effects on political participation.⁴ This article attempts to examine the positive and negative effects of the Internet on political participation in Thailand.

This article begins by examining the development of the Internet in Thailand and the characteristics of the Thai Internet users. It then analyzes the relationship between the Internet and political participation in Thailand. Finally, the article concludes by discussing the implications of the findings for Thailand's political development. The article finds that the Internet has had a significant impact on political participation in Thailand, particularly among the younger generation. The article also finds that the Internet has had a significant impact on the way political parties communicate with their supporters. The article concludes that the Internet has had a significant impact on political participation in Thailand, particularly among the younger generation.

¹ See, for example, Michael J. Hane, "The Internet and Political Participation," *Journal of Politics* 63, 2 (1999), 61–82; and Michael J. Hane, "Political Communication and the Internet," *Journal of Politics* 63, 2 (1999), 61–82.

² See, for example, Michael J. Hane, "Political Communication and the Internet," *Journal of Politics* 63, 2 (1999), 61–82.

mention of a chantry of "Longnorton," of which no details could be obtained. Nearly three-quarters of its stipend consisted in a pension from Croxden Abbey in Staffordshire, and the suppression of the monastery probably meant the extinction of the chantry.¹ The image of our Lady at Leintwardine was poorer by £2 13s. 8d. after the suppression of the priory of Wigmore.² But Henry VIII. for a time looked with favour on the colleges, founding new cathedral and collegiate chapters, and contemplating new dioceses of which existing chapters might form a convenient nucleus. Presentations and institutions to chantries went on in the old way. However, the sweets of confiscation had been once tasted, and it was not likely that the possibilities afforded by the religious corporations which had survived the monasteries would pass unnoticed. The parliament of 1542 passed an Act by which grants and leases of property made by colleges, hospitals, and other corporations, were declared to be absolutely dependent on the consent of the head and the majority of the brethren: no veto by a dissentient minority was possible.³ The task of confiscation was thus made easier: the pressure necessary to secure the required consent would in most cases be very slight. During the next five years, several colleges of secular canons and chantry priests surrendered their goods to the king. Thus, in February, 1543-4, the college of Westbury-on-Trym in Gloucestershire, which the medieval bishops of Worcester had cherished for three centuries as the potential Lichfield or Wells of their diocese, was dissolved.⁴ A year later, the wealthy college of chantry priests at Tattershall in Lincolnshire was no more.⁵ The sequel can have caused little surprise.

¹ *Val. Ecc.*, iii., 188. The chantry is here called Long Moreton, and the religious house is called Croxton. Probably Tong Norton is meant; but the abbey may either be Croxden, or Croxton in Leicestershire. Other parochial chapels appropriated to monasteries were Uppington, appropriated to Wombridge priory, and Little Berwick, to Lilleshall abbey (*Ibid.*, 194, 197-8). Five parochial chapels in Pontesbury deanery, mostly in Montgomeryshire, but partly in Shropshire, viz., Churchstoke, Hyssington, Snead, Forden, and St. Mary "de Fonte," were appropriated to Chirbury priory.

² *Val. Ecc.*, iii., 204.

³ Dixon, *op. cit.*, ii., 380.

⁴ Rymer, *Fœdera*, xv., 12, quoted by Dixon, *u.s.*, 381 *note*.

⁵ *Ibid.*, xv., 16, *u.s.*

The last parliament of Henry VIII. met at Westminster on 23rd November, 1545. On 15th December both houses passed a bill for the dissolution of colleges and other foundations already specified.¹ The preamble to the Act stated, as the main reason for this measure, the misappropriation of their property. Patrons and founders, or pretenders to those titles, had, "of their avarouse and covetouse myndes," entered the buildings and possessions of these corporations, and driven out the proper occupants. The colleges themselves had made bargains and concluded leases of their property to the detriment of the religious character of the foundations. By this secularisation such colleges and chantries had been "dissolved and determined," while their possessions were enjoyed by laymen. Parliament therefore besought the king to put a term to the scandal by taking the whole property of such corporations into his own hands. No rearrangement of the foundations on their old basis was suggested. The king was at war with France and Scotland. In September the Earl of Hertford had invaded Scotland, destroying castles and monasteries; while parliament was sitting, abortive negotiations with France were proceeding at Calais.² "The charge which your Majestie has and doth sustain" for the war, the preservation of his subjects, and the maintenance of the royal estate, were the sole suggestions of an object for the contemplated measure.

The Act vested all such colleges, chantries, etc., in the Crown as were contributory or chargeable to the payment of first fruits and tenths, which had been dissolved by any such expulsions or unlicensed bargains between 4th February, 1535-6, and 25th December, 1545. Foundations in the king's hands were excepted, as well as those held by royal license, or lawfully obtained or recovered by their owners. The possessions were specified with great minuteness: "all and singular the Mansion houses manuors orchardis gardens landis tenementis pastures woodes waters rentis reversions services comons tithes penc'ons porc'ons churches chappelles advowsons nominac'ons patronagis annuyties rightes interestes

¹ *Parliaments and Councils of England*, 1839, p. 306. The text of the Act is given, as already noted, in *Statutes of the Realm*, iii., 988 ff.

² Froude, *Hist. Eng.*, iv., 145, 150 ff.

entres condic'ons leetis courtis liberties privilegis franchises and other hereditamentis, appointed to and forming parcel of them." Bargains made within the named dates were annulled, and rents or annuities granted to chantry priests in consideration of such bargains declared void: the money paid for lands and goods was to be repaid in full or recovered by action for debt. Surrenders already made to the king or grants made by him were declared to be valid. The Act then returned to the wrongs done to foundations, which, whether chargeable to first fruits or not, had been established "to thentent that almes to the poore people and other good vertuouse and charitable deedes mought be made done and executed" by the wardens or other officers of the same. Royal commissioners were appointed with right of entry into all foundations specified in their commissions. Two at least were sufficient to effect an entry and vest the premises in the king, without further circumstance. The commissioners were given a date by which they were to return their commissions, with certificates giving full details, into the chancery. All property thus vested in the Crown was placed under control of the court of Augmentations, and suits affecting the property, if they touched the king, were to come before that court—where, it may be added, their issue would be a foregone conclusion. Other such suits between subjects would have to abide the hazard of a trial at common law. Further provisions guarded the rights of the king still more closely; but there were one or two compensatory clauses. Rents and annuities payable out of the goods of the foundations were not to cease. Sales of wood from the estates were invalidated; but, if the purchasers had paid for their wood, they might keep it or obtain an equivalent sum of money from the court of Augmentations.

There was truth in the general contention of the Act that forcible entries had been made into chantry property, and goods had been misapplied. A recent volume of Star Chamber proceedings relating to Yorkshire gives two cases in which a chantry priest forcibly expelled from his chantry applied for a writ of *sub pena* to be served on his oppressors—one at Hemsworth, near Wakefield, in 1520, the

other at Harewood in 1529.¹ There is no reason to suppose, however, that the life of a chantry priest had been at any time immune from such disturbances. Episcopal registers contain abundant proof that, amid the constant litigation arising from disputed patronages, corporal possession was no security to an incumbent threatened with armed intrusion.² There was hardly a time in the Middle Ages when the plea stated in the Act might not have been used as an argument for vesting all rectorial tithes and advowsons in the Crown. Investigation brought cases to light in which incumbents lived on the profits of their chantries or chapels without performing service. The chapel of Isombridge, for example, was endowed with the tithes of wheat and hay of the farm of Isombridge, and with two messuages and eight acres of arable land, "towardsis the ffyndyne of a preest their to celebrate in perpetuite." Sir William Palmer, incumbent in 1548, had received the profits for five years past without doing service for them.³ Or there were cases in which the profits of a chantry had been habitually diverted to some different end. Edward VI.'s commissioners found that at Henbury, a village in Gloucestershire lying between Bristol and the Severn, the rents and profits of the feoffees' service, which supported a priest, had been sundry times within the last five years and before devoted to repairing the embankments by the river-side. About sixty years before, the Severn had broken through the embankment and flooded the marsh, drowning 220 parishioners; and this was made the excuse for the alienation.⁴ Whether William Machyn, the priest, whose duties included a portion of the oversight of a "verie greate and poore" parish, received any compensation, or whether his patriotism stood the strain of a diminished income, is not recorded.

¹ *Yorks. Star Chamber Proceedings* (Yorks. Archaeol. Soc. Record Series, xli.) ed. W. Brown, pp. 43-4, 73-5.

² See e.g., Reg. Wickwane (Yorks.), fl. 19, 116, 116d, 119 (Surtees Soc. cxix., ed. Brown, pp. 97 ff.). There are other examples in the same register, in which intruders took possession of a church, "in sanctuario ipso ecclesiasticum in castri inuunimen . . . erronee convertes."

³ Augment. Office Misc. Book 68, f. 374 and dorse.

⁴ Chantry Cert. Roll, 22, No. 21.

energy—a measure of wealth."¹² Yet at the same time it is also true that rural poverty remains a serious and daily problem throughout Indonesia. According to the most recent national census, in 1980, only about one tenth of Indonesia's citizens enjoyed a standard of living comparable to that of the United States.¹³ In rural areas, about 60 percent of the population live below the poverty line, and about 40 percent of the population live below the official poverty line.¹⁴ In addition, the rural poor are among the most marginalized members of society. They are often denied access to basic services such as health care, education, and transportation, and they are frequently forced to sell their lands or migrate to urban centers.¹⁵ Rural areas in general have experienced significant economic decline over the past two decades, and the rural poor have suffered disproportionately from this decline.¹⁶ The rural poor are also among the most marginalized members of society. They are often denied access to basic services such as health care, education, and transportation, and they are frequently forced to sell their lands or migrate to urban centers.¹⁵ Rural areas in general have experienced significant economic decline over the past two decades, and the rural poor have suffered disproportionately from this decline.¹⁶ The rural poor are also among the most marginalized members of society. They are often denied access to basic services such as health care, education, and transportation, and they are frequently forced to sell their lands or migrate to urban centers.¹⁵ Rural areas in general have experienced significant economic decline over the past two decades, and the rural poor have suffered disproportionately from this decline.¹⁶ The rural poor are also among the most marginalized members of society. They are often denied access to basic services such as health care, education, and transportation, and they are frequently forced to sell their lands or migrate to urban centers.¹⁵ Rural areas in general have experienced significant economic decline over the past two decades, and the rural poor have suffered disproportionately from this decline.¹⁶ The rural poor are also among the most marginalized members of society. They are often denied access to basic services such as health care, education, and transportation, and they are frequently forced to sell their lands or migrate to urban centers.¹⁵ Rural areas in general have experienced significant economic decline over the past two decades, and the rural poor have suffered disproportionately from this decline.¹⁶

¹² See, e.g., D. L. H. G. van der Ploeg, "The Economics of Sustainable Development," *Journal of Environment and Development*, 1 (1993), 1–20; and D. L. H. G. van der Ploeg, "Sustainable Development and the Environment," in D. L. H. G. van der Ploeg (ed.), *Sustainable Development and the Environment* (London, 1993), pp. 1–20.

These things were excuses for an inquiry ; but the inquiry, if necessary, had been long deferred. The real reason for it at the present juncture was the *cacoethes confiscandi*. Henry wanted money to repel the French and the Scots, and the Act said so in so many words. Froude understood the Act as moved by the desire to reform abuses, and to refound the institutions on a fresh basis, "if their continued existence was desirable."¹ The Act, however, was silent on this point ; and its real intention was expressed by the care with which it safeguarded surrenders made hitherto to the king. Yet, in justice to Henry VIII., it must be pointed out that there were foundations to which Froude's view may possibly be applied. Henry had refounded the Augustinian abbey of Thornton in north Lincolnshire as a college, with a dean, four prebendaries, six petty canons, a grammar schoolmaster, a choir schoolmaster, and several other endowed officials. This college, with a net income of about £155, surrendered some of its property under the Chantry Act on 7th May, 1546.² It was not, however, suppressed. Full details of its constitution appear in the Edward VI. returns.³ No attempt, however, was made to put it upon a fresh basis. It was allowed to await dissolution.

The commission for Shropshire, Staffordshire and Shrewsbury was issued on 14th February, 1545-6, to Richard Sampson, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and four other commissioners. The certificate returned to the Chancery was signed by Sir Philip Draycot, Anthony Bourchier, and William Sheldon. The bishop and Edward Lyttleton did not sign. The returns were entered in a roll composed of fourteen large membranes, written carefully back and front in the beautiful and elaborate engrossing hand which distinguishes the greater number of these returns. As the details speak for themselves, the only point which it is necessary to emphasise is that the chief concern of the commissioners was with the property and expenditure of the foundations. Rough historical details were set down,

¹ *Hist. Eng.*, iv., 193.

² Dixon, *op. cit.*, ii. 381 *note*, states that the surrender was total. But see Leach, *English Schools*, u.s., p. 64.

³ Chantry Cert. Roll, 33, No. 124.

as well as the relation of each college or chantry to the parish church; but no particulars were asked as to the incumbents or their performance of their spiritual duties. The two questions which the court of Augmentations was to answer were, first, how many of these "promotions" could be suppressed without absolutely depriving parishioners of spiritual benefit, and, secondly, how much could be got out of their suppression. We may be sure that the second question was not the least important.

An analysis of the returns gives us an account of three collegiate foundations with a dean and canons, viz., St. Chad's at Shrewsbury, with a dean, ten prebendaries, and two parish priests; St. Mary's, with a dean, seven prebendaries, and one parish priest; and Bridgnorth, with a dean and five prebendaries. There were three chantry colleges, supporting fourteen priests: Tong, in addition, had its two lay deacons and thirteen almspeople. The Palmers' guild at Ludlow formed a fourth college, with eight priests, four singing-men, two deacons, six choristers, a schoolmaster, and thirty-two almspeople. Six chantries in parish churches are specified, one of which was a chantry of two priests. There were fourteen stipendiary services at altars in parish churches, seven of which were founded and maintained by guilds, religious or commercial: the remaining seven were "feoffees' services," or private foundations. Two of these fourteen, St. Winifred's guild in the abbey church of Shrewsbury, and the Lady service of Oswestry, were served by two priests each. The list is completed by three stipendiary services in free chapels or chapels of ease, and by four hospitals, two in Shrewsbury, and one each in Ludlow and Bridgnorth. From a few of the foundations which came under the terms of the Act no return could be gathered. The richest corporate body was the college of Bridgnorth, with a net income of £156 11s. 6½d. The Palmers' guild at Ludlow came next, with £97 17s. 2½d., and a valuable asset in its plate. The other colleges follow, from Battlefield with £53 15s. gross and net, to Newport, £29 18s. 11d. net with plate. St. John's hospital, Ludlow, brought in £20 14s. net. Three chantry and stipendiary services had a net income of over ten pounds, the Drapers' service at Shrewsbury realising

£15 5s. The remainder varied from the chantry at Alveley, £9 os. 4d., to the Lady service at Worthen, 10s. 6d. The income of the three stipendiary chapels averaged £2 6s. 11d. In all, the net income of the Shropshire foundations was assessed by the commissioners at £610 2s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. This was just £200 under the Staffordshire total; but we must remember that in Staffordshire the sum was swelled by the chapter and chantry priests of Lichfield.

A comparison with the returns in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535-6 indicates that the value of property had risen. Battlefield college, whose income largely depended on the farm of the rectory of Shifnal and the Lancashire rectory of St. Michael's-on-Wyre, remained much where it was.¹ The college of Tong, whose chief possessions were the manor and church of Lapley in Staffordshire, and land in Gilmorton, Leicestershire, shows an increase of some pounds.² Of the two Shrewsbury colleges, neither of them rich foundations, St. Mary's had more than doubled its £13 1s. 8d. to £32 4s. 2d.³ St. Chad's had fared even better. Its £14 14s. 4d. had risen to £38 6s. 4d.⁴ The prebends of Bridgnorth had much increased in value.⁵ There was less variation in the chantries and hospitals: indeed, while the net value of Frankwell hospital at Shrewsbury had risen,⁶ that of St. John's hospital at Ludlow had fallen considerably.⁷ The chantry at Ightfield had risen by more than two marks;⁸ the gross receipts of Beaupie's chantry at Ludlow had fallen, but its net income had risen.⁹ At Isombridge William Palmer was still enjoying his annual two marks:¹⁰ already, as the Augmentation Office discovered a year or two later, he had ceased to do anything for them.

The appointment of the commissions was not regarded without alarm in various parts of England. The colleges

¹ See *Val. Ecc.*, iii., 195.

² See *ibid.*, iii., 196.

³ See *ibid.*, iii., 188.

⁴ *Val. Ecc.*, *ibid.*

⁵ See *ibid.*, iii., 199, 210.

⁶ See *ibid.*, iii., 185.

⁷ See *ibid.*, iii., 200.

⁸ See *ibid.*, iii., 186.

⁹ See *ibid.*, iii., 202.

¹⁰ See *ibid.*, iii., 185.

of Oxford and Cambridge dreaded the result. Richard Cox, dean of Oseney, who had been fellow of King's at Cambridge, canon of Cardinal College at Oxford, and became dean of Christ Church in 1547, wrote to Paget, the king's secretary, that he feared the "impudent wolves" who were "able to devour chantries, cathedral churches, universities, and a thousand times as much."¹ However, Henry, whose goodness Cox naturally explained that he did not distrust, was merciful to the universities. The Cambridge commissions, in particular, were able to convince him of the usefulness of the colleges: he confessed, on hearing their report, that he "thought he had not in his realm so many persons so honestly maintained in living by so little land and rent."² In 1546 he united the royal foundation of King's Hall and the smaller college of Michaelhouse, and suppressed various hostels, to form the great college of Trinity: already at Oxford he had refounded Wolsey's college as Christ Church. To the other foundations he gave fair words. When parliament was prorogued on 24th December, 1545, he thanked it for the confidence with which it had granted him the chantries, "firmly trusting that I will order them to the glory of God, and to the profit of the commonwealth. Surely, if I (contrary to your expectation) should suffer the ministers of the Church to decay, or learning (which is so great a jewel) to be minished, or poor and miserable people to be unrelieved, you might say, that I being put into so special a trust as I am, in this case, were no trusty friend to you, nor charitable to mine, even as a Christian, neither a lover to the publick-wealth, nor yet one that feared God, to whom account must be rendered of all our doings. Doubt not, I pray you, but your expectation shall be serv'd more godly and goodly, than you will wish or desire, as hereafter you shall plainly perceive."³ The words involved no specific programme, and contained no intention to deceive. On such an occasion, open cynicism would have been indecent.

¹ Lord Herbert of Chirbury, *Life and Reign of Henry VIII.*, repr. 1870, p. 714.

² J. H. Gray, *Hist. of Queens' Coll., Cambridge*.

³ Lord Herbert, *u.s.*, p. 712. The actual words are probably Lord Herbert's own.

Had Henry VIII. lived a few years longer, there can be little doubt that the suppression of the chantries would have been concluded in his time. As a matter of fact, only a few foundations seem to have fallen as a consequence of the Act. Special commissions and certificates of seizure remain, relating to five colleges,¹ including that of St. Bartholomew the Great, refounded as a hospital, and to four chantries. Among these documents are the commission and certificate with respect to the college of Tong, and Vernon's chantry in Tong church, which were surrendered towards the end of 1546.² The church was granted to a lay impropriator. No vicarage was ordained to provide for the cure of souls in the parish church: it was not till long afterwards that the curate of Tong was able to command a fixed stipend of £80 a year.³

Henry VIII. died on 28th January, 1546-7. The first parliament of Edward VI. met, under the Lord Protector, on the following 4th November. Its proceedings marked an entire change in the religious atmosphere, and its Acts were worded with a strongly Protestant bias. On 24th December the Protector, who, in the interim, as his injunctions to the clergy show, had recognised the continued existence of chantries and the educational obligations of chantry priests, gave his assent to a new and much more sweeping Act for dissolving colleges and chantries, reaffirming the Act of 1545, but covering a wider ground.³ The preamble asserted a new cause for vesting their possessions in the Crown. The plea of parliament was grounded on the consideration "that a great parte of Superstition and Errours in Christian Religion hath byn brought into the myndes and estimacion of men, by reason of the Ignoraunce of their verie trewe and perfecte salvacion throughie the deatlie of Jesus Christ, and by devising and phantasinge vayne opynions of Purgatorye and Masses satisfactorye to be done for them which be departed, the which doctryne and vayn opynion by nothing more is mayntayned and upholderen then by the abuse of Trentallis Chauntries and other provisions made for the contynuance

¹ Chancery Miscellanea, bundle 7, file 3. See appendix.

² Bacon, *Thesaurus*, u.s., p. 188.

³ Text in *Statutes of Realm*, iv., part 1, pp. 24 ff. The reference is Edw. VI., cap. xiv.

of the said blyndness and ignoraunce." This statement has been accused of a hypocritical ring.¹ It represented, however, the theological attitude of the new government very accurately, and recalled the Act which the parliament of 1529, in the anti-clerical zeal following the fall of Wolsey, had passed against the payment of stipends for masses for the dead—an Act which had checked, without altogether stopping, the foundation of chantries.² No reformation of the foundations on the old lines was contemplated. Their "amendment in conversion to good and godly uses," the erection of grammar schools, the augmentation of the universities, and other improvements, were committed by the new Act to the king, as within his proper province, and outside the scope of the present parliament.

After the recitation of the Act of 1545 follow the new provisions. All colleges, chantries, etc., with the exception of hospitals, which seem to have been omitted by an oversight, existing within five years before this parliament, and not in the actual possession of the late or present king, were to pass unconditionally with all their lands and revenues, into the actual seisin and possession of the king, after the following Easter. The smaller chantries, as well as those which paid first fruits and tenths, were included by the omission of any limiting term. With them all lands were forfeited to the Crown, from which obits, or lights and lamps in churches, were maintained. Where obits and lights were kept by the part proceeds of lands, the Crown was to have a rent-charge to the existing amount, with power of distress, if necessary. If a corporation or guild maintained a stipendiary priest or an obit, the king claimed a rent-charge with power of distress on the corporation lands. This was followed by the important clause vesting the possessions of brotherhoods and guilds in the king. Lay guilds were excepted from this enactment; but the next clause placed their possessions under the survey of commissioners. The powers given to the commissioners were far more extensive than under the earlier Act. In surveying the lay corporations

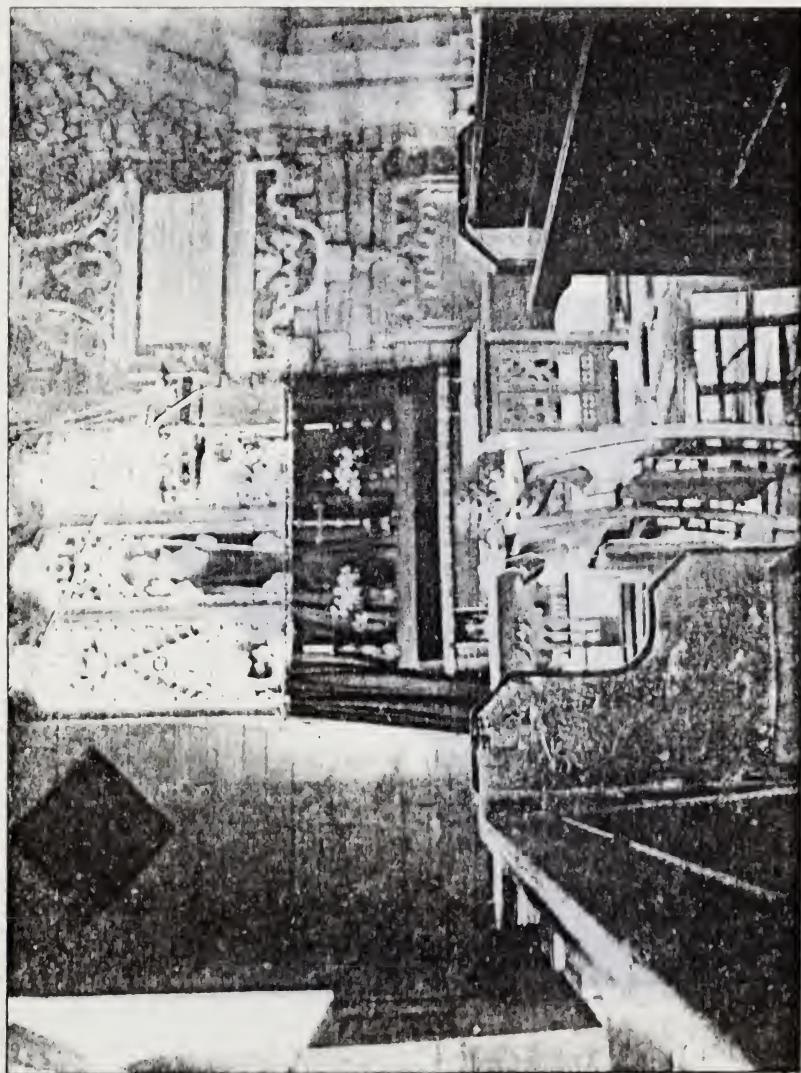
¹ Dixon, *op. cit.*, ii., 461.

² Yorks. *Chantry Surveys*, u.s., Introd. p.x. Two cases of Yorkshire chantries founded after the Act are noted.

they were to find out what part of their revenues was applicable to the maintenance of priests and obits, and what part of their land came under the provisions vesting such land in the Crown. Chantry lands which had been applied to maintain a schoolmaster or a preacher were to be continued for those uses: in this clause we see the germ of the subsequent reputation of Edward VI. as a patron of learning. The commissioners were to make or ordain vicars in churches annexed to colleges or chantries, providing a sufficient endowment. In large towns or parishes where one priest could not adequately minister the Sacraments single-handed, they were to assign lands for additional priests. They were to make rules for priests and schoolmasters, to assign yearly pensions for life to the deprived clergy or the poor people dependent on the foundations, and to arrange for the payment of allowances to such poor. The annual pensions were payable every half year by the king's receivers. Finally, the commissioners were to apply lands from the estates for "Piers Jutties Wallis or banckis against the rages of the Sea havens and Crikess." The certificates were to be returned into the court of Augmentations, under the seals of at least two of the commissioners, within a year from the date of the commissions. Certificates of property within the duchy of Lancaster came under the supervision of the duchy court.

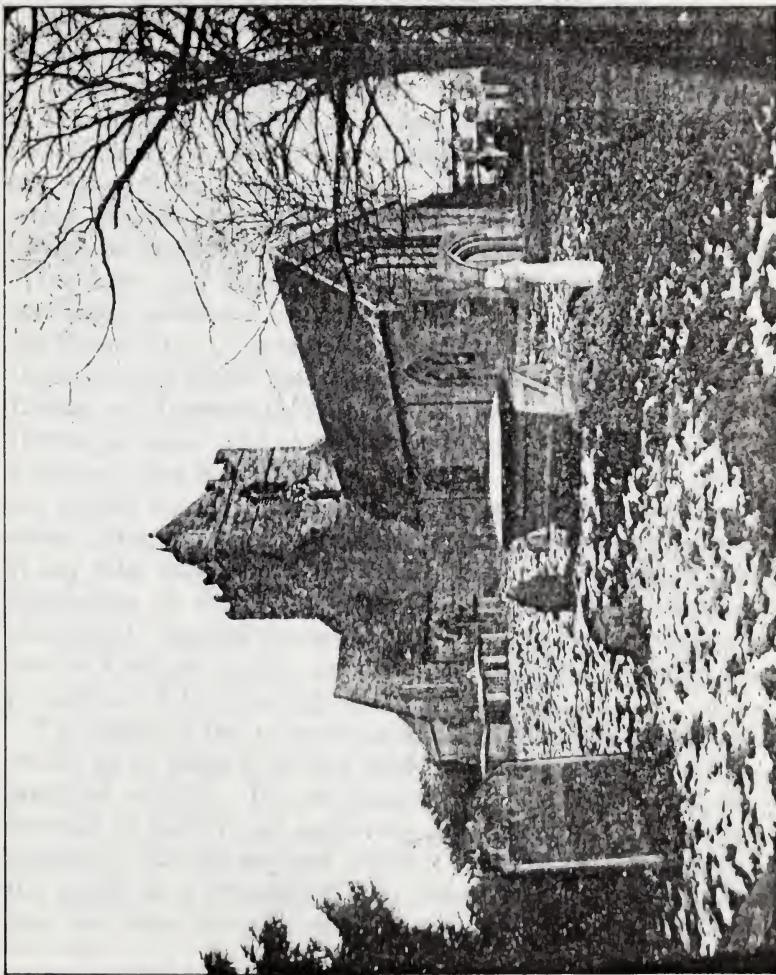
The amount of the pensions was carefully regulated: no pension was to exceed the annual income hitherto derived from the recipient's benefice, or was to continue on his acceptance of another promotion. All "goodis cattallis jewellis plate ornamentis and moveables" of the suppressed foundations were to go to the king. The king made himself responsible, through the Treasurer of the court of Augmentations or any court specially deputed thereto, for the payment of all debts incurred before the date of the passing of the Bill (8th December, 1547). If lands coming under the Act had been sold, the price was to be repaid to the buyers, and was recoverable by action for debt. Leases in which the officers of the foundations had not reserved the customary rent of their offices were declared void. A number of provisos dealt with exemptions from the terms

From a Photograph by Victor Jukins.





Wrockwardine Church.





of the Act, grants to or by the Crown being carefully safeguarded: the most important of these clauses was that which saved the rights of corporations of cities and boroughs. Parsons and vicars were forbidden to make grants of their benefices under an extension of the sense of the Act.

The fifteenth clause made special exceptions. Colleges, hostels, or halls in the universities, with chantries attached to them, were exempted. Right was reserved to the king of altering such chantries according to his "godlie wisdome," and of applying obits to the support of poor students; and, not long after, Cambridge was visited by a commission which proposed to merge Clare and Trinity Hall into one college for the study of civil law. St. George's at Windsor, Winchester and Eton Colleges, and "the parish Churche com'onlye called the Chappell in the Sea in Newton within the Isle of Ely,"¹ were specially named, with their manors. Other exempt places were parochial chapels with "no more Landes or Tenementis then the Churche yarde or a lytle Howse or close," and cathedral churches or "colleges where a Bishop's Sea is," with their manors. But cathedrals were not wholly free; for the privilege did not extend to chantries, obits, lights, and lamps within them; and Norwich cathedral, at any rate, though it had passed through the ordeal of the dissolution of the monasteries, had to submit to another visitation.² Special clauses secured Lord Cobham in possession of Cobham college in Kent, and the Earl of Sussex in possession of Attleborough college in Norfolk.

To condemn the measure as one of deliberate spoliation would be to judge it by the tendency of the age and by its practical results. Its provisions were sweeping, and its attempt to subvert all corporate property was only faintly disguised; but the support which it received may have been the result of a disinterested, if fanatical, zeal. Nevertheless, the time for passing it was inopportune. The King

¹ Newton in the Isle, a few miles north of Wisbech, was and is a rectory in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. There was a chapel in the parish known as St. Mary's in the Marsh (Bacon, *Thesaurus*, u.s. p. 240), which no longer exists. The chapel of St. Mary on the sea coast was founded by Sir John Colville in 1406 by grant of Boniface IX. The royal licence to found a chantry for three or four chaplains bears date 8 November, 1406 (Pat. S Hen. IV., part 1., m. 6).

² Froude, *op. cit.* iv., 313, 314.

was a child; the Protector had just returned from an expensive Scottish campaign; and the Parliament was busy passing a batch of precipitate bills which reversed the whole religious policy of Henry VIII.'s last years. The Bill met with opposition, not merely from conservative prelates like Tunstall, but from Cranmer himself, who foresaw the inevitable rush to the spoil, and pleaded delay.¹ Once placed on the statute book, its result was certain. The commissioners appear to have acted quietly and with prudence. Neither under the first or the second Act were spoilers of the type of Legh and Layton allowed to make a hasty pilgrimage through the doomed foundations, and manufacture or force evidence. The certificates were drawn up accurately from competent information, supplied by trustworthy persons in each parish.² Yet, if the examination was made with care and decency, the consequence was the same. Ninety colleges, 110 hospitals, and 2,374 chantries and free chapels were suppressed.³ Pensions were paid; but until they were paid, a host of indigent persons and paupers was thrown out of employment. What was William Palmer of Isombridge to do, for example? He had thirty shillings a year, according to the new return, for duties which he had ceased to perform; but he was eighty years old, and had no other means of support. Even more trying was a case like that of his neighbour, Robert Mydleton, the chantry priest of High Ercall, forty years old, with fifteen shillings and a penny a year, "and no other lyuyng but apon devoc'on." Here was the making of a sturdy beggar. Petitioners deprived of their livelihood came up to London and clamoured for redress: a special proclamation was issued to remove the nuisance, with a promise of payment.⁴ Parish priests were deprived of

¹ Dixon, *op. cit.* ii. 461; Froude, iv. 313. It should be noted, however, that Gardiner saw no objection to the principle of the Act, although he feared its consequences. See Foxe, *Acts and Monuments*, ed. Townsend, vi., 89, 90. His attitude is sometimes represented as one of entire approval, which it was not.

² Leach, *op. cit.*, p. 72. Documents were sent to each parish, requiring exact information about chantries.

³ Scargill-Bird, *Guide to the Public Records*, 3d ed., 1908, p. 104.

⁴ Dixon, *op. cit.* ii. 500. Scale of payment was contained in the commission for the continuance of schools (20 June, 2 Edw. VI.). See Leach, *op. cit.*, p. 77. Pollard, *England under Protector Somerset*, 1900, p. 124, points out that Somerset's act of 3 Edw. VI. secured payment, and that, in 1549, pensions were paid to the amount of £11,147 14s. id. He reckons that one male out of every 250 was a chantry priest.

helpers on whom they could count for assistance, especially in parishes "of great compass," where stipendiary priests were of help in visiting the sick and relieving the incumbent at the greater festivals. No effort was made to ordain vicarages in churches hitherto appropriated to the colleges, but the cures were served by curates with miserable and uncertain stipends, removable at the will of the proprietor. The suppression of hospitals and guilds accentuated an economical problem which the dissolution of the monasteries already had brought into some prominence. The framers of the Bill may have been moved by excellent, if radical, intentions. Their ideals were destroyed by the traffic in chantry property which began directly it had passed into law. Lands were sold and granted away at once. An order in council of 17 April, 1548, applied their proceeds to the war with Scotland.¹ The commissioners recommended here and there the continuation of a chantry school as a free grammar school; here and there a chapel of ease was maintained, or a chantry priest was kept as an assistant curate or preacher in a parish.² But purchasers and grantees were unwilling to sacrifice their gains. The House of Lords dropped in 1548-9 a Bill for establishing schools; and it was not until later that Edward VI., too late to repair the waste of property which had gone on under the protectorate, rendered those services to decayed chantry schools which have been exaggerated into a tradition of princely generosity. The fact that Edward VI. was in some cases the real founder of the schools to which he gave his name does not cancel the fact that, in more instances, his pittances to chantry schools were a tardy restoration to them of only a part of their own.³

The working of the Act was fairly smooth. As in every time of change, sincere zealots for a new state of things were at one with more interested partisans; and to these the

¹ *Acts Priv. Council* 1547-50, p. 184, quoted in *Yorks. Chantry Surveys*, u.s., introd. pp. xiii. xiv.

² Examples from Yorkshire are given *ibid.*, pp. xiv., xv.

³ See the summary by A. F. Pollard in *Cambridge Mod. Hist.* ii., 503; and A. F. Leach, *Eng. Schools at the Reformation*, 1896, *passim*. Pollard, *England under Protector Somerset*, pp. 127-9, gives instances from St. Albans, Berkhamstead, and Stamford, which prove that Mr. Leach's conclusions cannot be taken as final. See Mr. Pollard's summary, *ibid.*, p. 129.

chantries and guilds represented the last stronghold of the old religion. Feoffees of chantry lands must have felt some bewilderment and indignation as they saw property which had been set aside by local devotion seized by the Crown and parcelled out to casual buyers. Practical wisdom and sentiment alike must have regretted deeply the suppression of the Palmers' guild at Ludlow, with its staff of priests to supply the spiritual wants of 1800 houseling people, and its charitable and educational provisions, which were left in a curtailed and precarious condition for the present. However, no rising of the threatening proportions of the Pilgrimage of Grace followed the confiscation. During 1548 a party of insurgents in East Yorkshire murdered one of the commissioners who had feathered his nest with chantry property, and three others: the ringleaders suffered execution in September, 1549.¹ A commissioner was murdered in Cornwall; and unrest and lynch law prevailed in other parts of England.² Insurrection was provoked by the economical results of the grasping policy of the protectorate: Kett's rising in Norfolk, in July, 1549, was directed against the land-owners who had enriched themselves at the expense of the poor. The contemporary rising in the south-west, which gave the government serious anxiety for two months, was an attempt to restore the old religious order. The leaders demanded the revival of prayers and masses for the dead, among other requirements, and stipulated for the restoration of half the alienated lands of chantries and abbeys; these were to be used for the foundation of "a place for devout persons, which shall pray for the King and Commonwealth," on the site of each of two of the chief abbeys in every county.³ Yet the insurrections came to nothing, and the work of confiscation went on. Bishoprics were suppressed, or their revenues were vested in the Crown with an insufficient compensation to bishops who were the creatures of the Council; and in 1552-3 Northumberland met the pressing financial needs of the ruling

¹ *Yorks. Chantry Surveys, u.s.,* introd. p. xvi.

² Froude, *op. cit.* iv. 339.

³ The demands of the western insurgents are given at length by Froude, *op. cit.* iv. 416-8, from S. P. Dom. Edw. VI., vol. viii. For the history of the western and East Anglian rebellions see Froude, *ibid.* 409 ff.

party by appropriating the moveables of cathedrals and parish churches throughout the country.¹

This, however, takes us beyond the immediate subject of our documents. Under the Act of 1547, four commissioners were appointed for Shropshire and Staffordshire. They were all laymen: Bishop Sampson probably was too closely allied to the traditions of the old *régime*, to be a suitable instrument. The returns for Shropshire were signed by Richard Forsett and Richard Cupper, and were entered on a separate roll: the other commissioners were Sir George Blount and Reynold Corbet. Details of foundation were again given. The gross and net incomes were set down without further particulars; and the sum of plate, goods, and bell-metal was added, instead of being reserved for a special inventory. The most important features of the new returns were the sections devoted to the names, ages, sufficiency, and stipends of incumbents, and to the supply of sermons and schools. These returns were made in a most painstaking manner, and with a *bona fide* anxiety that the expressed objects of the Act should be kept in mind. We must remember that they were worded, not by the commissioners themselves, but by inhabitants of the parishes, who, as at Newport, felt the "sore necessytie of the Indowment of a vicar," and were anxious for the continued spiritual and educational welfare of their parishes.

The returns, as in the first roll, follow rather roughly the arrangement of the deaneries.² Possibly the puzzling diocesan divisions of the county led to a little confusion. In the earlier roll the returns for Shrewsbury were followed by those for collegiate foundations, Vernon's chantry being given with Tong, and the foundations in the jurisdiction of Bridgnorth being taken together. Then followed the parishes in the diocese of St. Asaph and deanery of Marchia. A leap was then made to the deanery of Burford in Hereford diocese, at

¹ *Ibid.*, v. 119 ff. Church plate was seized in March, 1550-1; Somerset had issued a commission for a general inventory of Church goods in 1547 (*Camb. Mod. Hist.* ii. 502). See *Inventories of Church Goods for Yorks., Durham, and Northumb.*, ed. Page (Surtees Soc.).

² The deaneries are given here, in their old dioceses, as in Bacon, *Thesaurus*, 1786. The deaneries of Clun and Wenlock were united at the time of that publication.

the other end of the county. Then, after an interval in Lichfield diocese and Shrewsbury deanery, the list was finished by the Hereford deaneries of Ludlow and Pontesbury. In the new returns, the town of Shrewsbury heads the returns for the deanery of Shrewsbury, in all thirty. Two chapels in Newport deanery come next, and, after them, a chapel in Shrewsbury deanery. Then are taken in order the St. Asaph deanery of Marchia (ten returns), and the Hereford deanery of Pontesbury (five). We pass again into Lichfield diocese with the jurisdiction of Bridgnorth (five), and thence into the neighbouring deanery of Stottesdon in Hereford (four). After two parishes in the deanery of Wenlock, we have Quatt, an isolated parish in the deanery of Lapley and Trysull and archdeaconry of Stafford, and the rest of the returns for Newport deanery (four). The remaining returns for Hereford diocese are then given, the deaneries of Ludlow (six) and Clun (three) being intermingled, and the deanery of Burford (two) concluding the list. The list of endowments for lights and lamps takes the deaneries in the following order: Wenlock, six returns; Pontesbury, four; Newport, one; Shrewsbury, nine; jurisdiction of Bridgnorth, one; Stottesdon, two; Ludlow, seven; Newport again, two; Burford, three. After three returns relating to foundations of stipends and obits for a term of years, come the stocks of cattle according to deaneries, viz., Shrewsbury, three; Newport, one; Shrewsbury again, one; Newport again, one; Marchia, two; Pontesbury, five; Clun, one; Stottesdon, one; Shrewsbury, again, two. The stocks of money begin and end with a return from Shrewsbury deanery; one comes from each of the deaneries of Ludlow, Wenlock, Clun, and Marchia.

A further comparison with the earlier roll discloses the following omissions: the college and chantry of Tong, already dissolved; the Palmers' guild at Ludlow; the chapels of Cockshutt and Cardeston; St. Giles' hospital at Shrewsbury, and the hospitals of St. James at Bridgnorth and St. John at Ludlow. Hospitals, as has been indicated, did not come at first within the terms of the Act; and the hospital at Frankwell was returned as a free chapel. We now find the two Shrewsbury colleges, with returns of thirty-two members and

dependents, the college of Bridgnorth, with six members and its unspecified curates, and the colleges of Battlefield and Newport, each with five members or dependents on the foundation. Of chantries or stipends of two priests there are five, one being supported by a guild and another by a town corporation. Ten single chantries or stipends depend on guilds, six being in the town of Shrewsbury. Eight foundations for single priests are definitely termed chantries. Particulars are given of twenty-nine stipendiary services in parish churches, and nine in chapels of ease. Six free chapels complete the sum of seventy-two returns. To these must be added the notice of an obit at Chetton and the apparently defunct Lady service at Ellesmere, which was maintained by the offerings of the married men of the parish and servants with an income of above five shillings. Also at Shifnal and Westbury there were stipendiary services, maintained by private foundation for a term of years; and, in addition to the perpetual rents for lights and lamps, a rent at Kynnersley in Newport deanery was granted for the lifetime of the founder. The payment of some of the stipendiary priests is accounted for in the lists of stocks of cattle and money, which also add a few cases for which there is no separate return of the ordinary kind.

In point of returns of income, the two colleges at Shrewsbury had again risen considerably. The net revenue of St. Chad's now exceeded, and that of St. Mary's was little below, the net income of Battlefield. Bridgnorth, still the wealthiest foundation, had fallen to £127 11s. 2½d. annually. The college at Newport was slightly richer than before. The most noticeable rise in income was at St. Leonard's in Bridgnorth, where the double chantry now was assessed at three times as much as in the earlier return. There was a slight rise in the double stipend at the Lady altar in Oswestry church; but the only other foundation with an income of over ten pounds was Sturry's double chantry in St. Mary's at Shrewsbury, which had not been previously certified. The guild chantries at Shrewsbury either had risen or fallen slightly, with the exception of the Drapers' service in St. Mary's, which had fallen from £15 5s. to four pounds. The whole net income of the foundations now

amounted to just under £561. We must not forget that, had Tong, the Ludlow guild, and the omitted hospitals been returned, this sum would have been considerably more. Of the sums deducted from the gross income, ten pounds were chargeable to schools, and five pounds to preachers. The goods and stocks of cattle and money, with the plate and bell-metal, added a substantial sum to the rest, amounting to between a third and a half of the whole net amount. The poverty of some of the foundations will be noticed. In nine cases stipends, the best of which was worth only £1 13s. 8d. net, were without incumbents; the net revenues of the two chapels in Diddlebury parish came to ten shillings and eight-pence in all. The full staff of the colleges at Shrewsbury, on the other hand, was maintained. The prebends were not very valuable, and the prebendaries and vicars choral in orders had other sources of income. Thus John Hussey, who held one of the small prebends at St. Chad's, was also master of Battlefield, if we can trust the discrepancy between the account of his age and statement of his income in the two entries. Thomas Tonge, another prebendary of St. Chad's, also had a prebend of St. Mary's, as well as other unspecified living. Thomas Leche, a vicar choral of St. Mary's, was also 'Lady' priest there. Humphrey Ketcherewe, vicar choral of St. Chad's, was also priest of the Tailors' and Skinners' service. Roger Hewster, another vicar choral, was the Shoemakers' (or Corvysers') stipendary. Richard Wever, a prebendary, stood in the same relation to the Mercers, and a third vicar choral, Michael Hodson or Hudson, to the Weavers. The statements relating to the double promotions in St. Chad's correspond to one another satisfactorily; but, where the same man held promotions in two or more churches, puzzling varieties of statement are liable to occur, and it is possible that returns of age and other sources of income were stated loosely or in round numbers. This is the case with Edward Beeston, who, as prebendary of St. Mary's, was fifty years old, but, as the Drapers' stipendary, only forty-five. He may be the "Byston" who in 1535-6 was a prebendary of St. Chad's; Cureton, the dean of St. Mary's, seems to have held a prebend there at the same time. Of the prebendaries mentioned in 1535-6, only Thomas

Tonge remained in 1547-8 at St. Chad's and St. Mary's, and John Stepulton at St. Chad's. At Bridgnorth the dean and one of the prebendaries, John Fisher, were left in 1547-8. The dividends of dean and prebendaries at St. Mary's were better than in 1535-6; at St. Chad's, on the other hand, the dean's dividend and that of one of the prebendaries had risen; but Tonge was receiving 6s. 6d. instead of 10s. 8d., and Stepulton's 9s. 8d. had gone down to half a mark.¹

Two stout volumes, among the miscellaneous books of the court of Augmentations, contain particulars of sales of chantries, made chiefly in 1548; and two more, among the miscellaneous books of the Treasury of Receipt department, contain particulars of the grants made under Edward VI. The writer of these pages has noted the contents so far as they relate to Shropshire. In the first volume of sales, are particulars of the purchase by John Cupper and Richard Trevor of the site of Battlefield college and the chapel of Albrighton Hussey, including lands and tenements in Albrighton and the rectory of St. Julian's at Shrewsbury;² a pasture in Frankwell belonging to a guild at Shrewsbury;³ the site of Cadogan's chapel at Shrewsbury;⁴ chantry lands at Culmington;⁵ lands and tenements in Ditton Priors Monk Hopton, and Ruthall, belonging to a service at Ditton;⁶ the chapel and lands of Longnor, including lands in Leebot, wood and a tenement at Pethescote (? Bechcote);⁷ sundry premises in Ludlow, Pole (Pool's farm, Stanton Lacy), Stanton Lacy, Wigley, and Leominster (Herefordshire) belonging to a chantry at Ludlow;⁸ premises belonging to Newport college,⁹ and land in Munslow belonging to the chapel of Shipton.¹⁰ John Howe and John Broxholme bought the site of St. Mary Magdalene's chapel at Newport, with lands, cottages, and the lands and tenements called Holbache's lands.¹¹ Premises at Ellesmere belonging to a chantry there were bought by Sir Michael Stanhope and John Bellowe.¹²

¹ See notes already given for references to *Val. Ecc.* relating to these foundations.

² Augm. Off. Misc. Book Ixvii. ff. 291-3.

³ *Ibid.* f. 285. ⁴ *Ibid.* f. 293. ⁵ *Ibid.* ⁶ *Ibid.* f. 285.

⁷ *Ibid.* f. 292. ⁸ *Ibid.* f. 285. ⁹ *Ibid.* f. 283.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* f. 293: Shipton seems to be intended by "Sifhon."

¹¹ *Ibid.* ff. 3-5. ¹² *Ibid.* ff. 31, 32.

Sir John Perrent purchased the lands of the prebend of Undertone in Bridgnorth college;¹ John Dodington and William Warde were the purchasers of the chapel and tithes of the manor of Caus Castle;² and the premises which provided lights and obits at Market Drayton came into the hands of John Willford.³ The entries in the second volume record the purchase of the lands of the chantry in Morville by Sir Michael Stanhope and John Bellowe,⁴ of the prebends of Walton and Eardington and the capital messuage belonging to the chantry of St. Leonard in Bridgnorth by Sir John Thynne and Lawrence Hyde;⁵ of a cottage and lands belonging to St. Winifred's guild in the abbey church at Shrewsbury by the Earl of Warwick;⁶ of the manor house and premises of St. Chad's college at Shrewsbury, and a tenement and lands in Sutton belonging to the chapel there, by John Southcote and Henry Cheverton;⁷ of the chapels of Isombridge and Rowton with messuages, lands, and tithes, by Thomas Boxley and Robert Reves;⁸ of the tenements, lands, and tithes of Roden chapel by Richard Goodrick and William Bretton;⁹ of the mansion house, garden, burgages, and lands of a chantry in Shifnal by Thomas Brend;¹⁰ of the premises of the chantry and free school house in Worthen by Thomas Crawley;¹¹ and of a tenement and lands in Mytton, belonging to a chantry at Ellesmere, by Thomas Bromeley.¹² Bromeley also bought lands and tenements in Whixall which belonged to the Cheshire college of Bunbury;¹³ while Robert and William Swift bought tenements and lands at Malpas in Cheshire, formerly the property of the chantry at Ightfield.¹⁴

Details of the property are most carefully given. One example may be quoted here relating to the chapel of Rowton in High Ercall parish. The Latin is extended

“Capella de Rowton

infra parochiam predictam in Comitatu predicto.

¹ *Ibid.* f. 583.

² *Ibid.* f. 321.

³ *Ibid.* f. 179,

⁴ Augm. Off. u.s. lxviii. f. 32.

⁵ *Ibid.* ff. 384, 385.

⁶ *Ibid.* ff. 65, 66. It need hardly be added that the earl in question was John Dudley, afterwards Duke of Northumberland.

⁷ *Ibid.* f. 520.

⁸ *Ibid.* f. 374.

⁹ *Ibid.* f. 363.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* f. 333.

¹¹ *Ibid.* f. 39.

¹² *Ibid.* f. 104.

¹³ *Ibid.* f. 97.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* f. 424.

Valet in :

Uno Mesuagio siue Tenemento et sex acris terre cum pertinentiis in Rowton infra parochiam predictam una cum omnibus et omnimodis decimis inde prouenientibus in Occupacione Georgii Deynthy ad voluntatem Reddendo inde per annum	xij ^s
Duabus acris terre in Glerdyn infra parochiam predictam in occupacione Thome Whytyngham ad voluntatem Reddendo inde per annum	xx ^d
Tribus acris terre in Rowton infra parochiam predictam in occupacione Willelmi Arney Reddendo inde per annum	xvj ^d
Summa	xv ^s at xxiiij yeres purchas

The same Chapell is distaunt from the parishe Churche ij myles And by whom the same was founded nor to what vse it ys not knownen but a prest haith ben ther mayntayned with the profyttes of the premyses and with the deuocion of the people there nere inhabytyng. Theire be none other landes Tenementes nor hereditamentes to the said Chapell belongynge.

Item their belongyth to the said Chapell of Rowton ij kyne the one of theym beyng in the handes and custody of Thomas Boys paysed (*sic*)¹ to be worth

xij^s

Item the other cowe in the custody of Johanne Bothe preysed at

x^s

Item their be no woodes growyng vpon the premises per Ricardum Cowper superuisorem ibidem."

The premises of the chapels of Isombridge and Rowton were valued on 12 June 1548. Fifty pounds were paid for the premises, being at the rate of 45s. a year at twenty-four years purchase for some, and twenty years purchase for another portion, with an additional 23s. 4d. for three cows. The sum, part of £569 2s. 10d. paid by the purchasers for various lands, was discharged in the Treasury on 22 June.²

¹ The word should be *paysed* (*i.e.*, appraised).

² *Ibid.* ff. 374, 375.

and now also the 1903 Act which established and administered the new local government in Scotland; returning also to the old conditions of public law and calling for the creation of a central administrative body to assist the local authorities in their functions. The new local government was to be based on the principle of representative government, and having been appointed by the central authority to represent the people in their local affairs, the local authorities were to be responsible for carrying out their functions in accordance with the principles of democracy and freedom of action. The new local government was to be based on the principle of representative government, and having been appointed by the central authority to represent the people in their local affairs, the local authorities were to be responsible for carrying out their functions in accordance with the principles of democracy and freedom of action.

In addition to the new local government, there was to be a new local authority, which, although it was not to have full powers over local affairs, was to be responsible for carrying out its functions in accordance with the principles of representative government, and having been appointed by the central authority to represent the people in their local affairs, the local authorities were to be responsible for carrying out their functions in accordance with the principles of representative government, and having been appointed by the central authority to represent the people in their local affairs.

It is difficult to say what might have happened had such a system been adopted, but it is clear that the new local authority would have been responsible for carrying out its functions in accordance with the principles of representative government, and having been appointed by the central authority to represent the people in their local affairs.

The new local authority would have been responsible for carrying out its functions in accordance with the principles of representative government, and having been appointed by the central authority to represent the people in their local affairs.

The new local authority would have been responsible for carrying out its functions in accordance with the principles of representative government, and having been appointed by the central authority to represent the people in their local affairs.

Other property is accounted for in the books of the Treasury of Receipt department. These contain grants to R. Wood of the land and possessions of the hospital or free chapel of St. John in Frankwell,¹ the possessions of the Tailors' and Skinners' and Mercers' Guilds in St. Chad's, and of stipends in St. Chad's and St. Julian's at Shrewsbury;² to William Fountene of the possessions of the Corvisers' Guild in St. Chad's;³ to T. Reve of a chantry in St. Mary's and of the chapel at Clun;⁴ and to E. Preeste of the goods of Sterry's or Sturrey's chantry.⁵ Richard Trevor, a large purchaser, whom we have met already, received the possessions of St. Mary's college at Shrewsbury, and of our Lady's chantry at Quatt.⁶ Sir John Perin (otherwise Perrent) was granted the possessions of the Lady service at Pontesbury.⁷ These grants do not account for everything, and there are important omissions; but they dispose of a large portion of the property.

The certificates which follow are printed faithfully in accordance with the text of the entries in the rolls. Abbreviations, however, have been extended, with the exception of cases in which they are uncommon or otherwise worthy of preservation. Such cases are noted. The orthography of the rolls is not equal to their handwriting, and names such as Llanymynech appear to have perplexed the clerks considerably, as was natural in a day of free license in the spelling of place-names. Uncouth forms and omissions in the original are distinguished by the addition of the word *sic*. The beginning and some other parts of the entry in Roll 40 relating to St. John's hospital at Ludlow have been much rubbed and blackened; and the most careful examination in a favourable light, and the use of a chemical "reviver," failed to make the obliterated portions legible or even visible. The general sense, however, was clear; and it was possible to restore some words of the text, which have been placed within brackets. To print the certificates in several parallel columns, as they appear in the rolls, would need a page of at

¹ Treas. Rec. Dept. Misc. Book, ccviii. ff. 84, 132^a.

² Treas. R. D. Misc. Book, cclix. f. 176.

³ *Ibid.* ccviii. f. 136; cclix. f. 279.

⁴ *Ibid.* ccviii. ff. 128, 123.

⁵ *Ibid.* ccviii. f. 162.

⁶ *Ibid.* ccviii. f. 140.

⁷ *Ibid.* cclix. f. 194.

least a large quarto size. They have therefore been printed continuously, with an avoidance of the use of brackets which distinguishes the original, but with the additions of letters indicating the columns uniformly employed in the rolls. The modern forms of place-names are given in the margin at the beginning of each entry; and a general index of names of places and persons has been added. Every careful reader will notice that dates of the foundation of chantries are very seldom given, and that the historical evidence for any save the most recent was of a hearsay character. A short appendix is therefore added to the text, containing notes of licences for the foundations of Shropshire colleges and chantries entered on the Patent Rolls, with references to the printed calendars published by the Public Record Office, and to other sources. A second appendix contains the certificate of the Palmers' guild at Ludlow, temp. Rich. II., which, although extracts have frequently been made from it, has never been printed in full. The editor desires to express thanks to those who have given him help and advice in his task, especially to Miss Auden; the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A.; the Rev. J. E. Auden; Mr. Henry Weyman, F.S.A., and the Public Orator of the University of Cambridge, who have provided valuable suggestions; and to the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, F.S.A., and the Rev. R. M. Serjeantson, F.S.A., who have kindly given him access to and lent him works dealing with Shropshire history.

CHANTRY CERTIFICATE ROLL 40.

Note.—The returns in this roll are arranged in five columns, distinguished in the transcript here printed by the letters *a* to *e* prefixed to the paragraphs. The second column has two sections, viz. *b* 1, containing particulars of foundation, and *b* 2, containing details of expenditure of revenue. A sixth column, marked *f*, occurs in the return of St. John's Hospital at Ludlow. Memoranda entered in the returns without regard to the arrangement in columns are here printed with full lines, and without letters prefixed. The titles of towns or parishes, here marked with small Roman numbers, are in the original marked, as well as the titles of colleges, etc., with Arabic numerals.

Memb. I.

The Count' of { Salop wyth the Towne of Salop.
Staff.

Herafter ensueth A brefe Certificat or Declaracon of all such and so many Chaunteys, Hospitallis, Colledges, ffrechapells, ffraternyties, Brotherhedis, Guyldis & Stypendary priestis havyng perpetuytie for euer as ben wythin the sayd counties of Salop & Staff' & the Towne of Salop,¹ and to what intentis purposes & deades of Charite the same were ffounded ordeynid & more² And how the Revenues & proffuyttes of the possessiones of the same ben vsed expendyd & employd³ & whych of them ben parysh Churches or how nyghe set to the parysh Church within whych parysh they ben set⁴ wyth a bref Reaport of the value of all the landis & possessionnes now belongyng or that dyd belong to the same any tyme sythens the ^{iiijth} daye of februar in the ^{xxvijth} yere of the kingis most noble Regne wyth the yerely Resolutis & deduccons goying out of the same⁵ And how many such the sayd promocons have ben dyssolued purchaced or by any other meane opteynyd by any⁶ person or persones the kingis Maiestie subiectis of their owne Auctoritie wythout hys highnes special lycence Wyth the yerely value therof & the Resolutis & deduccons goyng owt of the same⁷ And what goodis catallis Jewels plate ornamentis or other stuff do merely belong or apperteyne to all the sayd promocons⁸ Whych certfyfcat or declaracon is made by the Reuerend ffather in god Richard Bysshopt of Coventrey & Lych' Sir Phylyp Draycot knight Edward Lyttleton Squyer Anthony Bourchier gent' & Wylliam Sheldon gent' theyrunto amongst other thyngis appoynted by the kingis Maiesties Comyssyon vnder hys Highnes gret Seale of Inglond to them or thre of them dyrected Datyd at Westminster the ^{xijth} daye of february in the ^{xxxvijth} yere of hys most noble Regn As by diuerse bookes & Quayres towching the premyses whervpon

¹ Description of contents of column *a*.² Contents of column *b 1*.³ Contents of column *b 2*.⁴ Contents of column *c*.⁵ Contains in special memoranda or the extra column *f*.⁶ Any is interlined in the original.⁷ Contained in special memoranda or the extra column *f*.⁸ Contents of column *e*.

thys bref Declaracon is made & compiled more playnely & at large is conteyned And as hereafter brefly foloweth

That ys to saye

SHREWSBURY i. The Countie & Towne of Salop:

ST. MARY'S a i. The Collegiat or parish Church of Saunt Maries

b i ffounded by

Kinge Edgar for the mayntenance of a deane vij prebendaries & a parishe preest to celebrat & singe diuine seruice daylie within the sayd parishe Church of saint Marie & to dishardge (*sic*) the Cure of the same.

b 2 The Revenuez ben yerely imployd for

The porcons of the foresayd dean & vij prebendaries according to there seuerall

assignementis xxij ^{li}	vij ^s	iiij ^d
-------------------	---------	------------------------	------------------	-------------------

The stipende of a paryshe preest	vj ^{li}	vj ^s	vij ^d
----------------------------------	---------	------------------	-----------------	------------------

Wyne & waxe	xl ^s	
-------------	---------	-----	-----------------	--

The ffee of a Collector of the Posses-				
--	--	--	--	--

syons	iiijs	
-------	---------	-----	-------	--

The x th to the kinge by yere	xxvj ^s	ij ^d	
--	---------	-------------------	-----------------	--

xxxij ^{li}	iiijs	ij ^d		
---------------------	-------	-----------------	--	--

c The same is a paryshe Church & the Deane & Chapter ben parsones there & hath Cure by est' of m^{ld}. house-ling people.

d The Possessiones theirof being not

chardged wyth any Rentis resolutis or deduccons going out of the same ben

thereby valued by yere at	xxxij ^{li}	iiijs	ij ^d
---------------------------	---------	---------------------	-------	-----------------

And the dwellinge house of the deane

wyth the appurtenauncis now vnletten is valeved by yere at viij^s before not valued.

e Plate Jewells Ornaments goods or

Catalls belonging to the same ... none.

SHREWSBURY a 2. The ffraternitie of the compayne of Drapers within the parysh Church of saynt Marie aforesayd.

b i ffounded by

The Company of the Drapers & after confirmed by king Edward the iiijth to & for the mayntenynge of a preest to sing at the Altere of the Trinitye within the

and, as previously seen, will now be subject to increasing influence from other countries and international organizations.

Political support for democracy will also increase as more people become aware of the importance of democracy and its benefits.

The third factor is the development of political parties. In most countries, there are already some political parties that are committed to democracy and that have the ability to influence public opinion and political decisions. These parties will be able to attract more supporters and to influence political decisions more effectively.

The fourth factor is the development of civil society organizations. These organizations play an important role in promoting democracy and in influencing political decisions.

The fifth factor is the development of the media. The media can help to promote democracy and to influence political decisions.

The sixth factor is the development of the economy. A strong economy can help to promote democracy and to influence political decisions.

The seventh factor is the development of the legal system. A strong legal system can help to promote democracy and to influence political decisions.

The eighth factor is the development of the educational system. A strong educational system can help to promote democracy and to influence political decisions.

The ninth factor is the development of the cultural system. A strong cultural system can help to promote democracy and to influence political decisions.

The tenth factor is the development of the technological system. A strong technological system can help to promote democracy and to influence political decisions.

The eleventh factor is the development of the international system. A strong international system can help to promote democracy and to influence political decisions.

The twelfth factor is the development of the political system. A strong political system can help to promote democracy and to influence political decisions.

parishe Church or Colledge of saint Marie & for the
relef of xv^{ten} pore almes people.

- b 2* The Reuenuez ben yerely imployd for
The Stipend of the sayd prest... ... iiiij^l
The relyef of the said xv pore people viz
for the Master^l or Governour of them at
ij^d the Weeke & ij Lodus of Wood by
yere & euery of the other xiiiij^{ten} a penny
the weke & one Loode of Wood by yere
In money liij^s iiiij^d & in wood at viij^d
the Loode x^s viij^d lxiiij^s
Rentis resolutis... x^s ij^a
Whatsoeuer remayneth to be spend in
Reparacons & other charges as apper-
eth at the pleasure of the sayd Company viij^l xij^d
xv^{li} xv^s ij^d
- c* The prest aforesayd is apointed to serve in the parysh
Churche of saint Marie at the alter of the holy Trinitie.
- d* The Possessiones to the sayd fraterni-
tye belonging ben valewed by yere at xvⁱⁱ xv^s ij^d
wherof
- The Rentis Resolutis by yere ... x^s ij^d
And so Rem' by yere xv^{li} v^s
And the xv^{ten} smal romes for the foresayd xv pore
almes people now in theyr tenure not letten ben
valeued at ij^s vj^d³ by yere.
- e* Plate Juells Ornamentis goodis & Cat-
alls belonging to the same none.

Memb. 1 dorse

SHREWSBURY *a* 3. The Colledge or parysh Church of saynt
ST. CHAD'S Chade.

b 1 ffounded by

Roger Bysshop of Chester⁴ for the mayntenaunce of

¹ *Mr* in original.

² The sum works out at 6^s 8^d a year for the Master and 3^s 4^d a year for the other brethren, the weekly payment being given in round numbers.

³ Apparently the sum; but the entry is much rubbed.

⁴ Roger de Clinton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, consecrated 22 Dec., 1129: d. 16 April, 1148 (Stubbs, *Reg. Sac. Ang.*, 2nd ed. 1897, p. 44). The history of St. Chad's, however, goes back to an earlier period; the possessions of St. Mary's, St. Chad's, St. Julian's, and St. Michael's occupy separate entries in Domesday Book I., fl. 252^d, 253.

a Deane x prebendaries & twoo parysh preestis to saye & sing daylye diuine seruice within the sayd paryshe or Collegiat Church of saint Chade & to dischardge the Cure of the same.

- b 2 The Revenuez ben impoyd (*sic*) yerely for
 The xth to the kinge xxix^s v^dq.
 The porcons of the foresayd deane & x. prebendaries according to their seuerall assignementis In all ... xxj^{li} xv^s ij^d et q.
 The Stipendis of the sayd twoo preestis preestis (*sic*) viz to the one vj^{li} xiij^s iiiij^d & to the other iiiij^{li} vj^s viij^d xj^{li}
 Wyne lvij^s wax vj^s viij^d the Clerkes iijs iiiij^d the deacon ij^s the Maundy ij^s a reward to a Welshe preest at lent tyme vj^s viij^d In all lxxvij^s viij^d
 The ffee of a Collector of the Revenues iiijs
 xxxviiij^{li} vj^s iiiij^d
- c The same Colledge is a paryshe Church of saynt Chad & the Deane & prebendaries ben parson of the same & have the Cure of by est' m^l dc. howseling people.
- d The Possessions therof wythout any yerely ordinary Rentis going out of the sam ben valeved clerely by yere xxxviiji vj^s iiiij^d And the howse wherein diuers mynisters of the sayd Colledge do now inhabyt with the appurtenaucis vnletten valued by yere at x^s
- e Plate whyte vj oz.
 Goods & other implementis & small vtensyllis belonging to the same appere in a Inventorye herwith redy to be shewed not val'.

SHREWSBURY a. 4. The ffraternitie of the Companie of ST. CHAD'S: Mercers within the sayd paryshe
Mercers' Guild Churche of saynt² Chade.
 b 1 ffounded by

The two farthings are wrongly reckoned as halfpennies.

² *Sayt* in original.

One John Begett to & for the fyndyng of a preste to synge at thaltare of saynt Michaell within the sayd paryshe or Collegiat Churche of saynt Chade & for the Relyef of xijj pore almes people.

<i>b 2</i>	The Reuenuez ben yerely employd for The Stipend of the sayd prest ... iiiij ^{li}	
	The Relyef of the sayd xijj pore people viz euery one of the xijj ^{ten} at j ^d the weeke	
	by yere in all lvijs iiiijs ^{d1}	
	An Obbett ij ^s ij ^d	
	Rentis resolutis... vijs x ^d	
	Whatsoeuer remayneth to be bestowed in Reparacons & other chardges at the discrestression (<i>sic</i>) of the sayd Com- penye of Mercers / xjs ij ^d	
	vij ^{li} xvij ^s vj ^d	

- c* The sayd preest is appoynted to serve within the sayd paryshe Churche of saynt Chad at the Alter of saynt Michaell.
- d* The Possessions belonging to the sayd ffraternitie ben yerly valewed at ... vij^{li} xvij^s vj^d
wherof in
Rentis Resolutis vijs x^d
And so Rem' by yere vij^{li} ix^s viij^d
And the xijj smale romes now in the tenure of the
sayd xijj pore people not letten ben yerly valewed at
xijj^d
- e* Plate Jewellis Ornamentis Goodis or
Cattallis belonging to the same ... None.

SHREWSBURY *a 5.* The ffraternitie of the Compani of ST. CHAD'S: Taylours within the sayd paryshe Tailors' Guild. Churche of saynt² Chad.

- b 1* ssounded by
One Roger Wyke & William Walford to & for the
mayntenaunce of a preest to sing within the sayd paryshe or Collegiat Churche of Saynt Chad & to celebrat at the Alter of saynt John Baptist.

¹ Here the sum is worked out in accordance with the details of expenditure : contrast with the similar item in the expenditure of the Drapers' Guild (No. 2).

² Sayt in original.

- b 2* The Revenuez ben yerely imployd for
 The Stipend of the sayd preest ... *iiij^l*
 An Obett *ij^s*
 Rentis Resolutis *ij^s* *ijij^d*
 What soeuer rem' to be bestowed in
 Reparacons & other chardges at the
 disressyon of the sayd company of
 Taylours *ijj^s* *vj^d*
iiij^l *vij^s* *x^d*
- c* The preest aforesayd ys appoyned to serue within the
 sayd paryshe Churche of saynt Chad.
- d* The Possessiones belonging to the sayd
 ffraternitie ben yerely valedew at ... *iiij^l* *vij^s* *x^d*
 wheroft in
 Rentis Resolutis *ijj^s* *ijij^d*
 And so Rem' by yere *iiij^l* *v^s* *vj^d*

Memb. 2.

SHREWSBURY: *a* 6 The Hospitall of saynt John.

ST. JOHN'S *b 1.* ffounded by

HOSPITAL They wote nott whome nether to what
 (FRANKWELL) purposes.

- b 2* The Reuenuez ben yerely imployd for
 The *xth* to the king *ix^s* ob.
 The vse of one christofer Draper¹ by
 color of the kings Maiesties graunt *cviij^s* *v^dob.*
cxiij^s *vj^d*
- c* The sayd Hospitall is nigh adioyning to the Towne
 of Shrowysbury being greatly in decay & ready to fall.
- d* The possessiones belonging to the sayd
 Hospitall ben yerely valved at ... *cxiij^s* *vj^d*
 All whych possessiones ben in the tenure of the fore-
 sayd Christofer Draper by color of the kings maiesties
 Graunt as the Inhabitants² nigh therabouts have
 affirmed & ben conuertyd & torned only to hys vse
 and comoditie without any thyng paying therfor.
- e* Plate gylt *vijj oz*
 Other goodis & ornamentiis belonging to the sayd

¹ *Xp'osfer Drap'* in original.

² *Inhabitans* in original.

209. *Actinomyces mitchilli* sp. n. (Figs. 1-4).

- Cell bounded above and below by stiff, thin-walled walls; μ 4
 Spores 1.08-1.15 μ long, 0.15-0.18 μ wide, with
 a central cavity; μ 0.05-0.06 μ thick.
 Cells of the colony at first "mucoid," but after
 24 hours become more compact & transversely
 striated, becoming finally so compacted
 that they cannot be separated
 without breaking.
 Cells of the colony become smooth & granular later, and T
 and S types of microcolonies develop from
 transverse or longitudinal cross-sections, and T
 type cells become larger and paler, while
 S type cells remain smaller.
 Cells of the colony become smooth almost
 entirely, and T and S types no longer
 can be distinguished.
 Cells of the colony become smooth almost
 entirely, and S type cells no longer
 can be distinguished.
 Cells of the colony become smooth almost
 entirely, and S type cells no longer
 can be distinguished.
 Cells of the colony become smooth almost
 entirely, and S type cells no longer
 can be distinguished.
 Cells of the colony become smooth almost
 entirely, and S type cells no longer
 can be distinguished.
 Cells of the colony become smooth almost
 entirely, and S type cells no longer
 can be distinguished.
 Cells of the colony become smooth almost
 entirely, and S type cells no longer
 can be distinguished.
 Cells of the colony become smooth almost
 entirely, and S type cells no longer
 can be distinguished.
 Cells of the colony become smooth almost
 entirely, and S type cells no longer
 can be distinguished.

hospitall at the entre of the sayd Draper ar reported
in an Inuentory redy to be shewed¹ not valed.

SHREWSBURY *a* 7. The ffraternitie of the Companye of
ST. CHAD'S: Wevers within the fornanyd (*sic*)
Weavers' Guild Churche of saint Chad.

b 1 ffounded by

One John Begatt² to & for the findeyng of a preest to
syng within the sayd paryshe or Collegiat Churche
of saynt Chad.

b 2 The revenuez ben yerely imploid for

The Stipend of the sayd prest	...	xlvij ^s	j ^d
Rentis Resolutis	...	...	iiij ^s
		lij ^s	xj ^d

c The prest aforsayd is appoynted to serve in the sayd
paryshe Churche of saynt Chad.

d The possessiones belonging to the sayd
ffraternitie ben yerely valeued at ... lij^s
wherof in

Rentis Resolutis	...	...	...	iiij ^s	xj ^d
And so Rem' by yere	...	...	...	xlvij ^s	j ^d

e Plate Jewellis Ornamentis goodis or
Catallis belonging to the same ... None.

SHREWSBURY *a* 8. The ffraternitie of the Companye of
ST. CHAD'S: Shomakers within the sayd paryshe
Shoemakers' Guild or Collegiat Church of saint Chad.

b 1 ffounded by

Robert Endeslow to & for the fynding of a preest to
singe within the sayd paryshe Churche of saynt Chad
at the Altare of saynt Katharine.

b 2 The Reuuenez (*sic*) ben yerely employd for

The Stipend of the sayd prest...	...	xxvj ^s	vij ^d
Rentis Resolutis	...	...	xix ^s
		xlv ^s	vij ^d

c The preest aforsaid is appoynted to serve in the sayd
Church of saynt Chad.

¹ The word *here* is crossed out at this point in the original.

² Cf. the Mercers' guild (No. 4).

<i>d</i>	The Possessions of the sayd ffraterni- tie ben valued by yere at	... ...	xlv ^s viij ^d
		whereof in	
	Rentis Resolutis by yere	... ...	xix ^s
	And so Rem' by yere	... ...	xxvj ^s viij ^d
<i>e</i>	Plate Jewellis Ornamentis goodis or Catallis belonging to the same	...	None.

SHREWSBURY: a 9. Saynt Gyles Spyttell.

St. Giles' b i founded by

HOSPITAL The Kyngis most noble progenitours to what intentis or purpose they canott tell.

b 2 The reuenuez ben expend for
What Intent or purpose they cannot
tell, havyng one crofte valewed by yere
at... vj^s viij^d
vij^s viij^d

c The sayd Spytell is nigh adioyning to the Towne of Shrewsbury beyng no parshe (*sic*) Church nor charged wyth any cure.

d The Possessions belonging to the sayd Spytell ben valeved by yere at ... vj^s viij^d

e Plate Jwellis (*sic*) Ornamentis goodis or Catallis None.

SHREWSBURY & 10. The ffraternitie of the compani of Sher-
St. JULIAN'S: men in the parysh church of saynt
Shearmen's Guild. Julian.

<i>b i</i>	ffounded by	
	Whome they know not to & for the sydnyng (<i>sic</i>) of a prest to sing within the paryshe Church of saynt Julyan at the altare of our Ladye.	
<i>b 2</i>	The reuenez (<i>sic</i>) ben expend for	
	The Stipend of the sayd prest ...	lxxv ^s viij ^d
	An Obbett	ij ^s
	The ffee of a Collector of the landis ...	ijj ^s iiijj ^d
	Rentis resolutis	ijj ^s iiij ^d
	iiij ^{li} v ^s iiij ^d	
<i>c</i>	The foresayd prest is appoyned to serve within the saynd parushe Church of saynt Julian.	

and the author's life is considered still to be one of mystery and art.
 The title of the book is "The Art of Mystery" and the
 author's life is considered still to be one of mystery and art.
 The title of the book is "The Art of Mystery" and the
 author's life is considered still to be one of mystery and art.

The title of the book is "The Art of Mystery" and the
 author's life is considered still to be one of mystery and art.
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 author's life is considered still to be one of mystery and art.
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 author's life is considered still to be one of mystery and art.

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 author's life is considered still to be one of mystery and art.

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 author's life is considered still to be one of mystery and art.

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 author's life is considered still to be one of mystery and art.

The title of the book is "The Art of Mystery" and the
 author's life is considered still to be one of mystery and art.
 The title of the book is "The Art of Mystery" and the
 author's life is considered still to be one of mystery and art.

The title of the book is "The Art of Mystery" and the
 author's life is considered still to be one of mystery and art.

- d* The Possessiones of the sayd ffraterni-
tie ben valued by yere at iiiijⁱⁱ v^s iiiij^d
whereof in
Rentis Resolutis iiiij^s iiiij^d
And so Rem' by yere iiiijⁱⁱ xij^d
- e* Plate Juellis Ornamentis goodis or
Catalls to the same belonging ... None.

Memb. 2d.

SHREWSBURY *a* ii. The Guyld of saynt Wenefryd in the
HOLY CROSS: *b* i paryshe Church of the holy Crose.
St. Winifred's ffounded by

Guild. Thomas late Abbot of saynt peters in
Shrewsbury to & for the syndyng of
ij^o preestis to syng within the sayd
paryshe churche¹ of the holy Crose.

- b* 2. The Reuenuez ben yerly imployd for
The Stipend of the sayd ij^o prestis ... viijⁱⁱ ij^s x^d
Rentis resolutis ij^s ij^d
vijⁱⁱ v^s

- c* The ij^o preestis be appoynted to serve within the sayd
paryshe Churche of the Holy crose in which paryshe
ben by est' dcc. houslyng people.

- d* The possessyones therof ben yerely
valued at viijⁱⁱ v^s
wherof in

Rentis Resolutis ij^s ij^d
And so Rem' by yere viijⁱⁱ ij^s x^d

- e* gylt xvij^{oz} di.
Plate { parcell gylt ... xij^{oz} j^{quart} } xxxij^{oz} iij^{quart}
Whyte iiiij^{oz}

Other goods appere in an Inventor' not valued, redy
to be shewed.

BATTLEFIELD ii. The paryshe of Adbrighton Hussey.
COLLEGE. *a* 12. The Collegiat Churche of Mari Magdalen
called the Colledge of Battelfeld.

- b* i ffounded by
King Henry the iiiijth to & for the syndyng of a warden

¹ *Churche* interlined.

& v preestis callyd perpetuall brethern to syng dayly diuine servyce within the sayd Church in the remembraunce of the victory gotten by the sayd late king agenst Henry perssy at a ffeld there ffought & to pray for the sollis of such as were there then slayne.

- b 2.* The reuenuez ben yerly employd for
 The xth to the King cvij^s ij^dq.
 The porcon of the Warden being all
 that rem' above the dischardg of the
 ffundacon xx^{li} xix^s v^dob.q. and euery
 of the v brethern at cvj^s viij^d by yere
 xxvj^{li} xiij^s iiiij^d In all xlvj^{li} xij^s ix^dob.q.
 Wine & waxe with singing bred¹ ... xv^s
 liij^{li} xv^s
- c* The same is no parysh Church but it is wythin the paryshe of Adbryghton Hussia.
- d* The possessiones therof having no rentis
 resolutis out of the same ben yerly
 valwed (*sic*) at liij^{li} xv^s
 And the howshe (*sic*) wherin the Ministers of the sayd
 Colledg inhabyt wyth the appurtenaunce (*sic*) vnletten
 valued by yere at x^s
- e* Plate. parcell gylt xij^{oz}
 Other goodis to the same apparteyning are reported
 in an Inventorye not valued redy to be shewed.

TONG iii. The Towne of Tonge.

COLLEGE *a* 13 The Collegiat or paryshe Church of the
 Apostell saynt Bartholomew.

b 1 founded by

Izabell the Wyffe of fsooke Penbrygge knyght Walter
 Swane & William Mosse clarkis and afterward con-
 firmyd by king Henry the iiijth to & for the fyndyng
 of a Warden iiij^{or} preestis called perpetuall brethern
 ij^o laye men named deacons to celebrat diuine servyce
 dayly & for the relyef of xij pore alines people & that
 the Warden shuld dischardge the Cure of the same.

¹ I.e., wafer-bread for the service of the altar. See the note in *Rites of Durham*, ed. Fowler (Surtees Soc. vol. cxvii.), pp. 193, 194.

verb does no evident licensing of the subject *y*. However, at a formal level one might argue that the verb *take* and its subject *yo* both fall in the same syntactic domain, and therefore the verb *take* and its subject *yo* are in the same semantic domain.

As far as the verb *take* and its subject *yo* are concerned, the verb *take* and its subject *yo* are in the same semantic domain, and therefore the verb *take* and its subject *yo* are in the same semantic domain.

However, when *H* reads the sentence *T*, he is likely to interpret the verb *take* and its subject *yo* as referring to the same semantic domain, and therefore the verb *take* and its subject *yo* are in the same semantic domain. This is because the verb *take* and its subject *yo* are in the same semantic domain, and therefore the verb *take* and its subject *yo* are in the same semantic domain.

Therefore, when *H* reads the sentence *T*, he is likely to interpret the verb *take* and its subject *yo* as referring to the same semantic domain, and therefore the verb *take* and its subject *yo* are in the same semantic domain.

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¹⁰ In fact, it is quite difficult to know what the subject *yo* means, because *yo* can refer to either a person or a thing, and it is not clear whether *yo* refers to a person or a thing.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| b 2 | The Revenuez ben yerely imployd for
The porcons of iij ^s of the sayd brethern
euery of them by yere liij ^s iiiij ^d —vij ^{lī} the
iiij th broter (<i>sic</i>) being curat by yere lx ^s
one of the deacons by yer xxvj ^s viij ^d
thother by yere xx ^s And the remayne
of the whole value fyndyng the foresayd
vj Ministers mete drink ¹ &c to dis-
hardge (<i>sic</i>) all ffees ordynery & extra-
ordinery reprises is apporcioned to the
sayd Warden by yere xxxvj ^h xiiijs vij ^d ob.
In all l ^{lī} xv ^d ob. |
| | The ffees of the high Stward (<i>sic</i>) xxvj ^s
vijj ^d ² & the vndersteward of the pos-
sess's xiijs iiijd x s |
| | The x th to the kyng xliij ^s ix ^d ob.q. |
| | The pencon of the Bishop of Coventr'
& Lych' by yere iiijs to the same Bishop
pro Sinodalibus iiijs to the same Byshop
pro visitacione trienal' per annum ij ^s
vj ^d to the king as in the ryght of the late
Monast' of Shrewsbury for a pencon by
yere vj ^s viij ^d the Archedeacon of Shrews-
bury pro procuracionibus viij ^s the
proxes of the Archedeacon of Staff ³
xj ^s j ^d the procter for oyle & creym ⁴ viij ^d xxxvj ^s xj ^d |
| | Rentis Resolutis xiiij ^s
lvj ^{lī} xvij ^s q. |
| c | The same ys a paryshe Church & the warden ys
parson their & hath Cure ⁵ by estis (<i>sic</i>) of ccxl hows-
lyng people. |
| d | The possessiones therof ben yerely
valued at... lvj ^{lī} xvij ^s q.
whereof in |

¹ *Drink* interlined. ² xxvj^a viij^d interlined.

³ I.e., for the inappropriate rectory of Lapley.

* The materials for the chrism used in baptism, consecrated by the bishop of the diocese in his cathedral, and distributed through the diocese by his proctors. See a twelfth century document from the Durham Chartulary, iii., f. 245, printed by Raine, *Historians Ch. of York* (Rolls Series) iii. 57.

⁵ *Or* is erased here.

not to expect greater than the present level of the movement among workers and the "theoretical and practical applications of Marxism by young workers" of some years earlier.¹⁰ In this spirit, we get involved with the same questions as last time, viz. what kind of theoretical application makes sense and what sort of "Marxist" would马克思? A Marxist who goes beyond the (pre) Marxist application of the concept of revolution and struggle to produce genuine working-class

politics? — ¹¹ For all these points demand that a solid theoretical base must go along with the actual movement and its practice.

Thus, the question of what kind of theoretical application makes sense and what kind of application makes sense in the context of the actual movement and its practice must be asked. This question will not be easily answered, and it is important to remember that there are two main kinds of theoretical application. One kind is the "superficial" kind, which is concerned with the theoretical application of Marxism to the workers' movement, but does not go deep into the actualities of the movement. The other kind is the "deep" kind, which is concerned with the theoretical application of Marxism to the workers' movement, but goes deep into the actualities of the movement.

The problem with the "superficial" kind is that it fails to take into account the actualities of the movement, and thus fails to contribute effectively to the development of the movement. The problem with the "deep" kind is that it fails to take into account the actualities of the movement, and thus fails to contribute effectively to the development of the movement.

¹⁰ See also the article by Wang Yusheng, "Theoretical and Practical Applications of Marxism by Young Workers," *Workers' Movement*, No. 1, 1957, pp. 11-12. This article discusses the theoretical and practical applications of Marxism by young workers in the context of the actualities of the movement, and shows that the theoretical and practical applications of Marxism by young workers are not limited to the theoretical and practical applications of Marxism by young workers in the context of the actualities of the movement, but also include the theoretical and practical applications of Marxism by young workers in the context of the actualities of the movement.

- The fee of the hygh Steward xxvj^s viij^d
 & vnder Steward¹ xiij^s iiij^d xl^s
 proxies, sinagis,² pencons & visitacons xxxvi^s iiij^d
 Rentis Resolutis by yere xiiijs^s
 An (sic) so Rem' by yere lijⁱⁱ vjs^s ix^d q.
 Memor' that the Manscion house wherin the Warden
 & the other Ministers inhabit with the demaynes
 therunto belonging ys valewed by yere in the sayd
 sumis at xl^s
- e Plate. Whyte xxx^{oz} by estis
 Goodis Catallis & Ornamentis with other imple-
 mentis & small vtensyllis belonging to the same
 appere in an Inventory herwyth redy to be shewed
 not valued.

Memb. 3.

TONG: a 14 Vernons Chauntre within the College of saynt
Vernon's Bartholomew aforesayd.

Chantry b 1 ffounded by

Sir Héry Vernon knyght & Ann hys wyffe to & for
 the fyndyng of a preest to celebrat masse & to say
 other diuine servyce in the Chapell of the salutacion
 of our Ladie within the Collegiat & parysh Church
 of Tong.

- b 2 The Revenuez ben yerly employd for
 The Stipend of the prest cxix^s x^d
 The xth to the king ix^s iiiij^d
 vjⁱⁱ ix^s ij^d
- c The prest is appoyneted to serve within the paryshe &
 Collegiat Churche of Tonge aforesayd.
- d The Possessiones therof ben yerely let-
 ten with ix^s iiiij^d by yere for the xth to
 the kings Mau^{tie} (sic) whereof the
 Leasse is not dischardged by speciall
 Covenante by yere for vjⁱⁱ ix^s ij^d
- e Plate belonging to the same None
 Other smal goodis belonging to the same appere in an
 Inventory herewith redy to be shewed not valued.

¹ Stewa erased (at end of a line).

² I.e., synodals.

NEWPORT iv. The Towne of Newport.

COLLEGE a 15 The Collegiat & paryshe of owr Ladie
b i , ffounded by

Thomas Draper to & for the findyng of a warden &
twoo Chauntrey preestis to celebrate dayly diuine
seruyce within the sayd Collegiat & paryshe Church.

b 2 The Revenuez ben yerely imploid for

The porcons of the sayd Warden & too
preestis viz to the Warden vj^{li} & to euery
one of the twoo preestis c^s—x^{li} In all
by yere xv^{li}

The Stipend viz of an aged preeste xl^s
the Organ pláyer xxvj^s viij^d the Collector
of the possessiones xiij^s iiij^d a ser-
uant to drese their meate & drynke

xiij^s iiij^d iiij^{li} xij^s iiij^d

ffewell for the warden & the sayd
Ministers xij^s iiij^d bred wyne & wax x^s

three obbettis vj^s to Almes to pore
people after the discretion of the
warden x^s In all by yere xxxix^s iiij^d

Decayes of diuerse tenementis ... xlviij^s

The xth of the parsonage ... xij^s iiij^d

Rentis Resolutis xxx^s viij^d

Whatsoeuer Remayneth to be spent in
Reparacons & other charges or expen-

ses at the pleasure of the sayd warden vj^{li} xij^s xj^d
xxxij^{li} xvij^s vij^d

c The sayd Colledge is a paryshe Churche of our Ladye
& the warden is parson of the same & hath the Cure
of viij^c howslin people.

d The Possessiones to the sayd College
belonging ben yerely valewed at xxxij^{li} xvij^s vij^d
wherof in

Rent (*sic*) resolutis by yere xxx^s viij^d

Decayes xlviij^s lxxvij^s viij^d

And so Rem' by yere xxix^{li} xvij^s xj^d

And the dwellyng howse of the ward' wyth the appur-
tenaunce (*sic*) to be letten estemed by yere at vj^s viij^d
ys not here valued.

c Plate. parcel gylt x^o^r

Goodis & other implemētis wyt small vtensyllis
belongyng to the same appere in an Inventorye here-
wyth redy to be shewed not valued.

BRIDGNORTH v. The Towne of Bridgnorth.

COLLEGE OF a 16. The Collegiat & paryshe Churche of
ST. MARY saynt Mary Magdalen within the
MAGDALENE. Castell.

b 1 ffounded by

The Kinge of famous memorie called Wylliam Con-
querer as they saye for the meyntenaunce of a Deane
& v prebendaries to celebrat Masse & synge diuine
seruyce dayly within the sayd ffrechapell or paryshe
Churche Vnto the whych Colledge be vnted the
paryshe of saynt Leonerd in the Towne of Brydge-
northe Claveley (*sic*) Bobyngton & Quateford whereof
the Deane is parson & the Towneshype (*sic*) of Alveley
Erdyngton Morvyld Walton & Vnderton whych
belongeth to seuerall prebendis appropriated to the same
& to dishardge the cures thereof.

b 2 The Reuenues ben yerely impoyd (*sic*) for

The clere porcons all charge¹ dis-
chardged by yere of the Deane lv^{li}
xij^s iij^d ob. the v prebendaries lv^{li}
xvij^s xj^d In all by yere cxj^{li} x^o ij^d ob.

The Stipend of a Curate out of the
prebend of Alveley vj^{li} & for a ser-
mont x^o In all vj^{li} x^o

Tenthes to the Kynge of the Deans
porcon iiiij^{li} the prebend of Alveley
xxvj^s viij^d the prebend of Erdyngton
xx^s In all by yere vj^{li} vj^s viij^d

Wagis out of the Deanes porcon viz
of the paryshe preestis of Claveley
vj^{li} xij^s iiiij^d Bobington iiiij^{li} xij^s iiiij^d
Quatford c^o saynt leonerd cvj^s viij^d
saynt Marie Magdalens cvj^s viij^d

¹ Charge interlined.

the Deacon of Claveley xxvj^s viij^d
 Bobington v^s preestis & Clerkisopon
 diuerse festivall daies viij^s In all by
 yere xxvijⁱⁱ xix^s viij^d
 Diuerse small yēely chardges out
 of the Deans porcon viz for Russhes
 for the Churche xij^d Waxe xj^s ij^d
 Almes distributyd to pore people²
 out of the landis of Clauerley xx^s
 for quarts (*sic*) sermondis xij^s iiiij^d³
 Wyne v^s Oyle for a lampe vj^d holy
 oyle viij^d the Stewardis ffee xij^s iiij^d
 the Comyssaries ffee xij^s iiij^d the
 proctors and the Receyvours ffees
 xij^s iiij^d In al by yere iiiijⁱⁱ xj^s viij^d
 clvijⁱⁱ xvij^s ij^dob.

c This Colledge ys a paryshe Church of Mari Magdale-
 lene & the dean is person of the same & also is parson
 of the paryshes aforenamyd In the which paryshes be
 sundry Curatis at the chardge of the sayd dean.

d The Possessions to the same ap-
 parteyning ben yearly valeved at clvijⁱⁱ xvij^s ij^dob.
 wherof in

The ffee of a Steward of the Deans
 porcon lyin (*sic*)³ Ludston by yere
 xij^s iiij^d The ffee of a collectour of
 the Deans porcon xij^s iiij^d ... xxvj^s viij^d
 And so Rem' clere by yere ... clvijⁱⁱ xj^s vj^dob.

e Plate Jewellis Ornamentis goodis &
 Catallis belonging to the same ... None

¹ Rushes were used to strew upon the floors of churches; a survival of the practice is the custom of strewing the floor with rushes at St. Mary Redcliffe's in Bristol on the evening of Whit-Sunday, locally known as Rush Sunday.

² Out erased here.

³ Sermons preached once a quarter; after the Reformation such sermons were strictly enforced by royal and episcopal injunctions, and their neglect is a frequent cause of censure in visitations of parish churches.

* Evidently paid to the bishop's proctor; the sum is the same as at Tong (No. 13).

⁶ Lying in is, doubtless, intended.

Memb. 3d.

BRIDGNORTH *a* 17. The Chauntrey within the paryshe
ST. LEONARD'S: Churche of saynt Leonardis.

Chantry b i ffounded by

The Baillies & Comburgencis of the sayd Towne to &
for the mayteynnyng (*sic*) of twoo preestis to Celebrate
masse at the Altare of our Ladye & saynt John the
Baptist & to singe diuine servyce dayly wythin the
sayd paryshe Churche of saynt Leonerd.

- b 2* The Reuenuez ben yerely imployd for
The Stipend of euery of the sayd
twoo preestis $iiij^l$ $xiiij^s$ In all by yere ix^l vij^s
The x^{th} to the kinge by yere ... xij^s
Diuerse yerely Obbettis xvj^s vij^d A
reward to the paryshe Clerke ij^s $iiiij^d$
a reward to the Belman of the towne
 xvj^d In al by yere xxj^s $iiij^d$
Rentis Resolutis xl^s $iiij^d$ ob.
Whatsoeuer Rem' to be spent at the
pleasure of the Bayllyffis of the fore-
sayd Towne vj^d ob.
 $xijj^l$ ij^s ij^d
- c* The Chauntrey is no paryshe Church but is founded
within the parysh Church of saynt Lenardis aforesayd.
- d* The Possessions to the said Chaun-
trey belonging ben yerely valued at $xijj^l$ ij^s ij^d
wherof in
Rentis Resolutis by yere xl^s $iiij^d$ ob.
And so Rem' by yere xj^l $xxij^d$ ob.
And the dwellyng howses of the sayd ij^o preestis be
esteined worthe to be letten by yer with the appur-
tenaucis at $iiij^s$ not valued in the foresayd sume.
- e* Plate Jewellis Ornamentis goodis or
Cattallis belonging to the same ... None

BRIDGNORTH: *a* 18. The Hospitall of saynt James.

St. James' b i ffounded by

HOSPITAL. Whome the Incumbent knoweth not but it is geven
by the Balliffues & Comburgencis of the foresayd
Twone (*sic*) for the mayntenaunce of a preeste to

celebrate masse & to saye diuine servyce wythin
the sayd Chapell.

- b 2* The Reuenuez ben yrely (*sic*) imployd for
The Stipend of the preeste by yer ... lxxij^s
The Tenthes to the king by yer ... viij^s
iiij^l
- c* The sayd hospitall is no paryshe Churche but it is
distant from the Towne aforesayd a quarter of a myle.
- d* The Possessions to the sayd hospitall
belonging being not charged wyth any
Rentis Resolutis ben valued by yere at iiij^l
- e* Plate. Jewellis None.
Goodis or smal vtensillis appere in an Inventory here-
with redy to be shoed.

ALVELEY: vi. The paryshe of Alveley.

Chantry a 19. The Chauntry of our Ladie.

of our b i ffounded by

Lady. Gylys ffilyloyd somtime Chapellyn of the same seruice
to & for the mayntenaunce of a preeste to Celebrate
Masse & to saye diuine service at the Altare of our
Ladye within the sayd paryshe Church.

- b 2* The Reuenuez ben yrely imployd for
The Stipend of the sayd preest by
yere viij^l iiij^s ob.
The xth to the king by yere ... xvij^s iiij^d ob.
Rentis Resolutis by yere viij^s iiij^d
ix^l viij^s vj^d
- c* The sayd Chauntry is no paryshe Churche but is
founded within the paryshe Churche of Alveley afore-
sayd.
- d* The possessions to the sayd Chaun-
try belonging ben yrely valued at ix^l viij^s vj^d
wherof in
Rentis Resolutis by yere viij^s iiij^d
And so Rem' by yere ix^l iiiij^d
- e* Plate Jewellis Ornamentis goodis or
Catallis belonging to the sayd service None

Memb. 4.

vii. The paryshe of saynt Mertens

ST. MARTIN'S: a 20. The Stipendarie of our Ladie.

Service of b i ffounded by

our Lady Evan Vaughan & afterward augmentyd by one Evan ap John lluellyn to & for the fyndyng of a preest to Celebrate Masse with other diuine service at the Altar of our Ladie within the paryshe Churche of saynt Mertens aforesayd.

b 2 The Reuenuez ben yerely employd for
The Salarie of the sayd stipendar' ... lix^s viij^d
Rentis Resolutis x^d
lx^s v^d

c The stipendary is ffounded within the Churche of saynt Mertens afornamid.

d The Possessiones to the sayd promocon
belonging ben valewed by yere at ... lx^s v^d
wherof in

Rentis Resolutis by yere x^d

And so Rem' by yere lix^s viij^d

e Plate Jewellis Ornamentis goodis or
Catallis to the same belonging None.

ST. MARTIN'S: a 21. The Stipendarie of david¹ Holbache.

Holbache's b i ffounded by

Service Dauid Holbache to & for the findyng of a preeste to Celebrate Masse with other diuine servyce at the Alter of our Ladye within the paryshe Churche of sant Mertens afornamyd.

b 2 The Revenuez ben yerely imployd for
The Stipend of the sad (*sic*) preeste viij^{li} xj^s x^d
Rentis Resolutis liij^s iiijd
x^{li} v^s ij^d

c The sayd Stipendar' is ffounded wythin the paryshe Church of saynt Mertens aforesayd.

d The Possessiones belonging to the
sayd promocion ben yerly valued at x^{li} v^s ij^d

¹ *dd* in original.

				wherof in
	Rentis Resolutis by yere	...	...	liij ^s iiiij ^d
	And so Rem' by yere	...	...	vij ^{li} xj ^s x ^d
e	Plate Jewellis Ornamentis goodis or Cattallis to the same belongyng	...	None.	

OSWESTRY: viii. The paryshe of Osewestrie.

Service a 22. The service of the Roode.

of the b i ffounded by

Rood Whome the Incumbent knoweth not (as he sayth) but sins the fyrrst ffoundacon yt hath ben Augmentyd by the devocon of the parysheners to fynd a preest to Celebrate Masse with other diuine servyce at the Aultare of the Roode within the sayd paryshe Church of Osewestre.

b 2	The Reuenuez are imployd for The Salarye of the sayd preeest (<i>sic</i>) certen by yere	...	...	xix ^s ix ^d
	Rentis Resolutis by yere	...	...	ix ^d
	Memord' the sayd preest hath for hys Stipend by yere c ^s but it is at the devo-			
	con of the parysheners.			

xx^s vj^d

c The same promocon is ffounded within the paryshe church of Osewestre aforesayd.

d The Possessions belonging to the sayd
service ben yerly valued at

... ... xx^s vj^d

wherof in

Rentis Resolutis by yere

... ... ix^d

And so Rem' by yere

... ... xix^s ix^d

e Plate Jewellis Ornamentis goodis or
Cattallis to the same servyce belonging

None.

OSWESTRY: a 23. The Service of owr Lady.

Service of b i ffounded by

our Lady Thomas Erle of Arundell¹ & afterwardis² & aug-

¹ Thomas Fitzalan, seventh Earl of Arundel and Earl of Surrey, and Lord of Oswestry and Clun, born 1381, died 1415, a partisan of Henry IV., and Lord Treasurer under Henry V. The magnificent monument of him and his wife, Beatrice of Portugal, is in the middle of the chancel of the Collegiate church at Arundel.

² A word is omitted in the original.

100

mentid by diuers & sundrie personnes to & for the
findeng of twoo preestis to Celebrate Masse with
other diuine service within the Churche of Osewestre
aforesayd.

- b 2* The Reuenuez ben yerly imployd for
The Salary of the sayd twoo preestis ... xii^s x^s xij^d
Rentis Resolutis xxv^s ij^d
xii^s xvij^s jd
- c* The service is founded within the parysh church of
Osewestre aforsaid wherunto belongeth the chardge
of mm^{ll} houslin people or theraboutis.
- d* The possessiones belonging to the sayd
service is valued by yere at xij^s xvij^s jd
wherof in
Rentis Resolutis by yere xxv^s ij^d
And so Rem' by yere xii^s x^s xij^d
- e* Plate. Gylt viij^{oz}
Goodis or other Ornamentis ar reported in an Inven-
torie redy to be shewed here not valued.

OSEWESTRY: *a* 24. The Stipendary preste of sant (*sic*) Katharin.
Service of b 1 ffounded by

St. Katharine The parysheners there to fynde a preeste to
Celebrate Mase wyth other dyuyne service at the
Altare of saynt Katharin wythin the sayd Church of
Osewestrie.

- b 2* The Reuenuez ben imployd for
The Salary of the sayd preeste by yere viij^s
Memor^d the same preeste hath more but
it is at the devocon of the parysheners
viij^s
- c* The sayd service is ffounded within the Churche of
Osewestre aforesayd.
- d* The possessiones belonging to the sayd
promocon being not chardged wyth any
ordinery Resolucons or deduccons goyng
out of the same ben clerely valued by
yere at viij^s
- e* Plate Jeuellis ornamentis goodis or Cat-
allis belonging to the same None.

Memb. 4d.

CLEOBURY ix The paryshe of Cleoburie Mortymer.

MORTIMER: a 25. The Stipendarie of Cleoburye Mortimer.

Stipendiary b 1. ffounded by

Service Whome the Incumbent knowyth not but
 yt hath had continuaunce by diuerse feoffementis
 made sins the time of Edward the iiiijth and one
 Thomas Dolman lately infeffed diuers persones in
 certen landis wythout any vse declared but a preest
 always hath ben accustomed to be meynteyned by the
 Revenuez of the same Whiche preeste from tyme to
 tyme hath & doth celebrate Masse at the Altar of
 saynt peter with other diuine susvice (sic) within the
 paryshe Churche of Clebory mortimer aforenamyd.

- b 2. The Reuenuez ben yerely imployd for
 The salary of the sayd stipendary ... c^s x^d
- c The sayd stipendarie is ffounded within the paryshe
 Churche of Clebory Mortimer afore rehersyd.
- d The possessiones belonging to the Sti-
 pendary afore mencioned wythout any
 resolutis issuyng from the same ben
 yerely valued at c^s x^d
- e Plate Jewellis ornamentis goodis or
 Catallis apparteyning to same ... None.

CLEOBURY a 26. The Chauntrey of Cleoburie Mortimer.

MORTIMER: b 1 ffounded by

Chantry. Roger Mortymer sumtime Erle of the March &
 Izabell hys wyffe to & for the fyndyng of a preeste to
 Celebrate mass with other dyuyne service at the Altare
 of saynt Nicholas within the paryshe Churche of
 Cleobury Mortymer afore mencioned.

- b 2. The Reuenuez ben yerely imployd for
 The sayd Chauntrey preest hath
 for hys Salary by yere lxxvij^s xj^d ob. q.
 The xth to the kinge by yere ... viij^s viij^d q.
 iiij^{lii} vj^s viij^d
- c The sayd Chauntrey ys ffounded within the paryshe
 Churche of Cleoburye mortimer.

- d* The Possessiones to the sayd Chauntrey belonging being not chardged wyth any Rentis resolutis is yerly valedew at iiiij^l vj^s viij^d
- e* Plate or Jewellis None.
Gooydis or small vtensillis here not valued ar reported in an Inventory here redy to be shewed.

IGHTFIELD: x. The paryshe of Ightfeld.

Chantry. a 27. The Chauntry of Ightfeld.

b i ffounded by

Thomas Manoryng & William Manoringe to & for the fyndyng of a preest to Celebrate Masse with other diuine service at the Altare of saynt Warborows within the paryshe Churche of Ightfeld afore rehersed.

b 2 The Revenuez ben yerly imployd for
The Chauntry preeste hath for hys
Salary by yere vj^l iiij^s iiiij^d
The xth to the kinge by yere x^s
vij^l xij^s iiiij^d

c The sayd Chauntrey is ffounded within the paryshe Churche of Ightfeld aforesayd.

d The Possessiones apartening to the forenamyd Chantre haveing noo Rentis Resolutis issuing out of the same ar worth by yere vj^l xij^s iiiij^d

e Plate Juellis Ornaimentis Goodis or Catallis to the same belonging None.

ELLESMORE: xj. The paryshe of Elsomerse.

St. Helen's a 28. The Stipendary of the Chapell of saynt Chapel at Elyns.

Cockshutt. b i ffounded by

Lewys Davys sometime Vicar of Elsomer to & for the fyndyng of a preeste to Celebrate Masse with other diuine service within the Chapell of saynt Elyns afore specified.

b 2 The Revenuez ben yerely imployd for
The Salary of the sayd¹ Stipendarie ... xlj^s ix^d

¹ *Stiped* erased at the end of a line in the original.

Rentis Resolutis ...	...	..	...	ij <i>s</i>	v <i>d</i>
	xlv <i>s</i>	ij <i>d</i>			
c The sayd Chapell is no paryshe Churche but it is within the paryshe of Elsomers & is distant from the parysh Church iii <i>jor</i> mielis.					
d The Possessiones to the sayd Chapell belonging ben of the whole & entyre yerely value of ...	...	...	...	xlv <i>s</i>	ij <i>d</i>
Rentis Resolutis by yere	...	...	...	ij <i>s</i>	v <i>d</i>
And so Rem' by yere	...	...	...	xli <i>s</i>	ix <i>d</i>
e Plate. White	...	...	...	v <i>joz</i>	
Goodis or small implementis ¹ not valued ar mensioned In an Inventory redy to be shewed.					

ISOMBRIDGE: xii. The paryshe of Isembrydge.

[HIGH ERCALL]: a 29. The ffrechapell of saynt mergaretis.
St. Margaret's b i ffounded by

Free Chapel. George late Erle of Sherosbery² (as it is sayd)
to & for the syndyng of a preeste within the ffre
Chapell of saynt Margaret of Isembrydge to Celebrate
Masse with other diuine service within the same.

b 2	The Reuenuez ben yerly imployd for The Salary of the sayd stipendar'	...	xxiiij <i>s</i>
	The x th to the King	...	ij <i>s</i> viij <i>d</i>
		xxv <i>s</i>	viii <i>d</i>
c	The sayd ffrechapell is noo paryshe Church but is wythin the parysh of Isembridg & is distant from the parysh Churche one myle.		
d	The Possessiones to the sayd promocion belonging beyng not chardged with any Rentis Resolutis ar yerly valued at	...	xxv <i>s</i> viij <i>d</i>
	Plate Jewellis Ornamentis goodis or Catallis belonging to the sayd servyce		None.

¹ *H*ere erased in original.

² George Talbot, born 1468, succeeded his father, John, third Earl, as fourth
Earl of Shrewsbury, and of Waterford in the peerage of Ireland, 1473; K.G.
1488; d. 1538. He took a prominent part in suppressing the Pilgrimage of
Grace in 1536.

Memb. 5.

LUDLOW: xiii. The Towne of Ludlow.

*Palmers' a 30. The palmers Guyld within the paryshe
Guild. Churche of Saynt Lawrence.*

b i ffounded by

The most valiant and victorius kinge of ffamus mem-
orie kinge Edward graundfather to Richard the second
and afterward astemented (*sic*) by Richard the second
and also by now our most soueraynt lorde king Henry
the viijth to & for the findynde (*sic*) of a warden vij
preestis iiij^{or} singyng men two Deacons syx Queristers
to sing diuine service within the paryshe Church of
saynt Lawrence and also for the meyntenaunce of a
Scolemaster of Grainer & xxxij pore Alines people.

b 2 The Revenue ben yearly employ for

The Salaries Stipendis or fees of the predicted persons with other Officers accordyng to ther seuerall assing-
mentis viz to the sayd viij preestis
xxxvij^{li} xiiij^s iiiij^d twoo singingmen
parcell of iiij^{or} after the ffundacon
vj^{li} xiiij^s iiiij^d twoo Deacons xl^s viij^d
vj queresters xxxvij^s the scolemaster
of gramer x^{li} The pore Almes people
xxvij^s to one which Ringith the
Almes bell ij^s the porter of the sayd
Guild xlivij^s iiiij^d In all by yere ... lxij^{li} xiiij^s viij^d

Diuerse Obbettis xiiij^{li} v^s vj^d haloyd
bred xij^s iij^d diuers lightes xxvij^s
money geven to pore people viij^s ijd

The Reward to the ¹warden ouerseer of the castle of Thame, in the year 1611.

of the workes & Reparacis² xlvj^b viij^d

The Collectour of the possessiones of the King.

c^o In all by yere xxiiij

Rentis Resolutis ixⁱⁱ xjⁱⁱ v^{do}b.

Decayes & defautis of Rentis ... xixⁱⁱ xixⁱⁱ ijidob.

¹ *w* erased at the end of a line in the original.

² Abbreviated for *reparacionis*.

What soeuer remayneth to be bestowed in Reparacons & other expencis & chargis at the discescon
 (sic) of the warden for the time being* vj^{li} xxij^dob.
 cxxij^{li} vij^s xj^dob.

* But the Reparacons (the Revenuez of the premisses lieng for the gretest part in howses) do yerly mych exced this sume as they afferm.¹

c The sayd Guyld is wythin the parysh Churh (sic) of saynt Laurence within which paryshe ben m^ldccc housling peple or theraboutis but the Ministers of the Guyld be not chardgeable towardis the Cure.

d The possessiones of the Guyld wyt
 the decayes ben yerly valued at cxxij^{li} vij^s xj^dob.
 wherof in

The ffee of a Collectour c^s

Rentis Resolutis by yere ix^{li} xj^s v^dob.

Decayes & defautis of Rentis ... xix^{li} xix^s iij^dob.

And so Rem' by yere ... iiij^{xx}vij^{li} xvij^s ij^dob.

And the Manscion howse wherin the said ministers do dwell with the Almeshouse which the foresayd pore people doo Inhabit with the² appurtenauncis is worth by yere to be letten xx^s before not valued.

e Plate. Gylt iiij^{xx}xij^{oz} iij quart'
 Parcel gylt lvj^{oz} i quart. di.
 Whyte xxxij^{oz}
 ciij^{xx}xij^{oz} di. quart'.

Certen other plate being set & fastened to the glas & stone, and other goodis or ornamentis with diuerse vtensyllis appere In an Inventory redy to be shewed not valued.

LUDLOW: a 31. The Chauntrey of Bewper within the Beaupie's paryshe of saynt Laurence a foresayd. Chantry. b 1 ffounded by

Peter Bewper and Agnes hys wyfesse to & for the fyndyng of a preest to Celebrat Masse with other diuine

¹ This note is added in the original at the side of the details of the last item in the sum of the revenues.

² av s erased in original.

service at the Altar of our Ladye within the Church of saynt Laurence a foresayd.

- b 2* The Revenuez ben yerely employd for
 The Stypend of the sayd preest ... vj^{li} ix^s iij^d
 The xth to the King... ... xiiij^s j^d
 An Obbett x^s
 Rentis Resolutis ix^s
 viij^b ij^s iiiij^d
- c* The sayd Chauntrey is ffounded within the Church of saynt laurenc' in Ludlow a foresayd.
- d* The possessiones to the said Chauntrey belonging ar of the whole & entire yerely value of viij^{li} ij^s iiiij^d
 wherof in
 Rentis Resolutis by yere ix^s
 And so Rem' by yere vij^{li} xij^s iiiij^d
- e* Plate or Jewellis None.
 Goodis or Ornamentis appere in An Inventorie redy to be shewed not valued.

Memb. 5d.

LUDLOW: *a* 32. The hospitall of saynt John Baptist.¹

ST. JOHN'S *b 1* ffounded by

HOSPITAL. Peter² to & for the fyndyng
 of a Master &³ and diuerse pore people
 the whych Master and brethren⁴ sing⁵
 service within the sayd hospitall.

- b 2* The Revenuez ben yerely employd for
 The annual Rent payd to the Master
 of the sayd hospital vj^{li}
 The Stipend of twoo preestis ... ix^{li} xix^s viij^d
 The xth to the King... ... xxxiiij^s iiiij^d
 The ffee of a Steward of the posses-
 sions xx^s
 The Almes to pore people lx^s

¹ The beginning and extra column of this entry are rubbed so much as to be illegible.

² The surname should be *Undergode*.

³ Should be *two brethren*.

⁴ Probably should be *shall*.

⁵ Should be *divine*.

The ffee of a Ballyff with hys liuery liij^s iiiij^d

Rentis Resolutis lxiiij^s viij^d

Memor^d that the whole possessiones of the sayd hospitall be letten to fferme to Edmund ffox paying yerely¹ vj^l & to obserue diuerse Covenauntis cunteyned within his Indenture.

xxvij^l xij^s

c The sayd hospitall is no paryshe Church nether ffounded within any parysh Churche but the Master or warden & brethern ought as it is sayd to dischadge (sic) the Cure & say diuin servyce of & in the kingis Chapell of saynt Peter within the Castel of Ludlow.

d The possessiones to the hospitall
aforesayd belonging are valued by

yere at xxvij^l xij^s
wherof in

Rentis Resolutis by yere lxiiij^s viij^d
ftees of a Steward xx^t a bayllyf

liij^s iiiij^d lxxiiij^s iiiij^d
vj^l xvij^s

And so Rem' by yere xx^{ll} xiiijs

Memor^d as before appereth for the Lease herof mad to Edmund ffox &c.

e The Inventorye of all shuch (sic) goodis & Catallis ornamentis & smal vtensillis whych were found at the entryng of Edmund ffox in to the sayd hospitall by vertue of a lease to hym therof made by the late Master & cobretherne of the same dated the xxth daye of September in Anno regni regis H. viij^{ui} xxvij^{mo}² is redy to be shewed not valued.

f Memor^d the sayd Edmund ffox sayth that the
. .³ Anno xxix^o
regni regis Henrici viij⁴ concet of hys co-
brethern seuerall Recoueres before the

¹ The erased in original.

² 20 September, 1535.

³ Extra column. The sense of the beginning is sufficiently indicated by the few words left legible.

⁴ Should be *Master of the said Hospital*, with the date of the month following.

⁵ Probably should be *with the*.

Kingis¹ of his Comon benche
 wryte of entre in the whole hospitall
 & of all the . . .² & tenementis therunto belong . . .
 . . .³ apparteyning at the speciall of Edward
 ffox late⁴ Heffeff' decessed and for
 cons⁵ the Master & hys Cobrethern movyng,
 And which sayd late Byshope dyd obteyne the kingis
 Mat^{ie} assent therunto as the . . .⁶ Edmund sayth to
 the vse of Charles ffox brother vnto the sayd Edm^d
 Sethens which Recouery had the sayd Edmund hath
 yerly payd the some of vj^l vnto the vse of the sayd
 Charles & to suche personnes now havynge hys estate
 and also hath observyd all other Covenauantis com-
 pressed in the sayd Lease & douth yerely &⁷ (sic)
 maynteyne the sayd ij^o preestis vnto such Intentis &
 purposes before declaryd accordyng to hys sayd Lease.

ALBURBURY: xiv The paryshe of Alburbury.

Cardeston a 33. The ffrechapell of Garston.

Free Chapel. b 1 ffounded by

John Borrow knyght to & for the fyndyng of a preest
 to Celebrat masse wyth other diuine service within
 the Chapell of Garston aforesayd.

b 2	The Revenuez ben yerly imployd for			
	The Stypend of the sayd preest	... . . . .	lij ^l	j ^d
	The x th to the King by yere	... . . . .	x ^l	
	synagis & procis ⁸ payd to the Arche- deacon of Hereff ...	... . . . .	vj ^d	
	The Sumner & for oyle & crem	... . . . .	ix	
		lxxij ^l	iiij ^a 9	

c The sayd Chapell is no parysh Church but yt ys
 within the parysh of Alburbury & ys distant from the
 parysh Church by est' ij^o myles.

d The Possessiones to the sayd ffre chapell
 belongyng beyng not chardged with any

¹ Should be *Justices*.

² Should be *lands*.

³ Should be *ing and*.

⁴ Should be *Bishop of* Edward Fox, consecrated Bishop of Hereford, 26 September, 1535; d. 8 May, 1538.

⁵ Probably the end of *consideracons*.

⁶ Should be *said*.

Some word omitted by mistake from the original.

I.e., *procuracionis*.

⁷ The sum should be 6js. 4d.

... a small number and to a large number
because there is no way to get
a good enough dimension of it ... and the best
is to have a large number of experiments.
... we have thousands [of] ... and will
try from another place and the world will change ...
... right cell design high quality? with high density both
in space and time? ... do we have enough
time after certain reason and which is an old
and familiar approach but you all think evidence
here will be an advantage by to some extending this
area with respect to our concern because with actual 2
years information and using the systematic and one best
way to going down. It would hope will be longer
to consider this issue system. I hope the government
should focused on practicality before doing more and

... concerned to me this will be a systematic
method to develop and to be a standard
of best work ... I think there
is no need to wait for a long period overall and
within process would come along many thousands of
changes, concern to the quality and
not quantity when you focus on it and ...
... focus on the quality and
... how to gain value? and
... work and of course "easier" or "simpler"
... "more" ... "less" ... "small" ... "large"
... "more" ... "less" and "small" and
... "big" ... "small"
... and these 2 factors are so related like with
and more interactivity, it is hard to control and control
and yet it has to deal with during
designing and the best of course would not
cut down benefits and gained performance

¹ See generally *Robert L. Johnson and Michael J. Kerasiak*, "A Theory of
Risk Acceptability: A Social Judgment Model," *Journal of Risk and*

Insurance 19, 1993, pp. 103-120.

² See generally *Robert L. Johnson and Michael J. Kerasiak*, "A Theory of
Risk Acceptability: A Social Judgment Model," *Journal of Risk and*

Insurance 19, 1993, pp. 103-120.

- Rentis Resolutis are clerly valued by
 yere at lxxij^s iiijd
 The Manscion howse with the garden therunto belongyng here not valued is worth to be letten by yere
 iij^s iiijd
- e Plate or Jewellis None.
 Goodis or Ornamentis belongyng to the same appere
 in an Inventorye redy to be shewed not valued.

WORTHEN: xv. The paryshe of worven.

Our Lady's a 34. The stypendar' of our Ladye service
Service b i ffounded by

Bromefeld gent' and afterward Augmented by one
 Corbett gent' (as yt ys sayd) towars (*sic*) the fyndyng
 of a preeste to Celebrate Masse with other diuine
 service at the Altar of our Lady within the paryshe
 Church of worven a foresayd.

- b 2 The Revenuez ben imploid for
 The Augmentacon of the preestis wagis
 by yere x^s vjd
 Rentis Resolutis by yere vjd
 xjs
- c The sayd servyce is no paryshe Church but it ys
 ffonded within the paryshe Church of vorven aforesayd.
- d The possessiones to the sayd servyce
 belongyng ben of the whole yrely (*sic*)
 value of xj^s
 wherof in
 Rentis Resolutis by yere vjd
 And so Rem' by yere x^s vjd
- e Plate Jewellis ornamentis goodis or
 Catallis belonging to the same... ... None.

[The Staffordshire certificates begin on Memb. 6. So
 much of Memb. 14 as relates to Shropshire is here
 given; but, of the sums total on Memb. 14d, those
 for Staffordshire are printed here, as well as those
 for Shropshire, for the sake of comparison.]

and further discussions of several studies (not included in this paper) have shown that the concept of "natural" or "wild" sweetpotato is not well defined and it is difficult to know if the term "natural" simply means the original situation in which domestication did not yet occur.

It is believed that the wild sweetpotato was first cultivated in either prehistoric or very early times by tribes of Indians, and of Indians. However, there may be some difficulty in this assumption if it is true that many wild sweetpotatoes still remain in the wild, and no evidence has been found to indicate that they had been cultivated.

The first and largest of the cultivated sweetpotato groups is the *Ipomoea batatas* L. group, which includes the common sweetpotato, the *Ipomoea batatas* L. var. *batatas*, and the *Ipomoea batatas* L. var. *alata*.

In the *Ipomoea batatas* L. group there are two distinct types of sweetpotato, the *Ipomoea batatas* L. var. *batatas* and the *Ipomoea batatas* L. var. *alata*. The *Ipomoea batatas* L. var. *batatas* is the common sweetpotato, and the *Ipomoea batatas* L. var. *alata* is the white-flowered sweetpotato.

The *Ipomoea batatas* L. var. *batatas* is the most common sweetpotato, and the *Ipomoea batatas* L. var. *alata* is the white-flowered sweetpotato.

It should be noted that the wild sweetpotato and its cultivated varieties are difficult to distinguish, since they share many basic characteristics, and, therefore, the theory and practice of cultivation of sweetpotato are

Memb. 14.

Various chapels: Memord^d in Com. Salop'.
 PRESTON-UPON-THE-WEALD- The ffree Chapell of Preston valued in the booke of xth by yere at lx^s Nether the Moors," "LONG Chauntry of Longnorton valued in the NORTON," EATON sayd booke of xth by yere at iiiij^l xiiij^s iiij^d CONSTANTINE, Nether the ffre Chapell of Eton Constantynre valued in the sayd booke of xth by GARET, LED- yere at xxvj^s ij^d Nether the Chauntrie of WYCHE. saint Margaret in le Cley valued in the sayd booke of xth by yere at xlvj^s Nether the ffree Chapell of Ledwych valued in the sayd booke of xth by yere at xl^s ben not within thys Certificat before remembred or valued bycause no man came to make apparaunce to aunswere to tharticles exibited by the Commyssioners at the tyme of the Survaye.

Memb. 14d.

Sum Totall of al the Revenuez of the Possessionnes aforesayd
That ys to say wythin The
Counties of

Salop	...	...	...	...	...	dclxvj ^l	iiij ^d q.
Staff	...	...	..	...	.	dccc.lvij ^l	iiij ^s ix ^d ob.
				mdxxij ^l	v ^s	ob.q.	wherof

Repris' in :

Rentis Resolutis in

Com.

Salop	...	...	...	...	...	xxiiij ^l	xiiij ^s
Staff	...	...	...	...	...	xxxvij ^l	iiij ^s v ^d

lxj^l xvij^s v^d

Pencons proxes vicitacons & such lyke perpetuall Chardges in
Com.

Salop	...	...	..	...	...	xxxvj ^s	ix ^d
Staff	...	..	...	...	...	cxiij ^s	j ^d q.

vij^l ix^s x^dq.

ffees in

Com.

Salop	...	...	..	...	...	xij ^l	
Staff	...	...	...	...	...		lx ^s

xvj^l

Decayes vacacons & defautis of Rentis
Com.

Salop	...	...	...	...	...	xxij ^{li}	vij ^s	ij ^d ob.
Staff	...	...	...	...	...		xv ^s	v ^d ob.
						xxij ^{li}	ij ^s	ix ^d

cvij^{li} x^s q.

And so Remayneth clere by yere in the
Countis of

Salop	...	...	...	...	...	dcv ^{li}	ij ^s	ij ^d ob.q.
						ouer & besides lxv ^s	vij ^d	of the yerely valew of dyuers houses wyth their appartnauncis now inhabyted by dyuers Incumbentis & mynisters of dyvers the promocons aforesaid bifore not chardged.

Staff	...	...	...	...	...	dcccxl ^{li}	xij ^s	x ^d ob.q.
						over & besydes vj ^{li}	vij ^s	x ^d

of the yerely valew
of dyuers houses wyth their appartnauncis now
inhabyted by dyuers Incumbentis & ministers
of dyvers the promocyons foresaid vnletten
before not chardged

m^liiij^cxv^{li} xv^s ob.

Sum Totall of al The foresayd Plate in the
Countys of

Salop	...	Gylte	...	...	...	cxxxvj ^{oz}	j ^{quarter}
		parcel gylt	...	...	...	iiij ^c x ^{oz}	
		Whyte	...	...	...	lxxvij ^{oz}	

cciiij^cxiiij^{oz}

Staff	...	Gylte	...	...	...	cx ^{oz}	di.
		parcell gylt	...	...	...	clvij ^{oz}	di. di ^{qu}
		Whyte	...	...	...	cxlviij ^{oz}	di

iiij^cxvij^{oz} di. di^{qu}

Gylt	...	...	...	...	...	ccxxxv ^{oz}	ij ^{qter}
		parcell gilt	...	...	...	ccxliv ^{oz}	j ^{qter}
		Whyte	...	...	...	ccxxv ^{oz}	di.

dccxij^{oz} di.

besydes iiij^{li} in redye money remayning in the
Gilde of Saint John Baptist in Ludlow in the
Countie of Salop

Memor^d all Ornamentis goodis Catallis Stuff & Utensyls
apparteynyng to the promocons aforesaid not remembryd
or reported as parcell of the plate aforsayd ben conteynyd
in seuerall Inventories redye herewyth to be shewed.

Philip Draycote. k.

Anthonius Bowrchier }
Willm Sheldon } Auditeris.

CHANTRY CERTIFICATE ROLL 41.

[Endorsement of the roll.]

The Countie of Salopp

The Certificat for the Survey of the Colleges Chauntries and
such lyke withyn the sayd Countie comyng to the kings
mat^e by¹ acte off Parliament made anno Edwardi
sexti primo.

Memb. 1.

The countie of Salopp:

The certyscat of sir George Blount knyght Reynold
Corbett Richard fforsett & Richard Cupper gents Comys-
sioners with others Appoynted ffor the Survey off Collegis
Chauntres ffrechapellis ffraternyties brotherheddis Guyldis
manouris landes tenementis hereditamentis & certen other
thynges geuen to the kyngis maiestie by Acte of Parlyament
begonne & holden at Westminster the iijth daye of Nouembr'
in the ffurste yere of hys hyghnes Reygne within the counties
off Salop & Staff^r by vertue of the kyngis maiesties most
honorable comyssyon to them & other dyrected made &
certified the xxth day of Nouember in the second yere of the
reign of our soueraign lorde Edward the vith by the grace of
God of Englond ffraunce & Irelond king defendour of the
ffeith and of the church of Englond & also of Irelond in
earth the Supreme head.

[The certificates follow immediately, arranged in seven
columns, which are distinguished in the transcript here
printed by the letters *a* to *g* prefixed to the paragraphs.

¹ Probably *virtue of an.* The whole endorsement is much rubbed and
barely legible.

The headings of these columns are given below as in the roll. For obvious reasons, columns *d* and *e* must be treated, in each certificate printed here, as though they formed only one column; and in each certificate the letters *de* are prefixed to their contents.]

- a* The parishes with the Necessytye of the Endowment off a Vicar.
- b* The colleges chauntyes (*sic*) ffrechapellis and suche lyke wyth theyr ffoundacons.
- c* The yerely value The Repric' & the clere Rend' (*sic*) off the same.
- d* The Incumbentis mynsters & stipend' theyr ages & other levynge.
- e* Theyr yerelye Stypendis & porcons ther.
- f* Employmentis to prechers Scholem^{rs} & to the pore in euery off them.
- g* Plate: Jewellis goodes & ornamentis in the same

[The certificates are not separately numbered in the roll. Each parish, the particulars of which are given in column *a*, has a number, which here, as in the roll, is distinguished by an Arabic numeral. Where there is more than one certificate belonging to one parish, the certificates are here distinguished by the letters A, B, etc., placed in brackets after the parish numeral. In such cases, the contents of column *a* are, of course, common to A, B, etc.]

SHREWSBURY *a* i. The parishe off seynt Maries in the ST. MARY'S towne of Salopp wheryn be xii^c hoselynge people hauynge therfore necessytie off the [En]dowment of a vicar.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| <i>i</i> (A) <i>b</i> | The college off Saynt Maryes in Salopp beyng a
parishe churche The foundacon not knownen. | | | | |
| <i>c</i> | The value... xlij ^{li} | x ³ | v ^d | | |
| | The Repric' vj ^s | vij ^d | | | |
| | The clere Rent xlij ^{li} | iji ^s | ix ^d | | |
| <i>de</i> | William Cureton clerke deane
aged liij yeres & other lyvynge x ^{li}
able to serue a cure viij ^{li} | | | | |

Edward Beeston clerke aged yeres 1 other lyuyng iiiij ^{li} 1	...	lxvij ^s viij ^d
Thomas Botefeld clerke prebend aged yeres xlvj & other lyvyng ix ^{li}		lxxiiij ^s iiiij ^d
Thomas Tonge clerke prebend aged yeres lxxiiij other lyvyngis xvj ^{li} 2	...	lx ^s
Robert Mortlake clerke prebend aged 1 yeres and other lyuyng xij ^{li}		lx ^s
Robert Oswen clerke prebend aged yeres liij and other lyuyngis vij ^{li}		lx ^s
William Ryland clerk prebend aged xlv other lyuyng xx ^{marcis} ...		xls
Rychard Taylour clerke prebend aged 1 other lyvyng		xxx ^s
Thomas Leche clerke vicar corall aged lxx other lyuyngis vj ^{li} 3	...	xxvij ^s viij ^d
Thomas Wodman ⁴ clerk vicar corall aged 1 other lyuyng iiij ^{li}		xxvj ^s viij ^d
William Hyll laye vicar corall ...		xxvij ^s viij ^d
John Buttry clerk curate ⁵ ... vj ^{li}	...	xij ^s iiiij ^d
f To prechers } To Scholem ^{rs} } To the pore }		nil
g Plate Jewellis ornamentis & goodis houshold stufte		nil
		xv ^s iiij ^d

i (B) a [See i (A)]

SHREWSBURY b The seruyce of our ladye within the seyd
ST. MARY'S : parische certen landes heretofore geuen to
Our Lady's dyuerse parisheners to the fyndyng of a
Service. preste there comonlye called our lady
preste.

¹ The £4 is accounted for in certificate i (D).

² As prebendarie of St. Chad's [2 (A) below] Thomas Tonge received 6^o 6^d yearly.

³ £4 out of the £6 are accounted for in certificate i (B).

⁴ Wodman in original.

⁵ See also certificate of Battlefield College (No. 3).

<i>c</i>	The value ...	...	...	...	iiiij ^l	xix ^s
	The Repris'	...	...	...		nil
	The Rem'...	...	...	...	iiiij ^l	xix ^s
<i>dc</i>	Thomas leche clerk stipendar' aged lxx yeres & other lyuynge vj ^l xiijs ^s iiijd ^d ¹	...	...	...	iiiij ^l	
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	
	To Scholem ^r s	...	...			nil
	To the pore	...	...	
<i>g</i>	Plate Jewellis	...	...	...		nil
	Ornamentis	...	...	...		nil
	Goodes	...	...	...		nil

Memb. 1d.

i (C) *a* Yett the parishe of Saynt Maries.

SHREWSBURY *b* The Chaunterye withyn the sayd parishe
 ST. MARY'S: called Sterryes chauntrye ffounded by one
Sturry's John Styrrye esquier by ffeoffement
Chantry. made Anno xiiij H. viij wherepon ij
 prestis haue ben founde & so entendyd to
 contynue for euer.

<i>c</i>	The value...	..	...	...	x ^l	ij ^s	ij ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...		nil	
	The Rem'...	...	...	..	x ^l	ij ^s	ij ^d
<i>de</i>	Rychard Wyld clerk aged xxxvij yeres hauyng nother (sic) lyuynge iiiij ^l					vj ^s	vij ^d
	Roger Butler clerkeaged lx havyng no other lyvngis	...	...				c ^s
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	..	...		nil	
	To Scholes	...	..	...		nil	
	To the pore	...	..	...		nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...		nil	
	Goodes	...	...	...			vij ^s

i (D) *a* [See i (C)]

SHREWSBURY *b* The seruyce of the Trynyte ther ffounded
 ST. MARY'S: by the mysterye of the drapers of one

¹ £1 6^s 8^d of this sum is accounted for in certificate i (A). The statements of income given in the two certificates do not agree.

100	100	total ad 1
100	—	target ad 2
100	—	total ad 3
100	—	total ad 4
100	—	total ad 5
100	—	total ad 6
100	—	total ad 7
100	—	total ad 8
100	—	total ad 9
100	—	total ad 10

An analysis

which might be described as follows:

Adolescents' verbal responses to the interviewer's questions were analysed according to the following criteria:
 1. Number of questions to which an answer was given.
 2. Content of answers given.
 3. Frequency of different types of answers.
 4. Responses to the interviewer's questions.
 5. Total number of questions asked.

100	100	total ad 1
100	—	target ad 2
100	—	total ad 3
100	—	total ad 4
100	—	total ad 5
100	—	total ad 6
100	—	total ad 7
100	—	total ad 8
100	—	total ad 9
100	—	total ad 10

(Q1) and (Q2)

Adolescents' verbal responses to the interviewer's questions were analysed according to the following criteria:
 1. Number of questions to which an answer was given.
 2.

content of answers given. Adolescents' verbal responses to the interviewer's questions were analysed according to the following criteria:
 1. Number of questions to which an answer was given.
 2.

Trinity *ante¹* goyng owe of the landes & tene-
(the Drapers', mentis belongynge to their Corporacon
Service. intended to contynue ffor euer.

<i>c</i>	The Value	...	...	...	iiiij ⁱⁱ
	The Repris'	...	...	...	nil
	The Rem'	...	...	...	iiiij ⁱⁱ
<i>de</i>	Edward Beeston clerk stipend' aged xlvi other lyuynge ²	...	...	...	iiiij ⁱⁱ
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...	nil
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil
	Goodes	...	...	...	nil

SHREWSBURY *a* 2. The paryshe of saynt Chadd in the
 ST. CHAD'S towne off Salopp wheryn be m^l hoselyng
 people hauyng therfore necessytie of the
 Indowment of a Vicar.

<i>2 (A) b</i>	The college off saynt Chadd in the Towne of Salopp beyng a parishe churche The ffoundacon not knownen.				
<i>c</i>	The value'...	...	...	...	xlix ⁱⁱ xij ^s
	The Repris	...	...	...	xvj ^s
	The Rem'	...	...	...	xlvij ⁱⁱ xvj ^s
<i>de</i>	George legh clerke deane ther aged lx & other lyuynge xxx ⁱⁱ ...	xli			
	Thomas Tonge clerk prebend aged lxxv & other lyuyng xx ⁱⁱ ³ ...		vj ^s	vj ^d	
	William Gryff clerke prebendar' aged liij & other lyuyng x ⁱⁱ ...	lxiiij			
	John Hussey clerke prebendar' aged xxxvj & other lyuynge xij ⁱⁱ				
	vj ^s viij ^d ⁴ ...	...	...	...	vij ^s ij ^d

¹ *I.e.*, annuity.

² See certificate 1 (A), where Beeston's age is stated differently.

³ 7/3 of the £20 are accounted for in certificate 1 (A). The two statements of income do not tally, and there is a discrepancy of a year between the two statements of age.

⁴ See the Battlefield certificate (No. 3). The statements of age and income do not tally. Page 345.

	John Hosyer clerke prebend' aged xxxvj & other lyuynge x ^{li} ...	vj ^a x ^d
	Rychard Marshall clerk prebend' aged lxxijij & other lyuynge xvij ^{li}	xxiiij ^a vj ^d
	Rauffe Dawson prebend aged xxxvj yeres & other lyuynge x ^{li} ...	v ^a viij ^d
	William Marshall clerke preb' ¹ aged lvj & other lyuynge xxx ^{li} ...	v ^a vj ^d
	John Stepulton clerk prebend' aged ² other lyuynge xx ^{li} ...	vj ^a viij ^d
	Barth' Hayles prebendar' aged ²	ix ^a iiiij ^d
	Richard Weuer clerk prebend' aged xlvj & other lyuynge iiiij ^{li} ³	xl ^a
	Roger Hewster clerk vicar corall aged xlvi & other lyuynge iiiij ^{li} ⁴ ...	xxxiiij ^a iiiij ^d
	Mychell Hodson clerk vicar corall aged liijj other lyuynge iiiij ^{li} ⁵ ...	xxxiiij ^a iiiij ^d
	Richard Sherer clerk vicar corall aged xxxvij & other lyuynge iiiij ^{li} xij ^a iiiij ^d	Ixvj ^a viij ^d
	Edward Stevens clerk Curate ...	vj ^{li}
	John Marshall clerk secundar' Curate	c ^s
	John Cotton a conducte... ...	xxvj ^a viij ^d
	William Brayne a conducte ...	xxvj ^a viij ^d
	Humfrey Ketcherewe vicar corall aged xxxvj other lyuynge iiiij ^{li} ⁶ ...	xxxiiij ^a iiiij ^d
	[⁷] curate off Broughton iiiij ^{li}	xij ^a iiiij ^d
f	To Prechers	nil
	To Scholes	nil
	To the pore	ij ^a vj ^d
g	Plate & Jewellis	nil
	Ornamentis	nil
	household stufte	xxxv ^a ix ^d

¹ p^b in original.² A blank in original.³ The £4 is accounted for in certificate 2 (C).⁴ The £4 is accounted for in certificate 2 (D).⁵ £12^a 4^d are accounted for in certificate 2 (F).⁶ The £4 is accounted for in certificate 2 (B).⁷ Blank left for the name in original.

Memb. 2.

2(B) a Yet the parishe of saynt Chadd.

SHREWSBURY b The seruyce of a stipend within the 'sayd ST. CHAD'S: parishe ffounded of certen landes geuen to Tailors' and the mysterye of the Taylours & skynners Skinners' Service to ffynde a preste to celebrate ther for euer.

c	The value...	...	...	... iiiij ^b	vj ^a	vj ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...	ij ^a	iiiij ^d
	The Rem'...	...	...	... iiiij ^b	iiiij ^a	ij ^d
de	Humffrey ketcherewe clerk sti-					
	pendar' aged xxxvj other lyuynge					
	xxxij ^a iiiij ^d ¹	...	...	... iiiij ^b		
f	To prechers	...	...	...	nil	
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil	
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil	
g	Plate	...	...	...	nil	
	Goodes	...	...	...	nil	

2(C) a [See 2(B)]

SHREWSBURY b The seruyce of a stipendar' ffounded off ST. CHAD'S: certen landes & tenementis geuen to the Mercers' mysterye of the mercers to ffynde a preste to celebrate within the seyd parishe for euer.

c	The value ...	...	...	... viij ^b	xv ^a	vj ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...		ix ^d
	The Rem'...	...	...	... viij ^b	xiiij ^a	ix ^d
de	Richard Weuer clerk stipendar'					
	aged xlvj & other lyuynge xl ^a ² ... iiiij ^b					
f	To Prechers	...	...	...	nil	
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil	
	To the pore	...	...	...	lvj ^a	iiij ^d
g	Plate	...	...	...	nil	
	Goodes	...	...	...	nil	

2(D) a [See 2(B).]

SHREWSBURY b The seruyce of a stypendar' ffounded off ST. CHAD'S: certen landes & tenementis geuen to the

¹ This sum is accounted for in certificate 2(A).² This sum is accounted for in certificate 2(A).

...and you will see my glory. (John 3:21)

Shoemakers' mystery of the coruyfers to ffynde a preste
Service. to celebrate within the sayd parishe for euer

<i>c</i>	The value with lxv ^s for terme of yeres to come	...	...	...	vij ^{li}	iiij ^s
	The Repris'	...	...	...		xlvij ^s
	The Rem'...	...	...	...	iiij ^{li}	xvij ^s
<i>de</i>	Roger Hewster clerk stipend'aged xlv yeres & other lyvynges	xxxij ^s				
	iiij ^d ¹	...	...	...	iiij ^{li}	
<i>f</i>	To Prechers	...	...	...	*	2
	To Scholes	...	...	...	*	2
	To the pore	...	...	...	*	2
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil	
	Goodes	...	...	...	nil	

2 (E) a [See *2 (B)*]

SHREWSBURY *b* The seruyce off a stipendar' ffounded off
 ST. CHAD'S: certen landes & tenementis geuen to the
Weavers' mystery of the weuers to ffynde a preste
Service. within the seyd parishe for euer.

<i>c</i>	The value ...	...	...	...	lij ^s	iiij ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...	nil	
	The Rem'	...	...	...	lij ^s	iiij
<i>de</i>	Mychell hudson clerk stipendar' aged liij yeres other lyuynges	xxxij ^s	iiij ^d ³	...	lij ^s	iiij ^d
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...	nil	
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil	
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil	
	Goodes	...	...	...	nil	

2 (F) a [See *2 (B)*]

SHREWSBURY *b* The Chauntrye called Burtons Chaunterye
 ST. CHAD'S: ffounded by one Edward Burton off one
Burton's Chantry preste to celebrate wythin the sayd parishe.

¹ This sum is accounted for in certificate *2 (A)*.

² Asterisks in original.

³ This sum is accounted for in certificate *2 (A)*, but the statements of income do not exactly tally.

story of longer-term veterans who had been
involved in the long-term follow-up studies.

	to attend and take part in	not to attend and take part in
100
99
98
97
96
95
94
93
92
91
90
89
88
87
86
85
84
83
82
81
80
79
78
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12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

Table 2. *Attitudes towards follow-up*

The 'follow-up' column is the response not to attend and the 'no follow-up' column is the response to attend and take part in the follow-up interview. The numbers are percentages of the total number of responses.

	to attend and take part in	not to attend and take part in
100	100	100
99	99	99
98	98	98
97	97	97
96	96	96
95	95	95
94	94	94
93	93	93
92	92	92
91	91	91
90	90	90
89	89	89
88	88	88
87	87	87
86	86	86
85	85	85
84	84	84
83	83	83
82	82	82
81	81	81
80	80	80
79	79	79
78	78	78
77	77	77
76	76	76
75	75	75
74	74	74
73	73	73
72	72	72
71	71	71
70	70	70
69	69	69
68	68	68
67	67	67
66	66	66
65	65	65
64	64	64
63	63	63
62	62	62
61	61	61
60	60	60
59	59	59
58	58	58
57	57	57
56	56	56
55	55	55
54	54	54
53	53	53
52	52	52
51	51	51
50	50	50
49	49	49
48	48	48
47	47	47
46	46	46
45	45	45
44	44	44
43	43	43
42	42	42
41	41	41
40	40	40
39	39	39
38	38	38
37	37	37
36	36	36
35	35	35
34	34	34
33	33	33
32	32	32
31	31	31
30	30	30
29	29	29
28	28	28
27	27	27
26	26	26
25	25	25
24	24	24
23	23	23
22	22	22
21	21	21
20	20	20
19	19	19
18	18	18
17	17	17
16	16	16
15	15	15
14	14	14
13	13	13
12	12	12
11	11	11
10	10	10
9	9	9
8	8	8
7	7	7
6	6	6
5	5	5
4	4	4
3	3	3
2	2	2
1	1	1
0	0	0

Table 3. *Attitudes towards follow-up*

The 'follow-up' column is the response not to attend and the 'no follow-up' column is the response to attend and take part in the follow-up interview. The numbers are percentages of the total number of responses.

Interviewees were asked to respond to the following questions about their attitudes towards follow-up interviews. The responses were recorded on a scale from 1 to 100, where 100 = 'strongly agree' and 0 = 'strongly disagree'. The mean score for each question was calculated.

<i>c</i>	The value...	...	...	...	iiiij <i>li</i>	xij <i>s</i>	iiij <i>d</i>
	The Repris'	...	...	...		nil	
	The Rem'	...	...	...	iiiij <i>li</i>	xij <i>s</i>	iiij <i>d</i>
<i>de</i>	Thomas Bageley clerk aged lx & other lyuyngē	...	...	...	iiiij <i>li</i>	xij <i>s</i>	iiij <i>d</i>
<i>f</i>	To Prechers	...	...	...		nil	
	To Scholes	...	...	...		nil	
	To the pore	...	...	...		nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...		nil	
	Goodes	...	...	...		nil	

SHREWSBURY 2*a The parishe of Saynt Julyans in the towne ST. JULIAN'S: off Salop¹

Shearmen's Service. b The seruyce of a stipend within the seyd parishe ffounded off certen landes & tementis geuen to the mystery of Sherman to ffynde a preste to celebrat ther ffor euer.

<i>c</i>	The value ...	...	...	...	iiiij <i>li</i>	ij <i>s</i>	
	The Repris'	...	...	...		ij <i>s</i>	iiij <i>d</i>
	The Rem'...	...	...	...	iiiij <i>li</i>		vij <i>d</i>
<i>de</i>	Richard Hyll clark stipendar'aged lx & other lyuyngē none	...	...	...	iiiij <i>li</i>		
<i>f</i>	To Prechers	...	...	...		nil	
	To Scholes	...	...	...		nil	
	To the pore	...	...	...		nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...		nil	
	Goodes	...	...	...		nil	

SHREWSBURY 2†a The parishe off off (*sic*) Saynt Alkemundis ST. ALKMUND'S: in the towne of Salopp.

Chantries of the Holy Cross and our Lady. b The chauntryes of the holye crosse & our ladye ffounded by one Thomas prydē & others of Salopp by the lycense of Kynge Richard the ij^{de} off ij prestis to celebrate within the seyd parishe entended to contynue for euer.

<i>c</i>	The value...	...	...	...	vij <i>li</i>	ij <i>s</i>
	The Repris'	...	...	...		vij <i>s</i>

¹ No numerals are prefixed in the original to this or to the remaining parishes in Shrewsbury.

	The Rem'...	...	...	vij ⁱⁱ	xvj ^s
de	Hugh Taylour clerke aged lx yeres & other lywynge (<i>sic</i>) c ^s ...	...		cv ^s	vj ^d
	John Layd clerk aged liij other lyuyng ^e cvj ^s vij ^d ...	...		l ^s	vj ^d
f	prechers ...	...	...	...	nil
	To Scholes ...	...	...	...	nil
	To the pore ...	...	...	...	nil
g	Plate ...	...	...	...	nil
	Goodes ...	...	...	...	nil

Memb. 2d.

SHREWSBURY 2[¶]a The parishe off the holye Crosse withoutt
HOLY CROSS: the walles of Salopp.

St. Winifred's b The Guylde off Saynt Wenefryde ffounded
Guild. by one Thomas sumetyme Abbot off the
late mon^{rie} off Salopp off ij prestis to Cele-
brate within the parishe churche off the
holie crosse withoutt the wallis of Salopp
intended to contynue for euer.

c	The value ...	...	...	vij ⁱⁱ	xix ^s vij ^d
	The Repris' ...	...	...	ij ^s	ij ^d
	The Rem'... ...	...	...	vij ⁱⁱ	xvij ^s vj ^d
de	Robert Tyrbyn stipendar' aged lvj & no other lyuyng ^e ...	...	...	lxxvij ^s	vij ^d
	Edward Berye stipendar' aged liij & no other lyuyng ^e ...	...	...	lxxvij ^s	vij ^d
f	To prechers ...	...	...	...	nil
	To Scholes ...	...	...	...	nil
	To the pore ...	...	...	...	nil
g	Plate ...	...	...	xxxij onz. va. argent. ¹	
	Goodes ...	...	...	...	vj ^s viij ^d

SHREWSBURY: 2[¶]a The parishe of Saynt Chadd in Salopp.
St. JOHN'S b The ffree chappell or hospytall off St
HOSPITAL Jones in ffrankevyle in the suburbes off
(FRANKWELL) the Towne off Salopp the ffoundacon not
knowen.

¹ I.e., *vasis argentei* (silver plate).

卷之八

<i>c</i>	The value ...	...	...	...	vij ^{li}	vj ^s	vj ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...		nil	
	The Rem' ..	...	...	...	vij ^{li}	vj ^s	vj ^d
<i>de</i>	Cristofer Draper Incumbent aged ¹						
	other lyuyng	...	...	...	vj ^{li}	xij ^s	vj ^d
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...			nil	
	To Scholes	...	...	...		nil	
	To the pore	...	...	...		v ^s	
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...		nil	
	Goodes	...	...	...		nil	

BATTLEFIELD *a* 3. The parishe off Battelfeld wherein be c.
COLLEGE houseling peple hauyng therefor necessitye
of a Curate.

<i>b</i>	The colledge of Battelfeld beyng a parishe churche ffounded by kynge henry the iiij th off one master and iij ffellowes or bretherne to celebrate within the sayd colledge entended to contynue for euer.						
<i>c</i>	The Reuenue with xxx ^{li} xij ^s iiij ^d within the Duchie of Lancastr ² liij ^{li}	xvj ^s					
	The Repris' ...	x ^{li}	vij ^s	iiij ^d			
	The Rem' ...	xliij ^{li}	vij ^s	vij ^d			
<i>de</i>	John Hussey clerk master ther Aged xl & other lyuyng ³	... xix ^{li}	vj ^s				
	John parson ffellowe ther Aged iiijxxij hauyng no other lyuynge			cvj ^s	vij ^d		
	Roger Mosse ffellowe Aged l yeres & no other lyuyng	....		cvj ^s	vij ^d		
	John Buttrye ffellowe Aged xl & o (sic) other lyuynge ⁴	... ...		cvj ^s	vij ^d		
	Edward Shord ffellowe ther Aged lx other lyuyng none & serueth the Cure ...	... ...		cvj ^s	vij ^d		

¹ Blank left in original.

² The £30 13s. 4d. or the greater part of it, represents the fruits of the improprieate rectory of St. Michael's on Wyre, in Lancashire.

³ See certificate 2(A). The two documents do not tally. Page 339.

⁴ See certificate 1(A). The John Buttry there mentioned may be another person. Here the words *o other* may mean "one other;" but they may also be an error for "no other;" or, again, the single *o* may have been written at the beginning of the word *other*, and left unerased when the word was begun agian.

<i>f</i>	To precheris	...	...	...	nil
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate one challys assigned to the parishe.				
	Goodes & ornamentis besydes the ornamentis appoynted to serue the cure	...	...	...	xij ^s iiiij ^d

IGHTFIELD: *a* 4. The parishe of Ightfeld

Chantry. *b* The chauntrye withyn the sayd parishe ffounded by Richard Egerton clerk & Roger Manwaryng esquier off one convenient preste to celebrate within the parishe churche off Ightffeld to contynue for euer.

<i>c</i>	The Reuenue	...	...	vij ^{li}	ij ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	iijs	iiij ^d
	The Rem'...	...	...	vj ^{li}	xvj ^s x ^d
<i>de</i>	John Baylie Incumbent Aged xlvj				
	& hath no other lyuyng ...	...	vj ^{li}	iijs	iiij ^d
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...	nil
	To Scholes	..	...	..	nil
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil
	Goodes	...	...	...	nil

5(A) *a* 5. The parishe of Ellesmere.

ELLESMORE: *b* The seruyce off saynt Anne within the sayd Service of St. Anne. *b* The seruyce off saynt Anne within the sayd Service of St. Anne. The parishe ffyrste ffounded by John lloyd Taylour & John lloyd of Salopp and afterwardes Augmented by dyuerse benefactours to haue a preste to celebrate at thaulter of seynt Anne within the parishe churche ther intended to haue contynuance for euer.

<i>c</i>	The value ...	...	...	vij ^{li}	v ^s vij ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...	xxxix ^s x ^d
	The Rem'...	...	...	vj ^{li}	v ^s ix ^d
<i>de</i>	No Incumbent.				
<i>f</i>	Prechers	...	...	...	nil
	Scholes	...	...	...	nil

	To the pore	...	...	...	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil
	Goodes	...	...	...	iiijs

Memb. 3.

5 (B) *a* [See 5 (A)]

ELLESMORE: *b* The ffrechappell of hampton within the sayd Welshampton parishe beyng a myle dystant ffrom the Free Chapel. Parische churche Theffoundacon not knownen.

<i>c</i>	The Value	...	...	...	lxxij ^s ij ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...	nil
	The Rem'	...	...	...	lxxij ^s ij ^d
<i>de</i>	Hugh ap Richard Incumbent				
	Aged xlvj & no other lyuynge	...			lxix ^s ij ^d
<i>f</i>	Prechers	...	...	...	nil
	Scholes	..	...	...	nil
	Pore	...	...	..	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	xj onz.
	Goodes	..	...	...	iijs iiijd
	Bell mettall	...	...	...	xl lib.

5 (C) *a* [See 5 (A)]

ELLESMORE: *b* The Chappell off dudleston within the sayd Dudleston parishe beyng a chappell off ease iiij miles distant ffrom the parische churche.

<i>c</i>	The value	...	...	...	lvij ^s iiijd
	The Repris'	...	...	...	ij ^s iiijd
	The Rem'	...	...	...	lv ^s
<i>de</i>	Gryffyth ap Ieuancipendar' Aged ¹				
	other lyuynge	...	...	...	lv ^s
<i>f</i>	To Prechers	...	...	...	nil
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil
	To the pore	...	...	..	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	ix onz. di. oz.
	Goodes	..	...	...	iijs
	Bell mettall	...	...	...	1 lib.

ELLESMORE: M^d² ther was within the sayd parische called Service of our ladie seruyce the stipendarie thereof was

¹ Blank left in original.² This memorandum occupies the whole breadth of the roll in the original.

our Lady ffounde as ffolloweth viz euery maried man payed iiij^d & euery seruaunte takyng v^s wages or aboue payed ij^d by yere wyche dyd amoute communibus annis to vj^{li} or ther aboutis The Goodes to the sayd seruice apparteynyng
prised att ij^s

FELTON: *a* 6. The parishe of Felton.

Service of our Lady. b The seruyce off our lady within the sayd parishe founded off certen landes geuen & enfeoffed by William Stephens towardes the fyndyng of a priste to celebrate at thaulter of our lady within the parishe churche ther for euer.

<i>c</i>	The value...	...	...	...	xjs	ij ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...	nil	
	The Rem'...	...	...	...	xjs	ij ^d
<i>de</i>	Richard Harrys stipendar' Aged xl & no other lyuynge but apon deuocon	...	...	...	xjs	ij ^d
<i>f</i>	Prechers	...	...	...	nil	
	Scholes	...	...	...	nil	
	Pore	...	...	...	nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil	
	Goodes	...	...	...	iijs	

7(A) *a* 7. The parishe off Ercall.

HIGH ERCALL: *b* The chappell of Esynbrydge within the Isombridge sayd parishe beyng a chappell off Ease Chapel. ij myles dystant ffrom the Parishe Churche.

<i>c</i>	The Value	...	...	...	xxx ^s	
	The Repris'	...	...	...	nil	
	The Rem'...	...	...	...	xxx ^s	
<i>de</i>	William Palmer stipendar' Aged iiij ^{xx} yeres & no other lyuynge ...				xxx ^s	
<i>f</i>	Prechers	...	...	...	nil	
	Scholes	...	...	...	nil	
	Pore	...	...	...	nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil	
	Goodes	...	...	...	nil	

7(B) a [See 7(A)]

HIGH ERCALL: b The ffrechappell of Mary Magdaleyne in Roden Rodon within the sayd parishe off Ercall
Free Chapel. The ffoundacon beyng vnknownen.

c	The Value	...	...	...	xxxij ^s	vij ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...		vij ^s
	The Rem'	...	...	...	xxvj ^s	vij ^d
de	Roger Salter Incumbent Aged					
	iiij ^{xx} yeres other lyuyng	...	...	...	xxvj ^s	vij ^d
f	Prechers	...	...	...	...	nil
	Scholes	...	...	...	...	nil
	Pore	...	...	...	...	nil
g	Plate	...	...	...	...	nil
	Goodes	...	...	..	...	nil
	Bell mettall	...	...	...	...	di. ce ^{e1}

7(C) a [See 7(A)]

HIGH ERCALL: o The Chapell of Rowton within the sayd Rowton parishe beyng a Chappell off Ease ij Chapel. myles dystant ffrom the parishe churche off Ercall.

c	The Value...	...	...	...	xix ^s	
	The Repris'	...	...	...	...	nil
	The Rem'	...	...	...	...	xix ^s
de	William Owen stipendar' Aged					
	lv yeres other lyuyng	...	...	...	...	xv ^s
f	Prechers	...	...	...	...	nil
	Scholes	...	...	...	...	nil
	Pore	...	...	...	...	nil
g	Plate	...	...	..	...	xj oz. di. oz.
	Goodes	...	...	...	...	ij ^s
	Bell mettall	...	...	...	...	j ce ^{ne} di. ce ^{ne}

7(D) a [See 7(A)]

HIGH ERCALL: b The seruyce off the holye Trynytie Trinity ffounded off certen landes geuen to the Service. ffyndyng of a preste to celebrate at the trynyte auльтher ffor euer.

¹ I.e., dimidium centene (half a hundredweight).² I.e., 1½ hundredweight.

<i>c</i>	The value ...	...	...	...	xv ^s	j ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...	nil	
	The Rem'...	...	...	...	xv ^s	j ^d
<i>de</i>	Robert Mydleton stipend' Aged xl & no other lyuyng but apon deuocon	...	...	...	xv ^s	j ^d
<i>f</i>	Prechers ...	...	...	...	nil	
	Scholes ...	...	...	...	nil	
	Pore ...	...	...	...	nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate ...	...	...	...	nil	
	Goodes ...	...	...	..	nil	

*Memb. 3d.*RUYTON-XI. *a* 8. The paryshe of Ryton.TOWNS: *b* The seruyce of our lady ffounded of certen
Service of landes & tenementis heretofore geuen to the
our Lady. ffyndyng off a preste to minister therffor euer.

<i>c</i>	The value ...	...	...	...	xl ^s	v ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...	vj ^s	ix ^d
	The Rem'...	...	...	...	xxxij ^s	vii ^d
<i>de</i>	No Incubent (<i>sic</i>) sertyfyed.					
<i>f</i>	Prechers ...	...	...	...	nil	
	To Scholes ...	...	...	...	nil	
	To the pore ...	...	...	...	nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate ...	...	...	...	nil	
	Goodes ...	...	...	...	nil	

WROCKWARDINE: *a* 9. The parishe off Rockwardyne.*Service of* *b* The seruyce off our ladye ffounded off certen
our Lady. landes tenementis & Rentis heretoffore
geuen & enfeoffed by diuorse persons to the
vse off a preste to celebrate at the Aulter off our¹
lady within the parishe churche ther for euer.

<i>c</i>	The Value with vj ^s of Copyhold landis & xxxij ^s iiij ^d for a pencon goyng owt of the poss' ² off Salopp monastery...	liij ^s	iiij ^d
	The Repris'	nil	

¹ Written *orr* in original.² *i.e.*, possessions.

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	The Rem'	lxxij ^s	iiij ^d
<i>de</i>	Thomas ffryer stipendar' of thage of lxx & nc other lyuyng	...			lxxij ^s	iiij ^d
<i>f</i>	To Prechers	...	...	...	nil	
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil	
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil	
	Goodes	..	...	...	nil	

10 (A) *a* The parishe off off (*sic*) Wellington.

WELLINGTON: *b* The ffraternytye off the holye Trynytie or
Trinity Guyld ffounded by the kyngis lycense of
Guild. one preste to Celebrate within the parys'
churche ther & to assyste the Curate
extended to contynue ffor euer.

	The Value...	...	...	...	lxxvj ^s	iiij ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...	ix ^s	
	The Rem' ...	...	...	...	lxvij ^s	iiij ^d
<i>de</i>	Robert Cowper stipendar' Aged xlij & hath no other lyuynge	...			lxvij ^s	iiij ^d
<i>f</i>	To Prechers	...	...	...	nil	
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil	
	To the pore	...	...	..	nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil	
	Goodes	..	...	...	vj ^s	vij ^d

10 (B) *a* [See 10 (A)]

WELLINGTON: *b* The seruyce of our ladye ffounded (*sic*)
Service of one preste to celebrate at thalter off our
our Lady. ladye wythin the parishe churche off
Welyngton afforeseyd intended to haue
contynuance ffor euer.

	The Value...	...	...	...	cxiiij ^s	vj ^d
	The Repris	...	...	...	xiiij ^s	
	The Rem' ...	...	...	...	c ^s	vj ^d
<i>de</i>	Thomas Taylour stipend' Aged lx & other lyuynge xl ⁱ	...	...	iiijxl ⁱ	xvij ^s	vj ^d
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...	nil	
	The sayd preste kept Alweys a grammer schole ther frelie.					

	To the pore	...	...	...	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil
	Goodes	...	...	...	iij ^s iiijd ^d

WROXETER: *a* 11. The paryshe of Wroxetter.

St. Mary's Service. *b* The seruyce off saynt Maries within the parische churche off Wroxetter founded of one preste to Celebrate & assyste the curat ther for euer.

<i>c</i>	The value	...	...	...	xlvjs ^s viijd ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...	nil
	The Rem'	...	...	...	xlvjs ^s viijd ^d
<i>de</i>	Thomas Butler stipendar' Aged xl & no other lyuynge	...	...	...	xlvjs ^s viijd ^d
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...	nil
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil
	Goodes	...	...	...	nil

WEM : *a* 12. The paryshe of Wemme.

Edstaston Chapel. *b* The Chappell off Edstaston beyng a chappell off Ease within the sayd parische of wemme iij myles distant ffrom the parische churche.

<i>c</i>	The value	...	...	...	xlix ^s viijd ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...	nil
	The Rem'	...	...	...	xlix ^s viijd ^d
<i>de</i>	Rychard Nicholas stipendar' Aged l & no other lyuynge	...	...	...	xlix ^s viijd ^d
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...	nil
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil
	Goodis	...	...	...	nil
	Bell mettell	...	...	...	cc lib.

Memb. 4.

HODNET: *a* 13. The parische off hodnett.

Marchamley Free Chapel. *b* The ffrechappell off marchamley within the parische off off (sic) hodnett aforeseyd The ffoundacon beyng vnknowen.

<i>c</i>	The value ...	...	...	...	lx ^s	iiij ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...	nil	
	The Rem' ...	...	...	...	lx ^s	iiij ^d
<i>de</i>	Randall Dod Incumbent			...	lx ^s	
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...	nil	
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil	
	To pore	...	...	...	nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate	..	...	...	...	nil
	Goodes	...	...	...	...	nil
	bell mettell	...	...	...	xl lib.	

CONDOWER: *a* 14. The parishe off Condouer.

Longnor Chapel b The Chapell off longnour within the sayd parisce of Condouer beyng a chapell off Ease iiiij myles distant ffrom the parisce churche.

c	The value with xlviij ^s for terme of yeres to come	...	...	...	lxv ^s	ijjd
	The Repris'	...	...	...	nil	
	The Rem'	...	...	...	lxv ^s	ijjd
de	Roger Dyke Incumbent Aged 1vj yeres & other lyuynge	...	...	...	lxv ^s	ijjd
f	To prechers	...	...	...	nil	
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil	
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil	
g	Plate	...	...	...	x onz.	
	Goodes	...	...	...	ij ^s	
	Bell mettell	...	...	...	ccl lib.	

15 (A) a 15. The paryshe off off (*sic*) Oswestr

Oswestry: b Service of our Lady. The seruya of our ladye founded off certen landes & tenementis heretofore geuen to the ffyndyng off ij prestis to Celebrate at the Aulter of our lady wythyn the parishe churche off oswestr' entended to contynue ffor euer.

<i>c</i>	The Value...	...	...	...	xij ⁱⁱ	xj ^s	x ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...	xxv ^s	ij ^d	
	The Rem' ...	...	...	...	xij ⁱⁱ	vj ^s	vij ^d
<i>de</i>	John Mathew stipendar' Aged xxxij & no other lyuynge	...	...	...	cvj ^s	vij ^d	
	Moryce ap Edward stipend' aged xxx & no other lyuynge ...	...	...	iii ⁱⁱ			

<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...	nil
	To thaumg ^m ¹ of a free schole ther besydes vj ^{li} by the ffoundacon	...			xls
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil
	Goodes	...	...	...	xix ^s ij ^d

15 (B) *a* [See 15 (A)]

Oswestry: *b* The seruyce off the Roode founded off one Service of preste to celebrate (*sic*)aulter off the holye the Rood. Roode within the parishe churche off Oswestr' to haue contynuance ffor euer.

<i>c</i>	The Value	...	..	...	xxij ^s vj ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...	iiij ^d
	The Rem'	...	...	...	xxij ^s ij ^d
<i>de</i>	Richard ap David ² stipend' aged xxvj & no other lyuyng but apon deuoc'	...	...	...	xxij ^s ij ^d
<i>f</i>	Prechers	...	...	...	nil
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	xij onz. di.
	Goodes	...	...	...	vj ^s viij ^d

15 (C) *a* [See 15 (A)]

Oswestry: *b* The ffraternytie off saynt Kateryne ffounded Fraternity of off one preste to Celebrate at the aulter of St. Katherine. Saynt katerine ther Intended to contynue ffor euer.

<i>c</i>	The value	..	...	...	xiiiij ^s iiiij ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...	v ^s
	The Rem'	...	...	...	ix ^s iiij ^d
<i>de</i>	Hugh Lewes stipen' aged 1 & no other lyuynge but apon deuocon				ix ^s iiiij ^d
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...	nil
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil

¹ I.e., the augmentation.² *Dd* in original.

100	...	100,000, 0.1
90	...	90,000, 0.1
80	...	80,000, 0.1
70	...	70,000, 0.1
60	...	60,000, 0.1
50	...	50,000, 0.1

(0) < -21 < (0) > 1

que los lobos se acercan más al bosque que a la sabana
y que los lobos que viven en el bosque tienen una menor
densidad de población que los que viven en la sabana.
También se observa que los lobos que viven en el bosque
tienen una menor densidad que los que viven en la
sabana.

100	...	100,000, 0.1
90	...	90,000, 0.1
80	...	80,000, 0.1
70	...	70,000, 0.1
60	...	60,000, 0.1
50	...	50,000, 0.1
40	...	40,000, 0.1
30	...	30,000, 0.1
20	...	20,000, 0.1
10	...	10,000, 0.1
5	...	5,000, 0.1
2	...	2,000, 0.1
1	...	1,000, 0.1
0.5	...	500, 0.1
0.2	...	200, 0.1
0.1	...	100, 0.1
0.05	...	50, 0.1
0.02	...	20, 0.1
0.01	...	10, 0.1
0.005	...	5, 0.1
0.002	...	2, 0.1
0.001	...	1, 0.1
0.0005	...	0.5, 0.1
0.0002	...	0.2, 0.1
0.0001	...	0.1, 0.1

Algunas especies de termitas tienen una mayor densidad
de población en el bosque que en la sabana, pero otras
tienen una menor densidad en el bosque que en la
sabana.

100	...	100,000, 0.1
90	...	90,000, 0.1
80	...	80,000, 0.1
70	...	70,000, 0.1
60	...	60,000, 0.1
50	...	50,000, 0.1
40	...	40,000, 0.1
30	...	30,000, 0.1
20	...	20,000, 0.1
10	...	10,000, 0.1
5	...	5,000, 0.1
2	...	2,000, 0.1
1	...	1,000, 0.1
0.5	...	500, 0.1
0.2	...	200, 0.1
0.1	...	100, 0.1
0.05	...	50, 0.1
0.02	...	20, 0.1
0.01	...	10, 0.1
0.005	...	5, 0.1
0.002	...	2, 0.1
0.001	...	1, 0.1
0.0005	...	0.5, 0.1
0.0002	...	0.2, 0.1
0.0001	...	0.1, 0.1

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<i>g</i>	Plate	xij onz.
	Goodes	xiiij ^s iiiij ^d

15 (D) *a* [See 15 (A)]

Oswestry: *b* The seruyce of Saynt mychell ffounded off Service of one preste to celebrate at the aulter off St. Michael. michelle ther Intended to contynue ffor euer.

<i>c</i>	The Value	...	...	...	xx ^s	j ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...		ix ^d
	The Rem'	...	...	...	xix ^s	iiiij ^d
<i>de</i>	Richard Evancestipen' aged xxxvij					
	& no other lyuyng but apon					
	deocon	...	...	...	xvij ^s	iiiij ^d
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	..	nil	
	To Scholes	...	...	.	nil	
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	xij onz. di. onz.	
	Goodes	...	...	...	x ^s	iiiij ^d

15 (E) *a* [See 15 (A)].

Oswestry: *b* The Chauntrye or chappell within the Castle Chapel. castell of oswestr' ffounded off one An^te¹ payed owt off the possess' off the late mon' off Salopp.

<i>c</i>	<i>c^s</i>					
<i>de</i>	Robert Muckeston aged lv & no other lyuynge	...	...	...		<i>c^s</i>
<i>f</i>	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil	
	To prechers	...	...	...	nil	
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil	
	Goodes	...	...	...	nil	

Memb. 4d.

SELATTYN: *a* 16. The parishe of Cellattyne.

Service of *b* The seruyce of our ladye within the sayd our Lady. parishe ffounded off one preste to cellebrate

¹ I.e., annuity.

at thalter off our ladye within the parishe
churche ther to contynue ffor euer.

<i>c</i>	The Value...	...	...	...	xiiij ^s	iiiij ^d
	The Repris'	..	..	..	nil	
	The Rem'	..	..	..	xiiij ^s	iiiij ^d
<i>de</i>	David ap Richard stipen' aged xlj & no other lyuyng but apon deocon	...	...	...	xiiij ^s	iiiij ^d
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...	nil	
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil	
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	vijj onz. di. onz.	
	Goodes	...	...	...	ijj ^s	iiiij ^d

17(A) *a* 17. The paryshe of saynt martens.

ST. MARTIN'S: *b* The seruyce of A stypendar' ffounded off
Service of one preste to celebrate at the Aulter off
our Lady. our ladye within the parishe churche off
S^t martens intended to contynue ffor euer.

<i>c</i>	The value...	...	...	...	lx ^s	v ^d
	The Repris'	..	..	..		ijj ^d
	The Rem'	..	..	..	lx ^s	iiiij ^d
<i>de</i>	John Mathewe stipend aged xxxiiij & no other lyuyng but apon deocon	...	...	...	lx ^s	iiij ^d
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...	nil	
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil	
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil	
	Goodes	...	...	...	nil	

17(B) *a* [See 17(A)]

ST. MARTIN'S: *b* The seruyce of A stypendar' ffounded of
Holbache's certen landis & tenementis heretofore
Service. genen & enfeoffed by one David holbache
to thuse to haue a preste to Celebrate
wythyn the sayd parishe churche of saynt
mertens & to contynue ffor euer.

<i>c</i>	The value...	...	...	...	ix ^{li}	ijj ^s	vj ^d
	The Repris'	..	..	..		nil	

	The Rem'...	..	..	..	ix ^h	ij ^s	vj ^d
<i>de</i>	Edward Bageley stipen' aged ¹						
	other lyuynge	..	..	..	iiiij ^h		
<i>f</i>	To prechers	..	..	..		nil	
	To Scholes	..	..	..		nil	
	To the pore	..	..	..		nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate	..	..	..		nil	
	Goodes	..	..	..		nil	

WHITTINGTON: *a* 18. The paryshe of whyttington.

Service of our Lady. *b* The seruyce of our ladye ffounded off certen landes & tenementis heretofore by dyuerse persons geuen & enfeoffed towards the fyndyng & mayntenaunce of a preste to Celebrate at the Aulter of our ladye ther ffor euer.

<i>c</i>	The value...	..	..	..	x ^s	vij ^d
	The Repris'	..	..	..		nil
	The Rem'...	..	..	..	x ^s	vij ^d
<i>de</i>	No Incumbent					
<i>f</i>	To prechers	..	..	..		nil
	To Scholes	..	..	..		nil
	To the pore	..	..	..		nil
<i>g</i>	Plate	..	..	..		nil
	Goodes	..	..	..		v ^s

LLANYMYNECH: *a* 19. The paryshe of llanymegh.

Fraternity of our Lady. *b* The ffraternytie off our Ladye ffounded off certen landes & tenementis heretofore by dyuerse persons geuen & enfeoffed to the vse of a preste to celebrate at thaulter of our ladye ther intended to contynue for euer.

<i>c</i>	The Value	..	..	..	xij ^s	ij ^d
	The Repris'	..	..	..		nil
	The Rem'...	..	..	..	xij ^s	ij ^d
<i>de</i>	No Incumbent	..	..	..
<i>f</i>	To prechers	..	..	..		nil
	To Scholes	..	..	..		nil

¹ Blank left in original.

	To the pore	...	...	...	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil
	Goodes	...	...	...	nil

WESTBURY: *a* 20. The paryshe of westeburye
Caus Castle *b* The ffree chappell withyn the Castell off
Free Chapel Cawes within the seyd parishe The ffoundac'
 vnknownen.

<i>c</i>	The value ...	..	...	...	xxvj ^s viij ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...	nil
	The Rem' ...	...	...	...	xxvj ^s viij ^d
<i>de</i>	William powedertofte Incumbent aged ¹ & other lyuynge	...	...	...	xxvj ^s viij ^d
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...	nil
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil
	Goodes	...	...	...	nil

*Memb. 5.*21 (A) *a* 21. The paryshe of Ponsburye.

PONTESBURY: *b* The Chappell of longdon beyng a Chappell
Longden off Ease wythin the sayd parishe of Pons-
Chapel. brye iij myles dystant from the parishe
 churche.

<i>c</i>	The Value...	...	...	...	ij ^s x ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...	nil
	The Rem' ...	...	...	...	ij ^s x ^d
<i>de</i>	Roger Bolte stipend aged ¹ & no other lyuynge	..	...	...	ij ^s x ^d
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...	nil
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil
	Goodes	...	...	...	nil

21 (B) *a* [See 21 (A)]

PONTESBURY: *b* The seruyce of our ladye ffounded off
Service of certen landes & tenementis heretofore
our Lady. geuen & enffeooffed by dyuerse persons to-

¹ Blank left in original.

wardes the ffyndyng & mayntenaunce of
a preste to celebrate within the parishe
church ffor to contynue ffor euer.

<i>c</i>	The value ...	...	...	...	iiijs
	The Repris'	...	...	...	nil
	The Rem'	...	...	...	iiijs
<i>de</i>	William Bower stipend' aged ¹				
	& no other lyuynge	...	...	...	iiijs
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...	nil
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil
	Goodes	...	...	...	nil

WORTHEN: *a* 22. The paryshe off Worthyne.

Service of our Ladv. *b* The seruyce off a stypend ffounded off certen lands & tenementis heretofore geuen & effeoffed (*sic*) by dyuerse persons towards the fyndyng & mayntenaunce off a preste to Celebrate At the Aulter of our ladye within the parishe churche ther for euer.

<i>c</i>	The Value	...	...	...	xx ^s
	The Repris'	...	...	...	nil
	The Rem'	...	...	...	xx ^s
<i>de</i>	Thomas Rychard stipend aged xl				
	& no other lyuynge	...	...	...	xx ^s j ^d
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...	nil
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil
	Goodes	...	...	...	nil

ALBERBURY: *a* 23. The paryshe off Alburburye.

All Souls', Oxford, *b* The seruyce of a stypendar' ffounded off one preste by the Warden & ffellowes of All Soullen colledge in Oxford to celebrate the flyrste masse ther to contynue for euer.

¹ Blank left in original.

<i>c</i>	The Value	...	...	...	c ^b
	The Repris'	...	...	...	nil
	The Rem'...	...	...	...	c ^b
<i>de</i>	Rychard Reynold alias goughaged lx & no other lyuynge	...	...	...	c ^b
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...	nil
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil
	Goodes	...	...	...	nil

24(A) *a* 24. The paryshe of Mary Magdaleyn in Brydgenorth.

BRIDGNORTH: *b* The ffrechappell or College of mary COLLEGE OF ST. magdaleyne within the Castell of Brydgenorth beyng a parishe churche ffounded by kyng William the Conquerour of one Deane & v prebendar' to celebrate Dyuyne seruyce within the sayd churche Dayelye Intended to haue Contynuance ffor euer.

<i>c</i>	The value	..	...	cxxxij ^b	xij ^b	ij ^d ob.
	ffeed ¹	...	...	...	xlvj ^b	vij ^d
	Solutis ² Episcopo	...	...			vij ^d
	Wagis of conductis	...	...	xxxij ^b	vij ^d	
	The Rem'	...	...	cxxvij ^b	xij ^b	ij ^d ob.
<i>de</i>	Thomas Magnus Deane ther aged ³ other lyuynge	...	l ^b	xvij ^b	ij ^d	
	John Synger prebendar' aged ³ & other lyuynge	...	vj ^b	xij ^b	iiij ^d	
	John ffyssher prebendar' aged ³ other lyuynge	...	vj ^b			
	John Leveson prebendar' aged ³ & other lyuynge	...	x ^b			
	Hugh Coren prebendar' aged ³ & other lyuynge	...	xx ^b			
	Hamelett Slynge prebendar' aged ³ & other lyuynge	...	vj ^b	vj ^b		

¹ I.e., feoda^b(fees).

² I.e., fees paid (*soluta*).

³ Blank left in original.

	Stipendis payed to diuerse curattis ..	...	...	xxij ^{li}	
f	To prechers	...	...	...	nil
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil
g	Plate	...	...	...	nil
	Goodes	...	...	...	nil

Memb. 5d.

24(B) a [See 24(A)]

BRIDGNORTH ST. b The seruyce of our ladye ffounded off
 MARY MAGDALEN: certen landes & tenementis heretofore
Service of geuen & enfeoffed by diuerse persons
our Lady. to thuse of the fyndyng off a preste
 to Celebrate at thaulter of our lady
 within the parishe churche ther
 intended to contynue for euer.

c	The value ...	...	...	...	iiiij ^{li}	xij ^s	j ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...			x ^d
	The Rem'	...	...	...	iiiij ^{li}	xj ^s	iiij ^d
de	John Prene stipendar' aged ¹						
	& other lyuynge	...	...	...	iiiij ^{li}	x ^s	j ^d
f	To prechers	...	...	...		nil	
	To Scholes	...	...	...		nil	
	To the pore	...	...	...		nil	
g	Plate	...	...	...		nil	
	Goodes	...	...	...		nil	

BRIDGNORTH a 25. The paryshe off saynt Leonerdes in
 ST. LEONARD'S: Brydgenorth.

Corporation b The Chauntries within the seyd parishe
 Chantries. ffounded by the Ballyes & Burgesses off
 the towne off Brydgenorth by dyuerse
 kynges lycences off ij prestes to celebrate within
 the parishe churche ther intended to contynue
 for euer.

c	The Value	...	...	...	xxxv ^{li}	xix ^s	xj ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...	xxxviiij ^s	iiij ^d ob.	
	The Rem'	...	...	...	xxxiv ^{li}	xix ^d ob	

¹ Blank left in original.

<i>de</i>	William Swanwyke one of the Incumbentis aged lxvij & no other lyuynge ...	...	...	c ^s
	Richard Knowles thother In- cumbent aged xlvj & hathe no other lyuynge ...	...	...	c ^s
<i>f</i>	To Roland Lymell precher ...			c ^s
	To a Scholem ^r kepyng a gra- mer Schole ther ...	...	vij ⁱⁱ	
	To the pore ...	...	...	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate ...	...	...	nil
	Goodes ...	...	...	nil

CLAVERLEY: *a* 26. The paryshe of Clauerley.

Service of our Lady. *b* The seruyce of a stypend ffounded off certen landes & tenementis heretofore by dyuerse persons geuen & enfeoffed to thuse off the ffyndyne off a preste to celebrate at the aulter off our lady within the parishe churche ther intended to contynue for euer.

<i>c</i>	The value ...	...	...	...	cij ^s	vj ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...	xij ^s	
	The Rem'	...	...	...	iii ⁱⁱ	x ^s
<i>de</i>	Richard Budge stipendar' aged ¹ & other lyuynge ...	...	...	...	iii ⁱⁱ	x ^s
<i>f</i>	To prechers ...	...	...	...	nil	
	To Scholes ...	...	...	...	nil	
	To the pore ...	...	...	...	nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate ...	...	...	...	nil	
	Goodes ...	...	...	...	nil	

ALVELEY: *a* 27. The paryshe of Alveley.

Chantry of our Lady. *b* The Chauntry off our ladye ffounded by Gyles de ffylloyd sumtyme chapeleyn of the seyd chaunterye by kyng Edwarde the iij^{de} hys licence off one preste to celebrate at the aulter of our lady ther² intended to contynue for euer.

¹ Blank left in original² Ther interlined.

<i>c</i>	The value ...	...	...	...	ix ⁱⁱ	iiijs	ijd
	The Repris'	...	...	...		vijjs	ijd
	The Rem'...	...	...	...	vijj ⁱⁱ	xvj ^s	
<i>de</i>	John Nycolas Incumbent aged						
	xlvj & hathe no other lyuynge ...			viij ⁱⁱ		xvj ^s	
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...		nil	
	To Scholes	...	...	...		nil	
	To the pore	...	...	...		nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...		nil	
	Goodes	...	...	...		iiijs	

DITTON PRIORS: *a* 28. The paryshe of Dytton.

Service of our Lady. *b* The seruyce off our ladye ffounded off certen landes and tenementis heretofore geuen & enfeoffed by Dyuerse persons to the fyndyng of a prest¹ to celebrate at our ladye Aulter ther for euer.

<i>c</i>	The Value	...	...	...	xxij ^s	iiijd	
	The Repris'	...	...	...	ijjs	vjd	
	The Rem'...	...	...	...	xvij ^s	xd	
<i>de</i>	No Incumbent	...	...	...
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...		nil	
	To Scholes	...	...	...		nil	
	To the pore	...	...	...		nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...		nil	
	Goodes	...	...	...		nil	

Memb. 6.

CHETTON: *a* 29. The paryshe of Chetton.

Maud Weston's Service and Blunt's Obit. *b* Certen landes and tenementis in Walkes-bache within the seyd parishe of the yerely value of xxxvj^s viij^d geuen by mawde weston to certen feoffes & to theyr heyres ffor euer without any vse declared who haue employed the same towards the fyndyng off a prest¹ ther for euer Also certen other landes in chelmershe off the yerely value of xlvj^s viij^d geuen by Joyce Blunte wydowe to certen

¹ To . . . prest^e interlined in original.

The historical development of the economy

1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055	2060	2065	2070	2075	2080	2085	2090	2095	2100	2105	2110	2115	2120	2125	2130	2135	2140	2145	2150	2155	2160	2165	2170	2175	2180	2185	2190	2195	2200	2205	2210	2215	2220	2225	2230	2235	2240	2245	2250	2255	2260	2265	2270	2275	2280	2285	2290	2295	2300	2305	2310	2315	2320	2325	2330	2335	2340	2345	2350	2355	2360	2365	2370	2375	2380	2385	2390	2395	2400	2405	2410	2415	2420	2425	2430	2435	2440	2445	2450	2455	2460	2465	2470	2475	2480	2485	2490	2495	2500	2505	2510	2515	2520	2525	2530	2535	2540	2545	2550	2555	2560	2565	2570	2575	2580	2585	2590	2595	2600	2605	2610	2615	2620	2625	2630	2635	2640	2645	2650	2655	2660	2665	2670	2675	2680	2685	2690	2695	2700	2705	2710	2715	2720	2725	2730	2735	2740	2745	2750	2755	2760	2765	2770	2775	2780	2785	2790	2795	2800	2805	2810	2815	2820	2825	2830	2835	2840	2845	2850	2855	2860	2865	2870	2875	2880	2885	2890	2895	2900	2905	2910	2915	2920	2925	2930	2935	2940	2945	2950	2955	2960	2965	2970	2975	2980	2985	2990	2995	3000	3005	3010	3015	3020	3025	3030	3035	3040	3045	3050	3055	3060	3065	3070	3075	3080	3085	3090	3095	3100	3105	3110	3115	3120	3125	3130	3135	3140	3145	3150	3155	3160	3165	3170	3175	3180	3185	3190	3195	3200	3205	3210	3215	3220	3225	3230	3235	3240	3245	3250	3255	3260	3265	3270	3275	3280	3285	3290	3295	3300	3305	3310	3315	3320	3325	3330	3335	3340	3345	3350	3355	3360	3365	3370	3375	3380	3385	3390	3395	3400	3405	3410	3415	3420	3425	3430	3435	3440	3445	3450	3455	3460	3465	3470	3475	3480	3485	3490	3495	3500	3505	3510	3515	3520	3525	3530	3535	3540	3545	3550	3555	3560	3565	3570	3575	3580	3585	3590	3595	3600	3605	3610	3615	3620	3625	3630	3635	3640	3645	3650	3655	3660	3665	3670	3675	3680	3685	3690	3695	3700	3705	3710	3715	3720	3725	3730	3735	3740	3745	3750	3755	3760	3765	3770	3775	3780	3785	3790	3795	3800	3805	3810	3815	3820	3825	3830	3835	3840	3845	3850	3855	3860	3865	3870	3875	3880	3885	3890	3895	3900	3905	3910	3915	3920	3925	3930	3935	3940	3945	3950	3955	3960	3965	3970	3975	3980	3985	3990	3995	4000	4005	4010	4015	4020	4025	4030	4035	4040	4045	4050	4055	4060	4065	4070	4075	4080	4085	4090	4095	4100	4105	4110	4115	4120	4125	4130	4135	4140	4145	4150	4155	4160	4165	4170	4175	4180	4185	4190	4195	4200	4205	4210	4215	4220	4225	4230	4235	4240	4245	4250	4255	4260	4265	4270	4275	4280	4285	4290	4295	4300	4305	4310	4315	4320	4325	4330	4335	4340	4345	4350	4355	4360	4365	4370	4375	4380	4385	4390	4395	4400	4405	4410	4415	4420	4425	4430	4435	4440	4445	4450	4455	4460	4465	4470	4475	4480	4485	4490	4495	4500	4505	4510	4515	4520	4525	4530	4535	4540	4545	4550	4555	4560	4565	4570	4575	4580	4585	4590	4595	4600	4605	4610	4615	4620	4625	4630	4635	4640	4645	4650	4655	4660	4665	4670	4675	4680	4685	4690	4695	4700	4705	4710	4715	4720	4725	4730	4735	4740	4745	4750	4755	4760	4765	4770	4775	4780	4785	4790	4795	4800	4805	4810	4815	4820	4825	4830	4835	4840	4845	4850	4855	4860	4865	4870	4875	4880	4885	4890	4895	4900	4905	4910	4915	4920	4925	4930	4935	4940	4945	4950	4955	4960	4965	4970	4975	4980	4985	4990	4995	5000	5005	5010	5015	5020	5025	5030	5035	5040	5045	5050	5055	5060	5065	5070	5075	5080	5085	5090	5095	5100	5105	5110	5115	5120	5125	5130	5135	5140	5145	5150	5155	5160	5165	5170	5175	5180	5185	5190	5195	5200	5205	5210	5215	5220	5225	5230	5235	5240	5245	5250	5255	5260	5265	5270	5275	5280	5285	5290	5295	5300	5305	5310	5315	5320	5325	5330	5335	5340	5345	5350	5355	5360	5365	5370	5375	5380	5385	5390	5395	5400	5405	5410	5415	5420	5425	5430	5435	5440	5445	5450	5455	5460	5465	5470	5475	5480	5485	5490	5495	5500	5505	5510	5515	5520	5525	5530	5535	5540	5545	5550	5555	5560	5565	5570	5575	5580	5585	5590	5595	5600	5605	5610	5615	5620	5625	5630	5635	5640	5645	5650	5655	5660	5665	5670	5675	5680	5685	5690	5695	5700	5705	5710	5715	5720	5725	5730	5735	5740	5745	5750	5755	5760	5765	5770	5775	5780	5785	5790	5795	5800	5805	5810	5815	5820	5825	5830	5835	5840	5845	5850	5855	5860	5865	5870	5875	5880	5885	5890	5895	5900	5905	5910	5915	5920	5925	5930	5935	5940	5945	5950	5955	5960	5965	5970	5975	5980	5985	5990	5995	6000	6005	6010	6015	6020	6025	6030	6035	6040	6045	6050	6055	6060	6065	6070	6075	6080	6085	6090	6095	6100	6105	6110	6115	6120	6125	6130	6135	6140	6145	6150	6155	6160	6165	6170	6175	6180	6185	6190	6195	6200	6205	6210	6215	6220	6225	6230	6235	6240	6245	6250	6255	6260	6265	6270	6275	6280	6285	6290	6295	6300	6305	6310	6315	6320	6325	6330	6335	6340	6345	6350	6355	6360	6365	6370	6375	6380	6385	6390	6395	6400	6405	6410	6415	6420	6425	6430	6435	6440	6445	6450	6455	6460	6465	6470	6475	6480	6485	6490	6495	6500	6505	6510	6515	6520	6525	6530	6535	6540	6545	6550	6555	6560	6565	6570	6575	6580	6585	6590	6595	6600	6605	6610	6615	6620	6625	6630	6635	6640	6645	6650	6655	6660	6665	6670	6675	6680	6685	6690	6695	6700	6705	6710	6715	6720	6725	6730	6735	6740	6745	6750	6755	6760	6765	6770	6775	6780	6785	6790	6795	6800	6805	6810	6815	6820	6825	6830	6835	6840	6845	6850	6855	6860	6865	6870	6875	6880	6885	6890	6895	6900	6905	6910	6915	6920	6925	6930	6935	6940	6945	6950	6955	6960	6965	6970	6975	6980	6985	6990	6995	7000	7005	7010	7015	7020	7025	7030	7035	7040	7045	7050	7055	7060	7065	7070	7075	7080	7085	7090	7095	7100	7105	7110	7115	7120	7125	7130	7135	7140	7145	7150	7155	7160	7165	7170	7175	7180	7185	7190	7195	7200	7205	7210	7215	7220	7225	7230	7235	7240	7245	7250	7255	7260	7265	7270	7275	7280	7285	7290	7295	7300	7305	7310	7315	7320	7325	7330	7335	7340	7345	7350	7355	7360	7365	7370	7375	7380	7385	7390	7395	7400	7405	7410	7415	7420	7425	7430	7435	7440	7445	7450	7455	7460	7465	7470	7475	7480	7485	7490	7495	7500	7505	7510	7515	7520	7525	7530	7535	7540	7545	7550	7555	7560	7565	7570	7575	7580	7585	7590	7595	7600	7605	7610	7615	7620	7625	7630	7635	7640	7645	7650	7655	7660	7665	7670	7675	7680	7685	7690	7695	7700	7705	7710	7715	7720	7725	7730	7735	7740	7745	7750	7755	7760	7765	7770	7775	7780	7785	7790	7795	7800	7805	7810	7815	7820	7825	7830	7835	7840	7845	7850	7855	7860	7865	7870	7875	7880	7885	7890	7895	7900	7905	7910	7915	7920	7925	7930	7935	7940	7945	7950	7955	7960	7965	7970	7975	7980	7985	7990	7995	8000	8005	8010	8015	8020	8025	8030	8035	8040	8045	8050	8055	8060	8065	8070	8075	8080	8085	8090	8095	8100	8105	8110	8115	8120	8125	8130	8135	8140	8145	8150	8155	8160	8165	8170	8175	8180	8185	8190	8195	8200	8205	8210	8215	8220	8225	8230	8235	8240	8245	8250	8255	8260	8265	8270	8275	8280	8285	8290	8295	8300	8305	8310	8315	8320	8325	8330	8335	8340	8345	8350	8355	8360	8365	8370	8375	8380	8385	8390	8395	8400	8405	8410	8415	8420	8425	8430	8435	8440	8445	8450	8455	8460	8465	8470	8475	8480	8485	8490	8495	8500	8505	8510	8515	8520	8525	8530	8535	8540	8545	8550	8555	8560	8565	8570	8575	8580	8585	8590	8595	8600	8605	8610	8615	8620	8625	8630	8635	8640	8645	8650	8655	8660	8665	8670	8675	8680	8685	8690	8695	8700	8705	8710	8715	8720	8725	8730	8735

other feoffes & to theyr heyres for euer ffor
an yerely obbyte to be kepte within the seyd
parishe for euer for William Blunte hys soule her
soule & for all christen soules who haue employed
yerely upon the seyd obyte ij^s vj^d & the Resydue
yerely towardes the fyndynge off the sayd preste
in toto per Ann'

<i>c</i>	The value...	...	...	...	iiij ^{li}	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...	xij ^s		
	The Rem'...	...	...	...		lxxj ^s	iiij ^d
<i>de</i>	Thomas Lawe stipendar' aged xxxvij & hath no other lyuyng					lxxj ^s	iiij ^d
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...		nil	
	To Scholes	...	...	...		nil	
	To the pore	...	...	...		nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...		nil	
	Goodes	...	...	...		nil	

MORVILLE: *a* 30. The paryshe of morffeld.

Stipendiary Service. *b* The seruyce of a stipendar' within the seyd
parishe ffounded of certen landes heretofore
geuen to the fyndynge of a preste to cele-
brate ther intended to contynue for euer.

<i>c</i>	The value...	...	...	...	vij ^s
	The Repris'	...	...	...	nil
	The Rem'...	...	...	...	vij ^s
<i>de</i>	No Incumbent.				
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...	nil
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil
	Goodes	...	...	...	nil

MADELEY: *a* 31. The paryshe of madeley.

Service of our Lady *b* The seruyce of our ladye within the seyd
parishe ffounded of certen lands & tenementis
heretofore by diuerse persons geuen & en-
feoffed to thuse of a preste to celebrate at the
Aulter of our ladye ther intended to haue con-
tynuance for euer.

<i>c</i>	The value with vijs vjd of copie hold	lij ^s
	The Repris'	nil
	The Rem'...	lij ^s
<i>de</i>	John Lye stipend aged xl & hath other lyuynge cvjs viijd	lij ^s
<i>f</i>	To prechers	nil
	The sayd Incumbent hath alweys kepte a gramer schole ther.	
	To the pore	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate	nil
	Goodes	nil

Memb. 6d.

MUCH WENLOCK: *a* 32. The paryshe off Grett wenlocke.

Service of our Lady. *b* The seruyce of A stipen' ffounded by one sir Edmunde Dudley knyght & others of certen landes & tenementis by them geuen & enfeoffed to thuse of a preste to celebrate at thaulter of our lady within the church ther foreuer.

<i>c</i>	The Value... vj ^{li} v ^s x ^d	
	The Repris'	nil
	The Rem'...	vj ^{li} v ^s x ^d
<i>de</i>	William Chamberleyn stipendar' aged xxx & other lyuynge ...	lxxv ^s x ^d
<i>f</i>	To prechers	nil
	To Scholes	nil
	To the pore	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate	nil
	Goodes	nil

QUATT: *a* 33. The paryshe off Quatte.

Chantry of our Lady. *b* The Chauntrye off our ladye ffounded by Thomas Crowder & others off certen landes & tenementis by them geuen & enfeoffed to thuse of a preste to celebrate at our lady Aultei ther intended to contynue for euer.

<i>c</i>	The value iiij ^{li} iiij ^s viijd	
	The Repris'	vj ^d
	The Rem'...	xiiij ^d

<i>de</i>	Richard More Incumbent aged lx				
	& no other lyuynge	...	...	lix ^s	x ^d
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...	nil
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil
	Goodes	...	...	...	nil

34 (A) *a* 34. The paryshe off Newporte whereyn be
NEWPORT: viij^c hoselynge people hauyng the sore neces-
COLLEGE OF sytie of the Indowment of a vicar.

OUR LADY. *b* The Colledge off our ladye ther beyng a
parishe churche ffounded by one Thomas

Draper by the lycence off kynge henrye the vj off
one warden & iij ffellowes to celebrate Daylie
within the seyd church to haue successyon for euer.

<i>c</i>	The Value	...	...	xxxiiij ^{li}	ij ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...	xv ^s viij ^d
	The Rem'...	...	...	xxxiiij ^{li}	iiij ^s vj ^d

<i>de</i>	John Moreton clarke Warden ther aged ¹	& other (sic) lyu-			
	yne	...	...	...	vij ^{li}
	Rychard Robyns ffellowe ther aged lx & other lyuynge	...	...		c ^s
	Rychard Holynshedd ffellowe aged lx & other lyuynge	...	...		c ^s
	John Hall aged iiij ^{xx} & other lyuynge	..	...	...	xl ^s

John Barbour organplayer ... xxvj^s viij^d

<i>f</i>	The sayd Rychard Robyns hathe alweys preached the worde off god				
	& kepte a gramer Schole ther.				
	To the pore	...	...	...	iiij ^s iiij ^d

<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	xiiij onz.
	ornamentis goodis & household stufte	...	...	...	xxvj ^s viij ^d

34 (B) *a* [See 34 (A)]
NEWPORT: *b* The Chappell off marymagdaleyne beyng:

¹ Blank left in original.

Chapel of St. at the Townes Ende off Newporte the
Mary Magdalen. ffoundacon ynknownen.

<i>c</i>	The value...	...	...	...	xx ^s	vij ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...	xvj ^d	
	The Rem'...	...	...	...	xix ^s	iii ^j d
<i>de</i>	No Incumbent.					
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...	nil	
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil	
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	vijj	onz.
	Bell mettell	...	...	...	j ce ^{na}	
	Goodes	...	...	...	iij ^s	iii ^j d

Memb. 7.

SHIFNAL: *a* 35. The paryshe off Idsall.

Service of our Lady: *b* The seruyce off our ladye ther ffounded off certen landes & tenementis by diuerse persons geuen and enfeoffed to thuse off a preste to Celebrate at thaulter of our ladye within the parishe churche ther to contynue for euer.

<i>c</i>	The value...	...	...	...	vij ^{li}	v ^s	x ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...	xx ^s	vij ^d	
	The Rem'...	...	...	...	vj ^{li}	v ^s	iiij ^d
<i>de</i>	Thomas Eyton stipendar' aged xl						
	& hath no other lyuynge	...	iii ^{li}	xvijj ^s		j ^d	
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...	nil		
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil		
	To the pore	...	...	..	nil		
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil		
	Goodes	...	...	...	nil		

ALBRIGHTON: *a* 36. The paryshe of Albryghton.

Service of our Lady: *b* The seruyce of a stypend ffounded off certen landes & tenementis by diuerse persons geuen & enfeoffed to thuse of a preste to Celebrate at thaulter of our ladye within the parishe churche ther to contynue ffor euer.

<i>c</i>	The value...	...	...	...	lxvijj ^s	
	The Repris'	...	...	...	nil	
	The Rem'...	...	...	...	lxvijj ^s	

<i>de</i>	Richard Morrys stipendar' aged xliij & other lyuynge xx ^{li} ¹	...	lxvj ^s	iiij ^d
<i>f</i>	To prechers ... ... ...	...	nil	
	To Scholes ... ... ...	...	nil	
	To the pore ... ... ...	...	nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate ... ... ...	...	nil	
	Goodes ... ... ...	...	nil	

LUDLOW: *a* 37. The paryshe off ludlowe.

Beawpie's Chantry. *b* The Chauntry there called Beawpies chauntry ffounded by John Alcock sumtyme Busshopp of Worcester Agnes Beawpie & others of one preste to Celebrate within the parische church ther to contynue for euer.

<i>c</i>	The value... viij ^{li}	ij ^s	iiij ^d	
	The Repris' ... ... ...	...	ix ^s	
	The Rem'... vij ^{li}	xij ^s	iiij ^d	
<i>de</i>	Richard Benson Incumbent aged xxxvij & other lyuynge vj ^{li}	ix ^s	iiij ^d	
<i>f</i>	To prechers ... ... ...	...	nil	
	To Scholes ... ... ...	...	nil	
	To the pore ... ... ...	...	nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate ... ... ...	...	nil	
	Goodes ... ... ...	...	nil	

CULMINGTON: *a* 38. The paryshe of Colmynton.

Stipendiary Service. *b* The seruycē of a stypen' ther certen landes heretofore by dyuerse persons geuen towards the ffyndyng off a preste to celebrate within the parische churche ther for euer.

<i>c</i>	The value... ij ^s	vj ^d		
	The Repris' ... ... ...	...	nil	
	The Rem'... ij ^s	vj ^d		
<i>de</i>	Thomas Docksey stipen' aged lxx & no other lyuynge but a pon a stock of money	ij ^s	*vj ^d	
<i>f</i>	To prechers ... ... ...	...	nil	
	To Scholes ... ... ...	...	nil	

¹ The entry is somewhat rubbed at this point: the sum appears to be in pounds, not shillings.

High molecular weight polyisobutylene

100	99.5	100	99.5
99	-	99.5	-
100	-	100	-
100	-	100	-
100	-	100	-
100	-	100	-

isobutylene monomer with 99.5% molecular weight and 99.5% isobutylene content. The polymer was obtained by the same procedure as described previously.¹ The polymer had a density of 0.860 g./cc. and a viscosity of 1.0 dl./g. in benzene at 30°C.

100	99.5	100	99.5
99	-	99.5	-
100	-	100	-
100	-	100	-
100	-	100	-
100	-	100	-
100	-	100	-
100	-	100	-
100	-	100	-
100	-	100	-
100	-	100	-
100	-	100	-

The polymer had a density of 0.860 g./cc. and a viscosity of 1.0 dl./g. in benzene at 30°C. The polymer had a density of 0.860 g./cc. and a viscosity of 1.0 dl./g. in benzene at 30°C. The polymer had a density of 0.860 g./cc. and a viscosity of 1.0 dl./g. in benzene at 30°C.

100	99.5	100	99.5
99	-	99.5	-
100	-	100	-
100	-	100	-
100	-	100	-
100	-	100	-
100	-	100	-
100	-	100	-
100	-	100	-
100	-	100	-
100	-	100	-
100	-	100	-

¹ J. R. Kline, U.S. Pat. No. 3,630,870, Dec. 21, 1971.

	To the pore	...	...	...	nil
g	Plate	...	...	...	vijj onz.
	Goodis	...	...	...	ij ^s

Memb. 7d.

39(A) a 39. The paryshe of Bytterley.

BITTERLEY: b The seruyce of our ladye ther ffounded by
Service of the Warden & Bretherne of the Guylde in
our Lady. ludlowe of one An^{te}¹ goyng owt of the seyd
 Guyld to fynde a preste to celebrate at thaulter
 off our ladye ther to contynue for euer.

c	The Value	...	...	...	xx ^s
	The Repris'	...	...	...	nil
	The Rem'...	...	...	...	xx ^s
de	No Incumbent.				
f	To prechers	...	...	...	nil
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil
g	Plate	...	...	...	nil
	Goodis	...	...	...	nil

39(B) a [See 39(A)]

BITTERLEY: b The ffrechappell of Ledwyche wythyn the
Ledwyche Free sayd parishe of Bytterley the ffoudacon
Chapel. beyng vnknownen.

c	The Value	...	...	...	xl ^s
	The Repris	...	...	...	ijj ^s ijj ^d
	The Rem'...	...	...	...	xxxvj ^s vijj ^d
de	Rychard Strete Incumbent aged liij & other lyuynge c ^s	...	...	...	xxxij ^s vijj ^d
f	To prechers	...	...	...	nil
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil
	To the pore	...	...	...	nil
g	Plate	...	...	...	nil
	Goodis	...	...	...	xiii ^d

BISHOP'S CASTLE: a 40. The paryshe of Busshoppis Castell.
Service of b The seruyce off our lady ffounded off certen
our Lady. Landes and Tenementis geuen & enfeoffed by

¹ I.e., annuity.

one Robert ap david¹ lloyd to thuse off a prest
to celebrate at thaulter of our lady ther to contynue
ffor euer.

<i>c</i>	The value...	...	...	...	iiiij ⁱⁱ
	The Repris'	...	...	...	nil
	The Rem'	...	...	...	iiiij ⁱⁱ
<i>de</i>	William Cleobery aged ²		&		
	other lyuyngē	...	...	...	iiiij ⁱⁱ
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...	nil
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil
	To the pore	...	...	..	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil
	Goodis	...	...	...	nil

LLANFAIR WATERDINE: *a* 41. The paryshe of Waterden.
Stipendiary b The seruyce of A stipend ffounded off certen
Service. landes heretofore geuen to the vse of a prestē
to celebrate within the parishe churche ther
for euer.

<i>c</i>	The value...	...	...	...	xx ^s
	The Repris'	...	...	...	nil
	The Rem' ..	...	...	...	xx ^s
<i>de</i>	No Incumbent.				
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...	nil
	To Scholes	...	...	...	nil
	To the pore	..	...	...	nil
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...	nil
	Goodis	...	...	...	nil

42 (A) *a* 42. The paryshe of Dudleburye.

DIDDLEBURY: *b* The Chappell off saynt George in Sutton³
Sutton Chapel. within the sayd parishe off Dudlebury.

<i>c</i>	The value...	...	...	...	x ^s
	The Repris'	...	...	...	nil
	The Rem' ...	...	...	...	x ^s
<i>de</i>	No Incumbent.				
<i>f</i> ⁴	To prechers	..	...	...	nil

¹ *Da* in original.

² Blank left in original.

³ *In Sutton* interlined in original.

⁴ Columns *f* and *g* are common to 42 (A) and 42 (B).

To Scholes	...	...	...	nil
To the pore	..	...	...	nil
g Plate	...	...	...	vij. oz.
Goodes	...	...	...	ij ^s

42 (B) a [See 42 (A)]

DIDDLEBURY: b The Chappell off westhopp within the
Westhope Chapel. sayd parische off Diddleburye.

c The value...	...	...	...	xj ^d
The Repris'	...	...	...	nil
The Rem'...	...	...	...	xj ^d
de No Incumbent				
f [See 42 (A)]				
g [See 42 (A)]				

Memb. 8.

CLUN: a 43. The paryshe of Cloune

St. Thomas' b The ffre Chappell of saynt Thomas within
Free Chapel. the sayd parische off Cloune The ffoundacon
 not knownen.

c The value...	...	...	...	lx ^s xiij ^s iiiij ^d
The Repris'	...	...	...	nil xiij ^s iiiij ^d
The Rem'...	...	...	...	lx ^s
de John Meryke Incumbent aged ¹				
& other lyuynge ...	...	...	...	lx ^s
f To prechers	...	...	...	nil
To Scholes	...	...	...	nil
To the pore	...	...	...	nil
g Plate	...	...	...	nil
Bell mettell	...	...	...	xliiiij lib.
Goodes	...	...	...	nil

44 (A) a 44. The paryshe of Cleoburye.

CLEOBURY b The Chauntrye off saynt Nycholas within the
 MORTIMER: sayd parische ffounded by Roger mortymer
Chantry of sumtyme Erle of the merche & confyrmed by
St. Nicholas. the kingis letteres patens to thuse of a prest
 to celebrate ther for euer.

¹ Blank left in original.

<i>c</i>	The Value	...	...	...	iiijs ^b	vjs ^s	vijd ^d
	The Repris'	...	...	...		nil	
	The Rem'...	...	...	...	iiijs ^b	vjs ^s	vijd ^d
<i>de</i>	Edward Toye clerke aged xl & no other lyuynge	...	...	...	iiijs ^b	vjs ^s	vijd ^d
<i>f</i>	To prechers	...	...	...		nil	
	To Scholes	...	...	...		nil	
	To the pore	...	...	...		nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...		nil	
	Goodes	...	...	...		iijs ^s	iijd ^d

44(B) *a* [See 44(A)]

CLEOBURY *b* The seruyce of A stypend within the sayd MORTIMER: parishe ffounded of certen landes geuen to *Service of* thuse of a prest to Celebrate at the Aulter of *our Lady*. our lady within the parishe churche ther to contynue for euer.

<i>c</i>	The value	...	...	...	vjs ^b	xiiij ^s	iijd ^d ob.
	The Repris'	...	...	...		xxiiij ^s	iijd ^d ob.
	The Rem'	...	...	...		cx ^s	j ^d
<i>de</i>	Thomas Wood stipendar' aged lx & hath no other lyuynge ...					cx ^s	j ^d
<i>f</i>	To prechers	..	..	..		nil	
	To Scholes	...	...	...		nil	
	To the pore	...	...	...		nil	
<i>g</i>	Plate	...	...	...		nil	
	Goodes	...	...	...			xxd

Memb. 8d.

[The lists which follow are not arranged in columns; but the entries occupy the whole breadth of the roll.]

The landes tenementes and Rentis in the sayd Countye geuen or assygned to the ffyndyng or mayntenaunce of any Obbyte lyght or lampe entended to contynue ffor euer.

HOPE BOWDLER; 45. The parishe off Hope Boudeler.

a lamp. A yerely rente goynge owt off certen landes ther in the tenure off John Prene geuen to the mayntenaunce off a lampe within the parishe churche ther to contynue ffor euer by yere iijd^d

MUNSLOW: 46. The parishe off Mounslowe.

an obit. Certen lande within the seyd parishe lyenge in Thonglond assigned for an yerely obyte to be kepte within the seyd parishe by yere ... xij^d

SHIPTON: 47. The parishe off Shypton.

a lamp. A yerely rent goynge owt off certen landes ther geuen to the ffyndyne off a lampe within the parishe churche of Shypton a fforesayd by yere ... iiiij^d

WILLEY: 48. The paryshe of Wylley.

lights. Certen landes within the sayd parishe geuen to the mayntenaunce of certen lyghtis for euer by yere ij^s

ACTON SCOTT: 49. The paryshe off Acton Scott.

a lamp. Certen landes within the sayd parishe geuen & employed to the ffyndyne off a lampe ther for euer by yere iiiij^d

MILLCHOPE: 50. The paryshe off Myllychopp.

lights. Certen landes in Abdon withyn the sayd parishe geuen to the mayntenaunce of certen lyghtes for euer by yere x^d

PONTESBURY: 51. The paryshe off Ponsburye.

lights. A yerely Rentis (*sic*) goynge owt off village (*sic*) off Asterley heretofore geuen to the fyndyne of certen lyghtis within the sayd parishe for euer by yere... v^s

MEOLE BRACE: 52. The paryshe off Meolebracye.

lights. A yerely rent goynge owt off certen landes in Pulley within the sayd parishe geuen to the fyndyne off certen lyghtis for euer by yere .. xij^d

PULVERBATCH: 53. The paryshe off Powderbache

lights. Certen landes within the towne & ffeldes of powderbache geuen & assigned for certen lyghtis to be maynteyned ther for euer by yere xiiiij^d

shoulder? To what will they be allowed to do? What will they do? What will they not do? What will they do to us? What will we do to them? What will they do to themselves? What will they do to each other? What will they do to their families? What will they do to their communities? What will they do to their countries? What will they do to the world?

It is not the intention of the author to argue that the answer to these questions is to prohibit all forms of piracy. It is the intention to argue that the answer to these questions is to prohibit all forms of piracy that threaten the safety of shipping.

What is piracy? As defined by the International Maritime Organization, piracy is "any illegal act of violence, detention or depredation committed by persons on board of a ship, or in a vessel, with intent to commit such acts, and with the purpose of private gain."

Thus, under the definition of piracy set forth above, piracy includes acts of violence, detention, or depredation committed on board of a ship, or in a vessel, with the intent to commit such acts, and with the purpose of private gain.

What distinguishes the behavior of pirates from other criminal offenders is that pirates are willing to commit acts of violence, detention, or depredation on board of a ship, or in a vessel, with the intent to commit such acts, and with the purpose of private gain.

What distinguishes the behavior of pirates from other criminal offenders is that pirates are willing to commit acts of violence, detention, or depredation on board of a ship, or in a vessel, with the intent to commit such acts, and with the purpose of private gain.

What distinguishes the behavior of pirates from other criminal offenders is that pirates are willing to commit acts of violence, detention, or depredation on board of a ship, or in a vessel, with the intent to commit such acts, and with the purpose of private gain.

What distinguishes the behavior of pirates from other criminal offenders is that pirates are willing to commit acts of violence, detention, or depredation on board of a ship, or in a vessel, with the intent to commit such acts, and with the purpose of private gain.

FORD : 54. The paryshe of fforde.

lights. Certen landes within the sayd parishe geuen to the ffyndyne of certen lyghtes ther for euer by yere ij^d

MARKET DRAYTON : 55. The paryshe off Drayton.

lights & obits. Certen landes & yerely rentis heretofore geuen & assigned ffor certen lyghtis to be maynteyned & for obbyttis to be kepte ther by yere xv^s vj^d

RODINGTON : 56. The paryshe off Rodyngton.

lights. Certen landes within the sayd parishe of Rodynge geuen for certen lyghtes to be maynteyned ther ffor euer by yere iiijd

Memb. 9.

BERRINGTON : 57. The parishe off Beryngton.

lights. Certen landes within the sayd parishe heretofore geuen or assigned for certen lyghtis ther to be maynteyned for euer by yere xvj

SMETHCOTE : 58. The parishe off Smethecote.

lights. Certen landes within the sayd parishe of Smethecote geuen to the fyndyne of certen lyghtis ther for euer by yere .. — iiijd

PITCHFORD : 59. The parishe off Pychefford.

lights. Certen landes heretofore geuen to the ffyndyne off certen lyghtis within the seyd parishe for euer beyng off the yerely value off xvjd

CONDOWER : 60. The parishe off Condouer.

an obit. A yerely rente goynge owt off certen landes in Houghton within the sayd parishe geuen for a yerely obbyte to be kepte ther by yere ... viij^s

WELLINGTON : 61. The parishe off Wellyngton.

a lamp & lights. Certen landes & tenementis within the sayd parishe off Wellyngton geuen to the fyndyne of a lampe & certen lyghtis within the sayd parishe for euer by yere iiij^s x^d

should be selected with care, since many different types of diets can result in similar patterns of growth and development, unless the diet is specifically designed to meet the nutritional requirements of the larva.

Several methods of feeding soft T. *luteum* larvae have been described. Achenbach (1968) compared the growth of larvae fed β -carotene, β -anthocyanin, or β -cryptoxanthin, and found no difference.

Leiberman (1968) fed larvae soft T. *luteum* and β -carotene, β -cryptoxanthin, and β -anthocyanin, and found no significant differences in growth rate.

S. denticulata

Conrad (1968) fed larvae soft T. *luteum* and β -carotene, β -cryptoxanthin, and β -anthocyanin, and found no significant differences in growth rate.

Leiberman (1968) fed larvae soft T. *luteum* and β -carotene, β -cryptoxanthin, and β -anthocyanin, and found no significant differences in growth rate.

Leiberman (1968) also reported that β -cryptoxanthin was more effective than β -carotene in stimulating growth, and that β -anthocyanin had no effect on growth.

Conrad (1968) fed larvae soft T. *luteum* and β -carotene, β -cryptoxanthin, and β -anthocyanin, and found no significant differences in growth rate.

Leiberman (1968) fed larvae soft T. *luteum* and β -carotene, β -cryptoxanthin, and β -anthocyanin, and found no significant differences in growth rate.

FELTON : 62. The parishe off felton.
 lights. A yerely rente goyng owt off certen landes
 within the sayd parishe geuen for certen lyghtis
 ther to be maynteyned for euer by yere ... vj^d

RUXTON-XI-TOWNS: 63. The parishe off Ryton.
a lamp. A yerely rent goyng owt off certen landes ther
 geuen to the mayntenaunce of a lampe within the
 sayd parishe to contynue for euer vj^d

ELLESMORE; 64. The Chappell of Hampton in the parishe
 Welshampton of Ellesmere.

Chapel : A yerely rent goyng owt off certen landes &
 lights. tenementis ther geuen for certen lyghtis to be
 maynteyned within the sayd Chappell for euer
 by yere ij^s

CLAVERLEY: 65. The parishe off Clauerley.
 obits. Certen landes & tenementis within the sayd
 parishe for certen obbyttis yerely to be mayn-
 teyned & kepte geuen to contynue for euer by
 yere xx^s iiiij^d
 whereof
 To the pore people owt of the sayd landis xvij^s iiiij^d

CHELMARSH: 66. The parishe off Chelmershe
 an obit. Certen landes within the sayd parishe of Chel-
 mershe heretofore geuen for an yerely obbyte to
 be kepte ther to contynue for euer by yere xl^s
 whereof
 To the pore people owt of the same xxxvij^s vj^d

CHELMARSH: Certen landes within the sayd parishe geuen
a lamp. to the mayntenaunce of a lampe ther to contynue
 for euer by yere v^s whereof
 In a rente resolute owt of of (sic) the sayd
 landis ij^s vj^d

SIDBURY: 67. The parishe off Sudburye.
a lamp. Certen landes within the sayd parishe off
 Sudbury heretofore geuen to the fyndyng off a
 lampe ther by yere xij^d

THE JAPANESE ATTITUDE TOWARD THE ASIAN MARKET

Japan's relationship with the Asian market has been a subject of much discussion in recent years, following various Japanese studies (e.g., the *Asian Economic Conference*, 1987).

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HALFORD: 67 [68].¹ The parishe off Hawfford.

lights. Certen landes within the sayd parishe of Hawford geuen heretofoe (*sic*) to the fyndyng of certen lyghtis ther to contynue for euer by yere ij*d*

CLEE ST. MARGARET'S: 68 [69]. The parishe of seynt *a lamp.* Margarettis Clee.

Certen landes within the sayd parishe off St Margarettis Clee heretofore geuen to the fyndyng of a lam' ther for euer by yere ix*d*

Memb. 9d.

DIDDLEBURY: 69 [70]. The parishe off Diddleburye.

a lamp & lights. Certen landes within the sayd parishe of Diddleburye heretofore geuen ffor a lampe & certen lyghtis ther to be maynteyned for euer by yere iiijs viij*d*

STANTON LACY: 70 [71]. The parishe off Staunton Lacye.

lights. Certen landes within the sayd parishe off Staunton Lacye heretofore geuen to the ffyndyng of certen lyghtis ther for euer by yere ... vj*d*

STOKESAY: 71 [72], The parishe off Stokesaye.

lights. Certen landes wythyn the sayd parishe off Stokesaye heretofore geuen to the mayntenaunce off certen lyghtis ther ffor euer by yere ... ij*d*

CAYNHAM: 72 [73]. The parishe off Caynham.

a lamp. Certen landes wythyn the sayd parish off Caynham hereretofore (*sic*) geuen to the ffyndyng off a lampe within the churche ther for euer by yere ij*d*

BROMFIELD: 73 [74]. The parishe off Bromeffeld.

lights. A yerely rente goynge owt off Newlandes in

¹ This entry is wrongly numbered 67 in the original: the mistake is followed in the remaining entries.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu (1990) suggested that the former South African president Nelson Mandela had been instrumental in persuading the former president of South Africa, F.W. de Klerk, to release him from prison in 1990. This was done in order to end the long-standing conflict between the two men.

It is interesting to note that the international political community has been instrumental in helping to end the conflict between the two men. The former president of South Africa, F.W. de Klerk, was released from prison in 1990, and the former president of South Africa, Nelson Mandela, was released from prison in 1990.

Conclusion

The former president of South Africa, F.W. de Klerk, was released from prison in 1990, and the former president of South Africa, Nelson Mandela, was released from prison in 1990. The former president of South Africa, F.W. de Klerk, was released from prison in 1990, and the former president of South Africa, Nelson Mandela, was released from prison in 1990.

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The former president of South Africa, F.W. de Klerk, was released from prison in 1990, and the former president of South Africa, Nelson Mandela, was released from prison in 1990.

Bromefeld for certen lyghtis within the churche
ther to be kepte for euer by yere xij^d

ALBRIGHTON: 74 [75]. The parishe off Albryghton.

lights. Certen landes in Albryghton aforeseyd geuen
heretofore for certen lyghtis to be maynteyned
within the churche ther by yere iiij^d

RYTON 75 [76]. The parishe of Ryton.

lights. Certen landes in Ryton aforeseyd ffor certen
lyghtis within the sayd parishe Churche to be
maynteyned geuen to contynue for euer by
yere vj^s viij^d

DOWLES 76 [77]. The parishe off Dowles.

obits. Certen landes in Dowles afforseyd heretofore
geuen to the mayntenaunce off certen obbyttis
within the parishe churche off Dowles to be kepte
ffor euer by yere vj^s

GREETE: 77 [78]. The parishe off Greyte.

lights. Certen landes in Greyt aforeseyd heretofore
geuen to the ffyndyng of certen lyghtis within
the parishe churche intended to contynue for
euer by yere: ... xvij^d

CLEOBURY MORTIMER: 78 [79]. The parishe off Cleobury
a lamp Mortymer.

& *lights.* Certen lamdes (*sic*) in Cleobury Mortymer
heretofore geuen to the mayntenaunce of a lampe
& certen lyghtis ther ffor euer by yere xij^d

Memb. 10.

[The two entries following are divided into columns as before,
with a general heading as follows]:

Landes & Rentis within the sayd Countie geuen to the
fondyng (*sic*) off diuerse prestis & certen obbyttis & lyghtis
ffor terme of yeris yett to come.

SHIFNAL: *a* 79 [80]. The parishe off Idsall.

Thomas b The seruyce of a stipendar' ffounded by

THE INFLUENCE OF PREDATOR PRESENCE ON APPENDAGE

STRUCTURE DURING PREDATOR PRESENCE (Hypothesis 1)

THE EFFECTS OF PREDATOR PRESENCE ON APPENDAGE

STRUCTURE DURING PREDATOR ABSENCE (Hypothesis 2)

THE EFFECTS OF PREDATOR ABSENCE ON APPENDAGE

STRUCTURE DURING PREDATOR ABSENCE (Hypothesis 3)

THE EFFECTS OF PREDATOR ABSENCE ON APPENDAGE

STRUCTURE DURING PREDATOR ABSENCE (Hypothesis 4)

THE EFFECTS OF PREDATOR ABSENCE ON APPENDAGE

STRUCTURE DURING PREDATOR ABSENCE (Hypothesis 5)

THE EFFECTS OF PREDATOR ABSENCE ON APPENDAGE

STRUCTURE DURING PREDATOR ABSENCE (Hypothesis 6)

THE EFFECTS OF PREDATOR ABSENCE ON APPENDAGE

STRUCTURE DURING PREDATOR ABSENCE (Hypothesis 7)

THE EFFECTS OF PREDATOR ABSENCE ON APPENDAGE

STRUCTURE DURING PREDATOR ABSENCE (Hypothesis 8)

THE EFFECTS OF PREDATOR ABSENCE ON APPENDAGE

STRUCTURE DURING PREDATOR ABSENCE (Hypothesis 9)

THE EFFECTS OF PREDATOR ABSENCE ON APPENDAGE

STRUCTURE DURING PREDATOR ABSENCE (Hypothesis 10)

THE EFFECTS OF PREDATOR ABSENCE ON APPENDAGE

STRUCTURE DURING PREDATOR ABSENCE (Hypothesis 11)

THE EFFECTS OF PREDATOR ABSENCE ON APPENDAGE

STRUCTURE DURING PREDATOR ABSENCE (Hypothesis 12)

THE EFFECTS OF PREDATOR ABSENCE ON APPENDAGE

STRUCTURE DURING PREDATOR ABSENCE (Hypothesis 13)

THE EFFECTS OF PREDATOR ABSENCE ON APPENDAGE

STRUCTURE DURING PREDATOR ABSENCE (Hypothesis 14)

THE EFFECTS OF PREDATOR ABSENCE ON APPENDAGE

STRUCTURE DURING PREDATOR ABSENCE (Hypothesis 15)

THE EFFECTS OF PREDATOR ABSENCE ON APPENDAGE

STRUCTURE DURING PREDATOR ABSENCE (Hypothesis 16)

THE EFFECTS OF PREDATOR ABSENCE ON APPENDAGE

STRUCTURE DURING PREDATOR ABSENCE (Hypothesis 17)

THE EFFECTS OF PREDATOR ABSENCE ON APPENDAGE

STRUCTURE DURING PREDATOR ABSENCE (Hypothesis 18)

THE EFFECTS OF PREDATOR ABSENCE ON APPENDAGE

STRUCTURE DURING PREDATOR ABSENCE (Hypothesis 19)

Howle's Service. Thomas Howle off one yerely rente goynge
owt of¹ Walton graunge within the countie
of Stafford wherin the sayd Thomas had Interest
in possession & in Reuersyon by Indentur' made
tercio die Nouembr' Anno xxvij^{mo} H. viij^{ui} ffor
terme off An cxx yeres wyche the sayd Thomas
by his testament and last wylle dyd geue the
proffytis off the sayd fferme to thuse of a preste
to Celebrate ther duryng the say (sic) terme of
yeres.

c vj^{li}

de Michell Howle stipendar' aged liij
& hath no other lyuynge vj^{li}

f [No entry].

<i>g</i> Plate ...	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Goodes	...	...	...	...	...	nil

WESTBURY: *a* 80 [81]. The parishe² off Wesburye.

William Hugen's Service. *b* The seruyce of a stipendar' ffounded by
William Hugen' who hauing in leasse for
terme off xxxv yeres yet to come the fferme
off a pasture called pollardyne within the parishe
of Worthyn & a stock off xxiiij kine & a bulle
apon the sayd fferme by hys last wyll & testament
wylded & bequethed the proffytis therof ouer &
besydes xiijs iiijd for the lordes rente to the fyndyng
of a preste to celebrate ther duryng the
sayd terme of yeres.

c vj^{li}

de James Bromeley stipendar' aged
xxxvij & other lyuynge vj^{li}

f [No entry].

<i>g</i> Plate ...	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Goodes	...	...	...	...	...	nil

KYNNSERSLEY: 81 [82]. The parishe off Kynnersley.

lights. A yerely rent payed by Robert Sambroke for
the mayntenaunce of certen lyghtis there duryng
hys lyffe by yere viij^d

¹ Of interlined in original.

² Written p'he in original.

SHREWSBURY 82 [83]. The parishe of Saynt Julyans in
ST. JULIAN'S: Salopp.

an obit. A yerely rente goynge owt of a tenemente nere
the hyghe crosse geuen for an yerely obbyte to be
kepte there by Richard Botteffeld for xxij yeres
next after hys decesse who dyed abouete candel-
mas Anno domini M^cdxxxj^{mo} ... iij^s iiiij^d

Memb. 10d.

[The entries following are not numbered in the original.
Numbers in brackets have been attached to them here, for
the sake of reference.]

Stockis off Cattell & Money geuen & vsed to the ffynd-
yngē of any preste obbytte lyght or lampe within the sayd
Countye.

ELLESMORE: [84]. The parishe off Ellesmere.

Dudleston A Stoke off Cattell geuen heretofore to the
Chapel. ffyndyngē off a preste within the Chappell off
Dudleston in the sayd parishe
The sayd Stocke beyngē presed at iijⁱⁱ vj^s viij^d

HIGH ERCALL: [85]. The parishe off Ercall.

Trinity Service. A Stoke off Cattell geuen towards the ffynd-
yngē and mayntenaunce of the tryntytie seruyce
within the sayd parishe
The sayd Stoke beyngē presed at xxij^s²

BERRINGTON: [86]. The parishe off Beryngton.

Stipendiary Priest. A Stoke off cattell geuen towards the mayn-
tenaunce off a preste wythyn the sayd parishe.
The sayd Stoke beyngē presed at viijⁱⁱ xiiij^s viij^d

WEM: [87]. The paryshe off Wemme.

Our Lady's Priest. A Stocke off Cattell within the sayd parishe
geuen to the ffyndyngē of a preste comonly called
our lady preste to celebrate ther for euer
The sayd Stocke beyngē presed at xijⁱⁱ x^s

¹ See also 5 (C).

² See also 7 (D).

WEM : A Stoke off Cattell geuen to the ffyndyne off *Edstaston* a preste to celebrate within the chappell off *Chapel.* Edstaston within the sayd parische
The sayd Stoke beyng presed at xvⁱⁱ¹

WHITCHURCH : [88]. The Chappell off Wycksoyle within *Whixall* the parische of Whytchurche.²

Chapel. A Stocke off cattell geuen towardes the mayntenaunce off a preste to celebrate within the sayd parische.

The sayd Stoke beyng presed at lxx⁴

HODNET : [89]. The parische off Hodnett.

Stipendiary A Stocke off cattell geuen towardes the fyndyne off a preste to celebrate within the sayd parische.

The sayd Stoke beyng presed at xxxij⁴

Memb. 11.

SELATTYN : [90]. The parische of Cellattyne.

Stipendiary A Stocke off Cattell geuen heretoffore to the *Priest.* mayntenaunce off a preste to Celebrate withyn the sayd parische.

The sayd Stocke off Cattell presed at xijⁱⁱ ij^s

LLANYBLODWELL : [91]. The parische off llanbodwell.

Stipendiary A Stocke off Cattell geuen heretoffore towards *Priest.* the fyndyne off a preste ther.

The sayd Stock off Cattell presed at viijⁱⁱ xvij^s

WESTBURY : [92]. The parische off Westeburye.

Stipendiary A Stocke off Cattell geuen to the ffyndyne off *Priest.* a stipendar' preste to Celebrate within the sayd parische.

The sayd Stock off Cattell presed at xlijⁱⁱ xv^s

PONTESBURY : [93]. The parische off Ponsburye.

Stipendiary A Stocke off Cattell geuen heretofore towards *Priest.* the mayntenaunce off a stipendar' preste to celebrate ther.

The sayd Stocke off Cattell presed att viijⁱⁱ xv^s

¹ See also 12.

² Whixall is usually counted as a chapelry of Prees.

PONTESBURY: A Stocke off Cattell geuen towardis the *Stipendiary* mayntenaunce of a stipendar' preste ther.

Priest. The sayd Stocke off Cattell presed at v^{li}

WORTHEN: [94]. The parishe off Worthyne.

Stipendiary A Stocke off Cattell geuen towardis the mayn-
Priest. tenaunce off a stipendar' preste ther.

The sayd Stocke of Cattell presed att $xvij^{\text{li}}$ xix^{s} vij^{d}

ALBERBURY: [95]. The parishe off Alburbure.

Stipendiary A Stoke off Cattell geuen towardis the mayn-
Priest. tenaunce of a stipendarie preste ther.

The sayd Stoke off Cattell presed att $lxij^{\text{s}}$

BISHOP'S CASTLE: [96]. The parishe off Bushoppis Castell.

Stipendiary A Stoke off Cattell geuen towardis the mayn-
Priest. tenaunce off a stipendarie preste within the sayd
parisce.

The sayd Stocke off Cattell presed att ix^{li} v^{s} vij^{d}

MORVILLE: [97]. The parishe off Morffelde.

Stipendiary A Stocke of Catell geuen towardis the maynten-
Priest. aunce off a stipendarie preste ther.

The sayd Stocke of Cattell presed at $lxix^{\text{s}}$ $iiij^{\text{d}}$

CONDOWER: [98]. The parishe off Condouer.

Stipendiary A Stoke off Cattell geuen towardis the mayn-
Priest. tenuece (*sic*) of a stipendar' preste there.

The sayd Stoke off Cattell presed at x^{li}

BASCHURCH: [99]. The parishe off Baschurche.

Stipendiary A Stocke off Cattell geuen to the ffyndyng off
Priest. a stipendar' preste within the sayd preste (*sic*).

The sayd Stocke off Cattell presed att xv^{li}

Memb 11d. Stockis off money.

RYTON [?]: [100]. The parishe off Ryton.¹

Stipendiary A Stocke off money heretofore geuen towards
Priest. the ffyndyng off a stipendar' preste within the
sayd parisce $lxxij^{\text{s}}$ $iiij^{\text{d}}$

¹ Ryton in Brimstree hundred is probably meant, as in 75 [76] above. But the entry may possibly refer to Ruyton-xi-Towns, as in 8 and 63.

and influence among citizens. We also find a correlation between money transfers and the amount of time individuals spend in the public sphere. This suggests that the more money people have, the more they are likely to participate in politics.

Finally, we find that local government transfers are positively associated with the amount of time spent in the public sphere. This suggests that local government transfers are associated with increased political participation.

Overall, our results suggest that local government transfers are positively associated with the amount of time spent in the public sphere. This suggests that local government transfers are associated with increased political participation.

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CULMINGTON: [101]. The parishe off Colmynton.

Stipendiary A Stocke off money heretoffore geuen towards
Priest. the ffyndyng off a stipendar' preste wythyn the
sayd parishe ix^{li}

MADELEY: [102]. The parishe off Madeley.

Stipendiary A Stoke off money geuen heretoffore towards
Priest. the mayntenaunce off a stipendar' preste to Cele-
brate within the sayd parishe .. vj^{li}

CLUN: [103]. The parishe off Cloune.

Repair of A Stoke off money geuen heretoffore towards
Church & the Reparacon of the churche & to the ffyndyng
Stipendiary off a stipendarie preste within the sayd
Priest. parishe xix^{li} vj^s viij^d

LLANYMYNECH: [104]. The parishe off llanumengh.

Fraternity of A Stocke off money geuen heretoffore to the
our Lady. mayntenuce (*sic*) off the ffraternytie off our ladye
within the sayd parishe xiii^{li} viij^s¹

SHREWSBURY [105]. The parishe of S^t Chadd in Salopp.

ST. CHAD: A Stocke off money geuen towards the mayn-
Weavers' tenuance off a stipendar' preste founded by the
Service. mystery off the Weuers in the towne of Salopp
within the sayd parishe vj^{li} xvij^s²

Sum off the whole Reuenues off the Collegis Chauntries &c.
withyn the sayd Countie off Salopp by yere

dcxyj^{li} ij^a
whereof in

Landes tenementis belongyng to the sayd collegis chaunteries
&c. for euer diij^{xx}xij^{li} xij^b ij^d

Landes & rentis³ geuen to the same for terme off certen yeres
to come xvij^{li} xij^s

Landes geuen to the mayntenaunce off certen obbyttis &c.
for euer vj^{li} xv^s

¹ See also 19.

² See also 2 (E).

³ & rentis interlined.

and poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate) (PHEMA) were used without further purification. Acrylic acid (AA), glycidyl methacrylate (GMA), and 2-hydroxypropyl trimethoxysilane (HPTMS) were purchased from Fluka.

Acrylic acid (AA) (10 g), glycidyl methacrylate (GMA) (10 g), and 2-hydroxypropyl trimethoxysilane (HPTMS) (10 g) were dissolved in 100 mL acetone and stirred at room temperature for 2 h. Then, the mixture was poured into a petri dish and left to stand for 24 h until it became solid. After being washed with acetone, the polymer was dried at 40 °C for 24 h under vacuum.

Polymer G (GMA) (10 g) was dissolved in 100 mL acetone and stirred at room temperature for 2 h until it became solid. After being washed with acetone, the polymer was dried at 40 °C for 24 h under vacuum.

Polymer H (AA) (10 g) was dissolved in 100 mL acetone and stirred at room temperature for 2 h until it became solid. After being washed with acetone, the polymer was dried at 40 °C for 24 h under vacuum.

Polymer I (HPTMS) (10 g) was dissolved in 100 mL acetone and stirred at room temperature for 2 h until it became solid. After being washed with acetone, the polymer was dried at 40 °C for 24 h under vacuum.

Carboxylation of the polymer. The carboxylation reaction was carried out in a three-necked flask containing 100 mL of dry acetone and 10 g of polymer.

After the addition of 10 mL of 10 mol/L NaOH solution, the flask was closed and stirred for 2 h. After the reaction was completed, the reaction mixture was neutralized with 10 mL of 10 mol/L HCl solution. The reaction mixture was then filtered through a layer of Celite, and the filtrate was collected and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was washed with acetone and dried at 40 °C for 24 h under vacuum. The final product was collected and dried at 40 °C for 24 h under vacuum.

Sum off all ordynarye Repris' Almes to the pore and pay-
ments to prechers & to Scholes... lv^{li} iiij^d

In ordynarye Repris' xxxiiij^{li} ix^d

Almes to the Pore vj^{li} xix^s vj^d

Payments to prechers c^s & Scholes x^{li} xv^{li}

Sum off all plate Goodis Stockis off money & cattell & Bell
mettell to the premyses Belongyngē

cclvij^{li} vj^s viij^d
clvj onz. of plate & ix^c off
Bell mettell.

Plate	...	...	..	...	...	clvj onz.
Goodes	...	...	...	...	...	x ^{li} xix ^s
Stockis off Cattell	...	...	...	...	ciiij ^{xxv^a}	xj ^s viij ^d
Stockis off money	...	...	...	...	lix ^{li}	vj ^s
Bell mettell	...	...	...	...	ix ^c	lib.

ex^{ai}² per nos Ricardum fforsett
Ricardum Cupper
Superuis' ibidem partic'.³

¹ Lib. omitted in original.

² I.e., examinatum.

³ I.e., *supervisores ibidem particulares*. The sum total of the whole goods and those of one or two other items appear to be wrongly added. After repeated testing of the items in the roll by the original, this becomes a certainty. In spite of the minuteness of the returns, the clerks who enrolled the certificates did not add carefully; and the present editor has, in inspecting other rolls, identified errors in their arithmetic.

the last two will be used later on in the analysis of the data.

INDICES TO THE ROLLS.

In the two indices which follow, the letter *a* refers to roll 40, the letter *b* to roll 41. The numerals after *a* refer to the Arabic numerals prefixed to each certificate in roll 40. Similarly, those after *b* refer to the numerals by which each certificate is distinguished in roll 41. The first index includes names of places mentioned in the rolls. In the second index are contained names of founders and of clergy given in the rolls; the names of founders and lay tenants of chantry lands are italicised.

A. NAMES OF PLACES.

- Abdon, lands in, *b* 50.
 Acton Scott: lamp, *b* 49.
 Alberbury: All Souls', Oxford, Service, *b* 23; stipendiary priest, *b* 95; see also Cardeston.
 Albrighton, Service of our Lady, *b* 36; lights, *b* 74 [75].
 Albrighton [Adbrighton] Hussey: see Battlefield.
 Alveley: Chantry of our Lady, *a* 19, *b* 27; prebend of, *a* 16.
 Asterley, rent in, *b* 51.
 Baschurch, stipendiary priest, *b* [99].
 Battlefield College, *a* 12, *b* 3.
 Berrington: lights, *b* 57; stipendiary priest, *b* [86].
 Bishop's Castle: Service of our Lady, *b* 40; stipendiary priest *b* [96].
 Bitterley: Service of our Lady, *b* 39 (A); see also Ledwyche.
 Bobbington (Staffs.), parish of, *a* 16.
 Bridgnorth: Church of St. Leonard, *a* 16; Chantries of our Lady and St. John Baptist, *a* 17, *b* 25.
 " College of St. Mary Magdalene, *a* 16, *b* 24 (A); Service of our Lady, *b* 24 (B); see also Alveley, Bobbington, Claverley, Eardington, Ludston, Morville, Quatford, Underton, Walton.
 " St. James' Hospital, *a* 18.
 Bromfield: lights, *b* 73 [74]; see also Newlands.
 Broughton, curacy of, *b* 2 (A).
 Cardeston: Free Chapel, *a* 33.
 Caus Castle: Free Chapel, *b* 20.
 Caynham: lamp, *b* 72 [73].

JAMES WILSON

and so much as myself, and my family, and my wife and our children, and all of us who care for the environment here — we have got to think about, do we have to understand how to better the situation, which is one of the goals for a sustainable society, and I think society, organization, people, individuals all have to take a look at what's happening, because today there are still others with no desire whatsoever to continue to grow, to expand, to do whatever they want, regardless of the welfare of the planet, the long-term goal, the welfare of the environment, the welfare of the people.

INTERVIEW WITH JAMES WILSON

Q: Could you please speak a little bit about your work with the Green Party of Canada? What's your role there?

JW: I'm a political candidate, and I've been involved in politics, particularly environmental politics, for many years now, and I've been involved in the Green Party of Canada, and I've worked on a national level,

and I've also been involved in local politics,

Q: Could you please speak about your involvement in the Green Party of Canada?

JW: I'm a political candidate,

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Q: Could you please speak about your involvement in the Green Party of Canada?

JW: I'm a political candidate,

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JW: I'm a political candidate,

INTERVIEW WITH JAMES WILSON

JW: I'm a political candidate, and I'm involved in politics,

JW: I'm a political candidate,

- Cellattyne: see Selattyn.
- Chelmarsh: lands in, *b* 29; obit, *b* 66.
- Chetton: Weston's Service and Blunt's obit, *b* 29; see also Walkesbache.
- Claverley, parish of, *a* 16; Service of our Lady, *b* 26; obits, *b* 65.
- Clee St. Margaret's: Chantry, *a* memorandum at end; lamp, *b* 68 [69].
- Cleobury Mortimer: Chantry of St. Nicholas, *a* 26, *b* 44 (A); lamp and lights, *b* 78 [79]; Service of our Lady, *b* 44 (B); Service of St. Peter, *a* 25.
- Clun: stipendiary priest, *b* [103]; Free Chapel of St. Thomas, *b* 43.
- Cockshutt: Chapel of St. Helen, *a* 28.
- Condover: obit, *b* 60; stipendiary priest, *b* [98]; see also Houghton, Longnor.
- Culmington: stipendiary priest, *b* 38, [101].
- Diddlebury: lamp and lights, *b* 69 [70]; see also Sutton, Westhope.
- Ditton Priors: Service of our Lady, *b* 28.
- Dowles: obits, *b* 76 [77].
- Drayton, Market: lights and obits, *b* 55.
- Dudleston: Chapel, *b* 5 (C), [84].
- Eardington, prebend of, *a* 16.
- Eaton Constantine: Free Chapel, *a* memorandum at end.
- Edstaston: Chapel, *b* 12, [87].
- Ellesmere: Service of St. Anne, *b* 5 (A); Service of our Lady, *b* 5 (D); see also Cockshutt, Dudleston, Welshampton.
- Ercall, High: Trinity Service, *b* 7 (D), [85]; see also Isombridge, Roden, Rowton.
- Felton: Service of our Lady, *b* 6; lights, *b* 62.
- Ford: lights, *b* 54.
- Frankwell: see Shrewsbury, St. John's Hospital.
- Garston: see Cardeston.
- Greete, lights, *b* 77 [78].
- Halford: lights, *b* 67 [68].
- Hampton: see Welshampton.
- Hawford: see Halford.
- Hodnet: stipendiary priest, *b* [89]; see also Marchamley.
- Hope Bowdler: lamp, *b* 45.

and with the first oil crisis, described below, price levels would further decline. Thus, oil prices fell steadily after 1973, reaching a low of \$13 per barrel in 1986. In 1986, however, oil prices began to rise again, reaching a peak of \$38 per barrel in 1988. Oil prices have since declined again, reaching a low of \$18 per barrel in 1991. Oil prices have risen again, reaching a peak of \$28 per barrel in 1992, and are currently at \$22 per barrel.

Oil prices have been highly volatile over the past two decades. The oil market is characterized by a lack of regulation, which has led to significant price fluctuations. The price of oil has ranged from a low of \$13 per barrel in 1986 to a high of \$38 per barrel in 1988. Oil prices have since declined again, reaching a low of \$18 per barrel in 1991. Oil prices have risen again, reaching a peak of \$28 per barrel in 1992, and are currently at \$22 per barrel.

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- Houghton, rent from lands in, *b* 60.
 Idsall : see Shifnal.
 Ightfield : Chantry of St. Werburgh, *a* 27; Chantry, *b* 4.
 Isombridge : Chapel of St. Margaret, *a* 29, *b* 7 (A).
 Kynnersley : lights, *b* 81 [82].
 Ledwyche : Free Chapel, *a* memorandum at end, *b* 39 (B).
 Llanfair Waterdine : stipendiary service, *b* 41.
 Llanyblodwell : stipendiary priest, *b* [91].
 Llanymynech : Fraternity of our Lady, *b* 19, [104].
 Longden : Chapel, *b* 21 (A).
 Longnor : Chapel, *b* 14.
 Ludlow : Beaupie's Chantry, *a* 31, *b* 37; Palmers' Guild,
 a 30; St. John Baptist's Hospital, *a* 32.
 Ludston, lands in, *a* 16.
 Madeley : Service of our Lady, *b* 31; stipendiary priest,
 b 102.
 Marchamley : Free Chapel, *b* 13.
 Meole Brace : lights, *b* 52; see also Pulley.
 Millichope : lights, *b* 50; see also Abdon.
 Morville, prebend of, *a* 16; stipendiary service, *b* 30, [97].
 Munslow : obit *b* 46; see also Thonglond.
 Newlands, rent from, *b* 73 [74].
 Newport : College of our Lady, *a* 15, *b* 34 (A); Chapel of
 St. Mary Magdalene, *b* 34 (B).
 Norton, Long : Chantry, *a* memorandum at end.
 Oswestry : Chapel in Castle, *b* 15 (E); Service of our Lady,
 a 23; *b* 15 (A); Service of the Rood, *a* 22, *b* 15 (B);
 Service of St. Katharine, *a* 24, *b* 15 (C); Service of St.
 Michael, *b* 15 (D).
 Pitchford : lights, *b* 59.
 Pollardyne, pasture called : see Worthen.
 Pontesbury ; Service of our Lady, *b* 21 (B); lights, *b* 51;
 stipendiary priest, *b* [93]; see also Asterley, Longden.
 Powderbache : see Pulverbach.
 Preston-in-the-Weald-Moors : Free Chapel, *a* memorandum
 at end.
 Pulley, rent from lands in, *b* 52.
 Pulverbach : lights, *b* 53.
 Quatford, parish of, *a* 16.
 Quatt : Chantry of our Lady, *b* 33.

- and 5 to those with poor psychological support. In addition, there was a significant interaction between support and gender ($F(1, 108) = 4.87$, $p < .05$). Females ($M = 10.8$) had significantly higher levels of mastery than males ($M = 9.7$, $p < .05$), and females also reported more support than males ($M = 10.2$ vs. $M = 9.0$, $p < .05$).
- Table 2 presents the results of the analyses of variance for the three dependent variables. The first analysis of variance showed that the main effect of support was significant, $F(1, 108) = 10.24$, $p < .01$. Females also reported significantly more support than males ($M = 10.2$ vs. $M = 9.0$, $p < .05$).
- The second analysis of variance showed that the main effect of gender was significant, $F(1, 108) = 4.87$, $p < .05$. Females ($M = 10.8$) had significantly higher levels of mastery than males ($M = 9.7$, $p < .05$).
- The third analysis of variance showed that the interaction between support and gender was significant, $F(1, 108) = 4.87$, $p < .05$. Females ($M = 10.8$) had significantly higher levels of mastery than males ($M = 9.7$, $p < .05$).
- Table 3 presents the results of the analyses of covariance. The first analysis of covariance showed that the main effect of support was significant, $F(1, 108) = 10.24$, $p < .01$. Females also reported significantly more support than males ($M = 10.2$ vs. $M = 9.0$, $p < .05$).
- The second analysis of covariance showed that the main effect of gender was significant, $F(1, 108) = 4.87$, $p < .05$. Females ($M = 10.8$) had significantly higher levels of mastery than males ($M = 9.7$, $p < .05$).
- The third analysis of covariance showed that the interaction between support and gender was significant, $F(1, 108) = 4.87$, $p < .05$. Females ($M = 10.8$) had significantly higher levels of mastery than males ($M = 9.7$, $p < .05$).

- Rockwardyne : see Wrockwardine.
- Roden : Free Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, *b* 7 (B).
- Rodington : lights, *b* 56.
- Rowton : Chapel, *b* 7 (C).
- Ruyton-XI-Towns : lamp, *b* 63 : Service of our Lady, *b* 8.
- Ryton : lights, *b* 75 [76] ; stipendiary priest, *b* [100].
- St. Martin's : Holbache's Service, *a* 21, *b* 17 (B) ; Service of our Lady, *a* 20, *b* 17 (A).
- Selattyn : Service of our Lady, *b* 16 : stipendiary priest, *b* [90].
- Shifnal : Service of our Lady, *b* 35 ; stipendiary service, *b* 79 [80] ; see also Walton Grange.
- Shipton : lamp, *b* 47.
- Shrewsbury : Holy Cross, Guild of St. Winifred, *a* 11, *b* 2§
,, St. Alkmund's, Chantries of Holy Cross and our Lady, *b* 2†.
- ,, College of St. Chad, *a* 3, *b* 2 (A) ; Burton's Chantry, *b* 2 (F) ; Corvisers' or Shoemakers' (St. Katharine's) Service, *a* 8, *b* 2 (D) ; Mercers' (St. Michael's) Service, *a* 4, *b* 2 (C) ; Tailors and Skinners' (St. John Baptist's) Service, *a* 5, *b* 2 (B) ; Weavers' Service, *a* 7, *b* 2 (E), [105].
- , St. Giles' Hospital, *a* 9.
- , St. John's Hospital, *a* 6, *b* 2‡.
- , St. Julian's, Shearmen's (our Lady's) Service, *a* 10, *b* 2* ; obit, *b* 82 [83].
- , College of St. Mary, *a* 1, *b* 1 (A) ; Drapers' (Trinity) Service, *a* 2, *b* 1 (D) ; Service of our Lady, *b* 1 (B) ; Sturry's Chantry, *b* 1 (C).
- Sidbury : lamp, *b* 67.
- Smethcote : lights, *b* 58.
- Stanton Lacy : lights, *b* 70 [71].
- Stokesay : lights, *b* 71 [72].
- Sudbury : see Sidbury.
- Sutton : Chapel of St. George, *b* 42 (A).
- Thonglond (Munslow), lands in, *b* 46.
- Tong : College of St. Bartholomew, *a* 13 ; Vernon's Chantry (Chapel of the Salutation of our Lady), *a* 14.
- Underton, prebend of, *a* 16.

concerning how we ought to act
with a particular pair of people who have
been wronged. In general, we ought
to do what we believe will best serve the interests
of those people. This is what I mean by "what
is right." It is not always clear what
is right, however. There are many different
ways of doing what is right, and
there are many different ways of doing
what is wrong. For example, if you
are asked to do something that you
believe is morally wrong, you may decide
to do it anyway, or you may decide
not to do it.

For example, if you are asked to do something
that you believe is morally wrong, you may decide
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- Walkesbache (Chetton), lands in, *b* 29.
 Walton Grange (Staffs.), rent from, *b* 79 [80].
 Walton, prebend of, *a* 16.
 Waterden; see Llanfair Waterdine.
 Wellington: Guild of the Trinity, *b* 10(A); lamp and lights,
 b 61; Service of our Lady, *b* 10(B).
 Welshampton: Free Chapel, *b* 5 (B): lights, *b* 64.
 Wem: Service of our Lady, *b* [87]; see also Edstaston.
 Wenlock, Much: Service of our Lady, *b* 32.
 Westbury: stipendiary service, *b* 80 [81], [92]; see also
 Caus, Worthen (Pollardyne in).
 Westhope: Chapel, *b* 42 (B).
 Whitchurch: see Whixall.
 Whittington: Service of our Lady, *b* 18.
 Whixali: Chapel, *b* [88].
 Willey: lights, *b* 48.
 Worthen: Pollardyne in, *b* 80 [81]; Service of our Lady,
 a 34; *b* 22; stipendiary priest, *b* 94.
 Wrockwardine: Service of our Lady, *b* 9.
 Wroxeter: Service of St. Mary, *b* 11.

B. NAMES OF PERSONS.

- Alcock, John, Bishop of Worcester*, *b* 37.
 Ap David, Richard, *b* 15 (B).
 Ap Edward, Moryce, *b* 15 (A).
 Ap Jevan, Gryffyth, *b* 5 (C).
 Ap Richard, David, *b* 16; Hugh, *b* 5 (B).
Arundel, Earl of: see *Fitzalan, Thomas*.
 Bageley, Edward, *b* 17 (B); Thomas, *b* 2 (F).
 Barbour, John, *b* 34 (A).
 Baylie, John, *b* 4.
Beaufie, Agnes, *a* 31, *b* 37; *Peter*, *a* 31.
 Beeston, Edward, *b* 1 (A, D).
Begett or Begatt, John, *a* 4, 7.
 Benson, Richard, *b* 37.
 Berye, Edward, *b* 2§.
 Blount, Sir George, *b* commission.
Blunt, Joyce, *b* 29; *William*, *b* 29.
 Bolte, Roger, *b* 21 (A).

卷之三十一

— 1900 — geschafft von Dr. Paul Jähnig.

1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000

三、如何评价《新编》

- Borrow, Sir John, a 33.*
Botefeld, Thomas, b 1 (A).
Botzfeld, Richard, b 82 [§3].
Bourchier, Anthony, a commission and signature.
Bower, William, b 21 (B).
Brayne, William, b 2 (A).
Bromeffeld, ——, a 34.
Bromeley, James, b 80 [81].
Budge, Richard, b 26.
Burton, Edward, b 2 (F).
Butler, Roger, b 1 (C).
Butler, Thomas, abbot of Shrewsbury, a 11, b 2§.
Buttry, John. b 1 (A), 3.
Chamberleyne, William, b 32.
Cleobery, William, b 40.
Clinton, Roger, Bishop of Chester, Coventry, and Lichfield, a 3.
Corbett, ——, a 34.
Corbett, Reynold, b commission.
Coren, Hugh, b 24 (A).
Cotton, John, b 2 (A).
Coventry and Lichfield, Bishops of: see Clinton, Sampson.
Cowper, Robert, b 10 (A).
Crowder, Thomas, b 33.
Cupper, Richard, b commission and signature.
Cureton, William, b 1 (A).
Davys, Lewys, a 28.
Dawson, Ralph, b 2 (A).
Docksey, Thomas, b 38.
Dod, Randall, b 13.
Dolman, Thomas, a 25.
Draper, Christopher, a 6, b 2†
Draper, Thomas, a 15, b 34 (A).
Draycote, Sir Philip, a commission and signature.
Dudley, Sir Edmund, b 32.
Dyke, Roger, b 14.
Edgar, King, a 1.
Edward III., King, a 30, b 27; IV., King, a 1.
Egerton, Richard, b 4.
Endeslow, Robert, a 8.
Evance, Richard, b 15 (D).

- Eyton, Thomas, *b* 35.
Filyloyd, Giles, *a* 19, *b* 27.
Fitzalan, Thomas, Earl of Arundel, *a* 23.
 Forssett, Richard, *b* commission and signature.
 Fox, Charles, *a* 32; Edmund, *a* 32; Edward, Bishop of Hereford, *a* 32.
 Fryer, Thomas, *b* 9.
Fylyloyd, Giles: see *Filyloyd*.
 Fyssher, John, *b* 24 (A).
 Gryff, William, *b* 2 (A).
 Hall, John, *b* 34 (A).
 Harrys, Richard, *b* 6.
 Hayles, Bartholomew, *b* 2 (A).
Henry IV., King, *a* 12, 13, *b* 3; *VI., King*, *b* 34 (A); *VIII., King*, *a* 30.
 Hereford, Bishop of: see Fox, Edward.
 Hewster, Roger, *b* 2 (A, D).
 Hill, William, *b* 1 (A).
 Hodson, Michael: see Hudson.
Holbache, David, *a* 21, *b* 17 (B).
 Holynshedd, Richard, *b* 34 (A).
 Hosyer, John, *b* 2 (A).
 Howle, Michael, *b* 79 [80].
Howle, Thomas, *b* 79 [80].
 Hudson, Michael, *b* 2 (A, E).
Hugen', William, *b* 80 [81].
 Hussey, John, *b* 2 (A), 3.
 Hyll, Richard, *b* 2*.
 Ketcherewe, Humfrey, *b* 2 (A).
 Knowles, Richard, *b* 25.
 Lawe, Thomas, *b* 29.
 Layd, John, *b* 2†.
 Leche, Thomas, *b* 1 (A, B).
 Legh, George, *b* 2 (A).
 Leveson, John, *b* 24 (A).
 Lewes, Hugh, *b* 15 (C).
Lloyd, John, *b* 5 (A); of Shrewsbury, *b* 5 (A).
Lluellyn, Evan ap John, *a* 20.
 Lye, John, *b* 31.
 Lynell, Roland, *b* 25.

of a family group

and get a good record.

It's easier to pull around, and it's

more effective in terms of getting

the guilty person out, because they're not

as frightened.

So I think I just try

to keep them calm, let them

think I'm their

friend, too.

I try to make

them feel secure

and I try to make them feel

safe.

I think you have to do that

in order to get them to talk.

I think you have to make

them feel safe and

make them feel secure.

I think you have to make

them feel like they're

safe in your hands.

I think you have to make

them feel like you're

going to take care of them.

I think you have to make

them feel like you're

going to take care of them.

I think you have to make

them feel like you're

going to take care of them.

I think you have to make

them feel like you're

going to take care of them.

I think you have to make

them feel like you're

going to take care of them.

I think you have to make

them feel like you're

going to take care of them.

I think you have to make

them feel like you're

- Lyttleton, Edward, *a* commission.
- Magnus, Thomas, *b* 24 (A).
- Mainwaring, Roger, *b* 4; Thomas, *a* 27; William, *a* 27.
- Manoring: see Mainwaring.
- March, Earl and Countess of: see Mortimer.
- Marshall, John, *b* 2 (A); Richard, *b* 2 (A); William, *b* 2 (A).
- Mathew, John, *b* 15 (A).
- Mathewe, John, *b* 17 (A).
- Meryke, John, *b* 43.
- More, Richard, *b* 33.
- Moreton, John, *b* 34 (A).
- Morrys, Richard, *b* 36.
- Mortimer, Isabel, Countess of March, *a* 26; Roger, Earl of March, *a* 26, *b* 44 (A).
- Mortlake, Robert, *b* 1 (A).
- Mosse, Roger, *b* 3.
- Mosse, William, *a* 13.
- Muckeston, Robert, *b* 15 (E),
- Mydleton, Robert, *b* 7 (D).
- Nicholas, Richard, *b* 12.
- Nycolas, John, *b* 27.
- Oswen, Robert, *b* 1 (A).
- Owen, William, *b* 7 (C).
- Palmer, William, *b* 7 (A).
- Parson, John, *b* 3.
- Pembridge, Sir Fulk, *a* 13; Dame Isabel, *a* 13.
- Powedertofte, William, *b* 20.
- Prene, John, *b* 24 (B).
- Prene, John, *b* 45.
- Pryde, Thomas, *b* 2†.
- Reynold, Richard, *b* 23.
- Richard II., King, *a* 30, *b* 2†.
- Robyns, Richard, *b* 34 (A).
- Rychard, Thomas, *b* 22.
- Ryland, William, *b* 1 (A).
- Salter, Roger, *b* 7 (B).
- Sambroke, Robert, *b* 81 [82].
- Sampson, Richard, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, *a* commission.
- Sheldon, William, *a* commission and signature.

- abolitionists against his presidency.¹
- Abraham Lincoln's administration was a minority one in many ways. It was a minority in terms of geographic origin, race, and ethnicity. It was a minority in terms of its political base. Lincoln's party had lost the 1860 election to the Democratic Party, which had split into two factions: the Constitutional Union Party and the Southern Democrats. The Constitutional Union Party had been formed by former Whigs and former members of the Free Soil Party who had joined forces with the Northern wing of the Democratic Party to oppose the admission of California and the extension of slavery into the West. The Constitutional Union Party had won only three states in the 1860 election. The Southern wing of the Democratic Party had won the election and had chosen Jefferson Davis as president. The Constitutional Union Party had chosen John Bell as its presidential candidate. Bell had received 12 percent of the national vote and had carried only three states. The Constitutional Union Party had been formed in response to the Southern wing's support of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which had opened up the West to slavery. The Constitutional Union Party had been formed in response to the Southern wing's support of the Fugitive Slave Law, which had made it easier for slaveholders to recapture runaway slaves. The Constitutional Union Party had been formed in response to the Southern wing's support of the Dred Scott decision, which had ruled that African Americans were not citizens and therefore could not sue in federal courts. The Constitutional Union Party had been formed in response to the Southern wing's support of the Crittenden Compromise, which had proposed to prohibit the admission of new states into the Union unless they allowed slavery. The Constitutional Union Party had been formed in response to the Southern wing's support of the Missouri Compromise, which had prohibited slavery in the territories north of the 36°30' parallel. The Constitutional Union Party had been formed in response to the Southern wing's support of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which had opened up the West to slavery. The Constitutional Union Party had been formed in response to the Southern wing's support of the Fugitive Slave Law, which had made it easier for slaveholders to recapture runaway slaves. The Constitutional Union Party had been formed in response to the Southern wing's support of the Dred Scott decision, which had ruled that African Americans were not citizens and therefore could not sue in federal courts. The Constitutional Union Party had been formed in response to the Southern wing's support of the Crittenden Compromise, which had proposed to prohibit the admission of new states into the Union unless they allowed slavery. The Constitutional Union Party had been formed in response to the Southern wing's support of the Missouri Compromise, which had prohibited slavery in the territories north of the 36°30' parallel.
- In addition, the majority of the constitutional convention delegations

- Sherer, Richard, *b* 2 (A).
Shord, Edward, *b* 3.
Shrewsbury, Abbot of; see *Butler, Thomas*; *Eari of*, see *Talbot*.
Slynge, Hamlett, *b* 24 (A).
Stephens, William, *b* 6.
Stepulton, John, *b* 2 (A).
Stevens, Edward, *b* 2 (A).
Strete, Richard, *b* 39 (B).
Sturry, John: see *Styrrye*.
Styrrye, John, *b* 1 (C).
Swan Walter, *a* 13.
Swanwyke, William, *b* 25.
Synger, John, *b* 24 (A).
Talbot, George, Earl of Shrewsbury, *a* 29.
Taylour, Hugh, *b* 2†; Richard, *b* 1 (A); Thomas, *b* 10 (B).
Tonge, Thomas' *b* 1 (A), 2 (A).
Toye, Edward, *b* 44 (A).
Tyrbyn, Robert, *b* 2§.
Undergode, Peter, *a* 31.
Vaughan, Evan, *a* 20.
Vernon, Sir Henry, *a* 14; *Dame Isabel*, *a* 14.
Walford, William, *a* 5.
Weston, Maud, *b* 29.
Wever Richard, *b* 2 (A, C).
William I., King, *a* 16; *b* 24 (A).
Wodman, Thomas, *b* 1 (A).
Wood, Thomas, *b* 44 (B).
Worcester, Bishop of: see *Alcock*.
Wyke, Roger, *a* 5.
Wyld, Richard, *b* 1 (C).

VOCABULARY.

[Under this heading the Editors will be pleased to insert notes, and short articles relating to recent discoveries in the County, or other matters of archaeological or historical interest. Communications are invited, and should be addressed to the Editors, c/o Mr. H. W. Admitt, (Hon. Sec.), The Square, Shrewsbury.]

I.

A CORRECTION. (*Transactions* for 1909, page vi.).

At the Annual Meeting in June last, when speaking of the dug-out canoe found at Marton Pool, I spoke of the spot where it was found, and also of Rorrington Lodge, as in Montgomeryshire. Prebendary Burd, however, the Vicar of Chirbury, who is one of our Members, tells me that both are in Shropshire, and I gladly take this opportunity of making the correction.

THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.

II.

PEDIGREE OF LINGEN.

The following pedigree of Lingen, ancestors in the direct male line of the late Lord Lingen and of the family of Lingen Burton of Longner, is extracted from an illuminated Pedigree drawn up in the year 1611 and now preserved at Longner Hall. It was found many years ago stowed away in a chimney of the old house at Radbrook, the ancient seat of the Lingens in Herefordshire, when some alterations were being made there. The Pedigree has this heading :—

"This Pedigree doth properly and particularly belonge to the Auncient and right Worship^h famly of the Lingens, within the County of Hereff: Anno Domini 1611."

It has three lines of descent, from (1) Alestan Glodwyth, prince of Sferley, (2) Henry, King of England, and (3) Robert, King of France. These all meet in William, Lord of Mowthy, and his wife Elenor, daughter and coheir of Thomas, Lord of Iscoed. These lines are not given here, as the descent is well known; but the Lingen descents I give, as they differ considerably from those set forth in the *Visitation of Shropshire*, 1623 (Hall. Soc., pp. 327-8), and are probably more accurate. Twelfth in descent from Alestan Glodwyth was Sir John Burgh, Knight.

Sir John Burgh, Knight, = Jane, d. & coheire of Sir William Clopton, Knight

Elizabeth, da. & one of the heires, ma. Thomas Newport, Esq.	Ancreda, da. & one of theyres, ma. John Leighton, Esq.	Sir John Lingen, Knight, ob. 1506, 20 of Hen. 7	Isabell, dau. & one of ina. Thomas theires	Elenor, da. & dau. & one of theires, one of ina. Thomas Mitton, Esq.
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Sir John Lingen, Knight, = Elenor, da. & sole heir of Tho. Milewater, Esq. ob. 1530, 22 Hen. 8.	[Arms: Sable an eagle displayed with two heads argent.]
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John Lingen, Esq., = Margaret, dau. of Sir Tho. Inglesuitoc, Knight.

John Lyngen Esq. maried	Isabell, da. of John Breinton, Esq. [Arms: Argent a chevron between 3 martlets sable.]	William Lyngen, 2 sonn, ma. Cicely, da. of Richard Ingram, Esq. =	Richard Lyngen, 3 sonn, ma. Ann, da. of Thomas Havard, Esq.	Thomas Lyngen, 4 sonn, 5 sonn, dyed sans yssue	Walter Lyngen, . Lyngen mar. Eliza- beth, da : of Baker =
			Edward Lyngen, = Blanche, the onely Esq., vixit av ^o dau. of Roger 1611.		
				Bodenham, Knight of ye Bath.	

William Shelley, Esq., = Jane, da. and ma. and dyed without sole heire, yssue.	Raphe Lyngen sonn = Mary, sole dau. and heyre, ma. in and heire of Anno 1610.	Thomas Hanky.
	yssue A ^o 1610.	

The pedigree is emblazoned with numerous coats of arms.
Thanks are due to Mr. R. F. Lingen Burton for permission to
reproduce it here. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

III.

THE WELL OF ST CHAD'S COLLEGE.

During the month of January, 1910, the old well of St. Chad's College, Shrewsbury, has been again disclosed, after having been for many years covered over. It is a circular well, composed of large, square blocks of sandstone, and is about four feet in diameter. Its depth is unknown, but a candle let down some fifty feet by a string showed that the bottom was not nearly reached. The well lies in a garden at the back of Mr. Wace's offices, No. 6, College Hill, about the centre of the tennis lawn. Some fifty years ago it was open and surrounded by a fence, which has long since been taken away. It has now been filled up and covered over again with sods. Its recent exposure and final covering up, with a note of the site, seems of sufficient interest to be placed on record in the *Transactions*.

C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.,

IV.

A RELIC OF BISHOP PERCY.

The recent publication of a biography of Bishop Percy under the title of "Percy: Prelate and Poet," has called attention to a Salopian worthy who, in the present generation, has been somewhat overlooked.

The biography in question has recalled to my recollection the fact that I have in my possession three manuscripts from the pen of the Bishop, namely, two sermons and an autograph letter. Some years ago the Rev. R. Lingen Burton, one of our members, gave me a number of miscellaneous papers inherited from his father, some of which had belonged to the Rev. J. B. Blakeway, the historian of Shrewsbury. Among these I found the productions of Bishop Percy which I have alluded to.

The two sermons do not possess in themselves any special interest. One is a sermon for Christmas, the other for Easter, and they are good average specimens of the style of preaching which prevailed in the second half of the Eighteenth Century. Of course, they are written out in full, after the orthodox manner of the time, and the record on them of dates and places where they had been at different times delivered is ample enough to supply a rough account of his movements, from the time when he was ordained, and took early possession of his first living of Easton Maudit, in Northamptonshire, till he became Dean of Carlisle, and from that office passed to the Bishopric of Dromore, in Ireland, where he ended his days. The earliest date is 1751, the latest 1784.

The letter is of more immediate local interest. Among Percy's Shropshire friends there were none with whom he maintained longer or more intimate relations than the Blakeway family. Of these the most conspicuous members were the Rev. Edward Blakeway, minister and official of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury (which was then a Royal peculiar), from 1771 to 1794, and his nephew, the Rev. John Brickdale Blakeway, who succeeded him as minister in that year and as official the year following, and who is best known as the joint author with Archdeacon Hugh Owen of *The History of Shrewsbury*. It may be remembered that in the short memoir of J. B. Blakeway prefixed to the history, and written, I believe, by his nephew, Professor Edward Burton, Bishop Percy is mentioned as having offered him high preferment in the Irish Church, but as even the Bishop himself seems to have found his diocese rather a place of exile, it is hardly a matter of surprise that the offer was declined.

The letter in question was written on the occasion of the death of his uncle, Edward. As regards the allusion to ages in the letter, Edward Blakeway at the time of his death was 58; Percy's own age at that time was 66, and he had been bishop thirteen years. He survived till 1811, but was blind for some time before he died.

33

The letter is as follows :—

“ Dublin,
“ Feb. 26, 1795.

“ Dear Sir,

“ I cannot express how much I was shocked and afflicted at the contents of your letter. Alas! how little can we depend on anything in this Life ? when one so much younger than myself, one so apparently healthy, should thus be snatched away ! With your late uncle I had been united in the closest ties of Friendship above half my life, and could I ever have expected I should live to lament his loss ?

“ During the closest Intimacy of more than thirty years nothing had once happened which could abate the Respect and Esteem I ever had for my beloved Friend. His learning and abilities must have been highly valued by all that knew him : for his Probity and Worth he must have been honoured by all. But the Tenderness and Constancy of his Friendship could be known to few so much as to myself : and to me they were invariable, and I shall ever honour his beloved memory.

“ Pray express to good dear Mrs. Blakeway how truly we all sympathize with her in her sorrows, and beg she will consider ours as no common Compliment of Condolence. Present our best Respects to your good Father and Mother and allow me to request the favour of a Line to know how they all do ; and that you will

“ believe me to be, Dear Sir,

“ Your faithful and most obedient servant,

“ The Rev. Mr. Blakeway,

“ THO : DROMORE.

“ St. Mary's,

“ Shrewsbury.”

With regard to the recently-published biography of Percy already alluded to, I may add that it is a somewhat disappointing book. Its weak places is not wholly the fault of the authoress, but of the limitations under which she appears to have been placed. Papers throwing light on his Chaplaincy to the Earl of Northumberland and the period spent in Ireland were within her reach, and have been made use of with considerable success, but the account of his early clerical associations both with Shropshire and Northamptonshire, are only meagre, and she appears to have found out little or nothing as to his tenure of the Deanery of Carlisle. Perhaps its publication may be the means of eliciting further information.

THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.

V.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE.

In a former paper (*Transactions*, 3rd Series, VII., 241-310), I expressed an opinion that very likely no Parochial Survey of

Shropshire was ever made in 1650. But I find I was mistaken, for I have recently obtained the summary of a Precept or Warrant to the "High Constable of B'north, to be read in all Parish Churches," which recites that, in pursuance of a Commission under the Great Seal, which required the Commissioners to give an account on the oaths of lawful men, "how many p'sonages and vicarages are within the said County, and which are, and which are not impropriated, and of what yearly value they are of, and which are fitt to be united, and other things of publick concernment of that nature," the Commissioners had appointed Friday, the 28th of October, for executing the said commission 'at Ryton in the Church there.' "These are to require you to certify us, the said Commissioners, the names of the parishes within your division, and all Chapels of Ease within the said parishes, together with a competent number of the honest and sufficient inhabitants within the several parishes, to appear before us at the time and place aforesaid, to inform us and the Jury then present, upon their oaths, what the value of each Church is, and what impropriations are within the said parish, and what is the value thereof, and whom is the owner thereof, and how the said Churches are supplied with preaching ministers; and what parishes are fitt to be devided, and which united; and which Chapels of Ease are fitt to be made a parish; and of all other things before mentioned."

The Warrant is signed by H. Mackworth, Ed. Cresset, Cresswell Tayleur, Ed. Whitchcott, Tho. Baker, John Astone, John Prowd, and is "dated the 10th day of October, Anno domin: 1650."

I am doubtful whether "B'north" stands for Bridgnorth or Bradford North. Ryton, near Shifnal, is now in the Bridgnorth division of the Hundred of Brimstree, but it is a small church for such an assembly as is spoken of in the Warrant. Ruyton in the Eleven Towns, on the other hand, is not in the Hundred of Bradford North, though it is otherwise a more suitable building.

J. E. AUDEN, M.A.

VI.

THREE MYTON LETTERS.

After my notes were in the hands of the printer the solution of the enigma (*Transactions*, 3 S., IX., 292), contained in the second letter suddenly occurred to me, but too late to alter what I had written. It now seems very evident, at least, to myself, that the first half of the letter is a sort of cypher, to conceal its real meaning should it fall into the hands of a Royalist. Colonel Mytton's "Goddesse" was Shrewsbury, her "royaltie" was the sympathy felt by many of the citizens with the cause Mytton had espoused, and her "endeavours" were the plots going on among them to

the problem over which I had faced—indeed provided me the opportunity to reflect on aspects of my own political thought. However, even I could not have anticipated the depth of the changes that would follow. In the course of the year, the new ideas and insights developed by the members of the seminar transformed the way I approached politics. The seminar was not the only factor that influenced my political development, but it was certainly one of the most important. The seminar participants were from all walks of life, and their varied backgrounds and interests provided a rich tapestry of perspectives on politics. The seminar also provided a safe space for open and honest discussion of political issues, and the seminar's emphasis on critical thinking and analysis helped me to develop a more sophisticated understanding of politics. The seminar also provided a sense of community and support, which was essential for my personal growth and development.

The seminar also provided opportunities for me to learn about different cultures and societies. The seminar participants came from diverse backgrounds and experiences, and this diversity provided a rich source of information and insight. The seminar also provided a platform for me to express my own views and ideas, and this experience was invaluable for my personal development. Overall, the seminar was a valuable and transformative experience for me.

IV. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, my research project has been a valuable addition to the field of political science. It has provided a unique perspective on the relationship between culture and politics, and has contributed to a better understanding of the complex dynamics of political systems. The seminar provided a supportive environment for me to explore my ideas and to refine them. Through the seminar, I learned to appreciate the importance of critical thinking and analysis, and this has been a key factor in my personal development. Overall, the seminar was a valuable and transformative experience for me.

betray the town. These endeavours came "to a ripenes" when the town was taken by the treachery of those within, on February 22, 1644-5. I cannot understand why I failed to read the letter in this light, but owing to my mental blindness the truth only came to me when too late.

J. E. AUDEN, M.A.

VII.

HISTORY OF WESTHOPE.

There are two statements in this otherwise most interesting paper (*Transactions*, 3 S., IX.), which seem to me to require a little modification.

(i.) On page 172 we read that John, Earl of Arundel, who died in 1435, was buried at Beauvais in France. This is but part of the truth.

This John, Earl of Arundel, created Duke of Touraine in 1434, was, for his bravery, spoken of as the "English Achilles." He seems to have had a kind of presentiment that he would not return alive from the French expedition, so he laid great stress in his will (made before he left England) that he should be buried at Arundel, and named the exact spot for his sepulture. "If God will that we decease before comyng into Ynglande againe, my body to be buried in the College of the Holy Trinity in the wall between the Choir and the Altar of the Chapel of the Blessed Mary of the same College." His fears were verified, for he was badly wounded and taken prisoner in an assault on the Castle of Gerberoi, and died a captive on June 12, 1435. He was buried at the place of his death, but his squire, Fulke Eyton, a Shropshire man, redeemed his body and brought it home. The family of his lord, however, declined to pay the money he had expended in this pious duty, so he retained the corpse. But Eyton, in his will, "wreten atte Schrawardyne the viij day of Februarie, the yere of our Lorde a. mcccccli," after expressing his desire to be buried in the church of Tong, goes on to say "I Woll that my Lord of Arundell that now is, aggre and compoune with you, my seide Executours, for the bon [bones] of Lord John his brother, that I broughte out of France: for the which carriage of bon and oute of the frenche-mennys handes delyveraunce he owith me a ml. marc and iiij c. and aftere myne Executours byn compounded with, I woll that the bon ben buried in the Collage of Arundell, after his intent." Lord Arundel did compound, and now, under the easternmost of the three arches in the Fitz-Alan Chapel at Arundel is the tomb of John, Earl of Arundel, with his effigy in plate armour and a collar of S.S. The tomb also represents, in a shroud, the emaciated body. The identity was recently confirmed by an examina-

tion of the bones, which showed that a leg was missing, this being his known hurt.

(ii.) On page 178 we are told that Mary, wife of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, was the sole heiress of her father, Henry, the last Earl of Arundel of the Fitz-Alan line. But this was not the case; her son, Philip, was sole heir of his grandfather. In 1556, at the age of 15, Mary Fitz-Alan married Thomas Howard, he being only 20. On June 28, 1557, she gave birth to a son, and died eight weeks later, on August 25, being then only 16 years. Her son survived, and was named Philip, after his godfather, the King of Spain. Henry Fitz-Alan, at his death, in 1580, left all his property (in default of any children of his daughter, Joan, Lady Lumley), to Philip, his only grandchild, whose mother had been dead 23 years. Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, afterwards married (about a year after the death of his first wife), Margaret, daughter of Thomas, Lord Audley, by whom he had several children. Philip Howard was the last Arundel who was territorial lord of Oswestry. (*Transactions*, VI. (N.S.), p. 143).

J. E. AUDEN, M.A.

VIII.

THE BARONS' LETTER TO POPE BONIFACE VIII., 12 FEBRUARY, 1300-1.

After their defeat at Falkirk in 1298, the Scots solicited the protection of the Pope, stating that the Kings of England had not any right over Scotland. In the following year Pope Boniface VIII. issued a Bull or Brief, dated at Anagni, 27 June, 1299, in which he warned King Edward I. to desist from war with Scotland, and to release the Scottish ecclesiastics in the King's hands, on the ground that from ancient times the Kingdom of Scotland was a dependency of the See of Rome. To consider the Pope's claim, a Parliament met at Lincoln on 20 January, 1300-1, and drew up a reply denying all right of papal interference, and affirming the feudal dependence of Scotland upon England, and that it never was in any way subject to Rome, and refusing to allow the King to send ambassadors to the Pope to justify his conduct. This reply of the Barons to the Pope was dated at Lincoln, 12 February, 1300-1, and was sealed by seven Earls and ninety-six Barons or Magnates.

The Seals attached to this document are of the greatest importance, as they form the earliest contemporary evidence of veritable coats of arms. Amongst the signatories are several Shropshire men, viz., Richard Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, Edmund de Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, Fulke fitz Warin, Lord of Whittington, Peter Corbet, Lord of Caus, Roger le Estrange, Lord of Ellesmere,

John le Estrange, Lord of Knokyn, Bogo de Knoyill, Lord of Whitchurch, and Fulke le Estrange, Lord of Corsham. A few words about these Shropshire lords and their seals may be of interest.

Richard Fitz Alan, Lord of Arundel, feudal lord of Clun and Oswestry, patron of Haughmond Abbey, born 1267, died 1302. *Seal* :—Earl Richard in armour, on a horse, brandishing his sword. Helm with fan plume, and surcoat girdled. On his shield and horse's trappings, the golden lion of Fitz Alan. Legend “*Sigillum Ricardi Comitis de Arundel.*”

Edmund de Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore; summoned to the parliament at Shrewsbury, 1283; died 1304. *Seal* :—Three bars and an escutcheon of pretence plain, on a chief a pale between two esquires. The shield is suspended from a bough, and is decorated on each side with a wyvern. Legend “*S. Edmyndi de Mortuo Mari.*”

Fulke Fitz Warin, Lord of Whittington and Alberbury; summoned to the parliament at Shrewsbury, 1283; died 1314. *Seal* :—Quarterly per fess indented. On each side of the shield is a wyvern. Legend “*+ S. Fulconis filii Warini.*”

Peter Corbet, Lord of Caus; died 1322. *Seal* :—Two crows. The shield is suspended from a tree, and on each side is a wyvern. Legend “*Sigillum Petri Corbet.*”

John le Strange, Lord of Knokyn; summoned to the parliament at Shrewsbury, 1283; had a licence to castellate his house at Middle, 1307; died 1309. *Seal* :—The lord in armour, on a horse, brandishing his sword. Helm with fan plume. On his shield and horse's trappings two lions passant. Legend “*S. Johannis le Stravngge.*”

Bogo de Knoyill, Lord of Whitchurch in right of his wife; Sheriff of Shropshire, 1274-8; a Commissioner of Array for Shropshire in 1297, died 1307. *Seal* :—Three estoiles pierced, and a label of three points. Legend “*S. Bogonis de Knoyill.*”

Fulk le Strange, of Blackmere, Lord of Corfham; step-son of Bogo de Knoyill; died 1324. *Seal* :—Two lions passant guardant. Legend “*S. Fulchonis le Estravng.*”

Roger le Strange, Lord of Ellesmere; summoned to the Parliament at Shrewsbury, 1283, and appointed Captain of the King's forces in the fortresses of Whitchurch, Oswestry, and Montgomery; died 1311. *Seal* :—Two lions passant with a bordure engrailed. Scroll work round the shield.

The Pope's Letter and the Barons' Reply will be found in *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. I.; and facsimiles of the Seals are beautifully reproduced in *Some Feudal Lords and their Seals*, with introduction by Lord Howard de Walden.

IX.

PRICE DEVEREUX, OF VAYNOR, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

The Devereux family traces its ancestry to pre-Norman times. In 1550 Walter Devereux was created Viscount Hereford, this becoming since 1641, the premier viscounty of England. A branch of the family resided at Vaynor, where Price Devereux was born in or about 1636. He entered Shrewsbury School in 1652, matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1654, and was admitted a student at Gray's Inn in 1658. He married three times—

- (1) Lettice Robinson, of Gwersyllt, Denbigh, who died in 1659.
- (2) Damaris Benyon, the widow of Charles Benyon, of Shrewsbury, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, in 1662.
- (3) Mary Stephens, described as "of Bristol," whose son, Price, was born June 9, 1664, succeeded to the title as 9th Lord Hereford in 1700, and died in 1740.

Shortly after the birth of his son, Price Devereux, the subject of these notes, joined the King's forces, and died on board Admiral Barkeley's ship off the Foreland, in 1666.

The family of Benyon held a prominent place in the town of Shrewsbury through three centuries. They owned considerable property in St. Mary's parish and other parts of the town. Charles Benyon was a Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1625 and 1634; Mayor in 1644 and 1651. He witnessed, in 1660, the signatures of a number of the 87 who formally accepted the Royal pardon for disaffection during the Civil Wars. His name also occurs frequently in the marriage registers of Ellesmere as the magistrate witnessing the wedding contracts. In 1621 Charles Bennion, gentleman, held part of the Chapel Yard Field, on Coton Hill. His death is recorded in St. Mary's register—May 15, 1662.

The record of his marriage with Damaris, afterwards the wife of Price Devereux, cannot be traced, with the result that her maiden name is uncertain. At her marriage her age is given as 27, so that she was probably born in 1635. Lord Hereford thinks that she may have been Damaris Lowe, of the family of Hill-Lowe, of Court of Hill.

The name Damaris, though not uncommon, does not often occur in the Shrewsbury registers about the date at which she was born. Damaris Lowe was baptised in St. Julian's parish, in 1632, and Damaris Crowther in 1637. There were other relationships between the Benyon and Crowther families, which makes it possible that she may have been a member of the latter family.

Lord Hereford believes that Mary Stephens was the daughter of John Stephens, Recorder of Bristol, who died in 1669, and had a daughter, Mary, who was under age in 1667. The Stephens' family were related to the Stephens' of Eastingford, Gloucestershire, and Honor of Wapley, also to the family of the same name of Minsiterley, Salop. The Devereux family were related by marriage to

the Leightons of Wattlesborough, who, again, were related to the Minsterley branch of the Stephens' family. Mary Stephens was also related to the family of Fox, of Ludford.

J. A. MORRIS.

X.

SHROPSHIRE STANDARDS, TEMP. HENRY VIII.

A MS. in the College of Arms, marked I. 2, and printed in *Excerpta Historica*, 1831, contains a description of the Standards borne in the field by peers and knights, and amongst them are the following Standards of four Shropshire men. It was compiled about the year 1520. Besides the Standards, the Arms of each person are given in this valuable MS.

TH' ERL OF SHRAWSBURY. Gules and Sable, A, a talbot passant Argent, with four chafronds, each adorned with three feathers Or. B, one chafront. C, two chafronds as before. *Arms.*—Quarterly of six: 1. Azure a lion rampant Argent, within a bordure Or; 2. Gules a lion rampant, within a bordure engrailed Or; 3. Gules on a saltire Argent, a martlet Sable for difference; 4. Argent a bend between six martlets Gules; 5. Or, a fret Gules; 6. Argent two lions passant Gules.

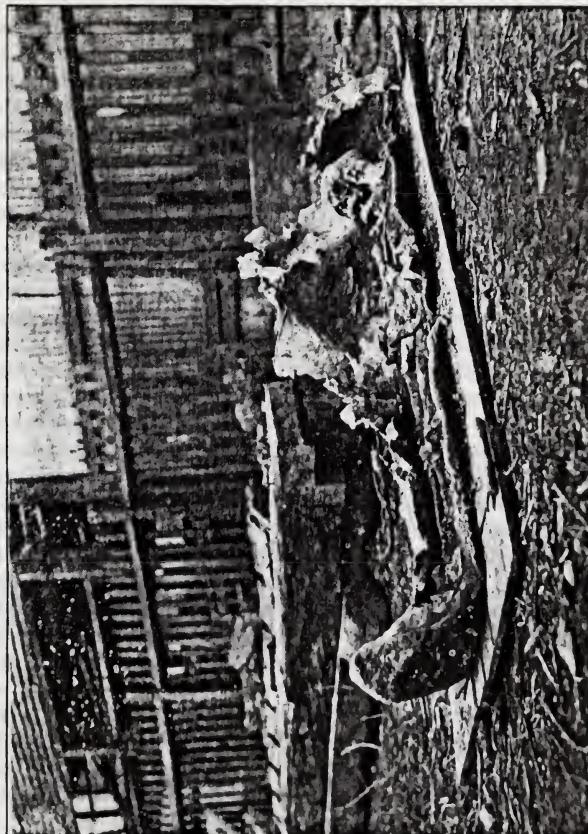
SIR THOMAS CORNEWALL, Knight. Argent, A, a lion passant Gules, ducally crowned and semée of bezants Or, between four Cornish choughs proper, ducally gorged Or. *No Motto.* *Arms.*—Quarterly, of four grand quarters: 1. and IV. Ermine a lion rampant Gules, crowned Or, within a bordure engrailed Sable bezanty; II. Quarterly, 1. and 4. Argent on a bend cottised Sable three mullets pierced; 2. Barry of six Argent and Azure; 3. Sable a bend fusilly Argent; III. Quarterly, 1 and 4. Barry of six, Gules and gobony Argent and Sable; 2 and 3. Barry of six Or and Azure, a bendlet Gules.

KETELBY. Or, A, on a wreath Argent and Sable a lion's head erased Gules, in his mouth an arrow point downwards. *Arms.*—Quarterly, 1 and 4. A saltire raguly between four martlets; 2. four chevronels, in fess point a head; 3. Argent, on a chevron Azure, between three lions' heads erased Gules, two snakes

THOMAS VERNON de Stoksay in com. Salop. Four stripes Argent and Azure, A, on a wreath Argent and Sable a boar's head erased of the last, tusks and ears Gules, charged with a crescent Or. *Arms.*—Quarterly of six: 1. Argent a fret Sable; 2. Azure three lions passant Argent; 3. Argent a lion rampant queue forchée Gules, collared Or; 4. Barry of six, Or and Azure; 5. Argent, a fret Sable, a canton Gules; 6. Azure, semée of cross-crosslets, and two pipes in saltire Or.

An Earl's Standard was six yards in length, a Knight's four yards. The Standard was frequently divided into four parts, "A" being the part nearest to the staff.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.



Skeleton in Lead Coffin, found on the site of the Austin Friars,
Shrewsbury.

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HUMAN REMAINS FOUND AT SHREWSBURY.

[Two accounts of the Leaden Coffin recently found at the Priory, Shrewsbury, have been sent by different contributors; and, as they are written from different standpoints, both are here inserted.—EDITORS.]

XI.

I should like to place on permanent record in the *Transactions* a short account of the discovery made during the erection of the new Secondary Schools in Shrewsbury. The site is that on which formerly stood the House of the Austin Friars, on the bank of the Severn a little below the Welsh Bridge, and, according to tradition, it was used in still earlier times as a burial ground during the reign of John, when the Kingdom was laid under an Interdict. In June last, while digging the foundations of the heating chamber for the new premises, the workmen came across a number of human remains, and in particular on June 6th found a perfect skeleton enclosed in lead, which had taken more or less the shape of the body within. It was apparently the skeleton of a man of good stature—for it measured 5 feet 6 inches in height—and from the condition of the teeth he was comparatively young. The measurements of the skull were 7 inches from back to front, and 6 inches across. There was nothing in the coffin to give any clue as to identity or date, but the fact of the body being enclosed in lead seems to mark the interment as that of a man of considerable rank, and it is at least interesting to surmise to whom the remains could have belonged. There seem to be four alternatives. The interment might possibly date back to the reign of John, for lead coffins were used as early as Roman times, but this can hardly be regarded as probable. A more likely suggestion is that the remains are those of a Prior who presided over the Friars, but in this case we should expect to find interred with him something—presumably a chalice and paten—which would show him to have been an ecclesiastic. It might also mark the resting place of some layman who had been a benefactor to the House, and who desired to lay his bones within its shadow. I think, however, the most likely conjecture connects the interment with the Battle of Shrewsbury, which it will be remembered was fought on July 21st, 1403. Leland, who visited the town rather more than a century after, gives the following account of the Austin Friars:—"The Augustine Fryers were of the foundation of the Staffordes. It stood a litle beneath Welsh Bridge. Many Gentlemen killed at Battlefeild were buried here, and at the Blache Fryers." It will be noticed that he states two facts, first, that many persons of position who fell in the battle were interred there, and secondly, that the House was originally founded by the family of Stafford.

Among those who fell in the Battle fighting on the King's side was Edmund, 5th Earl of Stafford, and it is therefore a very natural

1

conjecture which Owen and Blakeway make that he would be among those buried at the Austin Friars. If this were so, then I think it is an equally natural conjecture that in the figure in lead now discovered we have the remains of that Earl who was thus connected with the founder, and as such would be honoured in his death.

I say it is a natural conjecture, but unfortunately it is only a conjecture. There is no evidence to support it, and what evidence exists on the subject goes the other way. The family of Stafford also founded the Austin Friars House in the town from which they derived their title, and Dugdale in his *Monasticon* quotes a rhyming chronicle which was in existence at Stone Priory at the time of the suppression. Part of it is as follows :—

“ After this William, came Earl Edmond his brother, y wis,
That was full of beauty and blessedness,
A full gratus founder he was to this place,
And mentained it worthely, through God’s grace :
He died at the battel of Shrewsburie,
On Saint Mary Maudelen’s even sekerly,
The year of our Lord one thousand four hundred and three,
And is buried at Stafford as you may see,
In the fryer Austins, in the quier,
In a tomb before the high auter.”

In view of this statement I am afraid we must give up the conjecture which I was inclined to favour till my attention was called to the chronicle in question, but though the skeleton may not be that of the Earl of Stafford himself, I am strongly of opinion that the remains thus brought to light and now re-interred in the neighbouring graveyard of St. Chad, belonged to some other of those distinguished men of whom Prince Henry said as the result of the combat—

“ Many a nobleman lies stark and stiff
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies.”

THOMAS AUDEN, F.S.A.

XII.

In excavating for the foundations of the new buildings the workmen discovered, what was in all probability the cemetery of the Austin Friars. The site is some 80 yards distant from the ruined Refectory, now converted into a stable, which is the only portion of the original buildings of the Friary now above ground. It is enclosed within a space which was at one time bounded on the east by the town walls ; on the north by a street called “St. Austin’s Friars,” which gave access to the Friary through a gate in the walls; and on the south, by a natural amphitheatre on the borders of The

Quarry, the outline of which may still be traced, and where in the middle ages the burgesses were entertained by the scholars of the Free School and others, with various kinds of amusement.

In digging for the heating chamber, at least six skeletons were exposed, at a depth of 7 feet below the present surface, laid at close intervals, side by side, without evidence of covering of any description. At a distance of a few yards towards the south, an irregular mass of lead, having the outline of a human body, was unearthed. The workmen's picks had broken in the surface of the covering over the skull, and on raising the side where the joint had broken, the complete skeleton of an adult was exposed.

The lead was corroded and decayed, no trace of figure or ornament was discernible upon the surface. The body had probably been wrapped, as in a winding sheet, the edges of the lead brought together, and roughly soldered.

These interments date from a period when stone coffins were less frequently used, and the dead of the upper classes were sometimes wrapped in hides or enshrouded in lead. The coffin may date from the 14th century, but I think it belongs to the succeeding century, in the latter part of which the custom of burying in leaden coffins was more usual.

Interments of the dead who fell at the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, are known to have taken place within the church and precincts of the Austin Friars; it may be that these were the remains of some of those who were removed from the battlefield; but it is much more reasonable to assume that these remnants of mortality were the brethren of the Augustinian fraternity, and that the coffined skeleton was that of a superior of the order, possibly a Prior.

The buildings of the Austin Friars lay between this spot and the sloping bank of the river, which in mediæval times was at a lower level than it is to-day, and frequently flooded. It may be confidently assumed that only a portion of the cemetery has been disturbed, and that other human remains still lie beneath the surrounding ground. When the Friary was in existence this would be a secluded sunny spot, and the highest ground within the precincts; further west there were found portions of pebble pavement, walls, and steps, which possibly marked the enclosures and alleys of the Prior's garden.

J. A. MORRIS.

XIII.

KINLET CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS, 1713—1719.

The following extracts for the years 1713 to 1719, are taken from a Volume of Churchwardens' Accounts for the Parish of Kinlet, 1713 to 1776. It is a parchment book, size 16 inches by 7 inches

in a parchment cover. The Visitations, Presentments, and payments for wine for Holy Communion, are repeated every half year, and are here omitted after the first year.

The Accounts of William Smith of Over Earnwood, one of the Church Wardens of the Parish of Kinlett for the year of our Lord 1713.

William Smith above written charges himself with 3 Levies at £1 3s. 10d. each, which comes to £3 11s. 6d.

Imp ^s For going to 3 Visitations ...	...	...	...	...	7	0
It ^m 4 Bottles of Wine ...	...	...	...	...	10	0
It ^m Pd Humphrey Engeley for work ...	..	..	..	..	4	0
It ^m Pd Francis Lawley for work	..	..	..	..	4	0
It ^m Pd for 4 Foxes Heads ...	..	..	..	..	4	0
It ^m Pd for sending in the 1 st Presentment ...	..	..	..	..	2	0
It ^m Pd for ringing on the 5 th of Nov.	..	..	..	..	2	0
It ^m Pd for ringing on the 29 th of May	..	..	..	..	2	0
It ^m Pd for 2 Transcripts of the Reg ^r ...	..	..	..	..	2	0
It ^m Pd for the Fees of the Court at Ludlow ...	..	..	..	..	6	10
It ^m Pd for 2 Books ...	..	..	..	..	1	0
It ^m Pd for a Lath for the Clarks' Whip	..	..	..	..	0	3
It ^m Pd the fees of the Court for 2 Pres ^{ts} ...	..	..	..	..	4	0
It ^m Pd for Parchment ...	..	..	..	..	0	3
It ^m Pd for Entring the Accounts ...	..	..	..	..	2	6

The Accounts of Richard Wheeler, one of the Church Wardens of the Parish of Kirlet for the year of our Lord 1713. He served the office for Maxfields.

Richard Wheeler above written chargeth himself with 3 Levies at £1 13s. od. each Levy, which comes to £4 19s. od.

Imp ^s for going to Stretton	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
It ^m For 13 Bottles of Wine	...	...	...	...	0	12	6
It ^m Pd at the Visitation at Ludlow	...	...	...	...	0	5	2
It ^m Pd the Apparitor for taking in the Copy of the Registers	..	..	..	..	0	2	6
It ^m Pd The fees of the Court at Ludlow ...	..	..	..	..	0	4	10
It ^m Charges at Ludlow ...	..	..	..	..	0	4	0
It ^m . For making one Bell Wheel and mending another...	..	..	..	..	1	18	0
It ^m Pd the Clark for his wages ...	..	..	..	..	0	9	4
It ^m Pd the last Church Wardens ...	..	..	..	..	0	1	6

Account of Edward Wheeler of Bradley, Kinlet.

1714

To the Visitation ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Drawing a Presentment ...	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	0

and the educational institution will always endeavour to carry the price, although the present cost of sports is far above the cost of the services provided by the school. This will have to be borne, because the school must be able to meet all its financial needs and be financially sound.

It would be wise to build separate sports centres during the next 10 years, so that the schools may have more time

to develop their own sports programme.

2. The development of the sports programme

(a) The development of the sports programme

The first step in the development of the sports programme

is to decide what sports are to be included in the programme.

It is important to remember that the sports programme

should be developed in accordance with the needs of the

school and the students, and not vice versa.

It is also important to remember that the sports programme

should be developed in accordance with the needs of the

students, and not the needs of the school.

It is also important to remember that the sports programme

should be developed in accordance with the needs of the

school and the students, and not vice versa.

It is also important to remember that the sports programme

should be developed in accordance with the needs of the

school and the students, and not vice versa.

It is also important to remember that the sports programme

should be developed in accordance with the needs of the

school and the students, and not vice versa.

It is also important to remember that the sports programme

should be developed in accordance with the needs of the

school and the students, and not vice versa.

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should be developed in accordance with the needs of the

school and the students, and not vice versa.

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should be developed in accordance with the needs of the

school and the students, and not vice versa.

It is also important to remember that the sports programme

should be developed in accordance with the needs of the

school and the students, and not vice versa.

It is also important to remember that the sports programme

should be developed in accordance with the needs of the

school and the students, and not vice versa.

It is also important to remember that the sports programme

should be developed in accordance with the needs of the

school and the students, and not vice versa.

Jointly planned or shared? Council of parents?

MISCELLANEA.

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Fees of the Court	o	3	2
New Set of Bell Ropes	o	13	0
New Shovel Iron	o	0	9
Wine used at Easter	1	0	0
3 Fox Heads	...	...	...	...	...	o	3	0
Washing Surplice and for Bread at the Communion	...	...	...	...	...	o	9	0
To the Ringers	...	...	...	...	...	o	5	0
						8	15	9

1714 John Hubbold of L^r Earnwood Ch. W.

Going to Ludlow to be sworn	...	...	...	...	o	2	6
Given to a Man	...	...	...	...	o	0	6
Apparitor for a Book	...	...	...	...	o	6	o
Leather for the Bell	...	...	...	...	o	1	o
Mats for the Church	...	...	...	...	o	3	o
a quarts of Wine	...	...	...	...	o	5	o
2 quarts more at Christ ⁸ for y ^e Can	...	...	...	.	o	5	o
3 quarts more at Easter	...	...	...	...	o	7	o
3 quarts more at Whit S....	...	...	...	...	o	7	o
For repairing the Seats in y ^e Ch....	...	...	...	...	o	1	6
To the Constable	...	...	...	...	3	1	o
					6	18	o

For Typpers.

Account of Lacon Thomas Mountford one of the Ch. W. of Kinlet

1715-

1715

Wine for the whole year 3 o o
Matts to kneel on in the Church... o o 6

1715 Thomas Sutton Ch W. for Windwood in the Lordship of
Earnwood.

Going to 2 Visitations	...	...	...	...	...	o	5	o
Pd for 2 Foxes	...	...	...	...	...	o	2	o
A Book of Thanksgiving	...	...	...	...	...	o	1	o
Cleaning the Churchyard	...	...	...	...	...	o	2	o
Francis Lawley the Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	o	10	o
Timber & haling to the Ch. Yd	...	...	...	...	...	o	13	o
Richd Horton for making Gates and Stile	...	...	...	...	...	o	12	o

Locks Hasps & Staples for the Gates	...	..	o	o	8
Work done at the Church	..	..	o	1	o
			

1716 John Wheeler Ch. W. for the Birch Lordship of Earnwood

Grove repairing the Church	...	..	..	o	1	10
3 Bottles of Wine	...	..	..	o	2	6
Given to Will ^m Brooke	...	..	..	o	2	o
Rich ^d Horton for repairing the Seats in the Church & nails	...	..	..	o	2	o
Will ^m Holt for a set of Bell Ropes	...	..	..	o	13	o
Given to a poor man	...	..	..	o	2	o
Given to a poor travelling man	...	..	..	o	2	o
Simon Challoner for 2 Foxes	..	..	..	o	2	o
Visitation at Wenlock	...	..	..	o	3	o

Account of Rich^d Wheeler Ch. W. for Kinlet served for Norton's End.

1716

Wine for the Communions	...	..	..	3	o	o
1 Horse Load of Lime	..	..	..	o	o	10
5 Matts	...	..	..	o	1	3
Fees of the Court at Visitation	..	..	..	o	3	2

Mr Faulkner for mending the Communion Table	..	..	o	3	o
Given to Butcher of Sydbury by the doctors orders	..	..	o	3	o
Lath and Slate	..	..	o	2	o
the Clerk	..	..	o	10	o

1717 John Corfield of Button bridge Ch. W. for the Parish of Kinlet

Aug st 2 ^d 2 quarts of wine	...	..	..	o	4	8
Oct. 4 th 2 quarts of Wine	...	..	..	c	4	8
Dec. 6 th 2 quarts of Wine	...	..	..	o	4	8
Jan. 3 ^d 2 quarts of wine	..	..	..	o	4	8
March 1 st 2 qnarts of wine	..	..	..	o	4	8
April 5 th 2 quarts & 1 pint of Wine	..	..	..	o	5	10
June 1 st 3 quarts of Wine	..	..	..	o	7	o
The Apparitor	..	..	..	o	2	6
A Lock	..	..	..	o	o	4

and the extent to which
there will be such dry?

Because of its small size and H_2O availability, the
present water budget over
the area is roughly
as follows. Total average
precipitation is probably around 1,000 mm.
Evaporation is
estimated to be around 1,000 mm.
Groundwater is estimated
to be around 500 mm.
Surface runoff is estimated
to be around 500 mm.
Thus, there is considerable
runoff from the area.

and hence much of the H_2O available should be removed by evaporation.

It is estimated that precipitation is about
1,000 mm per year,
and evaporation is about 1,000 mm per year.

Thus, it is estimated that precipitation is about
1,000 mm per year,
and evaporation is about 1,000 mm per year.

and hence much of the H_2O available should be removed by evaporation.

Thus, it is estimated that precipitation is about
1,000 mm per year,
and evaporation is about 1,000 mm per year.

Mending the Chest	...	...	...	...	...	o	1	6
Spent at a Parish Meeting	...	...	...	...	...	o	1	0
Ringing 29 th May ..	..	..	..	..	..	o	2	6
4 New Bell Ropes...	...	...	...	..	..	o	13	6
Iddons for work done at the Church	...	...	...	..	..	o	14	8
May 3 ^d 2 quarts of wine ...	...	...	...	..	..	o	4	8
Ringers 5 th Nov. ...	...	...	...	..	..	o	2	0
The Clerk ...	...	...	...	..	..	o	10	0

1717 Moses Robinson of Foxcott one of the Ch. Wardens.
Visitations and Fees (Wine every month)

Leather to line the Clappers of the Bells	...	...	...	o	2	0	
George Horton for 5 Foxes	...	..	..	o	5	0	
Given to a poor man who had a loss by fire	...	..	..	o	1	0	
Geo. Grove for 10 days work	...	...	...	...	o	13	4
do. 13 do.	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Horse loads of Lime	...	...	...	..	o	7	6
2½ strikes of hair	...	...	...	..	o	1	9
Nails	..	..	..	..	o	1	0
Haling sand to church	...	...	...	..	o	1	6
½ hundred of lath	...	...	...	..	o	0	4
1½ of slate	...	...	...	..	o	3	9

1718 Thomas Challoner served the office of Ch. W. for that Farm
which Richard Wilkes held at Crumps End.

1718

29 quarts of wine ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	8
1000 of Tiles	...	...	...	...	...	o	15	0
1½ hundred of Lath	...	...	...	..	..	o	1	8
Nails	...	...	...	..	..	o	2	0
6 Crests	...	...	...	..	..	o	1	0
Guttur Tiles	...	...	...	..	..	o	2	0
Geo. Iddens for his work ...	...	...	...	..	..	o	9	0
Glazier for mending the Church windows	...	..	..	..	..	o	14	0

1718

John Lewis one of the Ch. W. who served the office for Mr Childe's
part of the Hall of Hammond

For Rafters for the Church	...	...	...	..	..	o	2	3
Car. of tiles and timber	...	...	..	..	..	o	7	9

George Grove work	...	...	...	...	...	o	12	0
Richard Horton	..	...	...	...	...	o	1	0
For Glazing the Church Windows	...	...	...	...	...	o	18	0
1 Horse load of Lime	...	...	...	...	...	o	0	10
For Hair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George Grove for work	...	...	...	...	...	o	0	4

1719 Thomas Rea for Over House. Ch. W. of Kinlet.

Mending the Bier	...	...	...	...	...	o	0	6
10 Ells of holland to make the Surplice	..	...	...	...	...	2	10	0
For thread making and washing	...	...	...	...	...	o	5	0
For mending the gudgeons of bells	...	...	...	...	...	c	3	0
For plating the Wheels of the Bells	...	...	...	...	...	o	0	6

FRANCES C. BALDWYN CHILDE.

XIV.

CORINDIN, SALOP.

A CORRECTION. (See 3rd Series, VII., 289 and 272).

In the Journal of the House of Lords (x., p. 261) is a notice of the appointment of "Mr Smyth" to "Corindin Salop" on May 18, 1648. In his Index to *The History of the English Church during the Civil Wars and Commonwealth* (p. 629), Mr. W. A. Shaw identifies this place with Carradine. Knowing from the list of the Shropshire Classes of 1647 that there was no such parish in Shropshire, I carried Mr. Shaw's surmise a step further, and suggested Wrockwardine, where I knew from the Register a Mr. James Smyth was Pastor about that time. There is often great difficulty in identifying places as they appear in print in the 17th century. The country correspondent's writing was perhaps not very legible, and the London printer knew nothing of the locality in question. For example, Loppington appears in type as Sapiden, Nesse as Kesle, Bonningale as Boxnjal. But the true solution of the difficulty appears to me to be this:—*Corindin, Salop*, in the printed Journal is a misreading of *Cound in Salop* in the MS., the Carradine of Mr. Shaw being a mere guess. A Mr. Samuel Smith was Pastor at Cound in 1647, and Minister of the First Classis, but why he was re-appointed I cannot say.

J. E. AUDEN, M.A., F.R.HIST.S.

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COMPILED BY F. A. MACLEOD.

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C O N G R E S S
O F
A r c h æ o l o g i c a l S o c i e t i e s
IN UNION WITH THE
S o c i e t y o f A n t i q u a r i e s o f L o n d o n ,
J U L Y 7 T H , 1 9 0 9 .

The Twentieth Congress of Archaeological Societies was held on July 7th, at Burlington House ; C. H. Read, Esq., LL.D., President of the Society of Antiquaries, in the Chair.

The Congress was attended by Delegates from the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland (2), the Royal Archaeological Institute (2), the British (2) and Cambrian Archaeological Associations, the British Record, the Folk-lore (2), the Huguenot (2) and the Viking Societies, and the Societies for Berkshire (2), Bucks, Cambridge (2), Carmarthenshire (2), Chester and North Wales, Cornwall, Cumberland and Westmorland, Leicestershire, Notts (Thoroton), Somerset (2), Suffolk, Surrey (2), Sussex (2), Wilts and Yorkshire, Members of the Council of the Earthworks and other Committees, and other Delegates who omitted to sign the Register.

The Minutes of the last Congress, held on July 8th, 1908, were read and confirmed.

The Report of the Council was read and approved, and the Statement of Accounts, audited by Mr. Wm. Minet, F.S.A., was read and adopted. The thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Minet for his services, and he was appointed auditor for the ensuing year.

The following were elected as the Council :—

The Officers of the Soc. of Antiquaries.	W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. Henry Laver, F.S.A.
W. Paley Laidlow, F.S.A.	
Lord Balcarres, M.P., F.S.A.	Wm. Minet, F.S.A.
Sir E. W. Brabrook, C.B., F.S.A.	Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., F.S.A.
Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A.	Ralph Nevill, F.S.A.
W. J. Freer, F.S.A.	J. Horace Round, M.A., LL.D.
G. L. Gomme, F.S.A.	J. B. Willis-Bund, M.A., F.S.A.
Emanuel Green, F.S.A.	

Mr. C. F. Keyser expressed the regret of the Congress at the retirement of Mr. Ralph Nevill from the office of honorary secretary

CONGRESS
**of the
Imperial Assembly
and the
Senate of the
Empire of Brazil**

that he had held for fifteen years ; the President bore testimony to the ability and discretion shown by Mr. Nevill in the discharge of the office, and a cordial vote of thanks was given to him by acclamation.

Mr. Nevill in thanking the meeting stated that reasons of health made him anxious to secure freedom from engagements ; he had also always been of opinion that honorary secretaries should not continue in office too long, "but make way for new men ; he had wished to retire some years ago, had he been able to find some one to take up the work. Among the subjects that he had himself introduced, or been closely associated with, were Parish Registers, Churchyard Inscriptions, the Photographic Survey, the Index of Archaeological Papers, Calendars of Portraits, Municipal and County Records, and the proposals for the formation of Local Record Offices, which, with slight modifications, had been adopted by the Royal Commission and incorporated in a Bill. He had always endeavoured to arrange that the Congress should take up work of various sorts, and should not confine itself to one particular branch, and should keep before it as its objects, not so much the promotion of pure archaeology, as the assistance of the work of the local societies that it represented. The prospectus of the Congress showed the large amount of important work that had been done by it, and of late years the Congress had been able to make valuable representations to Government, many of which had had effect. The Congress had lost as members some of the earlier subscribing societies, but these were of unimportant character, and others of importance had joined, so that the Congress could now claim to be thoroughly representative.

Sir Edward Brabrook then, on behalf of the Council, proposed as honorary secretary Mr. A. G. Chater, who had shown himself an energetic secretary of the Earthworks Committee. Mr. Keyser seconded this, and Mr. Chater was elected, and expressed his willingness to accept the office. Mr. Nevill undertook to conclude the work of the present Congress.

Mr. Fry stated that as there appeared to be no chance of the Congress publishing the Bibliographies of printed Calendars that had been already prepared, the Committee had not taken further active steps. He asked that a certain sum should be set apart for the use of the Committee, and suggested that if an annual volume of Transactions were issued by the Congress it would get over the inconvenience of the issue of numerous small pamphlets. Mr. Phillimore supported this view, and expressed the opinion that it was not necessary to print copies for all members of Societies, but a limited number only.

Mr. Nevill explained that the method in the past had been to devote sums at intervals to different objects, and that he did not think the funds sufficient for annual grants. The funds had lately been devoted largely to Earthworks Reports, as to which something would be said later ; he should like to hear the opinion of the Congress as to the manner in which the Bibliographies should be published ; he thought they should be completed and kept up to date, but not published until a considerable number were ready so as to avoid

the inconvenience of small issues. His experience was that it was useless to expect secretaries of societies to undertake the great labour and expense of the issue of publications to selected members ; the issue could be done to all members at little more expense and no trouble, as it was made with the annual volume of Transactions or with other annual notices.

Major Freer, F.S.A. (Leicester), said that in his experience the Reports were much appreciated by the body of members, and as an honorary secretary he confirmed the view as to the impossibility of selected issue.

On the suggestion of the President the question of the best method of printing the Bibliographies was referred to the Council, it being understood that money should be found for the purpose.

Mr. Nevill explained that owing to the falling off in the number of subscribing societies, and the increase in volume, Messrs. Constable had given notice that it was impossible for them to continue the publication of the Annual Index of Archaeological Papers except at an increased rate. He did not think from his experience at the time the Congress published the Index that the price could be raised, and thought that Messrs. Constable had relied entirely on the subscriptions of the societies instead of appealing to a larger public as had been contemplated by the Congress. The Congress could have continued the publication but for the trouble caused by the desire of libraries and individuals to acquire copies. They were willing to pay the shilling which had been the charge, but the work of distribution was more than an honorary secretary could be expected to undertake. He had considered that an energetic publisher should be able to make the work pay.

Mr. Phillimore (Thoroton Soc.) said that he hoped the publication would in some way be continued ; he considered it most valuable and pre-eminently a work for the Congress to undertake, as it summarized the work of the societies.

Major Freer deprecated any increase in the price, but hoped the publication would be continued, and Mr. Fry and many other delegates expressed the same views.

Sir Edward Brabrook, Mr. Minet, Mr. Gomme, and Mr. Phillimore were appointed a committee to consider what was best to be done.

Mr. Chater presented the Report of the Earthworks Commission, which proved full of interest, and will be issued separately. The original scheme being out of print, a revised scheme embodying the various annual Reports had been prepared, and by the help of the Society of Antiquaries and other Societies was now ready or issue at the price of 3*d.* a copy, or on reduced terms for quantities.

Dr. Williams Freeman who was engaged in scheduling the Hampshire camps gave some information as to this work. Instead of forty camps, as shown on the Ordnance Survey, there were seventy or eighty.

A discussion took place on the cost of the Annual Reports of the Earthworks Committee, which absorbed most of the funds at the disposal of the Congress. It was agreed that it was most important that these admirable Reports should not be curtailed as they had proved of the greatest value, and awakened great interest in a new department of Archaeology.

Mr. Nevill asked if delegates thought that Societies would pay something for the copies they received; as 15,000 copies were printed even such a small sum as two shillings a hundred would provide a great part of the cost, and such a payment would also meet the views expressed by Major Freer earlier—that the large societies had an undue advantage over the smaller.

Sir Edward Brabrook thought two shillings too little, but the Rev. F. W. Weaver, representing Somerset, with over 800 members, thought the charge should be kept as low as possible. Mr. Johnston, F.S.A., speaking for Sussex, with over 600 members, said the interest in the subject was increasing, and thought his society would pay two shillings and sixpence freely, and Mr. Denison, for Yorkshire, with 600 members, agreed to the charge of two shillings and sixpence, which was generally accepted.

The President drew attention to the fact that the Royal Commission appointed did not render unnecessary the work of local societies. The destruction done was largely the result of ignorance, and could be best combated by the spread of information.

Mr. H. D. Acland (Royal Institution of Cornwall) introduced the subject of stone monuments, which especially interested his society. He was a member of the newly formed society for the astronomical study of these remains, and had had his attention called to the sad destruction that still went on, owing largely to the public ignorance of their importance. The site of what was perhaps the oldest church in England—Withian, near St. Ives, founded by Breton missionaries—had been sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to a Nonconformist who refused to allow any exploration. Menhirs were still removed to form gate posts, and numerous stones duly recorded on the Ordnance Survey had now disappeared, and stone circles were still destroyed to form road metal.

He advocated the provision of 6 inch Ordnance maps on which the existence of all monuments could be underlined in red; also that any inspector appointed should have power to expend small sums in fencing and protecting stones.

He said that he had found schoolmasters take the greatest interest in the subject, and that by interesting their scholars they had done a great deal to stop destruction.

Canon Warren (Suffolk) said that the same conditions prevailed in Devonshire, and instanced a case in which a farmer had deliberately destroyed a stone circle because of the number of visitors who were attracted by it.

Mr. Major (Somerset) suggested that landlords should put a clause in their leases insuring the preservation of such antiquities.

Mr. P. H. Johnston thought the suggestion to interest schoolmasters most valuable, and the Rev. F. W. Weaver wished to include schoolmistresses.

Mr. Edward Owen introduced himself as delegate for the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, and Secretary of the Royal Commission on the Ancient Monuments of Wales. He stated that the Commission had made a special point of asking for information from the schoolmasters, and in Montgomery had issued a circular and schedule, with a list of all known monuments in each parish, to the schools as well as to the clergy. Information received in consequence had been of great value. He complained of the callousness of local authorities and of Government authorities.

The Office of Woods and Forests had given to a quarry company a lease of the important stone fortress of Pen Maen Mawr, and this was now doomed.

Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A. (Sussex), said that he had found schoolmasters and mistresses of great assistance in the collection of prehistoric implements, and boys had taken up eagerly the work of finding such ; it was, however, only a few in his county who could be interested.

The Rev. F. G. Walker (Cambridge) wished to say a good word for the parsons who were continually appealing for guidance and help ; he had himself made much use of schoolmasters, who were often agents for local papers. Two years ago he had excavated a tumulus two miles from Cambridge, and in consequence of a notice in the paper, the site was visited on a Sunday after by 2,000 people who drank the publics dry, and caused him to receive a letter of thanks from the brewers. School museums created an interest, and he had found boys quite useful in excavating, and in keeping an eye on road material.

Mr. Nevill pointed out that at the first Congress he advocated the provision by the societies of 6 inch Ordnance maps, on which everything of interest should be noted. His Surrey Society had purchased a set, and found them most useful, but he was afraid not much had been done in the way of record. Subsequently the Society of Antiquaries had drawn up a scheme for archaeological maps of counties on which everything known could be recorded by agreed symbols indicating character and date. Several maps of counties had been issued, but it appeared impossible to get the work done generally. The scheme of marks should certainly be adopted by anyone who was working on maps.

The President said that the subject of stone and prehistoric monuments was one that specially interested him. When Lord Avebury's Bill was passed, strong objection was raised to interference

with the rights of private property, but it was possible that there might be more chance now for the passing of even such drastic measures as those proposed by Mr. Acland. He himself had once devised a scheme for preparing illustrations of the principal objects of prehistoric interest that could be circulated and exhibited in schools ; no doubt many flint and other implements might then be preserved that were now thrown away. Possibly the Congress might, in conjunction with the Society of Antiquaries, develop such a scheme.

The Rev. E. Goddard (Wilts) thought such diagrams would be most useful, and on his proposal, seconded by Canon Morris, it was resolved—"That the Council of the Society of Antiquaries be asked to consider the possibility of preparing, in conjunction with the Congress, a scheme for circulating diagrams of prehistoric remains to all educational institutions."

Dr. Read then left the chair, which, after a vote of thanks to him, was taken by Mr. C. F. Keyser.

On the motion of Mr. Freer, the attention of societies was invited to the desirability of their providing and marking 6 inch maps according to the scheme of the Society of Antiquaries.

On the proposal of Mr. Acland the secretary was directed to write to the Royal Commissions on Ancient Monuments of England and Wales, expressing the great satisfaction with which the Congress viewed their appointment, and their earnest hope that some measures for the preservation of the monuments might follow in consequence of their reports.

Mr. Nevill reported a letter from Sir H. George Fordham, Chairman of the Cambridgeshire County Council, pointing out the incorrectness of the statement in the Minutes of the Congress of 1908, that the Tithe maps were in the custody of the Clerks of the Peace. According to the Act one copy was to be deposited with the Registrar of the Diocese, and the other with the Incumbent and Churchwardens of the Diocese.

The latter have, in perhaps the majority of cases, disappeared. The Inclosure Awards ought to be in the custody of the Clerks of the Peace, but are often missing.

Mr. E. Owen stated that complete sets of the Tithe maps were in the hands of the Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Keyser said that it would be valuable if returns were obtained by County Councils of all such documents in parish or other hands.

Major Freer stated that this had been done in Leicestershire and the results printed, and also in other counties.

The Rev. F. W. Alington (East Herts), on behalf of Mr. W. B. Gerish, honorary Secretary of his Society, brought forward a proposal that the Record Office should be asked to provide a set of their

publications to be issued on loan to workers unable to attend public libraries. Sympathy was expressed for the object of the motion, though it was not thought practicable, and it was not carried.

The following resolution, proposed by Mr. Ralph Nevill, of which notice had been given, was seconded by Canon Morris, and supported by many members, and carried unanimously : it was thought that the object desired by Mr. Gerish might in this manner be achieved.

"That where Archaeological Societies representing counties have libraries, Government be asked to supply copies of the Record Office publications on condition that such libraries are maintained in an efficient and proper manner."

Mr. Johnston drew attention to action lately taken in the Diocese of Chichester, in consequence of which the Bishop had appointed a standing committee of archaeological experts to advise on all cases in which a faculty was applied for. He thought that action might profitably be taken by the Congress to promote the general formation of such Committees.

The meeting cordially agreed with this view, and the hour being late, asked Mr. Johnston to bring the matter forward at the next Congress.

On the motion of Dr. Gaster (Folk-lore Society), a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and to the Society of Antiquaries for the use of the room.

RALPH NEVILL,
Hon. Secretary, 1909.

CASTLE HILL,
GUILDFORD.

zalhou kouzou no chikara temashite mi narete omo hoshii ga omoiawashiru
koto wa sora no koto mitte mo tsukete mo omoiawashiru koto
Sore yori kouzou no chikara shinshinsho ni kouzou ni narete omoiawashiru
koto wa gakko no gakko de aru koto mitte mo tsukete mo omoiawashiru koto
kouzou no chikara shinshinsho ni kouzou de aru koto mitte mo tsukete mo omoiawashiru
koto wa gakko no gakko de aru koto mitte mo tsukete mo omoiawashiru koto
kouzou no chikara shinshinsho ni kouzou de aru koto mitte mo tsukete mo omoiawashiru
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gakko no gakko de aru koto mitte mo tsukete mo omoiawashiru koto
kouzou no chikara shinshinsho ni kouzou de aru koto mitte mo tsukete mo omoiawashiru
koto wa gakko no gakko de aru koto mitte mo tsukete mo omoiawashiru koto

1970. 11. 25.
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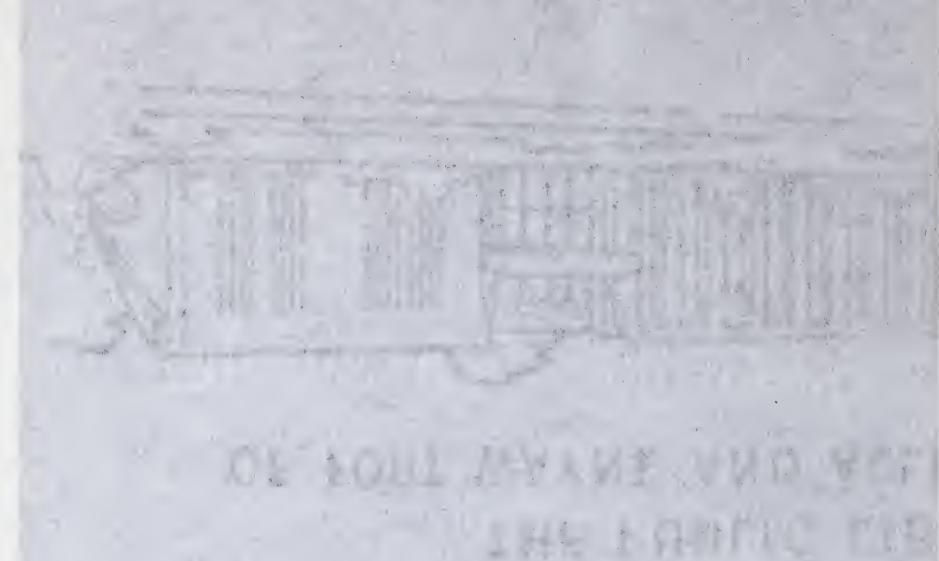
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