

GENEALOGY
942.4501
SH84T
1901

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION



GEN

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 00855 1845

GENEALOGY
942.4501
SH84T
1901

840

TRANSACTIONS
 OF THE
SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
 AND
 NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

3RD SERIES,

VOL. I., 1901.

V.1

3.S.1

1901

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

SHREWSBURY:
ADNITT AND NAUNTON, THE SQUARE.

OSWESTRY:
WOODALL, MINSHALL, THOMAS AND CO.

41151

F 024577.8

1905004

AMERICAN BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

Copyright 1905 by the American Bureau of the National Geographic Society

The following are the names of the authors of the articles published in this volume, and the titles of the articles, as far as they are known to the American Bureau of the National Geographic Society.

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



8

1902001

Digitized by Internet Archive



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL
HISTORY SOCIETY.

CONTENTS of 3rd Series, Vol. I.

	Page
The Provosts and Bailiffs of Shrewsbury. By the late JOSEPH MORRIS, with Memoir of the Author by WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.	I, 153, 288
Manor of Ruyton of the Eleven Towns. By R. LLOYD KENYON	33
The Rebellion of Robert de Belesme. By the Rev. THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.	107
A Fourteenth Century Roll of Names, preserved amongst the Shrewsbury Guild-Merchant Rolls. Transcribed and Edited by the Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A. ...	119
Two Shrewsbury Burgess Rolls, temp. Henry III., latter half of 13th century. Transcribed and Edited by the Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.	125
Some Petitions to the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury. By the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.	135
The Sequestration Papers of Sir John Weld, Senior, and Sir John Weld, Junior, Knights, of Willey. Edited by WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.	185
Township of New Ruyton. By R. LLOYD KENYON ...	213
Township of Old Ruyton. By R. LLOYD KENYON ...	226
Township of Coton. By R. LLOYD KENYON	248
A List of Shropshire Wills at Somerset House, London, from 1641 to 1660	251
Institutions of Shropshire Incumbents	257
Francis Throgmorton, a prisoner in Shrewsbury, anno 1597-8. By WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.	267
The Sequestration Papers of Sir Thomas Edwardes, Baronet. Edited by E. C HOPE-EDWARDES	321
A Glossary of some Difficult or Obsolete Words found in the First Series of the <i>Transactions</i> . Compiled by the Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.	373
MISCELLANEA :	
I. Where was Fethanleag?	147
II. Saxon and Norman Coins minted at Shrewsbury	150
III. Roman Urns and Lamp found near Whitechurch.	150

IV. Chantry in Edstaston Chapel	151
V. Sermon by Matthew Fowler, D D., 1661 ...	152
VI. The Fire at Shifnal and the Earl of Shrewsbury, Anno 1591	281
VII. Where was Fethanleag?	282
VIII. Suffragan Bishops of Lichfield	283
IX. Discovery of a Leaden Bulla at Haughmond Abbey	283
X. A Note on Morris's Provosts and Bailiffs of Shrewsbury	284
XI. Dedications to Celtic Saints	284
XII. The Demolition of Fitz Tumulus	286
XIII. Chantry in Edstaston Chapel	287
XIV. Will of William Fitzherberd, of Tong, 1451 ...	407
XV. Salop House of Correction, and Provision for the Poor, Anno 1598	409
XVI. Shropshire Recusants, temp. Elizabeth ..	412
XVII. Inventory of the effects of Elizabeth Perkes, of Westhood, Oldbury, 1688	413
General Index to Vol. I.	415

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Map of the Manor and Borough of Ruyton of the Eleven Towns	33
Arms of the Weld Family	185, 207
Willey Old Hall	187
Facsimile Signature of Sir John Weld, Senior	197
Facsimile Signature of Sir John Weld, Senior, Lady Weld, and Lady Carew	204
Facsimile Signature of Sir John Weld, Junior	205
Seal bearing the badge of the Fitz Alans ..	213
Seals on the Ruyton Borough Mace	213
Tithe Map of Ruyton Township (2 plates)... ..	226
Tithe Map of Coton Township	248
Facsimile Signature of Francis Throgmorton	280
Facsimile Signature of the 7th Earl of Shrewsbury ...	282
Portrait of Sir Thomas Edwardes, Baronet	321
Arms of the Edwardes Family	327
Greete Court	327
Facsimile Signature of Sir Thomas Edwardes	336

F 024577.8

3rd Series, Vol. I., Part I.

Transactions
OF THE
Shropshire Archaeological
AND
Natural History Society

ESTABLISHED 1877

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

PART I.,
3RD SERIES,
VOL. I., 1901.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

SHREWSBURY:
ADNITT AND NAUNTON, THE SQUARE.

OSWESTRY:
WOODALL, MINSHALL AND CO.

THE JOURNAL OF THE

Transactions

of the

Anthropological

and

Historical Society

of the

University of California

Volume 1

Number 1

January, 1901

Published by the University of California Press

San Francisco, California

Price, \$1.00 per volume

INDEX.

	PAGE
The Provosts and Bailiffs of Shrewsbury, by the late Joseph Morris, with Memoir of the author, by William Phillips, F.L.S.	1
Manor of Ruyton of the Eleven Towns. By R. Lloyd Kenyon	33
The Rebellion of Robert de Belesme. By the Rev. Thomas Auden, M.A., F.S.A.	107
A Fourteenth Century Roll of Names, preserved amongst the Shrewsbury Gild-Merchant Rolls. Transcribed and Edited by the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, M.A.	119
Two Shrewsbury Burgess Rolls, temp. Henry III., latter half of 13th century. Transcribed and Edited by the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, M.A.	125
Some Petitions to the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury. By the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A.	135
Miscellanea :	
I. Where was Fethanleag?	147
II. Saxon and Norman Coins minted at Shrewsbury	150
III. Romans Urns and Lamp found near Whitchurch	150
IV. Chantry in Edstaston Chapel	151
V. Sermon by Matthew Fowler, D.D., 1661	152

The Council respectfully solicit contributions of Papers, specially Parochial Histories, for future volumes of the *Transactions* of the Society.

The Society does not hold itself responsible for the Statements, Opinions, or Errors of Authors of Papers.

The MS. Indexes to the Names of Persons and Places that are mentioned in the First Series of the *Transactions* (Vol. I. to XI.) have been bound in five volumes, and are deposited at the Shrewsbury Free Library, where they can be seen at any time by Members.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

Any Member of the Society may obtain for his own use the first seven volumes of the Second Series of the *Transactions* at half price, viz., Three and a half Guineas per set, and the eleven volumes of the First Series (of which very few copies now remain) at Six Guineas per set. Application for copies should be made to Mr. F. GOYNE, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

GOYNE

THE PROVOSTS AND BAILIFFS OF
SHREWSBURY.

BY THE LATE MR. JOSEPH MORRIS.

THE following Account of the Provosts and Bailiffs of Shrewsbury is extracted from the MS. Shropshire Genealogical Collections of the late Joseph Morris of Shrewsbury, in ten folio volumes, and it is now printed in the Shropshire Archæological Society's *Transactions* by the kind permission of Edmund Cresswell Peele, Esq., J.P., D.L., to whom these valuable MSS. belong, and who has caused the transcripts to be made. It is entitled in the printed list of Mr. Morris's collections,—“Some Account of the Provosts, Bailiffs, Mayors, Recorders, Stewards, Town Clerks, and Burgesses of the Parliament for the Borough of Shrewsbury.”

Mr. William Phillips has kindly contributed the following biographical sketch of the author:—

JOSEPH MORRIS.

Joseph Morris, of Shrewsbury, was the son of Mr. John Morris of that town, by his wife Ann, daughter of Mr. George Vaughan, and was born April 24, 1792, and baptized at St. Chad's Church, June 3rd. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed for seven years to the firm of Messrs. Joshua and William Eddowes, the proprietors of the *Salopian Journal*, and on the completion of his term of service became manager of the business, and editor of the paper, which at the time was the Conservative organ of the county, and consequently had a large circulation. In this capacity he was brought in contact with all the leading families of the district, and well informed on all social, religious, and political questions of the day, especially as they affected Shropshire.

In 1840, Mr. Morris after twenty six years connexion with the *Salopian Journal*, relinquished his position, and entered the office of Messrs. Loxdale and Peele, Solicitors, as cashier,

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF

THE COUNTY OF

WILTSHIRE

The following account of the History and Antiquities of the County of Wiltshire is extracted from the MS. History of Wiltshire, which is preserved in the MSS. of the late Sir John Lubbock, Bart. It is a very interesting and valuable work, and is the result of the author's personal observation and research. The author is a gentleman of great talents and industry, and his work is the result of many years of labor. It is a very complete and accurate account of the history and antiquities of the county, and is a valuable work for all who are interested in the history and antiquities of the county.

GENERAL HISTORY

The County of Wiltshire is situated in the south-west of England, and is bounded by the counties of Dorset, Devon, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Hampshire. It is a very fertile and populous county, and is one of the most important counties in England. The county is divided into several hundreds, and is governed by a county council. The county is a very important county, and is one of the most important counties in England. The county is a very fertile and populous county, and is one of the most important counties in England. The county is divided into several hundreds, and is governed by a county council. The county is a very important county, and is one of the most important counties in England.

and the same year was elected Clerk of the Court of Requests, which office he held until that Court was abolished by an order in Council, in March, 1847, when he was awarded compensation by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury. During the twenty years he was with Messrs. Loxdale and Peele his attention to business was most punctual, and the only time he had for his favourite pursuit—genealogy—was before and after his office hours.

Mr. Morris had soon acquired a high position in the estimation of his townsmen as a capable man of business, which led to his services being sought for many posts of usefulness and responsibility. He was chosen as Assessor in the interest of the Conservatives of the Municipal Revision Court; Chairman of the Directors of the Shrewsbury Poor Incorporation; and Churchwarden of the extensive parish of St. Chad, being one of the administrators of the numerous Charities of that important parish.

Outside these various occupations, he diligently devoted his leisure hours to the study of the history of his native county, and especially the genealogy of its families. In order to qualify himself more fully for this work, he sought access to every source of information within his reach: the County and Borough archives; the family papers and deeds in possession of the office with which he was connected; pedigrees in the possession of private houses; and Church Registers of not only this but of adjacent counties were the objects of his researches. The measure of his zeal and industry is supplied to us by the numerous and careful transcripts of scarce and valuable MSS. which he left behind him at his death. He rarely went beyond those which threw light on Shropshire and North Wales, and in so doing he acted wisely, as by concentrating his attention on a moderate field of research he was able to work it more thoroughly; hence his accuracy can be rarely challenged. To Joseph Morris, and his elder brother, George, who pursued similar lines of investigation, the students of local history and genealogy owe an unspeakable debt of gratitude. They were both chiefly known as extensive and careful transcribers and compilers, though they both contributed articles on biography and history to various publications of their day.

Joseph Morris inserted a clause in his will requiring his trustees to make the offer of his writings in the first place to the British Museum at a certain valuation, and if refused by that institution they were to be sold publicly. Although Sir Fredrick Madden, K.C., who was then head of the department, advised their purchase, they were declined. The Shropshire collection, consisting of ten large folio volumes, were purchased by the late Mr. Joshua John Peele of Shrewsbury, and the Welsh collection by the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.

Mr. Morris married, February 12th, 1815, Elizabeth Abbot, by whom he had an only son, John, who died March 25th, 1825, aged nine years. He died April 19th, 1860, aged 68, and was buried in the General Cemetery, Shrewsbury. A short eulogistic memoir of him appeared in *Eddowes's Journal*, of which he had formerly been the editor, and another in the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, then the organ of the Whigs, in which was a sharp criticism of his political career, but it concluded with the following passage:—"While we speak thus of his political bias and feelings, which his friends will admit were tintured strongly with extreme zeal, if not bigotry, we willingly bear our testimony to his honour as a man, and his ability as a scholar. He knew the Welsh language critically, was an admirable genealogist, an antiquarian of no mean attainments, and whose stores of knowledge were ever available to those who sought them. With his intimate friends and acquaintance he was cheerful and pleasant, and ready to pour out the funds of information stored in his retentive memory."

There is also a brief notice of him in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of September, 1869.

We give below a list of his MSS., taken from a printed list preserved in the Shrewsbury Free Library, vol. 492.

JOSEPH MORRIS'S GENEALOGICAL MANUSCRIPTS
CONNECTED WITH SALOP AND THE
PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

Lot I. SALOP.—Ten Large Folio Volumes, comprising
The Heralds' Visitation of Shropshire, 1623.

The Visitation of Shropshire made by Ric. Lee, Richmond Herald, taken in 1564 and 1584.

Notes and Additions from the Visitations of Lewis Dwnn, Deputy Herald for the Principality of Wales and the Marches thereof in the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I., and other sources.

Continuations and further Pedigrees from Public and accredited Private Authorities to the year of Mr. Morris's death.

Some account of the Provosts, Bailiffs, Mayors, Recorders, Stewards, Town Clerks, and Burgesses of the Parliament for the Borough of Shrewsbury.

Brief Notices relating to the Masters of Shrewsbury School, with a Summary of the History of that foundation.

Translations, Extracts, &c., from old Deeds and other valuable information as to several villages, estates, and families connected with Shropshire.

Valued at £630.

Lot II. WALES.—The Salusbury Pedigrees. In two vols., 4to. Collections made respectively by Owen Salusbury of Rug, and John Salusbury of Erbistock, between the years 1630 and 1677, or thereabouts.

Additions by other hands. Transcribed by Joseph Morris from the original MS., late in the possession of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., but destroyed by fire at Wynnstay, 6 March, 1858, and consequently this transcript is presumed to be the only copy.

Additions from Family Pedigrees, and MSS. belonging to David Pennant of Downing, Richard Lloyd of Chester, and the Cae Cyrriog MS., and from Municipal Parish Records.

Valued at £18.

THE CEDWYN MANUSCRIPT. In one Quarto vol.

The *Manafon Manuscript Pedigrees*, partly in English and partly in Welsh, belonging to Rev. Walter Davies, A.M., Rector of Manafon, Co. Montgomery. Transcribed by J. J. Kerry, 1828-9.

Mr. Morris's Transcript

Valued at £18.

THE TAICROESION MANUSCRIPT. In one vol. 4to.

A collection of Pedigrees by John Ellis of Taicroesion, *circa* 1723. Transcribed from the MSS. in the possession

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

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the year 1776 to the present time. It is written in a more elaborate style, and is intended for the use of those who wish to know more of our history. The author has endeavored to give a full and accurate account of the most important events in our history, and to show the progress of our country from a remote and obscure spot to a great and powerful nation.

The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the year 1776 to the present time. It is written in a more elaborate style, and is intended for the use of those who wish to know more of our history. The author has endeavored to give a full and accurate account of the most important events in our history, and to show the progress of our country from a remote and obscure spot to a great and powerful nation.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the year 1776 to the present time. It is written in a more elaborate style, and is intended for the use of those who wish to know more of our history. The author has endeavored to give a full and accurate account of the most important events in our history, and to show the progress of our country from a remote and obscure spot to a great and powerful nation.

The fifth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the year 1776 to the present time. It is written in a more elaborate style, and is intended for the use of those who wish to know more of our history. The author has endeavored to give a full and accurate account of the most important events in our history, and to show the progress of our country from a remote and obscure spot to a great and powerful nation.

of W. Williams, Beaumaris, with many additions by J. Morris. Valued at £27.

PEDIGREES OF RADNORSHIRE, FLINTSHIRE, AND DENBIGHSHIRE FAMILIES. One vol. 4to.

Selections from the Original Visitation of those counties by Lewis Dwnn, with additions to the Flintshire Pedigrees by another hand *circa* 1620. Morris's Transcript was from a MS. belonging to John Madocks of Fron Iw and Glan-y-Wern. Valued at £27.

VISITATION OF CAERMARTHENSHIRE, PEMBROKESHIRE, AND CARDIGANSHIRE. By Lewis Dwnn, Deputy Herald. In two vols. 4to.

Morris's Transcript from the above belonging to John Madocks of Fron Iw and Glan-y-Wern, in 1831.

Valued at £50.

TRANSCRIPT OF WELSH PEDIGREES. One vol. 4to.

From a certified copy in the possession of Edward Evans of Eyton Hall, near Leominster, Co. Hereford, which formerly belonged to that gentleman's ancestor, the Right Rev. Humphrey Humphreys, D.D., Bishop of Hereford. Copied in 1829.

Valued at £14.

TRANSCRIPT from a MS. in the handwriting of William Lewis of Llysnewydd, Co. Caermarthen, the property of Edward Protheroe, Esq., M.P. for Evesham. To Morris's Transcript he has added several Pedigrees, in 1830. One vol. 4to.

Valued at £14.

TRANSCRIPT from an original MS. (in the handwriting of Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt) in the possession of W. W. E. Wynne of Peniarth. 1 vol. 4to. Transcribed in 1830.

Valued at £10.

PEDIGREES, copied from MS. belonging to D. Jones Lewis of Gilfach, Co. Caermarthen, by J. Morris. 1 vol. 4to.

Valued at £14.

LLYFR SILIN, Yn cynnwys Achau Amryw Deuluoedd, yn Ngwynedd, Powys, &c. 1 vol. 4to.

Transcribed by J. Morris. Furnishes valuable information of many ancient Families in North Wales, Powys, &c.

Valued at £12.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

In the year 1630, a number of Englishmen, led by John Winthrop, sailed from England to the New World, seeking a better life in the wilderness. They landed in the harbor of Boston, and soon began to build a settlement. The city grew rapidly, and by 1634, it had become one of the most important cities in the New England colonies. The people of Boston were known for their hard work and their devotion to the principles of the Puritan faith.

The city of Boston was the center of the American Revolution. It was here that the first shots were fired on April 19, 1775, at the Battle of Lexington. The British soldiers were defeated, and the Continental Army was born. Boston became a symbol of resistance and freedom for the American people. The city's role in the Revolution is remembered every year on the Fourth of July.

Boston is a city of many firsts. It was the first city in the world to have a public library, and it was the first city to have a public school system. It was also the first city to have a public hospital and a public park. Boston is a city of many achievements, and it continues to be a leader in many fields of study and industry.

Boston is a city of many traditions. It is a city of many festivals and events, and it is a city of many traditions. The Boston Marathon is one of the most famous events in the world, and it is held every year in Boston. The Boston Tea Party is another important event in the city's history, and it is remembered every year. Boston is a city of many traditions, and it is a city of many memories.

TRIALS OF ESTATES. 1 vol. 4to.

The Hendwr Estates, &c., Merionethshire, Lloyd v. Passingham. Salop Assizes, 1826. Arms.

The Llandisilio and Llanlloddian Estates, in co. Denbigh and Montgomery, with descent of Major Harrison and others.

The Woodhall, &c.; Estates, Salop, late the property of Thomas Woolley. Salop Assizes, 1825. Arms.

Valued at £5.

A COLLECTION OF PEDIGREES by Thomas ap Evan of Trebryn, in the Parish of Coychurch, Co. Glamorgan, compiled 1683, with many additions by Morris. 1 vol. folio.

Valued at £10.

TRANSCRIPT OF A MS. AT YNYSYMAENGWYN AND GWYDIR, to which are added transcripts of Miscellaneous Pedigrees from a MS. belonging to W. W. E. Wynne, supposed to be in the handwriting of Randle Holmes, and further additions from Mr. Pennant's and Mr. Lloyd's MSS.

Also Pedigree of Eddowes and other families. 1 vol. folio.

Valued at £12.

15 TRIBES OF NORTH WALES. 1 vol. folio.

Also Brochwel Ysgithrog; Ririd Flaidd; Cadrod Hardd; Rhiwallon ab Cynfyn, and divers others.

Valued at £5.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PEDIGREES, relating to numerous families of the Principality of Wales, from MSS. belonging to Edward Protheroe, M.P., with a quantity of miscellaneous information relating to Wales and Salop added by Mr. Morris.

Valued at £12.

A MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION OF PEDIGREES, in two vols., relating to Shropshire and Welsh families.

Abstracts of Deeds, Papers, and Writings relative to the Kynaston, Barker, and Corbet estates, dated 1735.

SUNDRIES, 4to.

Welsh Pedigrees, and Monumental Inscriptions from Welsh Churches, and English families.

Valuation of the whole, £923.

[p. 3765.]¹

SHREWSBURY.

The Ancient History of Shrewsbury generally has been so ably elucidated by Messrs. Owen and Blakeway that little can be added to their interesting statements. But with regard to its Municipal affairs, the accounts of those who have filled office in the town have been little more, hitherto, than a mere list of names and dates. I shall therefore, at least, be pardoned for endeavouring to collect from every authentic source to which I could obtain access, such memoranda relative to those who have filled places of honour and trust in my native town, as may tend to throw light on the history and more accurate local position of them or their families.

Of the Saxon period nothing has reached us relative to those inhabitants who had a local position here, excepting the names of 23 persons who filled the office of minters here under the Saxon Princes, and of these we have merely the *Christian* names; in fact, at that period there were no surnames.

When Roger Earl of Shrewsbury first took up his abode here, he appointed Warrin the Bald, one of his boldest and most discreet Norman followers, to be the *presidatum* or governor of the town, and gave to the said Warrin his niece Aimeria in marriage. This Warrin was the ancestor of the Fitz-Warrins of Alberbury and Wittington. The duties of Warrin, however, extended over the county generally, which he had in charge from the Earl, and he was, on the whole, rather the Sheriff of the County than the mere Governor of the Town of Shrewsbury, and the successors in his position have always been considered as holding the Shrievalty of Shropshire.

Over the Burgesses of the town, therefore, for mere local purposes, it became necessary to appoint another officer who is styled in the records of that period *Præpositus*, a term best rendered in English by that of Provost, who appears to have been at first little more than a collector of the rents payable by the Burgesses to the Norman Earls, and to have held his office during life, or at least, as long as he was able to give satisfaction therein to his patrons.

The names of those so appointed that have reached us by record are as follows :—

¹ The numbers placed within brackets refer to the pages in the original MS.

CONTENTS

The Journal of the American Society of Political Science, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1910

1. THE POLITICAL THEORY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION
 by James M. Smith

2. THE POLITICAL THEORY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION
 by James M. Smith

3. THE POLITICAL THEORY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION
 by James M. Smith

4. THE POLITICAL THEORY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION
 by James M. Smith

5. THE POLITICAL THEORY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION
 by James M. Smith

6. THE POLITICAL THEORY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION
 by James M. Smith

7. THE POLITICAL THEORY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION
 by James M. Smith

8. THE POLITICAL THEORY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION
 by James M. Smith

9. THE POLITICAL THEORY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION
 by James M. Smith

10. THE POLITICAL THEORY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION
 by James M. Smith

11. THE POLITICAL THEORY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION
 by James M. Smith

12. THE POLITICAL THEORY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION
 by James M. Smith

13. THE POLITICAL THEORY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION
 by James M. Smith

14. THE POLITICAL THEORY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION
 by James M. Smith

15. THE POLITICAL THEORY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION
 by James M. Smith

16. THE POLITICAL THEORY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION
 by James M. Smith

17. THE POLITICAL THEORY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION
 by James M. Smith

18. THE POLITICAL THEORY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION
 by James M. Smith

19. THE POLITICAL THEORY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION
 by James M. Smith

20. THE POLITICAL THEORY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION
 by James M. Smith

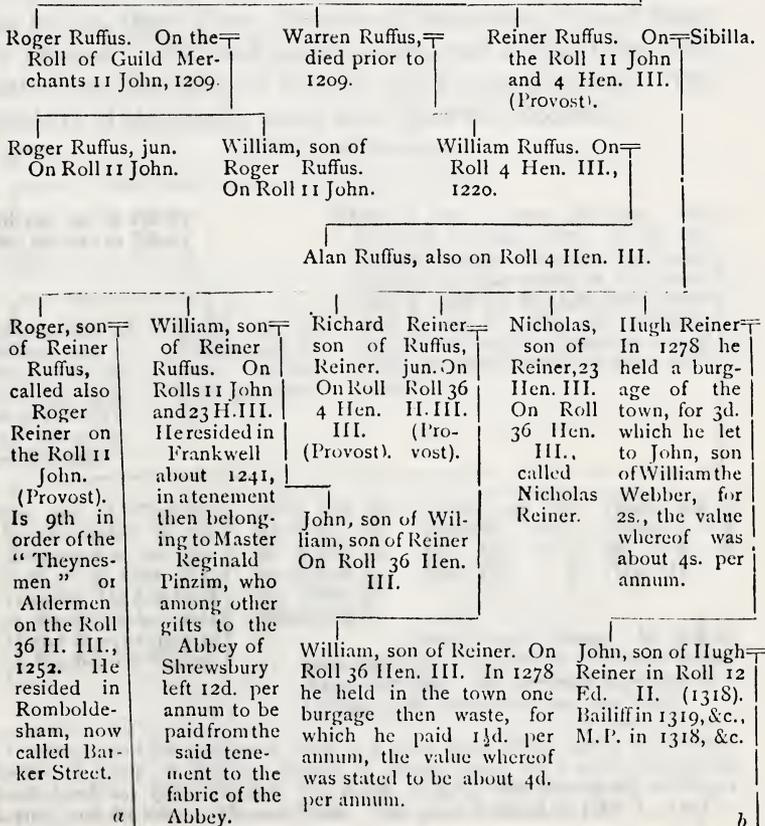
REINER *the Provost*, or, as he is sometimes called, the Prefect, who gave lands in the town fields of Shrewsbury to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, in the time of Henry the First.

ROBERT *the Prefect*, son of Andrew the Clerk. He bequeathed to the same monks all his land in the town fields after his mother's death.

AILRIC RUFFUS, supposed to be the person sometimes called *Edric* the Provost. He gave to the same monks other lands in the said fields. Several persons bearing the surname or addition of *Ruffus* were among the principal inhabitants and earliest provosts of the town, and their position and connection with each other I have thus traced on our early records:—

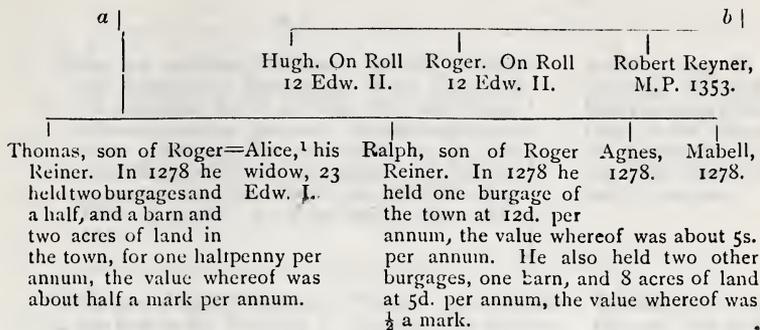
[p. 3766.]

AILRIC OR EDRIC RUFFUS, THE PROVOST.



a

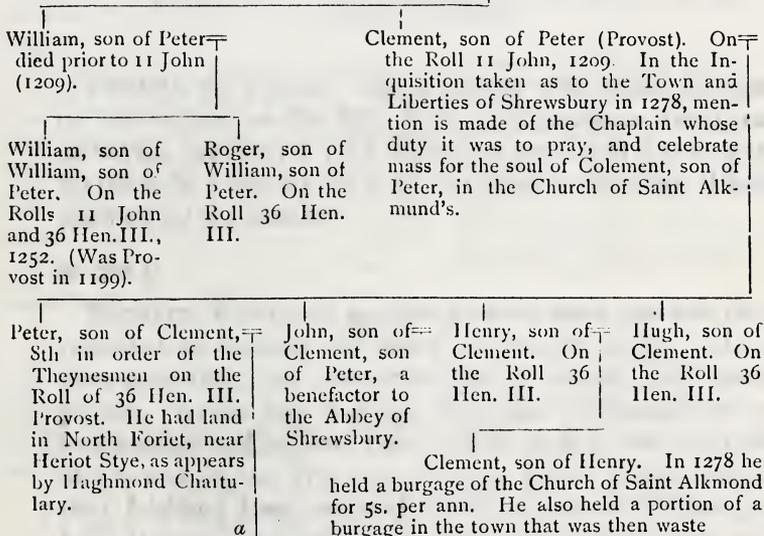
b



PETER the Provost. Messrs. Owen and Blakeway conjecture that "Peter the Provost" was brother of "John, son of Clement, son of Peter, Burgess of Shrewsbury, which John was a benefactor to the Abbey." This, however, could not be. The fact is, that "Peter, Burgess of Shrewsbury," was "Peter the Provost." He died prior to 1209, and among those who jointly held the office of Provost was his son Clement. The members of the family stand thus upon the Records:—

[p. 3767.]

PETER (the Provost).=



¹ Among the Cole evidences there is a grant from Alice, widow of Thomas Reyner of Salop, to William Prynce of Salop, cissor, of a piece of land in Romboldesham, lying between the Stone House, once belonging to Roger Reyner, and the land of Thomas Colle. The grant is dated 23 Edw. I., 1295.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

DATE: 10/15/54
TO: SAC, NEW YORK
FROM: SAC, PHOENIX

RE: [Illegible]

[Illegible text block]

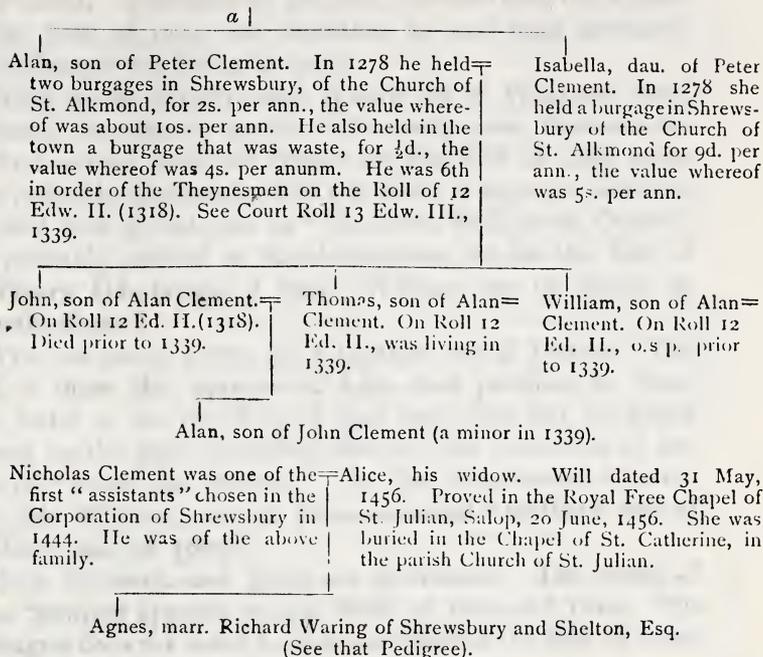
Very truly yours,
[Illegible Signature]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]



THOMAS *the Provost*. He is named with other Burgesses of Shrewsbury on the Plea Roll of Michaelmas Term, 1201, as having previous to that date been parties in a suit against Stephen de Pimbeley, as to certain land in Pimbeley (Pimley) claimed by the latter.

[p. 3768.]

RICHARD RUSTICUS appears to have been the last person recorded as holding the office of Provost singly. He was also, probably, the first who held it jointly with another person. As we find that the Burgesses of Shrewsbury were first empowered to elect two of their body to the joint office of Provost in the first year of King John's reign, 1199, and that Richard Rusticus, and William son of William, once held that office together, I venture to place them as the Provosts of that year.

1199. RICHARD RUSTICUS *and* WILLIAM son of WILLIAM. The latter was then a young man. He was grandson of Peter

the Provost. The name of Richard Rusticus does not appear on the Roll of 1209, and, doubtless, he was then deceased. His colleague was living in 1252.

HUGH son of ETHEL, and WARIN son of WILLIAM were, probably, the next in order of the early joint Provosts, for the first named does not appear on the Roll of 1209, being then probably deceased, while the latter is there recorded on the first Roll of that year as "Warin fil. William fil. Odon." He probably resided in Romboldesham, for on the Roll of 23 Henry III. (1239), I find "William son of Warin de Rumaldesham."

WILLIAM son of JOHN, and CLEMENT son of PETER. The first of these also appears to have died previous to 1209. The latter is on the Roll of that year, and will be found named on the page preceding this (*see page 9*), as one of the sons of "Peter the Provost." In the Haughmond Chartulary this William, son of John, is called "William son of William, son of John."

JOHN SEIMBEL and JOHN son of AGNES. The name of John Seimbel appears on the Rolls of 1209 and 1220. His colleague does not seem to have survived to the first of those dates.

JOHN VILLAN and JOHN LOUHE. I do not trace the name of John Louhe on any of the existing Rolls; he therefore, it may be presumed, was not alive in 1209, when our first Roll of Burgesses was made. John Villan appears on that Roll. The family that bore this surname appear to have been of some importance at that period, and afterwards "Roger Lewhe, burgess of Salop," made a grant of lands in Cotton 2 Edward II., 1308.

John le Vileyn (Provost) was living and on the Rolls in 1209 and 1220.	Alan le Vileyn on Roll 36 Hen. III. Had land in "North For- iet," near Heriot Stye, as appears by Haughmond Chart.	Peter le Vileyn, on the Rolls of 1209 and 1220 (Provost)	Richard le Vileyn, on the Roll of 1209 and 1220 (Provost).
a		John le Vileyn, son of Peter. On the Roll 36 Hen III., 1252.	Richard le Vileyn jun., living in 1235.
			John le Vileyn, son of Richard, jun. On the Roll in 1252

a |

John le Vileyn on the Roll of Burgesses 1239 and 1252.

Margery, a widow, in 1278, when she held a burgage (then waste) in the town for 2d. per ann., stated to be worth 6d. per annum.

Hugh le Vileyn on the Rolls of 1239 and 1252. (Provost).

Roger le Vileyn was living in 1260, there being a charge on the town accounts for that year for work done to the gate of the town that was opposite his house.

William, son of Roger le Vileyn. On the Rolls of Burgesses in 1252.

John, son of Hugh le Vileyn. In 1278 the said John held a burgage in the town for 5d. per ann., which was worth 4s. per ann. Also two burgages of the Church of Saint Alkmund at 22d. per ann., which were worth 10s. per ann., with a burgage, then waste, belonging to the Church of Saint Chad, at 2d. per ann., which was worth 6d. per ann., and $\frac{1}{4}$ part of another burgage in the town, at 6d., which was worth 2s. per ann. (Bailiff).

John le Vileyn (son of John, and grandson of John le Vileyn). In 1278 he held 4 burgages and 3 quarters of a burgage, with 40 acres of meadow land in the town at 4s. 9d. per ann., worth 2 marks per ann.; also 2 other burgages and one fourth part of a burgage for 15d. per ann., which were worth half a mark per ann. He held jointly with Richard, son of Warin le Mercer, another burgage for $\frac{1}{2}$ d., which was worth 2s. per ann., and he likewise held jointly with Hugh Colle another burgage for 12d. per ann., which they let to Robert Crowe for 6s. per ann. (Town Clerk).

Richard le Vileyn, son of John. In 1278 he held a burgage (then waste) in the town, at 6d. per ann. (stated to be its value). He sold a messuage and 4 acres of land in Frankwell to Hugh Colle, when John Vileyn (son of Hugh) and John Russel were bailiffs. He also sold 7 acres of land in Frankwell to Thomas Colle in 1282, and he likewise sold 8 acres of land in Frankwell to Thomas Colle in 1294.

Sibella, dau. of John le Vileyn. In 1278 she held a burgage in the town for $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ann., stated to be worth 5s. per ann.

Alice, widow of Richard le Vileyn, was living in 9 Edw. II., 1315.

John le Vileyn. On Roll of 12 Edw. II., 1318.

John le Vileyn. On the Roll of Burgesses 46 Edw. III., 1372.

[p. 3769.]

WARIN INFANS and HUGH son of HUGH HATHEBRONDE. William and Richard, sons of Warin Infans, appear on the Roll of 36 Hen. III., 1252. The first of these might have been William, who in the Inquisition taken in 1278, is called William *le Child*, and he is stated to have held one

burgage and one acre of land in Coleham, at a rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., which was worth 4s. per annum. Agnes and Isabel, daughters of Hugh *le Child*, doubtless, of the same family, are stated in that year to have held a burgage in the town for $\frac{1}{2}$ d., which was worth 3s. per annum.

Hugh, son of Hathebronde, appears on the Roll of the 11th John, and he is probably the person above called Hugh son of Hugh Hathebronde. He was, doubtless, the father of William, sometimes called William Hathebronde, and at others William, son of Hathebronde, who is thus variously described on the Rolls of the 16th, 23rd, and 36th Henry III.

John, son of the same William Hathebronde, is on the Rolls of 36 Henry III., 1252; and in 1278 he held a burgage in the town at a rent of 2d. per annum, which was worth 5s. per annum. He also, jointly with Hugh Colle and others, then held a burgage in the town (once the property of "Master Reginald Pinzun") for a rent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ann., which was worth 12s. per ann. It appears by the Chartulary of Haghmond Abbey that William le Infant (Infans), above mentioned, had land in Wolfheresforlonge (part of Castle Forgate).

ERNALD CORDE and GILBERT son of WIMUNDE. *Ernald Corde* does not appear on the Roll of 1209. It may therefore be inferred that he was not then surviving. John Corde, probably his son, appears on the Roll of 4 Henry III. by the name of John *de* Corde, and on those of the 16th and 23rd years of the same reign by the name of John Corde. In 1278, Alan Corde held a burgage in the town at a rent of 1d. per ann., stated to be worth 4s. per ann. He also held a burgage belonging to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, which burgage was in the town, and he paid for it a rent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ann., the annual value thereof being stated to be 3s. per ann. Peter Corde also in 1278 held a burgage in the town, then waste, at a rent of 2d., which was stated to be worth 4d. per ann.

Gilbert, son of Wimumd, with his sons William and Robert, are on the Roll of 1209. It is there stated that the father of Gilbert was not in the Guild. Wimumd, father of Gilbert, was, probably, the person who, in one of the most ancient

The first part of the document is devoted to a general
statement of the principles which should govern the
conduct of the Government in its relations with
the people. It is the duty of the Government to
maintain the peace and order of the country and
to protect the rights of the citizen. It is the
duty of the Government to provide for the
welfare of the people and to promote the
progress of the country. It is the duty of the
Government to defend the country against
foreign aggression and to maintain its
independence and sovereignty.

The second part of the document is devoted to a
statement of the principles which should govern the
conduct of the Government in its relations with
the States. It is the duty of the Government to
maintain the peace and order of the country and
to protect the rights of the citizen. It is the
duty of the Government to provide for the
welfare of the people and to promote the
progress of the country. It is the duty of the
Government to defend the country against
foreign aggression and to maintain its
independence and sovereignty.

The third part of the document is devoted to a
statement of the principles which should govern the
conduct of the Government in its relations with
the foreign nations. It is the duty of the
Government to maintain the peace and order of
the world and to protect the rights of the
citizen. It is the duty of the Government to
provide for the welfare of the people and to
promote the progress of the country. It is the
duty of the Government to defend the country
against foreign aggression and to maintain its
independence and sovereignty.

The fourth part of the document is devoted to a
statement of the principles which should govern the
conduct of the Government in its relations with
the future generations. It is the duty of the
Government to maintain the peace and order of
the world and to protect the rights of the
citizen. It is the duty of the Government to
provide for the welfare of the people and to
promote the progress of the country. It is the
duty of the Government to defend the country
against foreign aggression and to maintain its
independence and sovereignty.

deeds of the Cole family, is called "Wiman," son of Wiman de Rooshalle. The deed (which is damaged) relates to the grant by the said Wiman of a messuage and half a virgate of land in Slepe.

[p. 3770 and 3771.]

RICHARD PRIDE *and* RICHARD ENGLISH. The name of English does not appear (that I have discovered) on our existing records of the period in which Richard English lived. I presume, therefore, he was dead prior to 1209.

Richard Pride is on the Roll of that year, and he was, doubtless, the head of the family of that name, who were for a considerable period of importance in the town as Provosts, Bailiffs, and representatives thereof in Parliament.

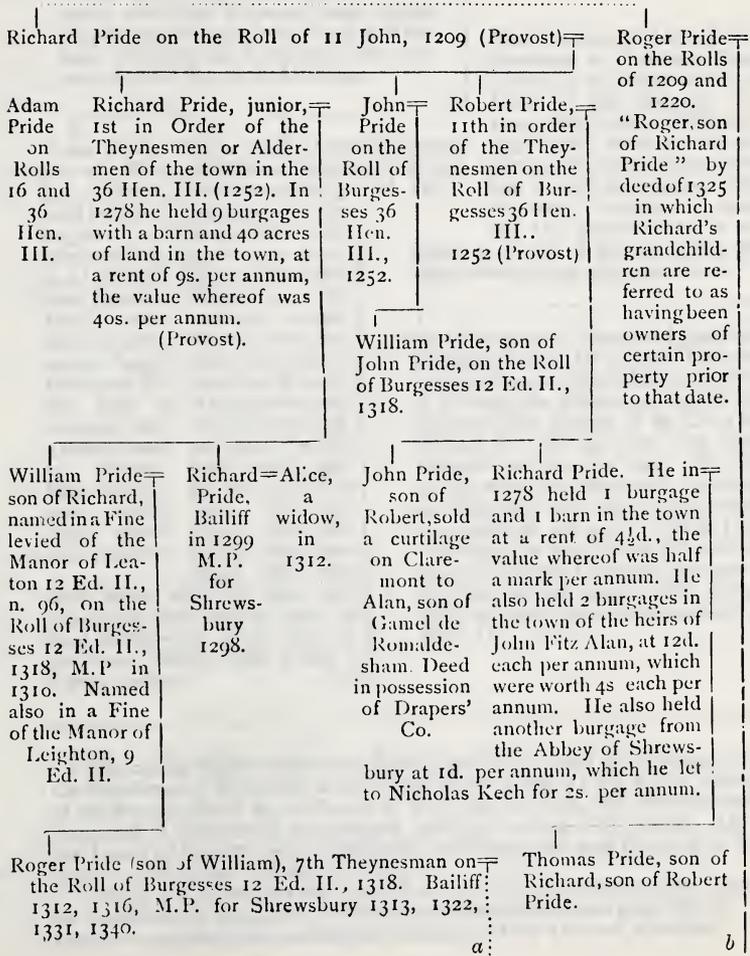
The name of Pride is variously written on the ancient Rolls as Pride, Pryde, *le Pride*, and *le Phrude*. In 1278, the family held numerous tenements and about 220 acres of land *in the town*, being more than any other family held, subject merely to the Crown rent for which the town was liable; consequently they had the freehold of nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the land within the limits of the town at that period. It is not improbable that to the circumstance of their comparatively great wealth they owed their surname. *Le Phrude* would not be indicative of *pride* in the sense which is now usually understood by that term, but rather of the *gentility, wealth, and prudence* of the individual. And whoever the ancestor of this respectable family was, it is most likely he was one of the original burgesses of the town that was enabled by his prudence and care to purchase much of the land in the town that had been forfeited to the Crown by the original Norman Earls. Certain it is that Richard Pride and Roger Pride were sons of one who was previously a Burgess or Freeman of the town, as the Roll of 1209 states that they were of those whose fathers were in the Guild.

We do not trace the name of Pride in office in the town lower than the commencement of the 15th century, and we know that the heiress of one of its principal branches carried their part of the family property to William Tour, and from him, by another heiress, it passed to the family of Mytton. Another heiress of a younger branch, Margaret, daughter and heir of Richard Pride, sold the fields in the township of

Cotton, called the "Pride Ditches" (now called the "Purditches"), to John Stury of Shrewsbury, in 1362. She was then the widow of her first husband, Thomas de Drayton.

The sketch hereunder will convey some idea of the early position of this family, who are supposed to have resided in an old stone mansion on the north-west side of *Pride Hill*, near the Butter Cross, part of the remains of which are still to be seen there.

ARMS : Azure, 3 preeds (small lamperns) in pale hauriant, Argent.



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

Year	Event	Significance
1492	Columbus discovers America	Beginning of European exploration
1607	First permanent English settlement in America	Start of permanent European presence
1776	Declaration of Independence	Birth of the United States
1787	Constitution of the United States	Establishment of the federal government
1862	Emancipation Proclamation	End of slavery in the United States
1865	End of the Civil War	Reunification of the United States
1898	Spanish-American War	United States becomes a world power
1914	World War I	United States enters the world stage
1929	Stock Market Crash	Beginning of the Great Depression
1945	End of World War II	United States becomes a superpower
1954	Desegregation of schools	End of legal segregation
1963	John F. Kennedy is assassinated	End of the Kennedy administration
1968	Richard Nixon is elected President	End of the Vietnam War
1974	Watergate scandal	End of the Nixon administration
1980	Jimmy Carter is elected President	End of the Carter administration
1981	Iranian Revolution	End of the Pahlavi dynasty in Iran
1989	End of the Cold War	End of the Soviet Union
1991	George H. W. Bush is elected President	End of the Bush administration
1993	Bill Clinton is elected President	End of the Clinton administration
2001	George W. Bush is elected President	End of the Bush administration
2009	Barack Obama is elected President	End of the Obama administration
2017	Donald Trump is elected President	End of the Trump administration
2021	Joe Biden is elected President	End of the Biden administration

a: b

William Pride, Bailiff in 1346, M.P. for Shrewsbury 1337-1338. = Alice, a widow, 49 Ed. III., and then a party with her son to a Recognizance under Stat. Merc. 1375.

Thomas Pride, Bailiff in 1376, 1380, 1383, 1393, M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1378, 1385, 1390, 1393, 1401, and 1402.

John Pride, son of Roger Pride of Salop. He in 1278 held the Ville of Edgebold at a rent of 1d. per ann., from Roger Sprencchese, who held the same under Adam Hagur, and the said Adam held it of the heirs of George de Cantelupe, who also held it under Roger de Mortimer.

William Pride. = Sibil, mar. 2nd Walter de la Barre. Adam Pride,² son of Roger Pride, 36 Hen. III.

John Pride, son of William. He in 1278 held two virgates of land in Pulley at 1d. per ann. from John le Poer, who held the same under Roger Mortimer. He also held 2 burgages and 3 acres of land in Shrewsbury at 2s. per ann., which were worth 10s. per ann.

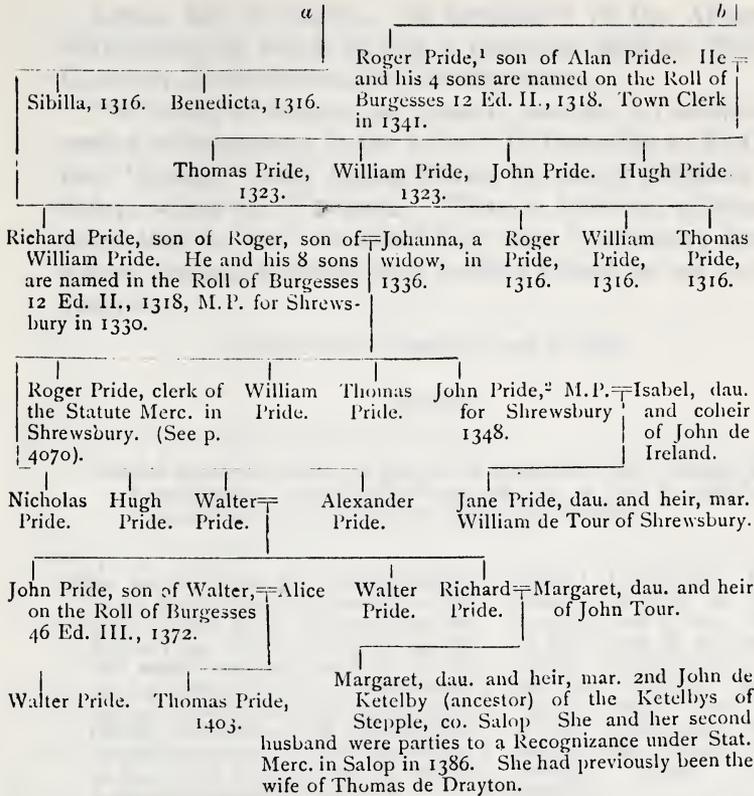
Roger Pride,¹ son of William Pride. In 1278 he held 3 burgages and one shop (then void) in the town at 3s. per ann., the value whereof was one mark per annum. He also held ten other burgages, 1 barn, and 40 acres of land in the town at a rent of 4s 4d. per ann., which were worth 40s. per ann. Bailiff in 1282 The said Roger Pride also held 9 other burgages that were built upon, with two that were waste, one barn and 30 acres of land in the town, at 5s. and 4d. per ann., which were worth 3 marks per ann.

Christiania, a widow, 7 Ed. III. Alan Pride, son of Adam Pride, described as "Adam Pride Cleric," i.e., Town Clerk, in Deed of the Drapers' Co. Lucy Pride held in 1278 a burgage in the town at 12d. per annum, the value whereof was half a mark per annum. She also held 3 burgages, 1 barn, and 100 acres of land in the town, at a rent of 8d. per ann., the value whereof was 40s. per annum.

Alan Pride (son of Adam, and grandson of Roger Pride). He in 1278 held one messuage and a nook of land in Snelton of Geoffrey de Fuston, on one of the Canons of the Church of St. Chad the Bishop for 10d. per ann., the value whereof was 2s. per ann. He also jointly with two others held a burgage in Frankwell, at a rent of 10½d., which was worth 6s per ann. Alan le Pride "William le Bor" (Borey) were the two Goldsmiths to whom the care of the dies and the assays of the King's Mint in Shrewsbury were confided 34 Hen. III., 1250.

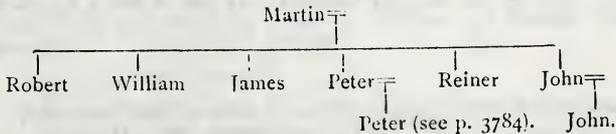
¹ The above Roger Pride was a draper, and he recovered £10 damages against the Burgesses of Worcester in the Court of the King, 13 Ed. I., for taking toll of his flannels which he had taken to Worcester for sale, thus showing that the Burgesses of Shrewsbury had peculiar privileges at that early period. He held the Manor of Besford under Matilda de Erdington, and sold the same to Robert Corbet of Moreton. (Living in 1316).

² Adam, son of Roger Pride, and Alan, son of the said Adam Pride, sold land on Claremont to Alan, son of Gamel de Romaldesham (see page 3772). Their respective deeds are now among the evidences of the Drapers' Company.



[p. 377z.]

Anno 1209 to ——. GAMUL, *alias* GAMEL DE ROMOLDESHAM, and REINER son of MARTIN. The names of both these early Provosts appear on the Roll of 1209. Of the connections of Reiner, son of Martin, I find no mention on any other Roll. There they stand thus:—



¹ The lands of Roger, the son of Alan Pride, "and the house of John Pride," mentioned in a deed of the Drapers' Company 1 Ed. IV. These lands and house were situate on Claremont.—J. M.

² In the 22 Rich. II., 1398, John Pride held half a knight's fee in Yarkhill, in Hereford, under Roger Mortimer, Earl of March.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general theory of the subject. It is shown that the theory is based on the principle of least action, and that the equations of motion can be derived from this principle. The theory is then applied to the case of a particle moving in a potential field, and the results are compared with those of classical mechanics.

2. In the second part of the paper, the theory is applied to the case of a particle moving in a magnetic field. It is shown that the theory predicts the existence of a magnetic moment for the particle, and that this moment is proportional to the spin of the particle. This result is in agreement with the experimental observations of the Stern-Gerlach experiment.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general theory of the subject. It is shown that the theory is based on the principle of least action, and that the equations of motion can be derived from this principle. The theory is then applied to the case of a particle moving in a potential field, and the results are compared with those of classical mechanics.

4. In the fourth part of the paper, the theory is applied to the case of a particle moving in a magnetic field. It is shown that the theory predicts the existence of a magnetic moment for the particle, and that this moment is proportional to the spin of the particle. This result is in agreement with the experimental observations of the Stern-Gerlach experiment.

James, son of Martin, was benefactor of the Abbey of Shrewsbury, to which he left a messuage held by William Golichty, in the lane called Ullothwithene.

The family of GAMUL, or GAMEL, were for a considerable period of importance in the town. In *Domesday* we find that one "GAMEL" held Upton Parva, in South Bradford, co. Salop, before the Conquest. There is however, nothing to show that he was connected with this Shrewsbury family, whose descent, however, may be thus traced on our ancient records.

ARMS:—Or, 3 hammers (2 and 1) Sable.

Gamel =

"Gamel, junior," so called on the Roll of 1209, called also "Gamel de Romoldesham" on the Rolls of 1239 and 1252, on both of which he is marked as having paid all assessments due from him.

Alan, son of Gamel (de Romboldesham) = on the Rolls of 1232, 1239, and 1252. He is 6th in order of the Theynesmen on the Roll of 1239. In 1278 he was living, and then held 6 burgages, one barn, and 20 acres of land in the town, at a rent of 12d. per ann., which were worth 20s. per ann. (Bailiff). He appears from various Deeds now in the possession of the Drapers' Co. to have been the purchaser of various lands and tenements in the town.

Richard Gamel. In 1278 he held 2 burgages in the town at 11d. per ann., which were worth half a mark per ann. (son of Alan).

John Gamel. In 1278 he held a bur- gage in the town at a rent of 34d., which was worth 4s. per ann. (Son of Alan).

Juliana Gamel. In 1278 she held a bur- gage in the town at a rent of 1d. per ann., which was worth 5s. per ann.

William, son of Alan Gamel, = held in 1278 four burgages in the town, which were then waste, at a rent of 25d. per ann., which were worth 3s. per ann.

Mabile, named in a deed (now in the possession of the Drapers' Co.), as wife of William Gamel.

John Gamel (see above) son of Alan, as by deed of Drapers' Co.

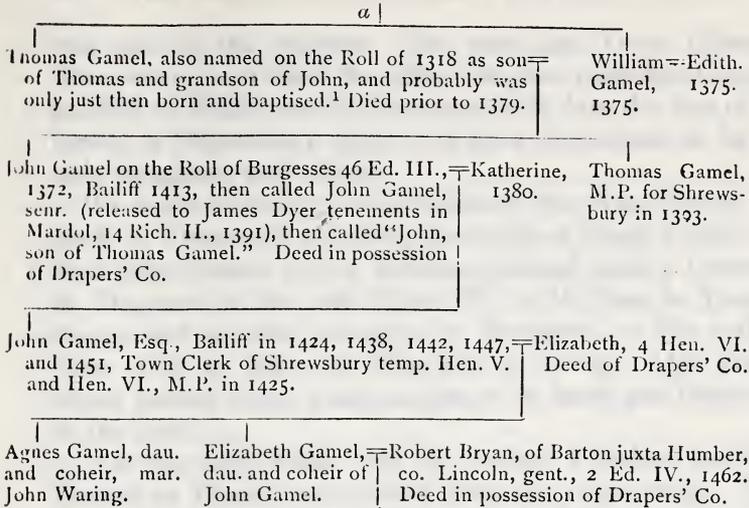
Richard, son of Alan Gamel. (Deed of Dra- pers' Co., see above).

John Gamel, 3rd in order of the Theynesmen on the Roll of Burgesses, = 12 Ed. II., 1318, Bailiff in 1293, 1301, 1304, 1305, and 1311.

Thomas Gamel on the Roll of 1318, Bailiff in 1346 and 1353, M. P. in 1336.

Christiana, 1347.

John Gamel on the Roll of 1318, Bailiff in 1357.



Walter Bryan gave a bond 6 Oct., 16 Hen. VII, 1500, to abide the award of parties named therein as to lands given by his uncle and aunt, and father and mother, to Degory Wartur. (Drapers' Co. Evidences).

[p. 3773.]

The family of Gamel resided (as we learn from the Burgess Rolls) in that part of the town which was then called "Romoldesham," or "Romboldesham," now known by the name of Barker Street. They followed the trade of masonry, for in the town accounts of the year 1260 there is an entry of £3 paid to John Gamel for building 100 feet of Gatepole wall, which was that part of the town walls at the bottom of Dogpole, and near the top of the Wyle. It is also stated on the same accounts that Alan, son of Gamel (and father of John Gamel), had lent the town for this work seventeen score of free stone from his quarry. Thomas Gamel represented the town in Parliament in 1393. His brother, John Gamel, senior, was Bailiff of the town in 1413, and several times had that office been filled by his ancestors. When the office of "Aldermen" was, by that name, first created in the Corporation in 1444, John Gamel, son of John last named,

¹ This original Deed is in the possession of the Drapers' Company. The feoffees of Thomas Gamel's property, William Bishop and William Boys, chaplains, delivered by deed all the houses, lands, and tenements of which they were such feoffees, to John, son of Thomas Gamel, in the 3rd Rich. II., 1379.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST LAKE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST LAKE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST LAKE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST LAKE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST LAKE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST LAKE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST LAKE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST LAKE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST LAKE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST LAKE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

was one of the number. He was also Town Clerk of Shrewsbury, and filled the office (not then considered incompatible) of Bailiff several times, and with him the line of the family in Shrewsbury appears to have terminated, as he left only daughters and coheirs.

We learn from the Cole Evidences that Alan Gamel had lands in Frankwell, adjoining the lands of Hugh Colle; also that John Gamel, son of Thomas, granted (sold) a tenement in Doglane in the 45th Edw. III. to William le Yong of Salop, and another tenement in Shoplatch, in the 47th of Edw. III., to John de Wincesto of Salop. Alan Gamel above named, was a great purchaser of lands and tenements in the town.

It is not improbable that the ancient Cheshire family of Gamul, or Gamel, are derived from the same stock. They trace their descent from William, son of Gamel, or Gamul, whose son Stephen Gamul was of Knighton, in Staffordshire (close to the Shropshire border), in the 24th Edw. I., 1295, and their Arms are: Or, three mallets, sable. See page 4167.

Anno 1209 to ——. PETRO VILLANO (i.e., Peter Villanus). See pp. 3768 and 3781.

JOHN CNOTTE. The name of John Cnotte does not occur in Messrs. Owen and Blakeway's list, but he certainly served the office of Provost. A grant from Alan Luvekin, son of Robert, to Roger Russel, of a piece of land in Coleham is witnessed by (*inter alia*) "Petro Villano et Joh'ne Cnotte t'c p'positis Salopbur." The original deed is among the evidences of the Drapers' Company, and they have also a grant from Peter, son of John Cnotte, of a messuage on Claremont, to Alan, son of Gamel of Romaldesham, which is witnessed by (*inter alia*) "Reyno" Porchet and Hugh le Viley, then Bailiffs.

ALANO DE SALTO and WARINO VLUIIC. These are also omitted in the lists hitherto published; but as Provosts they are witnesses to a deed in the possession of the Drapers' Company, by which Isolda Phune grants an acre of land in Coleham to Roger Russell.

RICHARD son of ALAN DE SHELTON, is on the Roll of 1268, Warin Vling is on the Roll of 1209, Alan de Salton is on the Roll of 1232.

[p. 3774].

1209 to { REINER RUFFUS. [See page 3766].

— { ROBERT *son of WILLIAM*. Supposed¹ to be the same with Robert Infans or le Child, who also occurs as colleague of Reiner Ruffus. By neither of these names, however, can I find him on the Roll of 1209. I presume, therefore, he died before that date. Thomas Infant is on that Roll, and by the name of Thomas Infans he appears on subsequent Rolls. William and Richard, sons of Warin Infans, appear on the Roll of 1239, Nicholas Infans is on the Roll of 1252, and on the same Roll I find the name of John, son of Peter *le 'fant*. He was, probably, brother of Warin Infans. See page 3769. Thomas, son of Thomas Infante, had a message in Romaldesham, as appears by a Deed in the possession of the Drapers' Company.

{ ANDREW, *son of HUBERT*. See Robert, son of William,
{ ROBERT LE CHILD. above, also the note, which proves he was also written as Robert Infante or Robert Infans

Andrew, son of Hubert, is on the Roll of the 11th John, 1209. William Andrew, probably his son, is on the Roll of Burgesses in the 36th Hen. III., 1252, and Hugh Andrew is on the Roll of Burgesses 12 Edw. II., 1318. I do not find any subsequent admission of a Burgess of the surname of *Andrew* on the Rolls, nor of the name of *Andrews*, which is synonymous. There is, however, a family of ancient Freemen bearing the surname of *Andrews*, of whose original admission there is no trace, except they derive from the Burgesses named *Andrew* above mentioned. In the year 1627, Richard Andrews, corvisor, son of Richard Andrews, corvisor, and grandson of Richard Andrews, corvisor, and innkeeper of Shrewsbury, claimed to be a Burgess as of right by descent. His claim was, after examination, admitted on the 24th September, 1627, and all the members of the same family—and they have been very numerous—have been recognised as Freemen by descent from that period. That this family had been of long standing and respectability in the town is clear, for in a MS. collection of local Armorial Bearings made at the close of the 17th century, the Arms assigned to “Richard

¹ I have since this was written seen a Deed of the Drapers' Company, which removes this supposition. It relates to lands in Dogpole, and is witnessed by Robert Infante and Andrew son of Hubert, then Provosts.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States, from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present time. It is divided into three volumes, the first of which contains the history of the discovery and settlement of the continent, the second the history of the colonies, and the third the history of the United States as a nation.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is divided into three volumes, the first of which contains the history of the discovery and settlement of the continent, the second the history of the colonies, and the third the history of the United States as a nation.

The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is divided into three volumes, the first of which contains the history of the discovery and settlement of the continent, the second the history of the colonies, and the third the history of the United States as a nation.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is divided into three volumes, the first of which contains the history of the discovery and settlement of the continent, the second the history of the colonies, and the third the history of the United States as a nation.

The fifth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is divided into three volumes, the first of which contains the history of the discovery and settlement of the continent, the second the history of the colonies, and the third the history of the United States as a nation.

The sixth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is divided into three volumes, the first of which contains the history of the discovery and settlement of the continent, the second the history of the colonies, and the third the history of the United States as a nation.

The seventh part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is divided into three volumes, the first of which contains the history of the discovery and settlement of the continent, the second the history of the colonies, and the third the history of the United States as a nation.

The eighth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is divided into three volumes, the first of which contains the history of the discovery and settlement of the continent, the second the history of the colonies, and the third the history of the United States as a nation.

The ninth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is divided into three volumes, the first of which contains the history of the discovery and settlement of the continent, the second the history of the colonies, and the third the history of the United States as a nation.

The tenth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is divided into three volumes, the first of which contains the history of the discovery and settlement of the continent, the second the history of the colonies, and the third the history of the United States as a nation.

Andrews, innkeeper," above named, are "Gules, a saltire vert surmounted by a saltorel Or."

{ ANDREW son of HUBERT. See above.

{ REINER son of RUFFUS. See page 3766.

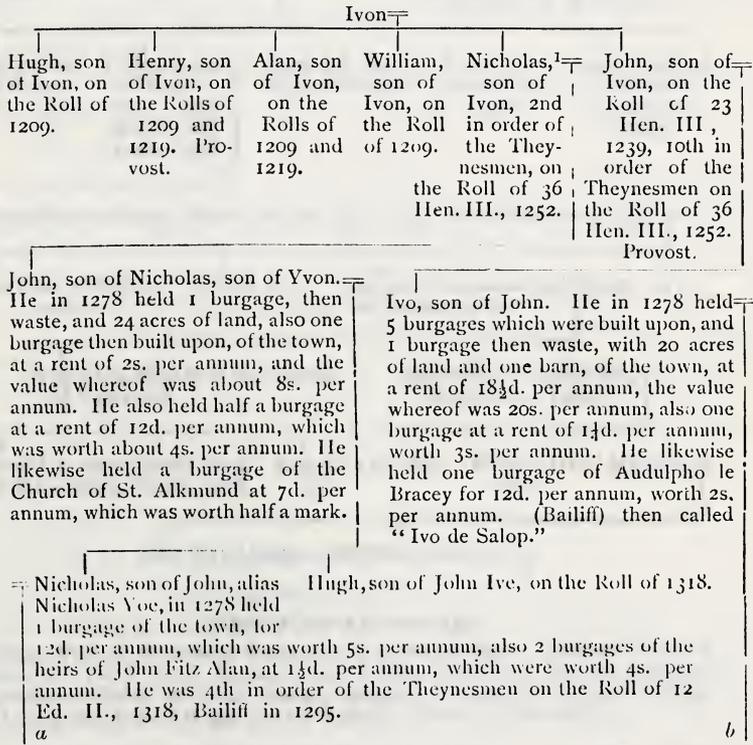
{ ANDREW son of HUBERT. See above.

{ HENRY son of IVON, *alias* IVO.

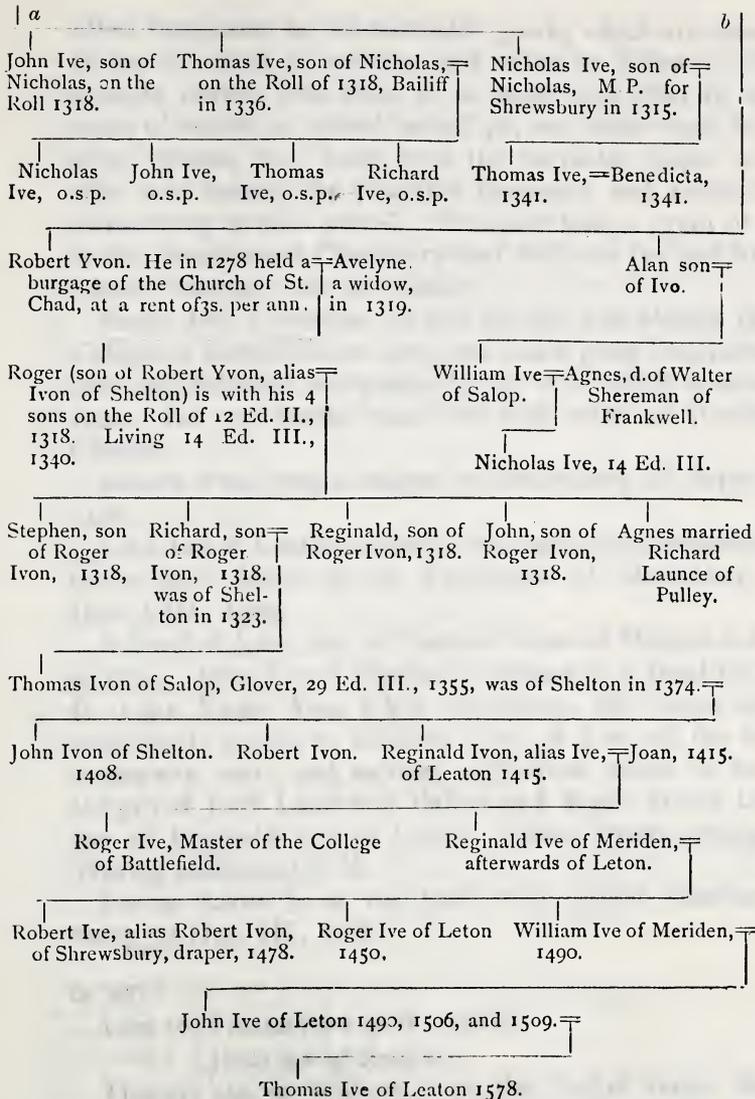
The family of Ive or Yoe, as it was variously spelt, descended from Ivo or Ivon, above named, continued to reside in or near Shrewsbury till the commencement of the 17th century. Henry, son of Ivon (sometimes written Ivo, and at others Ive), was with several of his brothers on the Roll of 1209, as will be seen by the following sketch:—

[p. 3775.]

To a Deed of 1388 is affixed a Seal with the legend "S. Thomas Yeo" surrounding a chevron between 3 birds.



¹ There was in 1278 a Chaplain whose duty it was to celebrate Mass in the Church of St. Alkmund for his soul.



Roger Yoe of Shelton is witness to a Deed in 1341. Thomas Yvons is witness to a Deed 1374. In 1440, John Launce and Roger Yoe are described as coheirs of Isabel and Joan Launce, daughter of Richard Launce of Pulley, by Agnes, daughter of Roger Yoe of Shelton. (Waring Evidences).

On the Tallage Roll of 7th Edward II., 1313, Nicholas Ive, who served the office of Bailiff in 1295, is taxed (with the

...
...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

other Burgesses) for his moveable goods, which are stated to be on the Roll in number and value as follows:—Three draught horses, 10s., flesh, 6s. a mazer cup (that is, a cup made of maslin or mixed metal) 4s., two silver cups, 6s., six silver spoons, 6s.. Such were the moveable goods of one who was among the principal burgesses and residents of Shrewsbury at that period. We learn from a grant of land in the Haughmond Chartulary that Nicholas Ive had land in Castle Foregate, near the Castle.

Roger Ive, a member of this family, was Master of the College of Battlefield in 1421, and was a great benefactor to that establishment, as appears by his Will, which is dated in 1444. He was buried near the high altar of Battlefield Church.

Robert Yvon was a draper in Shrewsbury 18 Edw. IV., 1478.

John Ive of Leton, yeoman, was party to a recognizance under Stat. Merc. in the Exchequer of Shrewsbury 1st Hen. VIII., 1509.

A Deed of John, son of Thomas Yvons of Shelton is dated in 1374. John Yoe of Shelton is witness to a Deed in 1408. In 1440, Roger Yoc, Clerk (doubtless, the Roger above mentioned), grants to Richard Gery of Lee, all the lands, tenements, rents, and services in Shelton, which he had of the gift of John Launce of Pulley, and Roger Yoe of Leton, son of Reginald Yoe of Leton. (From Deeds among the Waring evidences) J. M.

Ivo de Leton is on the Roll of the Guild Merchant of Salop 52 Hen. III., 1268.

[p. 3776.]

1209 to { THOMAS son of WILLIAM.
 ———. { JOHN son of ROBERT.

Thomas son of William is on the Roll of 1209. Of his colleague I find no mention therein. One John son of Robert held several burgages, &c., in 1278, but he could hardly be the colleague of Thomas son of William, who was on the Roll in 1209. Thomas the Provost of Shrewsbury is named in the Plea Roll of Michaelmas Term, 1201. See page 3767.

{ RICHARD PRIDE. See page 3770.

{ WALTER son of FEIRWIN. He is on the Roll of 1209, followed by his son Richard, who also appears on the Roll of 23 Hen. III., 1239, by the description of "Richard son of Walter Feirwyn."

{ ROBERT DE SULTON, *alias* SOLTON.

{ WARIN son of WILLIAM. See page 3768.

Robert de *Solton* is on the Roll of 1209. He, doubtless, was of *Shelton*, within the liberties of the town; but I do not find any descendant of his on the Roll. We learn from the Chartulary of Shrewsbury Abbey that he had land in Frankwell. Pobella, the widow of Robert de Sholton, in the year 1315 gave a house in Shrewsbury to the Abbey of Buildwas.

{ ROGER son of WILLIAM, grandson of Peter the Provost.

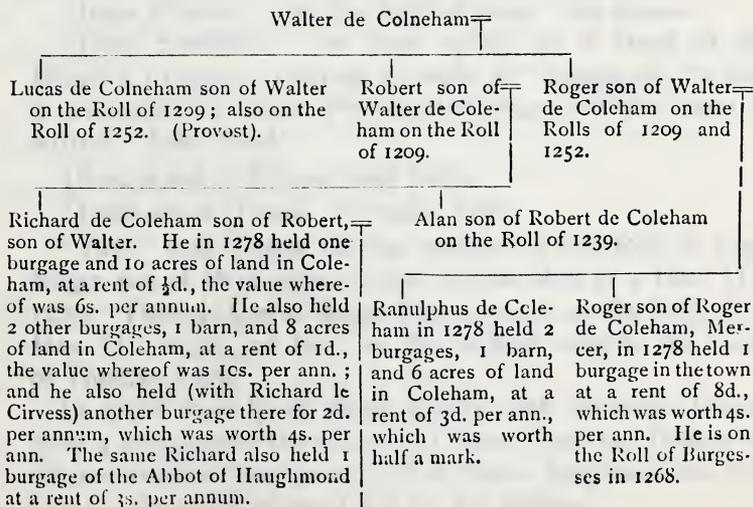
{ See page 3767.

{ JOHN son of HUGH. On the Roll of 1209, with his brother William son of Hugh.

{ LUCAS DE COLEHAM son of WALTER.

{ WALAM PONCER.

Lucas son of Walter is on the Roll of 1209, with Roger and Robert his brothers. The family stand thus on the Rolls:—



a |

... the ... of ...

<p>...</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>...</p>
<p>...</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>...</p>

a |

Hugh son of Richard de Coleham. In 1278 he held 1 burgage of the Abbey of Shrewsbury at a rent of 12d., which was worth 2s. per ann.

John son of Richard de Coleham held 1 burgage and a barn in the town at a rent of 8d., which was worth half a mark per annum.

Mabilla, dau. of Richard de Coleham. In 1278 she held a burgage in the town at a rent of 2½d., which was worth 3s. per annum.

[p. 3777.]

The name of Walam Poncer does not appear on the Roll of 1209. John Poncer, probably his brother, is on that Roll, which has also the names of Richard and Nicholas, sons of Ivon Poncer.

Nicholas, son of Robert Poncer, no doubt of this family, was a person of considerable substance in the town. He bought the lands called Derfald and Woltheresfurlong from John son of Gilbert and Alice his wife, which lands he afterwards gave to Haughmond Abbey subject to the payment of a rent of 4s. per annum to the Rector of the Church of Saint Michael, in the Castle of Shrewsbury. Robert Poncer was the person who by the name of Robert son of John is described as the colleague of Robert Crowe in some deeds in the office of Provost. See page 3784. This Robert was son of John Poncer above named.

{ JOHN PONCER. On the Roll of 1209. See above.

{ JOHN SEIMBEL. See page 3768. In a Deed of the Drapers' Company relating to lands in "Doggepole," which is witnessed by these Provosts, the name of the latter is written "John Sibel."

{ ROGER son of PAGAN, *alias* PAYN.

{ JOHN son of HUGH. See page 3776.

"Pain" with Roger his son appear on the Roll of 1209. Roger son of Pain appears also on the Roll of 4 Hen. III., 1220. Thomas son of Roger Pain appears on the Roll of 16 Hen. III., 1232, and he is on the Roll of 1239 by the name of Thomas Payn.

In 1278, Ranulphus Payn, jointly with Nicholas Bonell, held 4 burgages of the Church of Saint Chad the Bishop for 6d. per annum "que quond'm fuit d'nicu' hospiciu' D'ni Ep'i Cestr.," the value whereof was 5s. per annum.

{ JOHN DE HIBERNIA.
 { SIMEON THURSTAN.

“John de Hibernia,” i.e., John Ireland, is on the Rolls of 1209 and 1220. The family of Ireland in several of its branches, appears to have been connected with Shrewsbury at a very early period, which arose, probably, from the Abbey of Shrewsbury having possessions in Lancashire, where the Irelands were originally seated.

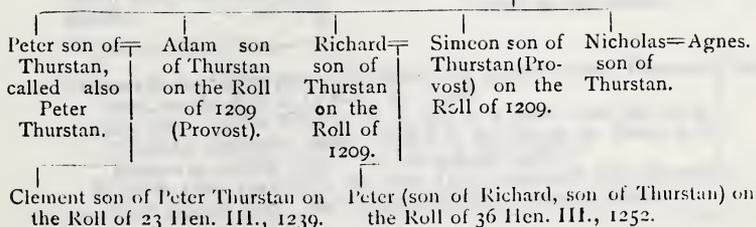
One branch of the family were amongst the earliest of the lessees under the Abbey of Haughmond, and “Master Walter de Hibernia, ‘cook’ of Upton-under-Haghamund,” was admitted on the Roll of Guild Merchant in Shrewsbury, in the 12th of Edw. II., 1318. “William de Erland, mercer,” is on the Roll of Burgesses 46 Edw. III., 1372. The title “Master” given to Walter de Hibernia above, shows that he was a person of some importance, and his style of “cook” was probably to denote that he took up his livery in the Guild with that company. He and his son John Ireland had, as appears by the Haughmond Chartulary, lands at Upton Magna.

[p. 3778.]

“David Yrelond son of Robert Yrelond of Oswestry, servant to Thomas Goldsmith,” was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury 3 Hen. VII., 1487. He was a Mercer in Shrewsbury, and Bailiff several times, and from him the family of Ireland of Albrighton descended. (See the pedigree of Ireland of Albrighton).

Simeon Thurstan, the colleague of John de Hibernia, was also on the Roll of 1209, where I find also other members of his family, though their residence in Shrewsbury does not seem to have been of long continuance.

Thurstan on the Roll of 1209



CHAPTER I

The first part of the history... The second part... The third part...

The fourth part... The fifth part... The sixth part...

The seventh part...

The eighth part... The ninth part... The tenth part...

The eleventh part... The twelfth part...

APPENDIX

Table with multiple columns and rows, containing various entries and data.

{ RICHARD PRIDE. See page 3770.

{ HENRY son of IVO. See page 3775.

{ ALAN son of HERBERT.

{ JOHN DE HIBERNIA. See page 3777.

Alan son of Herbert is on the Roll of 1209, where also I find the name of Herbert son of Walter, which Herbert was, probably, the father of Alan, as he certainly was of Richard, who is on the same Roll called Richard son of Herbert *Pellip*, showing that Herbert was a skinner, and Richard his son was unquestionably the ancestor of a family that afterwards acquired much property in the town and vicinity of Shrewsbury, and adopted for their surname that of the trade by which the foundation of their property and station was acquired, namely "Skinner." The eventual heiress of this family, Eleanor, sister of Thomas Skinner, was the first wife of Reginald de Mutton of Shrewsbury, who was by her ancestor of the Mittons of Weston-under-Lizard, and as she succeeded to the property of her brother, there can be no doubt that her nephew, John son of Thomas le Skinner, pre-deceased his father.

[p. 3779.]

ARMS: Per chevron, Or and Azure 3 fleurs-de-lis counterchanged.

Herbert, sometimes written "Herbert Pellipar," at others =
"Herbert Parmentar" on the Roll of 1209.

Alan son of Herbert on
the Roll of 1209.

Richard le Parmenter son of Herbert =
on the Rolls of 1209 and 1220.

Richard le Parmenter. He =
in 1278 held 3 burgages of
the town, at a rent of 5½d.,
which were worth 10s. per
annum.

William le
Parmenter
Bailiff in
1278.

Thomas Parmenter of Foriet Monach.
son of Richard, on the Roll of 1268.
In 1278 he held 1 burgage of the
town at a rent of 1½d., which was
worth 4s. per annum.

William le Parmenter (son of Richard) 11th in order of the Theynes = Johanna.
men, on the Roll of 12 Edw. II., 1318.

1327, Pat. 1 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 33, is a grant from the King
"dilecto mercatori nostro Will'o le Parmenter de Salop non
ponatur in assisus," &c. "1" br'e privato sigillo."

Bailiff in 1306, 1321, M. P. in 1322, 1332, 1334, and 1335, he was
M. P. also in 1340. He is called William Skyner, senior.

a |

William le Parmenter (son of William) named on the Roll of 1318. 1343, he is called "William le Skynner le fil" in a Deed of Richard Earl of Arundel in the Exchequer of Salop, dated 17 Ed. III. He had a Royal license to found a Chantry in the Church of Saint Chad, 19 Dec., 20 Ed. III., 1346. Bailiff in 1344, 1351, and 1359. He and his father represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1335.

James, another son of William le Parmenter, named on the Roll of 1318.

Thomas le Skynner (son of William). Party to a recognizance under Stat. Merc. in the Exchequer of Shrewsbury 8 R. 2, 1384, also to another 16 R. 2, 1392, Bailiff in 1368, 1381, 1383, 1400, 1404. M.P. in 1376, 1379, 1380, 1383, 1384, 1385, and 1397.

Eleanor was the first wife of Reginald de Mutton, and carried the property of the Skynners to that family by this marriage.

John Skinner son of Thomas, o.s.p. Named on the Roll of Burgesses 9 Hen. IV., 1407.

The estates of the Skynner family were situate in Shrewsbury, Lynches, Fenemere, Coleham, Nobold, Withington, Hunkington, Hanwood, Woodhouse, and Preston Montford, as appears by two Deeds, of Settlement and Enfeoffment, dated respectively the 2nd and 13th of Henry VIII.—J. M.

These Deeds expressly state the above property to have once belonged to Thomas Skinner.

- { RICHARD PRIDE. See page 3770.
- { LAURENCE COX. See pages 3781 and 3787.
- { REINER RUFFE, junr. See page 3766.
- { LAURENCE son of EDWIN. See page 3812.

These four persons, as then Provosts, are witnesses to a Deed in the possession of the Drapers' Company, relating to a messuage in Dogpole, to which deed John de Foriet and others are also witnesses. They are not mentioned as serving together the office of Provost in any list hitherto published, nor have I met with any other mention of four Provosts at one time.

The Deed which thus records them was, probably, executed as the two first quitted and as the two latter entered upon office as Provosts.

[p. 3780.]

- { JOHN DE FORIETTA.
- { ALAN son of HERBERT. See page 3778.

Messrs. Owen and Blakeway have thought it probable that John de Forieta and John de Hibernia (both which names

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

appear as the colleagues of Alan son of Herbert) were the same person, but such was not the fact. John de Foriet and John de Hibernia are both on the Roll of 1209, where I also find the name of Peter son of John de Foriet. The same Peter is on the Roll of 16 Hen. III., 1232.

{ WILLIAM son of ROBERT.
{ ROBERT SITTE.

The first named of these was, probably, a brother of John son of Robert, mentioned on page 3776, but I do not find either his name or that of his colleague on any of the early Rolls. Robert Sitte was, there is no doubt, one of a family whose names often appear on our early records, and the spelling of which is, in old deeds, sometimes Sitte, Sotte, Sote, Schitte, and Schutte. They are supposed to have given their name to Shutte-place, now called Shoplatch, and they are believed to have resided in the old red stone building now used as the printing office of *Eddowes' Journal*.

William Shitte, Richard Sitte, Henry de Scet, and William son of Jervas de Sotteplace, appear on the Roll of 1209. Alan Sotte and Henry Schute are on the Roll of 36 Hen. III. Benedicta, widow of John de Schatt of Salop, and Nicholas de Schette of Salop are parties to recognizances under Stat. Merc. in the Exchequer of Salop, 2 Rich. II., 1378. Robert Sitte was one of the Burgesses named with Thomas the Provost on the Plea Roll of 1201. See page 3767.

In 1278, Nicholas Schutte held one burgage of the town at a rent of 4d. per annum, the value whereof was $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark per annum. His two sons Nicholas and Richard, were on the Roll of Burgesses 12 Edw. II., 1318, and from one of these John and Nicholas above mentioned were, doubtless, descended.

{ RICHARD WINNEPENNI.
{ ADAM son of THURSTAN. See page 3778.

Both these names appear on the Roll of 1209. The first also occurs in 1220, but there is no further mention of either.

{ RICHARD SCHITTE. See above.
{ LUCAS son of WALTER. See page 3776.

"Richard Sitte" and "Luca fil' Walt'i tunc p'posit" are (*inter alia*) witnesses to a Deed now in the possession of the

Drapers' Company, whereby "Petrus fil' Ade" grants to "Petro fil' Joh'is M'ceri" a curtilage on Claremont.

[p. 378¹.]

{ PETER VILLANUS. See page 3768.

{ JOHN VILLANUS. See page 3768.

{ RICHARD VILLANUS. See page 3768.

{ WILLIAM *son of* WILLIAM. Sometimes called William son of William son of John, and at others William son of John only. See page 3768.

{ ALAN *son of* IVO. See page 3775.

{ HUGH CHAMPONOYS.

Hugh Champonoys is the 5th in order of the Theynesmen on the Roll of 36 Hen. III., 1252. In 1278, it may be assumed that he was not living, for Juliana Chaumpneis, described as daughter of Hugh Chaumpneis, then held a burgage of the town at 12d. per annum, which was worth 5s. per annum. She also, with John Russell, held three other burgages in the town at a rent of 5s., which were worth one mark per annum.

Roger Champeneis (with X'piana Gentill) in 1278 held a burgage of the Church of Saint Mary, at a rent of 22d. per annum, which was worth half a mark per annum; and Thomas Champeneys held two burgages at a rent of 2s. per annum, which were worth one mark per annum. The last named was Bailiff in 1282, and both were, probably, sons of Hugh Champonoys. I do not find the name on any of our Records subsequent to 1282, although Thomas Champeneys was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1302. Peter Champonoys also served the office of Provost. See page 3784.

{ PETER *son of* CLEMENT. See page 3767.

{ ROGER *son of* REINER. See page 3766.

It appears from *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.*, p. 166, that Hugh Champeneys of Salop, in 2 Edw. II., 1308, recovered seisin of a messuage, &c., in Salop in that year, against Thomas Champeneys, and that the said Hugh was son of Roger Champeneys, p. 172. Petronilla, then the widow of Roger Champeneys, sold her right in 3 messuages in Romaldesham in Shrewsbury, 6 Nov., 1290.

... of the University of Cambridge ...

NOTES ON THE FOREGOING ACCOUNT OF THE PROVOSTS.

Page 7. Morris has used the term *praesidatum* wrongly here as meaning "governor," whereas it should be "government." Owen and Blakeway (vol. i., page 38) state that Earl Roge gave to Warin the Bald "the government (*praesidatum*) of Scrobesbury." Morris has evidently misread this passage.

Page 15.—This old masonry still remains. Morris follows Blakeway in the opinion that it is the remains of Pride's mansion, but later observers consider that it is the base of a tower on the town wall, which wall extended along the brow of the steep declivity facing north-west, on which all the houses on that side the street were built. That Pride's mansion stood here is proved by a deed in Blakeway's MSS.

Pages 23 and 24. For some account of Roger Ive, first Master of the College of Battlefield, see the *Transactions*, Second Series, vol. i., pp. 322, &c. His Will is printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*.

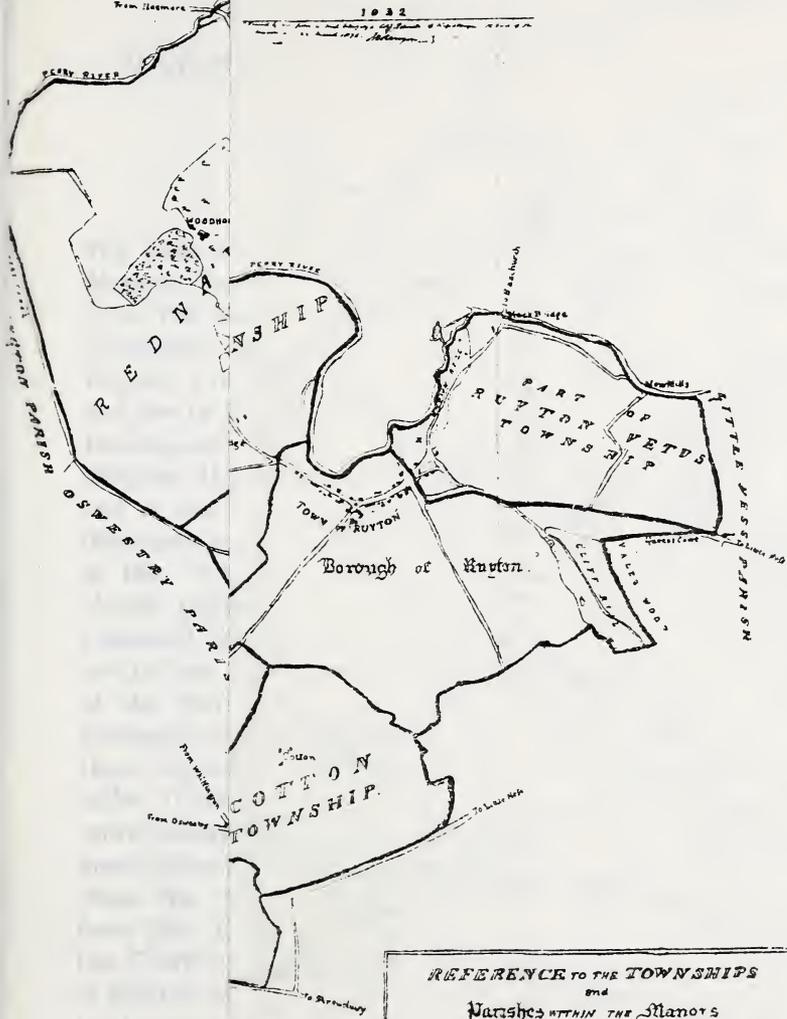
Page 30. The offices of *Eddowes' Journal* were on the left hand of the Gullet Passage, leading from the Market Square to Mardol Head, now in the occupation of Mr. H. H. Hughes, Wine Merchant, and Messrs. Lea, Electricians. Massive stonework is to be seen in the cellaring.

N.B.—The small figures in square parentheses refer to the pages in the Morris MSS., and are here inserted on account of the repeated references to them.

EDITORS.

A Map of
 the
MANOR AND BOROUGH
 of
Ruyton of the Eleven Towns
 in the
COUNTY OF SALOP

1832



REFERENCE TO THE TOWNSHIPS

and
Parishes WITHIN THE MANORS

Townships	Parishes
Borough of Ruyton	Ruyton of the Eleven Towns
Ruyton Vale	
Kilmy	
Eardiston	
Shellock	
Shelkleton	
Cotton	
Hougham	
Rednal	
Sutton	
Tridmar	West Felton
West Felton	

MANOR OF RUYTON OF THE ELEVEN
TOWNS.

By R. LLOYD KENYON.

WE have seen¹ that this manor includes three Domesday Manors, Ruyton, Wikey, and Felton, and derives its name from the eleven townships of which these manors were composed. Six of these are in Ruyton parish, namely, Ruyton, Coton, Wikey, Shelvock, Shotatton, and Eardiston; and five in Felton parish, namely, Felton, Sutton, Haughton, Rednal, and Tedsmore. They had previously been in two different Hundreds, and owned by three different persons; and it was from their union in the twelfth century under these exceptional circumstances that the manor got the name of the "Eleven Towns." This name occurs first in the Welsh pedigrees of Ririd Flaidd, who appears to have possessed this district during part of King Stephen's time, and to have been expelled by William fitz Alan. Court Rolls of the Manor from the time of Edward III. are still in existence, in all of which the manor is shown to consist of these eleven townships, and of no others. It is generally called in the Court Rolls the Manor of Ruyton, but not unfrequently the Manor of the Eleven Towns. This latter name occurs first in the Roll of the 2nd year of Richard II., when the "Court of the Eleven Towns" is distinguished from the "Court of the New Town of Ruyton," which was the Court for the Borough erected in a part of the township of Ruyton by Edmund Earl of Arundel, in 1308.² A charter to Oswestry of 2 Hen. IV. was ordered to be proclaimed in, among other places, "Ryton containing the eleven towns;"³ and in one of 8 Hen. IV. the manor is called "Ruytoun or

¹ *Shrop. Arch. Trans.* for 1900, p. 64.

² See my history of this Borough, *Shrop. Arch. Trans.* for 1891.

³ *Powis Feudog*, vi. 318.

the eleven towns."¹ In a Court Roll of 11 Hen. IV. it is called "the Lordship of the Eleven Towns of the Lordship of Ruyton." A map of the manor, showing it to consist of these eleven townships, is in the possession of the family of the late Col. Edwards of Ness, Lord of the Manor.² A copy has been engraved for this account of the Manor.

The division of the manor between two parishes is accounted for by the fact that when the churches were built,³ about A.D. 1140, the three Manors of Ruyton, Wikey, and Felton were still independent, and Ruyton was in Pimhill Hundred and in the Parish of Baschurch, while Wikey and Felton were in the Hundred, and probably in the Parish, of Oswestry. All three were held under Fitz Alan, and probably by John le Strange under him; but Felton seems to have been held under John le Strange by a Hugh le Strange, who had no interest in either Ruyton or Wykey. Under these circumstances the Parish of Felton was formed between 1140 and 1155, for the Manor of Felton, together with that of Woolston and Sandford, which was held under Fitz Alan by the family of Constantine, and with the township of Twyford, of which we have no history till 100 years later, but which we then find held under Fitz Alan by the Fitz Philips, who were co-heirs of Hugh le Strange, and which therefore in 1140 was very likely held by Hugh le Strange, together with Felton, so that the parish was formed for the benefit of the two properties of Hugh le Strange and Constantine.

Twyford must have ceased to be in the same ownership as Felton when the three manors were united into one about 1155, otherwise it would have been included in the union. The Parish of Ruyton was not formed till about 1230, long after Ruyton Manor had been transferred to Oswestry Hundred, and united to the Manors of Wikey and Felton. The new parish was made co-extensive with that part of the

¹ Published in *Shrop. Arch. Trans.* for 1870, p. 108.

² Eyton x. 112 n., explains the name as referring to "eleven towns which may at some time be supposed to have constituted the manor," but he thought that some of them were lost. But the eleven townships are correctly enumerated in Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, i. 345, and in Lloyd's *Powis Padog*, vi. 361, both of which agree with Eyton in deriving the name of the manor from them, as does also the Report of the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in 1835.

³ See my histories of them in *Shrop. Arch. Trans.* for 1896 and 1897.

Manor of the Eleven Towns, which had not already been assigned to Felton parish, the old Manor of Ruyton being detached from the Parish of Baschurch, and the old Manor of Wikey from that of Oswestry. The name of the *Parish* is therefore not Ruyton of the Eleven Towns, but Ruyton *in* the Eleven Towns, and that is the name always used in the instruments of institution of a new vicar, and given in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*, as well as in Kelly's *Directory*, though Ruyton of the Eleven Towns, which is properly the name of the manor, is often, through ignorance of its meaning, used as that of the parish; in fact, the existence of the manor is very nearly forgotten, though for many centuries it was for all civil purposes a much more important entity than the parish.

1905004

We have seen that upon the formation of the manor William fitz Alan gave it to his friend and companion, John le Strange I., to hold under himself. I propose now to give some account of the successive Lords of the Manor, all of whom for more than four hundred years were men of great importance, not only to Shropshire, but to England. With the account of the Lords I shall give the general history of the manor in their times, reserving local details as to particular parts of the manor, so far as they do not affect the general history, to be dealt with in separate accounts of the different townships.

John le Strange, 1155 to 1178, was the first Lord of the united Manor of Ruyton of the Eleven Towns. He held it by military service under William fitz Alan, until the death of the latter in 1160, and then under his son William fitz Alan II., who married about 1175 a daughter of Hugh de Lacy of Ludlow.

Ruald, or Roland le Strange,¹ i.e., "Roland the Foreigner," held property in Norfolk under Alan fitz Flaald, and married Matilda le Brun, through whom a large property in Norfolk and Suffolk came ultimately to his descendants. He had four sons—John, Hamo, Guy and Ralph, all of whom obtained land in Shropshire, partly under the King, and partly under the fitz Alans, in the reign of Stephen or of

¹ Eyton x. 259.

of the 12th Army, General Pershing's 1st Cavalry Division, and the 1st Infantry Division, were the only units of the Army that were not sent to Europe. The 1st Cavalry Division, which was sent to Europe in 1917, was the only unit of the Army that was sent to Europe in 1917. The 1st Infantry Division, which was sent to Europe in 1917, was the only unit of the Army that was sent to Europe in 1917. The 1st Cavalry Division, which was sent to Europe in 1917, was the only unit of the Army that was sent to Europe in 1917. The 1st Infantry Division, which was sent to Europe in 1917, was the only unit of the Army that was sent to Europe in 1917.

190801

The first time that the word "cavalry" was used in the United States was in 1776, when the Continental Congress established the Continental Cavalry. The Continental Cavalry was the first unit of the Army that was sent to Europe in 1776. The Continental Cavalry, which was sent to Europe in 1776, was the only unit of the Army that was sent to Europe in 1776. The Continental Cavalry, which was sent to Europe in 1776, was the only unit of the Army that was sent to Europe in 1776. The Continental Cavalry, which was sent to Europe in 1776, was the only unit of the Army that was sent to Europe in 1776.

The first time that the word "cavalry" was used in the United States was in 1776, when the Continental Congress established the Continental Cavalry. The Continental Cavalry was the first unit of the Army that was sent to Europe in 1776. The Continental Cavalry, which was sent to Europe in 1776, was the only unit of the Army that was sent to Europe in 1776. The Continental Cavalry, which was sent to Europe in 1776, was the only unit of the Army that was sent to Europe in 1776.

The first time that the word "cavalry" was used in the United States was in 1776, when the Continental Congress established the Continental Cavalry. The Continental Cavalry was the first unit of the Army that was sent to Europe in 1776. The Continental Cavalry, which was sent to Europe in 1776, was the only unit of the Army that was sent to Europe in 1776. The Continental Cavalry, which was sent to Europe in 1776, was the only unit of the Army that was sent to Europe in 1776.

Henry II., and next to the fitz Alans the Stranges became the most powerful persons in Shropshire. John, the eldest, was perhaps not much younger than William fitz Alan, and seems to have been with him before 1138, when the civil wars began.¹ Certainly he was constantly with him from 1155 to 1160, as is shown by the number of deeds he then witnessed, and he seems to have been present at his death in 1160.

John le Strange had already before this had a grant from the King of the Manor of Great Ness, and had succeeded his brother Hamo, who was dead, as tenant in chief of Cheswardine and of Betton.² In 1165 he was holding Middle and Glazeley and Abdon, in Shropshire, as well as property in Norfolk, under Fitz Alan,³ and before 1172 he had given Ruyton Mill to Haughmond Abbey. This is the earliest direct mention of his being owner of Ruyton. His brother Guy owned Knockin at the same time under Fitz Alan, and built Knockin Castle, and Guy's son probably built the Church.

We find this John le Strange in the King's service, and paying troops on the borders of Wales in 1168 and 1171, and his intimacy with the King is illustrated by his grant of the advowson of Cheswardine Church to Haughmond Abbey "for the well being of King Henry and his heirs and of myself and my heirs, and for the soul of [the late] King Henry and of his predecessors and mine." In like manner he gave an estate at Edgefield, in Norfolk, to Binham Priory, "for the well being of my soul and that of my Lord King Henry the younger and Queen Eleanor and their sons, and for the well being of William Earl of Arundel my Lord, and of Queen Adeliza, and of their children, and of my wife and heirs."⁴

John le Strange's wife's name was Hawise. He must have resided in this county a good deal, as he was a very frequent witness to Shropshire grants, and a constant companion of his brother Guy, who succeeded the first William fitz Alan as sheriff of the county. He seems to have paid a great deal of attention to Ruyton. We have seen that the manor was

¹ Eyton vii. 237, 286.

² Eyton vi. 183; x. 258.

³ Eyton vi. 34; x. 65; iii. 124.

⁴ Eyton x. 29, 265.

re-constituted for his benefit, and before that was done, he had probably built the Castle and the Church. Ruyton Park was also most likely made by him for the convenience of the Castle, and probably he built Ruyton Mill. The hamlets of Coton and Shotatton very likely were called into existence by the building of the Castle, and acquired a distinct existence as townships of the manor. Felton Church also was probably built by him, and the parish constituted by his influence.

John le Strange I. died in 1178, leaving four sons—John, Hamo, Ralph, and William.¹

John le Strange II., 1178—1238, succeeded his father. His feudal lord was William fitz Alan II. till 1210, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, William fitz Alan III. The latter died without issue in 1215, and his brother John fitz Alan I. succeeded him. This John, who was Lord of Clun in right of his grandmother, married Isabel, sister of Hugh d'Albini, Earl of Arundel, and died in 1240.

John le Strange II. took quite as active a part in public affairs as his father. He was at Westminster with King Richard I. in 1190, when he witnessed a charter confirming the Stiperstones Forest to Robert Corbet of Caus, and in 1226 he served on a jury to enquire into the title of Robert Corbet's son to this Forest. In April, 1194, he was with the King at Portsmouth, and in 1194 and 1195 was in the King's service at Carrechova (Llanymynech), of which his cousin Ralph was castellan, and where there were some silver mines belonging to the Crown. Ralph died in 1195, and during his illness John acted in his place.²

Ralph was owner of Knockin, and left three daughters his co-heiresses. Knockin Castle and Church had been built by him and his father, and were too close to the Welsh border to be left in weak hands. John le Strange therefore in 1197 and 1198 gave other lands to his cousins and their husbands, and acquired Knockin for himself,³ and from thenceforth he and his heirs are most commonly styled Lords of Knockin.

¹ Eyton iii. 128 ; x. 262.

² Eyton iii. 129 ; vii. 12, 21, 293.

³ Shropshire Feet of Fines, *Shrop. Arch. Trans.* for 1898, p. 308.

of which were the most important and the most interesting
 of the whole. The first of these was the discovery of
 gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a
 great influx of people to California and to the
 establishment of a new state. The second was the
 discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery
 led to a great influx of people to Colorado and to the
 establishment of a new state. The third was the
 discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery
 led to a great influx of people to Nevada and to the
 establishment of a new state.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery
 led to a great influx of people to Idaho and to the
 establishment of a new state. The fifth was the
 discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery
 led to a great influx of people to Montana and to the
 establishment of a new state. The sixth was the
 discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery
 led to a great influx of people to Wyoming and to the
 establishment of a new state. The seventh was the
 discovery of gold in Utah in 1863. This discovery
 led to a great influx of people to Utah and to the
 establishment of a new state.

The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1863. This discovery
 led to a great influx of people to Arizona and to the
 establishment of a new state. The ninth was the
 discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1861. This discovery
 led to a great influx of people to New Mexico and to the
 establishment of a new state. The tenth was the
 discovery of gold in Texas in 1845. This discovery
 led to a great influx of people to Texas and to the
 establishment of a new state. The eleventh was the
 discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery
 led to a great influx of people to California and to the
 establishment of a new state.

The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery
 led to a great influx of people to Colorado and to the
 establishment of a new state. The thirteenth was the
 discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery
 led to a great influx of people to Nevada and to the
 establishment of a new state. The fourteenth was the
 discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery
 led to a great influx of people to Idaho and to the
 establishment of a new state. The fifteenth was the
 discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery
 led to a great influx of people to Montana and to the
 establishment of a new state. The sixteenth was the
 discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery
 led to a great influx of people to Wyoming and to the
 establishment of a new state.

In 1197, John le Strange had custody of Pole (now Powis) Castle, and was one of the most active of the Lords Marchers in enforcing English authority on the borders. Throughout King John's reign the Pipe Rolls and Charters show that he was constantly employed by the King, and in receipt of pay from him. The whole rent due from him for his Manors of Ness, Cheswardine, and Wrockwardine was constantly remitted.¹

In 1203 Hugh le Strange (of Felton) brought an action for 40 acres of land in Edeston (Eardiston), at the Shropshire Assizes, but William fitz Alan came and said that Erdeston "is in his Hundred, which owes no suit at the County Court of Salop, nor do the men of that Hundred come before the Justices or before the Sheriff, either for death, or burning, or for any summons. He also says that no grand Assize ought to be held in that Hundred, nor was it ever; and the whole county witnesseth this."² This establishes the fact that the Lord of the Hundred of Oswestry tried all cases, civil and criminal, within the Hundred, to the exclusion of the King's judges. Accordingly there is no mention of Ruyton in any of the Hundred Rolls or in the *Testa de Nevill*, all of which are of the time of Henry III. and Edward I.

In 1204, John le Strange ravaged the Leicestershire property of Roger la Zouche, who had renounced his allegiance to King John on the murder of Prince Arthur.³ In 1208 he was witness to a treaty made between King John and the Welsh at Shrewsbury; and in 1212 he was in charge of the King's military stores at Oswestry.⁴ In this year Matthew Paris tells us that after the King's excommunication by the Pope the Welsh made incursions across the borders, took several of the King's castles, and cut off the heads of all soldiers they found in them, burnt many towns, and carried off much spoil, which made the King extremely angry. With this the statement in the *History of Fulk Fitz Warine*⁵ is quite in accordance, that "John le Strange, Lord of Knokyn and

¹ Eyton ix. 21; x. 31.

² Assize Roll, published in *Shrop. Arch. Trans.* for 1899, p. 249.

³ Eyton ii. 213.

⁴ Eyton vii. 244; x. 325.

⁵ Written probably about 1260, and published by the Warton Club, p. 104.

of Rutone, held always with the King, and did damage to the Prince (of Wales)'s people. And therefore the Prince caused the castle of Ruyton to be demolished, and took his people and imprisoned them, at which John was much grieved." Fulk Fitzwarren was in alliance with the Welsh, and therefore "John le Strange went to the King and told him that Fulk had caused him great loss of his people and demolished his Castle of Ruyton;" whereupon the King sent Sir Henry de Audley with John le Strange against Fulk, with whom they had a battle at Middle. Ruyton Castle therefore, was destroyed by Fitzwarren and the Welsh in 1212. The Close Rolls show that in 1218 John le Strange got an aid from the counties of Shropshire and Staffordshire to enable him to strengthen his castle of Knokyn, and in 1223 he had 20 merks out of the Treasury for the same purpose, and as nothing was said about Ruyton Castle, he very likely did not rebuild it, and determined to make Knockin, instead of Ruyton, his head quarters for this part of his property.

In 1213, King John appointed John le Strange Castellan of Carreghova, in 1214 he and Robert Corbet were the Royal Commissioners to swear to a truce with the Welsh, and in 1215 he was one of the very few Shropshire nobles who still adhered to the King. The only others who did so were Mortimer, Lacy, and Clifford. John fitz Alan threw himself on the side of the Barons, as did Fitz Warin and everyone else except those above named. On the 5th or 6th Aug., 1216, King John marched from Shrewsbury to Oswestry, perhaps through this manor, and after burning Oswestry he returned to Shrewsbury on the 11th.¹

At the accession of Henry III. John le Strange must have been about 60 years of age, and though he continued to take an active part in civil business in the county, his military activity seems to have ceased. In 1220 he was in charge of the Shropshire Forests. In 1226 he was one of the Royal Commissioners to meet Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, at Oswestry, and settle some disputes about lands on the Marches, and also to arbitrate between William Pantulf and Madoc ap Griffin at the same place; and in 1230 he appears

¹ Eyton vii. 17; x. 327, 359.

to have accompanied the King on an expedition into Brittany.¹ He showed his interest in Ruyton by adding to the Park the 32 acres of land which are now included in the Parish of Ruyton, on the further side of the River Perry from the Church; and although he does not seem to have rebuilt the Castle after its destruction in 1212, yet towards the end of his life he probably built and endowed a chantry chapel in Ruyton Church. It was the time when the custom of founding chantries was just beginning.² For the benefit of Haughmond Abbey he compelled all tenants of the manor to have their corn ground at Ruyton Mill.

John le Strange II. died more than 80 years old in 1237-8, and was succeeded by his son

John le Strange III. 1238—1269. His feudal Lord was John fitz Alan I., who died in 1240, leaving his son John fitz Alan II. a minor. He in 1243 inherited in right of his mother the castle and estates of Arundel, on the death of her brother, Hugh de Albin, last Earl of Sussex and Arundel; but Hugh's widow survived till 1282, and the Fitz Alans were not summoned to Parliament as Earls of Arundel till after this, though they had possession of the Castle of Arundel. John fitz Alan II. died Nov., 1267, and was succeeded by his son John fitz Alan III.

John le Strange III. was incomparably the most important man in the county. He was made Sheriff of Shropshire and Staffordshire in 1236, just before his father's death. Montgomery Castle was already in his hands. As Sheriff he had the custody of Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Ellesmere Castles. He got the custody of the Fitz Alan Castles of Oswestry, Clun, Shrawardine and Montfort, on account of the minority of his suzerain 1240 to 1244, and for a similar reason he held Lacy's Castle of Ludlow 1241 to 1244, delivering them all up to their owners at the proper time. In 1240 he was also appointed Justiciar of Chester, with the custody of Chester Castle; but he resigned his Cheshire offices in 1245, and the Shrievalty of Shropshire in 1248. In 1260, when he must have been 70 years of age, he was in command

¹ Eyton vii. 20, 184; x. 328.

² Hist. of Ruyton Church, *Shrop. Arch. Trans.* for 1896; *Dioc. Hist. of Lichfield*, p. 100.

of troops keeping order on the Welsh border, and in the rebellion of Simon de Montfort he adhered loyally to the King, though his eldest son, who was in possession of Montgomery Castle, took the other side. One of his daughters was married to Griffin ap Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powis. This John le Strange probably built the Plat Mill in the bit of park acquired by his father on the further side of the Perry, and the Heath Mill in the township of Shotatton.¹

The Pimhill Hundred Roll of 1255 states that "John le Strange holds in the Vill of Mudle five geldable hides of the fee of John fitz Alan, by service of four Muntarii for 40 days at Oswestry, both for the said land and for all his lands which he holds of John fitz Alan in Shropshire." He held under John fitz Alan Glazeley, Abdon, Berrington, Longnor, Middle, Child's Ercall, and Ruyton; but Ruyton was in the Marches, not in Shropshire, so would not be included in the above reckoning. Muntarii were men-at-arms, and the service of two of them was generally considered equal to that of one knight. The inquest on the death of John fitz Alan in 1272 states that le Strange's service to him was "2½ knights fees in Mudell, Ritton, and elsewhere," adding therefore half a knight's fee in respect of the tenure of Ruyton in the Marches.

John le Strange III. died in 1269, and was succeeded by his son

John le Strange IV., 1269—1275. He held under John fitz Alan III., who died in 1272, when le Strange's service of 2½ knights' fees was assigned as part of her dower to Fitz Alan's widow, Isabel, daughter of Roger Mortimer of Wigmore, to whom was also given the Castle and Hundred of Oswestry, her son being an infant of 5 years old.² She married Ralph de Aderne about 1281, and seems thereupon to have had to give up to her brother Edmund de Mortimer the custody of Oswestry and Arundel Castles. She married a third husband, Robert de Hastings, in 1285, but was buried by the side of her first husband at Haughmond Abbey, where their tombstones are still to be seen. Their son Richard succeeded his father, and in 1291-2 was summoned to Parlia-

¹ See under the townships of Ruyton and Shotatton, to be dealt with subsequently.

² Eyton vii. 259; x. 66,

ment as Earl of Arundel, being the first of his family to be so summoned, though one or two of his predecessors, being owners of Arundel Castle, were sometimes spoken of as Earls of Arundel.

John le Strange IV. married, and was survived by, Joan, daughter of Roger de Somery, by Nichola de Albini, sister and co-heiress of the last Albini, Earl of Arundel. This John IV. was the first of his family who ever failed in loyalty to his King, as he took part in the rebellion of Simon de Montfort; but his father's loyalty seems to have protected him from punishment. He gave the Plat Mill to Shrewsbury Abbey, and the Heath Mill to Haughmond Abbey. The consideration for these gifts was that the monks should pray for the souls of himself and his relations, and maintain candles at his wife's tomb; but the gifts were probably at the time beneficial to the tenants of the manor, as the mills were more likely to be worked well and continuously by the monks than by any laymen. This Lord also gave to Haughmond Abbey the advowson of Ruyton Church, and an acre of land for a churchyard. This gift also was to the advantage of the inhabitants of the manor, as insuring the regular performance of divine service by a resident incumbent.

John le Strange IV. died in 1275, and the inquest as to his estate in Shropshire found that what he held in capite in the county was 4 carucates in Kinton and Nesse, by the service of one knight's fee, and that the whole of his estate was worth £10 per annum. He owed £200 to the King, which was remitted to his son and successor.

John le Strange V., 1275—1302, who was 22½ years old. About 1276 he married a wife named Alianore, and after her death he married Mar'd, daughter and heiress of Roger d'Eiville, who brought him a good deal of property, and was the mother of his three sons, John, Eubolo, and Hamo, of whom the eldest succeeded him at Ness and at Knockin, and the third at Hunstanton. In 1294-5 a great insurrection took place in Wales under a prince named Madoc, who destroyed Carnarvon, defeated the Earl of Lincoln at Denbigh, captured Oswestry, and "meeting with the Lord Strange with a company of Marchers not farre from Knookine, overthrew him, and spoiled his countrie miserable, and

shortly afterwards he gave the Marchers another overthrow." But afterwards they defeated Madoc and took him prisoner near Caus Castle.¹ John le Strange's marriage, and that of his father, greatly increased the already considerable importance of the family; but though the family retained their position in Shropshire long after his time, they no longer had any interest in Ruyton; for in 1299 John le Strange V. conveyed his Manors of Middle and Ritton to a trustee, Ralph or Richard de Sherlee, who entailed Middle on John le Strange and his wife Matilda, and the heirs of their body. Ruyton was not entailed, but on the contrary, was soon after sold, with all its homages and fees, to Edmund fitz Alan, who succeeded his father Richard as Earl of Arundel and suzerain of Ruyton on the latter's death in Jan., 1302. In 1318 an inquest on the death of Guy, Lord of Glazeley, found that he held Glazeley under the Manor of Ruyton, and that the sale of that manor had passed the homage and services of Glazeley to the Earl of Arundel. Glazeley was reckoned as half a knight's fee. Great Withiford was also held under le Strange as a member of his Manor of Ruyton for half a knight's fee, and its Seignery passed, like that of Glazeley, to the Earl of Arundel.²

We know of nothing done for the benefit of Ruyton by this fifth lord, but every one of his predecessors had helped to improve and develop it. They had probably built the Castle and the two Churches, and encouraged the growth of the two new townships of Coton and Shotatton; they had built three mills, and put them into the hands which were most likely to develop their business; and they had taken the best means of insuring the regular performance of the services of the Church. That the Castle and Manor should be in the hands of a powerful and loyal and trustworthy family like the le Stranges likewise tended to the security and prosperity of the inhabitants. But since their acquisition of Knockin Castle the le Stranges' interest in Ruyton seems to have slackened; they allowed this castle to remain in ruins, and Ruyton's prospects of development and importance were

¹ Lloyd's *Hist. of Cambria*, p. 279.

² Eyton ix. 314, 315.

certainly improved when the family of le Strange, great and powerful and benevolent as it was, gave way to the still greater family of fitz Alan, Earls of Arundel.

Edmund, Earl of Arundel, 1302—1326, was the representative of the first William fitz Alan of King Stephen's time, and succeeded his father Richard as the second Earl of the fitz Alan family in 1302. He was born in 1283, and in 1305 he increased the already great importance of his family by marrying Alice, sister and eventually heiress of John Plantagenet, last Earl of Surrey and Sussex of that line. Arundel was one of the greatest personages of the reign of Edward II., but to recapitulate the public doings of the Earls of Arundel would be to write a large part of the history of England. In 1310 he was one of the Lords Ordainers, who were practically Regents of the Kingdom superseding the King's authority, but on 9 Feb., 1320-1, he married his son to Isabel, daughter of Hugh le Despencer the younger, and from that time took the side of the King and the Spencers against the Queen and the Mortimers. In 1322 he was made Chief Justiciar of North and South Wales, in 1325 Warden of the Welsh Marches, and in May, 1326, Captain and Chief Supervisor of Array in Wales and in the Counties of Salop, Stafford, and Hereford.¹ In November of that year he was captured by the rebels near Shrewsbury, and beheaded. He had done a great deal for Ruyton, giving a charter for a borough, establishing a market and a fair there, and probably rebuilding the Castle and the Church, all of which has been set out in my accounts of the Borough and the Church.²

Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, 1326—1330, obtained the Manor of Ruyton on Arundel's attainder. Mortimer and Arundel were deadly enemies, though cousins, Roger being son of Edmund Mortimer of Wigmore, whose sister Isabel had married John fitz Alan III., and was grandmother of Edmund, Earl of Arundel. The Earl of March's possession of Ruyton was signalled by the alienation of the tithes from the Church to Haughmond Abbey. He was the favourite and paramour of the Queen, and after murdering the King

¹ Doyle's *Official Baronage*.

² *Shrop. Arch. Trans.* 1891 and 1896. The King's Charter for the market and fair is enrolled in the Record Office. See *Cal. Rol. Chart.*, p. 145.

the two governed the country until Edward III. deposed them, on which Mortimer was convicted of treason and hanged at Tyburn, 29 Nov., 1330.

Richard, Earl of Arundel, 1331—1376, was restored to his father's honours and estates on the attainder of the Earl of March. He was born about 1306, and was therefore quite a boy when he was married to Isabel Despencer. In 1345 he was divorced from her, and married Eleanor, Dowager Baroness Beaumont, daughter of Henry Plantaganet, Earl of Lancaster. Earl Richard was as active in public affairs as his predecessors had been. Chirk Castle and its territory, forfeited by the Earl of March, was granted to him in 1335. He was made Chief Justiciar of North Wales in 1334, Commander of the Army in the North 1337 and 1338, Chief Commissioner of Array in Shropshire, Feb., 1339, Sheriff of Shropshire for life 1345, Admiral of the Fleet 1346. In this year he raised 200 men from his Lordships of Clun and Oswestry for the French war, and took part in the victory of Creci; and in 1347 he was at the capture of Calais.¹

In 1347 John Plantaganet, Earl of Surrey and Sussex, died, and Arundel succeeded to his great estates in right of his mother. In that year Maurice de Berkele and Edward de St. John le Nephew released to him and his heirs all their right in the Castles and Towns of Clone and Oswaldstre, in the Manor of Ruyton in the Marches of Wales, and in very many other manors in Sussex and other Counties.² They were very likely trustees of the settlement made on his first marriage. Arundel immediately executed a settlement, of which John de Shefford and John Sprot, Chaplain, were the trustees, by which all the said castles and manors were entailed on his male heirs by Eleanor his wife.³

The "Inquisition of the Ninth," or accounts for the tax levied in 15 Edw. III. for the expenses of the Scotch and French wars, does not include any parish in the Hundred of

¹ *Complete Peerage*; Doyle's *Official Baronage*; Lloyd's *Powis Fadog* i. 373.

² Close Roll 21 Edw. III. Lord de Berkeley had at this time a brother Maurice, who would be about 47 years old, and a son Maurice, about 17 years old, who had been married in 1338, at 8 years old, to a sister of Arundel's first wife. *Complete Peerage*.

³ Inquisition on death of John, Earl of Arundel, 18 Hen. VI.

...the ... of ...

Oswestry, so that during this reign the Hundred was still maintaining its independence of the King's officers, the Earl of Arundel exercising palatine jurisdiction here.

A large number of Court Rolls of the Manor of Ruyton are still in existence in the Record Office, the earliest of which are of the time of this Earl Richard.¹ They are records of the proceedings at the Courts of the Manor, and are written on both sides of long narrow slips of parchment, in abbreviated law-Latin. The strips when done with were rolled up into bundles, whence their name of Rolls.

The Manor Courts were of two kinds, the Great or General Court, called also the Court Leet and View of Frankpledge, and the Little Court, or Court Baron. The former was a Criminal Court, and was held only by such Lords as had, or were presumed to have had, a charter granting it to them from the King; the latter was a Civil Court, and belonged at Common Law to all manors.² The Steward of the Manor presided in both Courts, and the records were often entered on the same rolls. All residents in the Manor were bound to attend the Great Court, and could be fined if they were absent without valid excuse, the first entry on the rolls being generally of the names of those excused or "essoigned," as it was called. The names of the jurymen come next. These were the principal persons present, generally freeholders, and until the time of Elizabeth always twelve in number. Before the Court thus constituted each township was expected to appear by five of its inhabitants, and to present any crimes or misdemeanours, trespasses on the Lord's property or on the common lands, deaths of tenants, and all events which entitled the Lord to inflict a fine or require a heriot or other due.³ If the township did not appear it was fined; if its

¹ The reference in the Record Office is Portfolio 197, Nos. 119 to 143. They are of the following dates: 6, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 37, 38, 49, 50, and 51 Edw. III.; 2, 3, 6, 7, 13, 14, 17, and 18 Rich. II.; 4, 11, and 14 Hen. IV.; 2, 5, and 6 Hen. V.; 2, 4, 5, 6, and 13 Hen. VI.; 6 and 22 Hen. VII.; 1 and 2 Hen. VIII.; 3 and 4 Edw. VI.; 22, 23, 26, 27, and 28 Eliz.; and 4 and 5 Jas. I. Ruyton Court Rolls of 10 to 13 Will. III. are among the Shrewsbury Borough Records (Box lxxvi., No. 2719).

² Stephens' *Blackstone*, iii. 395; iv. 409.

³ A list of matters to be enquired into is given in a Statute of 18 Edw. II. Others were added by subsequent statutes.

representatives concealed anything they ought to present they were themselves fined. The number of five representatives was not always insisted on. "Venerunt per quinque" is a common entry, but sometimes it is "venerunt per numerum sufficientem." The offences presented were tried by the jury and a fine imposed, or occasionally the offender was ordered to be arrested. If a person summoned did not appear, he was called in five consecutive Courts,¹ and if he still did not appear he was outlawed, and his property in the Manor seized and confiscated for the Lord. The amount of the fine was, at least in later times, fixed by two valuers called "Afferers," one chosen by the Lord and the other by the tenants, and under Elizabeth and James I. their names are entered at the foot of the rolls. Magna Charta required that the Great Court should be held twice a year, after Easter and Michaelmas, and that the View of Frankpledge should be taken at the Michaelmas Court; and although this only applied to the Sheriffs' Courts, those of private Lords generally followed the same rule. The View of Frankpledge was properly the enrolling of all householders as sureties for each other for police purposes, and although this soon became obsolete, and is not alluded to in any of the Ruyton rolls, it was probably the origin of the practice, of which we have instances, of fining a township for the misdeeds of some of its inhabitants. The name View of Frankpledge came to be synonymous with Court Leet. It was at the Michaelmas Court that constables were elected. Serious crimes were generally tried, not by the Manor Court, but by that of the Hundred, by virtue of the Earl's Palatine jurisdiction, which exempted his tenants from appearing before a judge of Assize.

The Little Court, or Court Baron, was supposed to be held every three weeks, and was exclusively a Civil Court, of which, strictly speaking, the freeholders were the judges, and the Steward merely the registrar. In it all disputes as to rights to land in the manor were determined, and personal actions, such as debt, trespass, &c., were tried, where the amount in dispute was less than 40s. This was a considerable sum in the time of Edward III., but the diminution in

¹ Ducange, sub voce "exigenda."

the value of money made it more and more insignificant, and ultimately deprived this Court of nearly all its importance. The "Customary Court," in which copyholders' estates were transferred, and all matters relating to their tenures transacted, was theoretically¹ a different Court, but it is not distinguished in the Rolls from the Court Baron. In it byelaws were made and proclamations issued as to the management of the common lands which the several townships possessed, and as to the Lord's parks and pasture lands to which the cattle of the tenants were admitted on payment, and the amounts paid are entered on the rolls. In and after the time of Queen Elizabeth a Constable was appointed in Court annually for each township for police purposes.

Separate Courts were held for the Borough, which is always referred to as "Villa" or "Nova Villa" de Ruyton, and for the rest of the manor, which is generally called "Patria," i.e., the country district of Ruyton; but the Steward, who presided, was nearly always the same person for both. The Courts were held on the same days, and were often recorded on the same strips of parchment.

The earliest Roll which we possess is imperfect, beginning with the latter part of the record of a Court which ends "Sm^a 15^s 2^d de anno pdco," i.e., the total receipts of the Court for the last year were 15s. 2d., a sum which must be multiplied by 25 to give any idea of what it would represent now. The record which follows, on the same side of the same skin, is of a Court Baron of the Country Manor. The left hand margin, on which was entered the amount of the fines imposed, has perished, but in other respects the skin is fairly perfect. The following is a translation:—

Court held on the Saturday next after St. Dionysius day in the 6th year of King Edward.

Richard son of Thomas of Wotton excuses himself against Stephen de Felton in a plea of trespass by Roger Dodd. (2d. in margin).

Marg. de Coton against John of the Forest in a plea of debt by John the Chandler.

John Saa against John de Doughton in a plea of . . . by Thomas de Coton advocate for one court. (3d. in margin).

¹ Stephens' *Blackstone*, iii. 395.

Jen ap Griffit gives to the Lord 2d. for leave to convey to John son of Henry of Wyke his land in Wyke aforesaid, and the said John conveys it to the said Jenkyn and Alice his wife and their heirs, the said John son of Henry warranting it.

Richard son of Nicholas th^c steward [prepositi] gives the Lord 12d. for having entrance into six acres of open land [sex acras campestris] in the field of Ruyton, and is to pay an annual rent of 2 shillings, by equal portions on the feasts of St. Michael and of the Annunciation.

Thomas the Tailor gives the Lord 4d. a year for having his protection [pro advocaria habenda], viz. at the feast of St. Michael 2d. and at the feast of the Annunciation 2d. For entering into it 6d. ; and if he shall dismiss the protection he will double the rent.

Madoc the bailiff [ballivus] is in mercy (i.e., liable to be fined) for not producing John of Felton, whose surety he was, to answer to Thomas of Coton in a plea of trespass, and is assigned to the next Court.

Juliana of Twyfort in mercy for her cattle found on the Lynke. (Against this entry is written in the margin "poor widow").

Philip of Twyford for 4 cattle in the same place.

Thomas Bor for 2 pigs in Toddeley.

Richard Impeas for 3 pigs in the same.

Thomas le Grys for 2 pigs in the same.

Ralph the Carpenter for 1 pig in the same.

Madoc ap Ithel for 2 pigs in the same.

Thomas Ball (or the Bailiff) for 2 pigs in the same.

Thomas son of Thomas of Twyfort for one sow and 4 hogs in the same.

William Drewra for 2 pigs in the same.

Thomas for one sow in the same.

Tangast son of Rerid for 2 goats in the Bury.

Henry the Tailor for 2 pigs in the same.

Richard Impeas and Madoc the bailiff are in mercy for not having Madoc the bailiff to prosecute the complaint of the Township of Rednal in the plea above entered.

Richard le Grys gives the Lord 6d. for bail and surety against John de Felton to proceed against the said John in a plea of debt, viz. of 4s. 1rd., and the said John is to be summoned, and Ralph Payn is made the attorney of the said Richard,

Total 6s. 2d. and fine remitted 2d.

So ends the first record of a Manor Court which we possess. It is very intelligible and modern in its ideas. The names of places are those which they bear still. Wooton, Felton, Coton, Wykey, Twyford, Rednal, need no explanation. The "field of Ruyton" would be the open space, probably of plough land, in that township, which the Lord let off in strips to the different householders of the township. The strips would all be open land, marked off from each other by the plough or by some mark, but not separated by fences, and six of these strips of a reputed acre each,¹ by no means necessarily adjoining each other, Richard now took for 2s. a year. The ordinary rent days then, as now, were Lady Day and Michaelmas. The place-names the Link, Toddeley, and Bury, all exist now, and occur frequently in subsequent rolls. As to persons, we find a few surnames, Saa or Say, Drewra or Drury, Impeas; but most are described by the names of their fathers, or their trades, or their homes. There are one or two "ap's," showing that Welshmen were admitted to be tenants. The name Rerid may be derived from Ririd the Wolf, who held Ruyton in the reigns of Henry I. and Stephen. Grice means a little pig,² and perhaps Thomas and Richard le Grys were named after this.

With respect to the matters dealt with by the Court, we see that if a plaintiff or defendant wished to postpone a cause entered for trial, as Richard son of Thomas and two others did, he had to pay a fine of 2d. or 3d., and that if, like John of Felton, he did not appear when the cause was called on, his surety might be fined. The suits are chiefly for trespass or debt. Jenkyn ap Griffith makes a marriage settlement by transferring his land to a trustee, who re-conveys it to Jenkyn and his wife and their heirs; the transaction is published in open Court, and recorded on the rolls, and a fee is paid to the Lord for his trouble. It was a simple and efficacious form of land registration, which is still practised with respect to copyhold land.

Thomas the Tailor pays 6d. for having the Lord's protection, and 4d. a year during its continuance. If he should cease to wish for it (on account of leaving the neighbourhood

¹ As to acres, see Maitland p. 373, &c.

² It is common in Piers Ploughman.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young country, and that its history is still in the making. The second is the fact that the United States is a large country, and that its history is still in the making. The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse country, and that its history is still in the making. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a free country, and that its history is still in the making. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a democratic country, and that its history is still in the making. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a constitutional country, and that its history is still in the making. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a federal country, and that its history is still in the making. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a republic, and that its history is still in the making. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation, and that its history is still in the making. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a people, and that its history is still in the making.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young country, and that its history is still in the making. The second is the fact that the United States is a large country, and that its history is still in the making. The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse country, and that its history is still in the making. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a free country, and that its history is still in the making. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a democratic country, and that its history is still in the making. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a constitutional country, and that its history is still in the making. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a federal country, and that its history is still in the making. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a republic, and that its history is still in the making. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation, and that its history is still in the making. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a people, and that its history is still in the making.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young country, and that its history is still in the making. The second is the fact that the United States is a large country, and that its history is still in the making. The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse country, and that its history is still in the making. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a free country, and that its history is still in the making. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a democratic country, and that its history is still in the making. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a constitutional country, and that its history is still in the making. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a federal country, and that its history is still in the making. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a republic, and that its history is still in the making. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation, and that its history is still in the making. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a people, and that its history is still in the making.

or for any other reason) he is to pay twice the rent for that year. The protection appears¹ to mean protection for his person and property, and the right to share in all privileges of the patron's tenants, as for instance to sue in his Courts and buy and sell in his markets. Thomas, probably, was not a tenant of the Earl, otherwise he would have had his protection without paying specially for it. Payments for entering into the Lord's protection are not unfrequent on the Rolls, even as late as the reign of Henry VII. The annual rent seems to be always 4d., and if an initial payment is made, which is not always the case, it is 6d. In the 31st year of Edward III., John the Shepherd, and in the 37th year, Alice, daughter of Richard the Tailor, of Felton, pay 8d. (that is, double the year's rent) to go out of the protection, but the latest entry of this kind I have noticed is in the 50th year of Edward III., when Reginald of Atton goes out of protection.

Madoc the Bailiff probably was the person in charge of some of the Lord's woods or pasture grounds in the neighbourhood of Felton. Bailiffs are often mentioned in this connection on the Rolls, and have to give account to the Steward of their receipts on behalf of the Lord. The entries at the end of the Roll show the nature of some of these receipts. On subsequent Rolls sales of timber and underwood and of turf, rights of pasturage, and of keeping pigs and fowls, are frequently mentioned, and come to substantial sums. In this particular Court the total receipts were only 6s. 2d., and it is interesting to note that the fine of 2d. imposed on a "poor widow" was remitted, although she was not too poor to own cattle.

On the back of the same skin are the records of two more Courts, but being on the imperfect side of the skin much of them is illegible. One of the two was a Great or Leet Court, at which all the eleven townships made presentments, many of them identical with those of the next Court, now to be set out.

The following is the first complete record of a Court Leet,

¹ See Index to Eyton; and below, under the 17th year of Richard II., for the result of dying without this protection.

held the same year and recorded on the second skin of the same Roll as the Courts above mentioned.

Court of Ruton held on Saturday next after _____ in the sixth year.

William son of Hugh excuses himself from the meeting by Thomas of Coton.

[A great many others do the same, each by a deputy.]

Ruton Present that Richard Baret [who is fined 40d.] Thomas son of Richard the Chaplain [fined 40d.] and John Pigot [fined 2s.] came in the Lordship of Ritton took sheep and drove them to Opton within the County, and William son of John raised hue and cry against them properly.

Township of Ruton is fineable [fined 6d.] for its variation.¹

Coton present that William son of John raised hue and cry properly against the aforesaid.

Erdeston present that Richard Gugin has committed a trespass [fined 6d.]; that Thomas son of Hugh and William son of Richard [each fined 6d.] one of the townsmen of Erdeston [fined 2s.] are fineable for concealing hue and cry.

Atton present that Roger of Atton and William de Meredon have not come to make presentments like those of Coton and Ryton [fined 6d. each.]

Teddesmere present that William le Hert one of the Townsmen [who are fined 12d.] is fineable for concealing their hue and cry.

Schelvak present that William son of William has died intestate and had goods to the value of 2s. 4d.

Felton present that Thomas Tynet was compelled to pass the night in the grange of Thomas Teger, and raised hue and cry with horn and voice, and the townsmen came as they ought; also they present that Thomas Teger committed an assault (fined 6d.); they present that the townsmen of Twyford have made a footpath over the land of Felton to their injury (fined 6d.).

Sutton present that the townsmen of Twyford aforesaid except Thomas son of Robert of the same have made an encroachment on soil of the township of Sutton at the Lyngk and the Grenehul.

Radenhale present that Thomas ap David and John of Marton and John son of Jor. (each fined 6d.) have trespassed on Bagga-

¹ Pro variacione sua. The word is not doubtful, but the meaning is. Perhaps the township had previously made a different and untrue presentment on this subject.

The Board of Directors has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the

auditors and to state that the same has been examined and found correct.

The Board also has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the

auditors and to state that the same has been examined and found correct.

The Board also has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the

auditors and to state that the same has been examined and found correct.

The Board also has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the

auditors and to state that the same has been examined and found correct.

The Board also has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the

auditors and to state that the same has been examined and found correct.

The Board also has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the

auditors and to state that the same has been examined and found correct.

The Board also has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the

auditors and to state that the same has been examined and found correct.

The Board also has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the

auditors and to state that the same has been examined and found correct.

The Board also has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the

auditors and to state that the same has been examined and found correct.

The Board also has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the

auditors and to state that the same has been examined and found correct.

The Board also has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the

auditors and to state that the same has been examined and found correct.

more. Also they present as Sutton does about the encroachment.
 Halghton present nothing and agree in all things presented by the last named township.
 Wike present nothing.

Total 31s, 11d.

The above two Rolls are fair specimens of the subsequent ones, and there is nothing entered in them which is not very like many later entries. The townships of Ruyton, Eardiston, and Tedsmere are collectively fined for the misdeeds of their inhabitants, all the inhabitants of each township being held to be perpetual bail for each other. Twyford is also fined, but as it was no part of the manor, it is not clear how the fine could be enforced. When hue and cry was raised, it was everybody's business to help to give warning and to catch the wrong doer; those who neglected to do so were fined, but anyone raising hue and cry improperly was himself fined. Instances of both kinds are very common on the Rolls. Shelvoek had presented the intestacy of William at a previous Court, and had then given an inventory of his goods. Among them was one leather wallet, three augers, one dart, one spear, and three tunics and one cloke.¹ The valuation now put on them does not seem excessive. The relations would probably be allowed to have them on paying this sum to the Lord.

In the 31st Edward III. we have upon the Court Rolls the record of a third kind of Court, called a "Court of Labourers." In 1349, the 23rd year of the King, the Black Death greatly diminished the number of labourers to be had, and a Statute was made, which recited that because a great "part of the people, and especially of workmen and servants, late died of the pestilence, many seeing the necessity of masters and great scarcity of servants, will not serve unless they may receive excessive wages," and enacted that persons without a trade or property must serve if wanted, and take the wages which were usual in the King's 20th year, on pain of imprisonment; and masters paying excessive wages were to forfeit

¹ "1 scare., 3 tetebr., 1 hast., 3 tunicas, 1 cloka." The meaning of scarella is given in Ducange.

three times the wages promised. This proving ineffective, the Statute of Labourers, 25 Edward III., defined the amount of wages to be given for many kinds of work, and required that the "same servants be sworn two times in the year before Lords, Stewards, Bailiffs and Constables of every town, to hold and do these ordinances." Those refusing were to be put in the stocks for three days, or sent to gaol. Boot and shoemakers, tailors, and many other tradesmen, were also forbidden to take more for their work than they did in the 20th year of the King. Accordingly in the Ruyton Manor Court 27 Edward III. it was ordered that proclamation¹ be made in successive Courts that Margaret, daughter of Richard Nicols, and a great many others of both sexes, must surrender; and if they do so, they are to be arrested and kept in safe custody, so that the bailiff may produce them at the next Court to answer to the Lord with respect to the Statute of Labourers which they had broken. They were probably people who had left the manor to get higher wages elsewhere. In the 31st year we have the following records of Courts held for the special purposes of the Statute.

Ruyton. Court of Labourers of the Country Manor held on Thursday next before the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary in the 31st year.

Henry Cutte puts himself in the Lords favour and fealty and finds these sureties, viz Richard Holigost.

Maria his wife puts herself [&c., the same words are repeated after each name] sureties viz. the said Henry.

Maria wife of Eynon Cutte, sureties viz. Henry Cutte.

Richard Holigost and Elena his wife, sureties viz. Henry Cutte and Nicholas of Monford.

[Omitting the formal words and the names of the sureties the rest of the persons who submit themselves are] John the Shepherd; Jevn Jenkyns and Gladys his wife; Genll. wife of John and Mabel her daughter; John Jenkyns; Jevan Earon and Marjory his wife; Jevan Vaughan; Roger Taylor and Juliana his wife; John Brown; William Mene; Thomas Russell junior; Geoffrey of Stanwardine; Tang. wife of William; Tad Voil; John of Baggeley; John ap John; Eyn. of Sutton; Henry son of

¹ "Exigent;" see Stephen's *Blackstone*, iv. 471.

Nicholas Brown ; Deykin the Herdman ; Thomas the Mercer ; Alice of Felton ; John servant of Jevan ; Geirvill Gorpyn ; Agnes wife of Gutor ; John son of Sybill and Alice his wife ; John son of Jevan ; Kadma daughter of Jevan ; Jevan of Whittington ; Mabel daughter of John ; John son of Mabel ; John the Tailor ; Richard and Thomas sons of Jevan ; Alice Hert ; William Jankyns ; William of Coton ; Alice daughter of Richard ; Jevan servant of John Aleyns ; John son of Alan ; Isabel servant of John Aleyns ; Jenkyn ap Jevan ; Alice daughter of William of Wycherley ; William son of Jenkyn ; Agnes wife of William Stedmon ; Eynon Cutte ; Amicia of Felton ; Weyan servant of the Vicar ; Constance wife of Nicholas Hobbe the weaver ; Hugh of Fernhalgh ; Ith. ap Jenkyn ; Tanny son of the Sawyer ; Cad. servant of Philip Aleyns.

Court of Labourers of the new town of Ruyton held [the same day.]
 [The names are entered in exactly the same way, and are]

Alice and Alianore servants of John of Cyneton ; John the Baker and Alice his wife ; Marjery Gerbage ; Johanna wife of Thomas Tibbesone ; Agnes wife of Hugh Swettmon ; Stephen of Milford and Emma his wife ; Cecilia his daughter ; Margery of Albenbury ; Alice wife of John of Coton ; Stephen son of John Jenkyns ; Deykin servant of Thomas Madyns ; Gilkyn servant of the same Thomas ; Richard of Adecote and Cecilia his wife ; David the Carver (" Cissor ") and Cecilia his wife ; Reginald the Cart maker (" le Cartwright ") ; Weyan wife of Cad ; Dughy of Wike ; Margeria of Sonford ; Alicia Boltes ; Emma the bowmaker (" le Fletchere ") ; Margeria the dyer (" heuster ") ; Nicholas of Farleye ; Uncia of Trevenant ; Richard Geffesome ; John Champion ; William the Smyth faber ; Margeria daughter of Geffe ; William Cabote ; William Jenkyns and Cecilia his wife ; Margary of Muridon ; Alicia servant of William Jenkyns ; Isabel of Gyrthe ; Thomas of Wiken ; John the Marchall faber ; Henry Rago ; Richard son of Stephen of Milford ; Amicia daughter of Thomas of Coton.

Altogether 54 persons in the Country Manor and 37 in the town put themselves in the Lord's favour in this way, and each paid 6d. for so doing. It will be seen that the use of regular surnames among the peasantry had become fairly common, though very far from universal. " William le Smyth

faber" and "John le Marchall faber" seem to be instances of surnames in course of formation, as Smith, Marshal,¹ and faber all mean the same thing, but the two former names were probably inherited together with the trade, and faber is added to them to show that the trade is still practised.

The other occupations mentioned are, in the Country, Shepherd, two Tailors, Herdsman, Mercer, Weaver, Sawyer; in the Borough, Baker, Carver, Cartmaker, Bowmaker, Dyer, and two Smiths; and there are five persons in the Country and five in the Town described as servants. In addition, we may be sure that Richard Holigost was the keeper of the Holy Ghost weir mentioned on another Roll of this same year, and took his name from it. The list of occupations proves that the Charter of 1308 had not succeeded in making Ruyton any more of a town than it is now; except those of weaver, bowmaker, and dyer, they are all practised here still. It is noticeable that many persons are described as of places outside the manor. It is pretty certain that they must have been living within the manor when this Court was held, and they are, probably, described as of the places from which they came. There must, therefore, have been a good deal of migration from one manor to another, notwithstanding the efforts made by Parliament to prevent it.

These are the only records which we have of Courts of Labourers; but proceedings under the Statute of Labourers for taking excessive profits are common in subsequent Courts Leet. Thus in this same 31st year John the Tailor was fined 2d. "for taking excessive profit as himself acknowledges;" he left the Manor and did not pay the fine, and was therefore outlawed, and three persons, whose occupation is not described, were fined for not having arrested him. Madoc the "Salde" was also outlawed for leaving the manor.

Subsequent Court Rolls are far too numerous to be translated in full. I propose to give in my accounts of successive Lords of the Manor such entries as are of interest concerning the whole manor, and to reserve transfers of property and local details to be dealt with under the heading of the various townships concerned.

¹ Johnson's *Dictionary*.

The value of money is illustrated by the following particulars. In 6 Edward III., Stephen Wynmar died intestate. His property consisted of four bushels of light wheat (*siliginis*), value 2s. 4d., four bushels of oats, value 9d., and "a fourth part of the seed of two bushels of wheat for increase." Moreover, Thomas Mychel owed him two bushels of wheat. His heriot was fixed at 12d., and the bailiff was charged with the fourth part of two bushels of wheat which had been sown.

In 27 Edward III., Isold, daughter of Thomas of Eytton, a tenant in Shotatton, died. Her goods were 5 bushels of corn (*frumenti*), 3 of light wheat (*siliginis*), 3 of oats, and one coffer (*arca*), and the whole were valued at 2s. The price of corn fluctuated enormously. In the same reign, Stephen the Shepherd, of the new town of Ruyton, complained that Reginald of Wyke had killed ten bullocks of the value of 8s. each, to the loss of the said Stephen of six marks (i.e., 80s.). In the 31st year, Madoc son of John died, and his heriot was an ox worth 7s., and in addition a cow worth 4s. for his land in Erdeston; and 8 fleeces of wool, which became the property of the Lord at the same time as escheats were valued at 40d.

In the 37th year, Roger Symonds "passed away" (*transivit*) at Atton, and on his premises there was a "hoggett" of ale worth 13s., which was taken as a heriot.

In the 49th year, Agnes the Fringemaker of Pale stole a smock (*camisia*) of the value of 6d., of the goods of the wife of William of the Mill.

An undated Court Roll of this period tells us that John fitz John, a tenant in Old Ruyton, died intestate, and therefore his goods escheated to the Lord. They were, a cow worth 4s., another old one worth 12d., a brass tub worth 12d., a chest worth 12d., a thrave of light corn (*siliginis*)¹ worth 16d., two dishes and one saucer worth 12d.

Besides the fines, escheats, and heriots, of which examples have been given, the Lord got a profit by selling the wardship

¹ Siligo was a kind of corn with a grain very white, but lighter and less nourishing than wheat. A thrave was 12 sheaves. Ainsworth's *Dictionary and Index Juridica*.

The history of the United States of America is a story of a people who have grown from a small colony of English settlers in 1607 to a great nation of over 200 million people in 1990. The story is one of struggle and triumph, of freedom and oppression, of hope and despair. It is a story that has shaped the world and continues to shape it today.

In the early years, the colonists fought for their rights against the British crown. They demanded self-government and the right to elect their own representatives. The American Revolution was a struggle for independence, and it was won in 1776. The new nation was born, and it set out on a path of growth and expansion. It became a world power, and it led the world in many ways.

The American dream is a dream of a better life, of a life of freedom and opportunity. It is a dream that has inspired millions of people around the world. It is a dream that has made America a great nation.

The American people are a people of courage and determination. They have overcome many challenges and they will continue to overcome them. They are a people who believe in the power of the individual and the power of the people.

The American people are a people of faith and hope. They believe in a better future for themselves and for their children. They believe in the power of love and the power of peace. They are a people who are proud of their country and their heritage.

The American people are a people of freedom and justice. They believe in the rights of every person and they will fight for those rights. They are a people who are proud of their country and their heritage.

The American people are a people of strength and resilience. They have overcome many challenges and they will continue to overcome them. They are a people who believe in the power of the individual and the power of the people.

of tenants under age, and the right of betrothing them; thus in the 28th year William of Halghton gave him 40d. for the marriage of Anchug, daughter of William Bowyn, and custody of her lands till she should come of age. She held one messuage and five and a half acres of meadow land in Halghton by military service.¹ In the 32nd year the Lord brought an action in the Manor Court to have it declared that he had the custody of the person of Sibyll Payn, and the right to her marriage; but she denied it and produced a deed to warrant the denial. In the 38th year the wardship and marriage of Reginald, son of John Hugyns, a minor, was sold by the Lord to Roger of Atton and his heirs for 66s. 8d.; and the marriage of Agnes, daughter of Thomas Jenkyns, was granted to Reginald of Wike for 20s. But there is no record of the sale of any wardship or marriage after the time of this Earl.

In the 27th Edward III. an order was made by the Lord that all tenants should show by what warrant they claim to have pasture and turf in the Lord's pasture lands. The tenants of Felton say that all except four persons claim nothing except by purchase from the Lord or his bailiff. These four are ordered to show their deeds at their peril, and all subsequently do so, and get them allowed. Teddesmere, Wikey, Erdeston, Shelvak, Atton, and Coton merely claim all their usual and accustomed privileges. Sutton and Rednal say that from time out of mind they have been accustomed to have and dig pasture and turf in the said townships without impediment; and Halghton says the same as to all tenants who hold in fee there, except certain persons, one of whom thereupon shows a grant by a former Lord. Nothing is said about the township of Ruyton. Prosecutions for taking pasturage and turf improperly from the Lord's demesne are frequent in subsequent Rolls, the penalty being a fine, generally 2d. or 3d.

In a Court held on Monday after the octave of Epiphany, 31 Edward III., the fisheries of the Country Manor were

¹ On 22 April, 1700, the Jurors of the Country Manor presented the death of Susanna, late wife of William Evans, and daughter of Thomas Bowen, gentleman. They do not say in what township she held lands.

enquired into. One called the "Holy Gostwere" was let to Nicholas Hobbes for 12d. per an. and an initial payment of 12d. for possession. It was, probably, on the Perry, in the township of Ruyton. Those called Hancokeswere, Crongbagh, Burywere, the fishery of William the Wythe, and the fishery of Wodested mill were in the hands of the Lord. The Abbot of Salop showed deeds entitling him to the fisheries of the Plat Mill and Kyngeswere, and Agnes of Wiken showed one entitling her to the Wikey fishery. At the same Court a summons was issued to the Abbot of Haghmond to prove by what warrant he held the Vill of Caldecote, which appears to have been a dependency of Knockin.¹ When a new tenant succeeded to land he came into Court, proved his title, and did fealty. Instances occur throughout the whole period for which we have Court Rolls, even as late as William III.'s reign. The mode of doing fealty was prescribed by a Statute of 17 Edward II. A freeman was to hold his hand over the Book and say "Hear this you Sir R., I will be faithful and loyal and keep faith with you for the tenements which I claim from you and I will acknowledge you loyally and will loyally do to you the customs and services which I ought to do at the terms assigned, so help me God and the Saints." A Villein was to hold his right hand over the Book and say "Hear this you my Lord R., that I, W., will be faithful and loyal and will keep faith with you for the tenement which I hold from you in villenage and that I will be subject to your justice in my body and my goods, so help me God and the Saints."

As to offences dealt with by the Manor Courts under this Earl, assaults on the highway, and assaults in which blood was drawn, were very common. Hue and cry was often raised, and anyone raising it improperly was fined. Two persons were fined 6d. and 12d. respectively for driving away and impounding some oxen of John of Wodecote, who raised hue and cry after them. Many were fined for not mending their hedges to the injury of their neighbours. This penalty was inflicted by consent of the tenants of the several townships, and in some townships was 6d., in others 12d. Some-

¹ Eyton x. 376.

the first of these was the fact that the United States had become a nation of immigrants. The vast majority of the population in the early years of the Republic was made up of people who had come from other countries. This was true not only of the white population but also of the black population. The black population in the United States was almost entirely made up of people who had been brought to the country as slaves. The white population was made up of people who had come from a variety of European countries, including England, Ireland, Germany, and France. The fact that the United States was a nation of immigrants had a profound effect on the development of the country. It led to the development of a melting pot culture in which people from different backgrounds and ethnicities came together and formed a new American identity. This identity was based on the shared values of the American people, such as freedom, democracy, and the pursuit of the American dream. The fact that the United States was a nation of immigrants also led to the development of a diverse and multicultural society. This diversity has been one of the strengths of the United States, as it has allowed the country to draw on the talents and skills of people from many different backgrounds. The fact that the United States was a nation of immigrants also led to the development of a strong sense of national identity. The American people came to see themselves as a distinct and unique nation, with a shared history and a common destiny. This sense of national identity was a key factor in the success of the United States as a nation.

The fact that the United States was a nation of immigrants also led to the development of a strong sense of national identity. The American people came to see themselves as a distinct and unique nation, with a shared history and a common destiny. This sense of national identity was a key factor in the success of the United States as a nation. The fact that the United States was a nation of immigrants also led to the development of a strong sense of national identity. The American people came to see themselves as a distinct and unique nation, with a shared history and a common destiny. This sense of national identity was a key factor in the success of the United States as a nation.

times the whole, sometimes only half, went to the Lord. In the latter case, perhaps the complainant got the other half. John the Marshal (i.e., the smith) of old Ruyton was fined for improperly raising a bank on his own ground. Several were fined for brewing and breaking the assise of ale. The charter to the borough had granted that no one in the Lordship of Ruyton should brew, sell, or buy there without leave of the burgesses, so that brewing or selling beer outside the borough was a finable offence; but there are few of the Court Rolls which do not mention such brewing and selling. The penalty for all these offences was a fine of a few pence. But there were more serious offences than these. Ralph Hert of Teddesmere was fined 40d. for not arresting a robber who was in his house to his knowledge. One person was committed to the custody of the bailiff for carrying off Alice, daughter of John; and two others for theft. Thomas Payne and John his brother were indicted in the 28th year for the death of William le Grys, but did not appear. In the 32nd year John of Crickheath and Ririd of Maesbrook were outlawed because they had been summoned at five Courts on an indictment for felony, and had not appeared; and Madoc of Halghton, the bailiff, sold the goods of John of Sanford, an outlawed felon, for 5s. 10d. Several indictments for theft are entered on the Rolls, but the defendants do not seem to have appeared.

The civil actions were chiefly for trespass or debt, or to try the right to land. Thus Walter de Huggett brought one in the 27th year against Henry Roger for keeping unlawful possession of a house and $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres; but most of these actions will be more conveniently mentioned hereafter in histories of the particular townships concerned. One was brought, apparently by the Lord, against a person who unlawfully erected a boundary mark against a neighbour who was under age.

In the 38th year there is the following remarkable entry:—
 “The Bailiff is ordered to cause to be levied from the suitors of this Court £66 13s. 4d. as penalty for a judgment erroneously given by the said suitors in a certain plea between’ (here follows a blank space). The sum was enormous, but, of course, was never levied. Interlined is “P ni adjudicatum

est per dnm et ejus —," i.e., probably, the Lord decides that the penalty shall be nothing.

As to the officers of the Manor, the Steward in 6 and 12 Edward III. was Nicholas de Barton, in 28 Edward III. he was William le Younge. Madoc was bailiff in the 6th and 31st years, and in the latter year is described as of Haughton. In the 37th year two bailiffs were elected in Court for the Country, and in the 49th year for the Town.

In the 27th year we get the first lists of the Jurymen at the Manor Courts. They were the principal people present. Those for the Country Manor were—Thomas of Coton, Jenkin son of John of Wyke, John son of Jervase of the same, John son of Hugh, Richard le Grys, Richard le Grys of Sotton, William of Haughton, Jenkyn ap Ithel of the same, Ralph Hert, Thomas sitz Philip, Roger son of Thomas, Nicholas Hobbe. The number, twelve, was not always adhered to in later times, but the jury is generally referred to as "the twelve," though the number may be more.

Earl Richard died 24 January, 1375-6, which was the last day of the 49th year of King Edward III., and was buried with his second Countess at Arundel. He was succeeded by his son,

Richard Earl of Arundel and Surrey, K.G., 1376—1397, who took the title of Surrey in right of his grandmother, heiress of the Warrennes. He was born in 1346, and married Elizabeth, daughter of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton. He took a distinguished part in national politics, but very little in those of Shropshire, where he seems to have held no local appointments. On the very next Tuesday after his father's death the Steward of the Manor of Ruyton held a Court to receive the fealty of the tenants to the new Earl. The Roll is headed "Court of the Lord Richard Earl of Arundell and Surrey son and heir of the Lord Richard Arundell lately Earl there, held at Ruyton about the recognition and fealty of his tenants of his Lordship as well as of the Country as of the town of Ruyton done to him as will appear below on the Tuesday next after the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul in the 50th year of King Edward." A few ordinary suits for debt, trespass, and the like follow, and then

The townsmen of Coton, Atton, Wyken, Ruyton, Erdeston, Sutton, Teddesmere, Radnall, Halghton, Shelvak, Felton, with all other townsmen and tenants as well free as bondsmen by birth [nativi] of the said Lordship of Ruyton wherever they may be came into Court and acknowledged themselves to be faithful and humble in all things both ás to their bodies and as to their goods and chattels sincerely and of free will to the Lord Richard Earl of Arundell and Surrey son and heir of the Lord Richard Arundell lately Earl there and that they hold in chief of the said Lord Richard all the aforesaid lands tenements townships and manors with their appurtenances by the rents services and customs both with respect to their bodies and to the said lands tenements townships and manors respectively hitherto accustomed and rightly to be accustomed in future. And they did fealty to the said Lord Richard before the Lord William Bealshawe, John Sher., David Holbache, Peter Vaughan, attorneys of the said Lord Richard as well general as special deputed entrusted and sent for this purpose and received by virtue of the commission on this account directed to them at Arundell.

The marginal note on the Roll is "Fealty of the tenants of the Lordship of Ruyton." William Bealshawe took a lease of land in Shotatton this year for himself, besides acting on behalf of the Lord in letting land in Sutton.

David Holbache did not share in the fall of the Earl, but was employed with respect to the property by King Richard II. In 1406 the House of Commons petitioned in his favour that the King would enable him to hold offices and buy land in England notwithstanding the Act of 2 Hen. IV., c. 12, which forbade these things to whole born Welshmen. He was therefore of Welsh parentage. The grounds of the petition were that he and his ancestors had always been loyal to the English Crown, as well before the conquest of Wales as after it, and that during the present rebellion (that of Glendower) he had lost in Wales lands and rents to the value of 200 marks (£135) and more, and in goods and chattels destroyed more than 2,000 marks. He must, therefore, have been a rich man before this time. Letters patent were granted to him in accordance with the petition, and he represented the county in the Parliaments of 1406 and 1407. At the same time he was an auditor of the accounts of the war, and one

of eleven appointed with the Speaker to superintend the engrossing of the Rolls of Parliament. About this time also he was Steward of the Hundred of Oswestry, and founded Oswestry Grammar School, but died next year.¹

On the back of the same skin which contains the record of the fealty of the country tenants is "Court of the Town of Ruyton held on behalf of the Lord Richard Earl of Arundell and Surrey about the recognition and fealty of his tenants there under one and the same form as appears below in that behalf on the day and year below stated." Below evidently means on the other side, for the rest of the record of this Court consists only of pleas of trespass, &c., with fines of 2d. to 12d.

In the first year of this Lord, 50 Edward III., a proclamation was made in Court that tenants of free tenants of the Lordship were to have right of pasturage on the common lands, though they might hold nothing themselves directly from the Lord.

In 2 Richard II. the first Court is headed "Court of the Eleven Towns," instead of the usual "Ruyton Patria." This is the first time the name "Eleven Towns" occurs on the Rolls, but it is not uncommon afterwards.

In 7 Richard II. a claim by the Lord of dues from a tenant was tried in the Manor Court, and allowed.

In 17 Richard II. there was an enquiry held as to whether the Steward had not been letting the land too low. The Jury found:—

That a certain meadow of Lynk lately let to William Madoc and Richard of Twiford at the time of its being let by Sir John Harleston then steward there for 8s. per an., at that time could not be let otherwise because it was then a marsh, but that the said William and Richard by hedging and ditching and planting all round it and by getting rid of the water from it had spent 7s. 4d. on it, and it is now improved in value to 16s. a year. Also as to the Flax-polle meadow let to Richard son of Thomas of Felton by the same Steward and Receiver for 4s. per annum, it could not then be let better, but the said Richard had spent on it in enclosing it and

¹ Rolls of Parliament, vol. iii. 577, 585, 590, 600. Deed of 9 Hen. IV. with respect to Oswestry Grammar School, to which Gwenhwyfan his widow is a party. *Shrop. Arch. Trans.* for 1882, p. 2; *Return of Names of M.P.'s*, 1878.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of President of the American Medical Association for the year 1911.

Dr. J. C. Brainerd, Chicago, Ill., was elected President of the American Medical Association for the year 1911. He was elected by a vote of 1,000 to 900. Dr. Brainerd is a member of the American Medical Association since 1885. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago, where he received his M.D. degree in 1888. He is a member of the American Medical Association since 1885. He is a member of the American Medical Association since 1885. He is a member of the American Medical Association since 1885.

Dr. J. C. Brainerd, Chicago, Ill., was elected President of the American Medical Association for the year 1911. He was elected by a vote of 1,000 to 900. Dr. Brainerd is a member of the American Medical Association since 1885. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago, where he received his M.D. degree in 1888. He is a member of the American Medical Association since 1885. He is a member of the American Medical Association since 1885.

Dr. J. C. Brainerd, Chicago, Ill., was elected President of the American Medical Association for the year 1911. He was elected by a vote of 1,000 to 900. Dr. Brainerd is a member of the American Medical Association since 1885. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago, where he received his M.D. degree in 1888. He is a member of the American Medical Association since 1885. He is a member of the American Medical Association since 1885.

Dr. J. C. Brainerd, Chicago, Ill., was elected President of the American Medical Association for the year 1911. He was elected by a vote of 1,000 to 900. Dr. Brainerd is a member of the American Medical Association since 1885. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago, where he received his M.D. degree in 1888. He is a member of the American Medical Association since 1885. He is a member of the American Medical Association since 1885.

Dr. J. C. Brainerd, Chicago, Ill., was elected President of the American Medical Association for the year 1911. He was elected by a vote of 1,000 to 900. Dr. Brainerd is a member of the American Medical Association since 1885. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago, where he received his M.D. degree in 1888. He is a member of the American Medical Association since 1885. He is a member of the American Medical Association since 1885.

Dr. J. C. Brainerd, Chicago, Ill., was elected President of the American Medical Association for the year 1911. He was elected by a vote of 1,000 to 900. Dr. Brainerd is a member of the American Medical Association since 1885. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago, where he received his M.D. degree in 1888. He is a member of the American Medical Association since 1885. He is a member of the American Medical Association since 1885.

Dr. J. C. Brainerd, Chicago, Ill., was elected President of the American Medical Association for the year 1911. He was elected by a vote of 1,000 to 900. Dr. Brainerd is a member of the American Medical Association since 1885. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago, where he received his M.D. degree in 1888. He is a member of the American Medical Association since 1885. He is a member of the American Medical Association since 1885.

getting rid of the water and rooting up thorns and brambles and otherwise 6s. 8d., through which expenses it is worth 4s. per annum more, and is therefore now worth 8s. And the Moot of Felton is worth 3s. per an., and was formerly let for 2s. 4d. And Rednal Meadow is now worth 8s. per annum to hold in severalty, but if it was inclosed with hedge and ditch it would be worth 20s., but it would cost at least £10 to enclose it.

It is noticeable that the jury which gave these findings was composed of William Madoc, William the Parker, John of Wike, and their nine associates, William Madoc being the tenant of the Lynk meadow, the rent of which was in question.

Under this Earl there was a great deal of disorder and turbulence in the manor. Prosecutions for assaults, assaults on the highway, assaults with blood drawing, were very common. Hue and cry was often raised. There were prosecutions for using false measures; for breaking down boundary marks; for rescuing a distress. The butchers in the town were frequently fined for selling meat too dear, and many persons outside the town were fined for brewing and selling ale contrary to the assise, i.e., to the rules made in the town under the charter, or for importing it from Shrewsbury. In 6 Richard II. "John le Grant came and paid a fine to the Lord of 5s. for having ridden a mare of John Eynions out of the Lordship against his will." In 13 Richard II. several persons were presented "for hunting with dogs and greyhounds in the warren of the Lordship of the Eleven Towns," proving that the Lord of the Manor claimed a right of warren in the manor. In 17 Richard II. John of Adeccote broke into the house of Agnes of Adeccote in Ruyton; and the bailiff accounted for 6s. 6d. of the goods of John Tanner, a felon and outlaw, seized by him, and for 51s. 6d. received from the goods of Cadogan, a Welshman, who died out of the Lord's protection. As Wales had been annexed to England, Welshmen were no longer foreigners or enemies, so Cadogan's goods must have been seized by virtue of a general claim by the Lord to the goods of all persons dying in his dominions who had not formally submitted themselves to his protection. But this is the only example of such claim that I have found.

The following valuations and inventories of goods occur. In 50 Edward III., William de la Bathe of Atton had been outlawed, and the townsmen presented that besides his goods previously valued for the Lord as having been forfeited by the outlawry he had the following, viz., one sword with a pommel, value 4d., one three legged stool, one cooking pot, one spade handle and two augers, two corn measures and one dish, which are valued at 2s. 3d., and one quarter of oats value 20d.

Two oxen taken as heriots this year were valued at 7s. and 9s. respectively, and a calf in 13 Richard II. at 5s.

In 17 Richard II. John de Bokeden was indicted for three thefts: of a buckler of the value of 13d. of the goods of William Fombour of Shrewsbury, which buckler he stole at Shrewsbury on the Saturday after the feast of All Saints 16 Richard II., and brought with him to the Eleven Towns; of 6s. 8d. in silver of the goods of Richard the Shepherd of Erdeston, stolen at Erdeston on the Wednesday in the feast of St. Martin; and of a mantle of red cloth worth 4d. of the goods of a certain Esquire of the Lord of Powys, stolen on the vigil of St. Margaret last past, at Shrewsbury. He was ordered to be arrested, and was called at several subsequent Courts, but did not appear.

On the Court Rolls under this Earl are endorsed accounts of the complete receipts from the Manor Courts for two separate years. These do not include the rents or dues for land, but consist of the Court fees and fines, and all casual receipts, such as those from timber, and from cattle taken in to graze on the Lord's land. The following is for 51 Edward III. :—

		£	s.	d.	
Patria	{	Sum of all pleas and perquisites of the Court of the Country of Ruyton this year	6	5	6
		Fishery of Rednal Mill Pool	0	1	0
		Admission to a tenancy	0	1	0
Villa	{	Sum of perquisites of the town of Ruyton	0	11	7
Park there	{	Underwood sold from Ruyton Park and elsewhere less tithe	12	16	8
		Wood sold in the Park	1	7	5
		Attachiements made in the Park	0	11	11
		Agistments valued in the Park	0	10	6

The following table shows the results of the census of 1850, as given by the Census Bureau. It shows the population of the United States at that time, and the number of persons in each of the several States and Territories. It also shows the number of persons in each of the several occupations, and the number of persons in each of the several religions. It also shows the number of persons in each of the several colors, and the number of persons in each of the several sexes.

The following table shows the results of the census of 1850, as given by the Census Bureau. It shows the population of the United States at that time, and the number of persons in each of the several States and Territories. It also shows the number of persons in each of the several occupations, and the number of persons in each of the several religions. It also shows the number of persons in each of the several colors, and the number of persons in each of the several sexes.

The following table shows the results of the census of 1850, as given by the Census Bureau. It shows the population of the United States at that time, and the number of persons in each of the several States and Territories. It also shows the number of persons in each of the several occupations, and the number of persons in each of the several religions. It also shows the number of persons in each of the several colors, and the number of persons in each of the several sexes.

State or Territory	Population
Alabama	1,000,000
Arkansas	1,000,000
California	1,000,000
Florida	1,000,000
Illinois	1,000,000
Indiana	1,000,000
Iowa	1,000,000
Mississippi	1,000,000
Missouri	1,000,000
Nebraska	1,000,000
Nevada	1,000,000
New York	1,000,000
Ohio	1,000,000
Pennsylvania	1,000,000
Rhode Island	1,000,000
Texas	1,000,000
Vermont	1,000,000
Virginia	1,000,000
Washington Territory	1,000,000
Wisconsin	1,000,000
Wyoming	1,000,000
Total	1,000,000

		£	s.	d.
Hem Park	{ Wood blown down in Hem Park and sold	0	4	0
	{ Turf sold in Hem Park	0	0	4
bosc. Fornis	{ Wood blown down and sold in bosc.			
	{ Fornis	0	5	6
	{ Attachiaments made in bosc. Fornis ...	0	2	10
	{ From turbary receipts in Felton ...	0	16	2
	{ From turbary receipts in Halghton ...	0	4	0
	{ From proceeds of honey in Ruyton Park	0	2	0
	{ From attachiaments of the Lord's farm there	0	1	4
{ From pasturage of Toddeley, Bucley, and the Bury	0	4	0	

From this deduct expenses of Steward in holding the Courts this year, 20s. 5d.

The receipts for 14 Richard II. were :—

	£	s.	d.
From Courts	3	3	0
Pannage in Ruyton Park	0	7	0
Sale of croppings and wood	4	6	8
From the same Park and Wood	0	8	2
Agistment in the same	2	18	0
Parkmede	0	3	5
Hem Park	0	2	0
Toddeley	0	1	6
3 Sales in Felton pasture	0	8	6
Sale of old posts	0	5	6
Sale of alders	0	2	0

In 17 Richard II. the names of the Country Jurors were John of Wiken, William Madocus, John Parker, Richard Thomassons, William Thomassons, Roger Saa, William Payn, William de Syninton, William of Halghton, John Bron of Erdeston, Richard Hoskyns, Madoc son of Hugh.

On 21 Sept., 1397, the Earl was beheaded for treason, in which he had been engaged most of his life, and thereupon his estates, including the Manor of Ruyton, were forfeited to the Crown.

King Richard II., 1397—1399, now became immediate Lord of the Manor of Ruyton. An Inquisition¹ on the death of the Earl of Arundel, taken at Oswestry on the 11th November, 1397, found that on the day on which he incurred forfeiture and afterwards, the Earl was seised in his demesne as of fee of (among other properties) "the Manor of Ruyton with its members and appurtenances in the Marches of Wales, and it is worth per annum in all its payments beyond the charges on it £56 2s. 7d." "Also of the patronage of the Church of Felton in the said Marches, and it is worth per annum 20 marks," i.e., £13 6s. 8d. The accounts of the King's receipts from the manor are still preserved in the Record Office.² The first is headed "Account of Hugh de Knevelt, the King's receiver of the Lordship of Chirk and Hundred of Oswestry and the Eleven Towns by commission from William Bagot, Knight, Superintendent General and Receiver of the Lordship, Hundred, and Towns aforesaid, viz. from the vigil of St. Michael in the 21st year of King Richard II., to the 20th day of April in the same year,³ for half a year three weeks and a day before the King granted to Robert Parys, Esqr., Chamberlain of Chester,⁴ the Receivership aforesaid, as is contained in a certain brief under the privy seal of the 3rd July in the 22nd year."

The receipts from Oswestry Hundred and from a great number of manors in and near it follow, and among them is the following:—

Ruyton. And of £15 received from Thomas of Erdeston now bailiff there for dues by one tally against £44 11s. 6d. the account of the said bailiff from the vigil of St. Michael in the 21st year to the vigil of St. Michael in the 22nd year and not more for the reason aforesaid: total £15.

Amobyrr. And rent of Amobyrr⁵ of the Hundred of Oswestry

¹ Printed in Lloyd's *Powys Fadog*, i. 378.

² Ministers' Accounts, Bundle 1234, Nos. 6, 7.

³ Richard II.'s 21st year began 22 June, 1397. The profits of the Earl's estates are accounted for as from 28 Sept., 1397, a week after his execution.

⁴ He was Chamberlain of Chester 1393 to 1399. Ormerod's *Cheshire*, i. 55.

⁵ The "Amobyrr" of a daughter of persons of various ranks is fixed in the Welsh laws at various sums from a pound and a half to 24d. It is there said to be given "when her father in her presence has said he has given her to a man." Probably rent of Amobyrr means a payment in commutation of the sums which under these laws would be paid to the Lord on a girl's betrothal. For a further discussion of this custom see *Shrop. Arch. Trans.* for 1888, p. 203.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a
 young nation, and that its history is a history of
 growth and expansion. The second is the fact that
 the United States is a nation of immigrants, and
 that its history is a history of the struggle for
 equality and justice for all. The third is the fact
 that the United States is a nation of free men,
 and that its history is a history of the struggle
 for freedom and independence. The fourth is the
 fact that the United States is a nation of
 peace-loving people, and that its history is a
 history of the struggle for peace and
 harmony. The fifth is the fact that the United
 States is a nation of progress, and that its
 history is a history of the struggle for
 advancement and improvement. The sixth is the
 fact that the United States is a nation of
 hope, and that its history is a history of the
 struggle for a better future.

The history of the United States is a history of
 the struggle for a better future. It is a history
 of the struggle for equality and justice for all.
 It is a history of the struggle for freedom and
 independence. It is a history of the struggle
 for peace and harmony. It is a history of the
 struggle for advancement and improvement. It
 is a history of the struggle for a better future.

The history of the United States is a history of
 the struggle for a better future. It is a history
 of the struggle for equality and justice for all.
 It is a history of the struggle for freedom and
 independence. It is a history of the struggle
 for peace and harmony. It is a history of the
 struggle for advancement and improvement. It
 is a history of the struggle for a better future.

The history of the United States is a history of
 the struggle for a better future. It is a history
 of the struggle for equality and justice for all.
 It is a history of the struggle for freedom and
 independence. It is a history of the struggle
 for peace and harmony. It is a history of the
 struggle for advancement and improvement. It
 is a history of the struggle for a better future.

Kanthende (?) Mochnant Kenlet and Ruyton nothing here for the reason aforesaid. Total Nothing.

Total receipts	...	£131	10	6½
expenses	...	3	15	0
owes	...	127	15	6½

Accounted for at Holt.

The next is the account of Robert Parys from 20 April in the 21st year, to Michaelmas day in the 22nd year, and recites that he was appointed by letters patent Chamberlain and receiver of all dues and profits of the King's Lordship of Bromfield and Yale, Chirk and Chirkland, Oswestry and Oswestry Hundred, with the eleven walled towns, and of the castle of Shrawardyn with the lands and lordship annexed thereto, and was to account to the King for all profits up to Michaelmas day in the 22nd year, "after which feast the said Robert is to give account elsewhere."

Among the receipts accounted for is

Ruyton. And of £29 10s. received from Thomas of Erdeston now bailiff there for dues by one tally against £44 10s., as is contained in the account of the said bailiff from the vigil of St. Michael in the 21st year aforesaid to the vigil of St. Michael in the 22nd year. And not more for the reason aforesaid.

*Advowry.*¹ And of 60s. received for rent of advowry of the whole hundred of Oswestry as David Holbech asserts, viz. from the vigil of St. Michael in the 21st year aforesaid to the vigil of St. Michael in the 22nd year for one whole year.

Amobyrr. And of (various sums under this head for the Hundred of Oswestry and other places, among others) 6s. 8d. received for rent of Amobyrr of Ruyton and the eleven towns so let [sic dimiss.] for the same time.

Sale of Muttons. And of £7 8s. received from Alan de Thorp late Receiver of Oswestry and Chirk, on account of the arrears of the said Alan by the hands of John Penreule paid in silver coin in exoneration of the said Alan in respect of the aforesaid muttons of the Ruyton flock of Richard late Earl of Arundel sold by the said Alan to the said John.

¹ Advocaria is the Latin word. It means the patronage or protection given by the Lord. Holbech appears to have contracted to pay the Lord 60s. a year and receive what advowry fees he could get.

In this same Roll of "Ministers' Accounts" for this year are payments made for the garrisons of Oswestry, Shrawardine, and Chirk, which were garrisoned by Scrope, Earl of Wilts, for the King ; also for ordinary carpenters and plumbers' work at those castles and Holt, but there is no payment on account of Ruyton Castle.

From these Ministers' Accounts we learn a good deal about Ruyton under Richard II. We find that the Earl of Arundel kept a considerable flock of sheep there, for his agent sold, all at one time apparently, £7 8s. worth, and the price of a carcase of mutton¹ at this time was from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d., so that he must have sold 100 sheep to make the money. We find also that Ruyton was subject to the Welsh custom of Amobyr, or payment of a sum to the Lord for each girl betrothed, which was worth to the Lord 6s. 8d. a year, and that his other rents from Ruyton came to £44 11s. 6d. (or £44 10s., the two accounts differ to this extent). This is a good deal less than the £56 2s. 7d. at which the Inquisition just quoted valued the manor, but perhaps profits from the Earl's own sheep and cattle in the manor made up the difference. Alan de Thorp was the Earl's agent or receiver for Oswestry and Chirk Hundreds, and David Holbech appears to have contracted for the Advowry rents, and was probably a sub-agent. On the forfeiture of the Earl's estates, the King appointed first Sir William Bagot, whose deputy was Hugh de Knevelt, to be receiver of Oswestry and Chirk Hundreds, and afterwards Robert Parys, Chamberlain of Chester. Thomas de Erdeston was the resident bailiff of Ruyton Manor under them. The eleven towns are mentioned as a special addition to the Hundred of Oswestry, and in one account are entered as "the eleven walled towns;" but this must have been merely a careless reading by a Chester clerk of the Act of Parliament next cited, for it is very unlikely that any one of the eleven towns had ever been walled with anything more than a mound and a stockade, and probably few had these in Richard II.'s time. Even Ruyton Castle, though it was still kept up, was of very little importance.

¹ Eden's *State of the Poor*, vol. liii., Table of Prices.

The first step in the process of the American Revolution was the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. This document declared the colonies' independence from Great Britain and established the United States as a new nation. The Declaration was signed by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and it is one of the most important documents in American history.

The Declaration of Independence was signed by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on September 17, 1776. The document declared the colonies' independence from Great Britain and established the United States as a new nation. The Declaration was signed by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and it is one of the most important documents in American history.

The Declaration of Independence was signed by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on September 17, 1776. The document declared the colonies' independence from Great Britain and established the United States as a new nation. The Declaration was signed by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and it is one of the most important documents in American history.

The Declaration of Independence was signed by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on September 17, 1776. The document declared the colonies' independence from Great Britain and established the United States as a new nation. The Declaration was signed by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and it is one of the most important documents in American history.

The Declaration of Independence was signed by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on September 17, 1776. The document declared the colonies' independence from Great Britain and established the United States as a new nation. The Declaration was signed by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and it is one of the most important documents in American history.

The Declaration of Independence was signed by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on September 17, 1776. The document declared the colonies' independence from Great Britain and established the United States as a new nation. The Declaration was signed by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and it is one of the most important documents in American history.

By an Act of Parliament passed at Westminster at the end of September, 1397, 21 Richard II., c. 9, Chester was made a Principality, to belong always to the King or his eldest son; and the Castle of Holt with the Lordship of Bromfield and Yale, Chirk Castle and Lordship, "the castle of Oswaldestre with the town well walled with stone, and the Hundred, and eleven towns to the said Castle belonging," Shrawardine Castle and Lordship, and Daliley¹ Castle, and also the reversion of the Lordship of Clun after the death of the Earl of Rutland, all of which had belonged to the Earl of Arundel, were annexed to the principality of Chester. This explains the appointment of the Chamberlain of Chester to receive the rents, and the fact that after the end of the current year he was to "account elsewhere," i.e., no doubt to the treasury office of the new principality. This Parliament was adjourned to Shrewsbury, and sat there from Monday to Thursday, January 28 to 31, 1397-8, in great state, and was then prorogued; but the King remained at Shrewsbury at least a week longer, and was at Oswestry on the 23rd February, where he heard the quarrel between the Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk, which forms the subject of a scene in Shakespeare's Richard II. He most likely passed through the Manor of Ruyton on his way from Shrewsbury to Oswestry, and, at any rate, the people of Ruyton had ample opportunities of seeing him and most of the great people of the land.

King Richard was formally deposed 30 September, 1399, and the Parliament which met 6 October repealed all the Acts of the Parliament of 21 Richard II., and annulled the judgments given in it, thus repealing the annexation of Ruyton to Chester, annulling the forfeiture of Arundel's estates and restoring them to his son

Thomas, Earl of Arundel 1399—1415. He was born 1381,² and was present in Parliament as Earl of Arundel as early as 23 October, 1399,³ though the petition of the Commons for his restoration seems to have been a month later. He was made Captain at Oswestry and Warden of the Marches of

¹ This is described in the Act as being in Shropshire, but I do not know where it was.

² Doyle's *Official Baronage*.

³ Rolls of Parliament.

North Wales, October, 1404, Warden of the Town of Shrewsbury and the Marches in Shropshire 3 Oct., 1405, and Joint Commissioner for a Loan in the Counties of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Stafford, Salop, and Hereford in 1410, and was Justice of the Peace for Shropshire, Surrey, Sussex, and Wilts, an unpaid office which was at that time conferred on only a few great men, who sat with eight paid justices for each county, under an Act of 14 Richard II., c. 11.

The Earl married Beatrix, natural daughter of John, King of Portugal, and settled on her for life, among other property, the Lordship of Ruyton. Accordingly in 1405, the presentation to the Rectory of Felton, which was appurtenant to the Manor of Ruyton, was made in the name of the Countess, not of the Earl; and the Court Roll of 12 Oct., 14 Hen. IV. is headed "Court of Thomas Earl of Arundel and Beatrix his wife."

In 1407 the Earl granted a charter to the Borough of Oswestry,¹ which contained a clause "That no one should be allowed to go with any cattle, corn, victuals, merchandise, or anything else for sale which is in our Lordships of Oswestry, Molverley, Kinnerley, Edgerley, Ruyton, or the eleven towns, to any fairs or any foreign market, nor to send them to be sold by any one else, before he shall have tried the market of our said town of Oswestry with them by exposing them for sale there; and if after so exposing them or any of them there for sale and not selling them, he shall have gone with them to any fair or other foreign market, and thence returned with them or any of them to our said Lordships or to any of them, he shall be bound to try again the market of our said town of Oswestry as often as this shall happen under a similar penalty to the above," i.e., 6s. 8d.

Under this Earl the Court Rolls are full of crimes of violence and of complaints against the clergy. The invasion of the county by the Percies and Glyndwr would be favourable to the former, and the growing irritation against the Church, stimulated by the Lollards, may partly account for the latter, the details of which will be given in the accounts of the townships of Ruyton and Felton. Many

¹ Printed in *Shrop. Arch. Trans.* for 1879, p. 198.

the first of the century, the country was a vast, unpopulated wilderness, with a few scattered settlements and a few Indian tribes. The first European to set foot on the continent was Christopher Columbus in 1492, and the first English colony was established in 1607. The country was a vast, unpopulated wilderness, with a few scattered settlements and a few Indian tribes.

The first of the century, the country was a vast, unpopulated wilderness, with a few scattered settlements and a few Indian tribes. The first European to set foot on the continent was Christopher Columbus in 1492, and the first English colony was established in 1607. The country was a vast, unpopulated wilderness, with a few scattered settlements and a few Indian tribes.

The first of the century, the country was a vast, unpopulated wilderness, with a few scattered settlements and a few Indian tribes. The first European to set foot on the continent was Christopher Columbus in 1492, and the first English colony was established in 1607. The country was a vast, unpopulated wilderness, with a few scattered settlements and a few Indian tribes.

The first of the century, the country was a vast, unpopulated wilderness, with a few scattered settlements and a few Indian tribes. The first European to set foot on the continent was Christopher Columbus in 1492, and the first English colony was established in 1607. The country was a vast, unpopulated wilderness, with a few scattered settlements and a few Indian tribes.

assaults were committed, sometimes with drawing of blood. There were several prosecutions for brewing and breaking the assise; for breaking hedges or not keeping them up; for trespasses, or obstructing roads; for taking forcible possession of tenements; for breaking the Lord's cross or other boundary marks. The Lord's cross was a mark put up by the bailiff to separate the lands allotted to the different tenants, or the lands of one township from those of another. Instances of its being broken will be found in the accounts of various townships. In 11 Henry IV. Jankyn Hordeley of Ruyton gave the Lord 40s. for having a general pardon as well for having taken by force a heifer from William Heikyns, as for all other felonies, trespasses, &c., by him committed. In the same year (1409) the Jury reported that on Thursday before St. Andrew's day in that year, Meredith ap Ririd Vachan, Jen. Vachan of Penllyn, and David Irbog, as wicked robbers had at West Felton feloniously burnt the houses of Jem Boile and robbed him and his son Roger of goods and chattels to the value of £20, and carried off Roger Boile and Hugh Richardson to the County of Merioneth, and there caused Roger to be put to death. Thereupon Thomas of Erdeston, the Lord's bailiff, seized a foal belonging to Roger Boile as a heriot due to the Lord on his death, and the tenants valued it at 11s. 8½d., at which price Roger Boile's representatives would, no doubt, be allowed to redeem it. This was the year in which Owen Glyndwr made his last serious attempt against Shrewsbury and its neighbourhood, and, no doubt, the raid upon Felton was by some of his followers. We see by this that Thomas of Erdeston, bailiff of the manor when it was in the hands of King Richard, retained his office during the greater part of the Earl's life.

In 13 Henry IV., the miller at Rednal Mill murdered Thomas Horde with a sword, and was outlawed.

In 14 Henry IV. and 1 Henry V. half a dozen persons are named as entering into the Lord's advocacy, and paying 4d. each (i.e., per annum).

Among civil actions, we find John, Abbot of Haghmond, resorting to the Manor Court in 4 Hen. IV. to recover a debt of 6s. 11½d. from one William Chalens. It is worth noting that in this year the following names appear on the Rolls:—

Walshmonson, Reynoldson, Jackson, Madocson, Smytheson, Ricson. So many terminations in "son" seem to mark a distinct step towards the use of surnames instead of mere patronymics.

Earl Thomas died 13 Oct., 1415, without issue, leaving as his coheireses his three sisters, Elizabeth, Dowager Duchess of Norfolk, who had become the wife of Gerard Ufflete, Knight; Joan de Beauchamp, Lady Bergavenny; and Margaret wife of Roland Lenthall, Knight. The two former were twins, 40 years of age, the last was 33. Much of his property went to them, but by virtue of the entail on male heirs executed in 1347, Ruyton, with Clun and Oswestry, &c., became the property of his kinsman John de Arundel, Knight, subject to the life interest of the Countess Beatrix.¹

Beatrix, Countess of Arundel, widow of the late Earl, became Lady of the Manor of Ruyton, 1415—1439. Her name appears at the head of the Court Rolls, and the word Lady is throughout substituted for that of Lord. She married after the death of the Earl of Arundel, secondly, Sir Gilbert Talbot, K.G., Lord of Blackmere and other places, who died 19 Oct., 1419; thirdly, John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon.² She died without heirs 23 Oct., 1439.

Neither people nor clergy were less quarrelsome under the Countess than under her husband. Jankyn Marretson was summoned, but did not appear, for rescuing a distress from the Lord's bailiff and his servants while collecting the Lord's dues, the penalty for which was 15s. Hue and cry was raised against him. Breaking the Lord's cross was a very common offence, punished generally by a fine of 6d. It seems to have been worst in Rednal and Sutton, and in one case the whole of the Rednal tenants were found guilty of it. Assaults were very common, and many people had to give sureties to keep

¹ See Inquisitions post mortem 4 Hen. V. and 18 Hen. VI. on Earls Thomas and John. A different Inquisition of the former date, but referring to Castles Dinas Brân and Holt and the Lordship of Bromfield and Vale, is printed in Lloyd's *Powys Fadog*, i. 383.

² Collins' *Peverage*, iii. 11. This adds that after his death she married John Fettiplace, ancestor by her of the late Baronets of that name. But the Earl of Huntingdon survived till 1446, and the Inquisition on the death of Beatrix speaks of her as Countess of Arundel, does not allude to any subsequent marriage, and states that she died without heirs. It is printed in Lloyd's *Hist. of Powys Fadog*, i. 385.

the peace. Under the Statutes of Labourers, in 5 Henry V. William of Forton was fined 12d. for giving to Wen the Wright excessive gain and hire, viz., 3d. a day, and Wen was fined the same for taking it. Roger Evason had given more wages in autumn time than the Statute required, and Jenkin Millward and Jenkin le Webe had taken them; and Thomas Millward and Wen of Haghton had given to reapers more wages than the Statute required.¹ Each of the five was fined 6d. Brewing ale and breaking the assise was very common. In 4 Henry VI. the townsmen of Felton were fined for concealing and not presenting a case of this kind which they knew of; Jankin Bocher of Teddesmere, butcher, baker, and carrier, was presented by both Teddesmere and Erdeston townships for taking excessive gain in the sale of victuals; and Hugh Dew, the Lord's miller at Rednal, was fined 12d. for taking excessive tolls.

These were the lighter offences. Serious crimes and felonies were extraordinarily plentiful. In 6 Henry V. Jankin son of Griffin le Webe of Wikyn was convicted of having feloniously stolen on the Longemore in the field of Halghton, on the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, 5 Henry V., two black cattle worth 20s. of the goods of Wen of Halghton, and one worth 10s. of the goods of William Vachmer of the same place, and of having withdrawn himself out of the manor for fear of the said felony. His goods consisted of one "assr. deble" worth 16d., various cattle worth 9s. 6d., corn in his barn worth 5s., and a bushel of malt worth 5d.; and some seed sown in the field. After being summoned in vain at four Courts, he came and gave 60s. to the Lord to be free of all felonies hitherto committed by him, and for all his lands and chattels, to be paid by three instalments.

Next year Matthew Taillior son of Tudor feloniously killed Thomas of the Wood, a tenant, by a dagger in his breast and right side. Matthew's property was accordingly valued with a view to its forfeiture. In 2 Henry VI. Dew ap David

¹ By the Statute of 1350, reapers were to have 2d. a day during the first week of August, and 3d. a day during the rest of August, without food or any other perquisite. For haymaking only 1d. a day was to be given. But a Statute of 1389 empowered Justices to fix wages by proclamation twice a year, in accordance with the price of provisions.

ap Griffith, a Felton tenant, who took part in robbing certain tenants of the Earl of Stafford, and for that felony forfeited his lands and chattels to the Countess, paid her 20s. in the Country Court for her pardon; and Hugh Ames of Hoghton, who had committed felonies and so forfeited his goods and chattels, came to the town Court and paid 20s. for his life, and his goods and chattels were restored to him. This is the only allusion I have found to the power of life and death being exercised by the Lords of Ruyton as such.

In 5 Henry VI. William Eigan of Kendeley in the County of Salop, and John of Harnage Grange, yeoman, were outlawed for not coming to answer an indictment which charged that they had come with force and arms, and of malice aforethought against the peace of the Lord into the Lordship of the Eleven Towns, and there with one accord attacked one Thomas Wike and followed him to Shelvock, and there assaulted him in the house of one Thomas Cartwright. He raised hue and cry, but they escaped. This appears to be the last outlawry mentioned on the Rolls.

Riehard son of Jenkyn ap Egan of Knockin was presented for burglary at Felton, and others for helping him to escape when hue and cry was raised.

On the Sunday after the feast of the Purification, 6 Henry VI., John Muridon, the chief bailiff of the manor, with a jury, held an inquest on view of the body of Hugh Horde, and found that he had been feloniously killed that same day by Philip de Bercley at Erdeshull, in the field of Rednal, with a Bill,¹ and that he died intestate. His goods were therefore seized by the Lord as escheats. They consisted of an ox worth 13s. 4d., a cow worth 8s., two young heifers worth 6s. 8d., and a young bull worth 3s., one yearling worth 20d., one sick ewe worth 16d., and corn in the field valued at 13s. 4d., and corn cut in the field kept for paying the Lord's dues, and all the other property in the house valued at 6s. 8d., and two little pigs valued at 8d.; and the Steward allows that all these goods may be taken possession of by Agnes, widow of the said Hugh, at the price named, for payment of

¹ "Scotebille," apparently, in the Court Roll. Perhaps a battle axe.

which she gives sureties. The Bailiff is ordered to arrest Philip de Berclay.

It is curious that two Hordes should have been murdered, Thomas by a Rednal man in 1411, and Hugh in the township of Rednal in 1427.⁶⁶ The Hords of Walford had died out before this, and those of Bridgnorth seem to have had no connection with this neighbourhood. Possibly the Hordes who were killed took their name from Hordley, which adjoins Rednal. A William Hord of Shrewsbury was one of the first trustees of Oswestry Grammar School in 1407, and M.P. for Shrewsbury 1414—1417, and in several subsequent Parliaments.

The following are instances of bye-laws made and enforced in the Manor Court. In 6 Henry V., proclamation was made in Court that no foreigner of a different township of the Eleven Towns should overload another township by pasturing his animals upon it; and that no tenant of the said Eleven Towns should keep more animals than his neighbours except in proportion as his lands and tenements in the same township should require, under a penalty of 20s. and a fine of as much to the Lord. In 2 Henry VI. there was a presentment from Shotatton that Jenkyn Phelipson had impleaded William Henyn in the Court of Sanford contrary to the Statute and Edict in that behalf made that no tenant should implead another except in the Lords Court. In 5 and 6 Henry VI. several persons were presented for turning out their cattle to graze in autumn time contrary to the bye-law; and in the latter year proclamation was made that no one must come to the help of complainants in the manor unless licensed by the Lord's ministers with the consent of the Court, under a penalty of 16d.; but the following record of the previous year shows that a similar bye-law had already been made, the object being, no doubt, to prevent decisions of the Manor Court being obtained by force. It is a record of the Country Manor Court of 5 Henry VI.:—

By order of the Steward the assessment is carried over to this year upon Thomas Willems, Clerk, who was indicted by the jury of the great and first general Court of last year for that he had brought with him into the Manor Guttyn ap Dd. ap Gr. and other

foreigners of other parts to attend the day of trial between himself and Cr Taillior contrary to the statute and ordinance for a penalty on that behalf made by leave of the Lord's minister and by assent of all the inhabitants in the manor under a penalty of 40s. and a fine of as much to the Lord. - And the Court said that Cr Taillior on the aforesaid day place and occasion brought with him into the Manor Marus Lloit John ap Owen Gruff ap Owen and Gr. ap David to the same trial against the said Thomas Chaplain. And that David Dug and Owen of Sutton who had put themselves in the Lord's favour were followed by Thamlus Mylleford outside the Lordship to North Wales contrary to the aforesaid penalty. And that Matthew Taillior and Richard his son who had put themselves in favour brought with them Roger ap Dd. and Hoell Gough and other outside foreigners to attend the trial against Adam of Halghton and the aforesaid penalty. And that Roger Evason and John his son brought Jankyn de Chiroshith and other foreigners of the Lordship of Powys to attend the trial between them and Dew ap Atha Canol, against the aforesaid penalty. And that the townsmen of Felton by the presentments of that Court concealed and left unprested Jankyn ap Ath and that he had broken the assise of the sale of beer.

It will be observed that the "foreigners" introduced were all Welshmen. The first named, Guttyn ap David ap Griffith, had only a few years before been guilty of violent assaults in Ruyton Park, and was, no doubt, a dangerous man. There were many statutes against Welshmen, especially those of 4 Henry IV., one of which, c. 28, forbade congregations of Welshmen in any place of Wales, and may perhaps have been held to apply to the Welsh Marches. There were also many statutes passed under Henry IV. and V. against riots and unlawful assemblies.

In 5 Henry V. Roger Westwode, Rector of Hodnet, entered an action for debt in the Town Court against Richard Barker of Hodnet; but he did not proceed with it, and no reason is given why such an action should have been brought at Ruyton.

The Lord's protection was sought even by such great people as the Abbot and Canons of Haghmond, who in 4 Henry VI. gave him 6d. in the Country Court to have his protection against injury to their possessions in the Lordship of Ruyton, under a penalty of 10s. to be paid to the Lord,

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It has only a few years of history behind it, and its institutions are still in their infancy. This is a great advantage, for it allows us to see the development of a new government from the beginning. It also allows us to see the mistakes that have been made, and to learn from them. The second of these is the fact that the United States is a large and diverse nation. It has a wide variety of people, languages, and customs. This is a great advantage, for it allows us to see the development of a new government from the perspective of many different groups of people. It also allows us to see the challenges that have been faced, and to learn from them. The third of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It has been built by people from many different parts of the world. This is a great advantage, for it allows us to see the development of a new government from the perspective of many different cultures. It also allows us to see the challenges that have been faced, and to learn from them.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers. It has been built by people who have gone to new lands and have built a new life for themselves. This is a great advantage, for it allows us to see the development of a new government from the perspective of people who have been forced to create a new society. It also allows us to see the challenges that have been faced, and to learn from them. The fifth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom. It has been built by people who have fought for the right to live and work as they see fit. This is a great advantage, for it allows us to see the development of a new government from the perspective of people who have fought for their rights. It also allows us to see the challenges that have been faced, and to learn from them.

The sixth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of opportunity. It has been built by people who have sought out new opportunities and have taken advantage of them. This is a great advantage, for it allows us to see the development of a new government from the perspective of people who have sought out new opportunities. It also allows us to see the challenges that have been faced, and to learn from them. The seventh of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress. It has been built by people who have sought out new ways of doing things and have made progress in many different areas. This is a great advantage, for it allows us to see the development of a new government from the perspective of people who have sought out new ways of doing things. It also allows us to see the challenges that have been faced, and to learn from them.

The object, of course, was to make it the Lord's interest to take proceedings. Next year the Abbot and Canons were attached in the Town Court by their goods and chattels to the value of 10 marks for not coming to answer Thomas Carte of Coton in a plea of debt.

David Holbache was Steward of the Manor in 5 Henry V. He may have been son of the founder of Oswestry School, who, as we have seen, was dead in 9 Henry IV. He was M.P. for the County 1410 and 1414, and for Shrewsbury 1413 and 1417.¹ He is described as of Dudleston in 1409, and his Welsh pedigree is given in *Shrop. Arch. Trans.* for 1882, p. 240. His Will is dated in September, 1421, and a deed (copied at the Heralds' College) executed by his widow Gwenhocvar 7 April, 2 Henry VI. (1424), shows that he was then dead.

William Burley was Steward in 2 Henry VI. We have seen him acting for the Countess in presenting to the Rectory of Felton as early as 1405. He was, probably, the William Burley who married the daughter and heiress of William Tour of Shrewsbury, by his wife the heiress of the Prides, and whose own daughter and heiress married Thomas Mytton, ancestor of the Myttons of Halston, and carried into that family all the Pride property in and near Shrewsbury. He was elected one of the first Aldermen of Shrewsbury in 1444, and was six times Bailiff of Shrewsbury.²

Thomas le Younge was Steward in 5 Henry VI. He was, very likely, the owner of Shelvock, and of the same family with Thomas Yonge, who became Archbishop of York, and bought the Manor of Ruyton in the time of Queen Elizabeth. On 16 Oct., 6 Henry VI., Thomas le Younge held the Court for the Country Manor, and Hugh Borth, Lord of Montholley, held that for the Town; and on 6 Jan. following the latter held both Courts.

In 2 Henry VI. Jankyn Adcote was chief bailiff of the Country Manor.

The Jurors on 14 Oct., 5 Henry V. for the Country were Philip of Wikey, William Henkyns, Roger of the Wood,

¹ *Return of Names of M.P.'s, 1878.*

² Owen and Blakeway, i. 212.

William of Sutton, William Eignons, Jenkyn Gouch, Jankyn Peverheoll, Richard Parker, Samier of Felton, William of Kyngton, Richard of Schelvak, Janyn of Hallghton.

The Countess Beatrix died 23 Oct., 18 Henry VI. (1439), and the inquest on her death found that on the death of the late Earl the Lordship of Ruyton (with much else) descended to John de Arundel Knight, as his kinsman and heir male, but that Beatrix held it in dower, with its members, by knight service; that its value yearly, beyond reprises (charges on it) was 53s. 4d.; rents of assise, 40s.; 30 acres of arable land, valued at 4d. per acre; 80 acres of pasture land, valued at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per acre. This was the net value for taxation after deducting expenses; the gross receipts from the Manor under Richard II., we have seen, were £44 10s., besides profits from sheep and cattle.

William Earl of Arundel, K.G., 1439 to 1487, now became Lord of the Manor, by virtue of the entail on heirs male made in 1347.¹ He was born in 1417, and succeeded to the Earldom in 1438. He was a J.P. for Salop, as well as for many other counties, and the only other local appointment he held was that of Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all the Royal Forests South of the Trent, to which he was appointed 1 July, 1483,² by Richard III. Unlike nearly all the other great nobles of this troublous time, he managed to retain both his life and his estates through the whole of the Wars of the Roses, but he seems to have done so by taking as little part in politics as possible. Edward IV. attached him to himself by inducing him to marry a Woodville, sister of Edward's Queen;³ but he did not share in the fall of the Woodvilles under Richard III., and seems to have managed to live in peace with each of the four bitterly opposed Kings, Henry VI., Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII. There are no Court Rolls of his time, and we do not know how far Ruyton was affected by the wars and revolutions, which seem in most places to have done much less injury to the trading classes than they did to the great nobles.

¹ Inquisition on death of John, Earl of Arundel, 18 Henry VI.

² Doyle's *Official Baronage*.

³ Lingard, v. 185.

The American people have long been distinguished by their love of liberty and justice. This love has been the source of many of our greatest achievements. It has led us to the discovery of the rights of man, and to the establishment of a government based on the consent of the governed. It has led us to the invention of the printing press, and to the discovery of the electric light. It has led us to the invention of the airplane, and to the discovery of the atom. It has led us to the invention of the computer, and to the discovery of the space program. It has led us to the invention of the Internet, and to the discovery of the World Wide Web. It has led us to the invention of the mobile phone, and to the discovery of the smartphone. It has led us to the invention of the television, and to the discovery of the video game. It has led us to the invention of the automobile, and to the discovery of the space shuttle. It has led us to the invention of the airplane, and to the discovery of the atom. It has led us to the invention of the computer, and to the discovery of the space program. It has led us to the invention of the Internet, and to the discovery of the World Wide Web. It has led us to the invention of the mobile phone, and to the discovery of the smartphone. It has led us to the invention of the television, and to the discovery of the video game. It has led us to the invention of the automobile, and to the discovery of the space shuttle.

The American people have long been distinguished by their love of liberty and justice. This love has been the source of many of our greatest achievements. It has led us to the discovery of the rights of man, and to the establishment of a government based on the consent of the governed. It has led us to the invention of the printing press, and to the discovery of the electric light. It has led us to the invention of the airplane, and to the discovery of the atom. It has led us to the invention of the computer, and to the discovery of the space program. It has led us to the invention of the Internet, and to the discovery of the World Wide Web. It has led us to the invention of the mobile phone, and to the discovery of the smartphone. It has led us to the invention of the television, and to the discovery of the video game. It has led us to the invention of the automobile, and to the discovery of the space shuttle. It has led us to the invention of the airplane, and to the discovery of the atom. It has led us to the invention of the computer, and to the discovery of the space program. It has led us to the invention of the Internet, and to the discovery of the World Wide Web. It has led us to the invention of the mobile phone, and to the discovery of the smartphone. It has led us to the invention of the television, and to the discovery of the video game. It has led us to the invention of the automobile, and to the discovery of the space shuttle.

Shropshire was chiefly in the interest of the Yorkist faction, the Duke of York owning Ludlow and representing the Mortimers; but Lord Audley of Redcastle was one of the principal Lancastrian leaders. The Duke of Buckingham, who rebelled against Richard III., was the representative of the Corbets of Caus, and was apprehended in Shropshire. Henry VII. slept in Shrewsbury on his way to the battle of Bosworth; so that the people of Ruyton must at least have been much interested in the contests between the two factions; and about 1475 the Court of the Marches at Ludlow complained of "great murder, burning, and manslaughter done by errant thieves and rebellious of Oswestry Hundred and Chirkes Land," and commissioned the Marquis of Dorset and Sir Richard Grey, the King's step-sons, to raise troops in Shrewsbury to punish the malefactors.¹ Ruyton, probably, had more than the interest of curiosity in these misdeeds and their punishment.

Thomas Earl of Arundel, K.G., 1487—1524, succeeded his father, in whose lifetime he had been summoned to Parliament as Baron Maltravers. He was J.P. for Salop, but had no other local appointments.² His Court Rolls mention very few offences beyond a few affrays, breaking assise, and non-mending of hedges. In 6 Henry VII. three heriots were taken on the deaths of tenants; a cow worth 5s., a young bull worth 5s., an ox worth 8s. In 22 Henry VII. John Footeman and others gave bail in £10 that Philip Footeman would appear before Ralph Brereton, the Steward there in Oswestry gaol, for a punishment of seven days. In 2 Henry VIII., before John Trevor, Brereton's deputy, a jury found that William Bramlowe, husbandman, late of Smetlicote in Shropshire, on the Sunday before the feast of St. George in that year, at Myddelton above Leomynster, in the County of Hereford, with force and arms, that is, with sticks and knives, broke and entered the house of John Geffreys and feloniously stole 13s. 4d. in money found there, and carried it off to Atton, in the jurisdiction of this Court, against the peace of the King

¹ Owen and Blakeway, i. 252.

² Doyle's *Official Baronage*.

The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of expansion. This is due to
 the fact that the government has been
 unable to raise the necessary funds
 through the sale of bonds. This is
 due to the fact that the government
 has been unable to convince the public
 that the government's policy is sound
 and that the government is capable of
 carrying it out. This is a serious
 problem for the government and it
 must be solved if the government is
 to carry out its policy.

The second of these is the fact that
 the government has been unable to
 secure the necessary funds to carry
 out its policy of expansion. This is
 due to the fact that the government
 has been unable to raise the necessary
 funds through the sale of bonds. This
 is due to the fact that the government
 has been unable to convince the public
 that the government's policy is sound
 and that the government is capable of
 carrying it out. This is a serious
 problem for the government and it
 must be solved if the government is
 to carry out its policy.

and of the Lord Thomas Earl of Arundel, whereupon he was captured and taken to the bar of the Court by the Constable of Oswestry Castle. Being asked if he would be tried there, the said William said that he ought not to answer as to the said felony nor as to anything else, because before his arrest by the said Constable he had put himself under the protection of the liberty of Riton, and received it from Thomas ap David of Atton, according to the custom of the country and of the Court. Whereupon the said Thomas being examined on his oath, saith that the said William on the Monday after the said Sunday came to Atton and begged from the said Thomas the freedom of protection there for this reason, viz., that he had been present at the killing of a certain man, and for all other causes objected against him he sought to be admitted to the said liberty to save his life. And the said Thomas then and there granted him the said liberty, and received him into protection as a tenant of the Lord, and received from him fees for the same, viz., ninepence, of which the Lord ought to have four, the bailiff four, and the clerk of the Court one. And thereupon the Court was asked to give its verdict whether the plea of the protection and liberty by the said William was good or not, and whether his admission in the way above stated as a tenant of the Lord is sufficient or not. And they by William Dug, who was appointed to give judgment, say that the said William has sufficiently received the said liberty, and that the said Thomas and any free tenant of the Lord there has sufficient authority to confer the liberty and protection in manner aforesaid. Whereupon the said William is delivered to the bailiffs to be taken to the Castle there until conciliators about the aforesaid." The rest of the skin is torn off, but the conclusion of the whole is entered at the top of the next skin:—"To the Lord's castle of Oswestry, there let him remain in prison until he has paid a fine to the Lord for the aforesaid crime and contempt, or has been otherwise released by the Lord."

This is a curious instance of the way in which the privileges of the Lords Marchers could be extended to shelter any criminal from the superior Courts. It is not to be wondered at that the right was taken away in the next reign.

The above is the only serious crime mentioned on any of the existing Rolls of Henry VII. or Henry VIII., and it was not committed in Ruyton or by a Ruyton man. A great many people put themselves under the Lord's protection. Among others, in 6 Henry VII. Humphrey Kynaston came to the Court and gave the Lord 6d. that no one might unjustly evict him from the lands lately of Janyn of Haughton in Haughton; and Marjery and John Balle did the same with respect to their lands within the Lordship of the Eleven Towns, and William Stevynson as to his land in Halghton, and David Kynaston as to lands in Sutton and Teddesmere, late of Thomas Thamlus, as to which there was to be a penalty of 20d., i.e., a wrongful evictor would have to pay the Lord 20d. for the wrong doing. In 22 Henry VII. Roger Thornes gave 6d. that neither Jenkyn Woth nor anyone else should unjustly interfere with a certain tenement in Atton under a penalty of 10s., but thereupon Jenkyn came and asserted that his wife had a right to it. Roger Thornes was the owner of Shelvock. The object of getting the Lord's protection appears to have been to make it the Lord's interest to take proceedings against persons injuring the property in question, by giving him the right to recover a penalty from the wrong doer.

An action was entered in 2 Henry VIII. by David ap John against John Rector of Hordley, who was twice fined for not appearing to defend it.

In 22 Henry VII. (1506), Ralph Brereton was Steward of the Hundred of Oswestry, and in 1 Henry VIII. (1509), he was Steward of the Manor of Ruyton, and John Trevor Deputy.

The Jurors of the Country Manor 7 Oct., 6 Henry VII., were, William Roger, John Bille, John Gof, Thomas Thomkin, John Caldecot, Richard Johnes, Richard Stevynson, John Brown of Erdeston, Philip of Wyke, Roger Shelvak, George Hugyn, David ap Richard.

On 11 Oct., 1 Henry VIII., they were John Payn, John Bill, John Williams, William Kynaston, William Stevyn, John Davy, William Dug, Richard Phelips, Roger Higley, Thomas ap Davy, Thomas ap John, John Foteman.

William Earl of Arundel, K.G., 1524—1543, succeeded to Ruyton on the death of his father, but held no local appoint-

ments except that of J.P. for Shropshire, and as there are no Court Rolls of his time, we know very little of events in the manor. We have seen that the Lord of the Hundred of Oswestry had exclusive power to try all kinds of offences within his Hundred, and that the King's writ did not run there. This power was greatly abridged by the Act of 1534, 26 Henry VIII., c. 6, which enacted that all felonies committed in a Lordship Marcher should be triable at the assizes of the adjoining county, notwithstanding any acquittal in the Lordship Marcher, provided it was tried within two years; and next year, by 27 Henry VIII., c. 26, all Lordships Marchers were annexed to some county, and made subject to the general laws of the realm. By this Act the Lordships of Oswester, Whetington, Masbroke, and Knoking, with their members (which would include Ruyton), were to be known by the name of the hundred of Oswester in the County of Salop, and to be subject to the sessions and assises for that county. A proclamation to the same effect is printed in *Archæologia* xii. 89.

This Earl married Anne, daughter of Henry Earl of Northumberland, and was succeeded by his only son,

Henry Earl of Arundel, K.G., 1543 to 1566. He had been summoned to Parliament as Lord Maltravers in his father's lifetime. He held no local appointment in Shropshire, but distinguished himself in 1544 at the siege of Boulogne, and was high in the confidence of Henry VIII., who made him Lord Chamberlain and one of the guardians of Edward VI. He actively promoted the accession of Queen Mary, and was greatly trusted by her, and at first also by Elizabeth, to whose hand he is said to have aspired. Afterwards he fell into disgrace as being to some extent a supporter of the party of the Queen of Scots; but he seems through all the changes of the period to have retained the reputation of being a thoroughly honest man.¹ He is said to have been the first person to introduce the use of coaches into England.

¹ There is an engraving of a portrait by Holbein of him in Lodge's *Portraits of Illustrious Personages*, with a biography, from which most of the above facts are taken. A few others about him and Lord Lumley are given in my account of West Felton Church. As to Arundel House, see Wallford's *Old and New London*, iii. 71.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the land in the colony. It is found that the land is being rapidly alienated, and that the Government is losing a large amount of revenue. The Commission recommends that the Government should take steps to increase the revenue from land, and to protect the interests of the public. It also recommends that the Government should take steps to improve the land, and to encourage the settlement of the land.

The second part of the report deals with the details of the land in the colony. It is found that the land is being rapidly alienated, and that the Government is losing a large amount of revenue. The Commission recommends that the Government should take steps to increase the revenue from land, and to protect the interests of the public. It also recommends that the Government should take steps to improve the land, and to encourage the settlement of the land.

The Commission also recommends that the Government should take steps to improve the land, and to encourage the settlement of the land. It also recommends that the Government should take steps to increase the revenue from land, and to protect the interests of the public.

Arundel Street, Strand, preserves the memory, and is on the site, of the great house which had belonged to Lord Seymour of Sudeley, and was bought after his attainder by this Earl. He married first Catherine, daughter of Thomas Grey, second Marquis of Dorset; and secondly, Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Arundel of Lanherne, in Cornwall. By the latter he had no children; by the former he had three, all of whom he outlived: a son who died young; Joan, who married John, Lord Lumley, and died without issue; and Mary, who married Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, whose son Philip inherited through her the Earldom of Arundel.

The only Court Roll of the time of this Earl is of 3 and 4 Edward VI., and is for Ruyton town only. It records nothing of any general interest, not even the name of his steward. On the back of the same skin are entered Courts held for the third part of the Manor of Oswestry, the townships included being Dudleston, Middleton, Weston, Wigginton, Bronygarth, Prenoll, and Ifton.

In April, 1559, the sweating sickness devastated Oswestry, and is said to have carried off 500 persons there. Ruyton would suffer in trade, even if the disease did not invade it.

The Rectory of Ruyton, with all the tithes, mills, lands, and other property belonging to it, had passed to the Crown on the dissolution of Haghmond Abbey in 1539; and by Letters Patent of 8 May, 2 Elizabeth, 1560, the whole except the Church bells and the advowson of the living, which were retained by the Crown, was sold to Sir Thomas Hanmer of Hanmer for £234. Probably he immediately resold most of the property to the Earl of Arundel, as we find the latter dealing with the tithes in 9 Elizabeth, and they remained the property of the Lords of the Manor till Lord Craven sold them separately about 1788.

This Earl settled Ruyton and other property on his daughter Joan and her husband Lord Lumley; but in 5 Elizabeth they got a license from the Crown to alienate a very large quantity of land, viz., in Porkington, Bagnell, Aston, Hisland, Middleton, Fernill, Yernworth, Mesebury, Henley, Whittington, Frankton, Haughton, Rednal, Ruyton, Treverlawde, Erdeston, Ewton, Ebnall, Swyney, Kynarley, Edgerley, Wotton, Felton, Clunburie, Duddleston, Yston

[Ifton ?], Oldmarton, and Churchestretton. In 6 Elizabeth John Davies and others had license to alienate 40 messuages, 1 mill, 1 water mill, 1,000 acres of land, 300 acres of meadow, 500 acres of pasture, 200 acres of wood, with their appurtenances in Ruyton, alias Ryton, Porkington, Whittington, Sweeney, Hisland, Bagnell, Hynford, Wygynton, Yston, Duddylston, Felton, Twyford, Wotton, Measbury, Argoyd, Rednall, and Aston.¹ Almost all of these are mentioned in the license of the previous year to the Earl of Arundel, and all were, probably, included, for Hinford and Argoed are townships in Whittington and Kinnerley respectively, Wiginton is part of Ifton Heath, and Twyford may have been included in Aston. No doubt the licensees were trustees for Lord and Lady Lumley or the Earl. In 9 Elizabeth a further license was obtained by the Earl and Lord and Lady Lumley to alienate the tithes and manors of Riton, Kynnerley, and Meverley, the advowson of Felton Rectory, and all the Earl's lands, &c., in Ryton, Old Ryton, Kynnerley, Meverley, Cotton, Atton alias Shotatton, Shelvocke, Wykey, Tedsmere, Yarston, Felton alias Westfelton, Haughton, Sutton, Rednal, Baschurche, Egerley. It will be seen that each of the eleven towns is separately mentioned in this license, in pursuance of which, in the same year, the Earl and Lord and Lady Lumley sold the manors of Righton, Kinnerley, and Meverley, and the advowson of Felton Church, to Thomas Yonge, Archbishop of York, and George Lee as trustee for the Archbishop.²

This terminated the long connection of the Fitz Alan family with Ruyton, which they had owned either as feudal superiors or actual possessors since about A.D. 1109, or for more than 450 years.

Thomas Yonge, Archbishop of York, was therefore Lord of the Manor 1566 to 26 June, 1568, when he died. He was born at Hogeston, near Pembroke, in 1507, and was son of John, son of Brian Yonge of the County of Pembroke, but was very likely descended from the Yonges who had owned Shelvocke from the reign of Edward III. to that of Henry VI. He was educated at Broadgates Hall in the

¹ Calendar of Patents in Public Record Office.

² Duke's *Shropshire*, p. 315.

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

University of Oxford, which stood where Pembroke College stands now, and was principal of the Hall 1542-6. He married first a daughter of George Constantine, registrar of St. David's, and secondly about 1552¹ Jane Kynaston, great niece to the Humphrey Kynaston of Stokes, who seems to have owned property in Ruyton, and whose grandson Francis Kynaston was at this time owner of Oteley, Humphrey having married the heiress of the Oteleys of Oteley. Both his own and his wife's family connections would therefore make Ruyton attractive to him. Other particulars about him are given under the heading of Felton Church.

Jane Yonge, widow of the Archbishop, became Lady of the Manor under his will for 21 years—1568 to 1589. Her trustee, George Lee, is said to have been unfaithful, and to have retained her property for some time for his own use.² But the only Court Rolls of her time which we possess are of 22, 23, 26, 27, and 28 Eliz., A.D. 1579 to 1586, and in all of these "Jane Yonge, alias Kynaston, Widow," is stated to be the Lady of the Manor, and there is no mention of Lee. The Steward who held the Courts for her was John Vaughan, Gentleman (generosus); but from Sept., 1585, the "Little Courts," or Courts Baron, at which there was generally hardly anything to do, were held by Thomas Kynaston, gentleman, as deputy, or in one instance, by Edward Thornes, who is also described as "gentleman."

The Court Rolls differ in several respects from those of previous reigns. On the one hand, they contain no notices of serious crimes, these having been withdrawn from the cognizance of Manorial Courts by the legislation of Henry VIII. On the other hand, the increased fines imposed bear witness to a great diminution in the value of money; and some offences are mentioned which were only made such by recent legislation. At the foot of the Roll of two of the Great Courts also we find now for the first time the names of two "Afferers," who were persons sworn to assess the fines on offenders according to their consciences.³ In the reign of

¹ Wood's *Colleges and Halls in the Univ. of Oxford*, p. 614; Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*; Willis' *Cathedrals*; *Dict. of Nat. Biography*.

² Strype's *Annals of the Reformation*, I., ii. 300.

³ Ainsworth's *Dictionary*.

William III. one of the two is stated to act for the Lord, the other for the tenants, and this was, no doubt, the case under Queen Elizabeth also. The juries, which in previous reigns always consisted of 12 persons, now vary in number; sometimes there are 15, sometimes only 6 or 7. Elections of constables by the several townships are first entered on the Roll of the "Great Court" of 2 Oct., 26 Eliz. (1584). Old Ruyton is not mentioned on this Roll; Atton, Felton, Sutton, Rednal, and Erdeston elected two constables each, and Cotton, Shelvocke, Tedsmere, Wykey, and Haughton, one. The next election was 13 Oct., 27 Eliz., when Old Ruyton and Wykey, as well as the five which did so before, elected two constables, and Cotton and Shelvocke one each, but Tedsmere and Haughton, though represented at the Court, made no election.

The smaller offences committed in former reigns were repeated in much the same degree in this. Assaults with bloodshedding were pretty common, but instead of being fined 4d. or 6d., were now fined 2s. 6d. or 3s. 4d., and common assaults were fined 6d. The assise of bread and ale was broken as often as ever, and the offender was generally fined 6d., and 6d. or 1s. was the penalty on those who did not mend their hedges abutting on the common fields of the townships, or who put cattle improperly on those fields. These offences and trespasses on the Lord's parks, chiefly to get firewood, were extremely common. One presentment was of "William son of David for petty pickings of garlic and onions." He was not fined, and was perhaps a child with a perverted taste.

There were several new offences. A great many men were fined at each Great Court from 6d. to 2d. each for "not using a cap according to the Statute;" and on 2 Oct., 1584, the whole of the inhabitants of the townships of Felton and Rednal were presented by their own representatives and fined 18d. and 8d. respectively for this offence. It was made such by the Statute of 13 Eliz., c. 19, which in order to encourage the wool trade, required that every person above the age of 7 should wear on the Sabbath and holidays upon his head a cap of wool made in England, under a penalty of 3s. 4d. for every day of not wearing it."

The first of these is the fact that the medical profession has been
 largely unprepared for the changes which have taken place in the
 social and economic conditions of the country. The medical profession
 has been largely unprepared for the changes which have taken place
 in the social and economic conditions of the country. The medical
 profession has been largely unprepared for the changes which have
 taken place in the social and economic conditions of the country.

The second of these is the fact that the medical profession has
 been largely unprepared for the changes which have taken place in
 the social and economic conditions of the country. The medical
 profession has been largely unprepared for the changes which have
 taken place in the social and economic conditions of the country.

The third of these is the fact that the medical profession has
 been largely unprepared for the changes which have taken place in
 the social and economic conditions of the country. The medical
 profession has been largely unprepared for the changes which have
 taken place in the social and economic conditions of the country.

“Maids, ladies, gentlewomen,” noble persons, persons with landed estate of 20 marks a year, and persons who have borne any “office of worship” were exempted. In Ruyton the fine was frequently inflicted, but was generally reduced to 2d. The Act must have been very unpopular, and was repealed by 39 Eliz., c. 18.

The inhabitants of “Yeardeston” were fined 2s. in 23 Eliz. “for the defect of their Buttes.” By 33 Hen. VIII., c. 9, s. 4, the inhabitants of every city, town, and place were to make and maintain butts for archery, under a penalty of 20s., and to exercise themselves there on holy days and at other convenient times. This was not repealed till 1845, by 8 and 9 Vict., c. 109, s. 1.

In 26 Elizabeth Richard Kyffin, alias Lloyd, of Felton, was fined 4d. for keeping a “Mastyffe dogge” contrary to the Statute. An old Statute of 13 Richard II., st. 1, c. 13, forbade all persons who had not 40s. a year in land to keep any dog for hunting, or to use ferrets. This was repealed as late as 1881, by 44 and 45 Vict., c. 59, s. 3.

At the same Court, John Colley of Rednal was fined 6d. for playing tennis contrary to the Statute, and John Vaughan and Edward Kynaston of Haughton, were fined 2d. each for challenging to a game of bowls. These and many other games were forbidden by 33 Hen. VIII., c. 9, s. 16, to artificers and labourers, except in their masters’ houses at Christmas time, the object being that they might employ themselves in archery instead. In 27 Elizabeth four persons at Atton were fined 8d. each for playing at bowls. The prohibition was repealed by the above mentioned Act 8 and 9 Vict., c. 109, s. 1.

On 2 Oct., 26 Elizabeth, Roger Thomas and Richard Shelvock were fined 2s. each for putting hemp into the river Perrey. By 33 Henry VIII., c. 17, hemp and flax were not to be watered in any stream or pond where beasts are used to be watered. Several persons were presented for this offence in James I’s reign. The growth of hemp and flax was a very common industry throughout the manor till nearly the middle of the 19th century. They were spun by the women in the cottages on spinning wheels, and made into coarse towels or sheets by weavers in the village. The two last

weavers in Ruyton were John Williams and William Price, in the second quarter of the century. The latter lived in the cottage by the Vicarage gate.¹ At the Grimpo John Jones was weaving at least as late as 1859. Several fields within the manor retain the name of Flax-pool, Hemp-yard, &c.

In 27 Elizabeth a boar and a sheep were seized in Erdeston as estrays, and next year two white sheep in Tedsmere. Tame animals so seized, whose owner was unknown, might be proclaimed in the Church and in the two nearest market towns, and if not claimed within a year and a day after this they belonged to the Lord.²

In 28 Elizabeth, two persons in Felton were fined 6d. for selling bread and ale by unlawful measures.

In the Great Court of 13 Oct., 27 Eliz. (1585), proclamation was made that every inhabitant of the eleven townships should keep his pigs ringed with rings from the feast of St. Michael to that of Saints Philip and James, and with pegs during the rest of the year, under a penalty of 6d. for each offence, of which 3d. should go to the Lord, and 3d. to whoever should catch them. This bye-law was based on an Act of 35 Henry VIII., c. 17, renewed and made perpetual by 13 Elizabeth, c. 25, which enacted that if pigs went into a wood without rings or pegs, the owner should forfeit 4d. for each pig, of which half was to go to the owner of the wood, and half to the informer.

In the Little Courts the proceedings were almost exclusively for debt or trespass, and more often than not the cases were not tried, being, no doubt, settled out of Court. The party not appearing had to pay a Court fee of 4d., as had also the defeated party when a case was tried.

Several transfers of property are entered on the Rolls. New tenants did fealty as formerly, and paid relief, and if the succession was on the death of the previous tenant, the best animal became due to the Lord as a heriot. In one case this is stated to be a cow worth 30s. In earlier reigns we have seen that a cow was valued at only 5s. to 8s.

The Afferers, or assessors of fines, named in these Rolls were, on 6 Oct. 22 Elizabeth, Richard Brown and Roger

¹ Jas. Cooper is the authority for this.

² Stephen's *Blackstone*, ii. 583.

Byll; and on 22 May, 23 Elizabeth, Roger Byll and Richard Jones.

The Jurors 6 Oct., 22 Elizabeth (1578) were, Richard Jones, Roger Bill, John Gof, Roger Shelvoock, David Jones, Roger Phellyps, John Bede, John Byll, Senr., William Footeman, William Edwards, William Jones, Roger Shrygley. On 22 May following there were 15, viz., Roger Byll, Thomas Phellyps, William Jones, Henry Footeman, John Hygley, Thomas Lyeth, William Footeman, John Bede, David Jones, Roger Shelvoocke, William Oliver, Thomas Wycherley, Roger Edge, John Phellips, Thomas Richards.

On 2 Oct., 26 Elizabeth, there were 14, of whom the two first, Thomas Lloyd and John Kynaston Lloyd, are described as "generosus," or gentleman, a description not equal to that of John Hanmer and Edward Kynaston, who are described as armiger (Esquire), and are among those excused from attending the Court.

There were 14 also on 1 April, 27 Elizabeth, the names being nearly the same, and 15 on 13 Oct. and on 17 April following.

Mrs. Yonge was still Lady of the Manor, when in 1588 the people of Ruyton saw

"Stream in crimson on the wind the Wrekin's crest of light,"

and knew that the Armada was attempting the conquest of England. But next year the term for which the manor was left to her expired, so, though she lived till 1614,¹ she was succeeded in 1589 by her son

George Yonge, 1589 to 1613. He afterwards became Sir George, and was probably the George Yonge who was knighted at the Tower, 14 March, 1603-4, in honour of King James's accession.² On 1 Sept., 41 Elizabeth (1600), he paid £13 6s. 8d. for license to alienate a third part of the Lordships and Manors of Ryton, Kynnerley, and Melverley, a third part of Ryton and Hem Parks, and a third part of all the woods known by the names of Johns Wood, Talorne Hierne, the olde wood, Todley Wood, the Earles Wood, the Englishe Wood, and the Welshe Wood, and the third part

¹ Willis' *Cathedrals*.

² Metcalie's *Book of Knights*, 1885.

of all houses, lands, mills, fisheries, &c., &c., in the manors, and the third part of the advowson of Felton Church, to Richard Thornes, Esq. He seems to have at some other time conveyed the other two-thirds to the same purchaser, for his mother bought back the whole from Richard Thornes by deed dated 29 May, 5 James I.¹ The conveyances to Thornes were, no doubt, intended as mortgages only, and Sir George Yonge is named as Lord of the Manor in the only Court Rolls which we have of his time, viz., May, 1606, to April, 1607, which are earlier than the re-conveyance by Thornes to Jane Yonge.

The Court Rolls of Sir George Yonge's time are the latest in the Record Office. The presentments which are most common on them are for breaking the assise of bread and ale and selling by unlawful measures, for common assault, for trespass, or for allowing pigs to go unringed, or for not repairing hedges. Several matters made offences by recent statutes are also presented. But it is significant that a great many people applied for leave to absent themselves from the Courts, and that many were fined for being absent without leave. Since the Courts lost their jurisdiction over serious offences they had become dull, and must have often been used rather for the purpose of spiting and annoying neighbours who had committed trifling irregularities. Some of the Statutable offences, moreover, were things which public opinion hardly thought to be offences at all, and the presentation of these must have been unpopular. The Court Leet, therefore, was falling into disrepute; and the diminution in the value of money was making the Court Baron, which could deal with no action for more than 40s. value, of less and less use. It is no wonder that the tenants took every opportunity of buying out the Lord's rights, that copyhold tenures were gradually turned into freeholds, and that the rights of the Lord of the Manor over the freehold tenants were gradually extinguished, and have long ceased to exist. All the townships except Coton, however, regularly appeared at Sir George Yonge's Courts.

¹ Orig. 5 p., 41 Eliz., rot. 99; and 4 p., 15 Jac., rot. 72.

Some new offences occur in these Rolls. The tenants of Eardeston (now first spelt in this way) are presented "because they have not got a certain net called a Chaffe Net, according to the form of the Statute." A Chaffe Net was a net to catch birds.¹ By 24 Hen. VIII., c. 10, every township containing more than 10 households was required to keep a net for catching choughs, crows, and rooks. The time and manner of using the net was to be fixed by the Court Leet. The Act was originally a temporary one, but was prolonged by various Acts of Elizabeth's reign, and not repealed till 1856, by 19 and 20 Vict., c. 64. A Rednal tenant was presented for fishing with unlawful nets in the Perry. By 1 Eliz., c. 17, a mesh of less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. was unlawful, and the Steward of any Leet not enquiring about such unlawful fishing was to be fined 40s. The Tedsmere people presented that "Joanna Gof, widow, is living in a certain cottage erected in the sd. township by lease from Thomas Gof for two years contrary to the form of the Statute in that behalf." The Statute referred to was, probably, 31 Eliz., c. 7, which forbids the erecting of any cottage (with exceptions for certain places and occupations) without at least 4 acres of land being attached to it, and enacts that no more than one family may reside in one cottage. The Act was to be enforced by the Courts Leet. Probably the widow had not got, and did not want 4 acres of land to look after. Indictments under this Act were frequently presented at the Quarter Sessions for the county. The Act was repealed 15 Geo. III., c. 32. A tenant in Eardeston was presented for giving a lease of some land for four years without the Lord's license, he being a copyholder. Copyholders cannot, unless by special custom of the manor, let their land for a longer term than a year. Several Felton men were presented for playing cards, and one for keeping cards in his house for sale. Labourers and artificers were forbidden to play cards by the Statute 33 Hen. VIII., c. 9, already quoted, which also made it unlawful for anyone to keep a common house or place for this or any other forbidden game.

The election of Constables appears to have been irregular.

¹ Promptorium Parvulorum

On 27 May, 1606, Shelvoek and Haughton elected one Constable, Wikey and Atton two each, and the others none; on 27 Oct., Atton again elected two different ones, Tedsmere elected one, and Eardeston two; the others again made no election; and on 17 April no township elected.

In 4 and 5 James I. the Steward of the Manor was John Reynolds, gentleman, but the Courts Baron were generally held before Edward Thornes, gentleman, who also signed the Roll of the Court Leet of 17 April, 1607, "per me Edw. Thornes Record. ibm." The Steward presided at this Court. Thornes, who calls himself "Recorder," no doubt, made up the Roll, and was, in fact, the clerk or registrar of the Court. He may have been Edward Thornes of Melverley, a second cousin of the owner of Shelvoek. The "afferers" of the Courts Leet were, on 27 May, 1606, Thomas Wytcherley, gentleman, and John Payne, yeoman; on 27 Oct., 1606, John Wyky and Edward Wylliams, gentlemen; and on 17 April, 1607, Thomas Warde and Edward Wylliams, gentlemen. In every case they were members of the Jury.

The Juries, or Homage, as they are called, consisted of 15 or 16 individuals. Their foremen ("prolocutores"), who are here mentioned for the first time, were respectively John Kynaston of Sutton, John Wyky, and John Kynaston, gentlemen. The members of the Jury were often also representatives of their townships, and as such took part in making the presentments, which the Jury afterwards had to confirm. For instance, on 27 Oct., 1606, the following composed the jury:—John Wyky, gentleman; John Payne, John Browne, gentleman; John Hygley; William Brayne; Edward Wylliams, gentleman; Richard Phellyppes; Thomas Richards; Roger Mommford; John Footeman; John Jones; Richard Wyllyams; Thomas Edge; John Chyver; Richard Williams, William Shelvoek. Each not described as gentleman is described as yeoman. Of these, John Payne and Richard Wyllyams represented Eardeston; Richard Phellyppes, Thomas Richards, and William Shelvoek represented Wyky; John Footeman represented Rednal; and Richard Williams Sutton. It was quite common, both now and previously, for representatives of townships and members of the Jury to present themselves and be fined accordingly.

The ... of ... and ...

The ... of ... and ...

The ... of ... and ...

In 8 James I. Sir George Yonge sold to Thomas Kynaston, gentleman, 2 messuages, 2 cottages, 30 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 30 acres of pasture, 50 acres of wood, 70 acres of furze and heath, and 20 acres of moor, in Ryton, Westfelton, Haughton, Wykye; Erstone, and Teddesmere.¹

On 20 Feb., 9 James I., he got for 80s. a license to alienate Ryton Park and one messuage, two cottages, one dovecot, two gardens, two orchards, 200 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 500 acres of pasture, and 40 acres of wood in Ryton, to William Willaston; and on 1 April, 11 James I., he had for £6 13s. 4d. another license to alienate to the same purchaser the Manors of Ryton, Kynnerley, and Melverley, 100 messuages, 20 cottages, 20 tofts, 30 barns, 2 mills, 50 gardens, 50 orchards, 1500 acres of land, 700 acres of meadow, 1500 acres of pasture, 1000 acres of wood, 5000 acres of furze and heath, 2000 acres of moor, and £10 of rents in Ryton, Olde Ryton, Coton, Atton alias Shotatton, Shelvocke, Wykey, Tedsmere, Yarston, Felton alias Westfelton, Haughton, Sutton, Rednal, Gasthurthe, and Egerley, with view of frankpledge, &c., &c., and the advowson of Felton.² This terminated the connection of the Yonges with Ruyton. They had owned the manor less than 50 years, but seem to have been residents of some importance within it for 250 years. The figures in the above licenses are round figures, and those in the last apply to the three manors indiscriminately; but the very large proportion which wood, furze, heath, and moor bear to the cultivated land should be noted. In all of the licenses "land" evidently means plough land.

William Willaston was Lord of the Manor of Ruyton 1613 to 1621. The name of none of his family occurs on the Court Rolls, and there is nothing to show why he bought it. The tablet to his wife now in Ruyton chancel is the only trace of his short connection with the place. On 1 December, 19 James I., he had a license to sell the Manors of Ryton, Kynnerley, and Melverley, and 109 messuages, 21 cottages, 23 lofts, 2 mills, 30 barns, one dovecote, 60 gardens, 60 orchards, 1860 acres of land, 780 acres of meadow, 1840

¹ Orig. 4 p., 12 Jac., rot. 63.

² Orig. 8 p., 9 Jac. I., rot. 203; 5 p., 11 Jac. I., rot. 51.

acres of pasture, 1010 acres of wood, 5110 acres of furze and heath, 2100 acres of moor, £10 of rents, in the manors and townships enumerated in the license of 11 James I., to Elizabeth Craven, widow, Sir William Whitmore, George Whitmore citizen and "Alderman of London, and William Gibson. Elizabeth Craven was the real purchaser, the others were trustees. The number of acres and the number of houses, cottages, &c., sold by Willaston was slightly larger than the number he had bought from Sir George Yonge. William Willaston died before 1628, in which year his executor, William Cockyn of London, Merchant, presented to the living of Felton.

Elizabeth Lady Craven, 1621 to about 1635, was one of several daughters¹ of William Whitmore of London, and widow of Sir William Craven, Lord Mayor in 1611, who died in 1618. Her eldest brother, Sir William Whitmore, purchased Apley, and was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1620. George, the second brother, was Lord Mayor in 1631. William, her eldest son, was created in 1626 Lord Craven of Hampsted Marshall, in the County of Berks, and distinguished himself greatly in the wars in Germany and the Palatinate. Her two daughters married Thomas, Lord Coventry, and Percy Herbert, Lord Powis, respectively. She must have died before 1636, as in that year we find "the Lord Craven" taking proceedings to enforce his rights as Lord of the Manor against Francis Thornes of Shelvock.

William, Lord Craven of Hampsted Marshall, 1635 (?) to 1697, succeeded to the property, but was abroad in the service of the King of Sweden, the Elector Palatine, and the States of Holland, for the whole time from 1631 to 1660. He sent, however, considerable pecuniary assistance both to Charles I. and Charles II. during this time. When the Rebellion broke out, John, his younger brother, joined the King, and by patent at Oxford of 21 March, 1642-3, was created Lord Craven of Ryton, in the County of Salop, though William was in possession both of the title of Craven and of the

¹ She was the eldest according to the Heralds' Visitation, taken in her lifetime, and therefore, probably, correct; fourth according to Collins' *Peerage*. Biographies of her husband and her brother, the Lord Mayors, are in the *Dict. of National Biography*.

Manor of Ruyton. But on 27 March, 1643-4, John and his brother were both "absent beyond the seas." John married a daughter of William, Lord Spencer, but died without issue in 1650, and the peerage of Craven of Ruyton died with him.¹ By his Will he founded the Craven Scholarships at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the gaining of one of which is now one of the highest rewards for classics attainable by an under-graduate.

On the capture of Shrewsbury by the Parliamentary forces in February, 1644-5, the Rev. Thos. Challoner, headmaster of the School, was expelled, and came to Ruyton and set up a school there, but got tired of it and left it after seven months. He submitted unwillingly to the Commonwealth, and was re-appointed to Shrewsbury on the restoration. He was a very successful master, and a distinguished Greek scholar.²

Lord Craven's estates were confiscated by Parliament by a resolution of 16 March, 1651, and an Act of 3 Aug., 1652; but he recovered them at the Restoration, and was created in 1664 Earl Craven of Craven, in the County of York. He was one of the Lords proprietors of the Province of Carolina, in Nova Scotia, Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, Lord-Lieutenant of Middlesex, and High Steward of the University of Cambridge. He was deprived of his offices on the accession of William III. He is said to have been privately married to the Queen of Bohemia, sister of Charles I. He died without issue 9 April, 1697, aged 88 years and 10 months. The Earldom became extinct, but he had obtained a special limitation of the Barony of Craven, by which it went on his death to William Craven, great-great-grandson of Henry Craven, elder brother of the Lord Mayor.

A religious census taken in 1676 shows that there were then 240 Conformists, 2 Papists, and 2 Nonconformists in the Parish of Ruyton; and 432 Conformists, no Papists, and 5 Nonconformists in that of Felton.³ The numbers include all inhabitants over 16 years of age.

¹ Collins' and Lodge's *Peerages*; Rushworth's *Historical Collections*, v. 574.

² MS. entry by him in the School Register of 1644, in possession of the School. Radclyffe's *Memorials of Shrewsbury School*.

³ *Shrop. Arch. Trans.* for 1880, p. 82.

William, second Lord Craven of Hampsted Marshall, 1697—1711, was born 4 October, 1668, and was made Lord-Lieutenant of Berkshire in 1702, and Lord Palatine of the Province of Carolina in 1708. Court Rolls of this Lord's time, 1698 to 1702, are entered in a book in the possession of the Borough of Shrewsbury.¹ John Edwards, gentleman, was Steward. But the Courts had now lost almost all their utility, not a single criminal case was brought before them. No doubt the jurisdiction of the magistrates was found more satisfactory. Every township was generally represented, but when they presented anything, it was generally that so and so "owes suit and service and has made default," whereon he was fined 6d. Two persons, Thomas Upton of Felton, and Edward Williams of Ruyton, were presented for living in cottages to which four acres of land were not allotted, contrary to the Statute quoted above; but the fines were only 6d., and the presentments were continued for several years against the same person, and were therefore evidently ineffectual. One or two townships were fined for letting their pound be out of repair. Shelvoek never appeared at these Courts. Every other township elected a Constable each October, Rednal always elected two, Wykey did so on one occasion only. Probably each township might have one or more, as it liked. The only other business at these Courts was the reporting of incroachments and trespasses on the Lord's wastes, and of any deaths or alienations of property by which heriots or fines became due to the Lord. As to these dues, a special enquiry was held at a Court of 17 Nov., 10 William III., before 13 jurors, whose report was as follows: unlike all the rest of these as well as former Courts Rolls, which are in Latin, this report is in English.

The Jurors aforesaid being (among other things) charged to find out what Chief Rents Heriots and Relieves are due and payable to the Lord by and according to the Custome of the said Manor upon their oaths say and present as follows.

First they say and present that the Chief Rents particularly mentioned and expressed in the Rental of this Manor whereunto they have this day subscribed their names are of right due and

¹ Shrewsbury Borough Records, Box lxxxvi., No. 2719.
Vol. I., 3rd Series.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a
 young nation, and that its history is a history of
 growth and expansion. It is a history of a people
 who have been able to overcome all the difficulties
 which have been thrown in their way, and who have
 been able to build up a great and powerful nation.
 The second fact is that the United States is a
 democratic nation, and that its history is a history
 of the struggle for freedom and self-government.
 It is a history of a people who have been able to
 overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown
 in their way, and who have been able to build up
 a great and powerful nation. The third fact is that
 the United States is a nation of immigrants, and
 that its history is a history of the struggle for
 freedom and self-government. It is a history of a
 people who have been able to overcome all the
 difficulties which have been thrown in their way,
 and who have been able to build up a great and
 powerful nation.

The fourth fact is that the United States is a
 nation of pioneers, and that its history is a history
 of the struggle for freedom and self-government.
 It is a history of a people who have been able to
 overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown
 in their way, and who have been able to build up
 a great and powerful nation. The fifth fact is that
 the United States is a nation of heroes, and that
 its history is a history of the struggle for freedom
 and self-government. It is a history of a people
 who have been able to overcome all the difficulties
 which have been thrown in their way, and who have
 been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

payable to the Lord of this Manor yearly from the freeholders therein named for the several messuages and lands therein expressed in such sort and manner as in and by the same is set forth and expressed and that the same rent and every part thereof hath been paid to the Receiver for the use of the Lord of the said Manor accordingly.

Also upon the reading of the ancient Records of this Manor this day produced to them in the said Court And also upon the testimony of several witnesses then and there sworn on the behalf of the said Lord they further say and present that upon the decease of every freeholder of this Manor the Lord of this Manor by custom is and ought to have his best beast for a herriott if any chief rent be paid to the Lord for any messuage or lands that such freeholder died seised of And that the heire at law either by discent or conveyance of such messuage or lands being of full age ought to relieve for the same and pay to the Lord four shillings and one penny for such relief.

And they further present and say that upon every alienation of any messuage or lands within this Manor, the Lord of the said Manor by custom of the same Manor ought to have the like herriott, if the Lord bee paid any chiefe rent for any such messuage and lands sold and alienated, and that the purchaser of any such messuage or lands ought to relieve for the same and pay to the Lord four shillings and one penny for such relief.

And they further say that there is also due to the Lord by custom of this Manor severall herriotts upon the death of every freeholder dying seised of severall messuages or lands within this Mannor for which severall chief rents are paid to the Lord in such sort and manner as in and by the said Rental is laid down and expressed.

They further say that where there is no chief rent paid for any messuage or lands, there is no herriott upon the death or alienation of any freeholder nor no relief due to the said Lord.

It will be seen from this report that the reliefs payable had become fixed in amount and nominal in value, and that the annoying incident of a heriot was the only thing of practical value which the Lord got from his freehold tenants. Most of the other profits, such as those from sale of wardships and marriages, had fallen into disuse long before, and had been legally abolished on the restoration of Charles II.

There is one new feature in these Court Rolls. Thomas Reeves was presented and fined 12d. for exercising the trade of a butcher, to which he had not been apprenticed for seven years, contrary to the Statute. A similar presentment was made in the town Court. The Statute was that of 5 Eliz., c. 4, s. 31.

The foreman of the Jury is always mentioned on these Rolls. The names are, for the Country Manor, Thomas Vaughan 17 Oct., 1698, and 17 April, 1699; Samuel Rogers at the special inquiry 17 Nov., 1699; Richard Williams 7 Oct., 1699; Thomas Phillipps 22 April, 1700, and 13 May and 13 Oct., 1701; Peter Basnett 12 Oct., 1702.

The Afferers were, 17 Oct., 1698, and 22 April and 12 Oct., 1700, Richard Davies for the Lord, and John Hood for the Country; 7 Oct., 1699, Richard Williams and Richard Basnett.

Such Court Rolls as exist of a later date than 1702 are in private hands, and not easily accessible; but the Courts had by this time ceased to transact any important part of the business of the inhabitants of the manor, and the Rolls therefore henceforth can throw very little light either on the history of properties or on the manners and customs of the people.

The expenses of maintaining the poor at this time were for the Parish of Felton, £7 per annum; for that of Ruyton, in 1693, £7 15s.; 1694, £9 1s. 11d.; and 1695, £9 17s. 1d.¹

William, second Lord Craven, died at Combe Abbey in Warwickshire, 9 October, 1711, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

William, third Lord Craven, 1711—1739. He was a minor at his accession to the property. He married in 1721, but his wife and only child both died before him, and he was succeeded by his brother

Fulwar, fourth Lord Craven, 1739—1764. He died without issue, and was buried at Hampsted Marshall. He gave his name to Craven Street, Strand, which was his property, and had hitherto been called Spur Alley.²

¹ Phillipps' MS. in Shrewsbury Free Library, No. 11,226.

² Walford's *Old and New London*, iii. 134.

William, fifth Lord Craven, 1764—1769, was eldest son of John, brother to the second Lord Craven. He was M.P. for Warwickshire from 1747 till his accession to the Peerage in 1764. He married, but died without issue.

William, sixth Lord Craven, 1769 to 1788, was the only son of John Craven, Rector of West Felton 1735 to 1752, and was baptised at Felton 1738. He was created Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford 1773, on the instalment of Lord North as Chancellor.

In 1775 a private Act was passed for dividing and inclosing a moor called "Boggy Moor, otherwise Baggy Moor or Bagley Marsh," and other moors and waste grounds in the Manors of Baschurch, Hordley, Stanwardine in the Wood, Weston Lullingfield, and Stanwardine in the Fields. It recites that they are subject to inundations and are frequently overflowed, and that the River Perry, dividing the Parishes of Baschurch and Hordley from those of Ruyton and West Felton, is very crooked and angular, and is obstructed by certain shoals and erections; and it gives power to Commissioners to straighten the river and to take down the dwelling house called Wikey's Wear, and Ruyton Mill and the Plat Mill, giving compensation to the owners; and to make ditches and watercourses in the Parishes of Ruyton and West Felton, as well as in the manors above named, for the purpose of draining the moors in question. An Award as to the mode in which the river is to be yearly cleaned out, and at whose expense, was made 14 March, 1783, and inrolled in the King's Bench. Under this Act Wikey's Wear and Ruyton Wear were partially removed, and some other improvements made in the river.

In 1861 was passed the Baggymoor Drainage Act, under which the Perry from the Plat Bridge to Rednal Bridge is now regularly cleaned out, at the expense of a rate on the adjoining lands. It was under this Act that the Plat Mill Wear, Ruyton Wear, and Wikey's Wear were finally cleared away, a new cut made for the river between Ruyton and Borecatton, and the Wikey Bridge erected instead of the ford which there was there previously.

In 1777 Lord Craven sold his Ruyton property to one John Ashby on behalf of Lord Clive, but Lord Clive

declined to take it, and Ashby died in 1779 without having paid for it. Accordingly, in 1786, almost the whole was re-conveyed to Lord Craven by order of the Court of Chancery. He immediately took steps to sell it in different lots; he sold Ruyton Park, some of the great tithes, and other property, in 1788, and perhaps it was at the same time that he sold the manorial rights to Lord Clive.

Edward, second Lord Clive, 1788—1836, was eldest son of the great Indian statesman and general, succeeded to the title of Clive on his death in 1774, was created Earl of Powis in 1804, and died in 1839. The name of the Powis Arms public house in the village records Lord Powis' connection with Ruyton. It was previously the Craven Arms, and probably received its first license under the sixth Earl of Craven. The following Manuscript notice of the meeting of a Court Leet shows to what depths these Courts had now fallen:—

I am desired to give Notice that the Court Leet and Court Barron of the Right Honourable Edward Earl of Powes will be held at the Court house in Ruyton upon Monday the 24th Day of October 1825 at Eleven on the Clock and Return the Meetin to Dine to Edward Bendbows by Order of Thos. Alexander

Bailiff.

Edward Benbow kept the "Admiral Benbow" public house, an annual dinner at which was now the principal business of the Court, and was paid for by the Lord.¹

By deeds of 24 and 25 August, 1836, the Earl of Powis sold to John Edwards, Esq., of Ness Strange, the Manors of Ruyton, Kinnerley, and Meverley, with all chief rents, heriots, and reliefs payable to the Lord, the fishery in the Perry, the Court House and some cottages and quarries in Ruyton, and the "Clem Parks" Stone Quarry in Haughton, with other property in the other manors. Clem Parks is probably a mistake of a copyist for Hem Park. Lord Powis reserved certain rights over the Cliffe Hill.²

John Edwards, Esq., of Ness Strange, 1836—1850, held a Court Leet regularly. He married in 1806 Charlotte

¹ Report on Municipal Corporations, 1880.

² Abstract of Title.

Margaret, daughter of Rev. George Martin, Vicar of Great Ness, by his wife Lady Mary Murray, daughter of the third Duke of Athol.

In 1848 the Shrewsbury and Chester, now Great Western Railway, which runs through the townships of Wikey, Haughton, Rednal, and Sutton, was opened for traffic.

Mr. Edwards died 26 July, 1850, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

George Rowland Edwards, 1850—1894. He was born in 1810, and became a Colonel in the Hon. East India Company's service. The last Court Leet ever held was on 20 Oct., 1851. The chief rents and heriots were offered for sale to the landowners of the manor; and the Court House was sold in 1854 and pulled down.¹ Almost all property and rights in the manor have thus been alienated from the Lords of the Manor, and although the Lordship is still vested in Col. Edwards' representatives, its existence is, probably, unknown, and certainly unimportant, to the majority of the inhabitants. Col. Edwards married Catherine Jane, daughter of Major-General Armstrong of the H.E.I.C.S.² He died 3 March, 1894.

The history of the Manor practically ends with the cessation of its Courts in 1851. There remains only to trace the steps by which they have been deprived of all their functions.

Throughout the Middle Ages the Manor was the unit of administration in the same sense that the parish is now, and the Manor Courts were its machinery. Through them private property was transferred and common property was administered; through them public order was maintained, and through them the Statutes of the Realm were enforced. We have seen that in 1534 and 1535 Henry VIII. withdrew from them the power of trying felonies, which they had greatly abused, and made the Marches of Wales subject to the general laws of England. Thus the jurisdiction of county magistrates became available for the trial of all public offences in these manors, and would soon be found more satisfactory than that of the Manor Courts.

¹ Report on Municipal Corporations, 1880.

² *History of Poveys Fadog*, iv. 349; and Great Ness Register.

The Police continued to be appointed in the Manor Courts as long as those Courts existed. In 1834, when the Municipal Commissioners made their report, constables were still appointed in Court for every township, and were the only local police in existence; but a County Police force was established about the time that the Courts ceased to meet, and the Parish Constables Act of 1872 seems to make the appointment of Constables by any Court Leet illegal. Parish Constables were appointed till a year or two ago, but they were appointed by the magistrates, not by the inhabitants of the manor or township.

The first step towards substituting the Parish for the Manor as the unit of civil administration seems to have been the passing of the Act of 1572, 14 Elizabeth, c. 5, which imposed on each parish a legal liability for the relief of its own poor, and required the Churchwardens to levy and collect the rate. The relief of the poor was looked upon as a purely ecclesiastical matter, and there was no intention of making the Parish a civil unit, but the imposition of a poor rate was a precedent for other rates, and it was found most convenient to levy them through parish authorities. Overseers of the Poor were first appointed under an Act of 1597, 39 Elizabeth, c. 3. It was not till 1776 that a return was required by Parliament of the money they raised and spent. It then appeared that for the year ending Easter, 1776, the total amount raised in England (excluding Wales) was £1,679,585, out of which were paid County Rates amounting to £131,387 18s. 11d.; for rents of Workhouses or other habitations for the poor, £78,176 4s.; for litigation about settlements, &c., £33,935 18s.; and directly on the poor, £1,523,163 12s. 7d.¹ The repair of roads was at common law a charge on the parish,² probably because it was always looked on as a charitable act. But by prescription a township might separately maintain its own roads, and this was the case with each of our eleven townships. The parish,

¹ Eden's *State of the Poor*, i 363. In vol. ii. will be found a very full account of the management and expenses of the Houses of Industry in Shrewsbury, Ellesmere, and Bishop's Castle, in 1795, with particulars as to wages, prices, &c., in the neighbourhood.

² Stephen's *Blackstone*, iii. 241.

The first part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from its origin to the present time. It is a history of the people, of their institutions, of their progress, and of their struggles. It is a history of the past, and of the future. It is a history of the United States, and of the world.

The second part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from its origin to the present time. It is a history of the people, of their institutions, of their progress, and of their struggles. It is a history of the past, and of the future. It is a history of the United States, and of the world.

however, was required by 13 George III., c. 78, to appoint a surveyor to see that the roads were repaired by somebody. At the Easter Quarter Sessions, 1803, a Mr. George Read indicted the inhabitants of the Parish of Ruyton for not repairing the road from Ruyton to Wykey. For non-appearance to this Indictment a fine of £108 was imposed on the parish by Quarter Sessions, and was levied on William Birch, one of the inhabitants, who was afterwards reimbursed by a rate of 1s. 8d. in the £ on the parish. The money was paid by order of the Court to Mr. Rowland Hunt of Boreatton, and by him expended in repairing the road.¹ This is an illustration of the ordinary mode of procedure. The townships continued to be liable to repair their own roads until 1863, when by order of Quarter Sessions all the township roads were transferred to a Highway Board, to which the Parishes of Ruyton and Felton each sent one representative. The functions of the Highway Board were transferred by the Local Government Act, 1894, to the District Council, to which Felton, in respect of its large rateable value, now sends two representatives. Since losing their roads the townships have had no functions or corporate life of any kind.

With respect to the transfer of private property and the management of common lands, the Courts of Ruyton Manor have been deprived of their functions by the sale to the landowners of all the rights possessed by the Lords, and the conversion of all land held by copy of Court Roll into freehold; and by the enclosure and conversion into private freehold property of nearly all the common lands. Such common lands as remain are practically under no management at all, and only last year an Act was passed conferring certain powers over them on the District Council.

The Manor and its Courts are therefore practically dead, for want of tenants of the manor and of business for the Courts; and any history of future events here will have to be a history of the Parishes of Ruyton and Felton, not of the once important but now dead and forgotten Manor of Ruyton of the Eleven Towns.

¹ Churchwardens' Accounts; and "Case" with opinion of Sir John Richardson, 1806, at Pradoc.

The Census returns show the population of the two parishes which comprise the Manor to have been as follows:—

In 1801, Ruyton	720	...	...	Felton	926
1831, „	933	...	...	„	1,093
1841, „	1,083	...	...	„	1,087
1851, „	1,165	...	...	„	1,088
1861, „	1,200	...	...	„	1,067
1871, „	1,149	...	...	„	1,059
1881, „	1,113	...	...	„	1,065
1891, „	1,105	...	...	„	1,080

The rateable value, according to the County Rate basis, has been as follows:—

	£			£
In 1837, Ruyton	5,648	...	...	Felton 8,276
1857, „	6,500	...	...	„ 9,600
1869, „	8,241	...	...	„ 10,573
1878, „	9,287	...	...	„ 14,048
1886, „	8,860	...	...	„ 13,275
1892, „	8,105	...	...	„ 12,354
1897, „	8,849	...	...	„ 13,960
1900, „	8,749	...	...	„ 13,797

In 1897, for the first time, agricultural land was assessed separately from other property; it is now, in 1900, rated at £4,924 in Ruyton, and at £6,320 in Felton.

The following poem, written about 1840 for a local gathering, mentions most of the then inhabitants of Ruyton and their good qualities.

RUYTON ASSOCIATION.

To a village called Ruyton one day in fine weather
 The Alphabet sent deputations together,
 To a feast where the cup of enjoyment might flow,
 And in friendship extinguish the smould'ring of woe.
 A was absent however, though first on the list,
 And all felt how much Alexander was missed.
 For B were the Bickertons, Basnett, and others,
 All men of good metal, and two of them brothers;
 Brown, and Broughton the Doctor, whose skill does so frighten
 Old death that he cries "What's the matter in Ruyton?"
 C was old Comberbatch, lets give him a shout,
 For he's one of the very best neighbours about;
 And Corden include, with his Reverence of Ness,¹

¹ Rev. H. C. Cotton, Vicar of Great Ness for 27 years, died 4 Oct., 1850

The following table shows the population of the County of Middlesex in the years 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1901.

Year	Population
1801	210,000
1811	230,000
1821	250,000
1831	270,000
1841	290,000
1851	310,000
1861	330,000
1871	350,000
1881	370,000
1891	390,000
1901	410,000

The following table shows the population of the County of Middlesex in the years 1911, 1921, 1931, 1941, 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, and 2001.

Year	Population
1911	430,000
1921	450,000
1931	470,000
1941	490,000
1951	510,000
1961	530,000
1971	550,000
1981	570,000
1991	590,000
2001	610,000

The following table shows the population of the County of Middlesex in the years 2011, 2021, 2031, 2041, 2051, 2061, 2071, 2081, 2091, and 2101.

Year	Population
2011	630,000
2021	650,000
2031	670,000
2041	690,000
2051	710,000
2061	730,000
2071	750,000
2081	770,000
2091	790,000
2101	810,000

So known for relieving the poor in distress.
 D gave, not one Davies, but doubled it o'er,
 Each a team in himself, aye and half a horse more.
 E cannot so easily one rhyme be clapt in,
 For first there's our loyal magnanimous Captain,¹
 And then there's our Vicar,² who true doctrine teaches,
 I wish *we* could practise as well as *he* preaches.
 F seemed to forget us, and so stopt away,
 Never mind he may furnish his quota some day.
 G gave us a gentleman Glover, and know, Sirs,
 In his next neighbour Griffiths a whole gross of Grocers.
 H was honoured in Humphreys, and that very rare man
 The prince of good company Samuel Harman.
 I was idle ; but J gave us Jebb, and that's plenty,
 For at home or abroad he is equal to twenty.
 Now the next you're expecting, but what shall I say,
 Or how shall I compass the merits of K? ³
 As landlord or magistrate? let's fill a bumper,
 And I need name no name, for you know who's the plumper.
 L contributed Large-ly, and M made us merry,
 Morris, Mansell, and Minton were grand ones, aye very ;
 Nor omit we Tom Maddocks, our sensible farrier,
 Who has got a good wife and done nothing but marry her.
 N has sent us in nothing ; we had Oswells for O,
 And who are better than they I should like to know ?
 For P Q R S there at present is room,
 But unless they're tip top let 'em still stay at home.
 T stood up in Timmis who furnished the board
 With all that earth, water, or air could afford.
 U was utterly blank when his ticket was drawn ;
 V sent us a volume of virtues in Vaughan.
 With the next and last letter I shall but briefly trouble you,
 All were warranted trumps who were turned up by W ;
 There was he⁴ whom Miss Slaney the peerless in worth
Hoped to find, and *has* found, the best husband on earth :
 And he, dont you see, when I mention him, Wood,
 How merry Grig Hill shakes its forested hood ?
 And to end with the other, lets charge great guns and small,
 With a cheer of his own to jolly Bob Wall.

¹ G. R. Edwards, Capt. and afterwards Col. in the Hon. East India Co's Service.

² Rev. G. Evans, 1823—1859.

³ Hon. T. Kenyon of Pradoc.

⁴ W. R. M. Wynne, Esq., married in 1839 a daughter of R. Slaney, Esq., M.P., and was living at Ruyton Hall 1840-2.

The first of these was the fact that the United States had
 become a world power. This was due to a number of factors,
 including the fact that the United States had a large
 population, a rich natural resources, and a strong
 industrial base. The second factor was the fact that the
 United States had a strong military. This was due to the
 fact that the United States had a large navy and a
 strong army. The third factor was the fact that the
 United States had a strong economy. This was due to the
 fact that the United States had a large market and a
 strong industrial base. The fourth factor was the fact
 that the United States had a strong political system.
 This was due to the fact that the United States had a
 strong constitution and a strong system of checks and
 balances. The fifth factor was the fact that the United
 States had a strong cultural identity. This was due to
 the fact that the United States had a strong sense of
 national identity and a strong sense of purpose.

1. The first of these was the fact that the United States had
 become a world power. This was due to a number of factors,
 including the fact that the United States had a large
 population, a rich natural resources, and a strong
 industrial base.

THE REBELLION OF ROBERT DE BELESME.

BY THE REV. THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.

THE rebellion of Robert de Belesme and its suppression by King Henry I. must always have great interest for those who care for the past history of their country in general, and for Salopians in particular. The circumstances had a most important relation to the development of the Kingdom as a whole, and many of those circumstances took place within the limits of our own county.

In the following paper I propose especially to call attention to certain incidents which have not perhaps received all the attention they deserve.

Robert de Belesme, it will be remembered, was the eldest son of Roger de Montgomery, the friend of the Conqueror, who was appointed by him the first Earl of Shrewsbury, and rewarded with estates which were practically co-extensive with the County of Salop, in addition to possessions elsewhere. Earl Roger assumed the habit of a Benedictine monk in his Abbey of Shrewsbury in 1094, and soon after died, his bones being laid to rest in the great Church between the high altar and the altar of the Lady Chapel.

It will be remembered that he was twice married, his two wives being the greatest possible contrast to each other, both in personal character and the influence they exercised. The first was Mabel de Belesme, who brought her husband large continental possessions indeed, but who was almost wholly selfish and cruel, and her influence almost always for evil. The second was Adeliza of Puissest, with whose coming to meet her husband is associated the story of the erection of a church at Quatford, near Bridgnorth, related by Eyton.¹ She

¹ Eyton's *Antiquities*, vol. i., p. 106.

appears to have encouraged and supported her husband in all his numerous efforts on behalf of the Church, which marked the latter part of his career.

Robert de Belesme, as already stated, was Earl Roger's eldest son, by his first wife Mabel, and the son seems to have inherited the bad qualities of his mother. The possessions which fell to his lot on the death of his father were the Norman estates, his next brother Hugh taking estates in England, together with the title of Earl of Shrewsbury. Hugh, however, who is described by the chronicler Ordericus as of gentler disposition, fell in battle with King Magnus of Norway some four years later, and Robert purchased from William Rufus his title and estates.

These events were speedily followed by the death of King William in the New Forest, and the seizure of the English crown by his younger brother Henry, to the exclusion of the elder, Robert Curthose, who had inherited the Norman Duchy, and who was at the time away on a crusade. It was inevitable that many of the Barons would oppose this usurpation on the part of Henry, and support the claim of Robert. It was inevitable because it was with them, not a question of right, about which they cared little, but a question of self interest, about which they cared much. Robert of Normandy was careless, easy going and weak; Henry was for his time cultured, skilful, and extremely astute. The rule of Robert, therefore, held out to the Barons the promise of almost unlimited licence to do what was right in their own eyes; under that of Henry they must expect to be called to account for any misdeed of which they were guilty. Accordingly his accession was greeted with discontent, which soon ripened into rebellion, and among the foremost of those who thus refused allegiance was Robert de Belesme. He had shown his turbulent and unruly disposition when quite a young man by assisting Robert Curthose in his rebellion against his father, the Conqueror, and again during the reign of William Rufus, but so far, his operations had been confined to Normandy. On his succession to the Earldom of Shrewsbury he made himself felt in this county. His first work seems to have been the erection of a new Castle at Bridgnorth, possibly incorporating with it the Saxon burh already placed

there by Ethelfleda,¹ the Lady of the Mercians, and according to Ordericus, he "transferred the Town and people of Quatford to the new fortress."

The chronicler then goes on to say that "he also laid claim to the lands of Blida in right of his cousin Roger de Buthlei, and obtained a grant of them from the King for a large sum of money."² Where was this Castle of Blida? Roger de Hoveden³, certainly, and apparently all the other authorities except one, speak of it as Tickhill, and it becomes a question what place is meant. The choice at first seems to lie between Tickhill in Yorkshire and Blyth in the adjoining part of Nottinghamshire, but one naturally thinks whether it cannot be found nearer to the Earl's other possessions. It is a question which cannot be solved with absolute certainty, but Owen and Blakeway have put the matter so clearly that I quote their words:—"This fourth castle of Earl Robert is by all the other historians (except the Welsh *Brut y Saeson*, which styles it *Bledense*) called Tykehil or Tickenhull. The castle of that name in Yorkshire was anciently connected with Blythe (in *Domesday* Blide) in the county of Nottingham, and was holden at the time of that survey by Roger de Busli, so that there can be no doubt that in the opinion of Ordericus it was the Yorkshire Tickhill. It may be justly deemed presumptuous at this distance of time to hint a suspicion that the historian was mistaken; yet we can find no trace of any connection between the Earl of Shrewsbury and the county of York; but lower down the Severn is a place bearing the same name, and of great importance to the Norman Earl, as securing to him the possession of that river, on which his other castles at Quatford, at Bridgnorth, and at Shrewsbury were seated. This is Tickenhill, near Bewdley, which bears unequivocal

¹ Camden says of Bridgnorth: "Twas first built by Ethelfleda, Lady of the Mercians, and walled round by Robert de Belism, Earl of Shrewsbury, who relying upon the strength of the place, revolted from Henry the First." *Britannia* (ed. 1695), p. 512. Eyton, however, thinks Ethelfleda's castle was on Pampudding Hill, on the other site of the valley towards Oldbury. *Antiquities*, vol. i., p. 131.

² Ordericus Vitalis. *History*, book x., ch. vii.

³ Roger de Hoveden (Rolls edition), vol. i., p. 159.

marks of having been an ancient castle, erected on a position of great strength; and if, from the recesses of his Norman Abbey, Ordericus, hearing of that attack upon Tickenhill, fixed upon the wrong place, and gave to the Worcestershire Tickenhill a name (Blida) which belonged only to the Yorkshire one; or if, hearing of an attack upon Bewdley, he was deceived by the similarity of name, and transferred it to Blida, the mistake in either case was natural."¹ I call attention to the matter as one which seems deserving of further investigation.

But to return to the narrative. Henry, as already stated, was no sooner seated on the English throne than Robert de Belesme, with two of his brothers and other nobles, entered into a conspiracy to place the crown on the head of Robert Curthose. Henry, however, came to terms with his easy going brother, and summoned Robert de Belesme to court to answer an indictment containing no less than forty-five charges of offences against himself and his brother, the Duke of Normandy. Belesme thought it prudent to make his escape, whereupon he was proclaimed an outlaw, and the King proceeded to take measures to enforce obedience. His castle at Arundel in Sussex yielded without much difficulty, and the King next advanced to Blida, whose garrison came out to meet him, and joyfully acknowledged him as their liege lord. It should be remarked that this order of proceeding seems in favour of the identification of Blida with Tickenhill, near Bewdley. It would lie on the direct line of march from Arundel to Bridgnorth, which was the King's next destination, whereas to reach the Yorkshire Tickhill he must have gone far northward out of his way.

At the point referred to, however, Ordericus, after his manner, makes a digression about Norman affairs, and it is a little difficult to gather what interval elapsed between the surrender of Blida and the King's next step. This was to besiege Bridgnorth with a large force. Belesme had retired to Shrewsbury, leaving Bridgnorth in charge of Roger son of Corbet, Robert de Neuville and Ulger the hunter, with a

¹ Owen and Blakeway, *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. i., p. 55, note.

force of eighty hired soldiers, and he expected it to sustain a long siege. The account of what occurred must be given in the words of Ordericus himself¹ :—

The earls and barons of the realm now met and consulted together as to the means of reconciling the rebellious earl to his sovereign. They said among themselves: "Should the king succeed in crushing this mighty earl and carrying his resentment so far as to disinherit him, as he is endeavouring to do, he will then trample us all under foot like feeble women. Let us therefore use our utmost efforts to plant the seeds of concord between them, that we may serve in a lawful way both our sovereign and our brother peer, and thus make both of them our debtors by putting an end to their quarrels." In consequence, one day they all went to the king in a body, and earnestly addressing him in the middle of the camp, used a variety of arguments calculated to soften the royal asperity. At that moment there happened to be some provincial troops, to the number of three thousand, drawn up on a hill close by, who becoming aware of the intentions of the nobles, shouted aloud to the king: "Henry, lord king, trust not these traitors. They are endeavouring to deceive you, and prevent the vigorous exercise of your royal justice. Why do you listen to those who persuade you to pardon a traitor, and let the conspiracy against your life go unpunished? For ourselves, we are all ready to stand by you faithfully and second all your undertakings. Press the siege vigorously; close in upon the traitor on all sides; and make no peace till you take him, alive or dead." The king's resolution was strengthened by the voice of the people, and returning shortly after listening to them, he negatived the proposals of the factious nobles.

Particular attention is called to this passage because of the light which it throws on the life of the period, both in its political and social aspects. It will be observed that the picture it presents contains several distinct groups of characters. There is the King himself, accompanied by what Ordericus describes as "the military force of the whole of England;" there are the citizens of Bridgnorth, and separate from them, though closely associated, the mercenary force of eighty men at arms, who formed a special garrison; there

¹ The quotations are made from Forester's translation (Bohn).

are the body of barons who would be accompanied by their immediate dependents; and lastly, the adjoining hill is occupied by "provincial troops to the number of three thousand." The exact expression of the chronicler should be noticed: it is "*tria millia pagensium militum*"—literally "three thousand soldiers belonging to the villages"—and it at once becomes a question who these village soldiers were. The solution to the question is probably to be found in the transition as regards military organization, which was then going on. In Saxon times, military operations were carried on by the national *fyrð*—a kind of militia, consisting of the men of the counties and hundreds, acting under their various theyns, but with little principle of cohesion, and incapable of a long campaign. The irruptions of the Danes caused King Alfred to introduce some modifications in the direction of what became known as the feudal system, and Canute made the further introduction of what was practically a small standing army in his *hus-carles*, or military household. Normandy in the meantime had adopted the feudal system with more or less completeness. Every holder of land held it as a tenant under the obligation to furnish a certain proportion of fully equipped horsemen for military service, serving under the banner of the baron, who was tenant in chief, and who in turn was bound to serve with his knights under that of the King, in whom all the land was theoretically vested. The Conquest introduced this military tenure into England, but it did not eradicate or displace the previous system. It was William's policy to disturb existing institutions as little as possible, so long as they did not interfere with his own aims, and especially in the earlier part of his reign he did all he could to impress on the English people the idea that he was king by right of orderly succession, and not of mere conquest. The result of all this was that in many aspects—and among them that of military organization—the reigns both of William himself and of his sons was a period of transition. In the words of Bishop Stubbs¹:—"The baron led his own knights under his own

¹ *Constitutional Hist.*, vol. i., p. 491 (Libraty Edition).

banner, the host was arranged by the constable or marshal under the supreme command of the King; the knights who held less than baronial fees under the crown appeared with the rest of the forces of the shires under the command of the sheriffs. The infantry must have been furnished almost entirely by the more ancient fyrd system, or by mercenaries."

In Ordericus' account of what occurred at Bridgnorth we have, apparently, all these elements brought before us. The King is present with a considerable force, to the composition of which we have no certain clue; but in the passage his claim to service is not universally accepted, nor is such a thing seemingly expected. He listens to suggestions from two distinct bodies of men who are not his enemies, but who yet appear as independent of him and of each other. These are first, the barons who are only concerned in the struggle because the interests of their own class are imperilled; and secondly, the *pagenses milites* on the hill side.

Who—it must be repeated—were these soldiers from the villages? Owen and Blakeway¹ identify them with "the country gentlemen of Shropshire," "lords of manors holding under their great earl," but their number—even allowing for some exaggeration—seems to preclude this view, apart from the question how far the Latin expression suggests such a rendering. It seems rather to suggest the gathering of the local *fyrd*, furnished by the hundreds of the surrounding district, and headed by the sheriff or some local officer, whose interests were those of the district as a whole, and not of any particular class of its inhabitants. If this supposition is correct, it would be a force, not exclusively Norman—as Owen and Blakeway suggest—nor yet exclusively Saxon, as Hallam² appeared to hold, but composed of both elements—Saxon as regards the rank and file, but with Normans at the head,—and so in itself a proof of the way, in which as regards the great mass of the people, the racial hatred was passing away, and Norman and Saxon, awaking to the consciousness that their interests were identical, were fast blending into one great English nation. Henry himself had given a stimulus

¹ *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. i., p. 56.

² Hallam, *Middle Ages*, quoted by Owen and Blakeway.

to this tendency at his accession by his Charter of liberties, and still more perhaps by his marriage to an English princess, and now he was reaping his reward in the support of the English people.

Ordericus goes on to relate that the King accepted the advice shouted from the hill side, and pressed the siege, with the result that the townsmen capitulated.¹ The mercenaries in the castle were kept in ignorance of the capitulation till it had taken place, and flew to arms to prevent its being carried out, but the King's troops were admitted amid the cheers of the populace, and after a short blockade the garrison were allowed to march out of the castle with their horses and arms.

Robert de Belesme meanwhile was nursing his wrath, now largely mingled with fear, in his castle at Shrewsbury. The next proceedings must be given in the words of the chronicler himself:—

The king now issued orders for his army to march by the Hunel Hegen, and lay siege to Shrewsbury, which stands on a rising ground washed on three sides by the river Severn. The road through a wood on this route is called by the English Hunel² Hegen, which in Latin means *malum callem vel vicum*. This road was for a thousand paces full of holes, and the surface rough with large stones, and so narrow that two men on horseback could scarcely pass each other. It was overshadowed on both sides by a thick wood in which bowmen were placed in ambush ready to inflict sudden wounds with hissing bolts and arrows on the troops

¹ Ralph de Pitchford received from the King a grant of land at "Little Brug" as a reward for assistance on this occasion. The story as given by Grose (*Antiquities of England and Wales*, vol. v., p. 3), is as follows:—"Sir Ralph de Pitchford, one of the King's commanders, behaved himself so gallantly, that Henry granted him an estate in the neighbourhood, called The Little Brugge, to hold by the service of finding dry wood for the King's great chamber in the Castle as often as he should come there." Eyton commenting on this (vol. i., p. 354), adduces evidence to show that Ralph de Pitchford was probably related to Ulger the Hunter, mentioned above as one of those left in charge by Belesme, and he thinks that the service rendered on this occasion was not so much an act of bravery as the exertion of his influence with his presumed kinsman within the castle to procure its surrender. The tenure at Little Brug and its condition are mentioned as late as 1292. (Eyton, l.c.)

² In Delisle's French edition, from which Forester made his translation, the word is printed *Huvel*; but Owen and Blakeway are almost certainly right in adopting the reading "Hunel."

on their march. There were more than sixty thousand infantry in the expedition, and the king gave orders that they should clear a broad track by cutting down the wood with axes, so that a road might be formed for his own passage and a public highway for ever afterwards. The royal command was promptly performed, and vast numbers of men being employed, the wood was felled, and a very broad road levelled through it.

Apparently the usual route from Bridgnorth to Shrewsbury was up the valley of the Severn—a long and circuitous course—but the King (evidently acting under the guidance of someone possessing accurate knowledge) chose a route much shorter and more direct. The reason why this shorter route had been avoided was that it involved the crossing of Wenlock Edge, which was steep and inaccessible in itself, and covered with forest. What Henry exactly did is best seen by a study of the Ordnance map of the district. The Priory of Wenlock, of course, already existed, and had recently received fresh life from Robert de Belesme's father, the great Roger, and had, no doubt, gathered round it a small settlement; but the King left this to the right, as the present road leaves it, and passing over the steep ridge in a direct line for Shrewsbury, he reached that town quickly by way of Harley and Cressage. The passage just quoted from Ordericus relates the difficulties of the passage, and how the King overcame them. It is significant that he adds the wish on the part of the King that the broad track he formed might be a public highway for ever afterwards. A glance at the Ordnance map is sufficient to show the importance of his work, and ultimately the complete fulfilment of his wish.¹

¹ It is interesting to compare the description given by Giraldus Cambrensis in his *Itinerary of Wales*, which contains the account of his journey in company with Archbishop Baldwin, to preach a Crusade in that country. The visit to Wenlock, which he records, took place in 1188. His words are (bk. ii., c. 13), "Profecti sumus inde (from Shrewsbury) versus Guenloech per arctam viam et præruptam, quam Malam plateam vocant." The description goes to show that in the 86 years which had elapsed, King Henry's broad road had been much neglected, and that its condition had again earned its old bad name. It is however worth noticing that the *malus callis* (bad footpath) of Ordericus has given way to *mala platea* (bad broad-road) in Giraldus' version, the change being of the nature of an "undesigned coincidence," which goes to confirm the veracity of both narratives. Probably the complete formation of the road extended over a very considerable period.

The expression used by Ordericus, and his description of the wooded character of the district further suggests whether it has not left its impress in another way by giving its name to the town. Just below the Edge we have Cressage, which is almost universally accepted as being Christ's ack, that is, Christ's oak. Is it possible that Wenlock is Hunel ack, and that in the appellation Wenlock Edge we have embodied in a single name all the characteristics which Ordericus speaks of in connection with the place?

To return once more to the story. The quick appearance of the King in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury took Belesme by surprise, and he resolved to tender his submission. Henry, however, would make no terms with him, and he was compelled to meet the King at the entrance of the town and lay the keys at his feet. Henry contented himself with confiscating his estates, and gave him a safe conduct to the coast. His banishment, the chronicler tells us, was greeted with a tumult of joy on the part of the English people.

These events took place in the autumn of 1102, and from this time Belesme never saw Shropshire again. He appears, indeed, to have visited England three years later, but without any effect as regards the restitution of his estates, and this visit was soon followed by an invasion of Normandy by the King and the capture of duke Robert at the battle of Tenchebrai. There is a strong suspicion that in this battle Belesme purchased the favour of Henry by treachery to Robert; at any rate, he succeeded in making peace with him, and received the restoration of some of the privileges held by his father in Normandy. After this we lose sight of him for some years, but in 1113 he again came into contact with Henry. He presented himself at his court in the character of envoy from the King of France, but the English monarch connived at his arrest and seized his estates. In the following year he sent him as a prisoner to England, and he languished for the rest of his days in Wareham Castle. That fortress has now crumbled to the dust, and little except the site remains to tell of its former importance, but those who know the quiet Dorsetshire town will remember the wonderful earthworks which surround it—relics of warfare waged long before the erection of the castle in which Robert de Belesme

pined and died. The exact date of his death is unknown, and Henry of Huntingdon¹ moralises over such an end to greatness.

It may be more to our purpose to say a word as to his character. Ordericus says of him :—He was of a subtle genius, deceitful and wily: in person he was stout and of great strength; intrepid and formidable in war; he was a fluent speaker, but desperately cruel; his avarice and lust were insatiable; he was an able manager of important affairs, and toiled with the utmost patience through the greatest worldly trials; he displayed great skill in constructing buildings and machines, and other difficult works, and inexorable cruelty in tormenting his enemies. He did not honour, cherish and clothe the Holy Church as a son should a mother, but dishonoured, oppressed and stripped it as a stepson would treat his mother-in-law. (Book viii., ch. v.) Henry of Huntingdon and William of Malmesbury describe him in similar terms. His character was bad enough, no doubt. We may well accept the verdict of Bishop Stubbs that he was “an utterly selfish tyrant of the worst feudal stamp;” but it should not be forgotten that we have heard only one side. His biographers were all ecclesiastics, and as such saw everything from the standpoint of the interests of the Church. For example, in estimating the character of Robert’s mother, Mabel de Belesme, the judgment of Ordericus is clearly influenced by the fact that she bore hatred to his own Abbey of St. Evroult, and it is his highest praise of her successor, Adeliza of Puisset, that by her example she brought her husband to the love of monks. The same fact is apparent in his character of Robert himself, quoted above. Robert de Belesme, in fact, seems to have been ready to sacrifice everyone who stood in his way, whatever his position and whatever his character, but we may well believe there is an element of exaggeration in some of the details of meaningless acts of barbarity which are to be found in the accounts of Ordericus and the other chroniclers.

Anyway, his rebellion was productive of good to others if it brought ruin to himself. Shropshire was rid of a rule that

¹ Letter to Walter, p. 311 (Bohn’s edition).

... the ... of the ...

was cruel and oppressive, and its numerous manors by passing into the hands of the King came under the force of that tide of prosperity, civil and religious, which was just then beginning to rise in this country, and which by degrees, flooding first the towns, and then the villages, left an influence for good which is not wholly unfehl even in the present day.

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. It appears to be a continuation of the historical narrative.]

A FOURTEENTH CENTURY ROLL OF NAMES,
PRESERVED AMONGST THE SHREWSBURY
GILD-MERCHANT ROLLS.

TRANSCRIBED AND EDITED BY THE
REV. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

IN the Historical MSS. Commissioners' Report of the Shrewsbury Records, the Rev. W. D. Macray describes this Roll¹ after this manner:—"13. A curious very small Roll of the same reign (Henry III.) contains a list of names in sections divided by crosses, without any heading or explanation, except that one section with seven names is headed '*Masuns.*'" He then gives the names (which will be found below). The most curious feature of this Roll, however, is that nearly all the names in the main column of this Roll are buttressed by two other names, and attention is called to this fact by lines drawn from each one to its two supporters. That these were names of sureties, guarantors, compurgators or the like is apparent from the one numbered 64, to which the word *plegius* is prefixed. Now *plegius*, according to Blount (*Law Dictionary, sub verbo*) is equivalent to "*fidejussor*, a surety or gage. *Plegii dicuntur personæ qui se obligant ad hoc ad quod, qui eos mittit, tenebatur*—Sureties are persons so called who bind themselves to that to which he who puts them forward, is himself bound (*Grand. Cust. Norm., cap. 60*). Fifty-five names out of the whole number of sixty-seven are thus provided, while twelve seem to stand on their own merits.

As there are neither endorsements, nor even a heading, nothing can be gathered to show the object of this roll. Conjecture is worse than useless; our only hope would seem to lie in finding a similar roll with a heading and a date. The date

¹ This Roll is numbered 50a in the printed Calendar of the Shrewsbury Borough Records.

A FURTHER STUDY OF THE
 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE
 TEMPERATURE AND THE
 RATE OF REACTION

BY
 J. H. VAN DEN HOF AND
 J. H. VAN DEN HOF

The present study is a continuation of the work of Van den Hof and Van den Hof (1931) on the reaction between the two isomers of the diene, 1,3-butadiene and 1,2-butadiene, with the dienophile, maleic anhydride. In the present study the effect of temperature on the rate of reaction was investigated. The results show that the rate of reaction increases with increasing temperature. The activation energy of the reaction was found to be 12.5 kcal/mole. The results are compared with those of Van den Hof and Van den Hof (1931) and with those of other workers in the field. It is concluded that the present study confirms the results of Van den Hof and Van den Hof (1931) and that the activation energy of the reaction is 12.5 kcal/mole.

Received for consideration, July 1, 1932
 Accepted for publication, August 1, 1932

may be approximately gathered by comparison with a roll already published, that of 1352 (2nd Ser., iii. 265), for over 40 names are identical. This then would be in the latter half of the 14th century, as may be further seen by the more modern shape of some of the letters.

The scribe, or if there were two, the one who added the names of the sureties, was not very competent, nor was he a native of the county. The writing is bad, and the spelling execrable. He evidently wrote from dictation, and used a faulty pen upon a rough skin. *Monterey* becomes *Munderowe*; *Lodelawe*, *Ledewe*; and *Oswaldstree*, *Osswaldusstre*; *Leintwardine* is made into *Tecntwardine*, so glaringly that even Mr. Macray was deceived by it; while the abbreviations for the letters *m*, *n*, and *r* are for the most part disregarded.

ROLL OF 14TH CENTURY.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 Johannes le turnour Fuscus | † |
| 2 Rogerus goldsmit | |
| 3 Johannes del Ruckyn | 23 Ricardus Prodom) |
| 4 Ricardus le sporier | 25 Ad del Newport) |
| 5 Rogerus de Welinton | 24 Johannes Bodi |
| 6 Johannes Lokier | 26 Ricardus fabr'm sub Wile |
| 7 Hugonn de Preston | 27 Rogerus Maddins Rle |
| 8 Thomas de Caldecote | (or Perle) |
| 9 Henricus le carder | 28 Johannes Smit |
| 10 Johannes de Polileg | 29 Johannes fabr'm sub Wile |
| 11 Tomas le forbur | 30 Ricardus Lowe |
| 12 Walterus de Feccenam | 31 Rogerus Pele |
| 13 Ricardus Russel | 32 Nicholaum fab' sub Wile |
| 14 Rogerus de Welinton | 33 Rogerus de <i>Cundes</i> |
| 15 Ricardus Russel | 34 Ricardus le Barbur |
| 16 Johannes de Kanni-
betone | 35 Willelmus de Pimbeley |
| 17 Willelmus de cedewey | 36 David Campperith |
| 18 Nicholaum le sadeler | 37 Rogerus goldsmit |
| 19 Johannes de Chuztan | 38 Hugo Buskin |
| 20 Johannes de Muridon | 39 Johannes le smit de porta
castori (? castelli) |
| 21 Johannis del Lonwe | 40 Willelmus le mercer |
| 22 Nicholaum de Caus | |

- 11 Willelmus Mustard
 42 Johannes Galis
 43 Dauid de Nortun
 44 Johannes Lokier
 45 Johannes de Colnaffi
 46 Robertus de Hinton
 17 Reinaldus le scriueyner
 48 Johannes le Smit
 49 Ricardus Lowe
 50 Johannes Bydi
 51 Walterus de Brome
 52 Willelmus Munderowe
 53 Johannes del Ree
 54 Johannes le freremon
 55 Johannes Dirli
 56 Tomas le brozsster
 57 Hugo Glowe
 58 Henricus le Rede
 59 Rogerus de Vptun
 60 P de Colnam
 61 Tomas le Kent
 62 Johannes Bety
 63 Tomas de Ovintun
 64 Tomas Carter
 65 Willelmi de Smth"
 plegius 66 Willelmus de
 Smerecote
 67 Ricardus Carter
 68 Beggi de Lodelawe
 69 Begus de Lodelawe
 70 Johannes Carter
 71 Rogerus le creweyn
 72 Rogerus le creweyn
 73 Johannes le smit
 †
 74 Atha le Sauwier
 75 Tomas de Mutton
 76 Dauid familus Rogeri
 de Yate
- 77 Willelmus frater eius
 78 Johannes Minton
 79 Ricardus del Clewe
 80 Reinald le couper
 81 Robertus de Lace
 82 Huge Wigeyn
 83 Eygnon le couper
 84 Water de Hegulton
 85 Willelmus de Stedewey
 86 Robertus le couper
 87 Begus de Ledewe
 88 Henricus le carder
 89 Ricardus de Wentwergheg
 90 Johannes le ficher
 91 Tomas Borrey
 92 Dauid frater eiusdem
 93 MASUNS
 94 tt. Willelmus de Draytun
 95 Rogerus Gotbere
 96 Rogerus de Farnecote
 97 Johannes le smit
 98 Rogerus le hunte
 99 Huge le Barbur
 100 Johannes le smit
 101 Tomas de Helecote
 102 Willelmus Abburberi
 103 Willelmus de Rodene
 104 Ricardus Lowe
 105 Water de Abbeton
 106 Hugo le Barbur
 107 Bnge de Ledelowe
 108 Tomas de tectwardine
 (? lei . . .)
 109 Hugo le Barbur
 110 Bnge de Ledelowe
 †
 111 Rogerus de Bettun
 112 Benet le bray
 113 Johannes Odenet

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|-----|------------------------------|
| 114 | Tomas de Harlascete | 145 | Willelmus de Mumgomery |
| | 115 Rogerus de Octun | | 146 Willelmus de Osswald- |
| | 116 Ricardus de <i>K</i> enewret | | dusstre |
| 117 | Reyne le scherer | | 147 Ricardus le scenner |
| 118 | Hugo le liskyn | 148 | Lucas (? Lucia) de Ellus- |
| | 119 Willelmus de Rodene | | mere |
| | 120 Johannes de Febedene | | 149 Henricus Obel |
| 121 | Rogerus Troye | | 150 David de Borleton |
| | 122 Ricardus de Betton | 151 | Robertus de Mumgomery |
| | 123 Hugo le Webbe | | 152 Henricus Challener |
| | ✠ | | 153 Johannes le Webbe |
| 124 | Stenene Chekun webbe | 154 | Phillipus de Berinton |
| | 125 Ricardus Capp | 155 | Willelmus de Monnford |
| | 126 Ricardus del Chewe | | 156 Johannes Blace |
| 127 | Tomas le dyer | | 157 Ricardus Wentwerine |
| | 128 Ricardus de Pichford | 158 | Angin (? Agnes) Mustard |
| | 129 Willelmus de Rodene | | 159 Ricardus del Chewe |
| 130 | Maiot Waghan | | 160 Willelmus <i>comut</i> |
| | 131 Johannes le smit | 161 | Edithe Borrey |
| | 132 Johannes Bydi | | 162 Ricardus Sturi |
| 133 | Willelmus de Wesberi | | 163 Johannes Paye |
| | 134 Johannes Dun | 164 | Marioria Borrey |
| | 135 Dau le plemmer | | 165 Robertus de Mornus |
| 136 | Willelmus <i>Roleg'</i> (? B) | | 166 Johannes deltoni (?tour) |
| | 137 Robertus de Hukton | 167 | Reinold le Webber |
| | 138 Rogerus de Welinton | | 168 Willelmus de Lye |
| 139 | Huge le Webbe | | 169 Rogerus de Wiggewe |
| | 140 Ricardus de Betton | 170 | Johannes fillius eius |
| | 141 Rogerus Cruze | 171 | Phinse le Webber |
| 142 | Ricardus de hennecote | | 172 Robertus Thornns |
| | 143 Ricardus Lowe | | 173 Willelmus de Cedewey |
| | 144 Willelmus Fowele | | |

BAPTISMAL NAMES (with times of recurrence, if any).

John, 35; William, 29; Richard, 24; Roger, 19; Thomas, 11; Hugh, 10; Robert, 7; David, 6; Henry, 5; Beogus, 4; Nicholas, 3; Reinold, 3; Walter, 2; Water(?), 2; Adam, 1; Atha, 1; Angin (Agnes), 1; Benet, 1; Blace, 1; Editha, 1; Eynnon, 1; Lucas (Lucia), 1; Maiot, 1; Marioria, 1; P., 1; Philip, 1; Phinse, 1; Reyne, 1; Stenene, 1.

SURNAMES (with line reference).

Alburberie (102); Bety, Bodi, Bydi, (62, 24, 132); Blace (156); Borrey (91, 161, 164); Buskin (38). Campperith (36); Capp (127); Challenger (162); Chckun (124); Comut (160); Cruze (141). Dirli (55); Dun (134). Fowele (144). Gales (112); Glowe (57); Gotbere (95). Lowe (30, 49, 104, 143). Maddins (27); Minton (78); Munderowe (? Monterey) (52); Mustard (41, 158). Obel (149); Odenet (113). Page (163); Pele (31); Produm (23). Rolcg (136); Russel (13, 15). Sturi (162). Thornns (172); Troye (121). Waghan (130); Wentwerine (157); Wigeyn (82).

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

Barbur (24, 106, 109); Carder (9, 88); Carter (64, 67, 70); Couper (80, 83, 86); Dyer (127); Fabrim (?), (29, 32, 35); Ficher (90); Forbur (11); Goldsmit (2, 37); Hunter (98); Lokier (6, 44); Mercer (40); Plemmer (135); Sadeler (18); Sauwier (74); Scenner (147); Scherer (117); Scriueneyer (47); Smit (28, 39, 43, 73, 97, 100, 131); Sporier (4); Turnour (1); Webbe (123, 124, 139, 153, 167, 171).

DESIGNATIONS.

Le Bray (112); Le Bronssler (56); Le Creweyn, (74, 75); Le Freremon (67); Le Kent (61); Le Liskyn (118); Le Plemmer (135); Le Rede (58).

PLACE-NAMES.

Abbeton (105); Alburberi (102); Berintun (154); Bettun (120, 140); Borleton (150); Brome (51); Caldecote (8); Caus, (22); Cedwey (17, 173); Chewe (126, 159); Chustan, (19); Clewe (79); Colnam (45, 6060); Cundes (33); Drayton (94); Ellusmere (148); Farnecote (96); Febedene (120); Fecce-nam (12); Hegulton (84); Helecote (101); Henneccote (142); Hinton (46); Hukton (137); Kannibetone (16); Kenewret (116); Lacc (81); Lodelawe (or Ledewe) 68, 69, 87, 107, 110); *Lcintwardine* (108); Louwe (21); Lye (165); Mornus (165);

Mounford (¹⁵⁵); Mumgomery (¹⁴⁵, ¹⁵¹); Muridon (²⁰);
 Mutton (⁷⁵); Newport (²⁵); Nortun (⁴³); Octun (¹¹⁵);
 Osswalddusstre (¹⁴⁶); Ovinton (⁶³); Pichford (¹²⁸);
 Pimbeleg (³⁵); Polileg (¹⁰); Porta *Castelli* (³⁰); Preston (⁷);
 Ree (⁵³); Rodenē (¹⁰³, ¹¹⁹, ¹²⁹); Ruckyn (²); Smerecote,
 (⁶⁵, ⁶⁶); Stedewey (⁸⁵); Tour (Toni) (¹⁶⁶); Upton (⁵⁰);
 Welintun (⁵, ¹⁴, ¹³⁸); Wentwergegh (⁸⁹); Wesberi (¹³³);
 Wiggewe (¹⁰⁹); Wile (²⁶, ²⁹, ³²); Yate, de (⁷⁶).

TWO SHREWSBURY BURGESS ROLLS, TEMP.
HENRY III., LATTER HALF OF
13TH CENTURY.

TRANSCRIBED AND EDITED BY THE
REV. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

THESE two rolls¹ are described by the Rev. W. D. Macray² as "two rolls of the time of Henry III., distinguishing the persons who paid 3d., 4d., and 7d. respectively. These are evidently Burgess Rolls, but had been placed amongst those of the Subsidies." This is a correct description, yet only from internal evidence can it be decided that these two rolls *are* Burgess Rolls, for they have no headings which will bear out any description. If they are Gild-Merchant Rolls, they would not be like any of those previously transcribed, all of which (except one, which is evidently a continuation of that to which it is attached) have a heading. No more can they be called Subsidy Rolls for much the same reason, the want of any heading, and also because the *same* sums are attached to the names. It only remains to treat them as Burgess Rolls, and herein I agree with the Rev. W. D. Macray.

The date can only be approximately fixed by comparison of some persons' names here and elsewhere. *Petrus filius Martini*, at the close of the 2nd Membrane, was Provost A.D. 1261, and *Robertus Pally* was Provost A.D. 1256. Two other names, according to the lists in Owen and Blakeway, occur as Provosts temp. Henry III. without specified dates, and we thus conclude that these rolls represent the latter part of the reign of Henry III. and the second half of the 13th century. The majority of the other names are not found in documents

¹ Shrewsbury Corporation Muniments, Box II., No. 50B.

² Historical Manuscripts Commission, Fifteenth Report, Appendix, Part X., page 8. Mr. Macray goes on to state that they have already been printed, and here he has fallen into error, confounding them, no doubt, with two rolls transcribed and published in the *Transactions* for 1896 (2nd Series, viii. 21).

already transcribed, or if, in some cases the surnames are alike, they are preceded by a different Baptismal name, as though a son had accepted a deceased parents' responsibilities.

Certain peculiarities of spelling also indicate a later date and a less careful copyist, for some marks of abbreviation are altogether neglected, one of which is *Ada* for *Adā* (i.e., Adam). The documents are well preserved. No names on the *face* are illegible, and only one or two in the *dorse* of the 2nd Membrane. One scrivener is responsible for the whole, for there is no change of handwriting.

R. de illis qui *iiij*^{or} denarios sunt dituri.¹

ⁱ Herebertus Sekesuldre	iiij.d	^{xxv} Johannes tinctor.	iiij.d
Willelmus Kaue (or Kane)	iiij.d	Hugo Carpentarius.	iiij.d
Alanus filius Ade de Solton.	iiij.d	Petrus ruffus.	iiij.d
Ada filius Ade de Solton	iiij.d	Robertus de Wenloc'.	iiij.d
^v et Symon frater eius.	iiij.d	Iuo de Foriet.	iiij.d
Ricardus le vinctor.	iiij.d	^{xxx} Johannes de Hagemon.	iiij.d
Radulfus de Stallis.	iiij.d	Ricardus Carpator	iiij.d
Hugo pistor.	iiij.d	Phillipus de Colenham	iiij.d
^{xxv} Ricardus le Wager.	iiij.d	Walterus tinctor	iiij.d
^x Robertus pictor.	iiij.d	Herni' pistor.	iiij.d
Willelmus Crispus.	iiij.d	^{xxxv} Radulfus seruiens Hen-	
Ada Tranel	iiij.d	rici de Kent	iiij.d
Ada de Watliston.	iiij.d	Willelmus de Suggecota	iiij.d
Hugo filius Clerici.	iiij.d	Madinus	iiij.d
^{xv} Henricus de Oleton (or Orleton)	iiij.d	Nicholas Bacun	iiij.d
Rogerus seruiens Reineri ruffi.	iiij.d	^{xi} Ala de Viridi'.	iiij.d
Robertus de Hereford.	iiij.d	Ricardus de Weston'	iiij.d
Johannes de Pullileg.	iiij.d	Swein pistor.	iiij.d
Willelmus de Pullileg	iiij.d	Warinus de Herdewic'.	iiij.d
^{xx} Philippus de Prestecote.	iiij.d	Ada Iope sutor (? Jopere)	iiij.d
Walterus le Neumeris	iiij.d	^{xlv} Johannes Bengel	iiij.d
Willelmus de Barewe	iiij.d	Cradoc.	iiij.d
Thomas le Barbur.	iiij.d	Ricardus niger.	iiij.d
Ricardus senex Dunvoe.	iiij.d	Rogerus Carpentarius.	iiij.d
		Warinus de Biketon.	iiij.d

¹ ? Daturi, vel debituri.

¹ Johannes de la mare.	ijj.d	^{lxxxv} Robertus Budde.	vij.d
Ricardus de mole	ijj.d	Hugo filius athebrod.	vij.d
Willelmus filius Aldithe.	ijj.d	Willelmus filius Alexandri.	vij.d
Wilotus faber.	ijj.d	Ada filius Warini de Ru-	
Johannes sub Wila.	ijj.d	moldisham.	vij.d
^{lv} Ada gener Ade pistoris.	ijj.d	Willelmus filius Warini.	vij.d
Johannes de Crucker.	ijj.d	^{xc} Henricus de Acton Junior.	vij.d
Warinus ulniger	ijj.d	Petrus filius Vicomitis.	vij.d
Ricardus de Watlesburch	ijj.d	Thomas filius Petri filii	
Willelmus Quecke	ijj.d	Adelp'.	vij.d
^{lx} Ricardus Hele.	ijj.d	Johannes le paumer.	vij.d
Willelmus Choin.	ijj.d	Radulfus pelliparius.	vij.d
Johannes Selwode	ijj.d	^{xcv} Henning filius Warini.	vij.d
Rogerus Bec.	ijj.d	Willelmus filius Galfridi.	vij.d
Willelmus furnerus	ijj.d	Stephanus filius Alexandri	vij.d
^{lxxv} Robertus Louekin.	ijj.d	Robertus le Gris.	vij.d
Galfridus mesiger.	ijj.d	Willelmus Carpator	vij.d
Haukinus pistor.	ijj.d	^o Robertus filius Hildebrod.	vij.d
Willelmus de Lodelawe.	ijj.d	Hildebrod.	vij.
Thomas Sory.	ijj.d	Willelmus Kut.	vij.d
^{lxxx} Petrus le Wager	ijj.d	Willelmus Crispus.	vij.d
Johannes seruiens Hugo-		Willelmus filius Radulfi	
n' Campon'	ijj.d	Brun.	vij.d
Ada pistor.	ijj.d	^{cxv} Ricardus filius Swardi le	
Johannes Corde.	vij.d	Wanter.	vij.d
Henricus de kent.	vij.d	Johannes Prin.	vij.d
^{lxxxv} Reinerus filius Willelmi		Alanus pelliparius.	vij.d
de Coches.	vij.d	Willelmus filius Roberti	
Ada filius Amine	vij.d	le Sermon	vij.d
Ricardus faber.	vij.d	Abertus filius Roberti.	vij.d
Hugo filius Roberti filii		^{cx} Nicholas filius Berneri.	vij.d
Galfridi.	vij.d	Rogerius faber.	vij.d
Nicholas Selc.	vij.d	Willelmus Phec.	vij.d
^{lxxx} Thomas glupsi	vij.d	Ricardus Carpentarius de	
Thomas Bundi	vij.d	Colenham	vij.d
Willelmus filius Willelmi		Robertus Skile	vij.d
Perle.	vij.d	^{cxv} Johannes filius Willelmi	
Willelmus filius Stephani		de Baschurche	vij.d
de Rumioklisham.	vij.d	Rogerius le paumer.	vij.d
Robertus le mesiger. vij.		Nicholas filius Vmfridi.	vij.d
(erased)	ijj.d	Johannes infans.	vij.d

Ada filius Jurdani	vij.d	Walterus Saddoc	vij.d
^{exx} Johannes filius Iuonis.	vij.d	Warinus Krate	vij.d
Ricardus le vileyn Junior.	vij.d	Willelmus filius Hathe-	
Willelmus Ghoc ¹	vij.d	brod.	vij.d
Warinus Ghoc	vij.d	Johannes Marescallus	vij.d
Jacobus Bonel.	vij.d	^{exxxv} Johannes Pilche.	vij.d
^{exxv} Johannes le turnur.	vij.d	Walterus Mustard	vij.d
Galfridus Bunel.	vij.d	Johannes filius Alwini.	vij.d
Abertus.	vij.d	Robertus Hagerwas.	vij.d
Ricardus filius Philippi		Willelmus Puthoc.	vij.d
filii Lucie.	vij.d	^{exl} Willelmus forestarius.	vij.d
Willelmus filius Ordrici.	vij.d	Hugo filius Warini kleg.	vij.d
^{exxx} Willelmus Winter.	vij.d	Rogierus Carnifex.	vij.d.

End of First Membrane.

SECOND MEMBRANE.

Scilicet de omnibus denariis. et . . . iij.d.

ⁱ Thomas filius Willelmi		^{xv} Hugo carectarius de Col-	
de Stafford.	ijj.d	nam.	ijj.d
Hugo le Masun	ijj.d	Willelmus Flint.	ijj.d
Walterus Garcio Warini		Radulfus Page.	ijj.d
ulniger ⁷ .	ijj.d	Ricardus le cupeholdere	ijj.d
Ricardus filius Dioce (or		Jacobus de Foriet.	ijj.d
Diote)	ijj.d	^{xx} Henricus Kapel	ijj.d
^v Robertus filius Basille	ijj.d	Johannes le Vilein.	ijj.d
Rogierus filius Ricardi		Herebertus de Lodelawe.	ijj.d
Crispi.	ijj.d	Ricardus fienbotemator.	ijj.d
Nicholas Pelliparius.	ijj.d	Ada filius Ade Budelli	ijj.d
Ada Katel.	ijj.d	^{xxv} Robinus carpentarius.	ijj.d
Willelmus de Ellesmere.	ijj.d	Rogierus Stompichenen.	ijj.d
^x Ricardus filius Berneri.	ijj.d	Nicholas de Brug.	ijj.d
Ricardus Dunvoe Junior.	ijj.d	Radulfus de Basel	ijj.d
Thomas de Otinham		Hulle kide.	ijj.d
(? Etinham)	ijj.d	^{xxx} Robertus mercerus de	
Simon de Wila.	ijj.d	Wroccestr ⁷ .	ijj.d
Willelmus Purcel de Ros-		Willelmus Purcel corui-	
sale.	ijj.d	sarius.	ijj.d

¹ Provost.

	Gamel de Rumaldisham.	ijj.d	Ricardus le turnur de	
	Willelmus Perle senior.	ijj.d	Colenham.	ijj.d
	Ricardus franciscus faber	ijj.d	^{lxv} Willelmus filius Willelmi	
^{xxxv}	Willelmus Trigel.	ijj.d	Prin.	ijj.d
	Willelmus Benfix.	ijj.d	Rogierius filius Thome	
	Johannes Gotknaue.	ijj.d	clerici.	ijj.d
	Ricardus Dun (erased).		Robertus Blundus carnifex.	ijj.d
	Meilerus de Foriet'.	ijj.d	Ricardus de Hereford.	ijj.d
^{xl}	Ricardus filius Ade de Solton.	ijj.d	Wilkinus filius Ade de	
		ijj.d	Crossee	ijj.d
	Philippus Aquator.	ijj.d	^{lxx} Robertus marscallus	ijj.d
	Simundus Carpentarius.	ijj.d	Henricus pistor.	ijj.d
	Henricus pistor.	ijj.d	Radulfus de Kent.	ijj.d
	Alanus filius clerici gener clementis. (erased).		Robertus le mesiger	ijj.d
			Radulfus le Chapiler.	ijj.d
^{xliv}	Ricardus Mody.	ijj.d	^{lxxv} Henricus de Brug.	ijj.d
	Nicholas filius Ade bal- lach (all erased),		Willelmus filius Reineri le parchiminer.	ijj.d
	Ricardus filius Ernaldi.	ijj.d	Nicholas Juuenis (erased)	
	Willelmus de Honkiton.	ijj.d	Thomas filius Ricardi filii	
	Hugo de Westburi.	ijj.d	Bernerii	iiij.d
^l	Badde de Mungumeri.	ijj.d	Walterus de mungomeri	iiij.d
	Galf'ridus le Waite.	ijj.d	^{lxxx} Willelmus Styrc	ijj.d
	Ada Hanfin (or Haukin)	ijj.d	Alanus de Wethale.	ijj.d
	Willelmus filius Daud Walensis	ijj.d	Ricardus de Ruston.	ijj.d
		ijj.d	Willelmus gener sacerdotis.	ijj.d
	Reinerus olifer	ijj.d	Petrus Aquator.	ijj.d
^{lv}	Hugo Blonchenut	ijj.d	^{lxxxv} Reinerus de Mola.	ijj.d
	Ada le Cotiler.	ijj.d	Rogierius Cughel.	ijj.d
	Thomas de Lodelawe.	ijj.d	Alanus Talpeny.	ijj.d
	Willelmus seruiens Ri- cardi Crowe ¹	ijj.d	Rogierius de la Dale	ijj.d
		ijj.d	Alanus de goldene	ijj.d
	Ricardus de Lodelawe	ijj.d	^{xc} Henricus filius Osberti.	ijj.d
^{lx}	Thomas Bengel	ijj.d	Nicholas le furbisur	ijj.d
	Nicholas Carpentarius de Colnam.	ijj.d	Henricus filius Gilberti de Colnam ijj.d (erased)	
	Walterus filius Henrici Carpentarii	ijj.d	Thomas de Besseford ijj.d ad seruisiam	
	Thomas filius Asselme.	ijj.d	Henricus filius Iuonis ²	ijj.d

¹ Provost temp. Henry III.² Praetor temp. Hen. III.

^{xcv} Hugo filius Jurdani keg' (or keng)		^{cx} Hugemhon.	vij.d
Ricardus franciscus faber (erased)	vij.d	Robertus Pally. ¹	vij.d
Ricardus le Wanter.	vij.d	Nicholas Juuenis.	vij.d
Ricardus Dhu'.	vij.d	Willelmus Putthoc Junior.	vij.d
Ricardus filius Willelmi Was.	vij.d	Willelmus gangelard.	vij.d
^c Johannes Bonel.	vij.d	^{cxv} Willelmus Bhi.	vij.d
Willelmus filius Gurdani.	vij.d	Ricardus Crawe ²	vij.d
Rogerius le sermon.	vij.d	Wilkinus Baril.	vij.d
Petrus filius Ade filii Warini le palmer	vij.d	Petrus filius Martini. ³	vij.d
Alanus gener clementis.	vij.d	Willelmus russel Cissor.	vij.d
^{cv} Nicholas filius Ade Kal- lach.	vij.d	Rogerius le sermon.	vij.d
Simundus filius Kiloti.	vij.d	^{cxix} Nicholas Phec.	vij.d
Ricardus Cruhete	vij.d	Thomas Potheloc.	vij.d. viij ^o
Ricardus filius Ernaldi (erased)	vij.d	Warini le palmer	quietus
Rogerius Menerel.	vij.d	Alanus gener clementis.	vij.d
		^{cxv} Nicholas filius Ade Kal- lach.	vij.d
		Simundus filius Kiloti.	vij.d
		Ricardus Cruhete	vij.d
		Ricardus filius Ernaldi (erased)	vij.d
		Rogerius Menerel.	vij.d
		^{cxv} Willelmus Bhi.	vij.d
		Ricardus Crawe ²	vij.d
		Wilkinus Baril.	vij.d
		Petrus filius Martini. ³	vij.d
		Willelmus russel Cissor.	vij.d
		Rogerius le sermon.	vij.d
		^{cxix} Nicholas Phec.	vij.d
		Thomas Potheloc.	vij.d. viij ^o
		Warini le palmer	quietus
		Alanus gener clementis.	vij.d
		^{cxv} Nicholas filius Ade Kal- lach.	vij.d
		Simundus filius Kiloti.	vij.d
		Ricardus Cruhete	vij.d
		Ricardus filius Ernaldi (erased)	vij.d
		Rogerius Menerel.	vij.d
		^{cxv} Willelmus Bhi.	vij.d
		Ricardus Crawe ²	vij.d
		Wilkinus Baril.	vij.d
		Petrus filius Martini. ³	vij.d
		Willelmus russel Cissor.	vij.d
		Rogerius le sermon.	vij.d
		^{cxix} Nicholas Phec.	vij.d
		Thomas Potheloc.	vij.d. viij ^o
		Warini le palmer	quietus
		Alanus gener clementis.	vij.d
		^{cxv} Nicholas filius Ade Kal- lach.	vij.d
		Simundus filius Kiloti.	vij.d
		Ricardus Cruhete	vij.d
		Ricardus filius Ernaldi (erased)	vij.d
		Rogerius Menerel.	vij.d

ENDORSEMENTS TO SECOND MEMBRANE.

(A) (*Contemporary, but all erased*).

ⁱⁱ Willelmus de stalera	.iij.d
Nicholas filius Willelmi Flint de colnam	.iij.d
Alanus filius Martini de Colnam	.iij.d.
Radulfus filius Ricardi filii Hereberti	.iij.d.
Thomas seruiens Ricardi le crumpe	.iij.d.
Willelmus Culkin	.iij.d. quietus
Ricardus le Archer	.iij.d
Ada Scriptor	.iij.d
Magister Willelmus le Derisseger	.iij.d
Ada mahur	.iij.d
Thomas filius Thome Borrey	.iij.d
Johannes seruiens Reineri de Dokepol.	.iij.d

¹ Later than 40 Hen. III., Provost 1256.² Provost temp. Hen. III.³ Provost A.D. 1261.

(B) (*Contemporary endorsement, erased*).

N areragium de fratre Petri Junioris finalem paceationem.
 et de fratre Nicholai Wastelard
 „ Petro filio Alani talpeny
 „ Ricardo filio Alani filii Berneri.

(C) (*Modern endorsement*).

Bailiffs' Accounts.
 List of Burgesses.
 t. H. 3.

(D) *Roll of Burgesses, no date.*

APPENDIX, No. 1; BAPTISMAL NAMES

(with times of recurrence).

William, 57; Richard, 43; Adam, 25; John, 24; Robert, 18;
 Thomas, 17; Nicholas, 15; Roger, 13; Hugh, 12; Henry, 12;
 Warin, 12; Alan, 10; Peter, 9; Radulf, 9; Walter, 7;
 Galfrid, 6; Reiner, 6; Herbert, 4; Philip, 4; Abertus, 2;
 Alexander, 2; Clement, 2; Ernard, 2; Hildebrod, 2; Iuo, 2;
 Jacob, 2; Jurdan, 2; Simon, 2; Simund, 2; Stephen, 2;
 Wilkin, 2; Adelp', 1; Alwin, 1; Amine, 1; Asselm, 1;
 Badde, 1; Basel, 1; Cradoc, 1; David, 1; Dioce, 1; Gamel, 1;
 Gilbert, 1; Haukin, 1; Henning, 1; Herni', 1; Hugenhom, 1;
 Hulle, 1; Ithel, 1; Kilot, 1; Lucia, 1; Madinus, 1; Martin, 1;
 Meiler, 1; Ordric, 1; Osbert, 1; Robin, 1; Swein, 1; Wilot, 1.

51 Names.

No. 2. SURNAMES AND DESIGNATIONS, with references.

j. and ij. refer to the Membranes. E, to the endorsement.

Aquator, ij. 41, 84. Bacun, j. 38; Ballach, ij. 46; Baril, ij. 47;
 Benfix, ij. 36; Bengel, j. 45, ij. 60; Bhil, ij. 115; Blonchenut,
 ij. 55; Bonel, j. 124, ij. 100; Borrey, E; Brun, j. 104; Badde,
 j. 85; Bunde, j. 81; Bunel, j. 126. Campon, j. 71; Choin,
 j. 81; Corde, j. 73; Crispus, j. 11, 103, ij. 6; Crowe, ij. 58,
 116; Cruhete, ij. 107; Cughel, ij. 86; Culkin, E; Dhu, ij. 98;
 Dun, ij. 38; Dnnvoe, j. 24, ij. 11. Flint, ij. 16, and E;
 Franciscus, ij. 34, 96. Gangelard, ij. 114; Garcio, ij. 3;
 Ghoc, j. 122, 123; Glupsi, j. 80; Gotknauc, ij. 37. Hagerwas,
 j. 138; Haufin, ij. 52; Hele, j. 60. Infans, j. 118, ij. 122.
 Juuenis, ij. 77, 112. Kallach, ij. 105; Katel, ij. 8; Kafel, ij.
 20; Kaue, j. 2; Keg, ij. 95; Kide, ij. 29; Kleg, j. 141;

Krate, j. 132 ; Kut, j. 102, Louekin, j. 65. Mahur, E ; Mesiger, j. 66, ij. 73 ; Meuerel, ij. 109 ; Mody, ij. 45 ; Mustard, j. 136. Niger, j. 47. Olifer, ij. 54. Page, ij. 17 ; Pally, ij. 111 ; Perle, j. 12, ij. 33 ; Phec, j. 112, ij. 120 ; Pilche, j. 135 ; Potheloc, ij. 121 ; Prin, j. 106, ij. 65 ; Purcel, ij. 14 ; Putthoc, j. 139, ij. 113. Queche, j. 59. Ruffus, j. 27. Saddoc, j. 131 ; Sekesuldre, j. 1 ; Selc, j. 79 ; Selwode, j. 62 ; Skile, j. 114 ; Sory, j. 69 ; Stompechenen, ij. 26 ; Styrc, ij. 80. Talpeny, ij. 87, and E ; Tranel, j. 12 ; Trigel, ij. 85. Walensis, ij. 50 ; Was, ij. 99 ; Wastelard, E ; Winter, j. 130.

No. 3. TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

Budellus, ij. 84. Carpator, j. 31. 99 ; Carectarius, ij. 15 ; Carpentarius, j. 26, 48, 113, ij. 25, 42, 61, 62 ; Carnifex, j. 142, ij. 67 ; Cissor, ij. 119 ; Clericus, ij. 44, 66 ; Coruisarius, ij. 31 ; Cotiler, ij. 56. Faber, j. 53, 77, 111, ij. 34, 96 ; Flenbotemator, ij. 23 ; Forestarius, j. 140 ; Furnerus, j. 63. Marescallus, j. 134, ij. 73 ; Masun, ij. 2 ; Mercerus, ij. 30. Pelliparius, j. 94. 107, ij. 7 ; Pistor, j. 34, 42, 55, 67, 72, ij. 43, 71. Sacerdos, ij. 83 ; Sutor, j. 14. Tinctor, j. 25, 33 ; Turner, ij. 64. Uhniger, j. 57.

No. 4. APPELLATIONS.

Le Archer, E ; Le Barbur, j. 23 ; Le Cupeholdre, ij. 18 ; Le Chapiler, ij. 74 ; Le Cotiler, ij. 56 ; Le crumpe. E ; Le Deriseger, E ; Le furbisur, ij. 91 ; Le gris, j. 98 ; Le hopperus, ij. 123, 124 ; Le Masun, ij. 2 ; Le Mesiger, ij. 73 ; Le *normeris*, j. 21 ; Le palmer, ij. 103 ; Le paumer, j. 93, 116 ; Le parchiminer, ij. 76 ; Le Sermon, j. 108, ij. 102 ; Le vileyn, j. 121, ij. 21 ; Le vinetor, j. 6 ; Le wanter, j. 105, ij. 97 ; Le Wager, j. 9, 70 ; Le waite, ij. 51.

No. 5. PLACE-MAMES.

Acton, j. 90	Colenham, j. 32, 113, ij. 15, 61,
Bale (or Hale), ij. 88	64, 92, E
Barewe, j. 22	Cruker, j. 56
Baschurche, j. 115	Dokepol, E
Basel, ij. 28	Ellesmere, ij. 9
Besseford, ij. 93	Foriet, j. 29, ij. 19, 30
Biketon, j. 49	Goldene, ij. 89
Brug, ij. 27, 75	Hagemon, j. 30
Coches, j. 75	Hale (or Bale), ij. 88

Herdewic, j. 43	Solton, j. 3, 4, ij. 40
Hereford, j. 17, ij. 68	Stafford, ij. 1
Honketon, ij. 48	Stalera, lē
Kent, j. 35, 74, ij. 72	Stallis, j. 7
Lodelawe, j. 68, ij. 22, 57, 59	Suggecote, j. 36
Mare, de la, j. 50	Viridi, j. 40
Mola (Meole), j. 51, ij. 85	Watlesburch, j. 58
Mungumeri, ij. 50, 79	Watliston, j. 13
Oleton (or Obeton), j. 15	Wenloc, j. 28
Otinham (? Atingham), ij. 12	Wethale, ij. 81
Prestecote, j. 20	Westburi, ij. 49
Pullileg, j. 18, 19	Weston, j. 41
Rossale, ij. 14	Wila, j. 54, ij. 13
Rumoldisham, j. 83, 88, ij. 32.	Wroccestre, ij. 30.
Ruston, ij. 82	

REMARKS.

Among the *Surnames* (Appendix 2) a few are uncommon. ex. qr., Benfix, Blonchenut, Cruhete, Haufin (or Hanfin), Kauc (or Kane), Mahur, Queche, Stompechenen.

Appellations (Appendix 4), Cupeholdre, Derisseger, Hopperus, Normeris, Sermon, Waite.

Place-Names (Appendix 5), Bale (or Hale), de la Mare (unless Delamere in Cheshire), Oleton, Suggecote, Viridi, Watliston.

Of these I cannot offer any explanation, some may be owing to the ignorance or carelessness of the writer; others genuine, but altogether obsolete.

Some of the remarks which Mr. Birch makes respecting Domesday book are very pertinent and strictly applicable to our Borough documents. I quote from his *Popular Account*, only omitting a word or two. Ex. qr. (p. 51), "Scribes were guided by phonetics rather than by strict adherence to their original manuscript." In our case we may not suppose that there was an original manuscript, but that they were guided by the *sound* is plain enough, and that they had no previous experience to preserve them from error is likewise plain, and they certainly did not contemplate that their work would be studied and criticised in after ages. Again Mr. Birch says (p. 51): "In several of these names the etymologically correct

spelling which is found in the *Inquisition* has undergone corruption in passing through the pen of the foreign scribe . . . who depended evidently to some measurable extent upon his own phonetic differentiation. This phonetic factor seriously interferes in many instances with the true etymology of place-names; and this to so great an extent that we cannot accept Domesday forms of names of places as evidence of the ancient forms of the words; unless they are supported by other contemporary examples of use." Of this phonetic corruption very many instances may be found in the rolls now transcribed. Either the places have vanished, leaving no trace behind, or else they are hopelessly corrupted by the scribe, who was not merely a stranger to local nomenclature, but also ignorant of everything outside his own narrow sphere of writing down amounts of subsidy. A third extract may be of some interest to our readers (from p. 134): "We may trace in these names . . . the germs of many of our modern surnames.' We are also able to see how heterogeneous was the race . . . Celts, Danes, Normans, Anglo-Saxons, Jews, and natives of almost every European nation are plainly indicated," and with regard to appellations and designations his remark is very apposite, after a review of the lists now printed, as well as of those in previous papers: "Many of the terms employed are difficult of interpretation, and even the learned Ducange, who has devoted more attention to the subject than anyone since his day, is unable to throw any light on some of the obscurer names of officers and offices" (pp. 137, 138).

The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the study of the history of the United States. The author discusses the various factors that have influenced the development of the country, including geography, climate, and the influence of European immigrants. He also touches upon the role of the federal government and the states in the early years of the nation.

The second part of the book is a detailed account of the American Revolution. The author describes the causes of the war, the military campaigns, and the political events that led to the signing of the Declaration of Independence. He also discusses the impact of the war on the young nation and the challenges it faced in the years following the conflict.

The third part of the book covers the period from the end of the Revolution to the beginning of the Civil War. The author discusses the growth of the United States, the expansion of slavery, and the political tensions that eventually led to the outbreak of the war. He also touches upon the role of the federal government and the states in the years leading up to the conflict.

The fourth part of the book is a detailed account of the Civil War. The author describes the military campaigns, the political events, and the impact of the war on the nation. He also discusses the role of the federal government and the states in the years leading up to the conflict.

The fifth part of the book covers the period from the end of the Civil War to the present. The author discusses the Reconstruction era, the Gilded Age, and the Progressive Era. He also touches upon the role of the federal government and the states in the years following the war.

The book is written in a clear and concise style, and is suitable for students of American history. It provides a comprehensive overview of the history of the United States, and is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the subject.

SOME PETITIONS TO THE BAILIFFS OF
SHREWSBURY.

BY THE REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

THE following Petitions are extracted from a large number comprised in Bundle 2623 of the Shrewsbury Corporation Muniments, which extends from 1580 to 1670. The Bailiffs had great power and influence throughout the town and liberties; and every man who had a grievance, or had sustained injury from a fellow-townsmen, or who wanted justice done to him, or desired to be released from prison, or who was suffering from poverty, would send in a petition to the Bailiffs. These Petitions are couched in very similar form, and no doubt were generally drawn up by certain scriveners or clerks, who were paid a small sum for their labour. They throw very great light upon the names and customs of the period, and a few extracts may prove of some interest. There are many thousands of Petitions amongst the Corporation Muniments, and they are tied up in 28 bundles.

The first two documents are letters from Sir Edward Leighton of Wattlesborough, and Sir Andrew Corbett of Acton Reynald, dated in 1582 and 1618.

I have Received lres, worshipfull, from the poore man Eavinyns Hughes, Butcher, by the w^{ch} I ab pred [? apprehend] that he nowe Remayneth in warde for dybts [?] onlye due unto me. Trewe it is I dyd procure processe from the Counshill agaynst hym, even, unto plasure [?], whereupon suche order ys taken wth hym by my man Edward Lightbond for the payments due unto me that I was and yett am contented to Release hym of that processe. Wherefore yf he be detryngned in warde onlye for that my cause I prairie you See hym released and thus wth my hartie comendacons I wishe you all goodnes.

At Watlesburghe this fourthe of November 1582

Yo^r ffrend and well wysher

ED: LEIGHTON.

[Endorsed.] To the worshipfull Wm Tenche and Edward Owen
esquires Baylyffes of the Towne of Salop. de' these.

Good M^r Bailiffs,

Wee are exceedingly troubled in our neighborhoode, by two leude and false persons, one Roger Griffies and his wief, tennants to William Kilvert of Grinsill, in a cottage, an out seate, to w^{ch} scante an acre of land belongeth, wthin yo^r liberties of Shrewesburie. My request therefore is (for thavoydinge of such further enormities as are immence to the neighborhoode adioyninge by the continuance theare of their bad members) that you wilbe pleased to take some course for their removall, as in Justice shall appertaine, and for y^t you may at large understande howe hurtfull theis ill weedes are unto us, I leave the further relacon of the same to theis hearor, whoe will attend yo^r pleasures for thaccomplishm^t of soe good an office (if I may be soe much beholding unto you as to yeld my suite that faverable allowance). And soe wth my verie hartie comendacons doe reste

Yo^r verie lovinge frende

Acton Reynalde this
29th of Maie 1618.

AND. CORBETT.

[*Endorsed.*] To the Wor^{ll} the Bailiffs of the Towne of Shrewesbury give thees.

[*In another hand.*] Roger Grifis, Jone Grifis, George Grifis their sonne.

In some of the Petitions we get local details bearing on the Civil War. The six which immediately follow relate to this period. From them we learn something about the fortifications of Shrewsbury, the making up a tower in Bromcraft Castle, and the names of several who fought or died for the Parliamentary cause. The first is undated, but is probably about the year 1644.

To the right wor^{ll} the Maior Aldermen and Comon Counsell of the towne of Shrewsbury.

The humble peticon of Thomas Tipton.

Humbly sheweing

That yo^r Peticoner hath a Lease to him graunted from the late Bailiffes and Burgesses of this towne, of the tithes of ffranckwell, at the yeaily rent of 28^{li} 3^s 4^d per annum. That yo^r peticoner duly paid his rent soe long as he could enioy his tithes according to his Lease. But soe it is if it may please yo^r wor^{shipp} that the Inhabitants and Land-houlders of these parts, from whome yo^r

petitioner is to receave his tithes, alleading that the most parte of their arable grounds are cast open and laid waste and their other grounds digged up and spoyled for the making of fortifications for defence of the towne, and the grasse eaten by the horses of his Ma^{ty}s Troops, soe that they can not make any benefitt att all of their said Lands, refuse to pay their tithes and duties, by w^{ch} meanes yo^r petitioner is exceedingly damnified and not able to pay his rent.

May it therefore please yo^r wor^{pp}s the premisses considered to graunt an order that yo^r petitioner may out of his rent nowe in arreare have some reasonable allowance by way of abatem^t towards his losses already susteyned, And that for the future he may be allowed a reasonable proporcon by abatem^t of rent yerely according to his losses, or ells to accept of the surrender of his lease and free him from the rent

And yo^r petitioner as in duty bound shall daily pray for yo^r wor^{ps}, &c.

To the Right Worl. the Maior Aldermen and Assistants of the Towne of Shrewsbury.

The humble peticon of Thomas Langford of the said Towne ffreemason.

Humbly sheweth that hee hath bene a workeman to this Corporation for the Space of 20 yeares, and when a Garrison was placed in Bromcraft Castle yo^r petitioner adventured his life to make up the Towre there, when other workemen refused it, as is well knowne to most of the ho:ble Comittee. That beinge married wthin the Towne to a widdowe not havinge any childe by her nor likely to have any, yet is very desirous to make himselfe a ffree Burges of this Towne, if yo^r wor^{pp}s will be pleased to accepte of such reasonable fyne, and to bee paid at such reasonable tymes as yo^r petitioner is able to paye the same.

The p^{misses} considered, his humble desire unto yo^r wor^{pp}s is to accepte of vli, whereof xxs. in hande and xxs. yearely upon good securitye till the vli. bee paid. And your petitioner as in his duty hee is bound shall ever pray for yo^r wor^{pp}s.

7^o Aprilis 1648.

To pay xls in hd. and xxs. yearely upon good security till vli. be pd.
xv^o April.

Agreed to pay xxs. in hand and xxs. yearely upon good security

To the Right Wor^{ll} the Maior Aldermen and Assistantes of the
Towne of Shrewsbury.

The humble peticon of Thomas Wright the yonger ffree Mason.

Humbly sheweth that hee hath bene a worke man to this Corporacon sev'all yeares. That hee hath ventured his life in the Parliament Service since the begininge of the warrs and nowe is one of the County Troope and by God's assistance will continue in the said service soe long as there is use of him till the unhappye differences in the kingdome be setled, yet is notwithstanding the danger hee is in upon the said service is willing to make himselfe a ffree Burges of this Corporacon if yo^r wor^{pp^s} will be please to accepte of a reasonable ffyne and to be paid at such tymes as yo^r petitioner is able to paye the same.

The humble desire of yo^r petitioner is to accepte of xx^s in hand and xx^s yearly upon good security, till the some of v^{li} bee fully paid, and yo^r petitioner as in dutye hee is bound shall ever praye for yo^r wor^{pp^s} And this for gods love.

25^o Augusti 1648.

Agreed unto.

To the Righte Wor^{ll} the Maior Aldermen and Assistants of the
Towne of Shrewsbury.

The humble petition of William Bradshawe ffeltemaker
of the said Towne

Humbly showeth that yo^r petitioner was bound apprentice to the Trade of ffeltemakinge w^hin the said Towne, that he served seaven yeares to ye said Trade, and is a ffreeman of the Company of ffeltemakers w^hin the said Towne. That havinge married the widow of Humfry Payne Baker whoe suffered much and dyed in the Parliamente Service, is willing to make himselfe a ffree Burges of the said Towne, if yo^r Wor^{pp^s} will be pleased to accepte of the ffyne to bee paide at such reasonable tymes as hee is able.

The p^rmisses considered his humble desire unto yo^r wor^{pp^s} is to accepte of xl^s in hand and xx^s yearly upon good securi-tyes till the some of v^{li} bee fully paid, and soe to admit him a ffree Burges; and yo^r petitioner as in dutye hee is bound shall ever praye for yo^r wor^{pp^s}

25^o Augusti 1648.

Agred unto.

To the Right Worth the Maior Aldermen and Assistantes of the
Towne of Shrewsbury.

The humble peticon of Raph Griffithes of the said Towne, Clothier.

Humbly sheweth that yo^r petitioner was bound apprentice to the Trade of a Clothier and Wea^ver within the said Towne: that having served his Apprentiship was made a ffreeman of the said Companie, and since the begininge of this war hath ventured his life in the Parliamente Service and continued therein till after this Towne was fullye settled under the Comaund of the Parliament, and nowe beinge marryed unto a Burges daughter of this Towne is very desirous to make himselfe a ffree Burges of this Towne if yo^r Wor^{pp}s will bee pleased to accepte of his ffyne in such reasonable sorte as hee is able to paye the same.

The p^rmisses considered his humble desire unto yo^r Wor^{pp}s is to accepte of xxs. in hand and xxs. yearely upon securitye till the some of v^{li} bee fullye paide, and soe to admitte him a ffree Burges of this Towne, and yo^r petitioner as in dutye hee is bound hee ever restes bound to praye for yo^r Wor^{pp}s. And thus for gods love.

28 7mbris 1648.

Agreed unto.

There is a torn petition without date, of one John Duckett of Shrewsbury, Inhowlder, who wants to be admitted a Free Burgess of the Town. He pleads that "in the beginning of these troubles he was stripped by the King's partie of most of his meanes in regard of his affection to the Parliamente, and after Weme was made a Garrison he went thither for his safety, and then the remaynder of his goods was taken from him, and beinge employed under the Comissary at Weme and Oswestrey to get in oates and such like provision he was taken prisoner near Melverley by the Kinge's partye, and broughte to the howse of correction in this Towne, till hee was exchanged by the meanes of the ho^{ble} Committee, and upon the takinge of this Towne hee was likewise employed by the Comissary. Wherein hee contynued his faithfulness unto the Parliamente, and havinge settled himselfe hee is very desirous to make himselfe a Free Burges of this Town," on reasonable terms. The rest of this petition is missing.

Another petition of Walter Baker, a very poore man, who hath two children dangerously sick, and his wife lately dead,

states that he was a hollyer, and having two poore horses by which he endeavoured to get his family maintenance, it so fell out that he hired one of them 3 weeks ago to one Moses Holebrooke, a barber, to go to a meetinge at Elsmeeere, beinge comanded by his Capt: Robert Corbet Esqr. But at his cominge back by an inundation of the water about Cotton hill unfortunately was drowned. And the said mair became astreafe to the Towne. He prays the Mayor and Aldermen that he may have his mair again towards the reliefe of him and his foure children. "And dought not but that God that seeth in secrett will reward you openly."

There is a petition without date (but in a bundle some of whose documents are dated 1583), to the bailiffs, auditors and six men of Shrewsbury, in which one Arthur Bromley pleads for remission of his fine, he being "fined and extrayted owt for wearing his hatt upon the Sabbath Dayes, which was bestowed upon him, and being not hable to buy a eapp, and also for bringing his horse throughe St. Chadds churcheyord."

A petition of John Buttry, who was committed to prison for eating flesh in Lent, in the month of February, 1599, has been alluded to in a previous paper in the *Transactions*, 2nd Series, vol. xii., p. 48.

The inhabitants of Bickton, who had an able and well-qualified preaching minister, whom they were unable sufficiently to maintain, ask the bailiffs to consent to their inclosing a portion of Bickton Heath for his benefit. Their petition is as follows:—

To the Right Worth the Maior Aldermen and Assistances within
the 'Towne and Liberties of Shrewsbury.

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants in and about Bickton.

Humbly shewe unto your Worships the great Inconveniency your petitioners have been at for want of A preaching Minister in the Chappell of Bickton, And further shewe that at present they are provided with an Able and well qualified Minister, but your petitioners are altogether unable to raise of themselves sufficient mainteynance.

The Premises consider'

Your petic' humbly pray that you would be pleased to give your consents for the inclosing in of A parcel of Bicktons Heath which had been formerly inclosed lying neare Widd. Maunsell, and another fl[*torn*] parte of the Heath lying neare Edward Rees conteyning about 20 Acres; and that the same may be graunted for such time and to such persons as to your Worships shall seeme meet, in trust for the Benefit of the preaching Minister there, and ye same grant at any time to be annulled when your Wor^{ps} please. And your peticoners shall &c.

[Signed] GEORGE GRIFFITHS. JOHN TYTHER. GEORGE HOPTON.
ROGER EVANS, his mark. ANDREW MATTHEWS. ROGER
GOUGH. GRIFFITH ROBERTS. PINCE [*torn*.]

Referred to ye Chamb' and Coroners.

A petition of "the Fraternitie or occupacon of Weavers and Clothiers," of the year 1617, throws a little light on the troubles that constantly arose between the Companies and the Tensors of Shrewsbury. They state that by their Composition, upon Monday after Corpus Christi the Wardens of the Fraternity had to nominate two worthy and sufficient men to succeed them in office, and strife sometimes arose as to whether the persons nominated were "sufficient." To prevent discussion, Robert Ireland and Michael Chamber, then bailiffs, summoned the Aldermen and Counsellors together, when it was decided that no Tensor should be admitted and chosen warden of any company, if there were sufficient burgesses without, and for want thereof a worthy Tensor might be chosen, with the consent of the bailiffs; and this Act was duly confirmed by a Common Hall. They now complain that Daniel Porter, a Burgess, hath elected Thomas Walker, a tensor, to be Warden, notwithstanding this decree; and that he was elected before when Robert Betton and John Garbett were bailiffs, and when the burgesses of the Company complained they would not admit him Warden. On a former occasion exception was taken to one Richard Hawkshed, a tensor, and the late Recorder, Richard Barker, Esq., displaced him, and a new Warden, being a Burgess, was elected in his stead. They aver that there is a Company of Tensors, who have combined themselves against this decree; for Mr. Bayliff Donne offered the said Walker his burgesship for 20s. down and 20s. a year, but Walker's

answer was "that if Mr. Bayliffe would give him iij^{li} freelie he would not com in a Burges." They pray the bailiffs not to admit Walker, being a Tensor, to be Warden of the Fraternity; but that one Richard Poole, who is a burges, and whom they have nominated, may be sworn before the bailiffs to be Warden.

There is a curious petition signed by 26 "Inhabitants of the Wild Coppe and Under the wilde," in which they complain that their trading has much decayed and their estates are much impoverished, by reason of "ye continuall goeing of the markt people with their carrage of merchandize through Beeches lane a back way into the Towne, and not bringinge the same uppe the Wyld Coppe as usually they have done." They pray that the bailiffs will take some course to restrain all kind of carriages and passages of horses through Beeches Lane.

The following is a petition in 1630 from the Head Schoolmaster of the Free School, asking the Corporation to make a Letter of Attorney, to deliver him livery of seisin of a messuage and premises in Kingsland, recently acquired by him of the Corporation.

To the Right Worth the Bayliffes Aldermen Councillors and
Comons of the Towne of Shrewsbury.

The humble peticon of John Meighen, gent Cheefe Schoolem^r of
the said Towne.

Sheweth that yo^r peticoner hath a graunte under the Comon
Seale of this Towne in ffee farme for ever at vj^s viij^d yearely rente
of one Messuage or Tenement one Barne one Curtilage and 2
parceles of Lande lyinge and beinge in the pasture called Kinges-
land as by the said ffee farme appeareth in wch. ffeefarme there is
noe letter of Attorney made to execute livery and seisin.

Hee humbly prayeth that yo^r Worths will be pleased to make a
Letter of Attorney to Ric. Peate and Roland Tench to deliver him
livery and seisin of the premisses. And in soe doinge he shall
reste thankfull unto yo^r Worths.

2 Septembris 1630.

To move it to the Comons. Agreed by the Comons.

The Inhabitants of Bickton and Calcott within the Liber-
ties of the Towne, on 3 July, 1668, petition the Mayor with

regard to their inclosing and sowing parts of the waste or common grounds within the township. They say that "the Cottages are increased, and allmost on every part of the Wast or Common ground within the said Township new ones erected annually, and making enclosures thereto." And they have broken up those parts of the waste or Heath enclosed, and have sown grain thereon. And now the Officers have informed them that they are amerced 12d. per acre, and are likely to lose the whole crop. The petitioners while "humbly confessing the Soyle thereof to be in yor. Wor^{ps}," pray that they may be permitted to reap the fruits of their labour, and that the ameracements may be mitigated.

The Coroners and Chamberlains were ordered to go over and speak to the persons that had inclosed, and as they have submitted to permit them to carry away their corn on paying 2s. an acre. The enclosers on August 4th signed their submission. They were Tho. Baskerville, George Griffithes, John Tyther, Andrew Mathewes, George Evans, Michaell Weston, Edward Littlehales, Thomas Weston, Thomas Davis, Roger Poulter, Roger Evans, John Nesse, and R. G. (no name given).

About 1682, Tymothy Waringe of the Isle, within the Township of Up Rossall, and Tymothy Seamore, one Tisleley, and Thomas Phillips, all of the Isle aforesaid, having right of common in waste lands called Up Rossall heath or common, and desiring to have liberty from their Worships, "whose soyle the said Comen or Waste land is," to enclose it, and break up and plow the same, and "to raise corne and graine for the good of the Comon wealth," petition the Mayor and Aldermen for leave to do this for 3 years, "under such chieftyts and rentes for such Inclosures," as they should impose. Leave was granted; and in Jan. 1685, they present another petition, saying that "the first crop hardly countervaileinge ye charge, and the second yeare being a drye yeare and ffrosty the crop or product thereof did not amount to the tenth parte of their charges," and ask leave to plow the said Small heath within the township of Up Rossall to sowe one crop of oats. This was "allowed, att 20s. to be paid in hand."

The three "Sargeants att Mace" of the town (Basill
Vol. I. 3rd Series. T

Waringe, John Tenche, and Thomas Jukes) petition the Mayor to mitigate and abate part of the rent they pay for the toll of the Cornmarket. They complain that "by reason of the distraccons of thees times," the grain (and especially oats) does not come to the town now as it formerly did, as it has been from time to time seized upon for his Majesty's Service by the Lord Capell in his time, and others his highness's Commissioners since, so that the amount of toll taken in the Cornmarket has greatly fallen off.

Alice Morris, of the Castle Foregate, petitions for relief. She complains that her husband William Morris "was maliciously prest away for a souldier by one Captain Hesketh from his wife and children on the 16th January last (no year is given); and the oficers of the parish of Ormskirke in Lancashire, ye which was our abode, hath sinc then removed me with four children to ye parish of St. Mary's in Shrewsbury, where your poor petitioner hath continued about eleven weekes, and cannott subsist no longer without releife, but is and hath been for about a fortnight almost ready to perish for want with her children, and are not able to continue nor live without ye speedy care and protection of your Worship's favour."

In the petition of Richard Stubbes of Shrewsbury, butcher, we have an alleged custom of the town stated as to the descent of butchers' shops. He says "it hath been a custome amonge the fraternitie of Buchers of this towne, wherof the memorie of man is not to the contrary, that every of those xj shoppes within the towne of Shrewsbury, being used for butchers shoppes, should allwayes discende and come to the use of the nearest and next of kine being butchers of any tennant w^{ch} should use the same," which was "a custome of longe antiquitie." He complains that he had a shop by descent from William Stubbs his father, who had the same by custom of descent from John Stubbs his father; but for lack of means was forcibly dispossessed of it, in the time of Thomas Sherer and Thomas Lewis, bailiffs [1581], who put in one Roger Jones, on condition that Stubbs should receive 5s. yearly, and be allowed to occupy the shop when he or his son (being a butcher) should be able to occupy it. He also claimed the shop of his deceased uncle Richard Blakemore,

who gave him the key before his death ; but says the sergeants-at-mace want to put in one Thomas Riton. He prays the mayor to let him have his uncle Blakemore's shop.

Sometimes we get genealogical details in these petitions. George Gravener, baker, on 28 Sept., 1648, petitions to be admitted a burgess. He says he has four sons, George, aged 23, Edward aged 20, Richard aged 18, and Thomas aged 16 ; and he wants them all to be free burgesses. His petition was refused.

Isabell ap Edward, a "poor beedes woman in the Allmes-hows," complains that one Ann Ryder came into her Room in the Almshouse with threatening speeches, saying "that shee would cutt ye poore petitioner's thrott, and hath robed hir of hir poore apparell, . . . a payre of sheetts of her bead, and a keetall the wch. yo^r poore peticioner had to dresse her meate for her relyeff." Being "a poore ignorant p'son," she prays the bailiffs to call Ann Ryder before them for the redelivering of the goods to petitioner.

These extracts from one bundle of Petitions will show the great variety of matters that were referred to the Bailiffs for their consideration. The reading of hundreds of Petitions every year, and their consideration of each and their judgment upon it, must have made the duties of the Bailiff's office no sinecure.

The Petitions in the other bundles are of equal interest with those already given. Many of them contain incidental references to troubles connected with the Civil War. There is a petition from John Gennoe and Elizabeth his wife, of Frankwell, to the Mayor and Justices of Salop, praying that they may be released from prison, to which they had been committed for illicit ale-selling. They state that Elizabeth's "former husband was a prisoner for the State's service, and died at the siege against Ercoll ;" and that when she married John Gennoe, one Phillippe Webbe caused them to be plundered by the Cavaliers, who took a piece of cloth worth 50s. or thereabouts, and almost all they had ; and that Phillippe Webbe "persisting in his auld inveterate malice," informed against them for ale-selling, and caused them to be imprisoned. William Morryes, a Cordwainer of Shrewsbury, on 21 Jan., 1647, prays to be admitted a burgess, on paying 20s. down

and 20s. yearly, on account of "his good affection to the Parliament party," and that he had suffered great loss and damage, and had for four years "done good and faithfull servis to the state, both by sea and land." The Council agreed to admit him on his paying 40s. in hand and 20s. yearly. There is a petition, dated 12 July, 1649, from one Adame Jones, clothworker. He states that in 1642, when the town was a garrison for the King's party, he was standing sentinel at the Provost Marshall's door, when one Griffith Harris, baker, passed by and asked him "what he the rogue did there guarding his fellow rogues, intimating some of your worships then prisoners," and gave him a blow with a cudgel upon his head; whereupon petitioner, "as well in his own defence, as in the justification of your worships," gave Harris a cut on the head, for which he was presented and liable to be distrained. He now prays that, as it was "committed in the time of war, and not only so, but in the just vindication of himself and your worships of that opprobrious aspersion cast upon you," he may not be estreated. His ingenious plea was successful!

Thomas Thornes in 1582, "being sore abused with words by on Richards," unadvisedly gave him a blow, for which he was committed to the Stone Ward, and now petitions the bailiffs to set him at liberty. Two years later Thomas Higgons of Lincolns Inn, a burgess of Shrewsbury, who had taken a lease of two chambers situate upon the Stone Bridge, petitions that he may make "a very fitt staier to the said Chambers;" and this he was permitted to do at the yearly rent of one penny. In 1595 several petitioners complain that one Thomas Griffithes had pulled down certain butts, which they had erected near to the Hermitage in Coleham, for the "most lawdable and comendable" practice of "artillery" (that is, the long-bow); and they pray the bailiffs that he may receive condign punishment for his offence, and be compelled to re-erect the Butts.

MISCELLANEA.

[Under this heading the Editors will be pleased to insert notes and short articles relative 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. F. Goyne, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.]

I.

WHERE WAS FETHANLEAG ?

Under the date Anno 584 the Anglo-Saxon chronicler says:— "In this year Ceawlin and Cutha fought against the Britons at the place which is named Fethanleag, and Cutha was there slain; and Ceawlin took many towns and countless booty; and wrathful he thence returned to his own." Ceawlin, it is hardly necessary to state, was King of the West Saxons, and in company with his brother Cutha he had, in 577, defeated the Britons at Deorham, a little to the north of Bath, and got possession of that city as well as Gloucester and Cirencester. From this it may be fairly inferred that the expedition of the two brothers in 584 was northwards, up the valley of the Severn, and Dr. Guest (*Conquest of the Severn Valley*), followed by Mr. J. R. Green (*Making of England*) and most modern writers, ascribes to Ceawlin in this expedition the destruction of Uriconium, "the white city in the valley" sung of by Llywarch Hen. Probably most of those interested in the question will accept this as at least highly probable; but I venture to think that Dr. Guest was on much less certain ground when he went on to identify Fethanleag, which formed the turning point of the expedition, with Faddiley in Cheshire. He does this on the assumption that after the conquest of Uriconium the West Saxon King would next attempt the subjugation of Deva or Chester. But if this were the case, would he choose the route by Faddiley? That village is situated in the south-east portion of Cheshire, some four miles or so from Nantwich. It seems much more likely that, instead of going so far to the east, he would have chosen the route marked out for him by the Roman road between Uriconium and Deva, especially as this would enable him for the greater part of the way to march along the valley of the Dee, and so follow the general custom of Saxon invaders wherever such a valley offered itself.

An alternative to Faddiley is suggested in Thorpe's translation of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, viz., that Fethanleag is Fretherne in

Gloucestershire. This is situated on the Severn, some nine miles south-west of Gloucester, and its position seems to make the suggestion improbable, except on the supposition that the sphere of Ceawlin's operations was much more circumscribed than has been supposed. If in 577 he got possession of the important towns of Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath, it is hardly likely that a battle fought only seven years later at a place within the sphere of those towns would be described in the words of the chronicler, as one in which he took many towns and much booty, and returned in anger to his own country. Of course, it is possible that his own country might mean the Wiltshire Downs, from which apparently he first swooped down on Gloucestershire, but if the suggestion of Fretherne be correct, I think we must seek for the destroyers of Uriconium, not among the West Saxons from the south, but among the West Angles or Mercians from the East.

Miss Burne (*Shropshire Folk-Lore*) makes a further suggestion that the site of Fethanleag may have been in Herefordshire, on the supposition that Cutestorne, one of its Hundreds, may derive its name from Cutha's Thorn. The suggestion is ingenious, and would fit in with many of the apparent facts, but there is no attempt to identify the site of the place mentioned in the Chronicle, and like the suggestion just dealt with, it would leave the destruction of Uriconium unaccounted for.

I venture to make yet another suggestion for the identification of Fethanleag. In the Parish of Shenstone, in the County of Stafford, some four miles south-west of Lichfield, and about two miles from Wall, there is a hamlet which bears the name of Fotherley, or Fotherley. I am inclined to think that we have in this the Fethanleag of the Chronicle, and for the following reasons. Assuming that Ceawlin marched up the Severn valley and took Uriconium—as appears most likely—what would probably be his next step? Would his aim be Chester at all? If we turn to Henry of Huntingdon's Chronicle, we find there a parallel account of the doings of Ceawlin. It differs in some slight particulars from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, apparently confusing Cutha, Ceawlin's brother, with his son Cuthwine, but the words in which he describes the battle of Fethanleag are as follows:—"In the twenty fifth year of his reign Ceawlin and Cuthwine again fought with the Britons at Fethanleag. The battle was fought with great loss and fury on both sides. Cuthwine, overcome by numbers, was struck down and slain; and the English were routed and put to flight. But the King Ceawlin succeeded in rallying his troops, and snatched the victory from those who had been at first victors, and pursuing the vanquished, gained much land and great booty." (*Huntingdon's Chronicle*, Boln's edition, p. 53). Then in the next sentence we have the statement that Crida was the first King of Mercia, and this is followed by a record of the death of Ceawlin. How comes it that the founding of the Kingdom of Mercia is mentioned at

this particular point? The Chronicler has already spoken of the foundation of other Kingdoms in connection with some contemporary event—it seems at least probable that there was a similar connection in his mind with regard to Mercia. Anyway, as Mr. J. R. Green points out (*Making of England*, p. 85, note), it must have been about this time that that Kingdom began to make itself felt as a power, since it attained its highest greatness under Penda some half century later. My theory about Fethanleag is this: that Ceawlin conquered the Upper Severn Valley and destroyed Uriconium in 584, as suggested by Dr. Guest, but that having achieved this success, he became aware of the rising power of Mercia, on the right of his northern march. It is quite true that this was not a British power, properly so called, and thus at first sight there appears a contradiction to the statement of the Chroniclers that at Fethanleag the battle was with Britons, but it seems a sufficient answer to this to quote the words of Green (*Making of England*, p. 200). “The battle of Deorham marked more than a change in the relation of the conquered to the conquerors. It marks a change in the relations of the conquerors themselves. From this moment the strife of Englishman and Briton, though far from having reached its close, sinks into comparative unimportance; and what plays the first part in English politics is the strife of Englishman with Englishman.” A battle which took place in an expedition ostensibly against the Britons, and which was fought close to the Romano-British town of Etocetum, might not unnaturally be recorded as a battle with the Britons by chroniclers not writing with local knowledge; and so the difficulty—though I wish to give it its full weight—seems slight, in view of the probabilities of the case, and the certainty that the time had come when internecine rivalry and strife were inevitable. My conclusion then is that Ceawlin, hearing of what was going on in Mercia, felt that it involved a greater menace to the spread of his power than lay on the side of Cheshire, and so from Uriconium he turned eastward along the Roman Watling Street, which stretched away, straight as an arrow, towards Mercia, and by its breadth and openness invited his advance against these new foes. That road took him direct through Uxacona (Oakengates) and Pennocrucium (Penkridge) to Etocetum (Wall), and there, almost within sight of its ramparts,—whether already in ruins or not, we do not know—he encountered the Mercian forces at Fethanleag or Fotherley. The result was a doubtful success, as far as Ceawlin was concerned. He took possession of much land and booty, but the encounter had shown him the strength of the enemy—had convinced him that no real extension of West Saxon influence was possible in that direction, and so he retraced his steps full of wrath. It was a great battle, and had great results for Shropshire; for if my theory is correct, we owe to the Battle of Fotherley that clear line of division between Mercian and West Saxon influence, of which the boundary

of the Dioceses of Lichfield and Hereford, and the differing customs and language of North and South Shropshire, are outward manifestations which survive to this day.

THOMAS AUDEN, F.S.A.

II.

SAXON AND NORMAN COINS MINTED AT SHREWSBURY.

In the *Transactions* for 1898, Mr. Lloyd Kenyon has described a large number of coins that were struck at the Shrewsbury Mint from the reign of Æthelstan to that of Henry III. Most of these coins are to be found at the British Museum. It is astonishing that only two of these Shrewsbury coins are preserved in our own local Museum, viz., one of Æthelstan and another of Edward the Confessor, and both coins were very generously given by Mr Kenyon himself. It is surely desirable that the number of local coins in our Museum should be very largely augmented. There must be many such dispersed in the hands of private persons. Owen and Blakeway enumerate many coins of the Shrewsbury Mint as being, in 1825, in the possession of Mr. Sharp of Coventry, Mr. J Haycock of Shrewsbury, Miss Hunt of Boreatton, and the historian Rev. J. B. Blakeway. Where these coins are at the present time, it is impossible to say. I venture to suggest to Members of our Society, and to readers of the *Transactions*, that if they have any coins locally minted, and would give or lend them to the Shrewsbury Museum, they would be rendering a very great service to numismatists. I feel sure that Mr. Kenyon would be willing to identify any doubtful coins that might be submitted to him.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

III.

ROMAN URNS AND LAMP FOUND NEAR WHITCHURCH.

The following articles were found at Sedgeford, Whitchurch, in the year 1899:—

(1) A Cinerary Urn, originally about 10 inches in height by 7 inches wide, full of ashes and fragments of burnt bones, portions of the cranium and vertebræ of a human adult being traceable, and identified by Dr. Arthur Watkins. This urn was dug up about 2 feet below the surface in sandy soil, and was surrounded by roots, which had penetrated the interior. It is of crude workmanship, and the colour (yellow-grey) and quality of the pottery are very similar to many of the Uriconium specimens.

(2) Near the Urn was found a wrought iron lamp, and an iron pin or bar. This lamp is in shape much like the Roman pottery ones, with a protruding circle for the wick, and measures 4 inches in diameter. It has no cover. An arm at the back rises $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the base, and bends over the circle for the oil. The Museums at Shrewsbury, Chester, York, &c., were searched for an iron lamp of similar type, but in vain. At last the authorities of the British Museum showed an example from the Payne collection found at Sittingbourne, Kent, and not yet exhibited, which is almost a facsimile. The high arm bending over the lamp with something like a ring at the extremity is there, and the explanation suggested was that the arm was made to hang the lamp to a nail on a wall. But there was no nail with this Sittingbourne lamp. The iron bar or pin, found with the Whitchurch lamp, which had puzzled us so much as to its use, now seems satisfactorily accounted for as the nail to hang the lamp on the wall of the mausoleum. It measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

(3) There were found at the same place in November, 1900, fragments of a lipped urn without handles, of dark brown pottery, standing when perfect about 6 inches in height. Some white dust was noticed about the fragments.

(4) A few coins have also been found, but they are of no great interest, an Irish Farthing, $\frac{1}{4}$ groats, &c. A first brass Trajan in good preservation was dug up on my grounds a few hundred yards from the Sedgford spot.

I am guarding all these specimens to place in a case in the new Free Library Buildings which are being erected in Whitchurch, and there is every hope that other specimens which have come to light in past years will be given up by their present possessors to form a local collection, which will always have a supreme interest to everyone dwelling in the neighbourhood.

EDWARD P. THOMPSON.

Paulsmoss, Whitchurch.

IV.

CHANCERY IN EDSTASTON CHAPEL

"The King hath founded a Chauntrie in the Chapelle of Hedistastune in the Parische of Wemme in the Countie of Salop." This is an entry, now numbered 935, in a manuscript book in the British Museum, said to have belonged to Lord Treasurer Burghley (Harleian MSS., 433). The King referred to is probably Richard III. For though the MS. registers grants, &c., passing the Privy Seal, Royal Signet, or Sign Manual in various reigns, the adjoining entries seem to refer to the short reign of Richard III. (26 June, 1483—22 Aug., 1485), and No. 824 records the gift to Lord Stanley of castles and lands which formerly belonged to Henry Stafford,

Duke of Buckingham. This unfortunate nobleman was beheaded in 1483, after being betrayed to the High Sheriff of Shropshire by his servant Ralph Bannister. Bannister was lord of the manor of Lacon, near Wen, and it was there that the Duke had taken refuge and was apprehended. The story may be read at length in Garbet's *History of Wen*, page 363, and a tradition of the betrayal and its consequences yet lingers upon the spot.

No. 873 in the same manuscript records a "Warrant for striking out two tailles to be levied on the Abbot and Convent of Shrewsbury for Richard Lawrence yeoman 29 July an. 2" (of Richard III. ?) What does this mean ?

GILBERT H. F. VANE, F.S.A.

V.

SERMON BY MATTHEW FOWLER, D.D., 1661.

The only work by Matthew Fowler, D.D., who died on Dec. 26, 1683, after having been rector of Whitchurch, in this county, for 17 years, which the British Museum appears to contain, is "Totum Hominis." This was a sermon which Fowler preached on Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1661, at S. Michael's, Cornhill, he being at the time incumbent of S. Paul's, Hammersmith. The sermon is dedicated to John Hacket, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and it is interesting to find that the occasion was "a festival meeting of the nobility, gentry, and other natives" of Fowler's own county of Stafford. These are addressed as "the flower of my own dear native Country," and are "about to seal their friendship" by feasting together. The sermon certainly bears out the author's reputation for learning, for he quotes the original Hebrew of the Old Testament, the Septuagint and the Vulgate, Plutarch, Salvian, Juvenal and Bishop Andrews, with equal impartiality. While upholding loyalty, as his text, his experience, and his predilections all compelled him to do, he acknowledges that there may be bounds to allegiance, and quaintly urges his hearers not to be "mingled with such as have teeth in their tongues."

GILBERT H. F. VANE, F.S.A.

THE PROVOSTS AND BAILIFFS OF
SHREWSBURY.

BY THE LATE MR. JOSEPH MORRIS

(Continued from p. 32.)

{ LAURENCE COX. See pp. 3779 and 3787.

{ WILLIAM GOGH.

The family of Cox stand, as under, on the early Rolls; but I do not find them subsequent to the reign of Henry III. with certainty.

William Cox on the Roll of 1209. $\overline{\text{T}}$

Laurence Cox on the Roll of 1209 (Provost) 3rd in order of the Theynesmen on the Roll of 1252.	Mabilla married Robt. Wyschard of Salop.	Adam Cox (son of William) on the Roll of 23 Hen. III, 1239, 12th in order of the Theynesmer on the Roll of 1252. (Provost).	John Cox on the Roll of 1239.
--	--	---	-------------------------------

Peter *de* Cox, probably of the above family, is on the Roll of 1318.

[p 3782.]

In the commencement of the 16th century, a respectable family (of whom several descents are in the Visitation of 1623) was seated at Cantilope (Cantlop), near Shrewsbury, who bore the surname of "Cox." But they do not seem to have been connected with Shrewsbury.

William Goch does not appear on the Roll of 1209. I find him, however, on the Roll of 1239, and he is 7th in order of the Theynesmen on the Roll of 1252. In 1278, he in conjunction with William Rendulf held 1 burgage of the town at a rent of 12d. per annum, which was worth 5s. per annum. He also held another burgage at a rent of 1d., which was worth 2s. per annum. In a deed of the Haughmond Chartulary he is described as the son of Warin Goch, whose name also appears on the same Roll with his sons Nicholas and William in 1252.

Warin Goch

Warin son of Warin Goch. He in 1278 held 1 bur- gage then waste, and 2 that were built upon, with 4 acres of land at a rent of 14d. per annum. (See Warin de la Tour, p. 3823).	William Goch, 7th Theynesman on the Roll of 1252 (Provost), see above. In 1278, besides the property above stated, he held 2 other burgages, with 1 burgage then waste, and a barn, for 5d. per annum, which were worth half a mark per annum.	Isolda. In 1278 he held 2 burgages, 1 croft, 1 barn, and 4 acres of land of the town at a rent of 13d., which was worth 10s. per annum. (Bailiff).	Nicholas son of Warin Goch on the Roll of 1252.	Alan Goch, brother of Nicholas, on the Roll of 1252.
--	--	--	---	--

William son of Nicholas Goch. In 1278 he held a burgage in the Ballium of the Castle under Robert de Staunton, for which (jointly with John Perle) he rendered certain services. He also held another burgage and a barn in his own right in coparcenary.

Petronilla, dau. of Alan Goch. She and her sister held 1 burgage of the town in 1278 for 5d. per annum, which was worth 3s. per annum.

Juliana, dau. of Alan Goch, also held one burgage of land (then void) at a rent of 2d. per annum, which was worth 6d. per annum.

Thomas Goch and Thomas his son were parties to recognizances under the Stat. Merch., in the 9th and 22nd of Richard II. (1386 and 1399), in the Exchq. of Shrewsbury. They were probably of the above family; but I find no other mention of them.

{ ROGER RUSSELL.

{ WILLIAM GOCH. See above.

There were two families of the name of Russell who held situations of respectability and trust in Shrewsbury, in the 13th and 14th centuries. The one were natives of the town, and among its earliest Burgesses and Provosts, of whom the sketch of their descent on the next page will give some account. The other family came from the Clive, near Wem, but in the ancient Liberties, and within the Parish of Saint Mary, Shrewsbury, and of this family I shall take some notice when I come to the record of those who have filled the office of Town Clerk.

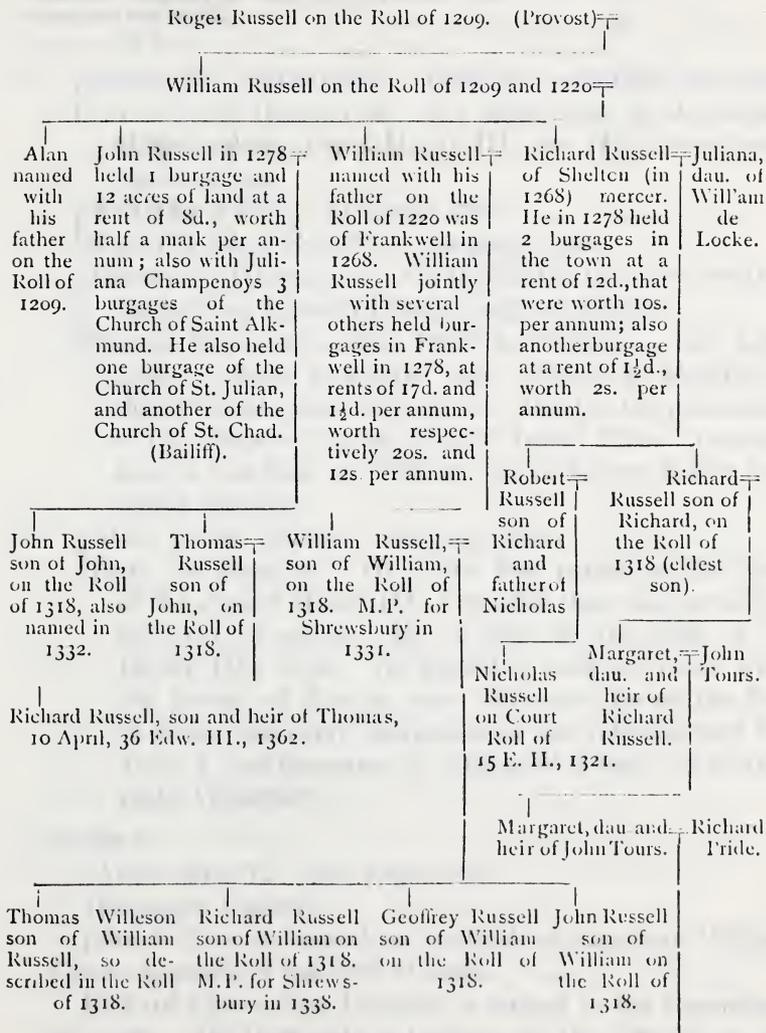
The last of the old town family of Russells, of whom I find a record, was Richard Russell, who held the office of Bailiff in 1364 and 1381.

William Russell in 1331, and Richard Russell in 1338, represented Shrewsbury in Parliament.

The only record we now have of this family is in the name of several fields, part of Crow Meole Manor, near Kingsland, which are still known as the Great Russell, Further Russell, Middle Russell, &c., fields.

[p. 3783.]

ARMS: Argent a fess between 3 water bougets sable.



Thomas de Drayton, 1st husband. Died in or prior to 36 Edw. III., 1362. ^a | Margaret, dau and heir of Richard Pride. In the year 1362, when she was the widow of Thomas de Drayton, she sold the fields called the Pride Ditches, now called the Purditches, in the Township of Cotton, in the Liberties of Shrewsbury, to John Stury of Shrewsbury, in whose family these lands continued until the 30th November, 1621. | John de Ketelby, 2nd husband. See the Pedigree of Keteley, p. 943.

Cecilia, the widow of Stephen Russell, was one of the most wealthy residents of the town in 6 Ed. II., 1313. | ↓

{ JOHN DE PRESTCOTE. They are as bailiffs, witnesses
{ GILBERT DE HALCHTON. to a grant made to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, temp. Henry III. See *Hist. Shrewsbury*, vol. ii., p. 94.

{ RICHARD PRIDE. See page 3770.

{ RICHARD son of REINER. See page 3766.

{ HENRY DE HEREFORD. On the Roll of 1220, but nothing further can I trace of him (except as below).

{ PETER VILLANUS (*alias* Peter le Vileyn). See page 3768. "Peter le Vilein" and "Henry de Hereford," then Provosts, are witnesses to a Deed in the possession of the Drapers' Co., by which "Isolda Plunc" conveys land in Coleham, to William son of Reiner Ruffus and Roger Russell.

{ ALAN son of GAMEL. See page 3772.

{ JOHN DE NORTON. He is the first person on the Roll of the 23rd of Henry III., 1239, and that was, probably, his year of office. He is also on the Roll of 36 Henry III., 1252. He probably took his name from the hamlet of Norton, near Wroxeter, for on the Roll of those who were Burgesses in the 12th Edward II., 1318, I find the name of "Adam fil' Johan' de Norton juxta Wroxeter."

[p. 3784.]

{ ALAN SHUTTE. See page 3780.

{ RICHARD CROWE.

John le Crou is named on the Roll of 1252, and William Crowe appears on the Roll of 1268.

Richard Crowe (the Provost) is named in the Inquisition of 1278. He then held a burgage of the Church of St.

Mary's, at a rent of 12d. per annum, which was worth 5s. per annum, and another burgage of the heirs of John Fitz-Alan (which burgage was then waste), at a rent of 3½d., which was worth 6d. per annum.

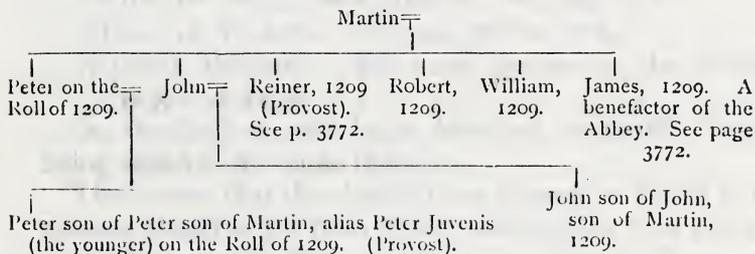
Robert Crowe, probably his brother, in the same year held a burgage under Hugh Colle and John le Vileyn, and Isabella Crowe held a burgage of the town, at a rent of 12d. per annum, which was worth 5s. per annum. No further mention is made of this family until 1318, when Hugh Crowe and Nicholas his brother appear on the Roll of Burgesses.

- { ROBERT *son of* JOHN. On the Roll of 1239, that is, Robert son of John Poncer.
- { RICHARD CROWE. See above.

Robert Poncer and Richard Crowe, as Provosts, are witnesses to a Deed now in the possession of the Drapers' Company, relating to property in Cleremund.

- { PETER JUVENIS (*alias* Peter son of Peter son of Martin).
- { HUGH VILLANIS (*alias* Hugh le Vileyn). See page 3768.

The family of Peter Juvenis stand thus on the Roll of 1209.



- { PETER CHAMPION (*i.e.*, Champoneys). See page. 3781.
- { LAWRENCE *son of* EDWIN. See p.p. 3779 & 3812.

These are omitted by Messrs. Owen and Blakeway, but as Provosts, they witness a Deed in the possession of the Drapers' Company, relating to property in Romaldesham.

- { RICHARD *son of* REINER. See page 3766.
- { ALAN SITTE (*alias* Allan Shutte). See page 3780.
- { ROBERT PONCER (father of Nicholas Poncer). See page 3777.
- { RICHARD *son of* REINER. See page 3766.

[P. 3785.]

{ALAN LE VILEYN. See page 3768.

{ROBERT PAELLI. Is on the Roll of 16 Henry III., 1232, by the name of Robert Palli, and on that of 1239, as also that of 1252, by the name of Robert Pally. The date of Robert Paelli being Provost was subsequent to 1256, as we learn from Haghmond Chartulary, but he does not appear to have survived till 1278. In that year, however, Richard Palli, probably his son, held one burgage of the town, at a rent of 3d., which was worth 5s. per annum.

{HUGH LE VILEYN. See page 3784 or 3768.

{PETER son of MARTIN (*alias* Peter son of Peter son of Martin). See page 3784.

They served the office of Provost together in 1246 and 1261; and doubtless the office was thus served conjointly several times by others whose names have been already mentioned.

{ROBERT PRIDE. See page 3770.

{WILLIAM GOCH, son of Warin. See page 3782.

{HUGH LE VILEYN. See page 3768 or 3784.

{REINER PORCHET. His name appears on the Rolls of 1239 and 1252.

On the Roll of 1268 he is described as Bailiff, "ball" being added to his name thereon.

This proves that the change from Provost to Bailiff in the persons placed at the head of our Municipality took place at an earlier period than is stated by Messrs. Owen and Blakeway, who say in their *History*, vol. i., page 523, that the change did not occur till the middle of Edward the First's reign; and they commence their lists of Bailiffs with the year 1294. The above fact, however, shews that the office existed in 1268, and probably before, for a Deed among the Cole evidences is witnessed by Lawrence Cox and William Ghoc, *bailiffs*, who served that office earlier, I think, than 1268, and in 1273, Hugh Colle and Walter Palmer were *Bailiffs*.

{ADAM COX. See page 3781.

{REINER PORCHET. See above.

I do not find any other person bearing the surname of "Porchet" on the Rolls.

{ HUGH LE VILEYN.
 { YVON PONCER. See page 3777.

They are omitted by Messrs. Owen and Blakeway, but as Provosts they witness a Deed now in the possession of the Drapers' Company, relating to property on Cleremont.

[p. 3786.]

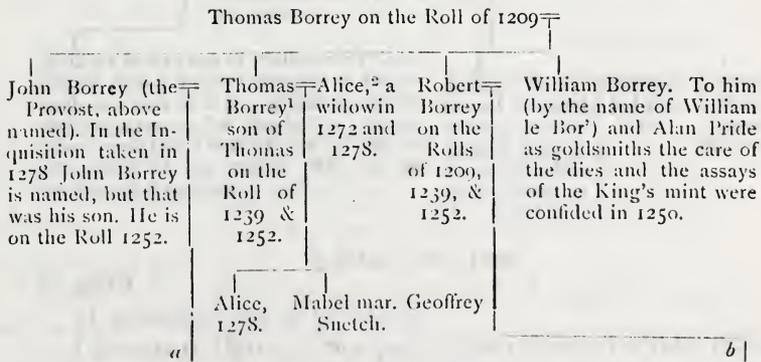
{ JOHN DE VILEYN. See page 3768.
 { JOHN BURGH. Phillips in his History gives this name as

the colleague of John le Vileyn, but I think it is an error. The name of BURGH is not on any of our Rolls of that period, unless, indeed, the name "BORREY" is a corruption thereof.

John le Vileyn also served the office of Bailiff with "Ivo de Salop" (p. 3775). See Eyton's *Ant.*, vol. vii., p. 30.

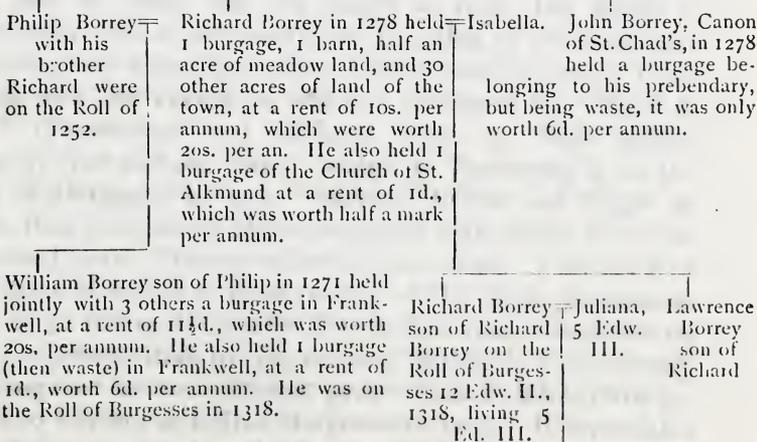
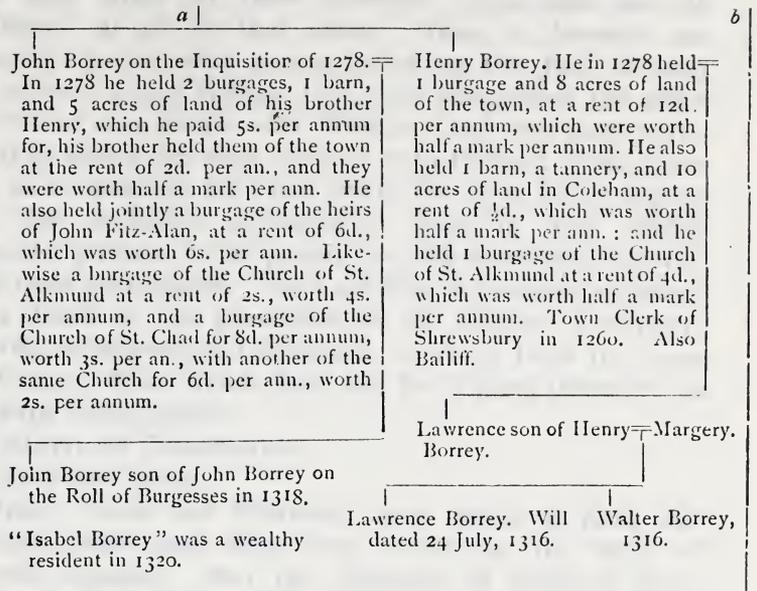
The name of John Borrey is on the Rolls with that of John le Villeyyn, and he is, I have no doubt, the person intended for his colleague. All our antiquaries agree that the name of "BORROW," afterwards "BOROUGH," was a corruption of the surname of BURGH. And it is, therefore, very probable the surname of "BORREY" was a similar corruption, in which case Mr. Phillips (or rather Mr. Bowen, who used Phillips's name for his publication), would be right.

The family of Borrey stand thus on the early Rolls, &c.:—



¹ Thomas Borrey on the Roll of 1252 (see above).

² Alice Borrey in 1278 held 2 burgages of the town at a rent of 2s., which were worth half a mark per annum.



Isabella Borrey, 1336.

[p. 3787.]

{ LAWRENCE son of WILLIAM.

{ RICHARD PRIDE. See page 3770 (Richard Pride, junior, see below).

Neither Messrs. Owen and Blakeway nor Phillips mention these persons as having served the office of Provost together,

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general theory of the subject. It is shown that the theory is based on the principle of least action, and that the equations of motion can be derived from this principle. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the special case of a particle in a potential field. It is shown that the equations of motion can be solved in this case, and that the solution is in the form of a series of powers of the potential. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the case of a particle in a magnetic field. It is shown that the equations of motion can be solved in this case, and that the solution is in the form of a series of powers of the magnetic field.

In the first part of the paper, we have seen that the theory is based on the principle of least action. This principle states that the path of a particle is the one that makes the action stationary. The action is defined as the integral of the Lagrangian over time. The Lagrangian is a function of the position and velocity of the particle. The equations of motion are derived from the principle of least action by requiring that the variation of the action be zero.

In the second part of the paper, we have seen that the equations of motion can be solved in the case of a particle in a potential field. The solution is in the form of a series of powers of the potential. This is because the potential is assumed to be small compared to the kinetic energy of the particle. The first term in the series is the free particle solution, and the higher order terms represent the corrections due to the potential.

In the third part of the paper, we have seen that the equations of motion can be solved in the case of a particle in a magnetic field. The solution is in the form of a series of powers of the magnetic field. This is because the magnetic field is assumed to be small compared to the kinetic energy of the particle. The first term in the series is the free particle solution, and the higher order terms represent the corrections due to the magnetic field.

The results of this paper are summarized in the following table:

Case	Equations of Motion	Solution
General Theory	Principle of Least Action	Stationary Action
Particle in Potential Field	Equations of Motion	Series of Powers of Potential
Particle in Magnetic Field	Equations of Motion	Series of Powers of Magnetic Field

nor does either of them mention "Lawrence son of William" at all, by that name. There is, however, no doubt he is the same person called on the Roll of 1209 "Lawrence son of William Cox," and who served the office of Provost also, jointly with William Gogh (see page 3781). That he served the office likewise with Richard Pride, there can be no question, for I find one of the early Deeds among the Cole evidences, witnessed by them in their official capacity, previous to the period at which dates were inserted in private instruments. They are also, as provosts, witnesses to a Deed in the possession of the Drapers' Company, relating to property in Cleremond, in which Deed the name of Richard Pride stands first, and he is there described as Richard Pride, junior.

{RALPH LE PARMENTER.
{RICHARD STURI.

Messrs. Owen and Blakeway name Ralph le Kent and Richard Sturi more than once as serving the office of Provost together. But the colleague of Richard Sturi, one year at least, was not Ralph le Kent, but Ralph le Parmenter, who is not mentioned by either of our historians as having ever served that office; I have, however, seen a Deed among the Cole evidences, which is witnessed by "Ralph le Pet" (Parmenter) and Richard Sturi, in their official capacity (but without date). Ralph le Parmenter is on the Roll of Burgesses in 1252. Richard Sturie and Ralph de Kent, then provosts of Shrewsbury, are with others witnesses to a deed in the Mytton evidences, sans date. I do not find the name of Ralph le Kent on any of the Rolls previous to that of 52 Henry III. (1268), but in that year, I find him on the *Foreigners'* Roll, by the name of Ralph de Kent, clearly showing that he was a different person from Ralph le Parmenter, who was on the Roll of Burgesses in 1252. It is probable that Ralph was brother of Thomas and Richard le Parmenter mentioned in page 3779.

"Warin Stiry" with Robert Stiry his son appear on the Roll of 1209. Richard Stury, the Provost above named, "son of Robert," served the office of Bailiff of the town in 1277.

In 1278, he held 4 burgages of the church of Saint Alkmund, at a rent of 8s., which were worth 20s. per annum. In the

same year, Richard Stury, the younger, his son, held one burgage of the town, at a rent of 12d., which was worth 5s. per annum. He also held another burgage (then waste), with a burgage (built-upon) and 1 croft, 1 barn, and 4 acres [p. 3788.]

of land of the town, at a rent of 22d., which were worth together 1 mark per annum. His residence was where the Crescent now (1848) stands, and the premises here last named were, no doubt, adjoining the land, since called "Sturys Close," of which, for his services to the town, he obtained a grant in 1304.

From that period until the year 1648, when the last heir-male of this line died, the family of Stury occupied a distinguished post in our local annals, as may be seen by their Pedigree, pp. 1511, &c. See also Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii., p. 333. William Stury of Shrewsbury, as appears by Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities*, page 457, was one of the chief persons within the County of Salop, who in 1344 were summoned to raise forces (men at arms, &c.) to accompany their sovereign King Edward III. to France in 1346, whither they proceeded from Portsmouth on the 10th July, in that year, and on the 26th of August took their glorious part in the ever memorable battle of Cressy, and I find from Deeds in the possession of the Drapers' Company, Shrewsbury, that William Stury was Knighted for his services on various occasions. See page 3790.

{ JOHN VILLANUS (*alias* John le Vileyn). See page 3768.

{ SIMON GRANEGOS. The family of Granegos, *alias* Glanegos (for so, the name is variously written), do not appear, as far as I can discover, on any of the town records excepting those of the 13th century (where they stand thus), and the commencement of the 14th century.

Reiner (*alias* Reginald) "G'anegos," on the Roll of 1239 by the name of "Reinerus Glanegos," and on that of 1252 as Reiner "G'anegos."

"William Glanegos" on the Roll of 1252.

Simon Glanegos (*alias* Simon Granegos) mentioned by both these names in the Inquisition of 1278. (Provost and Bailiff).

"John son of Reginald Glanegos."

a |

Reginald Granegos on the Roll of Burgesses 1318—

Simon Granegos son of Reginald, named with
his father on the Roll of 1318.

In 1278, Simon Granegos, the first of that name above mentioned, held one burgage of the town, at a rent of 4s. 4d., which was worth 10s. per annum. He also held one burgage and a garden of the Prior of Wenlock, for 8s. per annum, which the said Prior held under the Lady Isabel ("Do. Sibelle") in alms, and for which she paid to the town a rent of 12d., the same being worth 10s. per annum. [The Lady Isabel here named was Isabel de Mortimer, then the widow of John Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel]. In the same year, Simon Granegos likewise held one burgage and 42 acres of land of the town, at a rent of 5d, which were worth 10s. per annum.

[p. 3789.]

Simon Granegos served the office of Provost or Bailiff, certainly not less than three times; and as he is the first of the Burgesses named in the Inquisition taken as to the town in 1278, I think it may be fairly assumed he was then in office.

In this place, therefore, I would briefly advert to that instrument which throws so much light on the then state of the Town and Liberties of Shrewsbury, and of those by whom the town was held and inhabited, it being clear that the principal resident burgesses were rather what would now be considered yeomen or farmers, the most wealthy of them occupying the lands within the town and its liberties, paying their proportion of the rent due to the Crown for the same as a fee-farm rent, which gradually as assessments came to be made and required, left them pure freeholders, contributing to the general taxation of the town, from which the rent due to the Crown was afterwards paid in one sum without being specifically levied on the separate burgages, as we find it was in 1278.

The title and preamble of the Inquisition of 1278 are as follows :

“Inquisitio Quo Warranto. Veredictum duodecim Juratorum Ville et Libertatis Salopie,” &c. 7 Edwardi I. (1278).

“Ad primum Articulum ubi inquirendum est que fuerunt feoda et feodalia Domini Regis in manu sua sic,” &c.

“Dicunt quod Burgenses Salopie tenent totam Villam Salopie cum Hundredo et Libertate ad feodifirmam de Domino Rege per Cartam a tempore Regis Johannis pro triginta libris argenti per annum Reddendo medietatem ad Festum Pasche et aliam medietatem ad Festum Sancti Michaelis.”

“Dicunt eciam quod Dominus Rex habet in dominio in manu sua præter hoc unum pratium pertinens ad Castellum suum Salopie et valet per annum unam marcam Et dicta villa cum Hundredo et Libertate in totos tenentes [? tot tenementa] dividitur.”

“Feoda que tenentur per legem Brittolie in Villa Salopie.”

(That is, “Fees which are held according to the law of Bristol, in the town of Salop,” meaning that the Burgesses held by the same tenure and under the same regulations as the citizens of Bristol held under the Charter which had been also granted to them by King John).

Under this head about 250 holdings in the town, and the names of the holders thereof commencing, as I have above stated, with Simon Granegos, are given. These holdings comprised 407 burgages and about 770 acres of land. Of these, many burgages are stated to be *waste*, [p 3789.]

some few had shops attached to them, and many had barns, so that there can be no doubt that a great part of the town that is now covered with houses, was then fields, and occupied for farming purposes. These were all in the town itself, or in the suburbs of Castle Foregate and Cotton. The term *waste*, as here used, was in contradistinction to those burgages which were *built upon*.

“De Frankevill.”—Under this head 16 burgages (two of them waste) only are mentioned. One of these was the Priory of “The Hospital of St. John,” to which a barn and 6 acres of land are also stated to be attached.

“De Colnelham.”—Under this head 19 burgages, 5 barns, 1 tannery, and 40 acres of land are mentioned.

“Ballia.”—This was the precinct of the Castle. Here were 14 burgages, held directly from the Crown, but by what tenure the jury were ignorant. The holders in 1278 were:—Robert Corbet of Morton, Vivian de Rossall, Thomas Corbet of Tasley, Robert Corbet of Tasley, John Fitz-Hugh, John de Hawkestone, the heirs of Robert le Broy, Robert de Staunton, Ralph le Boteler, Roger de Pivelesdon and Agnes his wife, William Baldewyne and Sibell (Isabel) his wife (the representatives of Philip de Huggford), and William Marescote (from which Eaton Ma’scot takes its name).

All these were then great men in the county, and held by military service, there can be no doubt they all underlet them, and several of them to tenants for services to be rendered to them at their houses, or in consideration of services rendered (*per servicium ad illum hospitandum*).

These burgages had, there can be no doubt, descended to the then holders from ancestors who received grants from the first of the Norman Earls of Shrewsbury, but on the attainder of the last Earl of that race, the superiority had with the Castle again reverted to the Crown.

“*Ffeoda que tenentur de Heredibus Johannis filii Alani.*”—

John Fitz-Alan, the sixth Earl of Arundel, had at this time been dead eight years, leaving his son Richard, the seventh Earl, a minor. To him 15 burgages in the town belonged, which are here enumerated, 5 of them being waste. The Fitz-Alans were for a long period the patrons of the town of Shrewsbury, the friends of the burgesses in all cases of extremity, and their advisers and benefactors in all periods of difficulty and public distress

lp. 379^o.l

This good feeling was for a time interrupted in the person of Edmund, the seventh Earl of Arundel, but was again fully restored in the person of his son Richard, Earl of Arundel, who appears to have lent sums of money to the burgesses on every emergency that required it, as is evidenced by the great number of acquittances given by him on the repayment of the same, which may now (1818) be seen among the Records of the Borough,

several of which retain the impression of the Seal of Arms of this Earl (Fitz-Alan quartering Warren) as perfect as when the Deeds were executed.

Under him it was that William Stury, with others that formed the Shropshire contingent, fought at the battle of Cressy, and he was one of the most distinguished and popular noblemen of the glorious reign of Edward the Third.

The direct male line of this great family expired in its head branch in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but from Walter, the younger brother of the first William Fitz-Alan, the Royal House of Stuart and all its branches are lineally descended.

“Ffeoda que tenentur de Ecclesia Beate Marie Salopie.” Eighteen burgages belonged to the Church of St. Mary Of these the Dean of the said Church held one as appurtenant to his Prebendary; Ranulph de Wycumbe, canon and chaplain, held one as appurtenant to his prebendary; Peter le Faulkner and Geoffrey le Faulkner, canons, each held a burgage as appurtenant to their respective prebendaries. Robert Parroke and Nicholas de Melborne held each the burgage attached to their respective prebendaries, two other burgages appear to have been granted to the Friars Preachers, and by them underlet to Henry le Taylour and his wife for life, which were worth 20s. per annum. The remainder were let at various rents to lay tenants.

“Ffeoda que tenentur de Ecclesia St. Alkmundi Salopie”. Forty-four burgages belonged to the Church of St. Alkmund. Of these, the Abbot of Lilleshull held one burgage as Rector of the said Church; the Chaplain, whose duty it was to celebrate Mass for the soul of Nicholas son of Yvo (see page 3775), held another; the remainder were let to lay tenants. Besides these the Church of St. Alkmund held one burgage from the Abbot of Lilleshull for 12d. per annum, which was worth half a mark (15s.) per annum. This was the tenement noticed by Messrs. Owen and Blakeway, vol. ii., p. 267, which in 1287 was under lease to Roger Seister (Taylor) and Ysolda his wife.

[p. 379^o.]

“Ffeoda que tenentur de Ecclesia St. Juliane.” Thirteen burgages and 3 acres of land in the town belonged to the Church of St. Julian, 2 of which burgages were then waste.

„Ffeoda que tenentur de Ecclesia Sancti Cedde Episcopi Salopic.”—Twenty-one burgages in the town are enumerated as belonging to the Church of St. Chad the Bishop. One of these was held by the Lord Robert Burnell (Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Treasurer, Lord Chancellor, and Privy Councillor to King Edward the First). Four other of these burgages were let to Nicholas Bonell and Ralph Payne, which are stated to have been once the demesne house (que quondam fuit dominicum hospicium) of the Lord Bishop of Chester.¹ The Dean of St. Chad's held one burgage as appurtenant to his prebendary. Six other burgages were held by Master Benet, Master Matthew, Master Gilbert de Roffa, Roger de St. Constantine, John Borrey (Canons), and Nicholson de Villa as appurtenant to their respective prebendaries. The remainder were let to lay tenants.

The burgages above stated to have once belonged to the Bishop of Chester, and to have been his residence here, were, doubtless, the remnant of the sixteen masures, each inhabited by a Burgess, which the Bishop of Chester, according to *Domesday*, held in Shrewsbury in the reign of Edward the Confessor. Longnor, Betton, and Shelton, now parcels of the parish of St. Chad, which were also stated to have belonged to the Bishop of Chester when *Domesday* was compiled, had also become severed from that Prelacy, but at what period does not appear. Crow Meole was given to the Abbey of Buildwas by its founder, Roger, Bishop of Chester. See page 3792.

¹ In *Domesday* all that pertained originally to the See of Lichfield is stated to belong to the Bishop of Chester, to which city the then Bishop had removed the head of his Diocese. So that what is here stated to have once belonged to the Bishop of Chester was in fact the demesne house of the Bishop of Lichfield.

“Ffeoda que tenentur de Capella Sancti Michaelis in Castello.”

Two burgages in the town are stated to have belonged to the Chapel of St. Michael in the Castle of Shrewsbury, which were let to Alan Stawlone and Nicholas Bernard.

“Ffeoda que tenentur de Priore de Wenloke.” Fourteen burgages in the town belonged to the Prior of Wenlock. Eleven of them were waste, four of which were held by the Prior himself, the remaining seven waste burgages, with the other 3 (not waste), were let to lay tenants.

“Ffeoda que tenentur de Ecclesia Sancti Andrei de Condover.” The Church of St. Andrew of Condover held two burgages in the town, which the Jury say had belonged to the said Church from a time beyond the memory of man, but by what authority the same were so held by that Church, they knew not.

“Ffeoda que tenentur de Abbate Salopie.” Eleven burgages (with 20 acres of land) in the town are enumerated, which the Abbot let to lay tenants. Besides which the Abbot is stated to have held in his own hands other burgages of the value of 20s. per annum.

[p. 379^r.]

“Ffeoda que tenentur de Abbate de Haymon.” Eleven burgages and a shop are enumerated as the property of the Abbot of Haghmond, and let to various lay tenants. Two of the tenants are called Adam Parmentarius and Petrus Parmentarius. They, doubtless, followed their calling as skimmers on the premises still occupied as a skinner’s yard, &c., on the bank of the Severn, under the castle on its western side, and which premises now form part of the estate derived with the Haghmond Abbey estate itself, first by the Barkers, then by the Kynastons, and lastly by its present owners, the Corbets of Sundorne, under the original purchase of the grant thereof from the Crown by Sir Rowland Hill, the first Protestant Lord Mayor of London.

The Abbot of Haghmond also had, in demesne, in his own hands one burgage for which he paid a rent of 4s. to Ralph le Botyler, who had the same of the gift of Hugh Partolf.

“Ffeoda que tenentur de Andulpho le Bracey.” Five burgages and a half are enumerated as belonging to Andulpho le Bracy in the town, the tenants and rents, as also the actual value whereof are particularised. [From the family of *Bracy Meole Bracc* derives its name, and they were large proprietors there, as hereafter shown.]

With these the enumeration of the burgages in the town terminates, and the Inquisition proceeds thus in the Liberties.

“Ffeoda Abbatis de Lylleshull.”—The Jury state that the Abbot of Lylleshull holds the ville of Hennecote as appurtenant to the Church of St. Alkmund, and that he had there in demesne two carucates of land (i.e., 200 acres of plough land), and one acre of meadow, together of the value of four pounds per annum. He had also a park of one acre of land with two water mills there, together of the value of three marks. He had also seven *villains* (tenants at rack rent) there, who held among them 5 virgates (about 125 acres) of land, at rents amounting together to 4s. 10d.

“Ffeoda Ecclesie Sancti Cedde Episcopi.”—Under this head the possessions of the Church of St. Chad, in Shelton, are enumerated.

The Dean of St. Chad held half a virgate of land in Shelton as appurtenant to his Deanery.

Adam de Welynton held one nook (12½ acres) of land there of Nicholas de Vile, canon of the same church, at a rent of 12d., which was worth 3s. per ann.

Petronilla Ketell held a nook there of the like rent and value, of Gilbert de Roffa, canon, who also let half a nook with a messuage there to Hugh Colle for 10d., worth 2s. per annum. And the same Gilbert had in his own hands a place of land there, then waste, as appurtenant to his prebendary, worth 6d. per annum.

Alan Pride held a messuage and a nook of land of Geoffrey de Foston, canon, for 10d. per annum, which were worth 2s. per annum.

Roger de St. Constantine held half a nook of land there, as appurtenant to his prebendary, which was worth 2s. per annum.

John de Strodes, canon, held a burgage and half a nook of land there as appurtenant to his prebendary, worth 2s. per annum; And

Robert Yvon held half a burgage of land there of the said Church for 3s. per annum, which was about the value thereof.

[p. 3792.]

“Ffeoda Ecclesie Sancti Juliane.” These were in Shelton, 1 virgate and 3 nooks of land let for 3s. 8d., and worth 9s. per annum.

“Ffeoda Abbatis de Byldewas.” The Jury state that the Abbey, or rather the Abbot of Byldewas, held the grange of Meole (i.e., what is now called Crow Meole) within the Liberties and Hundred of Shrewsbury, of the gift of Roger, once Bishop of Chester, from the first foundation of the Abbey of Byldewas, and that there were in demesne there 5 carucates of arable land of the value of £10 per annum. That there was also one acre of meadow of the value of half a mark per annum, with one water mill and one horse mill, together of the value of £4 per annum; also a park of the size of half an acre of the value of half a mark per annum.

Here I may observe that the term *acre* used above cannot be understood to mean an acre of the present standard measure of land, or it could not then be of the comparative value in money above stated. In this place, the term *acre* has evidently been applied in the mere sense that we now speak of a *piece* of meadow land, without meaning to define the quantity.

William Mytton, Esq., who died in 1513, held Monk-Meole (i.e., Crow Meole), from the Abbey of Buildwas, under a lease for 99 years, dated 21st April, 1507. After the dissolution of that Abbey, the descendants of that gentleman obtained by purchase a grant of the freehold from the Crown, and it continued in the family, until, with all the other family property in and around Shrewsbury, it was dissipated by John Mytton, Esq., who died in 1834.

“Ffeoda Andulphi le Bracy et Heredum Georgii de Cantelowe.”

“Meole Brace.” The Jury state that the said Andulphus le Bracy and the heirs of George de Cantelowe hold the Manor of Meole Brace of Roger de Mortuomari by the service of one knight’s fee, that Roger de Mortuomari held the same from the King in capite, but by what right or by what service they were ignorant, and that the manor was divided between the said Andulphus and the said George’s heirs as follows:—Andulphus le Bray held in demesne one carucate of land of the value of 40s. per annum, with one mill and a half of the value of 25s. per annum. He had also there (that is, in the ville or township of Meole) 3 acres of wood of the value of 18d. per annum, and “4 villanos” (vileyns, that is, tenants at rack-rent), these held 2 virgates and 1 nook of land at rents amounting to 16s. 11d. per annum.

[p. 3793.]

Pol’yley.—The same Andulphus held one-half of the ville of Pulley, within the Liberties of Shrewsbury, and had there four free tenants (i.e., freeholders paying only a certain fee-farm fixed rent). These were Engelorde de Pulley (“Pulleley”), William son of Richard Morice, Roger Lance, and William son of John Walens.

Roger Lance held 15 acres of land of the said Engelorde de Pulley for 1½d. per annum, which were worth 2s. 6d. per annum.

William son of Richard Morice held 4 acres of the said Engelorde for 2d. per annum.

William son of John Walens held 4 acres of the said Engelorde for 2d. per annum, which were worth 8d. per annum.

The above lands were held by the said Engelarde de Pulley from Ando le Brace for 1 lb. of cinnamon per annum.

William son of John Walens also held half a virgate of land of the said Andulphus for 1d. per annum, which was worth 3s. 10d. per annum, and Roger Lance also held one virgate of land of the same Andulphus for 1d. per annum, which was worth 10s. per annum.

Andulphus de Bracy had also in Pulley 3 villeins who held together a virgate and half of land, at rents amounting to 14s. 6d. per annum.

“Villa de Newbald.”—Andulphus de Brace held in demesne in Nobold one virgate of land worth 10s. per annum, and he had two villeins there, each holding half a virgate of land, paying severally 4s. 10d. per annum (stated to be the value thereof, the same being by the tenure held at rack-rent).

“Villa de Newton.”—The same Andulphus held nothing in demesne here, but he had in Newton 5 villeins, holding together three virgates and one nook of land, at rents amounting together to 26s. 8d. The value of land in Meole at this time seems to have been 4s. 10d. for each half virgate (12½ acres), or about 5d. or 6d. per acre. In this, as in all the cases I have referred to, the names of the several villeins are given. Here four of them are named severally, William, Hugh, Richard, and Philip “de Newton,” thus proving how surnames were gradually acquired from the place of their residence by all ranks.

“Ffeoda heredum Georgii de Cantelow.”—The Jury state that the heirs of George de Cantelow hold one moiety of the said Manor of Meole,

“Meole Brace” (de Mola), and have there in demesne one carucate of land of the value of 40s. per annum, and half a mill, of the value of 10s. per annum. They have there also 3 acres of wood, of the value of 18d. per annum, and 5 villeins holding 3 virgates of land together, at rents amounting in the whole to 22s. 8d. per annum.

[p. 3794.]

“Polliley.”—In Pulley the heirs of George de Cantelow had 5 villeins, who together held 3 virgates and a half of land at rents amounting to 33s. 10d. One of the persons here enumerated as a villein was the same Engelard de Pulley, who is before stated to hold as a freeholder under Andulphus de Bracy, thus proving that the term villein is here only used to describe a tenant at rack-rent, and not a *native* or *slave*, as many have held the term villein to mean in our ancient records. The *native* or *slave* was, no doubt, of that class whom the lord had on his estate, whose habitation, employment, food, and all other necessities were provided by him; in fact, the mere day

labourer of that period, and not a person who held land by paying for it a fixed rent, but whose tenure was not secured by holding it under an agreement for a term of years or for lives. And here, I think, the learned authors of the *History of Shrewsbury* have taken rather an erroneous impression. See *Hist. Shrewsbury*, vol. i., p. 101.

“Newbald.”—In the ville or township of Nobold the heirs of George de Cantelowe had 7 villeins, each holding half a virgate of land, and paying for the same respectively 4s. 10d. per annum.

“Newton.”—Here the heirs of George de Cantelowe had 4 villeins, who held together 2 virgates and 1 nook of land at rents amounting to 21s. 6d. per annum. The three who held half a virgate each paid severally 4s. 10d. per annum, the fourth, who held half a virgate and a nook of land, paid 7s., thus proving that a “nook” in measurement was a quarter of a “virgate” of land.

The Jury further state that the heirs of George de Cantelowe held one moiety of the Manor of “Meole Bracy” of Roger de Mortimer by the service of half a knight’s fee.

Also that there were two virgates of land which William son of Richard Morice held in Pulley of John son of William Pride of Salop, for 10s. per annum, and which John Pride held of John le Poer for 1d. per annum, and which John le Poer held of Roger de Mortimer, the same being worth 20s. per annum.

There was also one Church in Meole of the patronage of Ralph de Mortimer, which the Abbot of Wigmore then held of the gift of the said Ralph, which was worth 24 marks per annum.

[p. 3795.]

Here follow the names of 5 tenants who are stated to hold as free tenants 30 acres and 1 nook of land of Thomas le Halte, for 32½d. per annum, which was worth 7s. per annum. I presume this Thomas le Halte succeeded the Church of St. Mary in the virgate of land held by that establishment in Meole when *Domesday* was compiled, and that these tenants were his lessees of the same.

“The Hospital de Meole” held one acre of land of the said Thomas le Halte, for 2d. per annum. The same Hospital

also held 10 acres, which with the one acre above mentioned are specifically stated to belong to the Church of Meole, for 6s. per annum, which 10 acres were worth 20s. per annum, and as the one acre said also to belong to the church was held under Thomas le Halte, I think, there can be no doubt, he was then the Incumbent of Meole. The lands held by the Ancient Hospital are now (1854) called "The Spittle Dales, *alias* the Spittle Dines," and part of them still form a portion of the Glebe Land.—J.M.

"Edgebaldenh'm." John the son of Roger Pride (see page 3771) held the ville or township of "Edgebaldenh'm" (Edgbold) of Roger Sprenchose for 1d. per annum, and had there six villeins holding together one virgate and 4 nooks of land (of which, two of them called Henry and Richard "de Edgebaldenh'm" held each half a virgate) at rents amounting to 27s. 2d. per annum.

The said Roger Sprenchose held the said ville of Adam Hagar, the said Adam held it of the heirs of George de Cantelowe, for 8s. per annum, and the said heirs of George de Cantelowe held it of Roger de Mortimer as appurtenant to the Manor of Meole.

We have already seen (page 3792) that the Jury declared they were ignorant as to the title by which Roger de Mortimer held the Manor of Meole from the Crown in capite. We find, however, from *Domesday*, that Meole with Cleobury and other places named in King Edward the Confessor's time belonged to Edith, sister of King Harold and wife of King Edward, which places, after her death (for she survived the Norman Invasion eight years), were granted to Ralph de Mortimer, who had previously obtained, in reward for his services to the Conqueror, Wigmore Castle, and a great portion of the other possessions of Edric the Saxon, Earl of Mercia.

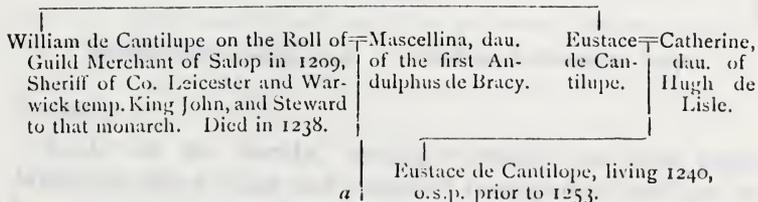
The Hospital of Meole above mentioned was probably founded by the Lady Edith, but I am not aware that there is at present any trace of such a foundation having continued at Meole, in any record subsequent to the one I am now quoting. I have, however, ascertained that the lands held from the Church of Meole, by the Hospital as above stated,

are to this day (1854) known by the names of the "*Spittle Dales, alias the Spittle Dines,*" and that part of them still form a portion of the Glebe Lands.—J.M.

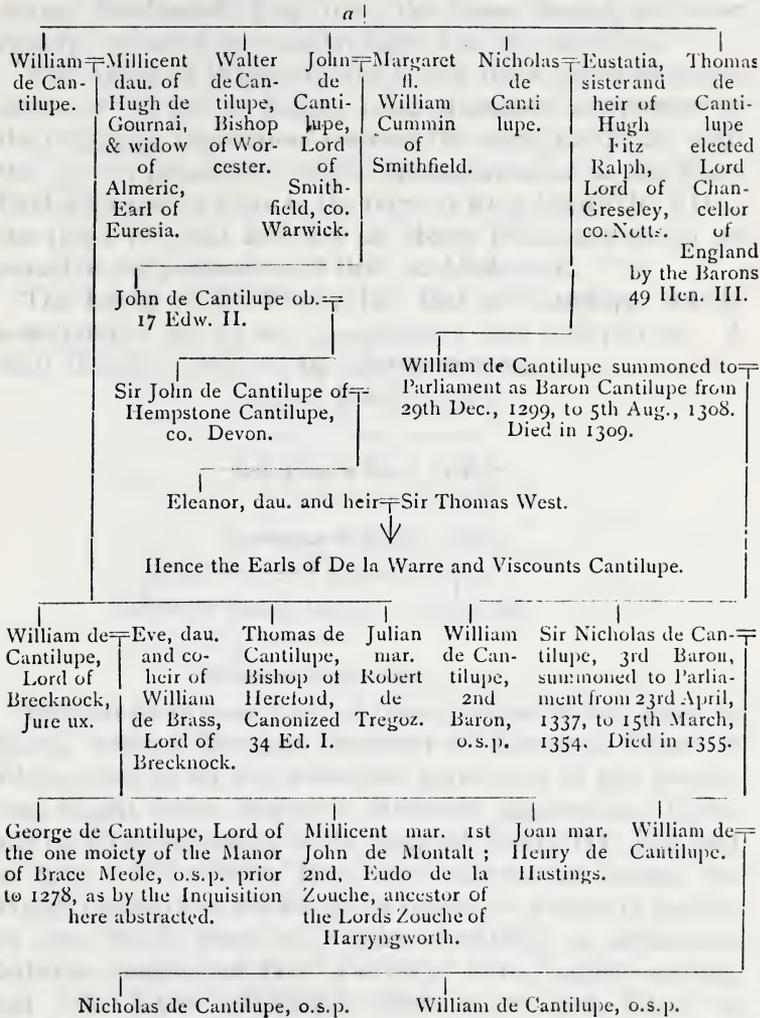
[p. 3796.]

Here I shall be pardoned for observing that none of our antiquaries have pointed out the origin of the family of Cantilupe. "George de Cantelowe," as he is here called, and to whose heirs one moiety of the Manor belonged of Meole Brace in the year 1278, was of a Shropshire family, deriving their surname from the hamlet of Cantilupe, in the parish of Berrington, which adjoins, and a portion of which once formed part of, the Liberties of Shrewsbury, as anciently defined.

William de Cantilupe, the person whom the genealogists state to be the first of this family on record,¹ was by the name of "William de Cantelop" admitted on the Roll of the Guild Merchant of Shrewsbury in 1209, his fine being half a mark. He served the office of Sheriff of the counties of Warwick and Leicester in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th years of King John, and under the patronage of the great house of Mortimer, who granted him a moiety of the Manor of Meole, he rose so much in favour and station as to become Steward and Privy Councillor to King John, and in the subsequent reign, that of Henry the Third, he was in great favour, and acquired immense possessions in the shape of forfeited lands, of which he obtained grants from the Crown. Few families rose so rapidly, as may be seen in the following sketch. Vide *Hist. of Northumberland*, vol. i., p. 62.



¹ Mr. Foss in his work, vol. ii., p. 211, says the father of William de Cantilupe was Walter de Cantilupe, living 12th John, 1215, when the King gave him a dolium of wine (*Rot. Claus.*, i. 49).



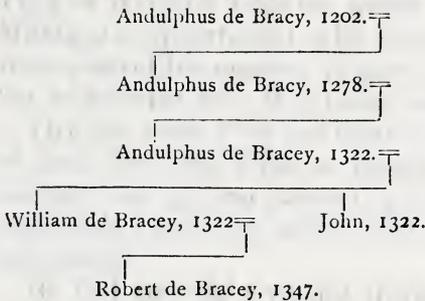
[p. 3797.]

Eudo de la Zouche having married (see last page) Millicent, eldest sister and coheir of George de Cantilupe, in her right held the Manor of Meole Brace in the 2nd of Edward I., 1274, in purparty, and the Manor so held continued in the possession of his descendants until the 16th century, when it was sold by John, Lord Zouche, to

Arthur Mackworth, Esq., then, the lessee thereof, the other moiety, no doubt, previously, fallen into the same line.

The Abbey of Wigmore, which had the Church of Meole Brace of the gift of Ralph, Lord Mortimer, as appears by the preceding Inquisition, retained the same, no doubt, until the general Dissolution of the Monasteries, for in the Valor Ecclesiasticus, as taken in the reign of King Henry the VIII., the tithes of grain and hay in Meole Brace are stated as parcel of the possessions of that establishment.

The family of De Bracey, like that of Cantilupe, stands unaccounted for by our genealogists and antiquaries. I shall, therefore, venture an opinion thereon.



William de Braose, Lord of Gower, whose father, John de Braos, married Margaret, daughter of Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, was, as all our historians agree, one of the Barons who fought under Roger de Mortimer against the Welsh, and on other occasions, in the reign of Henry III., and died in 1290. His relative John, who was nursed among the Welsh retainers of his family in Gower, is known to history by the Welsh name of "John *Tad-Ody*," a distinction hitherto unexplained, but "*Tad-Ody*" is in English nothing but "the father of Ody," which is, in fact, father of Andulph—Ody being the diminutive of *Andulph*. I therefore venture the opinion that Andulphus *de Bracy*, as he is usually called, but in the Shropshire dialect *de Bracey*, was the son of Andulphus, for being the father of whom one John *de Braos* derived the appellation of *Tad-Ody*.

It was a question before a Jury at Salop in 1202, whether Andulph, father of Andulph, was seised in fee of the Manor of Meole.

Of the descendants of Andulphus de Bracy, few records have reached us. His father had the grant of a moiety of this manor for his services to the House of Mortimer.

Sir Robert de Bracy is said to have held the moiety of the manor (at least for a timè), and married Matilda, daughter of William de *Albo-Monasterio* (*Whitchurch*), County Salop. He died 1310.

It is stated that John Daye of Wrockwardine, married Margaret, the daughter of an "Adolf de Bracy" of Meole Brace, but the date of this is not mentioned.

[p. 3798.]

Ffeoda Prioris de Wenloke. The Jury state that the Prior of Wenlock holds the whole ville of Sutton of St. Milburga as appurtenant to his Priory of Wenlock from a time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, but under what title, they knew not.

That the same Prior had there in demesne 3 carucates of land (i.e., 300 acres of ploughed land), the value whereof was £6 per annum, and 1 acre of meadow worth half a mark per annum, and 1 mill worth 8 marks per annum.

He had also eight villeins there, each holding half a virgate of land, at the respective rents of 5s. per annum each, and there was a small tenement of the value of 12d. per annum.

There was also one church in the patronage of the said Prior, the demesne (glebe) of which was 24 acres, and the said church and glebe land were of the value of 100s. per annum.

The Parish of Sutton is the only part of the Liberties of Shrewsbury which shews on its surface (in the year 1848) features similar to what it presented in the period of the Inquisition. The admeasurement of the parish as above *computed* would be 524 acres, on which there were residing the Bailiff of the Prior and 8 tenants at rack-rent.

The Parish of Sutton now (in 1848) comprises, a small church, a mill and 5 farms, together about 700 acres, and the whole is one property belonging to Lord Berwick. These farms or some of them are enlarged by

having other lands of his lordship attached thereto from his estates in the adjoining parishes.

The answers of the Jury to the first article of enquiry in the Inquisition terminate with the parish of Sutton. There were, however, in the whole, 32 articles of enquiry, to many of which, of course, they returned an answer stating that there was not, within their knowledge, any thing to be said relative thereto. To a few of the enquiries, however, they answered in these terms:—

To the 2nd Article—they answer that the Burgages of Shrewsbury have one fair and one market, of the grant of King John by Charter, and confirmed by Lord Henry, then King.

To the 5th Article—they answer that the Town of Shrewsbury, with the Hundred and Liberties thereof, together with the whole County of Salop, escheated to the King from the Earl Robert, and that the Church of St. Alkmund was included in this escheat, but which the Abbot of Lylleshall then held, but by what title or from what period, the Jury knew not, and the value thereof was 100 marks per annum.

[p. 3799.]

To the 6th Article—they answer that the Church of the Blessed Mary of Salop is a Free Chapel of the Lord the King, of his rightful patronage, and of the value of 60 marks per annum, that it had 1 dean and 9 prebends, all which places were then filled. That the Church of St. Juliana of Salop is a Free Chapel of the Lord the King, of his rightful patronage, and of the value of 15 marks. That the Chapel of St. Michael, in the Castle of Salop, is of the rightful patronage of the King, and of the value of 10 marks.

To the 9th Article—that the Manor of Meole belonged to the scutage of Roger de Mortimer, and was held by one knights fee service, and that the same was held of the said Roger by Andulphus le Bracy and the Heirs of George de Cantelowe, as before stated.

To the 27th Article—that the Burgesses of Salop have a grant in aid for the pavement of their town, of tolls, by

Charter of the Lord King Edward, for 5 years, from the date of the same Charter.

To the 30th Article—that the Friars Preachers of Shrewsbury have obstructed the road from the street of Dogpole towards Severn, at Yrkyslode. And that the Abbot of Byldewas had obstructed the King's highways in his fields of Meole, which led from Shelton towards Coleham.

Yrkyslode was a narrow lane that once led from the top of Dogpole down to Severn, through what is called St. Mary's Friars, but which lane has long ceased to exist. The other road here mentioned exists now, only in part; it was a continuation of the lane which passes from Kingsland Bridge (over Raddle Brook) by Port Hill, thence it went along the boundary of Frankwell township unto its junction with Shelton township, at a short distance beyond the first mile stone on the Westbury-road; a small portion of it still remains, forming an occupation road to fields on the west side of that road leading towards Shelton, and a small portion of that end of the said highway near Shelton may still be seen on the left hand of the road from Shrewsbury to Shelton, just before we come to the field which is near Glendower's Oak.

Such is an abstract of this Inquisition, from which we learn that the Liberties of Shrewsbury in 1278, comprised the town and suburbs (with the exception of the parish of Holy Cross and St. Giles), together with the townships of Hencott, Shelton, and Crow Meole, and the parishes of Meole Brace and Sutton. The parish of Holy Cross and Saint Giles had formed a part of the Liberties in the Saxon era, but after the foundation of the Abbey, Earl Hugh, son of Earl Roger, the founder thereof, had released that parish as appurtenant to the Abbey from all burdens and services imposed upon the town.

The Liberties of the town appear to have thus continued until the Charter of the 11 Henry VII., dated 14th December, 1495, when all the hamlets and places hereafter mentioned were declared to be within the Liberties and jurisdiction of the town of Shrewsbury.

p. 3800.]	
s Eaton Mascott	Berwick Leyborne
s Betton Strange	Berwick Parva
s Alkmere	Aldmere (now called Almond Park)
s* Sutton	Newton (in St. Mary's)
s* Meole Brace	Preston Gobalds
s* Pulley (Foreign & Vetus)	Lea and Merrington
s* Nobold	Hardwick (in Middle)
s Welbach	Broughton
s Whitley	Yorton
w Hanwood Magna	Alde-ton (in Middle)
s Hanwood Parva	Clive
Woodhouse, Woodhall, and Hamlets	Sansaw
w Horton	Acton Reynald
w Woodcote	Grinshill
s* Newton (in Meole Brace)	Hadnal
s* Edgebold	Smethcote
w* Monk (or Crow) Meole and Goosehill	Haston
w* Shelton and Oxon	Shotton
w Onslow	Adbright Hussey
w Bicton	Adbright (Monachorum)
w Rossal Magna (Upper)	Harlescote]
w Rossal Parva (Lower)	Astley
w Calcot	Adbright Lee
w Preston Montford	Battlefield
w Dinthill	Pimley
Leaton	s* Longner-upon-Severn
Wolascote	* Dervald
	* Hencote

Stone Ward marked s.

Welsh Ward marked w.

Those not marked are in the Castle Ward.

(The Old Liberties are marked thus *).

By Charter of 28 Elizabeth, dated 2nd April, 1586, the Liberties were further extended by the addition of the parish of Holy Cross and St. Giles thereto (which is all in the Stone Ward).

And thus did the Liberties of Shrewsbury continue, until by the Municipal Reform Act passed 9th September, 1835, the jurisdiction of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Shrewsbury was restricted to the Parliamentary boundary of the Borough, as fixed by the Act 2 and 3 William IV., c. 64, passed 11 July, 1832.

HENRY BOREY. See below.

ROGER LE PAUM, i.e., Roger le Palmer. See below.

Neither Henry Borey nor Roger le Palmer are in Mr. Blakeway's list, but as Bailiffs they were witnesses to a Deed now in the possession of the Drapers' Company, by which Alditha, relict of Ralph le Kent, sold a piece of land on Claremont to Alan son of Gamel (de Romaldesham).

JOHN IVON. See page 3775.

JOHN *son of* ROGER PALMAR. A Deed (among the Evidences of the Drapers' Company) by which Adam son of Roger Pride conveys land on Claremont to Alan son of Gamel is witnessed by (*inter alia*) John the son of Ivon and John the son of Roger Palmar, then Provosts. The name of "John fil' Ivon" does not appear in Messrs. Owen and Blakeway's list, but that he served the office of Provost is unquestionably proved by this Deed.

John son of Roger Palmar is, doubtless, the same person with John le Palmer. See page 3812. His father Roger also served as Provost.

HENRY BORREY. Town Clerk in 1260. See page 3786.

JOHN DE LODELOWE. See page 3818. Neither Henry Borrey nor John de Ludlow, senior, appear in Messrs. Owen and Blakeway's List of Bailiffs, but they certainly served that office, for as Bailiffs they with others witnessed a Deed now in the possession of the Drapers' Company, by which John son of Robert Pride sold a curtilage on Claremont to Alan son of Gamel de Romaldesham.

NOTES ON THE FOREGOING ACCOUNT OF THE PROVOSTS.

The small figures in the square parentheses refer to the pages in Mr. Joseph Morris's MSS., to which repeated references are made.

Page 31.—The last seven lines of this page are inserted in the wrong place. They should come before "Peter son of Clement, and Roger son of Reiner," on the same page.

THE LAWS OF BRETEUIL.

Page 164.—"Feoda que tenentur per legem Brittolie in Villa Salopie."

Morris translates this, "Fees which are held according to the law of Bristol, in the town of Salop"; and states that the meaning is, "that the Burgesses held by the same tenure and under the same regulations as the citizens of Bristol held under the charter which had been also granted to them by King John."

The Charter of King John to Shrewsbury is dated 24 February 1204-5, and its last clause but one runs thus:—"Et quod terre et tenementa infra predictum burgum et hundredum tractentur per legem Bretoll', et legem Baroye, et legem Anglescherie, secundum quod terre et tenementa solent tractari per predictas leges." It may be thus translated:—"And that the lands and tenements within the aforesaid borough and hundred shall be treated by the law of Bretollium, and the law of the Barony, and the law of the Englishry, in the manner that lands and tenements are wont to be treated by the aforesaid laws." Now here are three distinct laws by which Shrewsbury was to be governed. What is the "lex Bretollii", the first of these?

Owen and Blakeway, Morris, and many other writers say that Britollium means Bristol; but it is noticeable that, whilst the name Bristol has been written in forty-two ways, in none of them is the letter *s* omitted. And besides, there seems to be very little indeed in John's Charter to Bristol relating to the treatment of lands and tenements, which would make it a precedent for the laws of other towns. (See Owen and Blakeway, I. 88.)

The question of the "Leges Britolii" has been thoroughly investigated by Miss Bateson⁽¹⁾, and she has shown conclusively that many of our English boroughs must look, not to the great

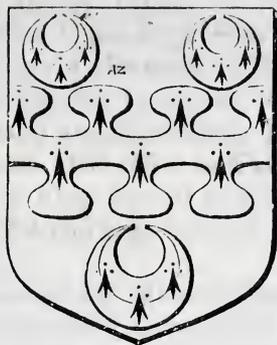
¹ See The English Historical Review for January and April, 1900.

English port of Bristol, but to the obscure little Norman stronghold of Breteuil, as the parent of many of their liberties and privileges. Breteuil, in the department of the Eure, a few miles south-west of Evreux, was anciently Britoligum, the settlement of the Breton. About 1066 William Duke of Normandy built a castle there, and put it in the hands of William Fitz-Osbern his cousin and seneschal. Ultimately Breteuil passed to the Bello-monts, Earl of Leicester, about 1122, by the marriage of Fitz-Osbern's great-granddaughter Amicia to Robert Bossu, 2nd Earl of Leicester. Breteuil was a castle and town of great importance, and its laws and customs were imposed by the Norman Kings and nobles upon a number of English boroughs.

Miss Bateson says it is possible that the existence of the Laws of Breteuil at Shrewsbury may be traced directly to William Fitz-Osbern, who was sent here in 1069 to retake the place when it had been taken by Eadric the Wild. (O. and B., I. 34-35; Ordericus Vitalis, iv. 5); but she thinks that their introduction is more likely to be due to Roger de Montgomery, who was a kinsman of Fitz-Osbern, and who was engaged in constant warfare against the Welsh, and felt the necessity of encouraging his tenants to make fixed settlements in proximity to his castle under the most favoured conditions. The laws of Breteuil (according to Miss Bateson) were probably applicable to the French burgesses of Shrewsbury, who dwelt in Frankvile over the Welsh Bridge, and of whom Domesday records the existence of a colony of forty-three. (xliii francigenæ burgenses.)

Of the law of the Barony, Owen and Blakeway can find no explanation, but conjecture that it was "the law by which freeholders were adjudged in the county court." Miss Bateson suggests that Meole Brace was the barony referred to in John's Charter, and that these laws prevailed at Meole Brace, which at Domesday was in the liberties, and was held directly of the King by Ralph de Mortimer. Nine burgesses in Shrewsbury then belonged to the manor of Meole.

Of the law of the Englishry, Miss Bateson suggests that it prevailed in the original portion of the borough, was "under English as contrasted with Welsh law." Owen and Blakeway think that it was "the law of the English, as contradistinguished from that of the Normans." Eyton (vii. 34), notices a suit in 1292, in which Peter Corbet is stated to have withdrawn certain villis from his *Englecheria* into his *Walcheria*.



ARMS.—Az. a fesse nebulée between three crescents Erm.

THE SEQUESTRATION PAPERS OF SIR JOHN
WELD, SENIOR, AND SIR JOHN WELD,
JUNIOR, KNIGHTS, OF WILLEY.

EDITED BY WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

THE assertion that “the records of no county can be considered complete that do not give full details of the heavy exactions demanded by the triumphant party from their defeated opponents,”¹ at the close of the Civil War, does not call for any qualification; but at the same time, it is not possible to deal with every case within the compass of these *Transactions*, seeing that there are no less than ninety sufferers in the Shropshire list. The only course, therefore, is to select a few typical cases in which men of mark and high social standing were the victims. In this category, the two individuals whose composition papers are here produced unquestionably stand.

John Weld of Willey, born in 1581, was the son of John Weld of London, by his wife Dorothy, daughter and sole heir of Roger Greswold, and seventh in descent from William

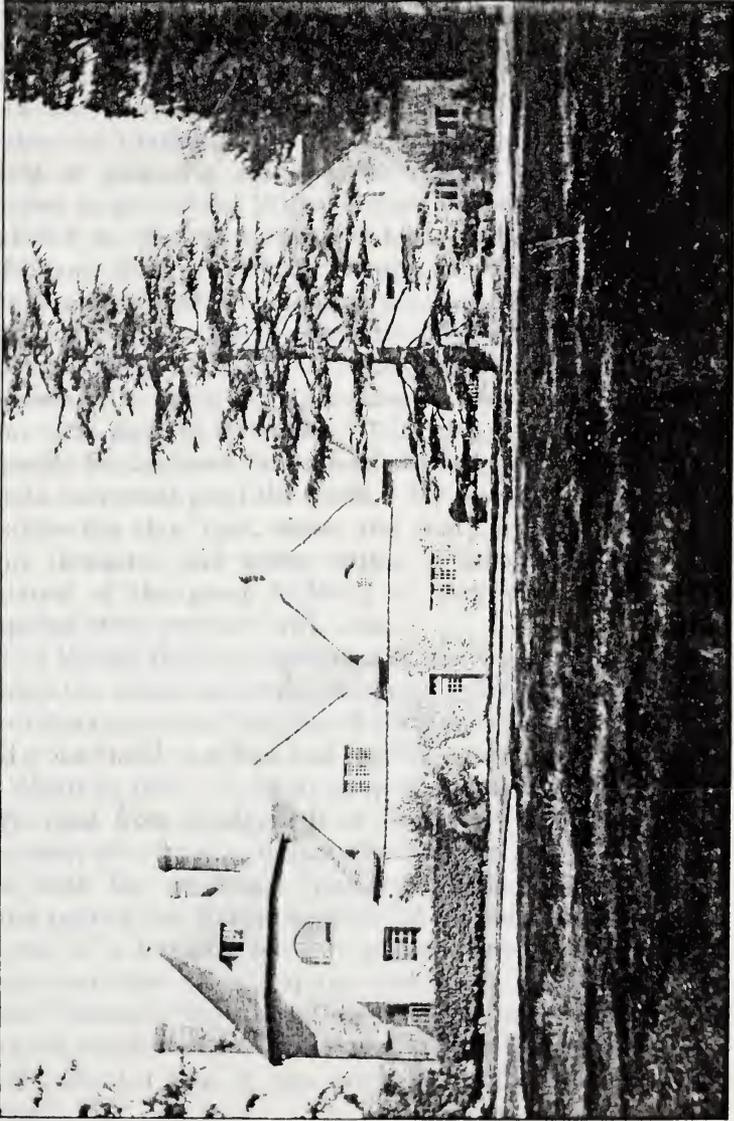
¹ *Transactions*, xii., 2nd s., p. 1.

Weld, Sheriff of London in 1355. His father was the second son of John Weld of Eaton, Cheshire, and brother of Sir Humphrey Weld, Knight, Lord Mayor of London in 1609. John Gwillim, in his *Display of Heraldry* (p. 94), writes thus:—"He beareth Azure, a Fess Nebule, between three Crescents, Ermine, by the name of Weld of Lulworth Castle, in Dorsetshire, Esquire, Governor of his Majesty's Isle and Castle of Portland and Sandsfort; lineally descended from Edrick Sylvaticus, alias Wild (a Saxon of great Renown in in the Reigns of King Harold and William the Conquerer) whose Father Alfrick, was brother to Edrick of Stratton, Duke of Mercia."

John Weld was of the Middle Temple, and at the age of 32 (1613), was appointed Town Clerk of London,¹ the duties of which office he discharged by deputy. It appears to have been the usage in those days to acquire this post by purchase. In his memorandum book, under date 1631, he writes that he held the office "clear to himself," which cost him £1,500. In consideration of this payment, Robert Nicholls (probably his deputy) was to pay him £500 *per annum*. It would appear that, in addition, he shared in certain perquisites arising from the office, varying according to circumstances. In allusion to this transaction, he writes:—"I have gotten very little by it in regard times have been naught, and it hath been managed by my Clerks, and I could never skill to beg of the City, as all other officers of the City hath done." His London residence was in St. Clements-lane, of which he held a lease after he had come to reside in Shropshire.

In June, 1616, he purchased the manor and estate of Willey from Sir Francis Lacon of Kinlet, Knt., and Rowland, his son and heir apparent, for the sum of £7,000. For some reason or other, this conveyance was not satisfactory, so that on the 20th of June, 1617, John Weld and Elizabeth his wife, "at the request of Sir Francis Lacon and Rowland Lacon," conveyed the estate to Sir Francis Newport of High Ercall, Knight. Finally, by indenture of Bargain and Sale, dated 16th May, 1618, and made between Sir Francis Newport of the first part, John Weld of the

¹ *Notes & Queries*, 9th. S., V., May 12, 1900.



WILLEY OLD HALL.

SWISS COTTAGE



second part, and Sir Francis Lacon of the third part, the estate was conveyed to John Weld in fee simple. The premises thus dealt with consisted of the Manor of Willey, the Park of Willey, all the grounds comprised in the latter, the advowson of the Church of Willey, and all houses, lands, &c., belonging to the Manor.

In the year 1626, John Weld filed a Bill in Chancery against Sir Francis Lacon and Rowland Lacon, for granting leases or otherwise dealing with certain lands which he claimed as part of the Willey Estate, and which he said were included in the conveyance to him. The answer of the defendant to this Bill of Complaint, the Deposition of Witnesses, and other documents connected with this suit are preserved amongst the muniments of Willey.

Immediately he came into possession of this estate, he commenced a series of improvements, which in a few years more than doubled its value. Being endowed with a strong capacity for business, he drained the bogs, constructed fish-ponds, and made good the roads. He developed the mineral wealth—the clay, iron, stone, and coal; he sunk pits, and built furnaces, and being within a comparatively short distance of the great highway of the River Severn, he disposed of his produce with ease.

Old Willey Hall which existed at the time Mr. Weld purchased the estate, and which he afterwards occupied, stands a short distance east of the church (that is, what remains of it), and is now used as offices and stabling of the New Hall, built by Wyatt in 1821. It abuts upon what was formerly the old high road from Bridgnorth to Broseley. The solid stone masonry, the massive beams, the flooring and panelling of oak, with the mullioned windows, suggest the middle or latter part of the sixteenth century, as the date of its erection. Traces of a terraced pleasure garden may be seen on the south and west sides, but the customary dove cote of all manor houses of that period only remains in the name of the spot on which it stood. The proximity of the church to the Hall indicates that it was originally built as a domestic chapel.

On February 25, 1619, he increased his Shropshire property by purchasing the Manor of Marsh from John Slaney, citizen

and merchant tailor of London; he also bought parts of two farms in Posenhall, adjoining Barrow, from his brother-in-law, Humphrey Slaney. These lands received from him the same diligent attention, especially the Marsh, which contained lime, coal, iron-stone, and the celebrated Broseley clay.

The next addition was the Manor of Chelmarsh, purchased in 1628, from Sir Thomas Jervoise, Knt., who had inherited it from his father.¹ Mr. Blakeway, in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, states that it was purchased by Sir William Whitmore, but Mr Weld states in a private memorandum book, preserved at Willey Park, "I took this in Mr. William Witmore's name, and Alderman Whitmore's, and my own, in regard I might the better, and for less charge, set out my part there for the advancement of my wife and daughter." He adds, "If I die without a will then I intreat Sir William Whitmore, and Mr. Alderman Whitmore so to dispose of this manor that my daughters may have portions, and my wife's jointure made up at least £500 *per annum*, by sale of it; if they can advise no other way." He had in 1631 already sunk three coalpits there.

Besides the Shropshire estates, he owned lands in Suffolk and Norfolk, purchased by his father, which he valued at £15,000.

Mr. Weld does not appear to have taken any leading part in the public business of the county of his adoption until he was appointed High Sheriff in 1641; or if he did, we have no record of the fact. As circumstances turned out, his selection by the King was a fortunate one. The man he succeeded was Mr. Thomas Nicolls of Boycott, near Pontesbury, who was a determined partizan of the Parliament. Nicolls had been Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1636, was appointed Alderman by the Charter granted to the town by Charles I., and was a man of considerable influence among his fellow townsmen. When the King departed for Worcester, Nicolls, with Humphrey Mackworth, Thomas Hunt, and nine others, were charged with high treason, and

¹ Richard Jerveys, Esq., of Northfield and Weobly Park, co. Worcester, born 1500, was possessed of Chelmarsh, Nether Comt, Quat Jerveys, and Quat Malvern, co. Salop, of whom the above Sir Thomas was the grandson. See *Burke's Land Gent.*

were ordered to be apprehended for their disloyalty; but all succeeded in escaping.

Mr. John Weld, on the contrary, was known to be a thoroughly loyal man, one to be safely relied upon to do the King good service. An opportunity was soon afforded him of showing his zeal. A Commission of Array was issued, dated June 22 (1642), and power given therein for "Arraying, Training, Arming, leading and Conducting the Inhabitants of our said County." It included the names of Prince Charles, Thomas Earl of Arundell, John Earl of Bridgewater, Robert Viscount Kilmurry, William Lord Craven, Edward Lord Herbert, and "Our trusty and well beloved the Sheriff." Special care was to be taken that the "Ancient Traynes, and freehould bands" were to be supplied with sufficient and able persons under the conduct of such Captains as are persons of "quality, honour, considerable Estates and Interest in the Country." Much of the work of this Commission necessarily fell on the Sheriff, and we may safely assume he discharged his duties with fidelity.

At the Assizes held August 8th, before Judge Hendon, a letter from the King having been read in open Court, an address was adopted by the Grand Jury in the same words as one sent from Worcestershire, and signed by "divers of the Justices of the Peace, gentlemen and freeholders of the County then present, expressing their loyalty, and declaring confidence in their Sovereign Lord the King's government over them according to our known laws," and pledging themselves to put the county in a posture of Arms for the defence of his Majesty, and the peace of the Kingdom. Heading the list of signatures to this document stood the name of "John Welde, [*sic*] High Sheriff." He also joined the other Commissioners in urging the High Sheriff of Staffordshire to send a similar address to his Majesty. For this, and for pressing the burgesses of Wenlock, near which town his estates lay, to sign the address, as well as for proclaiming the Commission of Array in the county, he was impeached of high treason in the House of Commons on the 17th of September following.¹

¹ Lords' Journal, v. 360. Fifth Report Hist. MSS. Com., p. 48.

When Mr. Weld heard the rumour that Mr. Francis Ottley was on the point of receiving a Commission from the King to raise a force of two hundred men he wrote as follows to Mr. Ottley :—

“ Noble captaine, I find by concurrent advertisment that it is full time for Shrewsbury, and other parts of this County, to be vigilant. Sr I shall rely uppon your care for the safty of that place; if you suppose you want helpe you shall want none that I am able to afford you. I wish some of my neighbours hereabouts were as well minded as you; I resolve to try them. I have already given my best advise to Bridgnorth, and I think they will follow it; and so desireing to hear from you as often as you find occasion, with all our loving respects remembered unto you, I rest,

Your Servant

Wille, 29 August 1642.

JOHN WELD.”¹

Unlike many of his contemporaries in Shropshire and Cheshire at this early stage of events, he showed no signs of wavering or compromise in his political views. Neutrality with him was a weakness to be avoided. The security of Bridgnorth received his attention. The orders of the Common Hall of that town contain a minute “ concerning the making of a draw-bridge upon the bridge over Severn, and other things for the defence of the said towne, upon a warrant from John Weld, Esq. High Sheriff of this county of Salop in respect of the extreme danger which has now come upon us.” The Common Hall, however, considered it sufficient “ to place posts and chains at the two ends of the Low town, *viz.* at the farther end of the Mill Street, and at the farther end of St. John’s Street, and at other needful places in the said Towne; and also that the Gates of the said Towne shall be repayred, and made strong with chains and otherwise, as shall be convenient for strength and defence of the said Town.”²

The coming of the King to Shrewsbury offered another occasion for the High Sheriff to display his loyalty. A royal visit would have been an important event in ordinary times,

¹ Ottley Papers, *Trans.* vi., 2nd s., p. 37.

² Bellett’s *Antiq. of Bridgnorth*, p. 131.

as such an honour had not been conferred on the old town for nearly a century and a half; but in the excited condition of the country it was a most extraordinary event. Special preparations were made in the town and along the entire route through Shropshire. All the local forces were mustered, and it is affirmed by a high witness that "His Majesty arrived yester-night [20 Sept]: the High Sheriff Sir John Weild [*sic*] attending him from Wellington with a train of thirty-four liveries. He was received near this town by three fair foot companies of the trained bands and a hundred horse; afterwards by the Mayor, Aldermen, and liveries, all ranked in a very comely manner."

It is stated that Sir John Weld received the honour of knighthood on the 19th of September, which was the day the King arrived in Wellington, and harangued his army. It was a handsome recognition by his Majesty of the manner in which Mr. Weld had worked in his official capacity to prepare for his coming. The appointment to the honourable office of Sheriff had ceased to become profitable to its possessor; according to Fuller, it was held as an injury ten years previous to this date, the emoluments having decreased, and the expenses having augmented.¹

Many of those about the Court of Charles while in Shrewsbury retained a pleasant recollection of Sir John Weld and his family, particularly Thomas Bushell, Master of His Majesty's Mint, who writing to Sir Francis Ottley, sends his love and service to the High Sheriff; in another letter to the same he writes:—"I hope your goodness will excuse me at your Club of good fellowship for not writing particular letters to all those whom I honour in your parts, in regard to my multiplicity of buseness," and he adds:—present my services to those Vertuous Ladies at S^r John Wildes [*sic*], whom I shall ever honour, and remain the servant of.²

Sir John Weld's appointment of High Sheriff cost him the loss of his office of Town Clerk of London, which he had held since April 27, 1613, when he succeeded Seabright. The cause of his removal is said to have been "for failing to

¹ Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, Introduction, p. 5.

² *Trans. Shrop. Arch. Soc.* vi., 2nd s., p. 57.

attend the Common Council, a duty which he was rendered incapable of fulfilling owing to his having been appointed at that time high Sheriff of Shropshire."¹ But he became High Sheriff late in the year 1641, and his displacement as Town Clerk was not till 27 October, 1642, when his year of office as sheriff was very near its close. We cannot help thinking that his loyalty to Charles largely contributed to his removal, considering the political feeling prevalent in the City at the time, rather than the reason alleged. Twenty-four years later, 18 Charles II. (June 5, 1666), he presented a petition to the Court of Common Council to be reinstated in office. A Committee to whom the matter was referred reported to the Council that they found it had been by special command of the late King that Weld had been prevented carrying on his duties, and recommending that he should now be restored. The Court, however, seemed loth to reinstate him, and it was not until after the receipt from Secretary Nicholas of a letter and a writ of restitution had been issued that it consented (22 Sept.) to re-admit him to office, and then only by deputy.

At the close of the year 1642, Sir John Weld was succeeded in the office of High Sheriff by Henry Bromley, Esq., of Shrawardine Castle, Salop, and of Holt Castle, Worcestershire, great grandson of Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor of England.² Sir John shortly after left Shropshire to be present at the the Court of Charles at Oxford. Edward Hyde, afterwards Lord Clarendon, writing from that city to Sir Francis Ottley, says:—"Sir John Wild [*sic*] is safely arrived here, but hath yet given me no account of your desires, so that I known not what to say of them." This was the 9 February, from which time to the the following April we are ignorant of his movements, when we find him in Shrewsbury sitting at a Council of War with Lord Capel, the Lieutenant-general, Henry Bromley, High Sheriff, and others.³ He must have sat by virtue of his being a Commissioner of Array, there being no evidence to show that he held a commission in any regiment at the time

¹ *Notes and Queries, ibid.*

² Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, p. 121.

³ *Trans. Shrop. Arch. Soc.* vi., 2nd s., p. 303.

or subsequently. The place of their sitting was the Library of Shrewsbury School.

The great crisis in the career of Sir John was also the most important crisis in the military history of Shropshire, the capture of Shrewsbury by the Parliamentarians. It was the general place of refuge for all the non-combatants, as well as those who held commissions, but had no men to command. Many people deposited their valuables here owing to the insecurity of private houses in the country; hence the number of important persons taken prisoners, and the large amount of plunder seized. Sir John was one of the most important of the prisoners taken. The vexations trouble and delay attending his composition will be best learned by the reader from the papers given below.

The eminently practical turn of mind possessed by Sir John is well brought out in the advice which he left for the guidance of his son in case of his death.

“I advise my son not to be busy in Building, nor in suits in Law, nor in searching for coals, nor in Iron Works, nor in too much hospitality, or expense, &c.; for these will be means to waste his estate. And let him not be led away by Colliers, or miners, or projectors whose fair speech is but to get themselves money: but if he have occasion of the help of any of these let it be done upon good advice.

“Let him never affect to have more ground on his hands for tilling, feeding, pasture, or meadow than is fit for his own use, or for moderate houskeeping; for mice will consume his corn, ill servants will consume his butter, milk, and cheese, ill markets will make him he shall not profit, horses will eat out their bodies before they be fit for use, sheep for want of looking after will die. And keep no idle servants, for they are masters. But provide to have so much corn, so much hay, so much meadow, so much pasture, and so many servants as are requisite for moderate housekeeping.

“Beware of Charwomen, and comers and goers, for they are little better than thieves.

“Be sure you get an honest man to be bayly to oversee your servants, and begin not to live at so high a rate at first, for in so doing I have hurt myself, and had more sorrow than pleasure.”

THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST

IN THE YEAR 1625

BY JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

Printed by J. Sturges, in Strand

1725

He died November 6th, 1666, aged 85 years, and was buried in a vault under the Chancel of Willey Church. His Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Romney, Knt., Alderman of London, died 7th October, 1668, aged 80 years, and lies in the same vault. They had four sons and four daughters. Three sons and one daughter died in infancy. Rebecca became the wife of Roger Kynaston of Hordley, Salop, Esq.; Mary married James Saltonstall of Barkway, Co. Hertford, Esq.; and Dorothy died unmarried. Of John, the only surviving son, we have now to speak.

Sir John Weld, Junior, was Knighted by Charles I., September 22, 1643. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir George Whitmore, Knt., Alderman of London, by whom he had twelve children, seven of whom were sons. Of the place of his birth and education, we have no information.

On the breaking out of the war, he took the same side as his father, and according to his own confession, bore arms in the King's cause; his military service, however, was cut short by his being taken prisoner at the capture of Shrewsbury. It happened thus:—In February, 1644-5, Sir Francis Ottley, the royalist High Sheriff, was at Apley, the seat of Sir William Whitmore, Knt., which stood on or near the site of the present Apley Park, with the Commissioners of Array for the Brimstree Hundred, engaged in raising troops for Prince Maurice. There were present—Sir William Whitmore, his son Sir Thomas, Mr. Glynn, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Owen, and others, fifteen in all, and a garrison of 60 armed men. While thus engaged, Sir John Price, a colonel under Sir William Brereton's command, who had deserted from the royalist cause, surrounded the house with his troops and took the whole of them prisoners. This daring act within a few miles of Bridgnorth naturally created a great sensation. Commanding only a flying column, Colonel Price made no attempt to hold and garrison the house, being contented with his prisoners and plunder. When the news reached Sir Michael Ewley, Governor of Shrewsbury, he at once sent an order

to Sir Lewis Kirk to burn down the house to prevent the enemy occupying it permanently, which came to the ears of Sir John Weld, Junr., then in garrison at Bridgnorth. It will be remembered that his aunt Dorothy had married Sir William Whitmore, Knt., and that his wife was a daughter of Sir George Whitmore, Knt.; Sir Michael Ernley's order naturally caused him deep concern, and he begged Sir Lewis Kirke to delay carrying out the order till he could go to Shrewsbury to obtain a countermand from Ernley. He started immediately on his errand, and arrived on the 21st of February. The same night, a carefully selected force from Wem and other garrisons, was on its way to Shrewsbury, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Rinkinge, guided by some Shrewsbury men. Under cover of the night, it reached the walls at four o'clock, and as the day was breaking, the inhabitants were awaked by the tumult of arms; the enemy having gained an entrance effected the capture with little or no opposition. It was thus the two Welds became prisoners, and are particularly mentioned as having been surprised in their beds.

Beyond what is found in the Composition Papers little remains to be recorded; nor is this remarkable considering the circumstances in which he was placed. He came into possession of his estates late in life, he had a large family to care for, and it became his policy and wisdom to live a quiet and retired life until the heavy clouds which hung over the Commonwealth period dispersed.

We find him in the Commission of the Peace for the Town and Liberties of Wenlock in 1672, and as an illustration of the usages of the time, the following is interesting:—"The examination of Francis Gittins the younger, of the parish of Astley Abbots in the County of Salop taken at Willey the 7th February Anno. Reg. Carli 2d: Angliæ &c. vicessimo quarto, before Sir John Weld Knight, one of his s'd. Mts Justices of the Peace for the s'd towne and liberties of Wenlock. Being asked what became of the fowling gun which he is suspected to have feloniously taken from the house of Sir William Whitmore of Apley, Baronett, and did properly belong to Sir Thomas Whitmore Knight of the Hon. Order of the Bath, saith that he did not at any time

In the early part of the century the United States was a young country, and the people were full of energy and ambition. They had just won their independence from Great Britain, and they were determined to build a new nation. The first step was to create a government. The Continental Congress met in 1774, and in 1776 they declared their independence. In 1787, they met in Philadelphia to write a new constitution. The constitution was signed in 1787, and it was the first time that a group of people had agreed to live under a single set of laws. This was a great achievement, and it showed that the people of the United States were capable of self-government. The constitution was a landmark in the history of the world, and it has served as a model for many other countries. It has also been the source of many problems, but it has always been the foundation of the United States. The people of the United States have always been proud of their constitution, and they have always fought to protect it. It is the heart of the United States, and it is the reason why we are a great nation.

The constitution was a landmark in the history of the world, and it has served as a model for many other countries. It has also been the source of many problems, but it has always been the foundation of the United States. The people of the United States have always been proud of their constitution, and they have always fought to protect it. It is the heart of the United States, and it is the reason why we are a great nation.

The constitution was a landmark in the history of the world, and it has served as a model for many other countries. It has also been the source of many problems, but it has always been the foundation of the United States. The people of the United States have always been proud of their constitution, and they have always fought to protect it. It is the heart of the United States, and it is the reason why we are a great nation.

take any gun from Apley, neither doth he know any person that ever did take any gun from there, and further saith not." Subsequently, the culprit confessed his guilt, but pleaded that "he was set upon to do it by the instigation of Richard Golden the younger of Willey, and John Owen, *alias* Careless of Benthall, and they both promised to meet him at Apley aforesaid to assist this examinant in the taking away the said guns, but neither of them did come according to their promise." He was fined 20s., and his accomplices 10s. each. The examination of the accused is curious in the light of modern procedure, and the imposition of a fine for petty larceny is no less remarkable. No scruples appear to have been felt on the ground that the person from whom the gun was stolen was a near relative of the presiding magistrate.

Sir John Weld, Junior, was elected by the large and important Borough of Wenlock, on February, 1678-9, as its representative in the Parliament, which was dissolved on the 12th of August following. He was not again elected.

On the restoration of Charles II., it is stated, apparently on good authority, that his Majesty conceived the idea of establishing a New Order of Knighthood, to be conferred on a limited number of such as had done good service to the late King, his father, as a reward. The recipients were to be called Knights of the Royal Oak. Sir John Weld, Junior, and his son and heir, George, were placed on the list for this honour with several other Shropshire men. It was found, however, likely to produce so much jealousy and discontent that Charles abandoned his purpose.

Sir John, Jun., died August 4th, 1681, and was buried at Willey Church. His will is dated 28th January, 1677, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 3rd September, 1681.

It is beyond the scope of this brief notice to follow the history of the family to its alliance with the ancient Shropshire family of Forester; but as Lord Forester has kindly allowed me to see the pedigree, a copy of it, with sundry other notes, will be added after the composition Papers. I would express my thanks to the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher for his kind help afforded to me while examining Lord Forester's valuable papers.

COMPOSITION PAPERS.

SIR JOHN WELD, KNT., SENR.

I.

Petitions that he may compound.

(S. P. Inter Dom., G. 209, No. 143).

To the hon^{ble} the comittee for compounding with
Delinquents at Goldsmiths-Hall.

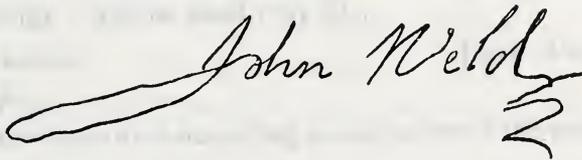
The humble petic^{ion} of Sr John Weld the elder of Willey
in the County of Salop.

Sheweth

That yo^r pet^{er} adhered to his Ma^{tie} against the forces
raised by the Parlament for which his Delinquency his
estate is under Sequestrac^{on}.

He humbly praies he may be admitted to a moderate
Composition for his Delinquency.

And he shall pray &c.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John Weld". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the date and referral text.

Recd. 20th November 1645

Referrd to ye Sub Com^{tee}.

Jo. Luch.

II.

*The same prays that he may return to the Country, and be allowed
to see his papers, that he may prepare his Particular.*

His prayer granted.

(G. 129, No. 548).

To the Committee for Composic^{ions} sitting att
Goldsmiths hall,

The humble Petic^{ion} of Sr John Weld Kn^t.

Sheweth

That yo^r Petic^{on}^r ever since the Surrender of Shrewsbury
hath beene in the Parliaments Quarters And soe soone as
hee heard of an Ordinance for Compounding with Delin-
quents, hee sent up a Petition (being in Aprill last) to M^r

AND THE JOHN WILSON (1842-1892) OF WILSON, N.J.

WILSON-THOMAS PAPERS

THE JOHN WILSON (1842-1892) OF WILSON, N.J.

THE WILSON-THOMAS PAPERS
OF THE JOHN WILSON (1842-1892) OF WILSON, N.J.
THE WILSON-THOMAS PAPERS
OF THE JOHN WILSON (1842-1892) OF WILSON, N.J.

THE WILSON-THOMAS PAPERS
OF THE JOHN WILSON (1842-1892) OF WILSON, N.J.
THE WILSON-THOMAS PAPERS
OF THE JOHN WILSON (1842-1892) OF WILSON, N.J.

John Wilson

THE WILSON-THOMAS PAPERS
OF THE JOHN WILSON (1842-1892) OF WILSON, N.J.

THE WILSON-THOMAS PAPERS

OF

THE WILSON-THOMAS PAPERS
OF THE JOHN WILSON (1842-1892) OF WILSON, N.J.

THE WILSON-THOMAS PAPERS
OF THE JOHN WILSON (1842-1892) OF WILSON, N.J.

THE WILSON-THOMAS PAPERS
OF THE JOHN WILSON (1842-1892) OF WILSON, N.J.

THE WILSON-THOMAS PAPERS

THE WILSON-THOMAS PAPERS
OF THE JOHN WILSON (1842-1892) OF WILSON, N.J.

Kilvert to this Committee, intending to follow the same himselfe, so soone as he could satisfie himselfe what estate hee had in reverse' on setled upon him, w^{ch} hee endeavoured all hee could till he was shortly after imprisoned and kept there in Custody three months, during w^{ch} tyme hee alsoe sent to M^r Kilvert another Petic'on to procure an Order from this Committee that hee might have his writings by which to make up his particular w^{ch} could not be obtained.

That about a moneth since he came to London and hath as much as in him lay laboured to satisfie himselfe of his said estate which he can by no means doe.

Hee therefore humbly prayes that this comittee would giue him some convenient tyme to returne into ye country and an Order to the Committee, to suffer him to peruse such writings as he shall haue occasion to see. In which he shall make all possible speed hee can, being desirous of nothing more then to shew his readinesse to answer and comply with the rules of the Parliament as well in this as in other things. And he shall pray &c.,

21 Novemb.,
1646.

JOHN WELD.

Lett letters be written according to the prayer of the petition.

III.

His Financial statement and plea for mitigation of Fine.

(S. P. Inter Dom., G. 5, p. 80).

3 April 1649.

S^r John Wild sen. of Willey in Com. Salop Adhered &c. Excepted by name to compound at third parte of his estate for life per Ann. £504 12^s ffor 12 yeres per Ann' £70.

There is issueing out of ye Lease per Ann. £14. Out of ye other estate per Ann. £41 16^s 8^d fine at a third is £1121 18^s 4^d. Hee desires a saving to compound for £4000 as Administrator to ye Lady. And also for £300 in plate not yet discovered nor in his hands ffor which the fine at $\frac{1}{3}$ is £1433 6^s 8^d ffor both £2555 5^s.

IV.

An Order to restore to him his Papers.

(p. 83, 5 April 1649).

Whereas Sr John Weld the elder of Willey in the County of Salop Knt. hath Compounded with this Committee and paid and secured the ffine ymposed on him according to Order, And whereas we are informed by his Evidences, Deeds rent Roles and other writings remayne in yo^r hands. These are to order and require you to deliver vnto the said Sr John Weld or such as he shall appoint to receive the same, All such Evidences Deeds, Rent roles Muniments and other writings whatsoever that concerne him or his Estate now remaying in yo^r Custody And hereof you are not to fayle.

V.

He prays that the rent of a house, estopped by the committee, may be paid to him. His prayer granted.

(G. 129, No. 537).

To the Right hon^{ble} the Com^{es} for Compounding with Delinquents at Goldsmiths-hall.

The humble Petition of Sr Jehn Weld sen. of Willey in the County of Salopp Knight.

Sheweth

That yo^r Petitioner hath paid and secured the ffine ymposed on him according to Order of this Committee, that amongst other things he Compounded for a house scituate in St. Clements Lane London wherein he had a Terme of 12 yeares to come, that he paid and secured the ffine before Lady day last yet the Committee of Cambden house haue given direcc^ons to M^r Piggott the Tennant not to pay vnto yo^r Petitioner the halfe yeares rent then due yo^r Petitioner always receiving the said rent halfe yearely as by the Lease appeareth.

Yo^r Petitioner humbly prays yo^r further Order to the said Committee at Cambden house for receiving the said halfe yeares rent yo^r Petitioner haueing perfected his Composition within the halfe yeare that the rent growe due, otherwise he

shall not enjoy the benefitt of the terme of 12 yeares for which he hath Compounded.

And he shall pray &c,

JOHN WELD.

Ordered yt ye Comitee doe forthwth gyve their dyrection that he may rec. ye Rent or shew cause to the contrary.

VI.

Having Paid his fine he petitions to be restored to the possession of his estate. The Committee ordered to give him possession.

(G. 129, No. 553).

To the hono^{ble} the Comissioners for Compounding with Delinquents &c.

The humble petition of S^r John Weld Knt.

Sheweth

That y^c petitioner hauing compounded with this honoble [*sic*] for his delinquency and estate and hauing payed his whole fine yet cannot be restored to the possession off his estate confirmed in his particular & compounded for

Y^r petitioner humbly prayes y^r honers will please to directe y^r letters to the Comittee off Salop to put y^r petitioner into the same possession as he was at the time of the sequestration

And he shall pray &c,

JO: WELD

12 July 1650.

The Comittee to put him into possession as he was in at the time of sequestration or to show cause.

VII.

One item of his income, was allowed to stand over, but being still in litigation, he pleads for further delay.

(G. 129, No. 549).

To the hono^{ble} the Comissioners for Compositions the humble petition of S^r John Weld the elder of Weilye [*sic*] in the County of Sallop Knt.

Sheweth

That y^r petitioner hauinge formerly made his composition had in the particular of his estate then giuen in a saving to

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...

...

...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

compound for the benefitt of certaine administrac'ons in the right of his wife which he was then in sute for when he should assertheine or recouer the same That he hath & is in prosecution off the same but cannot yet assertheine or recouer the same as by the affidaut annexed appeares.

He humbly prayes there hauing not binne any delay on his part in this particular that yr Honnors will please to continue his saving as formerly

And he shall pray &c,

JOHN WELD

VIII.

A joint petition of Sir John, his wife, and Dame Susan Carew for his allowances, with a provisional order made by commissioners.

(G. 129, No. 555).

To the Honor^{ble} the Com^{rs} for Compounding &c.

The humble petition of Sir John Weld the elder of Willey in the County of Salop Knight & Dame Elizabeth his wife & Dame Susan Carew of Walton super Montem in the County of Surrey widdowe daughters & administratrices of the goods & chattells not administred of the Lady Rebecca Romney late of London widdowe deceased.

Sheweth

That whereas Henry Killigrewe of Lanrack in the County of Cornewall Esqr & afterward Sir Henry Killigrewe of Juts & County aforesaid Knight deceased a delinquent (by one Statute Staple made 6th July in the 7th yeare of the Raigne of the late King Charles) became bound vnto the said Lady Rebecca Romney in the sune of eight hundred pounds, noe part thereof being yett satisfied; And whereas by an Act of Parliament dated 1st August 1650, yo^r pet^{rs} are required to compound for the said delinquents estate (lyable to the said Statute) as the said delinquent should haue done; since w^{ch} ffirst day of August, yo^r pet^{rs} hauing sued out execution vppon the said Statute against the said Delinquents estate which is not vnder sequestration.

Yo^r pet^{rs} humbly pray that yo^r Honors would vouchsafe to admitt yo^r pet^{rs} to a moderate composition for the said

The history of the County of Middlesex, from the earliest times to the present, is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of our most distinguished historians and antiquaries. The history of the County is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of our most distinguished historians and antiquaries. The history of the County is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of our most distinguished historians and antiquaries.

By J. G. Nichols, Esq. F.R.S. &c.
London, 1801.

CONTENTS

THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT, IS A SUBJECT OF GREAT INTEREST AND IMPORTANCE. IT IS A SUBJECT WHICH HAS ATTRACTED THE ATTENTION OF MANY OF OUR MOST DISTINGUISHED HISTORIANS AND ANTIQUARIES.

The history of the County is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of our most distinguished historians and antiquaries. The history of the County is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of our most distinguished historians and antiquaries. The history of the County is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of our most distinguished historians and antiquaries.

The history of the County is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of our most distinguished historians and antiquaries. The history of the County is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of our most distinguished historians and antiquaries. The history of the County is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of our most distinguished historians and antiquaries.

The history of the County is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of our most distinguished historians and antiquaries. The history of the County is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of our most distinguished historians and antiquaries. The history of the County is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of our most distinguished historians and antiquaries.

delinquents estate mentioned in the perticuler hereunto annexed & that yo^r pet^{rs} may enioye the said estate till the said Statute & Composition money be fully satisfied according to the effect of the said purchase dated the first of Decemb. 8^o Caroli He saith he is indebted vpon Specialties £3000.

He craves a Saving to compound for an Interest he hath in right of his wife in the Administracon of the goods of S^r Wm Romney, Dame Rebecca Romney Joseph Romney and Ezekieil Romney not yet administered for w^{ch} there is a suite now depending before the Judges Delegates, till the suite be determined £4000

And a like saveing to Compound for certaine debts & Arrears of Rents oweing to him by M^r Robert Mitchell of London & others till he shall discouer what they be

And a like saveing to Compound for a Chest with Plate & Jewells therein, w^{ch} he deliuered to the trust of the said Lady Romney but cannot discouer where they are but desires he may Compound for them when he shall recouer them £300.

D. WATKINS

27 ffebr. 1648

Jo. Readinge

Fine certaine at a sixt £670. But if he receive the doubtfull estate now in suite valued at £4000 then there is to be an addition to the fine of £666 13^s 4^d & the whole fine to be £1336 13^s 4^d.

April the 3^d 1649 fine now set at a third he being an excepted person is £1121 18^s 4^d and for his debts when received is £1433 6^s 8^d.

IX.

A Further Petition of Sir John, his wife, and Dame Susan Carew. A Copy to be sent to the County Committee.

(S. P. Inter. Dom., G. 209, No. 139).

S^r John Weld the elder of Willy in the County of Salop Knight.

His delinquency that he adhered vnto and assisted the forces raised against the Parliament. He Peticoned here

the 20th of November 1645. It appeareth not that he hath taken the Covenant or negative oath.

He Compounds vpon a Particular delivered in vnder his hand By w^{ch} he doth submitt to such fine &c. And by which it doth appeare.

That by seuerall Conveyances made by the Compounder vpon ye marriage of Sir John Weld the younger his sonne, he is seised of a ffrank tenem^t for his life, the Remainder to the said S^r John the younger, & the heires males of his body (who hath Compounded for the same as a Reuerc'on in ffee tayle) of and in the Mannor of Willy and Willy Parke & lands & in Posenell in the said County of the yearly value before these troubles £621 12^s.

That he is seised of a like estate of and in the Mannor of Marsh and Sherlotwood and certaine Quitt rents Coale and Iron stone mynes there in the said County of the yearly value before these troubles £35.

That he is seized of a like estate in certaine Tythes in Borrow Wyke, Posenell Arllascott, Twynney and the ffranchise of Wenlock the yearly value of £20.

That he is seised of a like estate of and in certain Lands tenem^{ts} and Quit rents in Chelmarsh and Chelmarsh Netherwood in the sd. County of the yearly value of £16.

That he is seised of a like estate of and in the third part of the Mannor of Broseley and certaine Lands Tenem^{ts} & Mynes of Cole and Ironstone there, of the yearly value before these troubles £100.

That he is to hold for his life the Remainder of a tearme for 99 years determinable vpon two lives, a ffarme and Mill called Hubbolds Mill now turned into a forge, of the yearly value (about £20 per Ann. rent reserved therevpon £2).

That he holdeth by Lease for about 12 years to come from Dame Dorothy Constable and others a Messuage in Clements Lane London of the yearly value before these troubles £40.

That he holdeth by Lease for about 12 years from the Company of Skynners London a Messuage in St. Mary Axe of the yearly value of £30.

Out of w^{ch} he craves allowance of £4 3^s 4^d per ann. reserved to the Crowne out of the said Tythes for ever as by consent from the Auditor.

£30 per Ann. to John Slany & his heires out of the Mannor of Willy for w^{ch} he produceth the deed dated 25th of febr. 1619.

£6 13^s 4^d to Thomas Harrison for his life out of a ffarme in Willy for w^{ch} he produceth an acquittance for one halfe yeare at Mich'as last and the affidait of Sir John Weld Junior.

£10 13^s 4^d per ann. rent reserved upon the said Lease in Clements parish as by the Lease.

£4 per Ann. rent reserved upon the said Lease in St. Mary Axe w^{ch} hath bin paid by the Sequestrators in London And is deposed by S^r John Weld Jun.

xx^s for a Chiefe rent to ffrancis Langley & his heires for 1000 yeares reserved upon the original Act of Parliament.

And yo^r pet^{rs} shall ever pray &c.

John Weld
Elizabeth Weld
Susan Oxen

Jan 7. 51.

The Com^{rs} of the County to haue a copy of the pet. & to certifie what they know in the case. Referred to M^r Reading.

E. W.

R. M.

[Nothing further resulted from this petition; the fine imposed and paid was £1,121 18^s 4^d.—ED.]

SIR JOHN WELD, KNT., JUNIOR.

I.

Apology and petition of Sir John Junior, and his Fine.

(G. 129, No. 541).

To the Hono^{ble} Committee sitting at Goldsmiths hall
for Compositions.

The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the year 1947. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the work done in the field of aerodynamics and the second with the work done in the field of air traffic control.

The second part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the year 1947. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the work done in the field of aerodynamics and the second with the work done in the field of air traffic control.

The third part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the year 1947. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the work done in the field of aerodynamics and the second with the work done in the field of air traffic control.

The fourth part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the year 1947. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the work done in the field of aerodynamics and the second with the work done in the field of air traffic control.

John G. ...
John G. ...
John G. ...

Jan 2, 1948

The following is a list of the work done during the year 1947. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the work done in the field of aerodynamics and the second with the work done in the field of air traffic control.

1. 10
2. 10

The following is a list of the work done during the year 1947. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the work done in the field of aerodynamics and the second with the work done in the field of air traffic control.

John G. ...

The following is a list of the work done during the year 1947. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the work done in the field of aerodynamics and the second with the work done in the field of air traffic control.

The following is a list of the work done during the year 1947. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the work done in the field of aerodynamics and the second with the work done in the field of air traffic control.

The following is a list of the work done during the year 1947. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the work done in the field of aerodynamics and the second with the work done in the field of air traffic control.

The humble Petic'on of Sr John Weld the younger of
Willey in the County of Salop Knt.

Sheweth

That yo^r pet^r, not well app'hending the vnhappy differences
betweene the King and Parliam^t in the beginning of these
vnnaturall warres, did adhere to his Ma^{tie}'s partye, and to
[? did] take armes, for w^{ch} delinquency his estate was and
yet is vnder sequestra^on. But in ffebruary 1644 he came in
to the Parliament and hath ever since lived peaceably in the
Parliam^t Quarters, and he being taken & detayned prisoner
by the parliament fforces hath vsed all possible meanes to be
admitted to come up to London, to take the Covenant, and
prosecute his Composic'on effectually, but could not nor yet
can gett leave.

Therefore his humble suite is, That this Hono^{ble} Com'ittee
will be pleased (for the reasons aforesaid) to admitt him to
Compound accordinge to the Order for delinquents com'inge
into the Parliament before the first of Decemb'r, 1645.

And he shall ever pray &c



II.

Memorandum of Proceedings.

Rec^d, 23 April
1646

4^o Martii 1646 Refer'd to the
Sub-Com'ittee.

St J. W. r^d July.

- 1 the arrears of rent
- 2 Detts stated for all butt
Mitchell
- 3 the wrytinges in the
Comittces hands

to Marcii 1648

To restore ye wryteings

ffine at a Sixt—£1251 12 3

If he make prooffe
of ye rents &
annuityis, then } £115 19^s
to be abated for
them }

And there will remain

£1135 13^s

III.

*Complains that the Salop Committee are cutting down the Timber,
which is ordered to be stopped.*

(G. 129, No. 545).

To the right hon^{ble} Comi^{ttee} for compounding with
Delinquents at Goldsmiths Hall.

The humble petic'on of Sr John Weld the younger Knt.
Sheweth

That yo^r Pet^{er} is in the Prosecuc'on of his composition
heere before this hon^{ble} com^{ttee}—that notwithstanding the
Tymber and other great trees planted upon the lands to be
compounded for, are felling and cuttinge downe by some
order of the Com^{ttee} of Sequestrations for the County of
Salopp, tendinge to the manifest disinherishon of yo^r Pet^{er}.

Wherefore he humbly prayeth that this hon^{ble} com^{ttee} will
be pleased, to order the stoppinge of cutting or felling any
more of the said Tymber and Woods as in other the like
cases this hon^{ble} Com^{ttee} hath done, his report being drawn
ready for passinge his composic'on w^{ch} he shall attend vntill
this hon^{ble} Com^{ttee} shall be pleased to give him a dispatch.

And he shall ever &c.,

JOHN WELD,

27 Mar. 1647.

Ordered accordinge to ye petition.

IV.

*The Declaration upon oath as to certain draw backs for which he
prays for allowance.*

(G. 209, No. 141).

Sr John Weld the younger maketh oath that his ffather
and himselfe were both prisoners in Eccleshall Castle in the
County of Stafford in June 1645 and that his said ffather
hath bene a prisoner ever since And that their estates vntill
this present time are vnder sequestracon.

And he further deposeth that the Annuity of Thirty
pounds per Ann. for ever to John Slaney and one pound
a quit rent to ffancis Langley and sixe pounds thirteene
shillings ffower pence to Thomas Harrison for life who he

beleeveth is at present living, and fflower pound rent reserved vpon the lease from the company of Skynners in his ffathers particular mentioned, are all in charge vpon the said estates.

Jurat 24 die ffeb^r 1648.

WILL'M CHILD.

V.

A reduction of his Fine to a tenth, on the Certificate of Sir William Brereton.

(G. 6, p. 169).

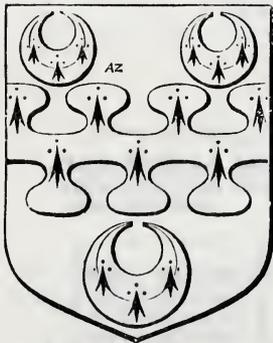
19 July 1649.

S^r John Weld Jun^r formerly fyned at a sixt. Desires to be reduced to a tenth Vpon S^r Wm Breretons certificate; reduced accordingly. The fyne £849.

(G. 7, p. 16).

22 ffebruary 1649 [50].

Ordered that discharges be giuen to Sir John Weld sen^r & jun^r.



ARMS.—Az. a fesse nebulée between three crescents Erm.

PEDIGREE OF WELD OF WILLEY.

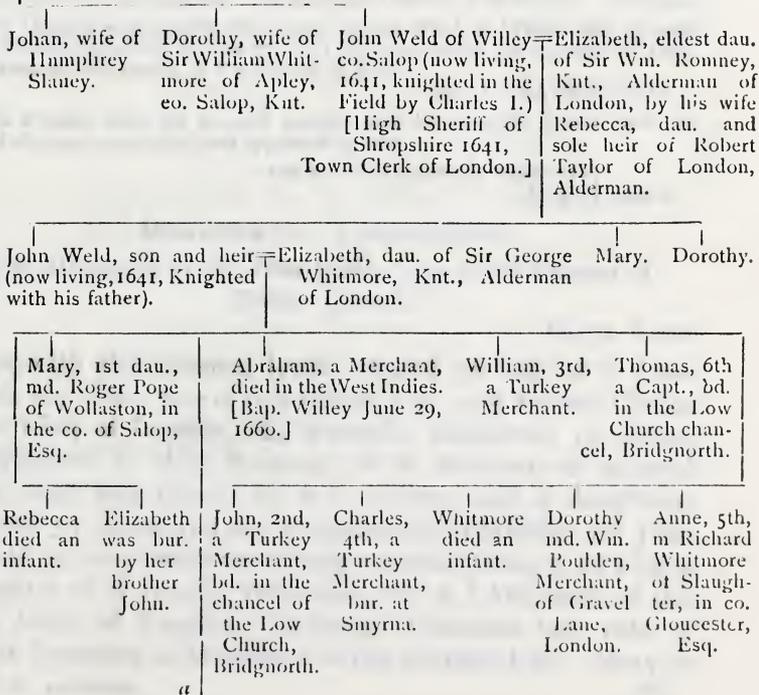
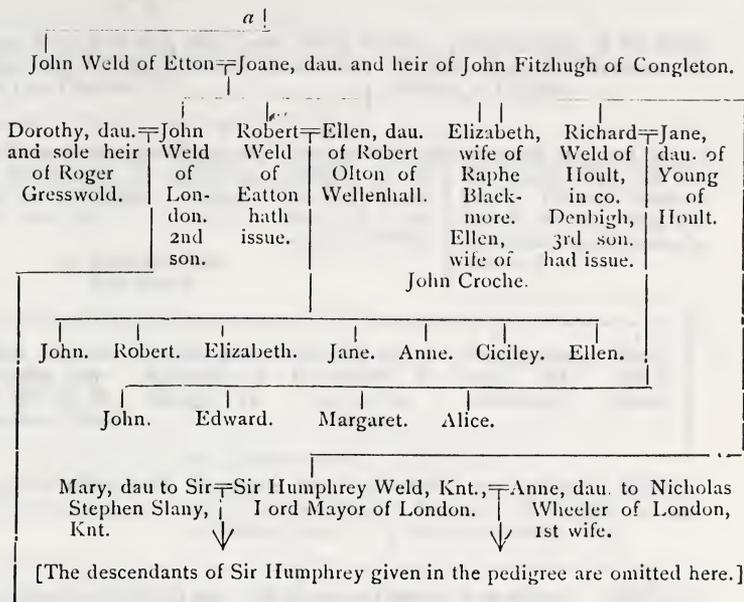
William Weld, Sheriff of London A^o 28 of Edw. III., 15 . Anne, daughter and coheir of Nicholas Whillenhall of Calverley, co. Cheshire.

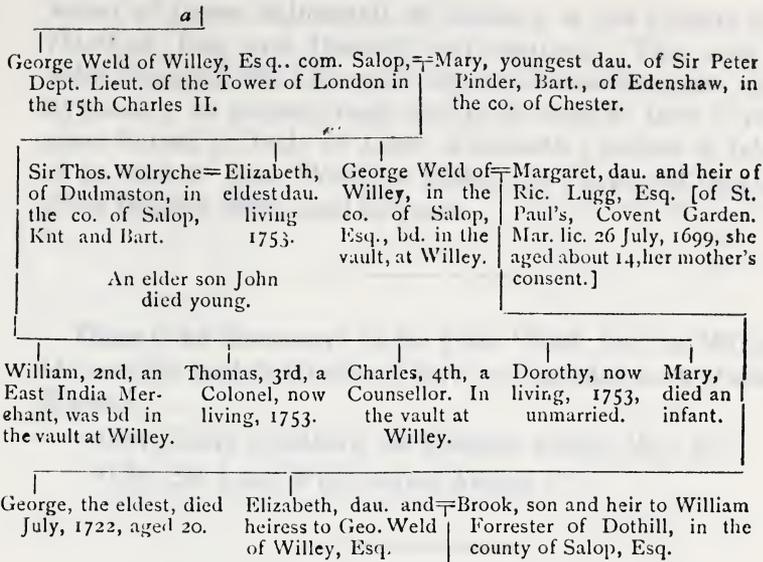
William Weld of Eatton, in Cheshire. = Margaret, dau. of William Bostock of Torperly. Weld of Bucking. Weld of Suffolk.

John Weld of Etton, in Cheshire. = Ellen, dau. of John Bruen of Torperly. Edward Weld of Rushton. Robert Weld of Wistaston.

John Weld of Eatton, in co. Cheshire. = Margared, dau. of Thomas Cotgrave.

John Weld of Etton, in the co. of Cheshire. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of James Button, alias Grant of Terton.





This Descent was brought down from George Weld of Willey, who married Mary Pinder (included), to June 23, 1753, by order and at the Expense of Lady Wolryche of Dudmaston, in the County of Salop.

per J. RAVENSHAW.

This Descent with the severall matches and the quartred Coates here set forth hath beene examined and approved by mee.

HEN. ST. GEORGE NORROY,
King of Armes.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

*The Monument of Sir John Weld, Sen., in the Chancel of
 Willey Church.*

In ye Vault

underneath this chancel lyeth / Buried ye body of Sr John
 Weld, ye/ Elder, late of this parish, Knt., and Towne/ Clarke
 of ye City of London, He married / Elizabeth, ye Eldest
 Daughter of Sr Will' Runney / K^t & Alderman of ye sayd
 City, and had Issue / by her 4 sonns and 4 daughters,
 whereof 3 / sonns, and one Daughter, dyed infants. Sr John
 / Weld ye only sonne now living married ELIZA. / ye Eldest
 Daughter of Sr George Whitmore, Knt & / Alderman of the
 sayd City of London. Rebecca/ Deceased late wife of
 Roger Kynaston of Hordley / in this County, Esq. Mary ye

Relict of James Saltonstall of Barkway in the County of /
Hartford, Esq. and Dorothy, not married, / The sayd S^r
John Departed this life ye 6th day of / November 1666, aged
85 years. / In ye same vault near to ye sayd S^r John / lyeth
alsoe buried ye body of D^ame Elizabeth / widow & relict
of ye sayd S^r John Weld, ye Elder, she / departed this life
7th of October 1668, aged 80 years.

There is no Monument to Sir John Weld, Jun., at Willey.
His and his Lady's interment here are recorded in the *Parish
Register*.

1671. Lady Elizabeth ye younger buried May 30th

1681. Sir John Weld buried August 4th

On the Monument of George Weld, son of Sir John, Jun.,
in the Chancel, is the following:—

ÆTERNÆ MEMORIÆ SACRUM.

In a Vault underneath this chancel
Are interred the Remains of
George Weld, Esq of Willey in this County
Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower of London
In the Reign of King Charles IInd.

Also of his Wife

Mary Daughter of Sir Peter Pinder, Bart.

She had five sons and three Daughters

of whom

John the eldest died an infant

Elizabeth married Sir Thomas Wolryche Bart. of Dudmaston

George married Margaret Daughter of Richard Lug Esq

William was an East India Merchant

Thomas a Lieutenant Colonel

Charles a Barrister at Law

Dorothy died unmarried

And Mary died an Infant.

Likewise also of
George and Elizabeth
Issue of the last Mentioned George Weld Esq.
By Margaret his Wife.

Rog. Eykyn fecit.

George the Son of
George Weld Esq.
& Margaret his
Wife obiit July the
21st 1722. Ætatis
20.

Mrs Margaret Weld
Wife of George
Weld ye 2^d Esq^r
obiit Decemb. 26.
1719. Ætatis 33.

Arms of
Weld & Lug
quarterly

George Forester Esq.
died July 13, 1811. in
the 76 year of his age

Arms of
Weld & Lug
on an escut-
cheon of pre-
tence

As a fitting conclusion to the above notes on the Weld family, we quote the following from a MS. from the pen of the late Hon. and Revd. Canon Bridgeman, preserved at Willey¹ :—

GEORGE WELD, of Willey, was Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower of London in the 15th year of Charles II. He married Mary, youngest daughter of Sir Peter Pinder of Edenshaw, co. Chester, Bart., by whom he had five sons and three daughters, of whom John the eldest died an infant; Elizabeth married Sir Thomas Wolrych of Dudmaston, co. Salop, Bart.; George succeeded his father; William was an East India Merchant, who died in London, 20th January, 1731, and was buried at Willey on the 1st of February following; Thomas, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, succeeded to Dudmaston by the bequest of his sister, Elizabeth, and died unmarried in 1774; Charles was a Barrister-at-law; Dorothy died unmarried in May, 1759; and Mary died an infant. Mr. Weld died September 14th, 1701, and was buried at Willey; his wife survived him many years, and died in May, 1738. Of all his numerous family

¹ By the kind permission of the Right Hon. Lord Forester.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 60607
1978

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 60607
1978

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 60607
1978

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 60607
1978

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 60607
1978

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 60607
1978

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 60607
1978

it would appear that none left issue that survived beyond the 2nd generation, for the descendants of Anne, daughter of Sir John Weld, the younger, wife of Richard Whitmore, Esq., of Lower Slaughter, claim to be the representatives of the family.

GEORGE WELD, Esq. (the younger), of Willey, was Sheriff of Shropshire for the year 1746. He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Richard Lug, Esq., by whom he had two children, George, who died July 21st, 1722, aged 20; and an only daughter, Elizabeth, married at Willey on the 4th of May, 1734, to Brooke Forester of Dothill Park, co. Salop, Esq. Mr. Weld died in 1748, aged 74, and was buried at Willey on the 9th of July. He was succeeded at Willey by his only surviving child—

MRS. ELIZABETH FORESTER, who died in 1753, and was buried at Willey on the 28th of March of that year. She had issue four sons, of whom William and Brooke died infants; William, the fourth son, a Colonel in the army, died abroad; and George Forester, the eldest son, succeeded to his mother's estates. He was born at Willey, December 21st, 1735, dying unmarried on the 13th of July, 1811, was buried there on the 29th of that month, having bequeathed Willey, and his other great estates (with an injunction to adopt the arms and name of Weld, which he never himself assumed) to his cousin, Cecil Weld Forester of Rossall, Esq., created a Peer of the realm in 1821, by the title of Lord Forester of Willey Park.



1.—A Seal bearing the badge of the Fitz Alans, Earls of Arundel.



2.—Seal at the end of the Ruyton Borough Mace.



3.—Seal formerly at the other end of the Mace, now lost.



ARMED WITH A SWORD AND HELM TO BE SEEN ON THE COAT OF ARMS OF THE KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN



THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON



THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

TOWNSHIP OF NEW RUYTON.

BY R. LLOYD KENYON.

WHAT is now called the Township of New Ruyton is co-extensive and identical with what was the Borough of Ruyton. It was not one of the "eleven towns," but was taken out of the original Township of Ruyton and separated from the Manor by its Charter, which gave it Courts of its own, similar to those held for the rest of the Manor, which was thenceforth called the "Patria" or Country Manor of Ruyton. I propose to add to what I have already written about the Borough¹ some personal and local details, gathered chiefly from the Rolls of the Courts held for the Town.

The rents required by the Lord under the Charter seem to have been rather high, and perhaps the neighbourhood was not sufficiently protected from the Welsh; at any rate, nothing more than a country village ever grew up, and the new "town" is never spoken of as being any more a "town" than the original eleven townships of the manor were. All alike are styled Villa in the Court Rolls, the part to which the Charter applied being "Nova Villa de Ruyton," and the rest of the original Township "Vetus Villa de Ruyton." As separate Courts were to be held for the new town under the Charter, its boundaries must have been very soon defined, and they are still well known, though the new town has now no privileges or advantages over the old. It includes the whole of the present village from the National School up to the Churchyard, with the meadows below it, but not the Castle or the Church. The boundary runs along the road from the Church to Little Ness as far as the boundary of the parish, the whole of the parish between that road and Coton being included in the new town. The road therefore, no doubt, existed when the limits of the new town were defined

¹*Shrop. Arch. Trans.*, 2nd Series, iii. 237-292, for 1891.
Vol. 1. 3rd Series.

From the northern point of Coton township the boundary of Ruyton new town runs in an irregular line across the Shotatton road to the Grig Hill, and thence to the National School. The new town therefore cuts the old township completely in two, having a part on each side of it.¹

In 7 Edward III. William le Scrinor (the scrivener, clerk?) of Ruyton, and Agnes his wife, gave to Roger Bogham of Ruyton, and Joan his wife, a burgage and 3 acres of land in the New Vill of Ruyton, and the deed was witnessed by Alexander de Schavinton, then steward, and William the Smith, and William of Byrch, then bailiffs of the new town.² These are the earliest officers whose names are recorded.

In 9 Edward III. Roger Bogham gave to Haghmond Abbey a meadow in Ruyton field, between the river of Peverey and Allendeswode, near the Vicar's meadow.³ In 43 Edward III. all the assembly of the burgesses came into the town Court and showed a charter from the Lord, by which the whole land of Alondeswode was granted to them and their heirs at a rent of 6d. an acre, and because most of the said land had been alienated to various strangers outside the Lordship, to the prejudice of the burgesses, from which strangers the Lord had hitherto had no heriot or profit, except only the said rent, it was granted to the burgesses to have again and hold the lands so alienated according to their charter, and they gave the Lord 40s. for making this enrolment. This was witnessed by Sir William de Wolverton, then steward,³ who had been Rector of Felton, and was now Vicar of Ness.

In 6 Richard II. a jury was sworn in the Town Court to enquire whether Richard Agas or Hugh Patton had the better right to two acres of land in Alondeswode. They found in favour of Patton. A case of deforcement from a tenement there was tried in 11 Henry IV., and in 2 Henry VI. fines amounting to 4s. 10d. were imposed in the Town Court on a number of people for pasturing their cattle in the

¹ See Map with the History of the Manor.

² Extract from Sir Edward Smythe's MSS. in MS book, from Sir T. Phillipps' sale, in Shrewsbury Free Library, numbered on back 11, 233.

³ Blakeway MSS., Shropshire Parochial Notices.

Lady's pasturage in Alendeswode without the leave of her servants. In 27 Elizabeth Thomas Gregg was fined 6d. for encroaching on the "marle pytt in the field called Allens Woode fielde"; and Thomas Ward paid relief for all the lands and tenements of which Roger Ward, his father, died seised in the township of Ruyton, called Allans Wood lands, and did fealty to the Lady, and was admitted tenant thereof, saving the rights of all others.

Allans Wood had evidently ceased to be a wood, and contained houses and pasture land, at the very beginning of Henry VI.'s reign. It probably included the Ruyton part of the Cliffe, and the fields between it and Coton side, where the numerous small rectangular fields still existing look as if they had been partitioned by a general scheme among the burgesses, by virtue of the charter above quoted. It was no doubt under this charter that the burgesses claimed a right of common over the Cliffe, to the exclusion of the inhabitants of the Country Manor.

The earliest Court Roll of the new town which we have is of the Tuesday after St. Luke's Day, 27 Edward III. (18 Oct., 1353), and gives us the following list of jurymen, who would all be burgesses: Richard of Mulford, William son of Roger, Stephen of Mulford, William Jenkyns, William of Muridon, John of Wyke, John of Muridon, Adam the Carpenter, John of Leye, Henry the Cartwroth (i.e., Cartwright), William of Byrch, William of Prescott. It will be noticed that many of them are described as of places close to but not in Ruyton, so that, though burgesses, they very probably did not actually live in the borough.

In this same year John de Penynton took a lease of the fishery of the new town for a year for 20s. This would be the fishery at Ruyton Weir, which was where the footbridge across the Perry next below the School now is, and was the only weir within the new town. It existed till 1777, but was partly removed in pursuance of the Act of that year, and entirely removed in pursuance of that of 1861 for straightening the river and draining the meadows. The present footbridge was erected when the weir was removed.

In 28 Edward III. the Vicar of Ruyton and a number of other persons were fined 6d. each for injuring their neighbours

by not mending their hedges, for which a penalty of 12d. had been enacted (i.e., by the burgesses in their Court), of which half was to go to the Lord.

In the 30th year Roger Madyns took 3 acres of land in Ruyton for 12d. a year; and Richard Cranbard was attached at the suit of the Lord and committed to the custody of the bailiff till the next Court. He was very likely a labourer arrested under the Statute of Labourers.

A Court of Labourers of the new town was held on the same day as that for the Country, viz., Thursday after the Purification (2 Feb.), 1357. The names have been given and commented on in the History of the Manor.

In 49 Edward III. an election of bailiffs is recorded, but the names are torn off the roll. The burgesses did fealty to the new Earl in the same way and at the same time as the tenants of the Country Manor.

In the 51st year the total of the Steward's receipts on behalf of the Lord from the Court of the town of Ruyton is entered as 11s. 7d., while those from the Court of the Country Manor for the same year were £6 5s. 6d., besides much more from sales of wood, &c. The town was, therefore, very insignificant.

In 2 Richard II. William de Muridon broke the Lord's cross, placed by the town's bailiff on the corn field of John de Muridon, and was fined 3d.; and Eva of Coton broke one, which had been put up by John of Coton, sub-bailiff there. Roger Gilians, a butcher, was fined in this year for taking more profit than was lawful, and in the 6th year Jen. Mayne and Roger Julians, butchers, were fined 6d. each for selling meat dearer than it used to be. A few months later the same two and John Baggeley, another butcher, committed the same offence.

In 13 Richard II. Thomas the mercer was presented for selling ale by false measure, and John Patric and John Baggeley, butchers, for breaking assise, i.e., selling meat dearer than the price fixed. The same butchers were twice presented for the same offence in the 17th year. The Charter of 1308 gives the town expressly the right of fixing the price of bread and ale, and impliedly probably that of fixing the price of all provisions, as it refers to the Charter

of Shrewsbury, which expressly gives this right. The right was to be exercised by a "merchant guild" of the burgesses, and not in the town court, which would account for there being no entry on the Cofirt Rolls of any resolution fixing prices.

In this and the next year we get a record of three transfers of land. Isabel, widow of Jenkyn Mayn, took 3 acres in the new Vill of Ruyton, formerly held by one Madyns; Robert the tailor, and Alice his wife, grant to John Avenel and Beatrice his wife, in fee, a burgage and 5 acres, which they had of the gift of Richard of Rednal, and the grantees pay 12d. to the Lord; and Thomas Bochynder pays him 6d. to have an inquisition to set out the boundaries of his messuage, which he has acquired from William Muridon. Richard of Rednal was the Vicar of the Parish at this time.

In 17 Richard II. Agnes Stevenot raised hue and cry against a man who retaliated by raising it against her; but the case was tried, and she was found to be in the right, so he was fined 6d. for having the hue and cry properly raised against him, and 8d. for raising it improperly against her.

In 4 Hen. IV. Ralph, Abbot of Haghmond, recovered a debt of 6s. 11½d. from William Chalens in the Town Court, and John, Vicar of Ruyton, brought an action for trespass against John Howels.

In 11 Henry IV. Thomas, Vicar of Ruyton, was fined 8d. for breaking the Lord's pound and taking out his animals impounded there without leave of the bailiff. Several cases of deforcement were tried, i.e., of taking unlawful possession of burgages belonging to other people.

In 14 Henry IV. and afterwards several persons of the name of Wicherley appear as tenants in the town. John Wicherley was Vicar at this time. The total receipts of the Town Court for this year were 6s. 7d. Ten Courts were held, the first on 12 Oct., 14 Henry IV., the last 24 Aug., 1 Henry V. (1413).

In 5 Henry V. John ap Madoc ap Hoell being fined in the Country Court for bringing in ale from outside and selling it, came and said he was a burgess of the town of Ruyton, and

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome the difficulties of a new and untried government, and to establish a system of self-government which has become the envy of the world.

In this country we have a government which is based on the principle of the consent of the governed. It is a government which is elected by the people, and which is responsible to them. It is a government which has been able to maintain its independence and its freedom, and to expand its territory and its population, and to become one of the most powerful nations in the world.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It is a nation of people who have come from many different parts of the world, and who have brought with them their own languages, customs, and traditions. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome the difficulties of a new and untried government, and to establish a system of self-government which has become the envy of the world.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome the difficulties of a new and untried government, and to establish a system of self-government which has become the envy of the world.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome the difficulties of a new and untried government, and to establish a system of self-government which has become the envy of the world.

The fifth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome the difficulties of a new and untried government, and to establish a system of self-government which has become the envy of the world.

The sixth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome the difficulties of a new and untried government, and to establish a system of self-government which has become the envy of the world.

ought to be tried in the Town Court. In the same year Doera, concubine of Hoell Sinwer, was convicted of an assault against Jankyn Stevynat and injuring him to the value of 6d. Jenkyn ap David took two burgages in the town, with the land adjoining, previously held by Hoge kyn Adeccote.

In this year we get another list of the town jurymen, who on 14 Oct., 5 Henry V., were John de Muridon, Richard Parker, Roger Deichter, Roger Adeccote, Henry Harpe, John Twiford, William Symynton, Nicholas Marshall, John Bickley, William Taillour, John Gamell, John of Ruyton.

There were several conveyances in 2 Henry VI. of a "noke" of land, una nocata terræ, in the town; and Roger Mayn took two burgages.

In 6 Henry VI. a number of "labourers of the liberty of the town" were fined from 2d. to 6d. each for turning out their cattle to graze in autumn time contrary to an ordinance made by the town assembly. The ordinance would be for the protection of the common land of the township—Allendeswode and any other there may have been—and to give time to fence off any part of it which might be sown with wheat. In this year Richard Porten and Alfonse his wife took one mediety of a burgage and agreed to build a new house on it in the course of the year. Others took a whole burgage, and others several burgages on the same condition.

There are no Rolls of the Town Court between the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward VI.

In 3 Edward VI. the freeholders of the town present on the jury were Thomas Kenaston, Humfrey Warde, John Bede, George Meryden, John Shelvoeke, Richard Meryden, Roger Meryden, John ap Hoell, and Richard Warde, junior; and at another Court Henry Foteman. They are mentioned on the Roll as "the twelve," though only 8 or 9 in number. They elected Thomas Kenaston and George Meryden bailiffs for the year. George Meryden and John Bede gave the Lord 6d. to have a jury to ascertain the metes and bounds of a certain "butte" at Holygreve. Several people were fined 6d. for breaking hedges; the townsmen of Atton were fined 12d. for having inclosed a parcel of the Lord's common called Okeley, and those of Little Ness were fined 2s. for

having inclosed Clementsyche Lane. Neither of the places enclosed is mentioned elsewhere, nor is Holygreve. They must all have been within the boundaries of Ruyton new town.

At the Court of 24 April, 4 Edward VI., the jury enacted two penalties of 6s. 8d. each, one against any tenant who should keep or tie any cattle in the corn field, and another against anyone who should keep more cattle than the land would support. The corn field would mean that part of the common land of the burgesses which was at the time sown with wheat.

“To the same Court came John ap Hoell and acknowledged that he had let a tenement with its appurtenances in the said town to John Cristofer and Anne his wife and their assigns for a term of 21 years.”

The total receipts of the Courts of this year were 8s. 6d.

In 27 Elizabeth Richard Dyos was presented for having most unjustly incroached on a “parcel of the place of the town” to the injury of his neighbours, and Richard Harper for the same. The “place of the town” was probably the market place, where the cross now stands.

On 6 Oct., 22 Elizabeth, the jurors for the town were Thomas Kynaston and Thomas Lloyd, gentlemen, Thomas Kynaston, Jr., William Meriden, Henry Footeman, and Roger Warde. On 8 Oct., 26 Elizabeth they were Thomas Kynaston, Thomas Lloyd, and Arthur Kynaston, gentlemen, Richard Meryden, Senr., Henry Footeman, Edward Foote-man, William Meryden, Francis Powell, and John Meryden.

The Kynaston family are first mentioned in connection with Ruyton on the Court Rolls of 6 Henry VII. which show Humphrey Kynaston as having lately acquired land in Haughton, and David Kynaston as having done the same in Sutton and Teddesmere. Humphrey may have been of Stokes, he is not likely to have been “Wild Humphrey” of Middle, who was outlawed in this year. David may have been the illegitimate son of William, son of Griffin Kynaston, from which William the Kynastons of Ruyton were descended. Neither Humphrey nor David was their direct ancestor. Humphrey was fined in 1 Henry VIII. because he owed suit and service to the Ruyton Country

of the Court in 1857, a divided Court, 5-4, in the case of Dred Scott v. Sandford, 60 U.S. 393 (1857). The Court held that the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was unconstitutional, and that the Federal Government had no authority to prohibit slavery in the territories.

The Court's decision in Dred Scott v. Sandford was a major victory for the pro-slavery forces. It was a blow to the anti-slavery forces, and it was a blow to the Federal Government. The Court's decision was a major victory for the pro-slavery forces, and it was a blow to the anti-slavery forces. The Court's decision was a major victory for the pro-slavery forces, and it was a blow to the anti-slavery forces.

The Court's decision in Dred Scott v. Sandford was a major victory for the pro-slavery forces. It was a blow to the anti-slavery forces, and it was a blow to the Federal Government. The Court's decision was a major victory for the pro-slavery forces, and it was a blow to the anti-slavery forces. The Court's decision was a major victory for the pro-slavery forces, and it was a blow to the anti-slavery forces.

The Court's decision in Dred Scott v. Sandford was a major victory for the pro-slavery forces. It was a blow to the anti-slavery forces, and it was a blow to the Federal Government. The Court's decision was a major victory for the pro-slavery forces, and it was a blow to the anti-slavery forces. The Court's decision was a major victory for the pro-slavery forces, and it was a blow to the anti-slavery forces.

The Court's decision in Dred Scott v. Sandford was a major victory for the pro-slavery forces. It was a blow to the anti-slavery forces, and it was a blow to the Federal Government. The Court's decision was a major victory for the pro-slavery forces, and it was a blow to the anti-slavery forces. The Court's decision was a major victory for the pro-slavery forces, and it was a blow to the anti-slavery forces.

The Court's decision in Dred Scott v. Sandford was a major victory for the pro-slavery forces. It was a blow to the anti-slavery forces, and it was a blow to the Federal Government. The Court's decision was a major victory for the pro-slavery forces, and it was a blow to the anti-slavery forces. The Court's decision was a major victory for the pro-slavery forces, and it was a blow to the anti-slavery forces.

The Court's decision in Dred Scott v. Sandford was a major victory for the pro-slavery forces. It was a blow to the anti-slavery forces, and it was a blow to the Federal Government. The Court's decision was a major victory for the pro-slavery forces, and it was a blow to the anti-slavery forces. The Court's decision was a major victory for the pro-slavery forces, and it was a blow to the anti-slavery forces.

Court and had made default, and was sued there the next year by one Thomas Harper. William Kynaston, a juror in 1 Henry VIII., may have been David's son.¹ Richard Kynaston, grandson of William, son of Griffin, is the first described as of Ruyton, in the Herald's Visitation, and the first who is commemorated on the tablet in Ruyton Church. It was he who presented to the Borough the existing mace, a representation of the two ends of which accompanies this article. He died in 1541.

His son Thomas was bailiff and foreman of the jury in 3 Edward VI., and foreman of the jury again in 22 and 26 Elizabeth. He is believed to have built Ruyton Hall, in the roof of which is a heavy oak beam, with some deep carving of vine leaves and grapes on it, supporting the initials T. K., with the date 1574, and under the cross of the T the lesser initials E. K., for his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lee of Langley. In the pedigree of this family he is mentioned as Thomas Kynaston of Coton, so he very probably lived there before he built Ruyton Hall. The beam was probably originally in the front of the house, but has been hidden by subsequent alterations.²

Thomas Kynaston seems to have been dead in 1605, for the list of freeholders in Ruyton in that year mentions only Sir George Yonge, Richard Kinaston, and Thomas Gittins. The Herald's Visitation of 1623 tells us that he left three sons, Richard, the eldest, of Ruyton; Arthur, of Shrewsbury; and Thomas, of Cruched Friars, London, one of the Yeomen of the Guard to James I.; and that Thomas, the younger, had a son and heir, Richard. Arthur and Thomas were jurymen in the Town Court in 22 and 26 Elizabeth. Thomas bought land from Sir G. Yonge in 8 James I., and the Sheriff's account³ of 12 James I. mentions Richard Kinnaston, gent., as holding 30 acres of land, 20 of meadow, 30 of pasture, in Ruyton and elsewhere, on which there was a rent due to the Crown of 30s., and Thomas Kinnaston, gent.,

¹ Herald's Visitation

² Ellesmere R. D. Parish Paper, August, 1876.

³ See Extracts from Hardwick Deeds, in MS. Book from Sir T. Phillips' Sale in Shrewsbury Free Library, labelled on back 11,253.

as holding 2 cottages and some land in Ruyton, alias Rynton, West Felton, Haughton, Wykye, Erston, and Teddesmere, on which there was a Crown rent of 20s. Richard and Arthur seem to have left no children, so that the property came to Richard, son of the Yeoman of the Guard; he had a son, Thomas, who died in 1663, and is mentioned as a "malignant" in a letter written by Edward Lloyd of Llanforda in 1660,¹ but was not prominent enough to be fined for his loyalty, as were the more important branches of his family at Oteley and Hordley. Thomas left a son Richard, who was perhaps succeeded by Thomas, who died in 1678. Thomas' only child Jane married William Kinaston of Lec. Jane died in 1721 and William in 1723, aged 92,² and they were probably the parents of the "William son of William Kynaston, gentleman," who is recorded in books of St. John's College, Cambridge, as having been "born in Ruyton, Co. Salop, educated under Mr. Lloyd [Master of Shrewsbury School], aged 17, admitted Pensioner 16 June, 1699." He was appointed a Master in Chancery by Lord Chancellor Macclesfield in 1721. In 1724 it was ascertained that there were great deficiencies in the money which ought to be under the control of the Court; the Masters were called to account, and on 20 June, 1724-5 Master Kynaston was ordered to deposit within a week £26,908 11s. 3¼d. He could not do this, but assigned a debt due to him of over £20,000, conveyed all his estate as security for the money, and accounted for over £7,500 as being in the hands of other people. Of this £1,575 had got into Lord Macclesfield's own hands, and was paid into Court by him. As the result of the inquiry Lord Macclesfield had to resign, and Mr. Kynaston retained his office till his death, 24th June, 1748-9. He was Recorder of Shrewsbury from 1733 till his death, and M.P. for the Borough from 1741 till his death. He is said to have built the stables at Ruyton Hall,³ and to have gone in the village by the disrespectful name of Heavy Bill. There is a tablet to him in the Church.

¹ *Shrop. Arch. Trans.* for 1888, p. 407, and for 1889, p. 82 n.

² Memorial Tablet in Ruyton Church.

³ Ellesmere R.D. Parish Paper for August, 1876.

It would appear from the inscriptions in the Church that Ruyton Hall passed from William Kynaston to his youngest daughter Margaret, who married a cousin, Edward Kynaston, that Edward died in 1792 and Margaret in 1806. Their two daughters and co-heiresses, Margaret and Anne, lived together at Ruyton Hall, and were the last Kynastons to occupy it. Neither ever married. Anne died in 1838 and Margaret in 1845. One of the hatchments now in the Church was put up in their honour. The property passed on their death to Miss Middleton, and then to a cousin, the Rev. W. Holland of Cold Norton Rectory, Essex, who owned it in 1861 and 1867. On his death in 1867, or very early in 1868, it passed to Mr. James Deacon Jones, then of Maismore Square, Old Kent Road.

After the death of Miss Anne Kynaston Ruyton Hall was let to Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, whose two sons Mr. W. R. M. Wynne, now of Peniarth, and Mr. Owen S. Wynne, were born there in 1840 and 1842. Afterwards it was occupied by Mrs. and Miss Hunt of Boreatton.

In 1698 to 1701 the jurors of the Town Court presented several persons "because not being a burgesse of the said town he used and exercised the art and mystery of such and such a trade contrary to the custom of the said town." The trades so exercised unlawfully were those of Bootmaker, Dyer, Grocer, Butcher, Tailor. The fines were from 5s. to 10s. each, but as the same person was presented and fined at several different Courts, the punishment evidently was not very effectual; several of the persons presented are, however, afterwards recorded to have been elected and sworn burgesses. Thomas Crumpe was presented and fined 6d. because on 1 Aug., 10 William III. and continuously thenceforth for two months then following at the said town he unlawfully used and exercised the art or mystery of an Ironmonger, where the said Thomas never was educated in the said mystery as an Apprentice for the space of 7 years contrary to the form of the Statute."¹ It will be noticed that the amount of the fines imposed shows that it was thought much

¹ 5 Eliz., c. 4, s. 31.

more important to protect the burgesses against competition than to protect the public against incompetent workmen.

John Hordley was fined 3d. for having enclosed for himself "about the tole dishfull seedness" on the Lord's waste there, that is to say, he had enclosed from the Lord's waste, no doubt on the Cliffe, so much land as could be sown with the seed contained in the miller's toll dish. Millers received as their pay for grinding a 20th or 24th part of the corn brought to them, and measured it in a toll dish kept for the purpose.¹ Small quantities of land were frequently estimated in this way by the quantity of seed required for sowing them; as for instance in the terrier printed in my account of Felton Church. There were several persons presented for the same offence in the Country Court. Adam Cheshire was fined 2s. for by force and arms rescuing two calves out of the possession of William Hood, who was taking them to the Pound for trespass. Several persons were fined for not attending the Court, though they owed suit and service; and the town was fined 2s. for not repairing the Pound. These were the only presentments made in the Town Court in William III.'s reign during the time for which we have the rolls. The foremen of the jury were Thomas Gittins, Sen., four times, Thomas Crumpe, William Hood, Thomas Gittins, Junior. Bailiffs were elected every October. They were, in 1698, Thomas Gittins, Jun., and William Basnett; in 1699, William Hood and Samuel Edge; in 1700, Edward Jones and Francis Winsor; and in 1701, Thomas Chettoe and William Tomkies. The Afferers were, on 17 Oct., 1698, 22 April, 1700, and 12 Oct., 1700, Thomas Gittins, Senior, for the Lord, and Thomas Crumpe for the Town; and on 13 Oct., 1701, Thomas Gittins, Jun., for the Lord, and William Hood for the Town. On 18 June, 1748, cattle disease being then prevalent in the county, Quarter Sessions ordered that no cattle should be taken from Little Ness to Ruyton fair, so that cattle were at this date still habitually sent to Ruyton fair, held on the 5th July.

The Borough Courts evidently died for want of anything to do during the 18th century, for in 1834, the Municipal

¹ *Century Dictionary*, Toll Dish

Commissioners reported that there was no record or trace of the holding of any such Court.

The end of the borough mace now missing was lost in the second quarter of the 19th century. A drunken pitcherman named Charlie Belyle kicked in the doors of the Admiral Benbow and Powis Arms Inns because drink was refused to him, and was proceeding to the Talbot, when the Sergeant-at-Mace was sent for, who came as usual, with the mace, and used it on the back of Charlie's neck with such force that the silver top came off into the stream of water, which, it being a very wet night, was running down the side of the road. Charlie was put in the stocks for two hours, and then into the lockup, and next morning was taken handcuffed to the Hon. T. Kenyon at Pradoc, and made to pay for the damage done at the publics; but though careful search was immediately made for the top of the mace, it was never found.¹ Probably it was stolen, and quite possibly it may still turn up in some museum as a seal of the Earl of Arundel.

In 1834 the Municipal Commissioners reported that there were three public houses and one beer house in Ruyton, which is the same number as there are now in 1901. In the Report on Licensed Houses made to Quarter Sessions in 1891 the Talbot and Powis Arms are said to be supposed to have been licensed for over a century, the Admiral Benbow over 50 years, and the Bridge Inn Beerhouse since 1840. The Talbot and Powis Arms only are within the "New Town." A Talbot or greyhound is the supporter of the arms of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, but their title is their only connection with this neighbourhood. The Powis Arms was formerly the Craven Arms, named after the Earls of Craven, who were Lords of the Manor, and changing its name when the property passed to the Earl of Powis.

A gallows is said to have stood on the wooded mound opposite the "Burgage," just beyond the Cross, on the right of the road going to Shotatton. Mr. James Cooper says he has found a quantity of bones there, and that Dr. Broughton confirmed his opinion that they were human.

¹ This and many other anecdotes are given on the authority of Mr. James Cooper. He was born about 1817, was schoolmaster at Ruyton, and passed most of his life here. His mother lived here all her life, and died at 95, and talked to him a great deal about Ruyton antiquities.

The Court House of the Manor formerly stood where Miss Dickin's shop now is. It was taken down while James Cooper's mother was a girl, and the furniture removed to the room over the market place, and thenceforth the Courts were held there. There were some very old chests in the room. This last mentioned room with the lockup under it was bought from the Lord of the Manor in 1854, and pulled down by Mr. Comberbatch, who conveyed the site in 1873 to the Rev. F. P. Wilkinson. The Village Cross was erected on it in 1881, and has been handed over by Mr. Wilkinson's family to the care of the Parish Council.

On 22 April, 1808, an oak tree growing about 100 yards due south of Ruyton Hall was sold for 145 guineas to a Mr. Hazeldine of Shrewsbury, in addition to which £40 was obtained for its bark. It is said that three men could just touch hands round it at the butt, and the trunk ran up 60 to 70 feet. An altar table and altar rails for the Church were made out of its limbs, and the hall table in Ruyton Hall was also made out of it. Two fine oaks now in the "Burgage" were grown from its acorns, planted a few years before the tree was felled.¹

Archdeacon Blakeway writing about this time² says "the Village of Ruyton is well paved, and has a greater air of neatness about it than usually belongs to our Shropshire villages."

¹ *Star* newspaper 10 May, 1808; Parish Paper for Ellesmere Rural Deanery, June, 1876.

² MS. in Bodleian.

The first thing that struck me when I entered the city was the grandeur of the architecture. The buildings were all of the same style, and they were all very beautiful. I had never seen anything like this before. The streets were very wide, and they were all paved with asphalt. The sidewalks were very wide, and they were all paved with granite. The buildings were all very tall, and they were all very beautiful. I had never seen anything like this before. The streets were very wide, and they were all paved with asphalt. The sidewalks were very wide, and they were all paved with granite. The buildings were all very tall, and they were all very beautiful. I had never seen anything like this before.

The second thing that struck me was the cleanliness of the city. The streets were very clean, and they were all paved with asphalt. The sidewalks were very wide, and they were all paved with granite. The buildings were all very tall, and they were all very beautiful. I had never seen anything like this before. The streets were very wide, and they were all paved with asphalt. The sidewalks were very wide, and they were all paved with granite. The buildings were all very tall, and they were all very beautiful. I had never seen anything like this before.

The third thing that struck me was the friendliness of the people. The people were very friendly, and they were all very kind. I had never seen anything like this before. The streets were very wide, and they were all paved with asphalt. The sidewalks were very wide, and they were all paved with granite. The buildings were all very tall, and they were all very beautiful. I had never seen anything like this before.

The first thing that I saw when I stepped out of the boat was a vast, flat expanse of water. The sky above was a pale, hazy blue, and the air was still and warm. I had heard that the weather would be perfect, and indeed it was. The boat was a simple wooden vessel, and I was the only passenger. The captain, a man with a weathered face and a kind smile, greeted me warmly. He told me that the boat was a traditional one, and that the journey would be a peaceful one. I was to be taken to a small island in the distance, a place of great beauty and tranquility. The boat moved slowly across the water, and I could see the gentle ripples of the sea. The sun was low in the sky, and the light was soft and golden. I felt a sense of peace and calm that I had never experienced before. The boat was a simple wooden vessel, and I was the only passenger. The captain, a man with a weathered face and a kind smile, greeted me warmly. He told me that the boat was a traditional one, and that the journey would be a peaceful one. I was to be taken to a small island in the distance, a place of great beauty and tranquility. The boat moved slowly across the water, and I could see the gentle ripples of the sea. The sun was low in the sky, and the light was soft and golden. I felt a sense of peace and calm that I had never experienced before.

The boat was a simple wooden vessel, and I was the only passenger. The captain, a man with a weathered face and a kind smile, greeted me warmly. He told me that the boat was a traditional one, and that the journey would be a peaceful one. I was to be taken to a small island in the distance, a place of great beauty and tranquility. The boat moved slowly across the water, and I could see the gentle ripples of the sea. The sun was low in the sky, and the light was soft and golden. I felt a sense of peace and calm that I had never experienced before. The boat was a simple wooden vessel, and I was the only passenger. The captain, a man with a weathered face and a kind smile, greeted me warmly. He told me that the boat was a traditional one, and that the journey would be a peaceful one. I was to be taken to a small island in the distance, a place of great beauty and tranquility. The boat moved slowly across the water, and I could see the gentle ripples of the sea. The sun was low in the sky, and the light was soft and golden. I felt a sense of peace and calm that I had never experienced before.

The boat was a simple wooden vessel, and I was the only passenger. The captain, a man with a weathered face and a kind smile, greeted me warmly. He told me that the boat was a traditional one, and that the journey would be a peaceful one. I was to be taken to a small island in the distance, a place of great beauty and tranquility. The boat moved slowly across the water, and I could see the gentle ripples of the sea. The sun was low in the sky, and the light was soft and golden. I felt a sense of peace and calm that I had never experienced before.

MAP

TOWNSHIP - RUYTON

THE RUYTON TOWNSHIP

COUNTY - SALOP

113 - 114
117 - 118



Original Plans 1790-1800
as per Vol. 10

With this map and the accompanying list of names and dates
 the Ruyton Township is a copy of the original map of 1790
 as the same was made by the Surveyor of the County of Salop
 in the County of Salop
 as per Vol. 10
 as per Vol. 10
 as per Vol. 10



PLAN OF THE

...

...

...



TOWNSHIP OF OLD RUYTON.

This is so much of the original Township of Ruyton as was not included in the "new town," and therefore continued to form one of the eleven townships of the Country Manor. It was divided into two parts by the new town, of which the one part included the Castle and the Church, and everything between them and the Platt Bridge; the other included the Grig Hill, the Lodge Farm, and Ruyton Park, and appears to be identical with what was formerly known as Ruyton Park.

Ruyton Park was probably made by John le Strange I. for the use of the occupiers of the Castle. It is first mentioned about 1195, when John le Strange II. obtained from Hugh Abbot of Shrewsbury the grant of a corner of the Abbot's wood of Birch, extending from the place where le Strange's park fence came down to the waters of Peveree, to the end of le Strange's meadow on the side of Plettebrug Mill, to enlarge le Strange's Park. Le Strange gave the Abbot in exchange some land in the township of Newton, in Middle parish, and undertook to send him a doe yearly.¹ The corner thus added to the Park was, no doubt, the corner containing 32a. or. 24p., which lies within the bend of the river Perry opposite the Castle, and is now included within the parish, though not within the Manor of Ruyton, the boundaries of the latter, but not those of the former, having been already fixed at the time when the exchange was effected. Le Strange's Park fence, therefore, came down to the water of Peveree where the parish boundary crosses the river at Dunning Wood. The wood of Birch has left its name to Birch Farm or Birch Park, between the old and new houses of Boreatton. The Park gave their names to Ruyton Park, Ruyton Lodge, Lawn Farm, Park House, Park Cottages, all of which are marked on the Ordnance Map of 1833, and the hedge from Blackberry Hill to Park House, which is the boundary of the township, is also traditionally said to have been the Park boundary. Two fields the other side of this hedge, in Wikey township, nos. 281 and 438 on the Ordnance Map, 211 and 212 on the Tithe Map, are called Park field, but probably only because they adjoined the park,

¹ Eyton s. 113.

not because they were ever included in it. The rent of a doe shows that the Park was a deer park in 1195. In 1376 (50 Edw. III.), Thomas of Ondeslowe, John of Thurnedal, Sir William of Lopinton, William Strete, Roger son of Thomas of Weston, Thomas Huse of Balderton, Symkyn the greengrocer ("oleror") of Salop, Madoc of Kynaston, and Sir William Ellesmere were indicted for having for 4 years past feloniously broken the Lord's park of Ruyton and the Hem, and taken his wild beasts. Thomas of Ondeslowe and William Strete afterwards came and paid 6s. 8d. each for their trespass. The two called Sir ("Dominus") were perhaps priests. The park is spoken of as the "new park" as late as 2 Richard II.

The Lord's receipts from the park were an important part of the whole income from the manor, and are constantly entered in the Court Rolls. The pannage of the park, i.e., the payment for pigs allowed to feed there, was £4 5s. 10d., £4 7s. 9d., £3 18s. 4d., £1 4s. 9d. respectively, in the 27th, 28th, 38th, and 49th years of Edward III. Besides this there were receipts for "attachiement," i.e., for brushwood, broken branches, &c.;¹ for agistment, i.e., for cattle turned in to graze, and for sales of timber. The "attachiements" in the park paid for at one of the Courts of the 38th year were "for deadwood in the milnemor, 6d.; for the same in Phelipus Plouden, 9d.; for a hedge ("sep.") in milnemor, 9d.; for the same, 12d." The Milnemor would be the moor or low ground adjoining Ruyton Mill, which was within the park. In the 31st year there were two payments of 40d. each for its pasturage. Phelipus Plouden does not occur again. In the 49th year timber was sold for £2 2s. 10d., and in the 50th year, underwood for £1 3s. 6d. The receipts of the 51st year have been set out in full in the history of the Manor.

Under Richard II. pannage became less important, producing in his 2nd 6th, 7th, and 14th years respectively £1 19s. 10d., 2s. 4d., 7s. 9d., and 7s. In 4 Henry IV. it produced 13s. 11½d., and in 14 Henry IV. £1 4s. 4d.; but

¹ Ducange.

after this no more than a few shillings is ever entered under this head.

Wood blown down in Ruyton Park was sold in 2 Richard II. for £15 19s. 2d. There must have been a great storm to account for this. In the 7th, 14th, and 17th years wood was sold for £1 2s. 11d., £4 14s. 10d., and £4 7s. 8d. respectively. In the 18th year a fine was imposed for cutting down a tree wrongfully. After this no important sales of timber are recorded. In 22 Henry VIII. wood was sold for 33s. Underwood was sold from time to time, but never for much more than £1. Underwood and timber together produced £1 11s. 2d. in 5 Henry VI. Old fence posts were sold in 7 Richard II. for £1 16s. 8d., and there are some subsequent sales for a few shillings. The only trees specified as being sold are alders and lentisk trees. These latter (*pistacia lentiscus*, or mastick tree) are mentioned by Evelyn as very beautiful evergreens, but requiring shelter. Several individuals of these were sold. The price of one in 50 Edward III. was 6d.

Agistments brought in 42s. in 28 Edward III., but that is the only entry in this reign of any substantial sum under this head; they became a more regular source of income under Richard II., producing in his 2nd, 6th, 14th, and 17th years £1 8s. 8d., £1 6s. 10d., £2 18s., £1 10s. 6d., after deducting the tithe paid thereon. The heading appears in most years, but the amounts seem to diminish; in 14 Henry IV. it is 16s., 1 Henry V. 10s. 7d., 5 Henry VI. £1 12s. 2½d.; the animals paid for this year include fowls, horses, pigs, and cows.

In the next year also there are many similar payments. Occasionally a small payment for a pig or cow is entered under the head of attachiament instead of agistment. Enclosures for fowls ("volatilica") were frequently let in the park. Henry the Harper of Ruyton took one in 14 Henry IV. for his life at 8d. a year, but in 5 Henry VI. a good many were let for 4d. each, and the same was paid for grazing for a horse. In 4 Henry IV. some corn was sold from the Park for 13s. 4d., but this is the only entry of this kind, and it was probably exceptional to grow corn there.

In 14 Richard II. a receipt is entered of 3s. 5d. for cattle in Parkmede at 1d. per head. This comes next after the

receipts from Ruyton Park, and Parkmede was perhaps meadow land belonging to the Park.

In 11 Henry IV. the jury, of their own knowledge and without complaint from any township, fined John Barbour and Margaret his wife 6d. for having "inclosed for themselves a high road (una via alta) which leads near the palings of the Lord's Park of Ruyton towards a place called the Launde, to the serious injury of their neighbours, who pastured their animals there. "Launde" is equivalent to Lawn, and meant, not trimly kept garden ground, but an open glade among woods;¹ the road inclosed may therefore have been part of that which leads from Wikey to Ruyton past the Lawn Farm, and crosses the boundary of Ruyton township where the Lord's Park palings would have been. It would be in respect of the same road that the grand jury at the April Quarter Sessions 1800 presented the Parish of Ruyton for non-repair of the road between Ryton-xi-Towns and Wykey.

In 6 Henry VI. David Barker and many others paid 2d. to 4d. "de Wormetake pc. ibm. hoc anno." These payments are entered immediately after others in respect of Ruyton Park. "Wormetake" is said to mean an annual township payment," and occurs in the accounts of the Manor of Clun in connection with reliefs and amobyr.² This is the only mention of it at Ruyton. Among the "Ministers' Accounts" in the Record Office (bundle 967, n. 24) is one of "Sale of lentisks and boughs in Ruyton Park by the Lord's ministers there" from Michaelmas 6 Henry VI. to Michaelmas 7 Henry VI., the total receipts being 25s. 5½d. Probably it was originally attached to the Court Rolls.

In 22 Elizabeth three women were fined 2d. each for cutting and carrying away birches from Ruyton Park, and a man for cutting twigs there, "called in English wyndynges." Probably they were for making hurdles; and next year there were several fines for cutting "rushes, elders, sticks, and hazels," holly, withies, little oaks, and pulling down branches

¹ Percy's *Reliques*, Glossary, vol. i.; *Century Dictionary*.

² *Shrop. Arch. Trans.* for 1888, p. 257.

...and the ... of ... and ... to the ...

... in ... the ... of ... and ...

... in ... the ... of ... and ...

... in ... the ... of ... and ...

... of ... and ...

out of the trees, and breaking hedges here. One fine is for cutting down there a certain holly, called in English "holly Wypples." Again, in 27 Elizabeth a great many persons were fined for cutting in the Park hazel twigs, thorns, alders, heath, damsons, and especially birches. They were mere underwood, no doubt, for one man cut down 20 birches, and a woman cut the same number, and they were only fined 2s. and 20d. respectively.

On 27 May, 4 James I., proclamation was made in Court that no one must cut any woods or underwoods in Ruyton Park, or carry off any logs from there, under a penalty of 6d. for each offence.

Ruyton Mill was within the Park. It was, probably, built by John le Strange I., who before 1172 gave his Mill of Middle and the sites of all his mills, including Ruyton,¹ to Haghmond Abbey, which had been founded by his patron, William fitz Alan. This gift was repeated and amplified by his son John le Strange II., 1203—1210, who added to it the suit of the whole manor to the mill, i.e., compelled all tenants of the manor to have their corn ground there. The Canons were to have free right to dig turf and earth anywhere round the mill for use in the mill or its dam, and le Strange's foresters were to supply them with timber from his woods whenever it was required for repairing or rebuilding the mill. And he granted that no other mill should be erected in the manor except for the use and as the property of the Canons of Haghmond. William fitz Alan, the superior Lord of the Manor, sanctioned this grant by witnessing it. The 3rd or 4th John le Strange addressed letters patent² "to all his bailiffs of Knokin and of Ruton" confirming all the gifts made by his ancestors "to our venerable father and beloved friends the Abbot and Convent of Haghmond," wishing them to hold them peacefully and without disturbance, "especially in our absence." He therefore orders the bailiffs not to interfere with their enjoyment of them, and in particular to allow them to take soil for mending Ruyton mill dam whenever it is required, and to help and advise them in all matters.

¹ Eyton x. 113.

² Copied in the Blakeway MSS.

John le Strange IV., when he gave to Shrewsbury Abbey his mill of Platte, covenanted "that he would not offer or permit any one else to offer, any obstacle to the Monks, in respect of the Abbot of Haghmon's Mill which was situated in his Park of Ruton." John le Strange V. confirmed the gifts of his predecessors to Haughmond Abbey by a deed¹ executed at Knockin, and dated 13 Dec., 1298, in which those gifts are enumerated.

In 1342 the Abbot seems to have been presented at the Manor Court of Ruyton for setting up a hedge there, for at a General Court held at Ruyton 16 Edward III. he appeared by John de Smethecote, one of his Canons (afterwards Abbot), and produced a Charter of Sir John le Strange, which was allowed by Sir John de Burghton, the steward, and the Abbot was acquitted accordingly. In 4 Richard II., 1380, the Abbot and Convent leased their Mill of Ruyton to John Ythel and his son Roger for life, for "18 great quarters of hard wheat," and the repairs of the Mill. On March 20, 1461, they leased it to Roger Muridon, Margaret his wife, and John their son, for their lives, for 40s. a year and repairs.² After the dissolution of the Abbey, the King's ministers accounted in 1541-2 for £2 as the rent of a mill, no doubt this same Ruyton Mill, belonging to the late Abbey at Ruyton. It continued to exist until it was removed in pursuance of a private Act passed in 1777, for straightening the Perry and inclosing the waste lands on the Baschurch side of it. In 1678 and in 1685 there were collections in Wem Church for one Phips, a miller of Ruyton, for loss by fire.³ There is nothing further to show which mill he held.

The Lord had a Park keeper, and some of them are mentioned on the Court Rolls. In 50 Edward III. the Earl of Arundel gave to William son of William the Parkere, and to Sibill his wife a messuage and half virgate of land in the old vill of Ruyton, in exchange for some property in Coton. William was, very likely, the keeper of Ruyton Park. William Parker who committed an assault and brewed ale unlawfully in 17 Richard II. may have been the same person. Richard

¹ Copied in Eyton x. 373.

² Blakeway MSS.

³ *Shrop. Arch. Trans.* for 1598, p. 218.

Twiford was park keeper in 11 Henry IV., and probably also in 1 Henry VI., in which year one Guttun ap David ap Griffith of Powys came into the Park, seized and bound there one John Coope, and then immediately came to the gate of the Park and committed a breach of the peace with force and arms against Richard Twiford, to which Jankyn of Knockin was accessory, helping the said Guttin. Perhaps it was in consequence of this assault that next year Richard Porter had the place of park-keeper.

Ruyton Park continued to be the property of the Lords of the Manor, until in 1788 the 6th Lord Craven sold "the messuage and land called Ryton Park," then in the occupation of Richard Hall under a lease which was to expire in 1789, containing 206 acres, together with the Rectorial tithes of Wikey and of a great part of Ruyton township, to George Walford of Wem. Shortly before this, Lord Craven had sold the Lodge Farm, and the messuage and lands near the Park gate, containing 685 acres, together with the Rectorial tithes thereon, to John Henshaw of Wem, gentleman, uncle of George Walford.¹ Mr. Walford sold part of the Ruyton tithes to Mr. Hunt of Boreatton in 1792, and sold the Ruyton Park House and some land to Mr. Samuel Bickerton of Sandford, who in the early part of the 19th century rebuilt the house,² but some time after 1837 parted with it to Mr. Hunt of Boreatton. The present owner of Boreatton sold it to his cousin, the Rev. T. H. Hunt, eldest son of the Rev. T. Hunt, Rector of Felton; and he in 1889 built the present house. He died in July, 1896, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Capt. Cecil Hunt, the present owner. Mr. George Walford's descendant, Mr. John Henshaw Nickson Walford, is the present owner of the Lodge Farm with the greater part of what was once Ruyton Park, and built Ruyton Towers in 1870.

We now turn to the other part of the township of Old Ruyton, that which is on the further side of the new town. It is much smaller in area than the old Ruyton park, but includes the Castle, the Church, and the Vicarage, and was no doubt the more thickly populated part of the township.

¹ Abstracts of Conveyances at Pradoc.

² Mr. James Cooper remembers his building it.

The Castle was, as we have seen, almost certainly built in the reign of King Stephen, before 1148, before or at the same time as the Church, which was an appendage to it. It was destroyed by the Welsh in 1212, and perhaps not rebuilt till the Earl of Arundel bought it in 1302. It must have been defensible in 1313, when the service of half a Knight's fee due to the Earl from half of the Manor of Great Withiford was returnable at Ruyton Castle,¹ and it was kept in repair in 1357, 31 Edward III., when Thomas Barding was presented in the Country Manor Court "for that he was not obedient to go to the work of the Castle as he was required by the bailiff, as he acknowledges. He put himself on the mercy of the Lord, and is fined 12d." But the last mention of the Castle on the Court Rolls is in 38 Edward III., A.D. 1364, when Adam of the Were (probably the keeper of one of the weirs on the Perry) "took from the Lord one messuage in the old vill of Ruyton which before lay empty and is situate under the castle for a rent of 12d. a year and the customs formerly rendered, and he gives 6d. for entry." Probably the castle fell into ruins soon after this, and fifty years later its materials may have been used for repairing the Church.² There are said³ to be traces of a paved causeway running down under the Western walls of the Castle to the Brown-hill well under the rock. The Churchyard seems to have been given to Haghmond Abbey together with the advowson of the Church, in 1272, at a time when the Castle was in ruins; but, of course, it did not then include the Castle grounds. In that year John le Strange IV. "for his soul's health and all his ancestors heirs and friends grants to God and St Mary and St John of Haghmon, &c., an acre of land in Ruyton of his demesne, lying near the King's highway [itineri regis] towards White Minster and reaching in length from the house of William son of John le Mazun, to the grantor's meadow; together with the advowson of the Church of Ruyton. Witnesses, Sirs Odo de Hodnet, John Fitz Hugh, John de Ercalewe Knights, Richard de Drayton, Hamo le Botiler, and others." And by "letters

¹ Eyton ix. 315.

² See under Ruyton Church.

³ By Mr. James Cooper.

patent" dated from Haghmond the day after Palm Sunday, 1272 (13 April) he appoints his beloved Roger de Eyton his attorney, to deliver seisin of these grants to the Canons or their attorney.¹ The grant was confirmed by his son between 1276 and 1284, witnesses, Sir Robert Corbet, John Fitz Hugh, John de Ercalue, John de Lee, Knights; Hamo le Botiler, William Banastre, and Thomas Dod of Hadenhale. The King's highway was probably then where it is now, and White Minster was the name used for Oswestry. It seems likely that the "acre" given with the advowson was the churchyard, which, including the Church, but excluding the Castle grounds, which were only added in 1877, is measured in the Ordnance Survey 1 acre and 27 perches. It adjoins the meadow which must have belonged to the Lord of the Castle, and does not adjoin the river, which would have been mentioned in the Deed if it had formed one of the boundaries of the land conveyed. It also is "near the King's highway," and therefore fully answers to the description in the grant. An "acre" was not at that time an accurate measure of quantity, nor was it even at the beginning of the nineteenth century. It was rather a plot of land held by a single owner, and roughly of the size to be ploughed in one day.²

The history of the Church has been already given, but a few particulars about the Clergy may be here added, chiefly from the Court Rolls, which tell us nearly all we know about the Chaplains, or Priests of the Chantry of Our Lady in Ruyton Church. In 6 Edward III., 1332, we learn that Thomas son of Richard the Chaplain was convicted of poaching at Ruyton, but we are not told where his father was Chaplain. A Chaplain was necessarily a Priest, but for a priest to have a son, though illegal, was quite common. This was the year of the admission of the first Vicar of Ruyton, William de Tykelwardyn. He may have been connected with Thomas de Teculwardin, whose name occurs in a list of the Masons' Guild in Shrewsbury of the reign of Henry III.³

¹ Blakeway MSS., in Bodleian.

² Maitland, p. 373, &c.

³ Hist. MSS. Commission, Report on MSS. of Shrewsbury Corporation, 1893.

In 29 Edward III. John Julyans, Chaplain, brought an action of debt, but did not prosecute it, against William de Preston, Archdeacon of Salop, in the Town Court. The same year, 1355, William (dē Tykelwardyn), Vicar of Ruyton, gave a bond with sureties to the Abbot of Haglmond to pay him 60s., half at the feast of Nichomedes, half at that of St. John the Baptist. This was, no doubt, for the great tithes of the township of Ruyton. Next year the Vicar was plaintiff in an action, and in 1357 the Roll of Labourers tells us that he kept a servant called Weyan.

In 49 Edward III., 1375, John of Kynaston succeeded in an action against Richard of Rednal, the then Vicar, for unlawfully withholding from him 21 lbs. of corn. This Vicar appears to have been Chaplain at Felton in 1357. In 1376 and in 1378 he was plaintiff in an action, and in 1382 he relieved, i.e., proved his title to one messuage and half a noke of land in Old Ruyton, which Jenkin Hoell formerly held, and he paid nothing for relief. This would be private property, not belonging to the Vicarage. A noke was not a definite measure, but a nook or patch of land. In the same year Hugh Gamell and Eleanor his wife took from the Lord all those lands and tenements which Richard Hobbes held in the old vill of Ruyton and paid 12d. to the Lord. They were probably related to the John Gamul who became Vicar of Ruyton about twelve years later.

In 13 Richard II. Vicar Richard of Rednal was plaintiff in an action against Roger son of John, and in another against John Palmer, chaplain; and some time before this he had given a burgage and 5 acres in New Ruyton to Robert the Tailor and Alice his wife, who were presumably, therefore, related to him. In 17 Richard II. he was defendant in an action for debt by Thomas of Rednal.

In 4 Henry IV. John Vicar of Ruyton brought an action for trespass against John Howells, and in the same year there is the following edifying entry on the Rolls of the Court of the Country Manor :—

“ William Newport, Archdeacon of the Deanery of Salop, was appointed to appear this day to an indictment presented by the Jury of the Great Court, for that he having notice that William Wiken and John Muridon, chaplains, tenants

In the year 1654, when the plague was raging in London, he was one of the first that went to the assistance of the poor, and was the first that was taken with the disease. He was carried to the hospital, and there he lay for several weeks, till he was recovered. He was afterwards taken with the same disease, and was again carried to the hospital, where he lay for several weeks more, till he was recovered. He was afterwards taken with the same disease, and was again carried to the hospital, where he lay for several weeks more, till he was recovered.

In the year 1655, he was taken with the same disease, and was again carried to the hospital, where he lay for several weeks more, till he was recovered. He was afterwards taken with the same disease, and was again carried to the hospital, where he lay for several weeks more, till he was recovered. He was afterwards taken with the same disease, and was again carried to the hospital, where he lay for several weeks more, till he was recovered.

In the year 1656, he was taken with the same disease, and was again carried to the hospital, where he lay for several weeks more, till he was recovered. He was afterwards taken with the same disease, and was again carried to the hospital, where he lay for several weeks more, till he was recovered.

In the year 1657, he was taken with the same disease, and was again carried to the hospital, where he lay for several weeks more, till he was recovered. He was afterwards taken with the same disease, and was again carried to the hospital, where he lay for several weeks more, till he was recovered.

In the year 1658, he was taken with the same disease, and was again carried to the hospital, where he lay for several weeks more, till he was recovered. He was afterwards taken with the same disease, and was again carried to the hospital, where he lay for several weeks more, till he was recovered.

of the Lord of this lordship of Ruyton, within the jurisdiction of his said office, were continuing in a life of fornication, caused them by summons to appear before him in the Lord's aforesaid Lordship, and the same Archdeacon through lust of money and by feigning excuses that he had caused the said priests to appear before him out of the sight of the people for the correction of their souls, and treating secretly with them for his worldly advantage, and by his threats, he extortionately compelled the said tenants of the said Lord to pay him diverse heavy intolerable fines, permitting them ultimately to go on in their accustomed life of fornication, and for the sake of the fines utterly omitting the due execution of his office; through which fines extortionately taken by the said Archdeacon as aforesaid the said tenants are made incapable of paying their rents and other dues to the Lord, to the grave injury and loss of the Lord, as more fully appears in the first General Court of last year. A day is fixed for him to answer to the Lord at the next Court.

John Badley, Summoner of the said Deanery, is also indicted for consenting with the Archdeacon to the extortion, and summoning them to appear."

Of the two incriminated chaplains William Wiken was probably chaplain at Felton, and John Muridon of Ruyton, where others of the same name lived. Thus in 6 Edward III. William de Meredon is mentioned as a tenant at Atton; and in 2 Richard II. William de Muridon was fined 2d. for breaking the Lord's cross placed by the Ruyton town's bailiff on the cornfield of Sir John de Muridon, a tenant of the manor; and in 14 Richard II. Thomas Bochynder paid 6d. to have an inquisition to set out the bounds of the messuage which he had acquired from William Muridon in Ruyton new Vill. There were still Merydens, freeholders in Ruyton, in Edward VI.'s time, and tenants of the Thornes', in Shotatton, in the time of Elizabeth. The Chaplain, John Muridon, had an action brought against him by Roger of the Wood, in the Town Court in 5 Henry V., and himself brought an action against Jankin Johell of Hordeley in the same Court in 2 Henry VI., so that he retained his office a long time in spite of the charges of immorality against him.

In 5 Henry V. Richard Yonge, chaplain, brought an action against Jankin Macpherson, and as he brought it in the Town Court it would seem likely that he was chaplain at Ruyton at the same time with Muridon, but as the Vicar was resident it is not probable there were two chaplains, so Yonge may have held a chaplaincy elsewhere.

In the reigns of the three Henries the name of Wicherley often occurs on the Court Rolls, showing that the two vicars of that name, like so many others of the clergy, were connected by family with the parish. In 2 Henry IV. Vicar Thomas Wicherley was fined 6d. for assaulting on the high road one Thamlus Funleton, and 8d. for breaking the pound at Ruyton and taking out his cattle against the will of the bailiff. In the same year he brought an action, but did not proceed with it, against Richard Heyne, vicar of Baschurch. In 14 Henry IV. he had himself become Vicar of Baschurch, and been succeeded at Ruyton by John Wicherley, and we find the two made co-trustees of some property in Haughton.

In 5 Henry V. John Wicherley was assaulted on the high road by Edward and Richard, sons of William Taillour, who were fined for it 8d. and 12d. respectively, and in 2 Henry VI. the same vicar himself assaulted Roger Adcote on the high road.

In 6 Henry VII. (1490) the Vicar of Ruyton and William Dyckyn were presented for leaving gaps ("dores") unclosed on their respective private lands; John Lloit, chaplain (whether of Ruyton or Felton is not stated), was plaintiff and defendant in some actions; and Richard, vicar of Ruyton, brought an action of debt on 18 Nov. This proves that William Sulby, instituted in 1480, had vacated the living by 1490. In 1 Henry VIII. there was an action between "Richard, vicar of Riton, chaplain," and David Edmunds; and as the vicar is called also chaplain we may infer that he had got himself appointed to serve the Chantry of St. Mary, and thus added its endowment to that of the vicarage. "Richard, vicar of Ruyton, priest," was plaintiff in two actions the next year, 1510, and may have been the Richard Gittins who was vicar in 1535, and who, as we have seen other reasons to believe, held the

1787. I have been thinking of writing a history of the American Revolution, but I have not time to do so. I have been thinking of writing a history of the American Revolution, but I have not time to do so. I have been thinking of writing a history of the American Revolution, but I have not time to do so.

In the year 1787, I was in London, and I was thinking of writing a history of the American Revolution, but I have not time to do so. I have been thinking of writing a history of the American Revolution, but I have not time to do so. I have been thinking of writing a history of the American Revolution, but I have not time to do so.

1787. I have been thinking of writing a history of the American Revolution, but I have not time to do so. I have been thinking of writing a history of the American Revolution, but I have not time to do so. I have been thinking of writing a history of the American Revolution, but I have not time to do so.

1787. I have been thinking of writing a history of the American Revolution, but I have not time to do so. I have been thinking of writing a history of the American Revolution, but I have not time to do so. I have been thinking of writing a history of the American Revolution, but I have not time to do so.

1787. I have been thinking of writing a history of the American Revolution, but I have not time to do so. I have been thinking of writing a history of the American Revolution, but I have not time to do so. I have been thinking of writing a history of the American Revolution, but I have not time to do so.

chaplaincy also. A Richard Gittins who brought an action for trespass in the Town Court against Adam Ferryngton on 12 June, 1550, was probably a layman. The name of Gittens occurs on the rolls throughout the reign of Elizabeth, and seems never to have disappeared from Ruyton, where it is represented still. In a survey of the township made in 1784, in possession of the vicar, Mr. John Gittins occurs as owner of 180 acres, and Mr. William Gittins of 78; John Gittins was also tenant of the glebe land.

Dyos, the name of a Vicar under Edward VI., occurs on the Rolls throughout the reign of Elizabeth, and remains in Shropshire, though not in Ruyton.

John Shelvock, clerk, was party to proceedings in the Ruyton Court in June and November, 1584, and was fined in April, 1586, for not putting up a gate on the Brown Hill field. He may have been Vicar or Curate of the parish, but is not so described.

William Griffiths, Vicar of Ruyton, whom the Register shows to have been buried there on Jan. 2nd, 1720, had held the living at least since 1679, for there is a curious bond in the Parish Chest dated 22 Aug., 1679, in which Christian Woodsine recites that he is come to dwell in the Parish of Ruyton with two small children, and binds himself under a penalty of £40 with two sureties, to William Griffiths, Clerk, and two others (the Churchwardens) to indemnify the parish against all expense and damage caused by their coming to live there. A similar bond was given by George Browne in 1683.

The tithes of Ruyton Township, including Old and New Ruyton, were commuted in 1839, the great tithes, which belonged to various people, at £105, the Vicar's small tithes at £94.

There are among the Parish Papers at the Vicarage Terriers dated 1836, 1841, 1845, 1849, 1853, 1857, and 1884, which give details of the property belonging to the Vicarage, and of the Communion Plate. They describe the Parsonage as having been built under "Gilbert's Act," between 1823 and 1841, and state that the Land Tax on the Glebe has been redeemed by the Bounty Board. The Parsonage was

enlarged in 1864, with money borrowed, as before, from Queen Anne's Bounty Board.

From the Church and Vicarage we proceed to other parts of the Township.

A Plat Bridge, and a Plat Bridge Mill existed in 1195, when they are mentioned in the grant of part of Birch Wood by the Abbot of Shrewsbury to John le Strange II.; but they seem to have been, not where the present Plat Bridge and old Mill now are, but in the meadows on the Ruyton side of the river, opposite the piece of land so granted; probably where the old right of way crossed the river near the present footbridge. "Plat" is said to mean a small bridge in Cheshire, and in parts of Shropshire two piers on each side of a narrow watercourse, with slabs of stone on the top, such as would carry cattle or a loaded cart, are called a "Plat."¹ Such a bridge would be more suitable as a footway to a mill than to carry, as the bridge now called Plat Bridge has to do, the King's highway from Baschurch to Oswestry.

In 1269 John le Strange IV. on succeeding to the property² "grants to the monks of Shrewsbury for the health of his soul and that of his wife, &c., his mill of Platte, which is situated against his land of Reutun opposite the mill of the said monks; and all the suit at the said mill of the men of his manors of Rutun, Middle, Nesse, Hopton, and Kinton; and free access to the said mill through all his lands; so that neither he nor his heirs shall make any Mill, or any obstacle which shall hurt their Mills, from the Mill of Hagemon Abbey which is in his park of Ruton to the Mill of the said Abbey which is without the town of Adecote. He also grants to them timber out of his wood by view of his forester to repair their mill, and turbary on his land near the water of Peverery to amend their dan; likewise permission to remove their said Mill from the place where it now stands to another place towards the Stanriwere; and that all persons who shall come with their corn to the said Mill may cleanse their

¹ Halliwell's *Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words*. Note in *Shrewsbury Chronicle* of 1 July, 1898.

² I have copied this grant from the Blakeway MS., No. 3, Shropshire Parochial Notices, in the Bodleian Library, which is fuller than Eyton. The Deed itself was in the Salop Chartulary, No. 18.

...of the

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

meal upon his land of Rutun. In return the monks have unanimously granted to him and his heirs that they shall have in the Abbey Church a monk daily to celebrate for the souls of him his ancestors and successors, on whose decease another fit person willing to take their habit and support the life and rule of St. Benedict shall be substituted in his room, and so from time to time on the death of each such monk." Witnessed by Robert Corbett, John de Lee, Robert de Stoke, John de Prestcote, Ralph Heit, and many others.

The Plat Mill thus given to Shrewsbury Abbey stood "against the land of Reuton opposite the Mill previously belonging to the Abbey," and was therefore on the Baschurch side of the Perry, and not in the Manor of Ruyton, so that its erection and this grant did not infringe the agreement of John le Strange II. that no mill should be erected in *Ruyton Manor* except for Haghmond Abbey; and with respect to the suit of the inhabitants of the manor to the mill, all that John IV. gave was "their suit at the Plat Mill,"¹ i.e., such suit as they were in the habit of giving to that Mill, which would be presumably none, as John II. had bound them to have all their corn ground at Ruyton Mill. The Plat Mill evidently stood in the piece of ground on the other side the river, which John II. had got by exchange from Shrewsbury Abbey to enlarge his park, and must have been built after that exchange, and therefore between 1195 and 1269; and the mill of the monks, to which it was opposite, and to which it had probably been intended to be a rival, must have been that Plat Bridge Mill which we have seen was already in existence in 1195, and was not included in the exchange. John IV. expressly allows the Monks to remove the mill he gave them towards the Stanriwere, no doubt a weir in the river Perry, near the present Plat Bridge, and probably the two Plat Mills were soon amalgamated into one when the Abbey became owner of them both, and were placed where the old Plat Mill now is, carrying their name with them, and giving it to the bridge adjoining. Between Ruyton Mill and Adcote there were already the two Plat Mills, Milford Mill,

¹ Eyton says he gave "all suit of his men thereto, as far as he had or could have the suit of his men in his Manors of Ruton," &c.

and Bent Mill, the two latter belonging to Haghmond Abbey. Le Strange owned only the Ruyton part of the river, and was already bound not to erect a mill in Ruyton except for Haghmond; so his present agreement not to erect one at all in this part of the river was not much of a concession on his part. Henceforth the Plat Mill was entirely in Baschurch, not in Ruyton.

The Minister's accounts of 1541-2 mentions "ferm of a mill £1" among the property of the late Abbey of Shrewsbury in Baschurch. This would no doubt be the Plat Mill, the only mill the Abbey owned in Baschurch. It became part of the Boreatton property. Its rent was only half that of Ruyton Mill, but it survived that mill, although as early as 1768 it seems to have been thought to be a nuisance, for at the April Quarter Sessions of that year several people were indicted for a riot at Ruyton, and destroying a mill dam, the property of Thomas Hunt, Esq. The mill, however, continued in use until its wear across the river was removed in pursuance of the Baggymoor Drainage Act, 1861. Its rent at that time was a little less than £70 a year.¹

The present Plat Bridge was built by Telford, 1787-90, and is said² to have superseded a former wooden one a little higher up the stream.

A fulling mill is mentioned in the Court Roll of 2 Richard II., which tells us that "John son of Roger the Walker of Fyttes came to the Country Court and took from the Lord the fulling mill of Ruyton (*molendinum fullaticum*) with the suit of the Lord's tenants to be done at the said fulling mill, together with one stream of water belonging to the mill. The rent is entered together with sale of wood, &c., the whole coming to 24s. 8d. This is the only mention of the fulling mill, which must have been in the Country Manor, and which from its name, and from its being dealt with in the Country Court, one would suppose was in the township of Old Ruyton.

¹ As stated by Mr. Hunt's agent during negotiations before the Act was passed.

² By Mr. James Cooper; and see the Register for 1799, quoted in my history of the Church.

The New Mill is mentioned in the Church Terrier of 1736. The valuation of the parish in 1784 shows that it then belonged to Mr. Edward Kynaston of Ruyton Hall, and to the Ruyton Hall property it still belongs.

The Holy Ghost Weir, mentioned in 31 Edward III. was probably in the Perry in Old Ruyton, because in 27 Edward III. the people of this township presented Isabel Mayhew for an assault with blood-letting on Richard Holigost, who therefore presumably belonged to the township, and whose name is an almost certain proof that he was the keeper of the weir.

The "field of Ruyton" is mentioned in the first Court Roll of 1332, translated in my account of the manor. It was the open space, such as every township possessed, of arable or pasture land let out in allotments to or used in common by the householders of the township. It probably included the Brown Hill and the land still called the Fields, at the back of the Vicarage and of Birch Coppice, to which a lane leads from the village opposite the Church, and another from near the Plat Bridge. Part of it may have been called the Poole field, for on 13 October 27 Elizabeth (1585) the township presented four persons for not making their hedges sufficient round the field called the Poole field; and four others, including Richard Kynaston, gentleman, were presented for the same offence on 27 May 4 James I.

In 28 Elizabeth the township presented Thomas Kynaston and David Dyos for breaking the bounds between their own lands and the lands of the same Thomas Kynaston in the field called the Brown field, and William Perauck for encroaching on a common road leading from the Platt Bridge called the browne hyll. All three were fined 12d. Several people were also fined 6d. for not erecting a gate on the brown hill field, or for not making a sufficient hedge round it.

In 22 Elizabeth John Bede was presented in the Country Court for digging in a common or waste of the Lord called the Clyve, and fined 6d. The Clyve, or Cliffe Hill, so far as it is in Ruyton at all, is wholly within New Ruyton, and the inhabitants of the town claimed a right of common there to the exclusion of the inhabitants of Old Ruyton; but this

presentment in the Country Court seems to show that in Queen Elizabeth's time the Country Manor also claimed an interest in the Cliffe. Again, at every Court from 1698 to 1701 the men of Old Ruyton presented those of Little Ness for having inclosed a lane called "Slanage Lane," and driven ("compulerunt Anglice Staffe driven") animals on to the Lord's waste there, called the Cliffe, where they had no right to pasture. And in 1698 they presented five persons for inroaching, and inclosing there about "the tole dishfull seednes."

In 50 Edward III. Richard son of Hugh was fined 2s. for breaking the Lord's pinfold. The pinfold or pound stood till quite lately just where the lane from the Castle turns sharply to the left towards the Birch Coppice. It was therefore only just outside the limits of the new town. Thomas Davies was fined 6d. for not doing some work on it, and Hugh Straunge, alias Roe, was fined 12d. for breaking it in 27 Elizabeth. All these fines were imposed at the instance of the men of Old Ruyton. In 1700 they presented that the pound there was out of repair through default of the inhabitants of New Ruyton, and the latter were fined 2s. 6d. But in both the Courts of 1701 Old Ruyton was fined 6d. for the same want of repair. Evidently the pound served for both townships, and was repairable by both.

In 4 James I. Roger Beddowe died. He held a messuage and lands in this township at a rent of 1s. 6d. per an., and other services, and by his death a cow became due to the Lord as a heriot. David Beddowe was his brother and heir, and did fealty and paid relief, and was admitted to the tenements.

The Admiral Benbow Public House, and the Bridge Inn Beerhouse are within this part of Old Ruyton. The former takes its name from one Edward Benbow, who kept it at least as early as 1825, when the Court Leet dinner was held there; the latter is, no doubt, identical with the beer shop a quarter of a mile from the town, which according to the Report of the Municipal Commissioners in 1834 "is said to do very little business, and hitherto not to have done any harm."

There are said¹ to be traces of glass works in Ruyton at

¹ By Mr. James Cooper.

the bottom of the road leading from what is now the Independent Chapel; tanpits in the gardens of the cottages opposite Miss Dickin's shop; and shafts for copper mining near the National School, on both sides of and under the road to Blackberry Hill, showing that all these industries were at one time carried on here. Blackberry Hill itself was thickly covered with blackberries about 70 years ago.

We have seen in the history of the Manor that the legal liability to maintain the poor was imposed upon parishes in 1572, and that overseers were first appointed under an Act of 1597. Although they were officers of the parish, not of any one township, the following particulars may be not out of place here:—

There is in the Ruyton Parish Chest an original appointment of overseers in 1761, which gives such details of their duties that it is worth quoting in full.

“Salop to wit. By virtue of the Statute made in the 43rd year of our late Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth for the Relief of the Poor we whose names are subscribed H.M.'s Justices of the Peace for the County aforesaid, One whereof is of the Quorum Do appoint you Richard Wilkinson and William Probert being substantial householders of the Parish of Ruyton in the same County to be Overseers of the Poor of the said Parish for the year ensuing, who together with the Churchwardens of the said Parish are from time to time to take care and provide for the Poor and to set to work all the Poor within your Parish (as well married as unmarried), that are able to work and have no means to maintain themselves nor use no ordinary and daily Trade of Life to get their living by. And also for placing out as Apprentices all such Children within your said Parish as are fit to be put forth, whose Parents are not able to keep or maintain them. And also for the raising of a convenient stock of Flax, Hemp, Wool, Thread, Iron, and other necessary Ware and Stuff in your said Parish for that purpose. And also for the providing of necessary Relief for all such Poor within your said Parish as are Lane, Old, Blind, Impotent, and unable to work, wherein If you be found negligent, or shall fail to meet once a Month to confer together for the Purpose aforesaid, then you are to

forfeit 20s. a piece for every Month that you shall be found remiss or careless therein. And therefore see that you fail not in the Premises at your Peril. Dated the 16th day of April in the first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth, and in the year of our Lord 1701."

The Signatures of the Justices are torn off.

The Ruyton Overseers accounts are not extant earlier than 1817; and as the Parish had been united to the Incorporation of Oswestry in 1791, these accounts are practically nothing but a rate book, all the money for the poor being handed over to the Incorporation and expended by them.

In 1817 the rateable values of the townships were:—Ruyton (including Old and New, which are not distinguished in the Rate Books), £528 14s. 1d.; Cotton, £57 1s 11d.; Shotatton, £217 18s. 7d.; Shelvock, £113 13s. 7d.; Eardiston, £291 13s. 4d.; Wikey, £238 6s. 9d., making a total of £1,447 8s. 3d. A new assessment was made in 1831, but it did not greatly differ from the old. In 1834 the Municipal Commissioners reported that able-bodied labourers could procure employment in agriculture in this neighbourhood at all seasons without much difficulty, at weekly wages of about 9s.; that poor rates were collected quarterly, and amounted generally to 4s. in the £, on an assessment estimated at about one-fifth of the rack rent; that the total amount applied to the relief of the poor for the year ending Easter, 1833, from the Parish of Ruyton was £292 12s., and that it had not varied for 12 years. In 1837 the Vestry resolved that rates should be levied in future on the full value of the rental, and that for this purpose the overseers should treble the sums on which the rates had hitherto been levied. The true rateable value in that year, according to the County Rate Basis, was £5,648, less than four times the amount of the old assessment. The Commissioners estimate that the gross rental was five times the old assessment was, therefore, perhaps not far wrong.

By the Act of 1894 the civil functions of Vestries and Churchwardens were transferred to Parish Councils. The number of Parish Councillors for Ruyton Parish was fixed

by the County Council at eleven, and as there were many candidates a poll took place, and the following were elected to compose the first Parish Council for this Parish:—Messrs. J. H. N. Walford (who was appointed Chairman), William Jones, David Morgan, John Carter, W. R. Howell, J. W. Whale, J. B. Timmis, Joseph Glover, Richard Brown, G. J. England, Charles Stokes.

The following list of Overseers for Ruyton Parish is inserted in the middle of the Vestry Book, p. 89:—

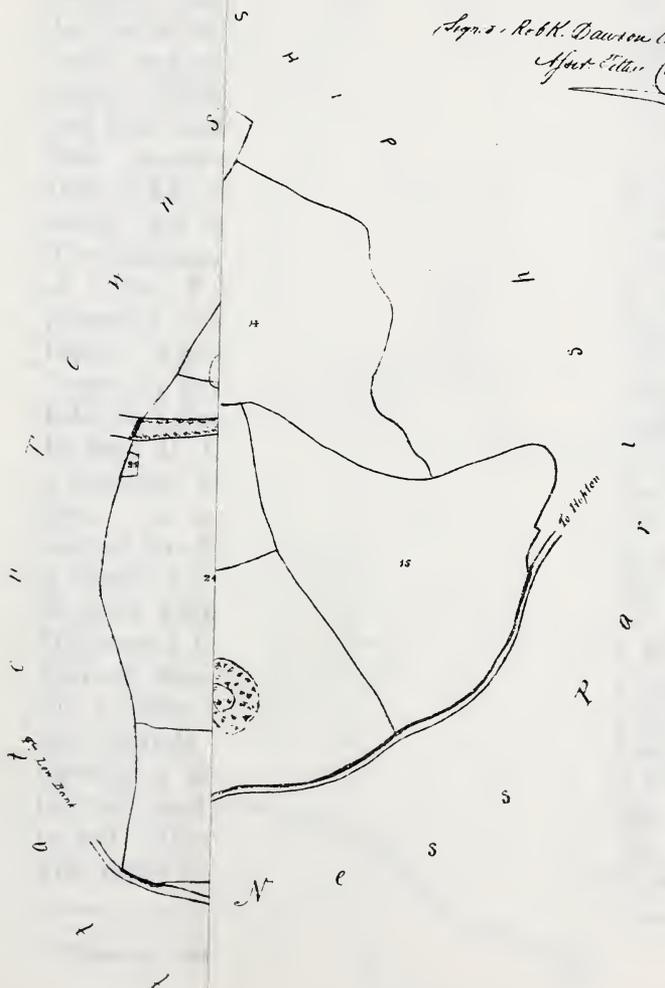
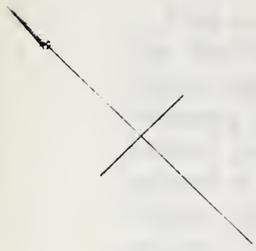
- 1804, Messrs. Gittins and Cooper.
- 1805, „ Walford and Richard Edwards.
- 1806, „ Harris and Cooke.
- 1807, „ Pugh and Davies.
- 1808, „ Wall and Basnett.
- 1809, „ Comberbach and Duckett.
- 1810, „ Broughall and Sides.
- 1811, „ Suckley and Menlove.
- 1812, „ Alexander and Basnett.
- 1813, Mrs. Whitehall and Mr. Jones.
- 1814, Mrs. Jones and Mr. Davies.
- 1815, Messrs. Minton and John Jones.
- 1816, „ Broughall and Humphreys.
- 1817, „ Oswell and Sides.
- 1818, „ Morris and Purser.
- 1819, „ Wildblood and Glover.
- 1820, „ Hunphreys and Thomas.
- 1821, Mr. Wall and Mrs. Edwards, Eardiston.
- 1822, Messrs. Basnett and Comberbach.
- 1823, „ Large and Sides.
- 1824, „ Bickerton and Pugh.
- 1825, „ Richards and Wm. Alexander.
- 1826, T. B. Oswell and Mr. Benbow.
- 1827, R. B. Oswell and Mr. Davies.
- 1828, W. B. Oswell and Mr. Preece.
- 1829, Messrs. Minton and Cureton.
- 1830, „ Lester and Maddocks.
- 1831, „ Jn. Morris and Timothy Sides.
- 1832, „ Rd. Griffiths and Thos. Wilkinson.
- 1833, „ Harman and Vaughan.
- 1834, „ Jn. Comberbach and Thos. Hall.

- 1835, Messrs. Jn. Glover and Joseph Humphreys.
 1836, " Thos. Thomas and Saml. Briscoe.
 1837, " Saml. Bickerton and Jn. Edwards.
 1838, " Robt. Comberbach and Wall.
 1839, " Richd. Corden and Thos. Morris.
 1840, " John Brown and Jos. Bickerton.
 1841, " John Thomas and John Basnett.
 1842, " Edward Tomlinson and T. Wilkinson.
 1843, " Henry Wood and T. B. Oswell.
 1844, " Thos. Maddocks and R. B. Oswell.
 1845, " Robt. Lee and R. B. Oswell.
 1846, " Richd. Griffiths and Thos. Williams.
 1847, " Saml. Harman and W. B. Oswell.
 1848, " J. Comberbach and John Morris.
 1849, " Joseph Humphreys and John Humphreys.
 1850, " Thos. Thomas and Thos. Timmis, Senr.
 1851, " Robert Wall and Thos. Corden.
 1852, " Wm. Vaughan and Saml. Bickerton.
 1853, " Richd. Poole and Robt. Timmis.
 1854, " Robt. Topham and Thos. Maddocks.
 1855, " Richd. Brown and Robt. Gruer.
 1856, " Thos. Roden Comberbach and Wm. Parry.
 1857, " J. Basnett and Joseph Benbow.
 1858, " Robert Lee and Thos. Minton.
 1859, " J. S. Comberbach and Saml. Whitfield.
 1860, " J. Humphreys and Robt. Morris.
 1861, " Thos. Corden and Thos. Basnett Oswell.
 1862, " Richd. Griffiths and Richd. Oakley.
 1863, " Thos. Plimley and Jas. Foden.
 1864, " W. Oswell and Chas. Stokes.
 1865, " R. Brown and Arthur Williams.
 1866, " Thos. Jones and Saml. Bickerton.
 1867, " Henry Hiles and Thos. Rogers.
 1868, " Chas. Stokes and Thos. R. Minton.
 1869, " Wm. Vaughan and Thos. Thomas.
 1870, " J. Humphreys and R. Morris.
 1871, " R. B. Oswell and Henry Jones.
 1872, " Richard Oakley and Thos. Davies.
 1873, " William Oswell and Rd. Everal.
 1874, " Arthur Williams and P. Peacock.

2A9-A/151

PLAN
OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF COTTON,
IN THE PARISH OF
RUYTON OF THE ELEVEN TOWNS
IN THE
COUNTY OF SALOP.

Surveyed by Robt. H. Dawson Cap R. E.
Asst. Tithe Commr



Scale, 4 chains to an inch.

1872	Allen Williams and J. H. Brown	1	1872
1873	William Brown and J. H. Brown	2	1873
1874	Richard Smith and J. H. Brown	3	1874
1875	John Brown and J. H. Brown	4	1875
1876	John Brown and J. H. Brown	5	1876
1877	John Brown and J. H. Brown	6	1877
1878	John Brown and J. H. Brown	7	1878
1879	John Brown and J. H. Brown	8	1879
1880	John Brown and J. H. Brown	9	1880
1881	John Brown and J. H. Brown	10	1881
1882	John Brown and J. H. Brown	11	1882
1883	John Brown and J. H. Brown	12	1883
1884	John Brown and J. H. Brown	13	1884
1885	John Brown and J. H. Brown	14	1885
1886	John Brown and J. H. Brown	15	1886
1887	John Brown and J. H. Brown	16	1887
1888	John Brown and J. H. Brown	17	1888
1889	John Brown and J. H. Brown	18	1889
1890	John Brown and J. H. Brown	19	1890
1891	John Brown and J. H. Brown	20	1891
1892	John Brown and J. H. Brown	21	1892
1893	John Brown and J. H. Brown	22	1893
1894	John Brown and J. H. Brown	23	1894
1895	John Brown and J. H. Brown	24	1895
1896	John Brown and J. H. Brown	25	1896
1897	John Brown and J. H. Brown	26	1897
1898	John Brown and J. H. Brown	27	1898
1899	John Brown and J. H. Brown	28	1899
1900	John Brown and J. H. Brown	29	1900
1901	John Brown and J. H. Brown	30	1901
1902	John Brown and J. H. Brown	31	1902
1903	John Brown and J. H. Brown	32	1903
1904	John Brown and J. H. Brown	33	1904
1905	John Brown and J. H. Brown	34	1905
1906	John Brown and J. H. Brown	35	1906
1907	John Brown and J. H. Brown	36	1907
1908	John Brown and J. H. Brown	37	1908
1909	John Brown and J. H. Brown	38	1909
1910	John Brown and J. H. Brown	39	1910
1911	John Brown and J. H. Brown	40	1911
1912	John Brown and J. H. Brown	41	1912
1913	John Brown and J. H. Brown	42	1913
1914	John Brown and J. H. Brown	43	1914
1915	John Brown and J. H. Brown	44	1915
1916	John Brown and J. H. Brown	45	1916
1917	John Brown and J. H. Brown	46	1917
1918	John Brown and J. H. Brown	47	1918
1919	John Brown and J. H. Brown	48	1919
1920	John Brown and J. H. Brown	49	1920
1921	John Brown and J. H. Brown	50	1921
1922	John Brown and J. H. Brown	51	1922
1923	John Brown and J. H. Brown	52	1923
1924	John Brown and J. H. Brown	53	1924
1925	John Brown and J. H. Brown	54	1925
1926	John Brown and J. H. Brown	55	1926
1927	John Brown and J. H. Brown	56	1927
1928	John Brown and J. H. Brown	57	1928
1929	John Brown and J. H. Brown	58	1929
1930	John Brown and J. H. Brown	59	1930
1931	John Brown and J. H. Brown	60	1931
1932	John Brown and J. H. Brown	61	1932
1933	John Brown and J. H. Brown	62	1933
1934	John Brown and J. H. Brown	63	1934
1935	John Brown and J. H. Brown	64	1935
1936	John Brown and J. H. Brown	65	1936
1937	John Brown and J. H. Brown	66	1937
1938	John Brown and J. H. Brown	67	1938
1939	John Brown and J. H. Brown	68	1939
1940	John Brown and J. H. Brown	69	1940
1941	John Brown and J. H. Brown	70	1941
1942	John Brown and J. H. Brown	71	1942
1943	John Brown and J. H. Brown	72	1943
1944	John Brown and J. H. Brown	73	1944
1945	John Brown and J. H. Brown	74	1945
1946	John Brown and J. H. Brown	75	1946
1947	John Brown and J. H. Brown	76	1947
1948	John Brown and J. H. Brown	77	1948
1949	John Brown and J. H. Brown	78	1949
1950	John Brown and J. H. Brown	79	1950
1951	John Brown and J. H. Brown	80	1951
1952	John Brown and J. H. Brown	81	1952
1953	John Brown and J. H. Brown	82	1953
1954	John Brown and J. H. Brown	83	1954
1955	John Brown and J. H. Brown	84	1955
1956	John Brown and J. H. Brown	85	1956
1957	John Brown and J. H. Brown	86	1957
1958	John Brown and J. H. Brown	87	1958
1959	John Brown and J. H. Brown	88	1959
1960	John Brown and J. H. Brown	89	1960
1961	John Brown and J. H. Brown	90	1961
1962	John Brown and J. H. Brown	91	1962
1963	John Brown and J. H. Brown	92	1963
1964	John Brown and J. H. Brown	93	1964
1965	John Brown and J. H. Brown	94	1965
1966	John Brown and J. H. Brown	95	1966
1967	John Brown and J. H. Brown	96	1967
1968	John Brown and J. H. Brown	97	1968
1969	John Brown and J. H. Brown	98	1969
1970	John Brown and J. H. Brown	99	1970
1971	John Brown and J. H. Brown	100	1971

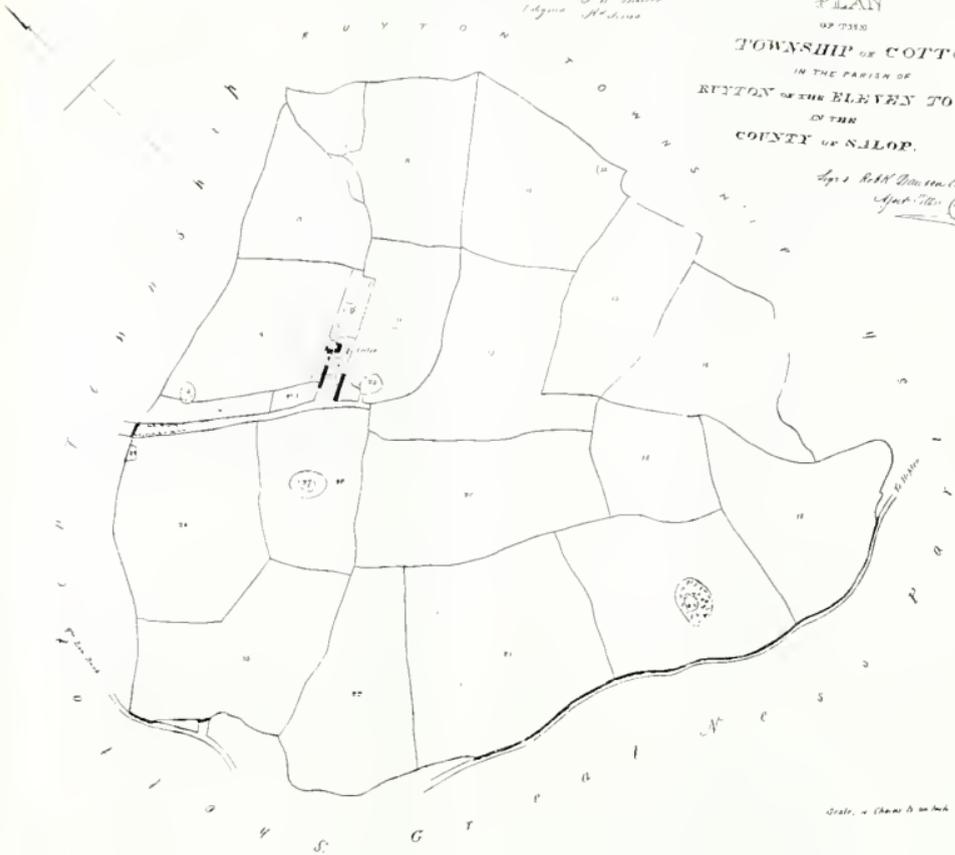
This plan of the Township of Cotton
 was made by J. H. Walker
 of the County of Mayo in the year
 1840 and is intended to show
 the boundaries of the several
 parishes and townships in the
 County of Mayo.

J. H. Walker
 Surveyor General

PLAN
 OF 1840

TOWNSHIP OF COTTON,
 IN THE PARISH OF
 BELTON OF THE ELEVEN TOWNS
 IN THE
 COUNTY OF MAYO.

J. H. Walker Coll. &
 J. H. Walker Coll. &
 J. H. Walker Coll. &





TOWNSHIP OF COTON.

This is a common name, and may mean either the cote-tun, the inclosure round a single small house, or the same as cotten, the plural of cote.¹ There is no indication of its existence as early as Domesday, when its area no doubt formed part of the Manor of Ruyton, but it must have become a distinct township before the Manor of the XI Towns was formed, about 1155. It is mentioned in the earliest Court Rolls. In 29 Edward III. 10s. was paid for the tithes to the Abbot of Haughmond, and the same again next year. In 50 Edward III. the Earl of Arundel gave to William the Parker and Sibill his wife a messuage and half virgate in the old Vill of Ruyton in exchange for their messuages, hall, and half virgate of land, with their rights, in the Vill of Coton in the Lordship of Ruyton, which used to pay to the Lord 6d. per an. for all services. The buildings were very likely pulled down, for at the Court of 8 Oct. 6 Richard II., 1382, it is entered that Coton presented "nothing, because there are no resident tenants there." The following April the entry is that the township "came by five and presented nothing." Probably the five held land there, but lived in an adjoining township. In 2 Richard II. Eva of Coton pleaded guilty to having broken a boundary mark put up by John of Coton, the sub-bailiff there. In 14 Henry IV. John, son of William of Coton, entered into the Lord's protection and paid him 4d., and in 5 Henry VI. Thomas Carte of Coton, by his attorneys Richard Parker and David Barker sued the Abbey of Haghmond for debt, and as the Abbey did not appear Richard Burnell the Abbot, Roger Loton a Canon, and the Canons of the place, were attached by their goods and chattels to the value of 10 marks. This entry is repeated 4 times, and each time that they do not appear they are fined a sum which is increased each time from 3d. to 20d. After the 4th default a day is fixed for the trial. The result is not mentioned, but if they still refused to

¹ Eyton ix., 180, 358.

appear no doubt the 10 marks would be levied from their goods and chattels if they had any in the manor.

Coton seems to have been occupied by the Kynastons from the reign of Henry VIII. until they built Ruyton Hall in 1574, but to have been owned by the successive Lords of the manor, and it was perhaps sold by Lord Craven about 1777. In the Survey of 1784 the whole township is entered as owned by "Proctor and others." It was occupied by William Probert from 1774 to 1782, and by Samuel Probert 1783 to 1803. He was succeeded in 1805 by Joshua Cooke. In 1847 and for long afterwards it was owned and occupied by Mr. Thomas Thomas, but it passed to Mr. R. R. Minton, and is still owned, and until quite lately was occupied by members of his family.

Mr. James Cooper, who was born in Ruyton about 1818, and lived most of his life here, and was schoolmaster, says that Coton was formerly the residence of the Corbet family, and that many fearful tales used to be told of a man who went by the name of old Corbet, seen walking there without a head, and of noises and other annoyances. Servants were so frightened that they gave up their places. He himself remembers that there was one room which was kept locked up, and that some of the men got in by stealth, and found the walls stained with blood. He also remembers that when the men were pulling down a portion of the building they came upon a coffin with a silver plate on it buried outside the building, close to the foundation. There was an inscription on the plate, but it was illegible, and believed to be Welsh. Corbet's ghost had been laid shortly before his time.¹ Corbet's room is the attic at the south corner of the house looking towards the pool, and is still considered to be haunted, and is avoided by the tenants of the house, and people coming to the house from Ruyton still prefer to get away before dusk, because of the ghosts. A holly bush at the further end of the pool is seen on fire at nights. A lady in white rides up the road to the house. Noises "as of churns rolling about" are said to be heard in the house.²

¹ See "Ruyton Church."

² All this was told me by the tenants in 1893.

I have found no trace of any Corbets having ever owned Coton. Corbet Kynaston owned Shelvock and a great deal of property in this neighbourhood 1707 to 1740, and may possibly have occupied Coton at some time. He was a bachelor, certainly very extravagant, and perhaps very wild, and the Coton traditions may be connected with him or with one of his Corbet relations.¹

There are four quaint carved wooden heads on the corbels under the roof of the house facing the pool. One, at least, is of a woman, two are bearded men.

In 1847 the great tithes belonged to Mr. John Edwards, and were commuted for £40; the small tithes, belonging to the Vicar, for £10 15s. At that time, of the 233 acres in the township, 211 were arable, and 22 meadow or pasture. Of the fields on the Tithe Map herewith, No. 4 was called Malthouse field, 16 Dovehouse Meadow, 19 Mart Leasow, and 26 Mill house field.

¹ See my history of Shelvock, *Shrop. Arch. Trans.*, for 1894.

A LIST OF SHROPSHIRE WILLS AT SOMERSET
HOUSE, LONDON, FROM 1641 TO 1660.

THE wills of Shropshire testators are to be found at Lichfield, Hereford, St. Asaph, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, and Somerset House, London. But for the Commonwealth period, they are not to be found in the local Registries, but at Somerset House only. By an ordinance of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1653, judges were appointed for the probate of wills and granting administrations in every county and city of England and Wales, but, though the probate was granted in various places, they were registered only in London. Consequently for wills proved during the Commonwealth, search must be made amongst the calendars preserved at Somerset House.

The following is a list of the Wills of Shropshire testators, extracted from the calendars at Somerset House, for the Commonwealth period, but it has been thought well to commence it in 1641, so as to include the whole time of the Civil War, as well as the Commonwealth.

The Register Books of Wills are known by certain names, as Evelyn, Cambell, Crane, Rivers, &c.,—often the name of the testator whose will occurs first in the volume, and not by numbers or dates. The number occurring after the name marks the folio of the volume in which the will is recorded; but this "folio" is not a single leaf, but usually a quire of eight membranes, the first of which is labelled with the numeral. So that, if a searcher wants to find the will of Thomas Aldwell, which was proved in the year 1641, he would simply write on his ticket "Evelyn 103", and he would readily find the will at that folio of the Register Book "Evelyn".

1641. EVELYN.		Pugh, William	116
Aldwell, Thomas	103	Peirs, Robert	117
Acton, Walter	72	Perry, Roger	125
Ap Matthew, ap Evan	70	Rogerson, Rev. William	4
Blakeway, William	19	Rees, Richard	74
Berrington, Thomas	102	Salter, George	102
Browne, Thomas	103	Speake, William	102
Coakley, Thomas	40	Vernon, Mary	91
Cropp, John	43	Ward, Arthur	92
Cley, John	116	Wilding, Philip	127
Doney, John	10	1643. CRANE.	
Donne, William	118	Charleton, Francis, Esq.	31
Evan, Philip	83	Cotes, John	o.w.
Gough, John	52	Coney, Thomas	o.w.
Harris, John	28	Fox, Somerset	o.w.
Haines, John	40	Hawkins, Robert	26
Harley, Thomas (Chetton)	57	Jones, Thomas	22
Higgins, George	57	Wingfield, Thomas	6
Houlbrook, George	130	Warberton, William	o.w.
Lewis, Thomas	71	1644. RIVERS.	
Marvin, Mary	100	Chapman, Robert	o.w.
Prosser, Thomas	34	Hotchkis, Richard	o.w.
Phillips, Walter	34	Kinaston, Bridget	o.w.
Punter, Francis	101	Parson, William	o.w.
Reighnolds, Thomas Adm.		Poole, Richard	o.w.
Sotherne, Richard	20	1645. RIVERS.	
Shenton, Randal	67	Awden, Charles	o.w.
Tynes, Edward	76	Brooke, Roger	o.w.
1642. CAMBELL.		Challenor, Katherine	42
Browne, Rowland	13	Dovey, Francis	o.w.
Bennett, Thomas	39	Griffiths, Andrew	136
Cook, Jonathan	61	Gardiner, William	141
Haynes, William	60	Hanson, William	30
Holland, William	94	Harris, Sir Paul	72
Lloyd, Rev. Thomas	91	Hayward, Thomas	95
Nettles, Elizabeth	112	Lewis, Michael	o.w.
Parry, David	46	Longmore, Gerrard	49
		Lewis, Michael	119

Lewis, Alice	49	Potter, Henry	93
Pavyer, John	27	Peers, Richard	121
Payne, Walter	94	Roe, David	157
Roberts, Francis	82	Sandford, Arthur	126
Troyler, Griffith	o.w.	Studley, John	126
Thomas, Mary	77	Smith, Jane	184
Vaughan, Mary	84	Tristram, Richard	64
1646. TWISSE.		Taylor, Robert	72
Barker, Andrew	51	Thomas, Mary	86
Bate, Elizabeth	111	Tomlyns, Roger	144
Bradford, George	151	Tayler, William	113
Barkeley, Thomas, Esq.	163	Vicars, Richard	156
Cole, Adam	30	Wood, Thomas	77
Collett, Thomas	103	Whitfield, Robert	117
Clemson, Richard	113	Woley, Richard	112
Davies, Evan	32	1647. FINES.	
Dickin, Margaret	89	Auden, Charles	113
Downes, Thomas	103	Amyes, Robert	105
Downes, Richard	139	Ap Hugh, Richard	164
Daniel, Richard	104	Barker, Thomas	55
David, Richard ap	139	Barber, Roger	46
Davies, Joyce	166	Brooke, John	112
Francis, Margaret	82	Brownbill, William	130
Forinson, Thomas	54	Corbett, Owen	41
Griffies, William	51	Cole, Joan	116
Groome, William	57	Coles, John	227
Gittins, Richard	118	Davies, Katherine	98
Herring, Rev. Julius	29	Downe, Roger	210
Holland, George	41	Ellison, Elizabeth	80
Hanmer, Roger	125	Ellis, John	179
Hunt, Thomas	110	Fox, Edward	99
Jeffereys, John	51	Flownes, William	62
Justice, Roger	125	Greaves, Richard	71
Justice, John	112	Griffiths, John	97
Moore, Charles	88	Griffiths, John	232
Mayden, Eleanor	156	Gwyllam, Eleanor	251
Marigold, Thomas	155	Holloway, Thomas	5
Offley, John	76	Husband, William	17

17	Lawrence, Thomas	70	Ogden, John
18	Lawrence, Thomas	71	Haggard, Thomas
19	Lawrence, Thomas	72	Harvey, John
20	Lawrence, Thomas	73	Harvey, John
21	Lawrence, Thomas	74	Harvey, John
22	Lawrence, Thomas	75	Harvey, John
23	Lawrence, Thomas	76	Harvey, John
24	Lawrence, Thomas	77	Harvey, John
25	Lawrence, Thomas	78	Harvey, John
26	Lawrence, Thomas	79	Harvey, John
27	Lawrence, Thomas	80	Harvey, John
28	Lawrence, Thomas	81	Harvey, John
29	Lawrence, Thomas	82	Harvey, John
30	Lawrence, Thomas	83	Harvey, John
31	Lawrence, Thomas	84	Harvey, John
32	Lawrence, Thomas	85	Harvey, John
33	Lawrence, Thomas	86	Harvey, John
34	Lawrence, Thomas	87	Harvey, John
35	Lawrence, Thomas	88	Harvey, John
36	Lawrence, Thomas	89	Harvey, John
37	Lawrence, Thomas	90	Harvey, John
38	Lawrence, Thomas	91	Harvey, John
39	Lawrence, Thomas	92	Harvey, John
40	Lawrence, Thomas	93	Harvey, John
41	Lawrence, Thomas	94	Harvey, John
42	Lawrence, Thomas	95	Harvey, John
43	Lawrence, Thomas	96	Harvey, John
44	Lawrence, Thomas	97	Harvey, John
45	Lawrence, Thomas	98	Harvey, John
46	Lawrence, Thomas	99	Harvey, John
47	Lawrence, Thomas	100	Harvey, John

Husband, William	46	Cupper, Margarie	173
Hard, Ann	98	Davies, John	72
James, Richard	251	Dovey, Eleanor	101
Jefferies, Katherine	155	Dauckey, Richard	111
Langmer, Humphrey	223	Darkin, Francis	122
More, Richard, Esq.	58	Edwards, Richard	28
Medlicott, Mary	50	Elton, Joan	Adm.
Ottley, Thomas, Esq.	101	Evans, John	"
Porter, Thomas	27	Evan, Richard	"
Palmer, Sir Richard	41	Evan, Meredith	"
Powell, Edward	149	Granger, Mary	39
Smith, George	27	Graumlt, Jane	Adm.
Sheane, John	99	Griffiths, Jane	"
Stanworth, Robert	134	Griffiths, Edward	72
Stockton, Sarah	214	Gattacre, Thomas	109
Thynne, Richard	14	Harwell, Thomas	Adm.
Thorne, Robert	14	Hunt, Thomas	40
Trevor, John	166	Homes, John	44
Whittingham, Sir Roger	10	Haynes, Thomas	62
Walker, John	27	Hughes, Robert	65
1648. ESSEX.		Haumer, George	Adm.
Owen, ap John	76	Haycox, Thomas	109
Peter, ap Ries	189	Harding, John	Adm.
Brayne, Thomas	Adm.	Holbrook, Edward	"
Burton, Edward	Adm.	Hayley, Jane	"
Betton, George	37	Hand, Thomas	187
Boylston, Richard	71	Jones, Sarah	43
Bullock, Arthur	72	James, Richard	124
Bebb, May	Adm.	Jennings, John	189
Bennett, William	Adm.	Jorden, William	Adm.
Culwick, John	Adm.	Jones, William	"
Crudington, Cicily	40	Knight, Thomas	88
Crake, Richard	Adm.	Lutley, Joan	Adm.
Crook, Richard	Adm.	Langley, Edward	"
Cox, Thomas	128	Lloyd, John	180
Croft, Elizabeth	138	Millichapp, Mathew	3
Crompton, Fulke	139	Middleton, John	Adm.
Chettwood, Jone	185	Meredith, Richard	"

Manning, Abraham	146	Blakeway, Roger	119
Mason als Speake, Mary	182	Bowdler, Samuel	153
Mathews, William	181	Beeth, John	162
Meredith, Alice	189	Clifton, John	172
Oldbury. als Westwood		Dawes, John	49
	Adm.	Daker, William	71
Oakley, Mary	166	Dawley, Thomas	172
Owen, Alice	Adm.	Dun, Daniel	Adm.
Payne, Beatrice	49	Ellams, Richard	20
Parry, Elizabeth	72	Evans, John	162
Parton, William	164	Edwards, John	168
Preene, Elizabeth	Adm.	Fisher, Thomas	Adm.
Rowley, John	"	Gwilt, Richard	"
Savage, Robert	"	Gough, Edward	166
Sinor, William	"	Gough, Thomas	118
Sherry, Richard	"	Humfries, Henry	Adm.
Steventon, William	65	Holder als Goodwin,	
Smith, Ann	85	Eleanor	"
Sellers, Thomas	Adm.	Hall, Henry	"
Stevens, Margaret	127	Hamond, Thomas	"
Studley, Peter	133	Howells, Vincent	"
Stury, Carew	Adm.	Heath, Thomas	94
Tench, Ann	159	Hugh, Elizabeth ap	Adm.
Vaughan, John	8	Howells, William	145
Wright, Thomas	Adm.	Jones, Thomas	Adm.
Wartham, Richard	"	Jones als. Mathews,	
Williams, Richard	"	Alice	"
Wilks, Richard	94	James, John	"
Young, William	Adm.	Kiffin, Richard	51
1649. FAIRFAX.		Kenrick, Mary	Adm.
Ankers, John	87	Kynaston, Sir Francis	"
Ap Roberts, Elizabeth	141	Leighton, Catherine	14
Ap Howel, John	160	Lello, Lewis	Adm.
Barkley, Joan	Adm.	Littleton, Joan	"
Bowdler, William	75	Langley, George	"
Brooke, Francis	Adm.	Moore, Joan	"
Banbury, Edward	75	Moyle, Edward	"
Barkley, Philip	Adm.	Meredith, Richard	"

182	Alphabetic	182	Alphabetic
183	Alphabetic	183	Alphabetic
184	Alphabetic	184	Alphabetic
185	Alphabetic	185	Alphabetic
186	Alphabetic	186	Alphabetic
187	Alphabetic	187	Alphabetic
188	Alphabetic	188	Alphabetic
189	Alphabetic	189	Alphabetic
190	Alphabetic	190	Alphabetic
191	Alphabetic	191	Alphabetic
192	Alphabetic	192	Alphabetic
193	Alphabetic	193	Alphabetic
194	Alphabetic	194	Alphabetic
195	Alphabetic	195	Alphabetic
196	Alphabetic	196	Alphabetic
197	Alphabetic	197	Alphabetic
198	Alphabetic	198	Alphabetic
199	Alphabetic	199	Alphabetic
200	Alphabetic	200	Alphabetic
201	Alphabetic	201	Alphabetic
202	Alphabetic	202	Alphabetic
203	Alphabetic	203	Alphabetic
204	Alphabetic	204	Alphabetic
205	Alphabetic	205	Alphabetic
206	Alphabetic	206	Alphabetic
207	Alphabetic	207	Alphabetic
208	Alphabetic	208	Alphabetic
209	Alphabetic	209	Alphabetic
210	Alphabetic	210	Alphabetic
211	Alphabetic	211	Alphabetic
212	Alphabetic	212	Alphabetic
213	Alphabetic	213	Alphabetic
214	Alphabetic	214	Alphabetic
215	Alphabetic	215	Alphabetic
216	Alphabetic	216	Alphabetic
217	Alphabetic	217	Alphabetic
218	Alphabetic	218	Alphabetic
219	Alphabetic	219	Alphabetic
220	Alphabetic	220	Alphabetic
221	Alphabetic	221	Alphabetic
222	Alphabetic	222	Alphabetic
223	Alphabetic	223	Alphabetic
224	Alphabetic	224	Alphabetic

Madestard, William	Adm.	Palmer, Francis	Adm.
Nicholls, Thomas	148	Phillips, Thomas	153
Newton, William	159	Pitt, William	153
Norgrave, John	159	Pitt, Joyce	191
Overton, Thomas	Adm.	Rogers, Ursula	Adm.
Orton, Edmund	,,	Richards, Thomas	107
Oteley, Francis	,,	Russell, William	140
Parton, Ann	20	Roberts, Evan	Adm.
Price, John	13	Savage, Andrew	,,
Price, Richard	61	Scott, Thomas	65
Pargiter, Richard	61	Streete, Edward	155
Pountney, William		Smith, John	155
	57 Adm.	Tanner, John	30
Pountney, William	53 ,,	Thomas, Barkley ap	81
Preece, Robert	82	Teese, Edward	149
Pontesbury, Thomas, Esq.		Thomas, Francis	156
	102	Waters, John	Adm.
Porter, Sara	125	Wood, Samuel	105
Penſon, John	132	Wall, Henry	71 Adm.
Pile, Robert	Adm.	Waring, John	109

(To be continued).

1891	Wright, John	1891	Wright, John
1892	Wright, John	1892	Wright, John
1893	Wright, John	1893	Wright, John
1894	Wright, John	1894	Wright, John
1895	Wright, John	1895	Wright, John
1896	Wright, John	1896	Wright, John
1897	Wright, John	1897	Wright, John
1898	Wright, John	1898	Wright, John
1899	Wright, John	1899	Wright, John
1900	Wright, John	1900	Wright, John
1901	Wright, John	1901	Wright, John
1902	Wright, John	1902	Wright, John
1903	Wright, John	1903	Wright, John
1904	Wright, John	1904	Wright, John
1905	Wright, John	1905	Wright, John
1906	Wright, John	1906	Wright, John
1907	Wright, John	1907	Wright, John
1908	Wright, John	1908	Wright, John
1909	Wright, John	1909	Wright, John
1910	Wright, John	1910	Wright, John
1911	Wright, John	1911	Wright, John
1912	Wright, John	1912	Wright, John
1913	Wright, John	1913	Wright, John
1914	Wright, John	1914	Wright, John
1915	Wright, John	1915	Wright, John
1916	Wright, John	1916	Wright, John
1917	Wright, John	1917	Wright, John
1918	Wright, John	1918	Wright, John
1919	Wright, John	1919	Wright, John
1920	Wright, John	1920	Wright, John

(To be continued)

INSTITUTIONS OF SHROPSHIRE INCUMBENTS.

THE following documents were extracted from the originals in the Public Record Office, by Mr. W. Boyd, for the Society. They are the Certificates of the Bishops, addressed to the Barons of the Exchequer, certifying the induction of the Clergy to benefices, with a view to the First Fruits going to the Crown. The First Fruits are the profits, after a vacancy, of every benefice for the first year. At the Reformation, Henry VIII. ordered these to be paid to the King, and a Court of First Fruits was erected, by Statute 32 Hen. VIII., cap. 45, where the Bishops' Certificates of the Institutions of Incumbents to ecclesiastical benefices were entered. In Mary's reign, this Court was dissolved, and First Fruits abolished; but they were revived by Statute 1 Elizabeth, cap. 4, and put under the Survey of the Exchequer. The Office was finally abolished by Statute 1 Victoria, cap. 20, and the collection of the revenue was entrusted to the Governors and Treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty.

Besides these Certificates of Bishops, there are in the Public Record Office the Libri Compositionum, or entries of the compositions for First Fruits, to be paid by the Incumbents on Induction; and the Libri Institutionum, or abstracts of the Bishops' Certificates, which give the same information tabulated in columns containing the parish, incumbent, county, deanery, date of induction, and patron.

W.G.D.F.

FIRST FRUITS. BISHOPS' CERTIFICATES.

COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD.

[Nothing in FILE 1.]

REVISIONS OF SIMON'S PAPERS

The following documents were deposited from the original
 collection of the Papers of the Rev. John Simon, and are
 those which have been deposited at the Library of the
 University of Toronto, and are now in the possession of
 the University. The first document is a letter from
 the Rev. John Simon to the Rev. John Simon, dated
 May 18, 1851, and is in the handwriting of the
 Rev. John Simon. The second document is a letter
 from the Rev. John Simon to the Rev. John Simon,
 dated May 18, 1851, and is in the handwriting of
 the Rev. John Simon. The third document is a
 letter from the Rev. John Simon to the Rev. John
 Simon, dated May 18, 1851, and is in the
 handwriting of the Rev. John Simon. The fourth
 document is a letter from the Rev. John Simon to
 the Rev. John Simon, dated May 18, 1851, and
 is in the handwriting of the Rev. John Simon.

These documents are in the
 possession of the University of Toronto, and are
 now in the possession of the University. The
 first document is a letter from the Rev. John
 Simon to the Rev. John Simon, dated May 18,
 1851, and is in the handwriting of the Rev. John
 Simon. The second document is a letter from
 the Rev. John Simon to the Rev. John Simon,
 dated May 18, 1851, and is in the handwriting
 of the Rev. John Simon. The third document
 is a letter from the Rev. John Simon to the
 Rev. John Simon, dated May 18, 1851, and
 is in the handwriting of the Rev. John Simon.

SIXTH PART: SIMON'S PAPERS

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

1851-1852

FILE 2. Oct. 1560—Oct. 1564.

COUNTY SALOP. 5 Elizabeth. [1563.]

On 26th March 5 Elizabeth [1563] Thomas Ryder, clerk, was admitted to the Church of Hodnet, in the aforesaid county.

On 6th April, in the year aforesaid, Thurstan Tyllston, clerk, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Moorton Corbet, in the aforesaid county.

On 29th April, in the year aforesaid, William Normecote, was admitted to the parish church of Smethecote, in the county aforesaid.

On 10th June, in the year aforesaid, Ralph Shawe, clerk, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Wroxeter, in the county aforesaid.

On 1st June, in the year aforesaid, John Wynne, otherwise Mathwe, clerk, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Ellesmere, in the county aforesaid.

On 14th July, in the year aforesaid, Richard Foster, clerk, was admitted to the parish church of Myddell, in the county aforesaid.

On 18th October, in the year aforesaid, John Powell, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of Nestraunge, in the county aforesaid.

On 20th October, in the year aforesaid, Richard Sutton, clerk, was admitted to the parish church of Pycheford, in the county aforesaid.

FILE 3. Jan. 1564—Jan. 1574.

Co. Salop. 14 Elizabeth.

On 14th April, 14 Elizabeth [1572], George Barrett, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of the parish church of Sutton Maddock, in the county aforesaid.

On 5th August, 1572, John Constantyne, clerk, was admitted to the parish church of Felton, in the same county.

On 30th December, 1572, Roland Thasker, clerk, was admitted to the church of Pychford, in the county aforesaid.

Co. Salop. 13 Elizabeth [1571.]

On 28th July, 13 Elizabeth [1571], Robert Podmore, clerk, was admitted to the parish church of Ruyton.

On 15th October, 1571, Hugh Hotchkis, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of the parish church of Leighton.

Co. Salop. 12 Elizabeth.

On 10th January, 13 Elizabeth [1571], James Nitzens, clerk, was admitted to the parish church of Whitchurch, in the county aforesaid.

11 Elizabeth [1569.]

On 16th August, 11 Elizabeth [1569], John Mullarte, clerk, was admitted to the church of Acton Burnell.

On 26th November, 12 Elizabeth [1569], Thomas Fletcher, clerk, was admitted to the parish church of Conover.

Co. SALOP. 10 Elizabeth. [1568.]

On 21st February, 10 Elizabeth, [1568], Thomas Wylton, clerk, was admitted to the church of Myddell.

9 Elizabeth. [1567.]

On 5th March, 9 Elizabeth, [1567], Thomas Clement, clerk, was admitted to the parish church of Sheinton.

On 8th April, 1567, Rubin Styenton, clerk, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Sutton Maddock.

FILE 4. Jan. 1572-1578.

15 Elizabeth. [1573].

On 10th March, 15 Elizabeth, [1573], Richard Phillipps, clerk, was admitted to the parish church of Smethcote.

On 19th May, 1573, Richard Forster, clerk, was admitted to the parish church of Buryton otherwise Berrington.

On 4th September, 1573, James Allen, clerk, was admitted to the parish church of Petton.

16 Elizabeth. [1574.]

On 23rd April, 16 Elizabeth, 1574, George Crane, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of the parish church of Roddington.

On 18th September, 1574, John Drury, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of the parish church of Baschurch.

On 20th September, 1574, Roger Lowe, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of the parish church of Waters Upton.

FILE 4. 18 Elizabeth.

On 2nd June, 18 Elizabeth, 1576, Roger Harper otherwise Henson, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Wrockerdyn.

On 10th September, 1576, William Morris, clerk, was admitted to the parish church of Sheinton.

20 Elizabeth. [1577.]

On 5th June, 1577, Lewis (Ludivicus) Tailor, clerk, was admitted to the parish church of Froddesley.

On 6th December, 1577, Peter Tankye, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Baschurche.

On 12th April, 1578, Robert Willton, clerk, was admitted to the parish church of Fyttes.

FILE 5. Jan. 1578—1585.

On 10th February, 1580, William Deacon, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Hodnett.

On 16th March, 1580, Roland Harries, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of the parish church of Stepleton.

On 17th March, 1580, Henry Cunde, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Monford.

23 Elizabeth. [1581.]

On 19th March, 1581, John Jurdayn, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Wellington.

FILE 5. 25 Elizabeth. [1583.]

On 27th April, 1583, Lewis Taylor, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Moreton Corbett.

FILE 6. April 1585—1590.

On 7th May, 27 Elizabeth, [1585], Thomas Mawdesley, professor of theology, was admitted to the rectory of Whitt-churche.

29 Elizabeth. [1586.]

On 20th November, 1586, Thomas Helin, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Nestrage.

On 20th September, 1587, Robert Fareley, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Atcham otherwise Attingham.

30 Elizabeth. [1588.]

On 10th June, 30 Elizabeth, [1588], Philip Leighe, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Ellsmere.

On 14th September, 1588, Thomas Bent, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Harley.

31 Elizabeth. [1589.]

On 4th August, 31 Elizabeth, [1589], Michael Massey, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Berington.

On 26th September, 1589, John Shelvocke, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Smethcotte.

32 Elizabeth. [1589.]

On 10th December, 1589, James Brookes, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Whitchurche.

FILE 7. April 1590—October 1595.

On 11th April, 32 Elizabeth, [1590], Julius Watson, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Wrockerdine.

On 20th February, 33 Elizabeth, [1591], Richard Harries, bachelor of theology, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Upton Magna.

On 2nd April, 32 Elizabeth, [1590], George Tatnall, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Heighfeild. [Ightfelde?]

On 18th June, 1591, Thomas Ashe, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Rockerdyne.

On 10th July, 1591, George Wood was admitted to the vicarage of Ercall.

On 18th February, 1595, Lawrence Lee, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Upton Magna.

[On last membrane of File 7 the said Lawrence Lee, bachelor of theology, is said to have been admitted to Upton Magna on February 8th, 1594.]

On 12th October, 1595, Roger Steventon, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Wellington.

FILE 8. October 1595—October 1600.

On 18th July, 1596, Ralph Kynnaston, clerk, was admitted and instituted to the rectory of Midle.

CHAPTER I

On the first of January, 1776, the Continental Congress declared its independence from Great Britain, and on the second of the same month, it adopted the following declaration of independence.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

WE hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

That whenever a Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly we have recourse to more than one form of self-government, before we arrive at this step.

But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce us to absolute Tyranny, it is our duty, to throw off such Government, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

In the course of the late war, the British have endeavored to reduce us to absolute Tyranny, and to establish a Government, which is destructive of the rights of the Colonies.

The King has refused to assent to the most equitable and necessary Acts of the Legislature, and has endeavored to dissolve the same.

He has refused to assent to the Acts of the Legislature, which are necessary for the support of the Government, and has endeavored to dissolve the same.

He has refused to assent to the Acts of the Legislature, which are necessary for the support of the Government, and has endeavored to dissolve the same.

He has refused to assent to the Acts of the Legislature, which are necessary for the support of the Government, and has endeavored to dissolve the same.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

On the second of July, 1776, the Continental Congress adopted the following declaration of independence.

[On another membrane the said Ralph Kinaston is described as Master of Arts].

On 29th June, 1598, Humphrey Leech, clerk, master in arts, was admitted to the vicarage of St. Alkmondes.

On 23rd December, 1598, Humphrey Kynaston, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Ellsemeare.

On 27th March, 1599, Edmund Bennet, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Holy Cross, Shrewsbury.

On 22nd July, 1599, Richard Woley, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Leighton.

On 10th February, 1599, Roger Tydde, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Pitchford.

FILE 9. October 1600—October 1605.

On 31st July, 1601, John Morgan, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Prees.

On 12th July, 1602, Gideon Hancockes was admitted to the rectory of Fytz.

LIBER INSTITUTIONUM.

COM' SALOP'.

SALOP DEC'.

[BENEFICE AND VALUE.]	[PATRON AND DATE OF INDUCTION.]	[INCUMBENT.]
Count Rectory, 33 ^{li} 0 0	Edward Pitt, esquire, 6th June, 1648.	James Cressett.
Actyngham Vicarage, otherwise Atcham, 11 ^{li} 6 8	Catherine Burton, widow, and Edward Burton, esquire, patrons of the same Vicarage, 3rd October, 1622	Roger Barber.
Middle Rectory, 12 ^{li} 7 2	9th April, 1630.	Thomas More.
Smethcote Rectory, 4 ^{li} 9 0		

The author wishes to thank the following persons for their assistance in the preparation of this book: Mrs. J. H. ...

The author is indebted to the following persons for their assistance in the preparation of this book: Mrs. J. H. ...

The author is indebted to the following persons for their assistance in the preparation of this book: Mrs. J. H. ...

The author is indebted to the following persons for their assistance in the preparation of this book: Mrs. J. H. ...

The author is indebted to the following persons for their assistance in the preparation of this book: Mrs. J. H. ...

The author is indebted to the following persons for their assistance in the preparation of this book: Mrs. J. H. ...

APPENDIX

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted during the course of the study.

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted during the course of the study.

TABLE I

Year	Month	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Wind Speed (km/h)	Direction
1910	Jan	10	70	5	N
1910	Feb	12	75	6	NE
1910	Mar	15	80	7	E
1910	Apr	18	85	8	SE
1910	May	22	90	10	S
1910	Jun	25	95	12	SW
1910	Jul	28	100	15	W
1910	Aug	30	105	18	NW
1910	Sep	28	100	15	N
1910	Oct	25	95	12	NE
1910	Nov	20	85	10	E
1910	Dec	15	75	8	SE

[BENEFICE AND VALUE.]	[PATRON AND DATE OF INDUCTION.]	[INCUMBENT]
Loppington Vicarage, 6 ^{li} 12 1	The King. 27th April, 1640	George Buchanames.
Fitz Rectory, 5 ^{li} 5 8	The King. 20th May, 1616	Thomas Clerke.
Froddesley Rectory, 4 ^{li} 14 0	Thomas Screvin, esquire. 10th September, 1623. Thomas Screvin, esquire. 3rd December, 1633.	Thomas Baker. Thomas Fisher.
Shaynton Rectory, 6 ^{li} 9 1	William Philipps, patron 27th November, 1621. William Phillipps, patron. 1st March, 1647.	William Peake. George Cudworth.
Basturche Vicarage, 10 ^{li} 16 0	The King. 11th September, 1648.	Edward Lawrence.
Petton Rectory, 3 ^{li} 4 1	The King. 21st March, 1616.	Thomas Downes.
Monsford Vicarage, 4 ^{li} 18 6	Henry Bromley, esquire. 11th May, 1632. Henry Bromley, esquire. 29th March, 1639.	Francis Browne Thomas Unton.
Stepulton Rectory, 6 ^{li} 7 4	Thomas Stanley, gentle- man, by reason of a certain grant made to him by Lord John, Earl of Bridgewater. 20th May, 1625.	Roger Barbor.
Condover Vicarage, 4 ^{li} 14 0	Sir Roger Owen, Knight, 16th October, 1615. Sir William Owen, Knight, 12th May, 1640	Jonas Chaloner. Ralph Morhall.
Hodnett Rectory, 26 ^{li} 0 8	Sir Robert Vernon, Knight, 21st October, 1615. Sir Robert Vernon, Knight, 3rd October, 1634.	Richard Sankye. John Arneway.

[BENEFICE AND VALUE.]	[PATRON AND DATE OF INDUCTION.]	[INCUMBENT.]
Leyghton Vicarage, 7 ^{li} 12 6		
Harley Rectory, 5 ^{li} 12 1	Sir Richard Newport, Knight, 15th July, 1633.	Richard Wicksted.
Ellesmere Vicarage, 17 ^{li} 18 0	John, Earl of Bridg- water, 20th March, 1629.	Thomas Moore.
Rockceter Vicarage, 11 ^{li} 8 0	8th August, 1609.	Francis Garbett
Berrynton Rectory, 10 ^{li} 12 0	Humphrey Lee, esquire. 9th January, 1618.	Samuel Greaves.
Arcoll Magna Vicarage, 17 ^{li} 6 8	13th August, 1591.	George Wood.
Rockwardine Vicarage, 7 ^{li} 8 6	The King. 15th January, 1616.	Charles Dackworth.
	The King. 28th April, 1634.	James Smith.
Ryton Vicarage, 5 ^{li} 18 0	Thomas Corbett, esquire, and Edward Corbett, esquire, 6th December, 1636.	Henry Miller.
Moreton Corbett Rectory, 5 ^{li} 3 6	Sir Andrew Corbett, Knight, 24th May, 1623.	Richard Taylor.
Nessestrange Vicarage, 9 ^{li} 0 0	The King. 26th July, 1647.	Richard Payne.
Whitchurch Rectory, 44 ^{li} 9 8	Thomas, Lord Ellesmere, Chancellor of England. 1st December, 1614.	John Rawlinson.
	Alice, Countess of Derby, 4th April, 1631.	Thomas Fowler.

[BENEFICE AND VALUE].	[PATRON AND DATE OF INDUCTION.]	[INCUMBENT.]
Staunton Vicarage, 5 ^{li} 10 10	Sir Vincent Corbett, Knight, 2nd November, 1620.	Samuel Deacon.
	Sir Andrew Corbett, Knight, 14th October, 1636.	Roland Nevett.
Prees Vicarage, 10 ^{li} 0 0	The Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, 29th May, 1635.	Nathaniel Royley.
Pichford Rectory, 6 ^{li} 5 4		
Rodington Rectory, 6 ^{li} 13 4		
Acton Burnell Rectory, 6 ^{li} 9 11	Humphrey Lee, esquire, 12th March, 1615.	Thomas Whitney.
Shabury Vicarage, 7 ^{li} 1 4	ratione Advocationis 3rd January, 1620.	Richard Woods.
Ightfeild Rectory, 7 ^{li} 14 8	John Weever and Thomas Pixley, this time patrons. 19th May, 1619.	Thomas Colley.
	Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surrey. 7th December, 1634.	John Arneway.
Hospital of S ^t John the Baptist, in Shrewsbury. 4 ^{li} 10 4		
Free Chapel in Esembrigge, 1 ^{li} 6 8		
Wellington Vicarage, 9 ^{li} 5 0	Philip Eyton, esquire, 1st January, 1620.	Francis Wright.

[BENEFICE AND VALUE.]	[PATRON AND DATE OF INDUCTION.]	[INCUMBENT.]
Felton Rectory, 20 ^{li} 12 4	William Cockaine, gen- tleman. 13th June, 1628.	Samuel Holdersam.
S ^t Allmonds Vicarage, 6 ^{li} 0 0		
Holy Cross, Shrewsbury, Vicarage, 8 ^{li} 0 0	The King. 4th May, 1640.	James Logan.
Upton Magna Rectory, 12 ^{li} 0 0	Walter Barker, esquire. 21st July, 1635.	Samuel Fisher.
Sutton Maddock Vicarage, 5 ^{li} 0 0		Francis Wood. 24th February, 1617.
Cheswardine Vicarage, 5 ^{li} 6 8	Humphrey Lee, esquire. 5th February, 1616.	Thomas Wellens.

FRANCIS THROGMORTON, A PRISONER IN
SHREWSBURY, ANO. 1597-8.

By WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

The following remarkable letters copied some years ago from the originals in the Shrewsbury Borough Records, with the view of printing them in these *Transactions*, have been held over till some reliable information could be obtained of their author, and having searched such sources as were within my reach without success, I have determined to give them the publicity these pages afford.

That Francis Throgmorton, the author, then lying in one of the town prisons, amid the filth and vice which characterised them in those days, was not an ordinary vulgar uneducated man; and that he had been in some way employed in the Queen's service, may be gathered from his own words. He speaks of "My Lady Throgmorton my half sister, her Majesty's delight, and my Lady Scidmore, my cousin-german by the Mother, her Majesty's bedfellow, came unto me to visit me in the Mareshalsey when I was there a prisoner and had by strange accident lost my lands." He claims to have "lived sufficiently to the favour" of his most gracious Queen, esteem of her Court, content and pleasure of sundry honourable, great personages of this land, and to the solace of three several kings—her Majesty's dear friends and allies." He further claims to have done "her Majesty great service in great causes this last summer in Scotland," and "to have matters of such serious import and such great weight for my Queen to be accomplished, as that not without her unspeakable prejudice they may be pretermitted." With such family connexions and career some contemporary references to him might reasonably have been expected to exist, but I have fail to find any.

The mention of Lady Throgmorton as his half sister should form a clue to his identification. The lady alluded to was, possibly, Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, by Anne, daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew, Knt., who was one of Queen Elizabeth's maids of honour, and became the wife of Sir Walter Raligh. As her father was only once married, Francis Throgmorton could not have been her half brother. According to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, she had but two brothers, Arthur the eldest son and Nicholas. His claim to be cousin-germin to Lady Scudamore, another of the Queen's household, should also be an aid to the discovery of his relationship.

As a means of tracing him I sent an enquiry to *Notes and Queries*, which elicited several suggestions both in private letters and in the pages of that most valuable source of information. Some of these may be quoted. Mr. A. Hall, writes:—"There was a victim of this name attainted in 1583-4; to all appearance he was a son of the notorious recusant Sir George by his wife named Katherine Vaux. In this case the Lady Throgmorton whom he calls 'half sister' would be Anne Carew, wife of his brother, Sir Nicholas of Paulerspury; and the 'lady Scidmore' might have been Anne Throgmorton of Corse, who married Sir James Scudamore, a noted person mentioned by Spenser, and father to the first viscount, so a distant cousin to Francis Throgmorton. This seems plausible; but there were two others so named then living. The one so specified would be uncle to Elizabeth, wife of Sir Walter Raleigh, but never called 'Lady Throgmorton,' nor a maid of honour to the Queen."¹

The Francis to whom Mr. Hall refers, who was executed at Tyburn, 10th July, 1584, for his complicity, real or suspected, in the conspiracy to land a foreign force in England, was the son of Sir John Throgmorton, Chief Justice of Chester, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Robert Pulman. This Sir John was recorder of Shrewsbury, 1569—1574, and therefore his son Francis might have been

¹ *Notes and Queries*, 9th Series, p. 216. Mr. R. Fitz James Sawyer, in a private letter, also suggested this Francis, son of Sir John Throgmorton.

associated with this town, but certainly could not have been the prisoner of 1598-9.

Mr. C. Wickliffe Throckmorton of New York, writes,¹ "Francis Throgmorton was probably a son of Anthony Throckmorton, who was the second son of Sr Thomas Throckmorton, of Coss Court and Tortworth, Gloucestershire, Knt., and his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas Whittington, Esq., lord of Upton, Gloucestershire. Sir Thomas's eldest son was Sir Thomas Throckmorton of Coss Court, Tortworth, and Turley, Glouc.; High Sheriff of Gloucestershire 30 and 43 Queen Elizabeth; died 1607. He married first Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Berkeley, of Stoke, Knt.; and secondly a daughter of Sir Edward Rogers. Issue by first wife: 1. Sir Wm Throckmorton, created baronet 1611. 2. Elizabeth, married, February 1611, Sir Thomas Dale, sometime Governor of Virginea. Lady Dale died 1640, leaving no issue; an extract from her will is given in Brown's *Genesis of the United States*. She gave to Mrs. Dorothea Throgmorton her lands in Charles Hundred, Virginea, and to the son of Richard Hanby her lands in Shirley Hundred. One half her estate in England and Virginea, after payment of her debts and legacies, she gave to the children of her brother, Sir William Throgmorton, Knt. and Baronet, deceased. She gave her nephew John, the Lord Viscount Scudamore a ring, valued at sixty pounds sterling. 3. Mary, married first Sir Thomas Baskerville, general of the English Army in Picardy; he died in 1597; secondly, Sir James Scudamore, Knighted for valour at the siege of Calais, M.P. for Herefordshire, 1, James I. Their son John Scudamore, of Holme Lacy, Herefordshire, created baronet 1620, M.P. co. Hereford 1620, and 21. James I.; created Baron of Dromore and Viscount Scudamore of Sligo by letters patent 2 July, 1628; ambassador to France. I am at a loss to account for 'my Lady Throgmorton, my half sister.' As I do not know the name of Francis Throgmorton's mother, it seems probable that Anthony Throckmorton was her second husband, and that her daughter by her first husband was the second wife of Sir Thomas Throckmorton of Coss Court."

¹ *Notes and Queries*, 9th Series, vii., p. 374.

Another Francis Throckmorton who lived about this time was the son and heir of Michael Throgmorton of Coughton Court, co. Warwick, who was a younger brother of Sir George Throckmorton of the same place, Knt., Michael "lived many years in Italy, in good and great reputation, with bountiful hospitality, entertayning most of the noble men and gentlemen of England that had occasion to come that way." He returned to England in the beginning of the reign of Queen Mary, and received of her gift the Manors of Honelley, Blackwell, Packhurst, Winderton, Ullenhall, and others. He died in Italy, and was buried in St. Martin's Church, Mantua. Francis, the son, married Judith, daughter of Richard Tracey of Stanway, co. Gloucester, Esq., by Barbara Lucy of Charlcot, co. Warwick, sister of Sir Paul Tracey, Bart., and had by her six children, Francis, Michael, and Judich, who died without issue, and there were living at the time of his death John, Michael, and Judith. He was born in Mantua, and probably educated there, but afterwards resided in England, where he died in 1617, and was buried in the Chapel of Ullenhall, co. Warwick, where is, or was a monument to his memory, from which the above facts are gathered.¹

The links connecting either of these men with the Shrewsbury prisoner appear still to be lacking, but I am none the less obliged to those correspondents who have kindly sought to help me.

Although the letters are without dates on the face of them, the years in which they were written can be satisfactorily determined. The first is addressed "to the Right Worshipfull Thomas Burnell, esquire, senior Bailiffe of the Towne of Shrewsbury." This gentlemen was known to his contemporaries as "Mr Bailiff Burnell," a member of the distinguished family of that name seated at Acton Burnell. He was the son of Foulke Burnell of Baschurch, was admitted free of the Drapers' Company in 1560-1, and stood so high in the estimation of his fellow burgesses that he was chosen three times Bailiff, viz., 1571, 1590, and 1597. It

¹ *Visitation of Warwickshire.*

was in the last of these years that he was senior Bailiff, his fellow Bailiff being Mr Richard Cherwell. The date of his appointment was the Sunday after the first of September. The second clue to the date is the mention of "Good Mr Bright, the Preacher," who was appointed to the Curacy of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, the 24 January, 1597-8.

Of the cause of Francis Throgmorton's imprisonment I am ignorant. There is an allusion in the second letter to an offence he had committed, in these words:—"Lastly, I beseech your worships to certify Mr. Perch that for recompence of hate [? eight] sinister motions passed against him I bow the knees of my very soul unto him to crave forgiveness, and shall be for ever unto him in satisfaction faithful humble and obedient." John Perch was senior Bailiff, chosen to succeed Mr. Burnell 1598, in September. If, therefore, Throgmorton's offence against John Perch was while he was in office, this third letter must have been written between September, 1598, and September, 1599, showing that he had been in prison a considerable time. This Bailiff enjoyed the esteem of his townsmen to as high a degree as his predecessor. He was entrusted with a commission from the Corporation in 1583 to proceed to Chester to consult with Mr. Justice Bromley, Sir George Calveley, and Mr. Goodman as touching the procuring of Dr. Bulkeley to become "Public Preacher" of Shrewsbury. In the following year he was sent to London by the same body to obtain a new Charter for the town. But while we are not without instances in our municipal history of persons being sent to prison for insolent language to the Bailiffs and other high officials, we can hardly assign so long an imprisonment as Francis Throgmorton appears to have suffered to such an offence. It is much more likely to have been a political or religious cause that led to his incarceration, and probably the latter. "From the defeat of the Armada," says Lingard, "till the death of the Queen, during the lapse of fourteen years, the Catholics groaned under the pressure of incessant persecution. Sixty-one clergymen, forty-seven laymen, and two gentlewomen, suffered capital punishment for some or other of the spiritual felonies and treasons which had been lately created. Generally the court dispensed with the

examination of witnesses: by artful and ensnaring questions an avowal was drawn from the prisoner, that he had been reconciled, or had harboured a priest, or had been ordained beyond the sea, or that he admitted the ecclesiastical supremacy of the Pope, or rejected that of the Queen. Any one of these crimes were [*sic*] sufficient to consign him to the scaffold."¹ Another authority tells us that at every rumour of invasion suspected recusants were seized and confined at their own charges in the jail of the county.

The vivid picture Francis Throgmorton draws in these letters of the wretched and offensive surroundings of prison life is in no degree exaggerated. We have ample evidence of this in the Shrewsbury town records amongst the numerous petitions of prisoners to the Bailiffs, complaining of the moral and physical filth by which they were encompassed. This state of things continued down to the humane reformation inaugurated by the philanthropist Howard. The three gates of the town were used as prisons; the Welsh gate, on the east end of the Welsh bridge; the Stone Gate on the bridge which preceded the present English Bridge; and the Castle Gate, in the street now known by that name. I am unable to say in which of these the prisoner was confined.

No. I.

*Francis Throgmorton to Thomas Burnell,
Bailiff of Shrewsbury.*

Sir,

I pray your worshipp have me in remembrance for the pap', sand, inke, named, and in truthe when I have that to expresse my minde in, yf I want all other things, my minde & memorie will be wantinge thorough the want of them; for I am so famished that my head is waxen gizzie, in so muche as some times I am straunglie p'plexed; yf ev^r memorie were needfull yt is in [such] causes needfull. Fire also will be wanting. I [am] ashamed that necessitie causeth me to

¹ Lingard's *History*, vol. vi., p. 525.

speake this in the service of hir M^{tie}, but ther is noe remedie.

I betake yo^r w^rship to gods most holic Armes
y^r w^rships most devote & humble

f^raunces Throgmorton.

Sir,—I hope yo^r w^rship will take a
course that what is supplied unto
me presentlie for greatest considerations
may be resupplied by the Countreys, & in some
small weight by the Towne

the end triethe all things.

To the Right W^rshipfull Thomas
Burnell, esquire, senior Bailiffe of
the Towne of Shrewsburie.

[2630 B.R.]

NO. II.

The most humble Petition of f^raunces Throgmorton.

To the	} the Bailiffes	of the right Honorable		
Right				
Worship			Aldermen &	Incorporation of the
full			Counsaile	Towne of Shrewsburie.

In most humble and Lamentable wise beseechethe y^r Right
Worshipfull favoures y^r most wofullie distressed prisoner in
the gate f^raunces Throgmorton the true cliente of this
worlde faire resplesneur & most blacke & detestable abasure
that yt will please you in the Course of y^r greate mercies so
to dispose of him as that he may be detained in suche manner
of restraint as shall not forthwth subvert & overthrowe his
life. As Right worshipfull he humblie acknowledgethe that
his defaulte & misdemeanour against you is exceedinge great
for w^{ch} wth the knees of his heart bended, & distilling teares
aboundant, he most humblie & entierlie craveth remission, &
mercie: but he hopeth he hath not so greivouslie offended
wherbye he should meritt deathe & so cruell a death as wth
hunger & colde to perishe amongst theeves in filthe and
ordure. Alas most sweet gentlemen thos base stercorareus
people wth whose felowshipp mine is coupled are of a rurall,
harshe, & robust, nature able to endure the miseries of the
place, but mercifull gentlemen to true it is that I am of a

contrarie kind, so that at this time the very abisme of abrasure, these wretches of the world: are happier than I in that they can sustaine that, a thousande part wherof I am not able to beare. as also in that no torment of conscience approchethe them nor any inward temptation as yt is accustomed in those w^{ch} knuw not god, wheras my minde is more fraught wth horroure & anguishe for then is my most calamitable bodye in so muche as were yt not for the memorie of the anguishe of my Lord Jhesus upon the crosse wherin he cried my god my god whye hast thou forsaken me. assuredlie I by Dread lest that thorough Desperation I should forsake god and make a present Divorce of my soule thorough violence wch I see to be readie at hand thorough cold hunger nakednes stinche and all desolation. Oh most Deere Mr Bailiffes upon the most sincere & cordiall submission of my most sorrowfull & carefullie p'plexed soule I beseeche y^r good w^rships to consider that this Incorporation of Sherroesburye and in especiall the heads of the regiment therof are placed in the theatre of this lande & in the veiue of the chariote triumphall of this Imperiall crowne, so that no act therof can be but blazed thorough infinite expatiations, and therefore y^f y^r mercifull & worshipfull hearts had intelligence howe my Ladye Throgmorton my half sister her M^{ties} delight, and my Ladie Scidmore my cosin germaine by the mother: hir M^{ties} bedfellowe came unto me to visitt me in the Mares-halseye when I was there prisonner and had by straunge accident lost my lands, in Disguised attire sittinge by my syde when I was in habitt & maintienc of a gentleman, and in what manner they wept & soried to see my Distressed ruine, & restrained Distresse, Doubtles y^t would have mooved you unto pittie & commiseration; but alas Noble gentlemen when they wth many others of my ffrends shall understand that I am thorough imprisonment hunger cold nakednes stinche & all maner of miserie starved to death amongst commune theeves in the commune Jaile of Shrewesburie Doubtles the laments of those Newes whiche wilbe made woulde moove the stones of the descart & the Tigres in the wildernes; ah unhappie worme of the world that I am in these Imprisonments my humble letters sealed wth characters of millions of Loyauall affections have obtained to kisse &

reallye to rebaise the sacred and annoited hands of my most Dread soveraigne, but nowe is their noe refuge for my compositions life pleadant & most lamentable, but onelie y^r mercies nor any engine left to compose thoroughlye my most manifold Distraction^s mentall.

And yet is there one breathe of comfort left, in as muche as I knowe that youe are true professors of the holie Gospell & imitatours unfained to your whole power of Christ Jhesus, wherfore seings my recheles [reckless] tonge hath wrought immensibill trespasse against your worshipfull p^{er}sons, yet I say I hope y^t will please you^r in the sweet regarde of y^r honorable hearts to behould me in the same mercie, wherwthe Jhesus Christ behouldeth all mankinde. But y^f y^t in no sort maye please you of me to have mercie, this Dothe the more animate me to finall Resolution in that I know I have lived sufficientlie to the favoures of my most gracious Queen esteeme of hir Court, content & pleasure of sundrie honorable & greate p^{er}sonages of this land, and to the solace of three severall kinges hir M^{tie}s Deere ffreinds & allies. but most submissivelie I entreat Right w^{or}shipfull & Christian gentlemen Reserve me not to my selfe, but to my Friends, my Queene, the benefitt of hir Crowne and countreye; and heerin I do give you to understande that as I Did hir M^{tie} greate service in greate causes this last summer in Scotland, so have I matters of suche serious import & such great weyght for my Queen to be accomplished as that not w^{it}hout hir unspeakeable preiudice they may be pretermitted; & heerof I am constrained for the saufgarde of my lyfe thorough famishment & cold & miseries inestimable to be a blab. [chatterer]. Lastlie I beseeche yo^r w^{or}ships to certifie Mr Pearce that for recompence of hate [?] eight] sinister motions passed against him, I bowe the knees of my verie soule unto him to crave forgiveness, and shalbe for ev^{er} unto him in satisfaction faithfull humble & obedient. and I am verilie p^{er}swaded that seings all the losses & greifes w^{it}h god in these late yeeeres hathe sent me nor the merciles sea, could not sufficientlie manage & instructe me, y^t was the ordinance of the eternall god, to cause me thorough your hands to knowe my selfe. I beseech you by all thinges that ev^{er} were Deere unto you & by the blessed bloude of the worldes

redeemer that y^t will please you to let me speake wth good Mr Bright the preacher, and to save my lyfe w^{ch} in this miserie hangethe in the ballance & so to give me cause to kiss the sweet hands of y^r amiable courtezic most cordiallie amongst my ffrends & in all places for ev^r & to honour sincerelic y^r incorporation, y^r owne p'sons for ev^r. & most heartilie to praye (as in Dutie I am allreadie bounde) for the preservation encrease & continuance of all prosperitie for your Towne your selves your children & posteritie for ev^r.

as y^r penitent humble faithfull & obedient
suppliant & servant

ffraunces Throgmorton.

No. III.

*To the Right worshipfull Mr Bailiffes Aldermen & Counsaile
of the Right Honorable incorporation of Shrewesburie.*

In most humble & lamentable wise beseecheth yo^r Right Worshipful considerations yo^r most miserable prisonner & the most wofullie & tragicallie excruciate poore gentleman, all things considered, in these times, that yt will please you in the eyes of yo^r pittifull benevolence, to behoulde the grones of the spiritt, the dilaniations of the soule, the tempestuous troubles of the memorie, the tranquille & obedient submissions of the will, the serene cristalline copious floudlike teares of the underetandinge, the bloudie drops issuinge from the heart, and the heavie most boistrous exagitations of minde & bodye of the haples Throgmorton, with some wherof he restles daye & night contendeth to quenche the fervour of yo^r Justlie conceived anger, wth others to enkindle the flame of yo^r ev^r bright shininge courtezic & wth all of them to extinguishe abrase & disingrave, the deformed so latelie past impression issuinge from the great imbecillitie, of his manifoould & direfull Destructions. the most learned HOMERE saithe, Right worshipfull, that the anger of greate p'sonages is very great, and that although ye yt may be covered & veiled ov^r for a season yet so extreme is

the force therof, that yt will afterwarde upon everie light occasion reflowrishe & rellame & foulder up like the Mount of Etna. W^{ch} doubtles is most true, but I take yt to be verified in great things against great things, for there is matter inoughe ministred for the force of furie to worke upon. as we know that ffurie of God is greater against hell, then against the earthe, for the one is pettie & infirme the other immensibile & obstinate, & the veritie herof also appeerethe in the charge given to his onclie sonne, who when he was sent from the bosome of his Father had not commision to breake a bruised reede or to quenche burninge flaxe for so should he have plaide the part of a base minded mushrome, sente but to breake in sunder the bonds of captivitie, the gates of hell and the chaines of death & to quenche the flames acherontiall & infernall w^{ch} otherwise had consumed & burnt not onclie the worldes but also the soules of all humaines for all eternitie: & this was the true part of a celestiall & sup'angelicall champion. for what glorie were yt for a Giaunt to kill a gnatt, or what Honour hathe yt ev^r been from the beginnige of the worlde for any conquerour, to destroye an humble submisse suppliant & selfsurrendringe adversarie. w^{ch} yf yt hathe been so since the beginnige of the worlde in the course of commune reason, aswell in Paganisme as in Papisme, howe oughte yt then to be Right worshipfull in the dayes of the glorious evangelicall resplendeur wheras is left unto us as our conductour the Powdre of our lord Jhesus w^{ch} surmountethe reason, surmountethe the understandinge, surmountethe all Sineresis humain yea and all the Powers Hierarchicall, wherin is no digredience, difference, or disceptaunce, no Disglutination denodation or distermination of causes but all unite in a sempiternall & ev^r blisful harmonie & melodie, in which Christian Regiment yt is p'emptorie concluded, that wthout remission francklie & graciouslie graunted, nev^r any remission by ne means may be obtained. Y^t is recorded in auncient historie, sweet gentlemen, well garnished & polished stones of Christ his temple, that the Troian Duke Æneas, upon the subversion of his citie, beinge licensed by the Greeke to carry out for his behoofe what one pretious thinge soev^r he desired, tooke his ould Father Anchises upon

his backe & delivered him from the garde of his enemie w^{ch} the Greekes p'ceiuinge & well likinge gave him his choise of the second, Then Æneas tooke his wife Creusa by the hand, deliveringe her from her captivitie, whose pietie the Greekes admiringe deliverēd him full & plenary power over whatsoever he possessed before. You will saye what of all this? marie shall yt please you this I inferre, everie faithfull Christian man, although he be not wthout blemishe, (for who Durst abyde to have his faultes written in his foreheade) is your ffather your Mother, your wife, your brother, your sister, your uncle, your cosin and your aunte, & not to you onlie but he is in the selfe same aliaunce wth your kinge the sonne of god possessour of heaven & earthe, for all prioritie & posterioritie of bloude, all lineal & collaterall discentes are reduced to one periode in Holie Church, in the communion of saincts, w^{ch} Church I call the mother of all thinges, & ἡ δμόνοια¹ I call the Queene Regent of all thinges: so that I conclude, that seinges not Troye is besieged by the Greekes but the bloude of a Christian (and wthout arrogation be yt spoken) the bloude of an accomplished gentleman is besieged by hunger & cold by close imprisonment, by stinche [stench] by horroure, by fellowshipp of commune theeves by nakednes, weaknes, temptations internall & all manner of wretchednes, I doe not say deere gentlemen, Doe as Æneas Did. Carie youre ffather out upon yo^r backe, but I saye yf so y^t please you let your ffather your Mother your brother y^r sister goe out of the Doores & save his lyfe or els yf Omission be equivalent to the act of admission, you be one Daye founde in the eyes of heaven not guiltles of the bloude of yo^r most penitentiall & misticall aliaunce. And yf that blood w^{ch} was redeemed by the bloude of the sonne of God be mucche more pretious then heaven & earth, save it sweet gentlemen, & be mercifull to the humble sorrowes therof not for my sake but for your owne HONOURS sake, for seinges the Towne of Shrewsburie is famous, throughout all this lande, the greater

¹ From the context it appears probable that the writer means not so much *concord* or *unity* its proper signification – as *sympathy*.

is my $\bar{\alpha}$ misse, the swifter shall your Pegasus of sacred Fame, in all places mount & flye. And seeings that the sayinge is ev^r true *Κραιπνότερος νόος λεπτε μετις*² that is the most sharpe & pregnant mindes have allwaies—in their youthe—the weakest counsailes. by reason that Themis Queene of all inferiour powers of the soule is oftentimes in such p'sonages thorough the greate tempestuous assurgers of hote bloude Driven to throwe the raignes upon the necke so that the corporall organs are tossed up and downe like a shipp in the waves w^out a Palinure untill that Queene Themis hath recovered hir pristine state & seige. Therefore god forfende that those w^{ch} are in time to come to be the cheifest pillers of the Church and commune welthe should for a little temerarious verbalitie, notwithstandinge their fidele & most obedient submission, be silenced & sepulchred, in such a place of horreur as this is, in all extremes wthout remorse or pittie. Sweet gentlemen mirrhours of all civil Magestracie, & roriferous mercye, penitentiall & obedient submission pearcethe the hearts of the Possessours of the most affraunchised regnes & frankest Empires of the worlde & of all royalized p'sonages god forfend but y^t should also take up harbour & reposaite wthin y^r worshipful breasts, fairie sages of Shrewsburie, and in especiall you too Right worshipful Bailiffes whose bliss I shall ev^r pray for folowe the example of the good Philosopher you have youre birde flying into his owne countreye to Xenocrates save the sparowe from the p'suing Kite, so shall emblazon y^r w^{sh}ipful Fame in manie Honorable places. & ev^r most Devoutlie to praye unto the most highe god, (as in Dutye he shalbe allways bounde) that you & yours may live in the felde & sleepe in the bed of HOUNNOR eternallie.

& so in all mecke & penitent obeisaunce takinge my leave

² The writer is referring to a line in Homer's *Iliad* (Book 23, line 590), *Κραιπνότερος μὲν γὰρ τε νόος λεπτή δέ τε μῆτις*: that is, "while his (a young man's) intelligence is brisker, his judgment is slight."—[I am indebted for this and the preceding note to the kindness of the Head Master of Shrewsbury School. — Ed.]

I thrice humblie upon the knees of my heart bended Do
kisse the hands of your most worshipfull Courtezie.

As youre most humble submisse
sorrowfull & obedient suppliant
& servant

Francis Throgmorton.

MISCELLANEA.

[Under this heading the Editors will be pleased to insert notes and short articles relative to recent discoveries in the County, or other matters of archæological or historical interest. Communications are invited, and should be addressed to the Editors, c/o Mr. F. Goyne, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.]

VI.

THE FIRE AT SHIFNAL AND THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY, ANNO 1591.

The Right Hon. Gilbert Talbot, seventh Earl of Shrewsbury, was born November 20, 1552, educated at Padua, and succeeded to the title and estates, November 18, 1590. He stood high in the estimation of Queen Elizabeth, and was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary (with the Garter) to Henry IV., King of France, September 6, 1596. He was a joint Commissioner to expel Jesuits, Seminary and other Priests, December 5, 1603. He died May 8, 1616. The year following his succession to the Earldom, a calamitous fire occurred at Shifnal, doing a large amount of damage to the Church and village, which led to his writing the following letter appealing for help to the Justices of the Peace of Shropshire. A Brief was granted by the Queen, Nov. 4, 1592, from which we learn that "32 houses with their goods and household stuffe were consumed, and the Parish Church together with the Chancell and steeple with six Bells in the same utterly consumed and molten." (See *Transactions*, Vol. I., p. 449.)

"After my very hartie comendacons: I am sure that it is not unknown unto you all in what sorte it hath pleased god lately to lay his hand of punishment by Fire upon the Towne and Church of Shuffnall even almost to the utter consuming of them both, and for as much as I am J ord there and very greatly affected to the place, as likewise a Justice of peace amongste you within that countie and thereby caryinge (as no doubt but yee all doe) a x'tian like comyseracon to a neighbour towne so afflicted I can do no less then most hartely and very earnestly desyer yee all that yee will in yet sev'all allotments throughoute the whole shire use all the best p'seations and means that you can to induce ech township and well disposed p'sons to yeld there benevolences and charitable contribucons towards the Releif and repaire of that distressed Towne and that in such Reasonable measure of bountye from that shire as it shall not need to crave the helpes or be byholding to any other neighbour shires wherby yee shall (no doubt) p'forme a work of xri'an neighbourhood and pietie to make

that Towne for ever bounden unto yee, And for my owne p'te I will acknowledg the same yo^r helps and goodwills by all the best thankfulness that shall ly in my power. And so doe byd yee Right Hartely well to fare at Sheffield Lodge ¹ the vijth of August 1591.

Yo^r assured Lovinge Friend

“if it shall please you to^r yeld yo^r favourable consents herein yt may please you also to consider wether it be not requisit for us all

Gilb. Shroveton

to graunte a Lycens to those poore inhabitance to gather the benevolence of such as shalbe disposed to so charntable a work within twos shires,

To my verye Lovinge freindes the Justices of the peace w'thin the Countye of Salopp and to all and every of them there resident.”

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

VII.

WHERE WAS FETHANLEAG?

Since my contribution under the above title appeared in the last Part of the *Transactions* (p. 147, &c), a member of our Society, Mr. Charles Marston, has called my attention to the fact that one of the Hundreds of Staffordshire is that of Cuddlestone or Cuttlestone. It stretches, roughly speaking, from the Shropshire border at Sheriffhales to Lichfield, being intersected by the Watling Street, along which, I suppose Ceawlin and Cutha to have led their army against the Mercian power. Fotherley is just outside its boundaries. I have also noticed that Eyton (Vol VII. p. 286) mentions among the grants of William Fitzalan to Haughmond a portion of land called Cutteston, which was a member of Sheriffhales. I have at present been unable to identify this land, and am not therefore sure whether it was actually situated in the neighbourhood of Sheriffhales or not. It is, however, as it seems to me, a striking confirmation of my theory that there should be two names of places on the route from Uriconium to Fotherley, which appear to embody the name of Cutha. Cutha, we are told by the chronicler, fell in the Battle of Fethanleag. Is it possible that his death did not actually take place in the encounter, but that in the retreat which followed he succumbed to his wounds somewhere on the way back to the Shropshire border, at a spot which became known as Cutha's-ton, Cutteston or Cuttleston?

THOMAS AUDEN, F.S.A.

¹ Where the Earl had then a residence now destroyed.— Rev. J. Brook.

VIII.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS OF LICHFIELD.

On page 32 of vol. ix. of the Second Series of these *Transactions*, mention was made of Robert Wellyn, Bishop of Achaden, who was instituted to the Rectory of Waters Upton on Jan. 31, 1177, and resigned that cure in 1483. Achaden is certainly Achonry, in Ireland, and this prelate held ordinations in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield in 1490 and 1491, being authorized thereto by John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury. John Hales, who was consecrated Bishop of Lichfield in S. Clement's Chapel at Coventry, on Nov. 25, 1459, died Dec. 30, 1490, and as Wellyn ordained on Dec. 18, *sede vacante*, Hales must have vacated the see shortly before his death. Hales' successor, William Smith, was not consecrated Bishop of Lichfield until Feb. 3, 1492-3, and he commissioned another Bishop of Achonry to act as his suffragan. This was Thomas Fort or Ford, who ordained at Lichfield as late as 1496, was Rector of Edgmond in 1494, and in 1500 received a Bull to enable him to hold three benefices with his see. Fort having become suffragan of Lincoln, Thomas Weell, who had already been suffragan of London, was commissioned in the Lichfield diocese in 1496. Weell was also "Episcopus Pavidensis." Other Bishops of Pavada figure in the late Bishop Stubbs' *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum* about this time, and the learned compiler says that Pavada was in the province of Constantinople. Where was it exactly?

GILBERT H. F. VANE, F.S.A.

IX.

DISCOVERY OF A LEADEN BULLA AT HAUGHMOND ABBEY.

A leaden Bulla of Pope Urban VI. (1378 to 1389) was dug up at Haughmond Abbey in May 1900, and is now in the possession of the Rev. A. H. Mawson, Vicar of Ullington. On the Obverse is the legend—

. U R B
ANUS
PP. VI

The stops are eagles' heads erased. Below the legend are two eagles displayed, taken from the Arms of the Prignano family (an eagle displayed), to which family this Pope belonged. On the Reverse are the heads of St. Paul and St. Peter, the two patron saints, enclosed in pearly nimbis or irregular compartments, and over the heads S' PA S' PE. Between the heads is a cross pattée on a long foot, set on a semi circular stem. The borders are beaded. This Bulla is in an exceedingly good state of

preservation. There is an illustration of one very similar in the British Museum Catalogue of Seals, Vol. VI., Plate VII., No. 21889. Various Bullæ of the same Pope are described at pages 286-7 of the same volume.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

X.

A NOTE ON MORRIS'S PROVOSTS AND BAILIFFS
OF SHREWSBURY.

At page 19 of the present volume it is stated that "Gatepole wall was that part of the town walls at the bottom of Dogpole, and near the top of the Wyle." This is confirmed by Owen and Blake-way, who say (vol. I., page 124) "Gatepol is conjectured to have been on the Wyle-cop, below Dogpole." But Phillips (page 143), speaking of the town gates, or posterns, says "one of the gates above mentioned, on Clarimond Hill, was often called Gatepoll, from poll, an old word for the summit, that being the highest part of the Walls" Unless there were two "Gatepolls", this seems to have been the real situation, for in 38 Edward III. William de Biriton granted to the Austin Friars eight acres of land, lying together without the walls near their close, between Gatepol and the Severn. (O and B., vol. ii., p. 454.)

The Pride family is supposed (page 15) "to have resided in an old stone mansion on the north-west side of Pride Hill, near the Butter Cross, part of the remains of which are still to be seen there." The Editors add (page 32) "This old masonry still remains" but they do not explain its situation,¹ and seem to refer to the fortification on the Seventy Steps. Possibly the precincts extended to this "shut," but in the opinion of the late Rev. W. A. Leighton, the house itself occupied the site of the present No. 25, Pride Hill. In the first edition of his *Guide*, 1836, he says that "Some idea of its former splendour may be collected from the ornamented plaster ceilings which yet remain in several of the rooms." In later editions he speaks of it as "now new-fronted, modernised, partially rebuilt, and divided."

R. E. DAVIES.

XI.

DEDICATIONS TO CELTIC SAINTS.

Miss Burne, in the interesting chapter on the history of Shropshire, which concludes her book on the Folk-Lore of the county, comments on the absence of any dedications in Shropshire to Celtic Saints. She mentions St. Owen's Well at Wenlock

¹ Opposite the present Post Office. ED.

There is no mention of any other person in the list of names. The names of the persons mentioned in the list are: J. H. ...

THE ...

SECTION ...

...

The ...

The ...

...

SECTION ...

The ...

as the sole instance of such a dedication. Sir Thomas Botelar, however, who was once abbot of Shrewsbury, and after the dissolution of that house, vicar of Much Wenlock, in his interesting Register,¹ gives two other dedications one certainly, and the other probably, Celtic. In 1547, he mentions that a wedding took place without his licence in the "Chapel of St. Sampson at Chresteseche," (Cressage) and in 1555, he speaks of a marriage taking place in the "Chapel of St. Brice at Benthall." In the "Calendar of the Anglican Church," published in 1851 by Parker, St. Brice is identified with St. Britius who succeeded St. Martin as Bishop of Tours. If this is so, the dedication is possibly owing to the influence of the French monks from La Charité sur Loire, on which the Cluniac priory of Wenlock was dependent. If, however, St. Brice be the same as St. Brieuc (Breoc), we have trace of a Celtic saint. St. Breoc was a Welshman, born in Cardiganshire, who after much wandering died in the odour of sanctity in Brittany.

It is hard to say why Sir Thomas Botelar regarded a licence from himself, as Vicar of Wenlock, necessary in the case of Cressage, which is a chapelry of Cound, and not of Wenlock. Mr. Eyton (*Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. vi., p. 308) considered that the Domesday account of Cressage shows that for some reason it was a privileged place, and he was of opinion that these privileges may have been granted in early times to it as a Christian settlement and preaching place. The writer of the article on St. Sampson in the "Dictionary of Christian Biography," vol. iv., p. 582, considers that according to the most authentic tradition, the saint was a Welshman, born in Glamorganshire in the 5th century, and educated under St. Iltyd at Llantwit Major. He is said to have been ordained deacon and priest by St. Dubricius, and for three years and a half have been abbot of St. Piro's monastery at or near Llantwit. Afterwards he went to live in a "desert near the Severn," and was consecrated bishop, but according to common Celtic custom, without a specific see. His later years were spent in Brittany, where he died at Dôl, according to generally received tradition, though some Welsh traditions bring him back to die at Llantwit. The writer gives reasons for considering the legends that make St. Sampson, Archbishop of York, or 25th Archbishop of Menevia, as fabrications of the 12th century, and regards Samson, Bishop of Dôl in 557, as a different person from St. Sampson, the Welsh Saint, whom he places earlier.

Can it be that Cressage was the "desert near the Severn," where St. Sampson lived and taught, and that it was he who preached Christianity under the Christ's oak, and that, for the sake of the faith he taught, the following generations regarded the spot with reverence and respect?

¹ Shropshire Arch. Trans. 1st series, Vol. VI., pp. 93-132.

There is much to be said for this theory, but at the same time the dedication to the Saint of Dôl may be a later one introduced from the valley of the Loire, for the church of Dôl was subject to Tours, though the Breton bishop and his clergy were constantly struggling for freedom from its rule. There are said to be two churches in Cornwall dedicated to St. Sampson, one (Cricklade) in Wiltshire, and one in the city of York, while that of Milton Abbas, in Dorsetshire, bears the name of St. Mary and St. Sampson. ("Calendar of the Anglican Church," p. 233.)

H. M. AUDEN.

XII.

THE DEMOLITION OF FITZ TUMULUS.

On the north side of Fitz Churchyard stands what remains of an ancient tumulus which while I write, is being destroyed for the purpose of using the gravel to cover the playground of the Parish School. I roughly estimate the diameter of the base to be 100 feet, and the height about 10 to 15 feet. Inroads are being made both on the east and west sides, and its total destruction will soon be accomplished. A workman engaged upon it informed me that it was clearly artificial, as the different parts of the soil varied in character, and that he had observed fragments of charcoal in layers. He also said that he had seen some bones, but Dr. Parry told me he believed these were near the surface, and had no connection with ancient cremation. I noticed on the east side that at about five feet from the ground were distinct lines of burnt earth in which were small fragments of charcoal. The workman, in reply to my enquiry, said that he had seen no fragments of pottery. The following particulars of this tumulus are taken from Thomas Wright's work on *Uriconium*, p. 43:—"A tumulus, in Shropshire, closely resembling that at St. Weonards, has been accidentally cut partly away so as to admit of its examination. It is situated in the village of Fitz, about five miles to the north-east of Shrewsbury, on the ground of R. Middleton, Esq., and one side of it was taken away in order to enlarge the farmyard, to which it was adjoining, and not far from the church. On a visit to Fitz, in 1860, with my friend, Mr. Henry T. Wace, of Shrewsbury, I was informed by Mr. Middleton that towards the middle some ashes and burnt bones were found, although the centre had not been reached. When I saw it the surface of the cutting was sufficiently fresh to exhibit the shades of different coloured earth, used in the filling in, which showed that the mound had been constructed in exactly the same manner as that at St. Weonards, namely, that a circular embankment had first been made, and that the mound had been filled in from the circumference of the circle, and not, as the common notion of building sepulchral mounds supposes, filled out from the centre. This tumulus was a hundred feet in diameter at the base,

and forty-eight at the top, and about eleven feet high. It stands on an eminence commanding a fine view of the surrounding country." 'This account is supplemented' by a foot-note, as follows:—"I have since received from Mr. Middleton the following account of the appearances which presented themselves in the process of cutting away the side of this tumulus: 'About fifteen years ago, while cutting it evenly through to the base to enlarge the yard in which it stands, at about eight feet from the centre, we came upon a curious pile of pebble stones, placed much as bricks are in an arch, in which form they were erected, and under them (so far as my memory serves me) a little space, and then a quantity of fine gravel or sand, and under that a large quantity of ashes containing burnt bones. This fortunately happened to be just in the face of the perpendicular we were cutting, or it would not have been seen, and I have little doubt but that another similar was found about the same distance from the centre in another place, but as what appeared to be the top of it was broken in with pickaxes, we found it hard to decide, as large quantities of ashes were dispersed more or less in layers all over it near the base or primitive soil.' "

On reading the above extracts it becomes obvious that a valuable opportunity was lost of obtaining a more accurate knowledge of the true nature of this tumulus through the want of some competent and experienced antiquary to overlook the work. Is it not time that a complete list of such remains in this county should be made, and a watchful eye kept upon them lest any of them share a similar fate to that at Fitz?

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

XIII.

CHANCERY IN EDSTASTON CHAPEL.

Since penning the note on this subject (which appears on page 151 of the present volume), I have obtained a copy of the late Rev. J. B. Blakeway's MS. additions to Garbet's *History of Wem*. These additions are preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and show that amongst the very numerous documents bearing on the history of Wem which the learned author consulted, were the Harleian MS. No. 433. to which I referred, and "A. fol. 60. in scacc. Salop." Blakeway agrees with the idea which underlay my note, viz., that Richard III. founded the chantry at Edstaston, and that on account of the apprehension of the Duke of Buckingham in the neighbouring hamlet of Lacon; though whether Richard's motive was gratitude to Heaven for the capture of his rebellious subject, or whether he was actuated by "compunctious visitings" for the execution of one to whom he had been signally indebted, cannot, of course, be determined. The extract from the book A. (amongst

the Shrewsbury Borough Records) does not appear to be in Blake-way's handwriting, and is full of inaccuracies. It shows, however, that Richard was at Nottingham "die Sabbati proximo ante festum exaltacionis sancte crucis anno regni secundo," and that he founded the chantry on account of his special devotion to the Virgin Mary, "pro salubri statu nostro ac (pro animabus?) consortis nostre Anne, Regine Anglie . . . et omnium aliorum benefactorum eiusdem capelle, necnon pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus, et specialiter pro anima nobilissimi quondam principis recolende memorie Ricardi ducis Eboracensis patris nostri," etc. For the support of the chantry priest Richard assigned "octo marcas sterlingorum habendas et annuatim recipiendas eidem capellano perpetuo de firma sive feodi firma ac aliis proficuis et revencionibus crescentibus ville nostre Salop per manus ballivorum et burgensium dicte ville."

The figure in the East window of Edstaston Chapel when Garbet wrote (sc. 1740-1753), viz., that of "a noble person in a rich robe, sitting on a chair, with a table before him, and a white rose upon it," no doubt represented Richard, Duke of York.

Shakespeare puts the following allusion to the treachery of Banister into the mouth of Buckingham's son, when the latter was condemned to follow his father to the scaffold:—

" My noble father, Henry of Buckingham,
Who first raised head against usurping Richard,
Flying for succour to his servant banister,
Being distress'd, was by that wretch betray'd,
And without trial fell: God's peace be with him."

Henry VIII., Act. ii., Sc. i.

GILBERT H. F. VANE, F.S.A

THE PROVOSTS AND BAILIFFS OF
SHREWSBURY.

BY THE LATE MR. JOSEPH MORRIS.

(Continued from page 184.)

p. 3801.]

{ HUGH COLLE.

{ JOHN LE VILEYN. See page 3768.

John son of Hugh Villain and Hugh Colle, then Provosts, are witnesses to a Deed in the possession of the Drapers' Company relating to property on Cleremont.

The family of Cole appears to have been *resident* Burgesses of Shrewsbury for a period longer than that of any other family on our Records. Their pedigree will be found at page 321, &c., where it will be seen that Hugh Cole and Nicholas his son, ancestors of Hugh the Bailiff, above named, were on the Roll of Burgesses of Shrewsbury in 1209, and they were then of the number of those whose fathers were in the Guild. The last burgess of this family, John Cole, gent., died on the 23rd February, 1751, aged 94, and was interred in the cemetery (which had received the mortal remains of his ancestors for more than six centuries) belonging to the Church of St. Chad. He left several daughters, his coheirs, by whom, and their descendants, nearly all the family property has been at various times disposed of either by public or private sale. The only portion of the old family property of the Coles now in the hands of any of their descendants is the property at Yeaton, in the parish of Baschurch, retained by James Parry, Esq.

The residence of this family in Shrewsbury was the ancient Stone Mansion called "Cole Hall," the remains of which are at the back of Claremont Street, anciently called

Dog Lane, having now access thereto only from Hills Lane (formerly Knuckin Street), although, formerly, the curtilage of Cole Hall, and the garden and premises belonging to it, opened respectively into Claremont Street (or Dog Lane), Barker Street (or Romboldesham), and Hills Lane, or Knuckin Street, with an approach also from Mardol down what is now called the passage of the Trumpet Inn.

The largest collection of ancient family Deeds relative to property in Shrewsbury and its immediate vicinity, was retained by this family, and some hundreds of them are still (in 1848) in the possession of Mr. William Higgins, solicitor, whose great-grandmother was one of the daughters of John Cole, gent., above named. The most ancient of these for a very long period are severally attested by (*inter alia*) the gentlemen who filled the office of Bailiffs of the town at the date of their execution; and there is no doubt these Deeds were, with most others of that period, prepared in the office of the Town Clerk. From these I have made a brief abstract of such as throw light upon the position and property of this ancient family, or of the situation of places named, and of families from whom the property derived by the Cole family had been either purchased or granted as well as of some of its occupants, which abstract I shall here introduce.

[p. 3802.]

Grant from Wiman' son of Wiman' de Rosshalle of a messuage and half a virgate of land in Slepe. Hugh de Leton and others witnesses. See page 3769.

Grant from ¹Alan son of Alan Talpeny to Adam son of Robert Johye and Isabelle his wife of land in Colnam. Laurence fil' Will' and Richard Pride, bailiffs (*inter alia*) witnesses.

Grant of a Garden &c in Romaldesham from Nicholas Calhas and Avelyna his Wife. Laurence Cox and William Ghoc, bailiffs, Alan Gamel, Will' Aurifaber, &c. witnesses.

Grant from ²Richard son of Alan son of Roger de Shelton, with the consent of Sebill' his mother of half an acre of

¹ Alan son of Alan Talpeni is on the Roll of 1209.

² Richard son of Alan de Shelton is on the Foreigners' Roll of 1268.

land in Schelton to Walter the son of Henry de Frankevill. John le Pann' and Laur' fils Ade, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant from Alan son of John Corda to Hugh Colle of Five seyllones of land in Frankwell. John le Pa'm' and Laurence fill. Ade, bailiffs, Nicholas Colle, &c. witnesses. See page 3769.

John le Pann' and John le Pa'm' are, doubtless, the same person, though thus differently described in these several deeds. This John was by trade a mercer or draper, and is therefore so described by his occupation in the first deed. He was, however, the son of Roger le Paulmer, and for that reason is described by a like addition in the second deed to that which his father bore. On the Rolls of 1229 and 1238, he is called John son of Roger Paums (Palmer), while on those of 1252 and 1268 he is designated as John le Paum' le Mercer (J.M.)

Grant from William Cradock to Hugh son of Nicholas Colle of a messuage in the Street of Frankwell. Laurence fil' Ade and John le Paum', bailiffs, Nicholas Colle, &c. witnesses.

Grant from Nicholas Colle to Hugh his son of lands in Frankwell "in le Middlestewey" &c. (i.e., in the Middle Street Way). Reyno Porchet & Adam Cox, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant from Mabel widow of Michel de Roshul to Richard de Bruges and Agnes her daughter as a marriage portion, of a messuage in Rumbaldesham. Richard Sturi and Nicholas Gohg, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant from Alan Petel and Petrinilla his Wife to Nicholas Colle of half an acre of land in Shelton. Rad' le Pet' (Ralph le Parmenter) and Richard Sturi, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant from Peter Corde son of John Corde late of Salop to Hugh Colle of an acre of land called Le Helde in Frankwell. John Russell and Roger Campeneys, bailiffs, &c. witnesses. See page 3769.

Grant from Juliana daughter of Walter Clerk and widow of Richard de Meleys to Hugh son of Nicholas Colle, of a

messuage in ¹“Merdefole” (now called Mardol). Robert Pride and Radulph le Kent, bailiffs, Nicholas Colle, William Colle, presbyter, and others witnesses.

[p. 3803.]

Release of Land in Shelton from Petrinilla daughter of Nigel de Schelton to Hugh Colle. John le Vileyn and John Russell, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

The name of Nigel de Schelton is on the Roll of Burgesses in 1209.

Grant from Richard son of John le Vileyn of Salop to Hugh Colle of a messuage and 4 acres of Land in Frankwell, situate between the lands of Alan Gamel, of the said Hugh Colle and “Stanstreteswey” (i.e., the Slang or side Street’sway). John Villain and John Russell, bailiffs, &c. witnesses. See page 3768.

Grant from Nicholas son of Nicholas de Porta of Salop, to Hugh Colle, of Salop of 5 acres of land in Shelton and of two Meadows called “Segesmerc” and “Blakemerc,” also of 2 acres in the croft of Shelton, of one acre in “Shortfurlong,” and of one acre in Wlvespull (Wolvespool), for 5 marks and a half, paying a rose yearly. Richard Borrey and Nicholas Goh, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant of a messuage in Mardol from Thomas Baron and Margery his wife to Thomas Colle. John Gamel and Simon de Stafford, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant from Robert, the heir of Francis Wile of Salop, and Agnes his wife, to Thomas Colle, son of Hugh Colle, of Salop, of an acre of land in Shelton, adjoining the land of Henry de Michel and John Southam, canon of the church of St. Chad. John Rober’ and John Gamel, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant of an annuity of 40^s to Lucardo Fox, chaplain of the Chapel of St. George Salop, and his successors by Thomas and Hugh, sons of Thomas Colle, to pray for the souls of Hugh Colle and Agnes his wife, &c., Thomas Colle, son of the said Hugh and Agnes his wife, &c. Thomas de Bikedon and William le Parmenter, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

¹ Merdefole, sometimes written “Maricfold,” i.e., Maer-dy fold.” The Dairy House Fold (J.M.)

Grant from Roger le Palmer to Thomas Colle of a garden in "Romeldysham" (i.e., Rumboldesham, now called Barker Street). John Gamel and Simon de Stafford, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant from Mabella, widow of Richard le Bond of Frankwell, to Thomas Colle, Burgess of Salop, of half an acre of land in Shelton. John fil' Robert and John de la Pole, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant from Alice, Widow of Thomas Reyner of Salop, to William Prynce of Salop, cissor, of a piece of land in Romboldesham, lying between the stone house once belonging to Roger Reyner, and the land of Thomas Colle. John de Lodelowe and Richard Stury, bailiffs, &c. witnesses (1295). See page 3766.

The "stone house" once belonging to Roger Reyner, was on the left hand side going down Barker Street, just below Claremont Hill, and the remains of it are now (September, 1848), while I am writing this, being taken down for the purpose of erecting new premises on the site. The piece of land to which the above grant referred was on the same side of the street below Roger Reyners house, and extending backward towards Claremont House (now occupied by Miss Yardley).

[p. 3804.]

Grant from Richard Vyleyn of Salop to Thomas Colle, one of the sons of Thomas Colle burgess of Salop of seven acres of land in Frankwell adjoining to the lands of the Priory of St. John the Baptist the lands of Richard Selke, and the Garden and Orchard of Thomas Colle. Roger Pride and Nicholas Spic', bailiffs, William Vaghan, &c. witnesses (1312 or 1316).

Grant from the same Richard Vyleyn to the same Thomas Colle of eight acres of land in Frankwell. John Lodelowe and Richard Stury bailiffs &c witnesses (1294).

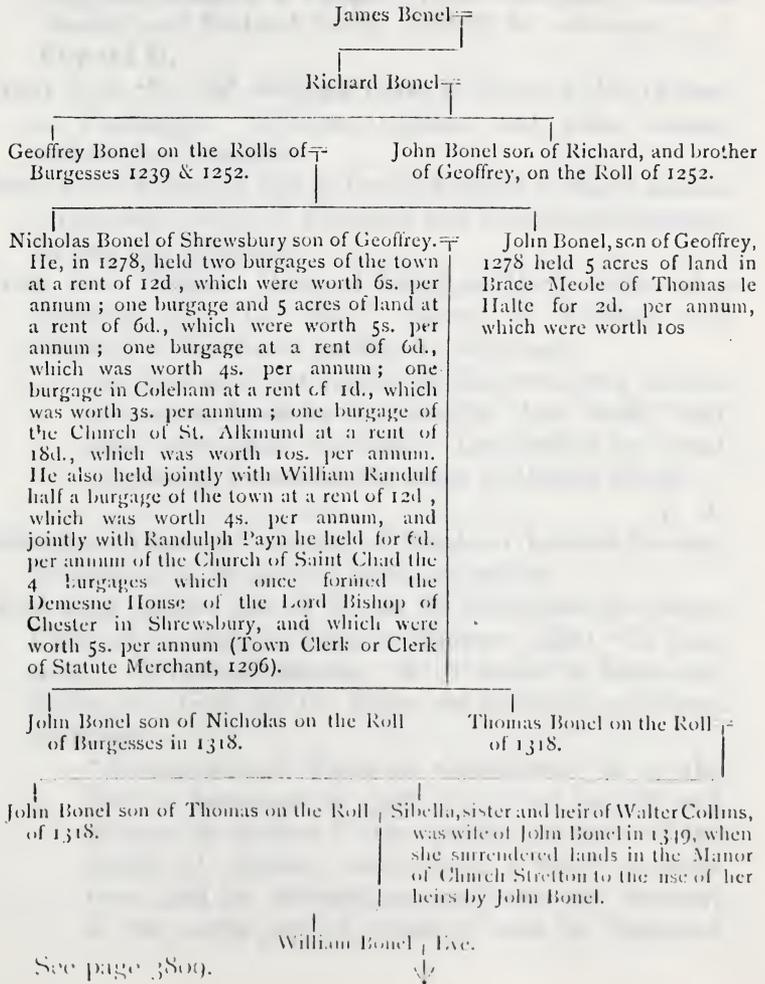
Grant from Richard son of Hugh Colle, to Symon Colle burgess of Salop, of land in Frankwell and Shelton &c. John de Ludlow senior and Richard Stury, bailiffs Thomas Colle, &c witnesses (1294).

Grant from John son of John le Taylor of Salop, to William de Upton and Agnes his Wife of a grange and 10 acres

of land in "Monk Forriate" (i.e., Abbey Foregate)
Dated 26 Edward I.

Grant from Nicholas Bonell the tanner, son of Geoffrey Bonel of Salop, to Thomas Colle son of Hugh, of a garden behind the Chapel of St. George (in Frankwell). John Villan and Roger de Staunton, bailiffs, &c. witnesses (Seal, a lion rampant).

Of the family of Bonel, I shall hereafter have to speak. They were long resident in Shrewsbury, and stand thus on the early Rolls:—



[p. 3805.]

Grant from Agnes, daughter of Michael de Rosal of Salop, to William de Upton, merchant of Salop, and Agnes his Wife (see page 3804), of a messuage in Romaldesham for 30 shillings. Roger son of William Pride and William le Taylor, bailiffs, Laurence son of John de Lodelowe, &c. witnesses. Dated 26 Edward I.

Grant from Richard son of Hugh Colle to his brother Thomas Colle of a messuage adjoining on the one part to the Church in Frankwell. (The church here mentioned was, no doubt, the Chapel of St. George). Galfrid Rendulf and Richard Borrey, bailiffs, &c. witnesses. 31 Edward II.

Grant from the said Richard Colle to Simon Colle, of land in Frankwell. William Vaghan and John Gamel, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant from Thomas Colle to the said Simon Colle of land in Frankwell. Hugh de Dunfowe and Thomas de Bikeden, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant from William Bedy of Salop to Hugh Colle, of a tenement in "Le Stall." Simon de Stafford and William le Parmenter bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Le Stall was that portion of the town long known in ancient deeds by the name of "Lee Stalls," and even now often so called "Le Stalls," but most commonly known by the name of Mardol Head.

J. M.

Grant from Thomas Colle son of Hugh to Thomas his son. Witnessed by the same bailiffs and others.

Grant from Robert son of Warin de Ondeslowe to Simon Colle of an acre of land in Shelton called "le Dale Acre." Dated at Shelton die Veneris in Septiman' Pentecost. 9 Edward II. Roger son of Warin and others witnesses.

"Robert son of Warin de Ondeslowe" is on the Roll of Burgesses in 1318 (12. E. 2.) as "Robert Waring de Shelton." He was the ancestor of the family of Waring which held a large property there and in Shrewsbury until the 19th century, in the early part of which it was all dissipated

by John Scott Waring and his son. A younger branch still retains some property at Ford. Roger son of Warin above-named adopted the surname of Onslow, at which place he resided, and was ancestor of the Onslow family now represented by the Earl of Onslow &c. See the pedigrees of the Onslow and Waring families.

Grant of a messuage adjoining the tenement of Thomas Colle in "Houndestrete" Salop, from Richard Borrey and Juliana his Wife to Roger de Wytheford of Salop and Alice his Wife. Dated 5 Edward III. John Reyner Thomas Colle, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

"Houndestrete" is the street now called "Doglane," but modernised recently into "Claremont Street." The messuage above mentioned, no doubt, adjoined the precinct of "Cole Hall," as it was afterwards termed. That Doglane was anciently called "Houndestrete" is proved from the fact that another ancient Deed among the Cole evidences relating to property in Houndstrete is endorsed "Doglane."

[p. 3806.]

Grant (written in Norman French) from John seign'r de Leghton to Thomas Colle "de Salabures" (Shrewsbury) of a messuage in "Haute Estrete" (High Street) in "Salabures." Dated 6 Edward III. John de Opton and Reynald Perle, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Recognizance under Statute Merchant, from Thomas son of Thomas Cole to John son of Alexander de Beneastr for £32 6s. 8d. Dated on the Vigil of St. Barnabas the Apostle 16 Edward II. (10th June, 1323).

Grant, being a Conveyance of Lands in Frankwell, Shelton, &c. from John son of "John atte-Yate de Frankvile" to "John de Mokolstone Capella" of the parish of Lilshull." Dated "die Martis prox' post fest' Scolastica, 6 Edward III. Thomas Colle junior and John Reyner, bailiffs, Symon Colle son of Philip, Robert Waring of Shelton, and others, witnesses.

Grant from Henry de Shelton to Thomas Colle junior of lands in Shelton. Hugh son of Robert le Dunfowe and

John de Weston, bailiffs, Symon Colle, Robert Waring, &c. witnesses 4 Edward III.

Henry son of Richard son of Nigel de Solton (Shelton) was named with his father on the Roll of Burgesses 52 Henry III. (1268). He must, therefore, have been an aged man at the date of the above grant. His father was on the Roll in 1232.

Grant from Reginald le Deyere of Salop to Thomas son of Thomas Colle, of a Curtilage in Frankwell. Dated 16 Edward III. John de Upton and Reginald Perle, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Deed of Agnes, widow of Thomas Colle son of Hugh, relating to a field behind the Castle of Shrewsbury containing 12 acres. John Villan and Roger de Stanton, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

This was the land called in subsequent Deeds "Colle furlong" and which is now (1849) known by the name of "Cole Meadow."

Lease from Hugh son and heir of Thomas Colle of Salop, of a shop, &c. in the lower corner of "Chepyng Stret," adjoining tenements belonging to the Prior of St. John and the Abbot of the Monastery of St. Peter and le Stallys in Salop. Dated 26 Edward III. John Stury and Will' le Parmenter, bailiffs, Robert Lake &c. witnesses.

"Chepyng Stret" was a passage leading from the Corn Market to Mardol Head, and I think it must have been what is now called The Gullet Street.

Lease of a Shop, &c. in Le Stalles from Hugh Colle and John his brother. Dated 28 Edward III. Thomas Gamel & Will^m le Smethcote, bailiffs, Thomas de Mutton, &c. witnesses.

Grant from Thomas Colle to Meredith ap Llewelyn ap Bedo & Joan his Wife, of a tenement in Frankwell, the reversion to Symon Colle and to Thomas Colle brother of the said Symon. Dated 20 Edward III. William son of Hugh de Lychfield & William Pryde, bailiffs.

It would appear from the 3 deeds quoted prior to the grant, and from the two which follow, that the granter in this case must have died soon after the 20 Edward III.

Lease from Hugh Colle and John Colle son of Thomas Colle of Salop, to Galfred Tan'cr, Margaret his Wife, and William his son, of a tenement in Mardol. Thomas Gamel and William *de* Smethcote, bailiffs, &c. witnesses. 28 Edward III."

[p. 3807.]

Lease from Hugh Colle and John Colle, sons of Thomas Colle of Salop, of a bakehouse in "Dogestreet," to John Naturel, baker, and Agnes his wife. Dated 35 Edward III. John Sture and William le Skinn', bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant from Juliana Justice of Salop, widow, to William de Galschave, Rector of the Chapel of Cardeston, and John de Roden, Prebend of the Church of Pontesbury, of a messuage, &c. in Frankwell, adjoining the lands late of Thomas Colle of the one part, and the King's Highway. Dated 48 Edward III. Richard de Pontesbury and John Geoffrey, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant from John Gamel son of Thomas Gamel, to William le Yong of Salop. of a tenement in "Dogelone." Dated 45 Edward III. Reginald le Scriveyn & Richard de Beorton, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Feoffment from John son of Thomas Gamel of Salop, to John de Wincerster of Salop, of a tenement in "Shopplache." Dated 47 Edward III.

Lease from Agnes widow of John Colle, burgess of Salop, to the Prior & Convent of Saint Augustin of Salop, of an acre of meadow land in the street of "Romaldesham." Dated 47 Edward III. John Stury and Reginald de Mutton, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Release from Anna daughter of William le Botiler of Ffelton Botiler to John, ap Howel ap Lydom of the Manor of Ffelton Botiler. Dated at Felton Botiler on the Monday prox' post festu' St. Luke the Evangelist, 49 Edward III. Witnesses Fulco' Corbet, Rogo' Corbet, his brother, Roger Hord of Walleford, Roger de la Lee, John le Yonge, and others.

Lease from John son of John Colle of Salop, of all his interest in a tenement in "Crepolustrete," to Hugh de Atcherley, barker, and Agnes his Wife, and to Hugh their son and Margery and Agnes their daughters. Dated

11 Richard II. Richard Sturi and William le Birton, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

“Crepullode” was a place long afterwards called “The Gulph,” leading to the river Severn from the bottom of what is now called Hills Lane or Knuckin Street, and from the bottom of what is now called Bridge Street, part of the ancient Rumboldesham or Barker Street. “Crepolustrete” must therefore refer to one of these streets leading to “Crepullode,” and probably the tenement was at the bottom of what is now called Bridge Street. That part of Romaldesham was, there is no doubt, like most of the same street, occupied by persons carrying on the trade of tanner or barker; hence the more modern name of Barker Street. The ancient mansion called “Romboldesham Hall” was on the left hand side of Bridge Street going towards the present Welsh Bridge, the eastern end of which is on the site of part of the old road to the River, called “Crepullode.”

Hugh de Actherley above named was the ancestor of the Family of Atcherley of Stanwardine and Marton, in the parish of Baschurch.

[p. 3808.]

Deed, relating to “Colle-furlong,” near the Castle. Dated 16 Richard II.

Grant from William Walleford and William Russell, chaplain, to John, son of Walter de Rossale, of the advowson of the Chapel of Rossale. Dated 22 Richard II.

Release from John Justice of Salop, chaplain, to John Colle of Salop, of all the lands, &c., of which he and Robert Meole, chaplain, had been enfeoffed by Thomas Colle, senior. Dated 5 Henry IV.

Grant from William Brugge of Salop, and Katherine his wife, to Richard Bentley of Salop, of all their lands and tenements in Montford, which lands, &c., they had of the gift and feoffment of John Ofchirche of Coventrie, junior. Dated 1 Henry VI. Witnesses, Roger, Vicar of the Church of Montford, William Brugge of Forton, John Brugge of Ensdon, &c. (These lands, &c., had come

to John Ofchirche on the death of his uncle William Hancock, in or prior to 8 Henry IV).

Lease from John Colle of Salop, to William Beton of Shelton, of a garden in Frankwell. Urien Sentpiere, and others, witnesses. Dated 4 Henry VI.

The said William Beton and Agnes his wife were of Frankwell. 11 Henry VI.

Confirmation by John Colle, Esq., son of said John Colle, of lease of garden, &c., in Frankwell, to William Beeton of Frankwell, and Agnes his wife. Dated 35 Henry VI. Robert Whitcombe and Thomas Thornes, bailiffs, &c., witnesses.

An enfeoffment by John Colle, senior, and Agnes his Wife, of lands, &c., to John Okeley, Vicar of Chirbury. Nicholas Boerley, Rector of Westbury, &c. 5 Henry IV.

Deed, dated 16 Henry VI., relating to Colle Orchard, Colle Mull (i.e., Colle Mill) and Colle Mullo Haye, all which were in the suburb of Frankwell, and the property then of John Colle. Another deed of the same John Colle, related to property in "Gosseland," a name by which those lands are still called which extend from Frankwell Street towards Cotton Hill, though there is one which adjoins them at the back of "the Stew," which is called by that name, the other retaining the old name of "Gooseland."

Grant from John Colle, senior, to Roger Colle, son of John Colle, junior, of property in Stafford. Dated 10 Henry VI.

Lease from "Master Thomas Talbot" to William Colle of Salop, of all that Hall, &c., in the High Pavement, extending in the street from the land of Roger Thomas to the land of Thomas Eyton, and reaching from the King's highway to the land in the holding of William Wylmys, draper and fisher. Dated 15 Henry VI.

Master Thomas Talbot, above named, was the eldest son of the first Earl of Salop, of that family. He died s.p. in his father's lifetime, and this deed proves that the Inn or Hall of the Talbot Family in Shrewsbury was not, as Messrs. Owen and Blakeway conjecture (*History of Shrewsbury*, vol. i., p. 211), situated in Dogpole, but was situated in

“The High Pavement,” near the Butter Cross, probably between the Butter Cross and the entrance of the road to St. Mary’s place, from Raven Street, as the mansion of the Thornes family was in Raven Street, just beyond that entrance.

Deed of 18 Henry VI., the parties to which are John Colle, senior, and Agnes his wife, and John Colle, Junior.

Release from John Lewis, Vicar of Baschurch, to John Colle, senior. Dated 21 Henry VI.

[p. 389.]

Lease from John Colle, senior, of Salop, to Hugh Egge and Margery his wife, of land in Frankwell, called “Byhyndyarde,” adjoining the land of the Church of St. John the Baptist, and extending to the Severn and to Cadogans Cross. Dated 22 Henry VI. This land must have been on the right of the Holyhead Road, just beyond where the mount Turnpike Gate was situated at the Top of Frankwell.

John de la Water, party to a Deed 26 Henry VI.

Grant in Fee Farm from John Colle, senior, and John Colle, junior, to William Hagur of Salop, “chaloner,” and Katrin his wife. Dated 28 Henry VI.

Lease from Isabella, widow of John Bonell, to John Glover, servant to John Colle, junior, of a messuage in Knockin Street, adjoining the land of William Bonell. Dated 22 Henry VI.

An award dated 33 Henry VI., made by John, Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury (the 2nd Earl of that family), in favour of Catherine Bonell, daughter of Richard Bonell, brother of John Bonell, whose widow, Isabella, above named, was the sister of John Colle, junior, who appears to have claimed possession of the estate of John Bonell, after Isabella’s death, but which estate was claimed by Catherine, the niece of John Bonell, as his heir at law, and which estate she accordingly recovered by this award. The following sketch will shew the position of the parties, who had thus referred their several rights to the decision of the Noble Earl:—

See page 384.

William Bonell= Eve, a widow 17 Richard II., 1394, then party named with her son William in a recog. under Stat. Merch.

John Colle, senior, son of Thomas Colle.	= Agnes, dau. of Richard Heuster of Stafford.	Roger Bonell party to a recog. under Stat. Merchant 6 Richard II., 1383.	= Eve named with her husband in the will of Catherine Bonell.	William Bonell of Shrewsbury, party to a recog. under Stat. Merch. 17 Richard II., 1394.
---	--	--	--	--

John Colle, junior, 33 Hen. VI., party named in the above Award.	= Isabella Colle the widow of John Bonell, 22 Hen. VI., died prior to 33 Hen. VI., 1454-5.	John Bonell, party to a recog. under Stat. Merch. 7 Henry VI., 1429.	Richard Bonell, party to a recog. under Stat. Merch. 14 R. II., 1391.	= Catherine, party with her hus- band in a Fine 1 Henry Rex angl. et France. Hen. IV.	William Bonell living 22 II. VI, 1444.
--	--	--	---	--	---

Catherine Bonell, party named in the above= Thomas Lowe of Shrewsbury, Award 33 Henry VI., 1454-5. Will dated 13th May, 1461. Buried at St. Chads, Shrewsbury. died sp. prior to 13th May, 1461.

In the 1st year of King Edward IV., 1461-2, the above mentioned Catherine Bonell granted to that Monarch and to Degery Watur, draper, certain tenements and gardens in "Mardesole," "Knokynslane," and "Castle Foregate," "ad sustentationem Christi pauperum comorancium in domibus elemosinarijs de Fundacione Regis predicti in cimiterio ecclesie beate Marie." The foundation to which this bequest of Catherine Bonell was made was that now called "The Drapers' Almshouses," part of present property belonging to which establishment was, doubtless, that given by Catherine Bonell. The Drapers' Company now hold and let at rack rent, the Bugle Inn and premises in Knuckin Street, they have also rents (fee farm) from property at the bottom of Mardol, on the right hand, below Shesp's Head passage, amounting to £8 17s. per annum, and they have two several fee farm rents of 12s. and 8s. per annum from property in Castle Foregate.

Sheep's Head passage no longer exists, it was a part of the road since formed from the bottom of Mardol to the New Cattle Market and Castle Foregate. J.M., 1857.

[p. 3810].

Lease from John Colle, Esq., to Roger Adney and John Palmer, senr., of Ercall, of a field in Ercall called the "Sheetfeld." Dated 36 Henry VI. Witnesses, William Yong, William Coton, William Horne, and others.

Grant from Robert Barker and Joan his wife, daughter of Hugh Edge, dec'd, to John Edge of Frankwell, of a tenement, &c. in "Frankvyle." Dated 11 Edward IV.

Lease from John Colle, Esq., to Philip Montgomery, corvisor, of the land called "Collmyll" in Salop, lying in the suburb of Frankwell, between the water of Severn and the road leading to Pontesbury, adjoining the lands of Thomas Horde held by Nicholas Waryng, and reaching from the water of Severn to the lands of the Prior of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, and to the lands of Thomas Horde held by John Egge. Dated 12 Edward IV.

Lease from John Colle, Esq., to Thomas Whittefeld of Salop, ba . . . , of a parcel of land lying between the Welsh Gate and St. George's Chapel in Frankwell, and thence extending to, and upon the Banks of the river Severn. Dated 15 Edward IV.

This land must have reached from the premises, now the White Horse Inn, Frankwell, eastward to the river Severn, at the back of, or perhaps including the property now called "The Stew."

A Feoffment from John Colle of Salop, Esq., to John Hoord of Salop, Esq., and Walter Westbury, clerk, of lands, &c., 21 Edward IV.

Lease from William Colle of Salop to William Fysher, sherman, of a messuage and laud, and of a meadow called "Bellcroft," adjoining the field of Shelton. Dated 1 Henry VII.

This piece of land called Bellcroft is at the edge of the parish of St. Chad, where it adjoins the parish of St. Julian, but is considered to be in the St. Julian's part of Shelton Township, and is on the left hand side of the road to Shelton, just over the "Monk Eye Prill," a small rivulet which is the boundary of the Borough of Shrewsbury and the

parish of St. Chad at that place. It was the property of Mr. John Langley at the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and was purchased from him by Mr. Richard Llewelin, who left it by his Will to the Corporation of Shrewsbury for the purpose of placing apprentice poor boys belonging to the parish of St. Chad, with the rents thereof, and it now forms part of the Charity Estate of the Borough.

A Feoffment from Walter Westbury, chaplain, and Roger Wyswall to John Egge of Frankwell and Margery his wife of a tenement in Frankwell. Dated 1 Henry VII.

Lease from Edmond Colle, son and heir of William Colle, Esq., to Richard Poove, tonsor, of a house in Mardol. Dated 1 Henry VIII.

By Deed dated 5 Feb., 5 Henry VII., 1490, William Colle, Esq. (above named), son and heir of John Colle, Esq. gave to John Oteley and Sibilla his wife, daughter of the said William Colle, and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, all that pasture called "Colle-furlong," situate behind the Castle of the Town of Shrewsbury.

[p. 381r.]

Edmund Cole, Esq., only surviving son of William Cole, Esq., was the last, apparently, of the legitimate male descendants of this ancient family, in a direct line, that was resident in Shrewsbury, although, as I have before stated, the family did not become extinct in the male line until the 23rd of February, 1751.

This Edmund Cole had by Alice Churchyard 5 sons and 5 daughters born before marriage, he then married the said Alice, and had issued a daughter, Mary, who afterwards became the wife of Thomas Willey, and resided at Shetefeld, *alias* Sarefeld, in the parish of Ercall. In order to settle the family estates on Robert Cole, his eldest illegitimate son, a Fine was levied in Trinity Term, 30 Henry VIII., by the said Edmund Cole, Esq., of lands, and rents, and tenements, in Wygmore, Erhall, Monkmeare, Monkforegate, Oxtou, Shrewsbury, Shelton, Forton, and Montford, and of the Manor of Wygmore.

And in the Easter Term of the 3rd and 4th of Philip and Mary, Hugh Phillips, Thomas Acton of Acton on the Hill, John Lyse, and William Hill, clerk, who had been enfeoffed of the estates above mentioned, reconveyed the same to Richard Churchyard and others in trust, to the use and behoof of Edmund Cole, Esq., for life, and after his death, to the use and behoof of the said Robert Cole (herein described as) the son and heir apparent of the said Edmund Cole, and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten.

And for further ensuring the inheritance to the said Robert Cole, by Deed dated 24th March, 5 Elizabeth, 1563, Thomas Willey of Sarefeld, *alias* Shetefeld, above named, with Mary his wife, and Alice her mother, therein described as then Alice Cole, widow, joined in a Release to the said Robert Cole and John Cole, his son and heir apparent, of all the family estates.

I now proceed with the Miscellaneous Deeds of the Family.

- Grant from Thomas Butchard, late of Cotwall, husbandman, and Elen his wife, and John Butchard their son, and Jone his wife, to John Asheley, late of Haugmond, husbandman, and Thomas Asheley his son, of a messuage in Shelton. 20 Henry VIII.
- An award and delivery of possession of property to Edmund Colle, Esq., the plaintiff, in the 31 Henry VIII., in a case in which David Owen (Prior of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist) and Adam Wyswall, were defendants; the jurors being Richard Banastre and Reginald Williams, Esquires, John Prowde and Roger Meredith, gentlemen, and Roger Russell and Roger Gogh, yeomen.
- Lease from Edmund Colle, Esq., of Salop., to Edward Mynton, draper, and Juliana his Wife, of a grange place in Frankwell, between the Chapel of St. John the Baptist and the House occupied by John Huse, glover. Dated 6th October, 2 Edward VI.
- Fine by Robert Cole, therein described as son and heir apparent of Edmund Cole, of the Manor of Wigmore, and of lands in Wigmore, Eskall, Hunkyngton, Monk-forgate, Oxton, Sallope, Shelton, Fortune and Montfort.

[p. 38:2.]

Grant from John Vaughan of Melyniog vawr, in the County of Montgomery, Gent., to his son Thomas Vaughan of Llanvechen, Gent., of lands in Melyniog vawr, Lledrod, and Tredderwen. Dated in 1600.

Lease dated 20th July, 19 James I., from Thomas Cole of Up Rossall, Esq., to Roger Wagge, of lands in Melyniog vawr, co. Montgomery, lately held by Edward ap John ap David, and now held by Griffith Tanat, Clerk.

From other instruments it appears that John Cole was of Cole Hall, Shrewsbury, Esq., in 1663, and that Thomas Cole was of Cole Hall, Shrewsbury, Esq., in 1685, he being the elder brother of John Cole, Esq., the last heir male of the family, who died in 1751.

Hugh Colle, with whom I have commenced this account of his family, served the office of Bailiff of Shrewsbury four times, if not oftener. His son Thomas Colle was Bailiff in 1290. His son Thomas Colle, junior, served that office in 1324, 1331, and 1339. In 1337 and 1341 the same Thomas Colle was M.P. for Shrewsbury. In 1453, John Colle, Esq., was Bailiff, and he also served that office in 1466 and 1475. William Colle, Esq., was Bailiff in 1493, 1498, and 1502. Edmund Colle, Esq., served the like office in 1522, 1528, 1533, and 1537, and the same gentleman represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1523.

I have not been able to ascertain that any branch of this ancient family of Cole is now extant in the male line.

Hugh Colle in 1278 held in the town 5 burgages and a half, with 1 barn, 20 acres of land, and 1 acre of meadow, also 1 burgage in Frankwell.

JOHN LE PALMER, sometimes called John Pann', being by trade a mercer or draper. See p. 3802.

LAURENCE FIL' ADE, sometimes called Laurence son of Adam Edwin, and sometimes Laurence Edwin. They stand thus on the Rolls :—

Edwin
┌──────────┐
Adam son of Edwin, on the Roll of 1209.
a |

a |

Laurence son of Adam Edwin, on the Roll of 1239, son of Adam son of Edwin on that of 1252, and Laurence Edwin in some Deeds.

Laurence son of Laurence Edwin, held one burgage of the town in 1278 at a rent of 1d., which was worth 3s. per ann., and 2 burgages and one croft at a rent of 3½d., which was worth 7s. per annum.

Adam Edwin on the Roll of Burgesses in 1318.

Henry Edwin on the Roll of Burgesses in 1318.

THOMAS CHAMPENEYS. See page 3781 and page 3815.

WILLIAM DE BESSEFORD.

They are omitted in all our published list of Bailiffs, but as Bailiffs they are witnesses to a deed now in the possession of the Drapers Company, by which John son of Richard de Sutton, herdsman, of Coleham, grants 5 acres of land in Colcham to John Russell, Burgess of Salop. William de Besseford, there can be no doubt, derived his name from the hamlet of Besford, in the parish of Shawbury. Richard and Roger, sons of William de Besford, are on the Roll of Burgesses 1318, and Henry de Besford, faber, is on the Roll of Burgesses in 1372.

[p. 3813.]

{ JOHN VILLAN son of HUGH. See page 3768.

{ JOHN RUSSELL. See page 3783.

{ HENRY WILDEGOS.

{ ROGER DE HIBERNIA. Probably, a son of John de Hibernia, who appears on the Roll of 1209.

The family of Wildegos are on the early Rolls as follows:—

Henry de Wildegos on the Roll of 1209. Is also named on the Plea Roll of Michaelmas Term, 1201.

Alan Wildegos on the Roll of 1220.

Henry son of Alan Wildegos (bailiff, as above), on the Roll of 1252. In 1278, he held 1 burgage of the Church of St. Alkmund, at a rent of 12d., which was worth 5s. per annum.

{ HENRY PALMARIUS. I do not find his name on the Rolls.

{ HENRY WILDEGOS. See above.

{ WILLIAM son of NICHOLAS.

{ ROBERT PRIDE. See page 3770.

Probably, the son of Nicholas, who appears on the Roll of 1209, by the description of "Nicholas son of John," or it may be William son of Nicholas Goch (see page 3782); but it is most likely that he was William son of Nicholas Bernard, both being persons that had large holdings in the town in 1279. See page 3817. In a Deed witnessed by them in the possession of the Drapers' Company relating to property in "Clerefund," the name of Robert Pride stands first.

Anno { HUGH COLLE. See page 3812.

1272. { WALTER PALMER.

"In 1278, Walter le Paum" held 2 burgages of the Church of St. Mary, at a rent of 6d., which were worth half a mark per annum. A Deed in the possession of the Drapers' Company, relating to property on Clerefund, is witnessed by Hugh Colle and Walter le Palmer, then Bailiffs, Baldwin de Mardefole and Gregory his brother, &c.

{ THOMAS BORREY. See page 3786.

{ ROBERT CUMPANY. Probably, one of the family of Champencys mentioned on page 3781.

{ RALPH LE KENT.

{ ROBERT PRIDE, See page 3770.

In a Deed of the Drapers' Company, relating to property on Clerefund, which is witnessed by these Provosts, the name of Robert Pride stands first.

Ralph *de* Kent appears on the Foreigners' Roll of 1268. In 1278, Alice, Cecilia, Agnes, and Alice, the heirs of Ralph de Kent, held 1 burgage in Coleham at a rent of 8d., which was worth half a mark per annum. Agnes, one of these daughters of Ralph de Kent, also held a burgage of the town, then waste, at a rent of ½d., worth 6d. per annum.

[p. 3814.]

{ RICHARD BORREY. See page 3786.

{ NICHOLAS GOH, *alias* GOCH. See page 3782.

{ RICHARD PRIDE. See page 3770.

{ SIMON GLANEGOS, See page 3788.

{ HUGH COLLE. See page 3812.

{ SIMON GRANEGOS. See page 3788.

{ JOHN VILLAN. See page 3768.

{ ROGER DE STAUNTON. Probably a kinsman of Robert

de Staunton, who held two burgages in the Ballium of the Castle in 1278, direct from the Crown, and another burgage in the same place, once John de Ercalewe's, all of which he underlet. He was M.P. in 1307.

{ JOHN son of ROBERT.

{ JOHN DE LA POLE. I do not find his name on the Rolls nor in the Inquisition of 1278, but his name is in a deed in Mr. William Mytton's Collections, from which it appears he served the office a second time in 1296, as hereafter mentioned.

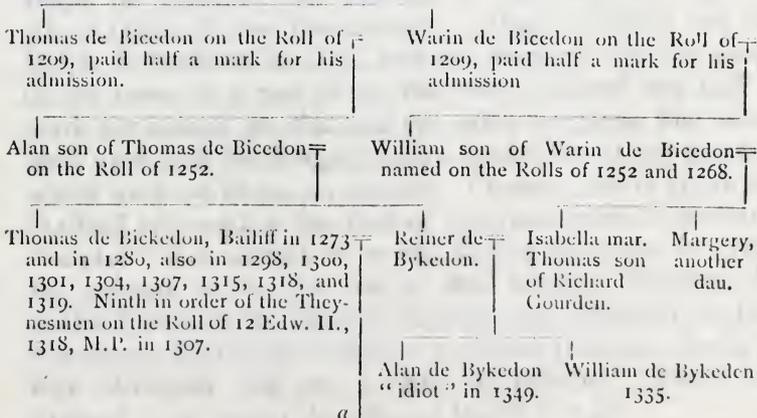
John son of Robert in 1278 held three burgages and a half, with 20 acres of land of the town, at a rent of 4s., which were worth one mark per annum. He also held two other burgages (then waste) and one that was built upon, at a rent of 8d., which were worth 10s. per annum. He follows in the Inquisition next to Robert *de Mudle*, and, I think, was son of the said Robert de Mudle.

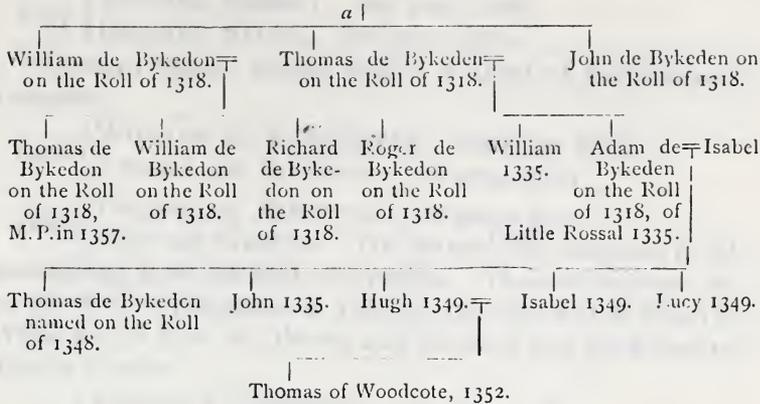
From this period the years of office can be assigned to the names of the Bailiffs hereafter recorded, and the years not enumerated were, doubtless, the period of office belonging to some of the Bailiffs already mentioned on this and the preceding pages.

Anno { THOMAS DE BICKEDON.

1273. { JOHN BALDWIN.

The family of Bickedon were, doubtless, so named from their residence at Bicton, near Shrewsbury, and within the Liberties thereof. They appear thus on the early Rolls.





In the 8 of Edward III., Agnes, daughter of Richard de Shelton, recovered seisin of 22 acres of land with the appurtenances in Shelton against William de Bickeden. Vide Orig. of that year.

[p. 3815.]

John Baldwin was, probably, the father of William Baldwin, who, with Sibella his wife, in 1278, held a burgage in the Ballium of the Castle, direct from the Crown, which had once belonged to Philip de Hufegford. The Baldwins were a family of importance in the County of Salop, at a very early date.

Anno (JOHN GAMEL. See page 3772.

1275. (SIMON DE STAFFORD. He was, no doubt, son of Ralph de Stafford, who appears on the Roll of 1252, as 4th in Order of the Theynesmen. Hugh, another son of Ralph de Stafford, in 1278, held one burgage and one shop of the town, at a rent of 2s., the value whereof was half a mark per annum, he also held two other burgages, that were built upon, and five burgages (then waste) for 4d. per annum, which were worth 5s. per annum. Clement, son of Hugh de Stafford, is named on the Roll of 1252, and John de Stafford, "sc'ptor" (i.e., writer), is on the Roll of Burgesses in 1318. He appears to be the last of this family. Thomas de Stafford, servant to Thomas Vaghan, was admitted on the Foreigners Roll of the Guild in 1318, but that was clearly a new admission, and not a claim by descent. Simon de Stafford again served the office of Bailiff in 1300.

1277. { RICHARD BORREY. See page 3786.
 { RICHARD STURY. See page 3787.

“Richard Sturi” stands first in a Deed of the Drapers’ Company.

1278. { WILLIAM LE PARMENTAR. See page 3779.
 { THOMAS DE BIKEDON. See page 3814.

1280. { THOMAS DE BIKEDON. See page 3814.
 { ALAN LE GLOVER. He derived his surname, in all probability, from his own occupation. Three of his sons are on the Roll of Burgesses in 1318, by the names of William le Wilde son of Alan le Glover, and Richard and John sons of Alan le Glover.

1281. { THOMAS CHAMPENEYS. See page 3781.
 { WILLIAM VAGHAN. His first admission as a Burgess is recorded on the Foreigners Roll of 1268. The fine he paid is there stated to have been ten shillings, and he is described as William Vachan “de Haghmond.” In 1278, he held two burgages and seven acres of land of the town, at a rent of 2d., the value whereof was half a mark. He also, jointly with others, held a burgage in Frankwell that once belonged to Reginald Pinson. He likewise held three burgages (then waste) belonging to the Prior of Wenlock, at the rent of 14d. per annum, and one burgage at a rent of 6d., from the Abbot of Haghmond, which was worth 3s. per annum. This

[p. 3816.]

family appears to have attained wealth and distinction very rapidly, and their descent is accurately defined in our Records, until the line terminated in a heiress, married, as under-stated, to Reginald de Mutton, who carried all the wealth of this family to her husband, in whose line their ancient Mansion, called “Vaughans Place,” with their other property in and around Shrewsbury continued, until it was dissipated by the late John Mytton, Esq.

William Vachan de Haghmond, on the Roll of Guild Merchant of Shrewsbury in 1268. Bailiff in 1281, 1288, 1303, and 1311. On the Tallage Roll of 7 Edward II. Died prior to 9 Edward II, 1315.

Alicia, party with her husband and son William, to a Deed in which Gilbert Abbot of Haghmond, was also a party, 26 Edward I., 1298.

a

William Vaghan, 1298. Thomas Vaghan, *alias* Vachan. On the Tallage Roll of 1315. Was ninth in Order of the Theynesmen on the Roll of 1318. Bailiff in 1317. He died on or prior to 17 Edward II. (1322-3), as Thomas Foreman (who was Bailiff in 1320, and M.P. in 1343), was then the Executor of his will.

Thomas Vaghan, Junr On the Roll of Burgesses in 1318, on which Roll his son Thomas is also then named. William Vaughan. Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1331 and 1335. M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1357. In the 24 Edward III., 1350, he assigned certain lands and rents, &c., in West Tilbury and Plumbergh, in Essex, and in Foots-cray, Paulines-cray, &c., Kent, for the maintenance of three chaplains.

Sir Thomas Vaughan, Knight., of Vaughan's Place, Shrewsbury, and Lord of the Manor of Stepney. Born prior to 1318. Inq. post mort. 36 Edward II., 1362. He died seised of the Manors of Pomfreyth, West Tilbury, and Plumberghe, Essex, Henhersh, Kent, Coldherbergh, and Camberwell, Surrey, and of the Manor of Lynches, and lands in Middle Fenemere and Sambrook, Salop.

Sir Hamo Vaughan, Knight., of Vaughan's Place, Shrewsbury, and Lord of the Manor of West Tilbury, called "Hawmundo Vaughan," in a recog. under Stat. Merc. in the Exchequer of Salop, 7 Richard II., described as Hamundus Vaughan Miles in another recog. of 15th Richard II., 1391, was a minor when his father died. Buried in the Church of Saint Olave, London. Ann, dau. of Eyton, of Eyton, co. Salop.

Alice Vaughan, dau. and heir. Reginald de Mutton of Shrewsbury. Reginald de Mutton and Alice his wife were parties in a suit, 4 Henry V., 1416 (Court Roll in the Exch. of Salop).



In the 41 Edward III., 1367, two parts of the Manors of West Tilbury and Plumbergh in Essex (the third part being in dower), were placed in custody of Thomas de Ludlow, then one of the Baron's of the King's Exchequer, until the heir of Sir Thomas Vaughan should be of full age, he paying to the Crown for the same £20 per annum.

{ GREGORY DE MARDEFOLE.

{ JOHN HAG'WAS.

They are omitted in all our printed lists, but as bailiffs, they are witnesses to a Deed in the possession of the Drapers' Company, relating to property "Under the Wyle." From another Deed of the same Company, I also learn that Gregory de Mardefole, called also Gregory de Montgomery,

had a son Hugh, who died s.p., and a daughter Juliana, wife of Roger de Lacy of Great Wenlock. Baldwin de Mardefole, brother of Gregory, is named in various Deeds. Gregory de Mardefole, *alias* Gregory de Montgomery, and John Hag'was, held several burgages in Shrewsbury when the Inquisition was taken in 1278.

[p. 3817.]

Anno {ROGER PRIDE. See page 3770.

1282. {NICHOLAS LE SPICER. In 1278 Richard le Spicer held the burgage of the Church of St. Alkmond at a rent of 3s., which was worth half a mark per annum. Nicholas le Spicer was, probably, his son and successor. He appears on the Roll of Burgesses in 1318. He in 1322 released to Master William Vaghan all his right in a parcel of land behind the Castle of Salop, containing 40 acres, called Chyrche Firlong. See *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii., p. 424.

1283 {JOHN RUSSELL. See page 3783.

{ROGER LE CHAUMPENEYS. See page 3781.

1284. The same.

{WILLIAM LE PARMENTER. See page 3779.

{JOHN REYNER.

A portion of the Court Rolls of their year of office, dated 15 Edward I., still remains in the Exchequer of Salop, though they are not mentioned in the published lists. John Reyner was of the family named p. 3766.

1288. {HUGH BERNARD.

{WILLIAM VAGHAN. See page 3816.

Hugh son of Thomas Bernard, in 1278, held one burgage of the town, at a rent of 12d., which was worth 10s. per annum. Thomas Bernard, his father, at the same time held three burgages of the town, with one barn, 2 acres of meadow land, and 30 acres of other land, at a rent of 3s., the value whereof was about 30s. per annum. Nicholas son of John Bernard also held 4 burgages, 1 barn, and 20 acres of land; and William son of Nicholas held 1 burgage, 1 barn, and 24 acres of land.

I have no doubt the family of *Bernard* resided in the old red stone mansion, afterwards corruptly called "*Bennett's Hall*," the remains of which may be seen at the back of the Leopard Inn, at the bottom of Pride Hill.

The family of Bernard appear to have removed subsequently from Shrewsbury, for by letter of Attorney, dated Thursday next before the Feast of St. John, 19 Richard II., 1395, Nicholas, son and heir of Thomas Bernard, appointed John Raves (then one of the serjeants-at-mace of the town) to give possession of his lands to William Bysshopp and John Dycher. Drapers' Company's Evidences.

1290. { GALFRID RONDULF.
{ THOMAS COLLE. See page 3812.

Geoffrey Rendolf, described as of Newport, and a Burgess of Shrewsbury, was a benefactor to Buildwas Abbey in 1288, and then gave to that establishment a capital messuage in Bicton, near Shrewsbury. Edyth, his daughter, was resident in Shrewsbury 6 Edward II., 1312.

William Randulfe, in 1278, held 1 burgage of the town, at a rent of 4d., which was worth 4d. per annum. He also held two burgages of the Church of St. Chad, at a rent of 16d., which were worth 8s. per annum. Jointly with William Gogh he held another burgage of the town at a rent of 12d., which was worth 5s. per annum; and jointly with Nicholas Bonell he held one burgage of the town, at a rent of 12d., which was worth 4s. per annum. His son Geoffrey Rondulf, the bailiff of 1290, was second in order of the Theynesmen on the Roll of 1318. William and Geoffrey, sons of the said Geoffrey Rondulf, also appear as Burgesses on the Roll of 1318. Geoffrey Randulf and William his son were M.P.'s for Shrewsbury.

1291. { JOHN FIL' ROBERTI, called also John Roberti. See
page 3814.

{ LAURENCE BORREY. He was, no doubt, one of the family mentioned on page 3786.

1292. { WILLIAM VAGHAN.
{ HUGH BERNARD.

They witness a Deed of this year transcribed in the Haghmond Chartulary.

1293. { JOHN ROBERTI. See page 3814.
{ JOHN GAMEL. See page 3772.

[p. 3818.]

ANNO) JOHN DE LODELAWE, junior.

1294. { RICHARD STURY. See page 3787. His name stands first in a Deed of the Drapers' Company.

The study of the history of the University of Chicago is a study of the history of the American West. It is a study of the history of the American West as it is reflected in the life of the University of Chicago. The University of Chicago is a study of the history of the American West as it is reflected in the life of the University of Chicago.

The University of Chicago is a study of the history of the American West as it is reflected in the life of the University of Chicago. The University of Chicago is a study of the history of the American West as it is reflected in the life of the University of Chicago.

The University of Chicago is a study of the history of the American West as it is reflected in the life of the University of Chicago. The University of Chicago is a study of the history of the American West as it is reflected in the life of the University of Chicago.

The University of Chicago is a study of the history of the American West as it is reflected in the life of the University of Chicago. The University of Chicago is a study of the history of the American West as it is reflected in the life of the University of Chicago.

The University of Chicago is a study of the history of the American West as it is reflected in the life of the University of Chicago. The University of Chicago is a study of the history of the American West as it is reflected in the life of the University of Chicago.

The University of Chicago is a study of the history of the American West as it is reflected in the life of the University of Chicago. The University of Chicago is a study of the history of the American West as it is reflected in the life of the University of Chicago.

The family of Ludlow, whose pedigree will be found on page 879, were connected with the municipal affairs of Shrewsbury at a very early period. Thomas de Ludlow appears on the Roll of Burgesses in 1232, having been admitted in 1229, and he with his brother John held several burgages in the town in 1278. John de Ludlow, whose son John was the Bailiff in 1294, was also a burgage holder in 1278. The same John de Ludlow was the first person named on an early Tallage Roll of Edward the First's reign, and for a larger sum than any other person therein. His property was valued at £32, the two next in order, William Vaghan and John Gamel, were assessed upon 20 marks each. John de Ludlow (senior) was the first in order of the Theynesmen on the Roll of 1318, and several of his family are also recorded as Burgesses on that Roll. Subsequently the family rose to great distinction in the County of Salop, and one branch of it has since become enobled. John de Ludlow, senior, served the office of Bailiff with Henry Borrey, who was Town Clerk in 1260. See p. 3800.

1295. { NICHOLAS YVE. See page 3775.
 { NICHOLAS DE PICHFORD.

On the Tallage Roll above mentioned Nicholas Yve is assessed for £6, and Nicholas de Pichford for 40s. Other members of the family of Pichford stand thus on the early records:—

Thurstan de Pichford. He in 1278 held one burgage of the Church of St. Alkmund, at a rent of 16d., which was worth half a mark.

Nicholas de Pichford, Bailiff in 1295, died prior to 1308. Had a burgage and lands situate on what is now called Swan Hill, in Shrewsbury.	Richard, son of Thurstan de Pichford on the Roll of 1318	Hugh son of Thurstan de Pichford on the Roll of 1318. He in 1308 granted by deed to Roger Truawayne and Joan his wife the burgage in Shrewsbury which had belonged to his brother Nicholas.
--	--	---

William de Pichford Richard de Pichford. John de Pichford.

1296. { JOHN DE LA POLE. See page 3814.
 { HENRY DE WILDEGOS. See page 3813.

1297. { ROGER, SON OF WILLIAM PRIDE. See page 3771.
 { ROBERT LE TAYLOR. He is the 12th in order on the

Tallage Roll above mentioned, and by the name of Robert le Taillour is assessed for 40s.

[p. 3819.]

- Anno 1298. { THOMAS DE BIKEDON. See page 3814.
 { ALAN CLEMENT. See page 3767.
 1299. { RICHARD son of RICHARD PRIDE. See page 3770.
 { GALFRID RONDULF. See page 3817.
 1300. { WILLIAM DE UPTON.
 { THOMAS DE BIKEDON. See page 3814.

William de Upton, in all probability, derived his named from the adjacent ville of Upton under Haghmond, usually called Upton Magna. He is 10th in order on the Tallage Roll quoted on the preceding page, and was assessed for £4.

1301. { JOHN GAMEL. See page 3772.
 { THOMAS DE BIKEDON. See page 3814.
 1302. { GALFRID RONDULF. See page 3817.
 { RICHARD BORREY. See page 3786.
 1303. { WILLIAM VAGHAN. See page 3816.
 { JOHN GAMEL. See page 3772.
 1304. { HUGH DE DONFOWE.
 { THOMAS DE BIKEDON. See page 3814.

The family of Dunfowe were numerous on our early Records, "Richard le Dunfowe, servant to Warin Goch," appears to have been the first of the name admitted a Burgess. He is on the Roll of 1268, and his Fine was 20s. A note has been subsequently placed against his name, stating that his grandson Hugh, son of Robert le Dunfowe, had paid all the arrears due from the said Richard, thereby proving that a Burgess claiming by descent could only sustain that claim when all Tallages, &c., due from his ancestors had been paid.

Hugh Donnevowe and Agnes his wife are named in a Roll of the Exchequer of Salop, 4 Richard II., 1380. They left three daughters and co-heirs, viz., Benedicta, the wife of Hugh de Acton, Joanna, the wife of William Newton, and Isabella, the wife of Richard de Ffranketon.

They stand thus on the Rolls:—

ARMS: Argent on a chevron between 3 cross crosslets fitchee S. 3 mullets pierced Or.

Richard le Dunfohe, senior, on Roll of 1268,=
as also William his brother.

Robert le Donfowe, held one burgage of the town in 1278,=
at a rent of 1½d., which was worth 4s. per annum. Richard le Dunfohe, junr.

Hugh le Dunfowe, Bailiff, in 1304, 1313, 1315, 1318. 1320, 1326,=
1327, and 1329. 8th in order of the Theynesmen on the Margery.
Roll of 1318.

Reginald le Dunfowe, with his brother, on the Roll of 1318 as Burgesses	Thomas le Dunfowe, 1318, was of Shrewsbury, Merchant in 1348, as appears by the Court Roll of Stretton Manor in that year.	Hugh le Dunfowe, 1318 and 1337.	John le Dunfowe, 1318, a Burgess in 1373.	William le Dunfohe, 1318.
---	--	---------------------------------	---	---------------------------

Roger le Dunfowe. Born prior to 1373, and then recorded as a Burgess.

John le Dunfowe. Born prior to 1373, and then recorded as a Burgess.

[p. 3820.]

- Anno { JOHN GAMEL. See page 3772.
1305. { SIMON DE STAFFORD. See page 3815.
1306. { SIMON DE STAFFORD. See page 3815.
 { WILLIAM LE PARMENTER. See page 3779.
1307. { THOMAS DE BIKEDON. See page 3814.
 { REGINALD PERLE.

The family of Perle appear on our earliest Records, and the following sketch of their descent will show that they attained considerable local eminence, and were for a long period connected with the town.

ARMS OF PERLE: Gules on a chevron Or between 3 leopards' faces also Or 3 mullets sable.

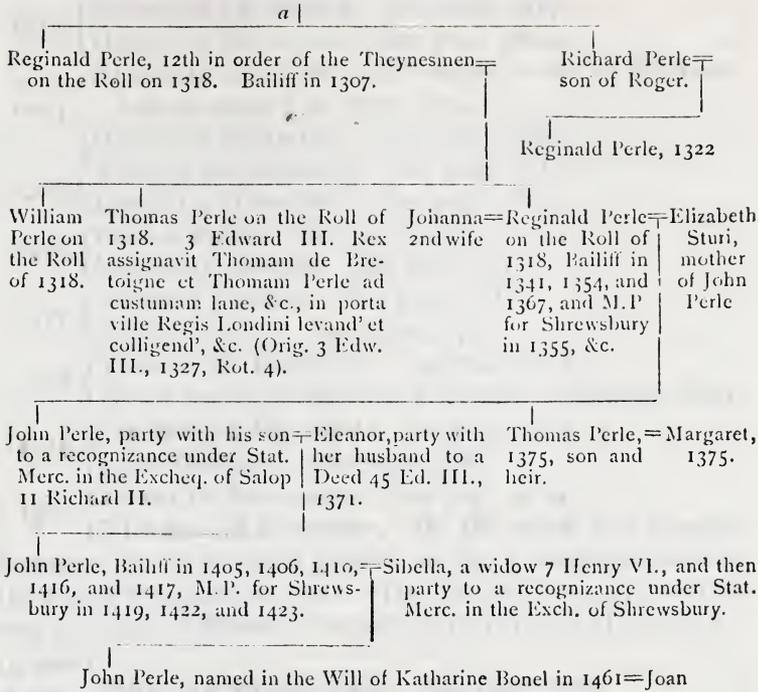
William Perle on the rolls of 1209 and 1220.=
|

William Perle, Junr., on the Rolls of 1209, 1220, and 1239.=
|

Peter Perle in 1278 held a burgage of the Church of St. Alkmound, at a rent of 3d., the value whereof was 5s. per annum.

Roger Perle=
in 1278 held a burgage of the Church of St. Alkmound, at a rent of 8d., which was worth 5s. per annum.

John Perle in 1278 held one burgage of the town, then waste, and one burgage built upon, at 3d. per annum, which were worth half a mark; he also held another burgage of the town, then waste, at 4d. per annum, which was worth 6d., and another burgage, then waste, of the Abbot of Haghmond, at a rent of 12d. per annum, and of that value.



In the 21st Edward III. (28 May, 1347), Adam Atte Home of Shrewsbury and Reginald Perle of Shrewsbury were summoned to appear before the King's Council at Westminster touching arduous businesses.

[p. 3821.]

Anno 1308. { THOMAS DE BIKEDON. See page 3814.
 { JOHN BALDWIN. See page 3815.

1309. { GALFRID RONDULF. See page 3817.
 { ROBERT LE SPICER. Probably a brother of Nicholas le Spicer, who was Bailiff in 1282. "Hugh son of Robert Spycer" appears on the Roll of Burgesses in 1318, and William Spysyer is on the Roll of Burgesses in 1372.

1310. { JOHN GAMEL. See page 3772.
 { SIMON DE STAFFORD. See page 3815.

1311. { WILLIAM VACHAN. See page 3816.
 { JOHN GAMEL. See page 3772.

1312. { ROGER PRIDE. See page 3770.
 { NICHOLAS LE SPICER. See page 3817.

1313. { NICHOLAS LE SPICER. See page 3817.
 { HUGH LE DUNFOWE. See page 3819.
1314. { NICHOLAS LE CHILD. Probably a son of Nicholas
 { Infans, named on page 3774.
 { HUGH LE DUNFOWE. See page 3819.
1315. { THOMAS DE BIKEDON. See page 3814.
 { HUGH LE DUNFOWE. See page 3819.
1316. { ROGER PRIDE. See page 3770.
 { NICHOLAS SPICER. See page 3817.
1317. { THOMAS VAGHAN. See page 3816.
 { NICHOLAS IVE. See page 3775.
1318. { THOMAS DE BIKEDON. See page 3814.
 { HUGH son of ROBERT LE DUNFOWE. See page 3819.
1319. { THOMAS DE BIKEDON. See page 3814.
 { JOHN REYNER. See page 3766.
1320. { HUGH LE DUNFOWE. See page 3819.
 { THOMAS LE FOREMON. By the name of "Thomas
 Formon" he is the first person on the Foreigners' Roll of
 the Guild Merchant in 1318. He was M.P. in 1343, and he
 was executor of Thomas Vaghan in 17 Edward II., 1322-3.
 [p. 3822.]

- Anno { WILLIAM PARMENTER.¹ See page 3779.
1321. { JOHN REYNER. See page 3766.
1322. { GALFRID RONDULFE. See page 3817.
 { JOHN BALDEWYN. See page 3815.
1323. The same.
1324. { JOHN REYNER. See page 3766.
 { THOMAS COLLE, JUNR. See page 3812.
1326. { HUGH LE DUNFOWE. See page 3819.
 { JOHN LE WALSH. He was probably a native of
 Wales. *Le Walsh* would be the mode of describing the
Welshman by a writer of those days (unless, indeed, as in
 some other cases *le* and *de* were used indiscriminately), and
 then *de Walsh* might be merely the contraction of *John de
 Walshale*, for "*Robert de Walshale*" (i.e., of Walsall), appears
 on the Roll of 46 Edward III., 1372, as a Burgess by descent).

¹ The published lists give William Pride as the colleague of John Reyner, but that is an error. The Court Roll of this year of office is still in the Exchequer, and shows that William Parmenter and John Reyner were the Bailiffs.

He is, however, on the Tallage Roll of 1318 by the name of *John le Walch*, and "*John Walens*" de Willaston (i.e., Wolleston) is on the Foreigners' Roll of 1268.

"John le Waleys cognat" (i.e., kinsman) of Thomas Vaghan is on the Roll of 12 Edward II., 1318.

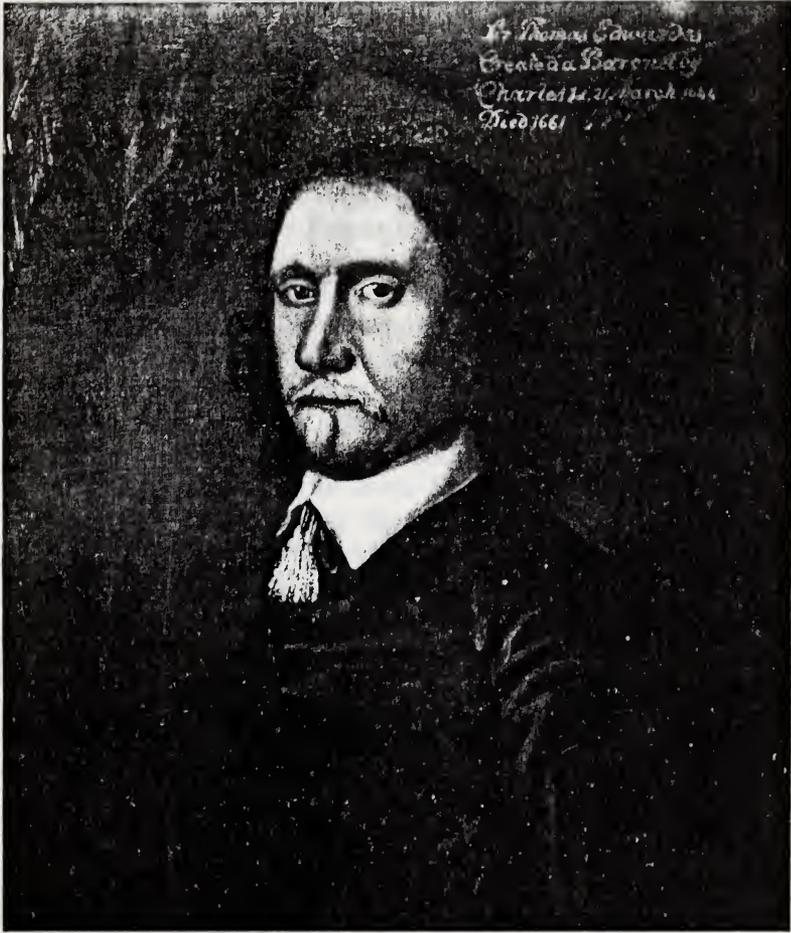
1327. The same.

NOTES ON THE FOREGOING ACCOUNT OF THE PROVOSTS.

Page 164.—A careful search has been made at the Public Record Office, with the assistance of the officer in charge of the Round Search Room, for the Inquisition Quo Warranto of 7 Edward I. referred to by Morris; but this document is not to be found there. Nor is it to be found in the Calendar of the Shrewsbury Borough Records. Unfortunately, Morris does not state whence he obtained this Inquisition. Can any reader suggest where it can now be found. There are other Inquisitions Quo Warranto relating to Shrewsbury preserved amongst the Hundred Rolls in the Public Record Office, but none so early as 7 Edward I.

Page 184.—Miss Bateson, on further consideration, has modified her opinion that the law of the barony referred to in the Charter of King John prevailed at Meole Brace. She now suggests, and with greater probability, that "the Barony must mean those parts of the borough over which the Earl had had dominion more *eminent* (in the French sense) than he had had over the original nucleus of English burgesses, or over those to whom he had given the liberties of Breteuil. The Barony in that case might refer to all the outlying parts of the Hundred of Shrewsbury,—parts which had owed suit to his castle court and not to the borough court."

EDITORS.



H. H. HUGHES, PHOTO

SIR THOMAS EDWARDES, BART.

(From an original portrait at Nelly.)



OF EXCELLENCE

OF EXCELLENCE

OF EXCELLENCE

SEQUESTRATION PAPERS OF SIR THOMAS
EDWARDES, BARONET.

EDITED BY E. C. HOPE-EDWARDES.

THE following papers relating to the Sequestration of the estates of Sir Thomas Edwardes, Bart., after the Civil War, having recently been copied from the originals preserved at the Public Record Office, it has been thought that a sketch of his life would make a fit introduction to them.

The history of the war, as it affected Shropshire, has been already very fully given in these *Transactions* by Mr. W. Phillips in his articles editing the Ottery Correspondence preserved at Pitchford, and in other papers. This introduction only attempts to trace Sir Thomas's own circumstances before and during the war time and to lead up to his life by a short notice of his father and grandfather.

Owen & Blakeway's *Shrewsbury*, Webb's *Civil War in Herefordshire*, &c., have been consulted. Mr. Phillips has kindly allowed me to use his printed and MS. copies of the Ottery letters,¹ and he and Mr. W. G. D. Fletcher have given me much help in verifying references. The illustrations are from photographs, that of Sir Thomas taken by Mr. H. Hughes from the original portrait,² that of Greete Court by Mr. W. S. Davies.

The pedigree drawn out and signed by John Salusbury de Erbystoke in 1675, and inscribed "St Francis Edward's his Pedigree,"³ brings the family through a long series of Welsh ancestors down to Tudor Trevor (died *circa* 948), to whom several Shropshire and Welsh families trace their origin.

¹ The three first letters from Sir Thomas Edwardes in this paper have already been printed in Mr. Phillips's articles. He also gives two from Thomas Edwardes of Killeadre, Sir Thomas's cousin, viz. nos. 101 and 103.

² The portrait of Sir Thomas is possibly by Petrus Frouel, who painted the picture of the Ottery family, now at Pitchford, in 1636.

³ This pedigree came, with other papers, to Ellen Hester Mary Edwardes, only child of Sir Thomas Edwardes, 6th baronet in whom the 2nd line of baronets ended. She married J. T. Hope, of Netley.

In 1078 (according to the pedigree), they settled at Kilhendre, in Dudleston, on the Welsh border, near Ellesmere, and they remained on the same spot till 1800. Kilhendre had then passed by marriage to the family of Morrall, who sold it in 1800, but retained one part, Plas Yolyn, where they still reside, and represent the elder branch of the Edwardes family. At the end of the 15th century, Edwarde ap John Davyd owned Kilhendre, and had three sons, of whom the third, Hugh, survived the others, and in time came into the property.

HUGH EDWARDES (Grandfather of Sir Thomas).

Hugh, son of Edwarde ap John Davyd of Kilhendre, by his wife Ankret, daughter and heiress of Edward ap Howel, was born in 1504. He was "the first of the family to drop the 'ap' and assume the patronymick of Edwardes."¹ He married Alice Keile (or Keyle) of Bakber, in Dorsetshire. He was first "of London, mercer," afterwards "of Shrewesberie." In 1549, "the King granted to Hugh Edwards and William Knight, both of London, mercers, ten messuages twenty six gardens and half a pigeon house, parcel of the late dissolved college of St Chad's." Either then or later the building of the College itself passed into his hands and became his residence. In 1551, "by the labor of Hughe Edwards of Salop & late of London mercer, and Master Richard Whyttaker one of the town baylyffs," a grant for founding Shrewsbury School was obtained from the King. Hughe and Richard are represented on the Great Seal of the School, kneeling to receive the Charter from King Edward VI. Under this grant, the bulk of the College tithes and property were appropriated to the foundation of the Grammar School. On the list of boys of the first year, 1563, appear the names of Timothy² and Thomas Edwardes, Hugh's two eldest

¹ *Shropshire Gazetteer*, Bagshaw.

² Timothy inherited Kilhendre; Thomas the Shrewsbury property. There is a picture of the old house at Kilhendre in Mrs. Stackhouse Acton's *Castles and Mansions*. No picture exists of the College of St. Chad, though the buildings near the Church, in the old map of Shrewsbury, done for Lord Burleigh, now in the Museum, probably represent it. Owen and Blakeway (vol. ii.), describe it as "a gabled building of red stone adjoining St. Chad's churchyard, and joined to the Church by a cloistered gallery. It had a high wall and gateway with a tower, shutting it out from the street (now College Hill). One bit of the old red wall is left." Owen and Blakeway go on to describe the interior of the house, from the recollections of an old inhabitant of Shrewsbury.

children (Thomas, born in 1555, was then in his eighth year),

In 1562, Hugh was Warden of the Drapers' Company, and is put on their Roll as "Hugh ap Edwarde" for the last time. In 1569, he appears as "Mr. Edwardes," when "Mr. Baylyffes required to know what armour every man had, and what able men to sarve the Quayne," and Hugh gives in his list among the rest. He is put down on the Subsidy Roll in 1571 as "Hugo Edwards, gen.," and pays viijs.

There is a brass to him and his wife at old St. Chad's, but the date of their death is not given. Several "Chrystenings" and burials of his children are on the register of St. Juliana's (1560—1569), so he probably resided many years in that parish.

In the Herald's Visitation of 1569, Hugh entered his pedigree as residing in the town. This is the first Visitation recorded for Shrewsbury, and only three people besides Hugh entered their pedigrees on this occasion.¹

THOMAS EDWARDES (father of Sir Thomas).

Thomas, Hugh Edwardes's second son was born in 1555, and educated at Shrewsbury School. He married Anne, daughter of Humphrey Baskerville, Alderman, of London.² His eldest child Lucia was born in 1593. Thomas inherited "The Colledge," and was living there in 1599, when he was one of the Towne Bailiffs. It is recorded in the MS. Chronicle of Shrewsbury, in the School Library, that he wished to escape the honours and duties of the office, and set up a claim to be exempt "upon the pryvyledge of the howse he doth dwelle in beinge in tymes past a Colledge;³ notwithstandinge, beinge a goode Gentleman, and at length purswadid, being made of love by his frynnds, he was content to take office for the yeare," but got a promise of future exemption. Another old Chronicle quoted in Owen and Blakeway's *Shrewsbury* says, that when Bailiff, "Mr. Thomas Edwardes refused to wear Scarlett and to use the accustomed feasting at Christmas," so he must have then inclined to Puritan views. When once in office, he seems

¹ Owen and Blakeway's *Shrewsbury*.

² Younger son of Sir Humphrey Baskerville of Eardisley Castle, Herefordshire.

³ The College remained in the family till 1752.

to have discharged its duties with some zeal, as it was in his year, 1599, that the Chronicle says, "the baylyves did diligently looke unto and ov'see the bakers and other artyfysers both in their assizes of breadd and other weightes and measures, for overcharging the poore, in more obstricter maner than heretofore." In his year too "was apoynted a cryar for the night time, to krye and call through the towne,"

"gyvinge all people knowledge of the clocks
to take heed of doors and locks
of fyer and candle light
and so byddyng them all good nigt."

"which is a goode order to avoid the dangers which m^t follow."

Thomas Edwardes purchased the Manor and advowson of Meole Brace from the Mackworths in 1597,¹ and some land at Houlston in Middle. In 1607, his wife died, leaving a daughter of 14 and several younger children.

In 1622, Thomas was High Sheriff of Shropshire, being then 66 years of age. In 1623, he entered his pedigree at the County Visitation.² He died in his 79th year in 1634, and is buried with his wife in the Chancel at Old St. Chad's. His death is entered in the register on "March 25, 1634, the right worshippfull Mr Thomas Edwardes was buried."

SIR THOMAS EDWARDES, BARONET.

Thomas Edwardes (afterwards Sir Thomas) was the third son of Thomas Edwardes, by his wife Anne Baskerville. Of his two elder brothers, Henry died young, and Humphrey³ (who afterwards sided with the Parliament) married Hester Pope of Wolstaston (sister of Roger Pope, his sister Lucia Otley's first husband), and died without children. Thomas

¹ See "Manor of Meole Brace" in *Transactions* for 1896, by Rev. W. G. D. Flet her. for full details. It remained in the family till 1779, when Pester Edwardes, only child of Sir Francis, fourth baronet (in whom the first line ended) sold it to the Bather family. Hester married Lord Malpas, and was mother of the first Marquis of Cholmondeley.

² See Harl. Soc., vol. ii., pp. 172-3.

³ Humphrey, by his father's will (dealing only with his personal property), inherits an annuity of £100, and £500, but Thomas is left residuary legatee and sole executor; Humphrey also seems to have had a life interest in part of the Manor of Meole Brace, to revert to Thomas at his death. He was alive in May, 1639.

was born "about 1600" (Owen and Blakeway). His baptism is not registered in Shrewsbury, and his payment of a fee of 2s. when entered on the books of Shrewsbury School on March 5th, 1604-5, shows that he was not born in the town (*Calvert's Registers of Shrewsbury School*).

His mother died in 1607, when he must have been still a child; his father lived till 1634. After his education at Shrewsbury School, nothing more is recorded of him until his marriage¹ (probably 1633) with his first cousin once removed, Mary, daughter of Bonham Norton, Esqr., of Church Stretton (Sheriff in 1611), and of Jane his wife, née Owen of Condover. Mary Edwardes died in 1641, at the birth of her second child. Only her first child, Anne, survived her, who is mentioned as born in 1634, and who married Herbert Westfaling of Rudhall, Herefordshire, afterwards M.P. for Thetford. Mary is buried in old St. Chad's Church, where Sir Thomas erected a mural monument to her and his parents, with kneeling figures, coloured coats of arms of Edwardes, Baskerville, and Norton, and an inscription as follows:—

SACRVM MEMORIAE

HERELYETH THE BODY OF THOMAS EDWARDES
ESQRE WHO HAD TO WIFE ANE ONE OF
YE DAUGHTERS OF HVMFREY BASKERVILE
OF LONDON, ALDERMAN, AND HAD ISSUE BY
HER 4 SONES AND 2 DAUGHTERS HENRY
HVMFREY THOMAS AND JONATHAN LUCIE
AND ALICE. HEE HATH DEVEISED TO THE
CVRATE OF THIS CHVRCH 40 P.ANN' TO BEE
PAIED EVERY HALFE YEERE FOR EVER; 20
P.ANN' TO BEE GIVEN AT THE MARRIAGE OF
POORE MAID SERVANTS OF THIS TOWNE &
10 P.ANN' TO BEE DISTRIBUTED EVERY HALFE
YEERE FOR EVER UNTO THE POORE OF
THIS TOWNE. AND UNTO THE VICAR OF
MEOLE AND TO HIS SUCCESSORS FOR EVER

¹ Probably at Church Stretton, but the existing registers there do not begin till a later date.



W. S. DAVIES, PHOTO.

GREETE COURT, nr. Tenbury, Shropshire.



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

THAT SHALL BEE RESIDENTS UPON THE SAME ALL THE TITHE PAY AND THE TITHE OF HOME CLOSES AT THE RENT OF 6^s 8^d P ANN'. HEE DIED MARCH 19th 1634, IN THE 79th YEARE OF HIS AGE. THIS STRUCTURE IS ERECTED IN MEMORIALL OF HIS PIETIE CHARITIE AND INTEGRITIE.

POST FUNERA VIRTVS

THIS MONUMENT IS ALSO BUILT IN MEMORIALL OF MARY ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF BONHA' NORTON ESQR., THE LATE AND MOST DEARE WIFE OF THOMAS EDWARDES. WHO DYED IN CHILD-BIRTH JVLY 18 1641, AND HER BODY WITH AN INFANT UNBORNE LIES INTERRED NEAR UNTO THIS PLACE IN EXPECTATION OF A GLORIOUS RESURRECTION. SHE HATH LEFT ISSUE OF HER BODY SURVIVING ONE ONLY CHILD AND DAUGHTER ANNE.

It is touching that while he must have spent much pains and money in thus perpetuating the memory of his wife and parents, at his own death (money being probably then very scarce in the family) it was unrecorded save in the parish register.

There is also a brass in the same Church to his mother and his grandparents, incised with kneeling figures, and the following inscription :—

HERE IN ASSURANCE OF A JOYFULL RESURRECTION LYETH THE BODYE OF ANNE EDWARDES, LATE WIFE OF THOMAS EDWARDES OF SHREWSBURY ESQRE DAUGHTER OF HVMFREY BASKERVILE ALDERMAN AND SOMETIMES ONE OF THE SHERIFES OF LONDON WHICH THOMAS AND ANN HAD ISSVE FOVRE SONNES AND TWO DAUGHTERS SHE DECEASED THE 12th OF NOVEMBER 1607 IN THE FEARE OF GOD AND PEACE OF CONSCIENCE ENDYNGE A HOLY LYFE WITH

A HAPPY DEATH. IN THIS ILE ALSO LYETH
THE BODY OF HVGH EDWARDES GENT AND
ALICE HIS WYFE FATHER AND MOTHER
OF THE SAID THOMAS EDWARDES AND
IONATHAN ONE OF THE SONNES OF THE
SAID THOMAS AND ANN.

Jane Norton, widow of Bonham Norton, who survived her husband many years, left her daughter and son-in-law, Thomas and Mary Edwardes, her sole executors. Her will mentions all her children and their marriages. She died 1639-40, and Mary survived her mother only a year.¹

During Mary's life, Thomas Edwardes began and completed the purchase of Greete Manor and advowson from the Fox family. "Thomas Fox his trust for Greete to Thomas Edwardes & Mary his wief," bears date January 26th, 1639. There is also a lease of Hart Hall, one of the Greete farms, signed by Thomas Edwardes, and witnessed by Francis Ottley, Edward Brooke, and others, in 1641. The estate was at first about 800 acres, afterwards increased to about 1,200. He probably did not at once go to live there, as he appears to have been either at the College or at Stretton during the next few years.²

In 1642, Thomas Edwardes married again; his second wife was Cecily Brooke, also of Church Stretton, daughter of Edward Brooke; she survived him 17 years, and died in 1677, and is buried at St. Chad's (December 25th). They

¹ Bonham Norton's house is variously stated to have been the old manor house, now the Buck's Head Inn, and to have stood in the meadow in front of the present Rectory, and been taken down 60 years ago. It was he who obtained from James I. permission for Church Stretton to have a market and market house. There is a monument in Conover Church, put there by his widow, to him and also to her father and brother, Thomas and Roger Owen.

² Greete Manor was owned in the 16th century by the family of de Grete or Greote (see Eyton's *Antiquities*), and eventually passed by marriage to the Foxes. Charles Foxe was sheriff in 1583. Greete Court (now a farm house) is of several dates; the part now standing is mostly of James I.'s time. There is an older chimney stack, of great thickness, containing a small window (shewn in the illustration) which lights a little closet, probably a hiding place, one side of the chimney being a cul-de-sac shaft connected with the closet. This is very unusual. The very small church of rubble stone, and of great age, is close to the house. Sir Thomas left Greete to his second son, Thomas, whom he made his executor, and who inherited with other books his father's Bible with his autograph and list of children's names, now at Netley.

had 6 sons and 5 daughters, entered in the following order in Sir Thomas's Bible :—

Francis, born 1643, baptized May 13, at St. Chad's.

Mary & Elizabeth, twins, born 1644 (bap. Nov. 22, at St. Chad's).

Thomas, b. 1645, at Grete, baptized at Grete.¹

Lucia, b. 1647, at Grete.

Cecily

Benjamin } Dates torn off.

Herbert } [bap. Mar. 15, 1651-2, at Greete.]

Jonathan, bap. Oct. 3, 1653, at Grete.

Susanna }
Brooke } dates torn off.

All but Brooke lived to grow up—only 4 of the sons had children—the 5 daughters died unmarried. The baptisms and burials of seven of these children are in the register of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury.

Cecily Brooke's father, Edward Brooke, was of the same family as the Brookes of Madeley.² The name appears in the Herald's Visitation of 1623. His mother was Francesca, d. of Edward and Cecily Leighton of Cotes (Stretton in le Dale), and as Sir Thomas mentions land at Coates, in Rushbury, near Stretton, as part of his estate at the Sequestration, Cecily may have inherited some of this property. Jane Norton in her will mentions Cecily Brooke, "Servant to my daughter Mary," and leaves her "ten pounds to make her a stock, to be set forward by her master and father and mother."

In 1642, the year of Thomas Edwardes's second marriage, his elder sister Lucia had been already some seventeen years the wife of Francis Ottley, afterwards Sir Francis.³ She had before been married to Roger Pope of Wolstaston (brother of Hester Pope, already mentioned), and been left a widow with one son, Roger. She was born in 1593, and was eight years senior to her second husband. They appear to have made The College, Shrewsbury, their town house, probably con-

¹ The earliest existing Greete register begins in 1725.

² H. Vaughan's paper in the *Transactions* on Gllhendref (Kilhendre).

³ He was Knighted in September, 1642; married 1624.

jointly with her father until his death, and with her brother later, their country house being Pitchford. Before the war troubles actually began, we may almost conclude that Thomas Edwardes had not taken any marked part in public affairs, and it may be that he did not till then declare himself on the King's side; for the town of Shrewsbury was at first much less forward to embark in the Royalist cause than the county, and Thomas must have been essentially a Shrewsbury man. His father and grandfather had been prominent townsmen, and his father's property lay chiefly there and at Meole, close by. We may conjecture that Thomas, after his father's death, was much thrown with his brother-in-law, who shared his house, and that the strong views and energetic character of Francis Ottley had a very marked influence upon him, as upon the town in general. "We can scarcely err in attributing to Mr Ottley the rapid change of sentiment which supervened in Shrewsbury. For rapid it was in a great degree, and he was at this time an inhabitant of the town, residing in the College."¹

But when Thomas was once committed to the King's cause, he adhered to it till the end, with steadiness and devotion, in spite of much which might have deterred even one who had been born and brought up in a stronger party atmosphere than he had. In common with many others, he had much to bear; hard tasks and offices were put upon him, the heads of his own party were often ready to blame him, and exact impossibilities; he was called on to contribute beyond his means to the levies made on behalf of the King, so that, though his father had been a prosperous man, the end of the war found him with encumbered property and "desperate" debts; while much of what was then left fell a prey at the Sequestration to the rapacity of the opposite side, and, between this Scylla and Charybdis, he must have come to almost absolute poverty. This was, of course, no unusual case; and the financial aspect of the troubles was not the worst. More cruel still must have been the breaking up of all order and peace, and the separation and estrangement of families. The latter feature was very

¹ Owen and Blakeway's *Shrewsbury*.

marked in Shropshire, from the curiously large number of families who had intermarried; this tendency to clanship being perhaps more strong in border counties than elsewhere. Thomas Edwardes belonged in truth to a divided house; his own sister and brother-in-law, Lucia and Francis Ottley, and his cousin Thomas Edwardes of Killhendre, being, like himself, zealous and active Royalists; while on the other side, Colonel Mytton of Halston, who commanded the Parliamentary force at Wem, and marched to surprise Shrewsbury, was his cousin by marriage, and also his first wife's; Sir William Owen of Conover, his wife's first cousin and his own first cousin once removed, who "resided chiefly in Shrewsbury, kept up a constant communication with the parliamentary party at Wem, and offered them his house, a strong stone building three myles from Shrewsbury,"² and again, Thomas's own elder brother, Humphrey, joined the Roundhead party, had a seat in the long Parliament for 4 years, sat on the Commission which tried the King, and finally signed his death warrant.

It was made impossible for any one to remain neutral, after once the King had raised his standard in August, 1642, and the state of dire confusion and disorganization which soon became general, is almost hopeless for us, looking back from our own calm days, to take in or realize, though it is well we should attempt to do so, if only to deepen our thankfulness for the priceless blessing of "peace in our time."

On December 20, 1642, Thomas Edwardes signed the "Engagement and Resolution of the gentlemen of Salop to raise and maintayne troops for the King at their own charge;" and in the following February, 1642-3, he writes to his brother-in-law at The College, that he is busied with the raising of dragoons "in these parts," apparently from other letters, Stretton and its neighbourhood.

Noble Brother—This day I did meete Mr Baldwyns to hasten the Kings hereild for raying of dragoons in these p'ts

¹ Thomas was grandson of Timothy, and first cousin once removed to Sir Thomas. It appears from letters among the Otley papers that he was active in the exchange of prisoners.

² Webb's *Civil War in Herefordshire*. In *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, however, he is spoken of as a "firm adherent of Charles I."

and I understand by them that P'res came to Ludlow which being opened may discover Intelligence to & fro' London They are both forward & ready to serve their King & Countrey; and if you will send them a deputation under hand & seal to authorise them and their deputies they will presently undergoe the service and informe you of what is discovered in those parts. They do consider that you have a Comision from his ma^{tie} for what you doe this way, and if they may receive your deputation by Wensday next they will beginne upon Thursday next to execute their plan; Mr Edward Bandewyne (our Captayne) dothe intreate you to assist him with an officer to exercise these dragoons if you know of one fitt for the service.—Thus with my loving respects to you and my goode Sister & Cousins I rest

Yo^r assured brother

THO. EDWARDES.

Feb. 3, 1642.

To the right worth S^r ffrauncis Ottley Kn't these present.

When in January, 1643-4, Prince Rupert assumed the command of the Royal army in Shropshire and the adjacent counties, Thomas Edwardes was still at Stretton, engaged now in the thankless and not always successful task of collecting levies of money and provisions from an already much impoverished neighbourhood.

Good Brother

This evening was brought before mee one William Phillips of Lentwardine who being tipling in this Towne and discovered to have the letters enclosed I examined him whence hee had these letters & he saith they came from the Lady Harley & were delivered him by a tenant of hers one Lokere that lyves in Lentwardyne, hee would not confess any more, but hee hath byn often noted to pass this Towne as a comon Intelligencer from that Castle into these parts. Hee would fayne have intreated mee to open these letters, but seeing to who they are directed I would not adventure of my selfe to doe it, but have sent him & the letters unto you not doubting of your Vigilancy to advise with Sir Reh: Lee Sir Jo: Weld or others what to doe with them and also

knowing your power to bee farre above myne in this *case* &
to your wisdome I send him and them, being

Your brother assured to serve you

Stretton May 10

THO: EDWARDES.

1644.

To the right worth Sir Ffrancis Ottley Kn^t Governor of the
Towne of Shrewsbury these present.

At the close of the year, he was made High Sheriff of the county for 1644, succeeding Henry Bromley, Esqr., in that office. But this burdensome distinction increased his difficulties and obligations, for Prince Rupert had now a large force scattered about this and the neighbouring counties, and it was the High Sheriff's disagreeable duty to plunder (for it could be called by no other name) for the support of the troops; and the doing so in his own neighbourhood, and amongst his own poor and much oppressed friends, and their tenants and dependants, must have been a most distasteful business. "The difficulty of feeding his (Prince Rupert's) cavalry, to which he always paid most attention, gave rise to much spoil. On one of his journeys through Shropshire, he found that Edwards of Church Stretton, between Shrewsbury and Ludlow, the loyal Sheriff of that county, had continued remiss in collecting his levies of money. The assessment laid upon Salop was £9,000. Edwards had been complained of before. Nine troops were quartered within a little distance. There came a warrant to him to send on the morrow to head-quarters £500 and such provisions as he could raise, and non-compliance was threatened as usual with displeasure & plunder. All his efforts failed to make up the amount. A hundred Musketeers were accordingly ordered to his house¹ and we are told carried the threat into execution." (Webb's *Civil War in Herefordshire*, quoted from *Perfect Occurrences*, August 16th to 22nd, 1644, and *London Journal*, August 21st, 1644).² Some gracious treatment was certainly his due, after such rude tests of his devotion to the cause.

¹ Probably the Bonham Norton house at Stretton.

² In "Calendar of State Papers," occurs in 1644, June 27th? Petition of the High Sheriff and gentry of Salop to the King. The distressed condition of this county is such the rebels having so great power in it and in the adjacent parts,

On February 12, 1644-5,¹ the King conferred a Baronety on him, and probably at the same time gave him the ring with his portrait, which is still preserved in the family. Doubtless where these marks of favour were conferred, they told heavily against the recipients when the day of reckoning came, and partly explain the enormous and cruel fine levied by the Parliament on Sir Thomas's estates. His year of office over, he must have been glad to resign it, and Sir Francis Ottley succeeded him, resigning at the same time the Governorship of Shrewsbury, which he had found of late an extremely difficult post, hampered as he was by the shortness of public money to meet the payments for which he was continually importuned. His subsequent fortunes have been detailed in the "Ottley" articles by Mr. W. Phillips.²

Probably Sir Thomas was not in Shrewsbury when, on February 22, 1644-5, it was surprised and taken by the Parliamentary army. His family appear to have been living at Greete during these disturbed times, and no doubt he was sometimes there with them. He writes in January, 1645-6, to Sir Francis, dating from Ludlow (5½ miles from Greete).

Sir

ffor your busines w'th Devillier as I tould you in my last soe I might iterate his neglect. I have solicited daily to have his warrants sent forth, but to this Hower cannot gett them, hee shuffles it to the Go^r that hee doth oppose them as a hinderance of his contributons, and yet I call upon him, and have promised that hee will Collect the money and use the first that comes in ; you shalbee assured of Intelligence.

that the money which possibly may be raised out of this county cannot in its proportion sufficiently supply the necessary charges of the army now under Prince Rupert, and the sum required, £4,40 being greater in all probability than this county can afford in money or plate, we pray your Majesty to give order that the moneys required from the gentry of this county by Privy Seal and Royal letters, may be assigned to Prince Rupert for support of the army in these parts, with power to moderate the sums required from persons who shall appear unable to bear it, and to impose the deficit on other persons of ability in that county, to whom no Privy Seals or Royal letters are directed; also that his Highness may take the same partly in provisions.

¹ *Sibmon's Chronological History*, quoted by Webb, vol. ii., page 72, but on the portrait the date given of the Baronety is March 21, 1644.

² He was not in Shrewsbury when it was taken. He died in London, September, 1649, aged 48, and left three sons and a daughter. His wife survived him.

I know you have heard Conj'tures of the party which were at Pitchford and those parts ; Mary Griffiths hath byne w'th mee, and shee will give you an account of her & my endeavors on your behalfe ; I lately sufferd from Bromcroft Castle, the Lo: deliver us out of the hands of these oppressors. With my hearty respects to my good sister & sweete cousins & my blessing to my daughter I rest

Yo^r brother & servant

THO: EDWARDES.

Ludlow, Jan' 22,

1645.

ffor S^r Francis Ottley
Knt high Sheriffe of
Shropshire these

But before the investment of Worcester by the Parliament in May, 1646, he had "deserted his dwelling and joined the Royalist forces," and he was in Worcester at the surrender, July 23, 1646. This was practically the end of his soldiering. The Sequestration of his estates soon followed, and on August 14-15, he had taken the Negative Oath, and petitioned the Sequestration Commissioners as a delinquent. As to the treatment he received at their hands, the papers which follow speak for themselves; the fine of £2,060 which they imposed was certainly an exceedingly heavy one in proportion to the size of his estates. In 1652, the matter of the Composition was finally wound up, and his deeds and papers returned to him, and during the remaining eight years of his life, he probably divided his time between the seclusion of Greete, and the College at Shrewsbury. Three more children were born to him after 1652, one certainly at Greete.¹ He died April, 1660, just a month before the Restoration, and was buried April 27th, at St. Chad's. As Parliament did not acknowledge the titles conferred by Charles I., after he left Whitehall in 1640, Thomas appears more often without the "Sir" than with it; but his death is registered at St. Chad's under the name of Sir Thomas. His son obtained the formal patent from Charles II., in 1678, with a clause of

¹ A sheet of hammered iron used as a hearthstone, which was brought from Greete to Netley has on it T C (Thomas and Cecily Edwardes) 1652.

precedence before all Baronets subsequent to 1644. Of his five sons, Francis, the eldest, 17 years of age at his father's death, was the second baronet.¹ He was a Colonel of Foot in the service of King William in Ireland, and died there in 1690, aged 47.² Thomas, the second, was a lawyer, and inherited Greete; he married Mary, daughter and heiress of John Heynes of Netley. Herbert, died unmarried in 1721, and is buried at Shrewsbury. Benjamin, in Holy Orders at St. Bartholomew the Less in London, his children died unmarried all but one daughter, who married Nathaniel Barnard of Shepton Mallet. Jonathan, in Holy Orders, was Rector of Westbury, and also of Meole Brace; he died 1705, and is buried at Shrewsbury. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Bray of Marton. Three of the sons in turn, Francis, Thomas, and Jonathan,³ carried on the Baronetcy, the descendants of the two latter succeeding on the failure of heirs male to their elder brothers. One daughter, Mary, lived to a great age in Shrewsbury; her will is dated 1720.

The following letter is the latest in date of Sir Thomas's writing:—

Most deare Sister

These turbulent tymes have hindered my writing to acknowledge my deepe Ingagement for my dere Friend (M^r Turner)⁴ And in his passage from you calling upon mee, hee lost no tyme to relate unto mee the severall passages of his happiness to bee at your house, and concluded that hee should not bee at rest untill hee had studied a way to express a Reall Gratitude: And if it pleased God to give him his liberty I am most assured y^t wilbee the first worke hee doth. However I stand him pledge and shall never forgett your kindness unto him: It doth not a little trouble my wife and mee that the oppertunity of serving you and my Lady Lettice with our honoured cousins at poore Grete is delayed, and that these unhappy days & approaching winter doe

¹ He married Elioner, daughter of Sir George Warbunton of Arley, Cheshire.

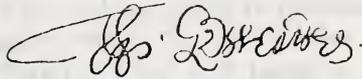
² H. Vaughan, Esq., in his account of the family says Sir Francis was member for Shrewsbury from 1685 to 1689.

³ It became extinct in August, 1900, by the death without children of Sir Henry, tenth baronet, the last surviving descendant of Jonathan in the male line.

⁴ Afterwards Sir Edmund Turner of Lincolnshire.

threaten a continuance of our defured hopes But to possess
ourselves with patience is a jewell without compare for these
tymes: I shall noe further enlarge than to present our
service unto your good selfe the Lady Lettice & our
honoured nephews & subscribe myself

Your brother to serve you



Grete 7ber 30.
1651.

To his much honoured sister the Lady Lucie
Ottley¹ at Pitchford these p'sent.

SEQUESTRATION PAPERS.

*No. I.—Sir Thomas Edwardes's Petition to the Committee for
Compounding.*

Aug. 15, 1646, Sir Thomas Edwards, Bart., of Greet, co.
Salop, compounds for delinquency in being a Commis-
sioner of Array for the King. Surrendered at Worcester.

G. 157. No. 764.

To the ho^{ble} Comitt^{ee} for Compounding with Delinquents.
The humble Petition of Sr Thomas Edwards Knt. Baronett.
Sheweth,

That your Petition was a Com'ission^r of Array for his
Ma^{ty} in the County of Salopp and did desert his dwelling
house and adhered to the fflores rayسد ag^t the Parliam^t and
that hee went to Worcester and there remained untill that
Citty was surrouded for w^{ch} his offences he conceiveth
himself vnder the Notion of a Delinq^t.

And therefore humbly prayeth that hee may bee admitted
to a moderate Composition for his error according to the
value of the estate to the end hee may free the same out of
sequestration.

And hee shall pray &c,

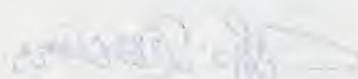
THO. EDWARDS.

Rec^d. 15 August 1646 Referred to the Sub-Committee.
Oath 15th August.

¹ Lucia Ottley had become a widow about two years before.

Having a certificate of no delinquency. The person
mentioned herein has been a resident of the
United States for the past five years and
has not been convicted of any crime during
that period.

Very truly yours,



Special Agent in Charge

NY

In the month of August, 1934, the
Office of the Special Agent in Charge

RECEIVED

To: Special Agent in Charge, New York Office

From: Special Agent in Charge, New York Office

Re: [Illegible]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

No. II.—*A Particular of the Estate of Sir Thomas Edwardes.*

G. 187. No. 769.

A Particular of ye estate of me S^r Thomas Edwards of Greete
in the County of Salopp for w^{ch} I only desire
to Compound.

That I am seized in ffee to me and my heires in possession
of and in Two certen houses called Newton ffarme wth
senerall Lands therevnto belonging lying and being in the
parish of Brace Meele in the County of Salopp of the cleere
yerely value before these troubles £94.

That I am seized of a like estate to me and my heires in
possession of and in a certen house and of and in certen
Lands lying and being in the said parish of Brace Meele and
places adiaacent in the County aforesaid of the cleere yerely
value of fifty Twoe Pounds.

That I am also seized of a like estate of and in certen
houses and Gardens lying and being in the Townes and
Suberbs of Shrewsbury in the County of Salopp of the clere
yerely value of £83.

That I am likewise seized of a like estate of and in a
certen ffarme called Coates lying and being in the parish of
Rushbury in the said County of the cleere yerely value of
£80.

Also a like estate of and in a certen house and Lands lying
and being in the parish of Woostenstone in the said County
of the clere yerely value of £20.

out of w^{ch} is issuing a Rent of 10^s per an. payable to ye
cheefe Lord for euer for w^{ch} I craue to be allowed.

That I am likewise seized in ffee to me and my heires in
possession of and in a house wth certen Lands thereunto
belonging lying and beinge in the parish of Middle in the
said County of the clere yerely value of ffowerteen pounds,
out of w^{ch} is issuing and paid for ever £10 per ann. to the
poore of ye Towne of Shrewsbury and also £2 per ann. to the
Curate of St. Chads Church in the said Towne and one
pound per ann towards the marriage of poore maid servants
in the said Towne for euer for w^{ch} I craue to be allowed.

That I am seized in ffee in Reuersion after the decease of
my Brother Humphry Edwards of and in part of the

...the ... of the ...

Mannor of Brace Meele wth th appurtennes therevnto belonging lying and beinge in the said parish of Brace Meele in the County aforesaid of the cleere yerely value of £203.

That I am seized in ffee to me and my heires in possession of and in the Mannor of Greece wth th appurtennes thereunto belonging lyinge and beinge in the seuerall parishes of Greece and Burford in ye said County of the cleere yerely value of £100 whereof in old rent £3 „ 17^s. 4^d.

That I am owner and possessor of a personall estate in good and bad debts as followeth (Vizt.)

Owing me from S^r Thomas Scroten Knt. late deccased Vpon Mortgage £1550 w^{ch} Mortgage is forfeited and the debt desperate.

from John Penleston Esq. by bond	...	£500
from William Pember by bond	... ..	200
from Rich Riddly Gent by bond	... ..	100
from Symond Edwards Esq by bond	... ..	70.

In bad debts as followeth

John Rea by Mortgage w ^{ch} is forfeited	... ..	300
Tymothy Littleton by bond	... ..	100
Rober Heighway and others by one	}	£
entire bond			100
Mary Kinaston wdow by bond	... ..	100
Henry Warcing by bond	... ..	160
And also in small debts owing from seuerall persons by bond and otherwise	... ..	50.

That I owe and am indebted to ye persons hereafter menconed vizt.

To Thomas Ottley by bond	... ..	800
To John Lutw ^{ch} by bond	... ..	150
To Robert Betton by bond	... ..	100
To John filoyd gent by bond	... ..	100
To Richard Studley Gent.	... ..	100
To Charles Bennion by bond	... ..	200
To one Robert Broughton Gent. by bond	...	58

That there is charge vpon me by the will of my late ffather the sume of the sume of £20 to one Willyam Duckett. Gent.

Also I am charged by the will of one M^{rs} Jane Norton being executor of her last will and testam^t to satisfie and pay

£100 to one Jane Browne as a Legacy bequeathed to her from the said Jane Norton.

And I am also charged by the will of the said Jane Norton for the paym^t of £500 w^{ch} is putt forth for the raysing of £1000 for ye benefit^t of the younger Children of Henry Bonham deceased against they come to age.

I craue to bee allowed £40 per ann. payable to one Joseph Offley Gent. dureinge his Naturall life as by the will appeareth and w^{ch} charged by the said will of my ffather.

I Craue also to be allowed £5 per ann. payable by the will of the said Jane Norton to one Sarah Preene widdow during her Naturall life, and also one Pound per ann. during the life of 2 daught^{rs} of one Roger flippis All w^{ch} will appere by the said will, and one pound more per ann. for the main-
tenance of a Church Window in the parish of Stretton.

This is a true and iust perticuler of all my estate reall and personall for w^{ch} I only desire to Compound to free it out of Sequestration and doe submitt vnto and vndertake to satisfie such ffine as by the Committee for Compounding wth delinquents shall be imposed and sett to pay for the same in order to ye freedome and discharge of my person and estate.

THO. EDWARDS.

No. III.—Certificate that Sir Thomas Edwards took the Covenant, 11 August, 1646.

G. 187. No. 765.

These are to certifie that Sr Thomas Edwards of Greet in the County of Salop Baronet, did freely & fully take the Nationall Covenant and subscribe ye same.

Upon the ffourteenth day of August 1646 The sayd Covenant being administered unto him according to order by me.

WILL'M BARTON,

Minister of John Zecharies,

Probat est.

London.

No. IV.—The Committee's statement of his delinquency and estate.

G. 187. No. 759.

Thomas Edwards of Greete in the County of Salop Esqr.

His deinquency that he was a com^r of Array for his Ma^{tie} in the County of Salopp and did disert his dwellinge howse and adhered to the fforces raised against the Parliam^{te} he was in Worcester when it was surrendered to the Parliam^t and craues the benefit of those articles.

He hath taken the Nationall Couenant, before William Burton Minister of John Zacharies the 14th of August 1646 and the Negatiue Oath heere the 15th of August 1646.

He compounds vpon a particuler deliuered in under his hand by which he doth submitt to such fine &c. and by which it doth appeare.

That he is seized in ffee to him and his heires in possession of and in certaine Lands and Ten'ts lyinge and beinge in the townes and ffields of Brace Meele Shrewsbury Rushbury Wostenstone, Middle, Greete, and Burford all particularly menc'oned in the perticuler of his Estate to amount vnto in yeerly rent £439 2^s ,, 8^d.

That there is to remaine and come vnto him and his heires after the decease of Humphrey Edwards his brother Parte of the Mannor of Brace Meele, with other lands and Ten'ts to the same belongings lyinge and beinge in the parish of Brace Meele in the said Countye of the yerely value before theis troubles £203.

That he is seized in ffee to him and his heires in possession of and in certaine old rents issueinge out of certaine lands and ten'ts in Greete and Burford in the said County of the yeerely value of £3 ,, 17^s ,, 4^d.

That there is oweinge vnto him by mortgades and good debts perticulerly menconed in the perticuler of his estate amountinge vnto the som'e of £2420.

In bad debts £720.

That he is endebted himselfe £1508. Reserued to the sub committee to examine the perticuler & present the fine stated at a sixt 10 March 1647.

JO' LEECH

Hee craues to be allowed £10 per ann. paid for ever to the poore of the Towne of Shrewsbury chardged vpon his said lands in the parish of Middle aforesaid as by his Affidauit, and £2 per ann. for euer giuen out of his said Lands to the Curate of St. Chaddes Church in the said Towne and £1 per

ann. for ever given out of his said lands towards the marriage of poore maid servants in the said towne for ever, as by his affidavit, and the last Will and Testam^{te} of Thomas Edwards dated the 10th Junii 1634 appeares.

He craues to be allowed £40 per ann. an Annuitye payable to one Joseph Olley gen. duringe his naturall life charged upon his said Lands by the Will of his said ffather

£5 per ann payable to one Sara Prence widdowe duringe her Naturall life, and £2 per ann. duringe the life of two daughters of one Roger Phipps and £1 per ann. for the maintenance of a Church Windowe in the parish of Stretton, all demised by the last Will and Testam^{te} of Jane Norton to be paid out of the personal estate aforesaid, as by the last will of Jane Norton dated 5 Nobris 1639 appeares.

17bris 1645.

JEROM ALEXANDER

D. WATRINS

fine is at Moyety

£5000.

No. V.—Extract from the Will of Thomas Edwards of Salop, dated 10 June, 1634.

G. 187. No. 775.

In testamento siue Ultima Voluntate Thome Edwards nup' de Salop gen' desc' geren' dat' decimo die mensis Junii Anno d'ni 1634 penes et signum Cur. Prerogat' e Cantuar' remanen' et Reg'rum Extract' inter alia in eodem continetur vt sequitur. Vizt.

I doe hereby in performance thereof will & devise one yearlie some of Twentye shillings of lawfull English mony to bee payd by mine heires and Assignes for ever accordinglie And I doe alsoe will & devise ffortye shillings yearlie which I haue many yeares past given and paid the Curate of the parish Church of St. Chadd in Shrewsburye to bee likewise payd for ever yearelic vnto the Curate of the said parishe Church of St. Chadd in Shrewsbury for the tyme beinge and his successors att the ffleastes of St. Michael th' archangell and th' anunciac'on of the Blessed Virginne Marye by equall por'ons the first payment thereof to continue in paym' att

such of the said ffcastes as shall first happen after my decease. And further I doe will & devise the som'e of Tenne pounds yearlie to bee likewise paid for ever and distributed halfe yearelye by equall porc'ions by my heirs and Assignes to & amongst the poore p'ople of Shrewsburie for the tyme beinge.

And if my kinsman Joseph Offley shalbe in my service att the tyme of my decease Then I doe Give & devise vnto him One Annuytie or yearlie rent of ffortye poundes for and duringe his Naturall life to bee p'd halfe yearely by equall porc'ons.

Exam't' JO LEECH.

No. VI. *Sir Thomas Edwardes' Statement of his Liabilities.*
G. 187. No. 767.

Thomas Edwards of Greete in the County of Salopp Baronett maketh oath that he payeth an Annuity of fforty Pounds per Ann. to one Joseph Offley during his Naturall life and also £13 per ann. for charitable vses for the Towne of Shrewsbury for euer and also £5 per an. to one Sara Preenne during her Naturall life and that hee payeth a Rent of 10^s per ann. out of his lands parish of Westonstowe for euer And further he payeth £2 yerely for pious and charitable vses to the parish of Stretton in the said County of Salopp during the lifes of younger Children of one Roger flipsps Whereof £1 per ann. is for the mainteyning of a Church Window in the said parish of Stretton.

And further deposeth that he is ingaged by will for the paym^t of one hundred pounds to one Jane Brown Spinster when she cometh to age and £20 to one William Duckett Gent, and that he standeth ingaged by will to pay £500 for the younger Children of Henry Vaughan Esq. deceased when they come to age.

THO. EDWARDS

Jur. 19 die Augusti 1646

JOHN PAGE.

No. VII. *The Committee's revised statement of his Estate.*
G. 187. No. 761.

According to yo^r order of the 10th of March 1647 vpon the Peticon of Thomas Edwards of Greet in the County of

Salop Esq. for reducing his fine from a moiety to a Sixth, we have examined the Particular and doe finde

That the Compounders estate in ffee is of the yearly value of £439 2^s 8^d ffor w^{ch} his fine was sett at a moiety at £2363 w^{ch} reduced to a Sixth will be £1317 8^s 0^d.

A Reuerc'on in ffee after a life of £203 per an. ffor w^{ch} his fine was sett £719 10^s w^{ch} redned to a Sixth will be £304 10^s.

Old Rents in ffee £3 17^s 4^d ffor w^{ch} his fine was sett at £60 w^{ch} redned to a Sixth will be £34 16^s

His debts were £2420 ffor w^{ch} his fine was £1200. Reduced to a Sixth will be £403 6 8.

The whole fine was £5233 10^s

But there was deducted £233 10^s And fine remayned £5000.

W^{ch} reduced as before to a Sixth the fine will be £2060 0 0

Whence deducting for the allowances £112 10^s

The fine will remaine £1947 10^s 8^d.

D. WATKINS.

9 June 1648

JO. READINGE

Fine at a sixt £2060.

*No. VIII.—Extract from the will of Jane Norton, dated
5 November, 1639.*

G. 187. No. 777.

In Testamento siue Vltima Voluntate Janæ Norton nuper de Church Stretton in Com' Saloppe vid' defunct' geren' dat' quinto die mensis Nouembris Anno D'ni 1639 penes Reg'rum Curie Prerogat'e Cant' remanen' et inde extract' inter alia in eodem continetur provt sequitur vizt.

Item I give & bequeath two Messuages Burgasses and Tenements of Brown and Scotte to the said Thomas Edwards and Mary his wife and the heirs of the Mary, the same beinge now att the yearelic Rent of Tenne poundes. The said Thomas Edwards and Mary and the heires of the said Mary payinge yearelic out of the same Tenements fliue pounds, To my Kinswoman Sarah Preece during her life att the vsuall ffeasts by equall porcons tenne

pounds whereof is in satisfaction of a Legacy to her bequeathed by Justice Owen my father allowinge alsoe and payinge out of the said Tenements yearlie the so'me of xx^s for keepinge in repaire the west windowe and seates adioingne in the west end of the said Church of Stretton (w^{ch} yt pleased God to gine me leave to build) And the over plns & Residue of ye said xx^s yf any bee, to bee payd yearlie to the vse of the poore there for ever. And alsoe I Give & bequeath to Roger Phipps two daughters the one called Mary beinge blinde the other called Grace beinge dumbe Tenne shillings a peece to bee payd them & either of them yearlie duringe their seuerall liues out of the premises in Shrewsburye by the said Thomas Edwards & Mary his wife & the heires of the said Marye.

Exam. Jo. Wood.

No. IX. Discharge of the Assessment upon Sir Thomas Edwardes, 21 Febr., 1650.

A 10. f. 37.

21 febr. 1650.

Whereas by order of the Comiss^{rs} of the 14th of febr. instant S^r Thomas Edwards of Creet in the County of Salopp was required to pay to M^r Dawson Trer. the some of Twenty pounds over and above one hundred pounds levyed by the Com^{'s} of Sequestracons in the said County out of his estate in satisfac[']ion for his Assessment for his 20th part And forasmuch as the said S^r Thomas Edwards hath paid in the said some of Twenty Pounds accordingly It is thereupon ordered that the Assessment of flue hundred Pounds upon him for his twentieth part be and is hereby discharged And all seizures Sequestrations and penalties incurred upon his estate for non payment of the said Assessment be and are hereby taken off and discharged And hereof the Com^{'s} of Sequestrac[']ons in the County of Salop and all others are to take notice.

No. X.

A. 5. 301.

Oct. 26, 1647.

Tho. Edwards of Creet in Com. Salop £50.

No. XI.

A. 71. f. 76.

May 14, 1647.

Thomas Edwards of Greete in com. pd., £500 ,, 0 ,, 0.

No. XII.—*Order for his discharge on paying £20 more,
14 February, 1650.*

A. 10. f. 9.

14 February 1650.

In the case of S^r Thomas Edwards of Greet in the County of Salop concerning Greet an Assessment vpon him for his twentieth part vpon hearing of M^r ffarwell of Councill for the said Sir Thomas alledging that the sd S^r Thomas Com-
pounded at Goldsmiths Hall for his Delinquency in persuance of the votes of Parliam^t of the 21th of March 1648. And for that the Commissioners of Sequestrac^ons in the County of Salopp have leyed the some of one hundred pounds out of his Estate by virtue of o^r order. It is ordered that the said S^r Thomas Edwards paying to M^r Dawson our Trer. the some of Twenty pounds more within fourteen dayes and enteing his acquittance wth the Audit^{rs} shall then haue a full discharge of and from his said Assessment for his 20th part.

No. XIII. *Oath that one Joseph Offley is living, 22 August,
1646.*

G. 187. No. 773.

S^r Thomas Edwards of Greet in the County of Salop Baronett maketh oath that Joseph Offley menc^oned in the will of Thomas Edwards Esq. deceased the depon^{ts} father was his meniall serv^t att the time of his decease, w^{ch} said Joseph Offley is yett living for anything this depon^t knoweth to the contrary

THO. EDWARDES

jur. 22 die Augusti 1646.

JOHN PAGE.

No. XIV. *Sir Thomas Edwards is fined at a Moiety, £5000, September 16, 1646.*

G. 3, p. 236.

16 September, 1646.

Thomas Edwards of Greete in Com' Salop Esq^r 5000
Att a Moyety.

No. XV. *His Fine reduced to one-sixth, £2,060, May 8, 1649.*

G. 6, p. 30.

1 May, 1649.

Tho. Edwards of Greett to be heard vpon friday next and
Humph: Edwards to have notice of it.

P. 34.

4 May, 1649.

S^r Tho. Edwards to be reduced

from $\frac{1}{2}$ to a sixt.	In fee	... 439 ,, 2 ,, 8	317 ,, 8 ,, 0
In Reuersion	... ..	... 203 ,, 0 ,, 0	304 ,, 10 ,, 0
Ould Rents in fee	... ..	... 3 ,, 17 ,, 4	34 ,, 17 ,, 0
Debts due to him	... ..	2420 ,, 0 ,, 0	403 ,, 6 ,, 8
Fine at $\frac{1}{6}$ and noe more			
Reven to be granted fine is £2060.			

No. XVI. *Fine Paid and Estate discharged.*

G. 7, p. 34.

4 March, 1649.

Thomas Edwards Comitat' Salop. Discharges granted.

No. XVII. *He begs an Order to the County Committee to deliver up his Deeds and Evidences taken by the Sequestrators at Shrewsbury. Has paid his whole fine. Aug. 4, 1652.*

G. 83, p. 536.

To the hono^{ble} Com^{rs} for Compounding &c.

The humble Petic'on of Thomas Edwards of Greete in the
County of Salop Esq.

Sheweth

That when your Pet^{rs} estate was first sequestred his
evidences and other wrightings were then taken by the

The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the literature on the subject of the influence of the environment on the development of the individual.

In the second part, the author discusses the influence of the physical environment on the development of the individual, with special reference to the influence of light, sound, and temperature.

The third part of the report is devoted to a discussion of the influence of the social environment on the development of the individual, with special reference to the influence of family, school, and society.

In the fourth part, the author discusses the influence of the cultural environment on the development of the individual, with special reference to the influence of religion, art, and science.

The fifth part of the report is devoted to a discussion of the influence of the individual's own characteristics on the development of the individual, with special reference to the influence of heredity, intelligence, and personality.

In the sixth part, the author discusses the influence of the individual's own characteristics on the development of the individual, with special reference to the influence of heredity, intelligence, and personality.

The seventh part of the report is devoted to a discussion of the influence of the individual's own characteristics on the development of the individual, with special reference to the influence of heredity, intelligence, and personality.

In the eighth part, the author discusses the influence of the individual's own characteristics on the development of the individual, with special reference to the influence of heredity, intelligence, and personality.

The ninth part of the report is devoted to a discussion of the influence of the individual's own characteristics on the development of the individual, with special reference to the influence of heredity, intelligence, and personality.

In the tenth part, the author discusses the influence of the individual's own characteristics on the development of the individual, with special reference to the influence of heredity, intelligence, and personality.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL

BY DR. J. H. H. H.

PH.D. DEGREE

The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the literature on the subject of the influence of the environment on the development of the individual.

In the second part, the author discusses the influence of the physical environment on the development of the individual, with special reference to the influence of light, sound, and temperature.

The third part of the report is devoted to a discussion of the influence of the social environment on the development of the individual, with special reference to the influence of family, school, and society.

In the fourth part, the author discusses the influence of the cultural environment on the development of the individual, with special reference to the influence of religion, art, and science.

The fifth part of the report is devoted to a discussion of the influence of the individual's own characteristics on the development of the individual, with special reference to the influence of heredity, intelligence, and personality.

In the sixth part, the author discusses the influence of the individual's own characteristics on the development of the individual, with special reference to the influence of heredity, intelligence, and personality.

sequestrators of the Towne of Shrewsbury into their possession and keeping. That yo^r Pet^r hath compounded for his delinquency & estate & hath payd the whol ffyne ymposed and hath since demanded his sayd deeds & wryghtings of the sayd sequestrators who are willing to deliuer them vnto yo^r Pet^r so as they may haue yo^r hono^{rs} order for the doing thereof.

He therefore prayeth yo^r order, That accordingly his deeds & other his wryghtinges may be deliuered vnto him.

And he shall pray &c.

THO. EDWARDS.

4 Aug. 1652.

rec^d 3 July 1652.

That ye Com^{rs} do deliuer
the same paying such moderate
satisfacc^on for the lying and
remouall as is reasonable.

No. XVIII.—The County Committee to deliver them up, he paying such moderate satisfaction for the custody and removal as is reasonable, August 4, 1652.

G. 17, p. 100

4 August 1652.

Vpon reading ye peticon of Thomas Edwards of Greet in the County of Salop Esq desireing that his writeings and evidences in ye hands of the Com^{rs} for Seq^{cons} in the said County may be restored to him he having compounded and paid his fine It is Ordered that ye said Com^{rs} doe forthwth deliuer the pet^r his said writeings he paying such moderate satisfaction for ye lying and remouall as is reasonable.

A. S. E. W.

M. M. R. M.

No. XIX.—Will of Thomas Edwards of Shrewsbury, Esq. (father of Sir Thomas), dated 10 June, 1631.

In the name of God Amen The tenth day of June in the tenth yeare of our soverayne lord Charles by the grace of God of England Scotland france & Ireland King Defender of the faith &c Anno domini One thousand sixe hundred & thirty four I Thomas Edwards the elder of Shrewsburie in

the countie of Salop Esquire greatly desiring to be prepared that I may be free from all thoughts of wordly affaires whensoever it shall please Almighty God to call me from this transitorie life do continuely most humbly comend my soul into the hands of our Lord Jesus Christe our blessed and voluntary redeemer Saviour and only mediator in full hope of eternall salvation by his most precions merits and all sufficient satisfacion And I haveing formerly settled the estate of my lands doe hereby absolutely revoke all wills heretofore by mee made and do now make and declare this my last will and testament for disposing those other Temporall blessings which Almighty God hath therewith vouchsafed most bountiffully to bestow upon me by means of my vertuous wife and otherwise in his rich and bounteous goodness first whereas my mother did appoint mee to give and destribute twentie shillings yerely to and amongst poore maydens in Shrewsbury at their marriages at my discretion wishing me to make provision for continuance of that yeerely distribucon of twentie shillings for ever I doe hereby in performance thereof will and devise one yeerely som'e of twentie shillings of lawful English money to be paid by my heires and assignes for ever accordingly And I doe also will and devise fortie shillings yearely which I have for many yeares past given and paid unto the curate of the parish Church of S^t Chadd in Shrewsbury to be likewise paid for ever yeerely unto the Curate of the said parish church of S^t Chadd in Shrewsbury for the time being and his successore at the feasts of S^t Michael the Archangell and thannuciation of the blessed virgin Mary by equall porcones the first payment thereof to continue in payment at each of the said feasts as shall first happen after my decease And further I doe will and devise the som'e of ten pounds yeerely to be likewise paid for ever and distributed halfe yeerely by equall por'ons by my heires and assignes to and amongst the poore people of Shrewsbury for the tyme being. And I doe hereby charge my heires and assignes for ever as they will avoid the curses due to the infringers and defeators of charitable gifts settinge aside all questions of humane love to have religious care to perform and make good by sufficient deede in writing all the said severall payments to have continuance for ever which

I thinke fit to limitt and bequeathe by this my last will in respect that such whome it concerneth maie easily take notice thereof and the same ought amongst christians to be the most binding assurance And I doe give to the poore of this towne in generall to be distributed after my buriall by the discretion of my executor hereafter named the somme of twentie pounds And I doe give to every of my men servants being towards me at the tyme of my decease fortie shillings apeece in money and a mourning cloke of black cloth fitt for their wearing wishing my buriall to be performed with Christian decency clothing the poore according to the use of the place and declynge all ostentation And I give to him that shall preach at my buriall a mourning gowne of fine black cloth and fortie shillings in money And to the Curate of the said parish of S^t Chadds then being a mourning gowne. And I doe give to the poore of the parish of Meole Brace alias Brace Meole to be distributed after my buriall by the discrecon of my Executor the son'e of sixe poundes And to the poore of the parish of Rushburie to be likewise distributed the som'e of fower poundes And to the poore of the parish of Middle inhabiting towards Hulston the sume of fortie shillings to be also distributed by the discrecon of my executor And whereas I have by indenture of lease dated the twentieth daie of June One thousand sixe hundred eighteene demised the tith Corne of the home Closes of the said parish of Meole Brace and all the tith haie of this said parish (except of two meadows therein named) and also the orchard or croft adjoining to the Churchyard there to Richard Poole Clarke Vicar of the parish church of Meole Brace aforesaid towards his better maintenance for soe long tyme as he shall continue vicar there and be resident according to lawe at and for the yearely rent of sixe shillings eightpence paicable as by the same lease maie appeare I doe further will and devise and hereby charge my heires and assignes for ever that they shall from tyme to tyme make the like leases unto the Vicar of Meole Brace aforesaid for the tyme being at the same rent of sixe shillings eight pence and noe more and upon the same condicions as in the said lease are conteyned and that they shall leave the like charge to such as shall succede them in that

inheritance to performe the same for eu' And I doe hereby give and devise to my eldest sonne Humphrey Edwards one annuity or yeerely rent of one hundred pounds for and during his naturall life to be paid half yeerelie by equall pore'ons to him and his assignes and alsoe the some of five hundred pounds to be paid within sixe months next after my decease And I doe bequeethe to every of the children of my said late dear wife w^{ch} shalbe living at the tyme of my decease tenne pounds apeece to be paid within sixe months after my decease And if my kinsman Joseph Offeley shalbe in my service at the tyme of my decease Then I give and devise unto him one annuity on yearely rent of fortie pounds for and during his naturall life to be paid halfe yeerely by equall pore'ons And alsoe the some of two hundred pounds to be paid within sixe months next after my decease And if his sister Martha Offeley shalbe in my service at the tyme of my decease then I doe give and bequeath to her the some of three hundred pounds to be paid within sixe months next after my decease And if continue in my service until my decease then my will is that he shall have a lease for his life of the house and lands in Pulley now in the tenure of Sibill Sherer widow to begin after her decease at the yeerely rent of five pounds payable as in the former lease and that during the life of the said Sibill Sherer she shall have the said rent w^{ch} she paieth to me by that lease And if Gwen Shipman shalbe in my service at the tyme of my decease then I doe give and bequeath unto her fortie pounds to be paide within sixe months after my decease And if Joyce Jones shall be in my service at the tyme of my decease then I doe give and bequeath unto her sixe pounds thirteene shillings and fower pence to be paide to her within sixe moneths after my decease And I doe give and bequeath to my godsonne William Duckett ten pounds And to my godson Thomas Otley Ten pounds And to all my daughter Otleyes other children five pounds apeece And to my kinsman & godson Thomas Edwardes twentie pounds And to Roger Heynes five pounds And to M^r Peter Studley preacher five pounds and a mourning gowne And I doe acquite the said Richard Poole Vicar of Meole of ten pounds which he oweth me as by obligac'on appeareth And I give and bequeath to my Kinswoman

Margarett Meredith fortie shillings and a mourning gowne
 And to her husband a mourning cloke And to my daughter
 Alice Lewes fiftie pounds And I doe hereby give devise and
 bequeath to my said sofine Thomas Edwards all my plate
 ready money Jewells debts household stuffe good and
 chattells whatsoever being not hereby formerly bequeathed
 humblie beseeching Almighty God to guide him in using all
 his blessings to his glory And lastly I doe hereby name
 constitute and ordaine my said sonne Thomas Edwards to be
 the executor of this my last will and testament And in full
 testimony of this to be my last will I have here unto
 subscribed my name and put my seale Tho. Edwards This
 will was published and affirmed by the aboue named Thomas
 Edwards the elder to be his last will and testament in the
 presence of the persons whose names are subscribed Jos.
 Offeley William Tydder John Prichard

The above written will was proved at London before
 the venerable Thomas Rives doctor of laws Surrogate of the
 venerable Sir Henry Morten Knt also doctor of laws of the
 prerogative Court of Canterbury Master Keeper or Com-
 missary lawfully constituted the twenty seventh day of the
 month of April Anno d'ni one thousand six hundred & thirty
 five. By the oath of Thomas Edwards son of the said
 deceased and Executor in said Will named to whom was
 granted administration of all and singular the Goods rights
 and credits of the said deceased Of well &c being sworn

*No. XX. Will of Jane Norton of Church Stretton, widow
 (mother-in-law of Sir Thomas Edwards), dated 5 Nov.,
 1639.*

In the name of God Amen. the fift day of November in the
 year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred & thirty
 nyne and in the fifteenth yeare of the raigne of our soveraigne
 lord Charles King of England I Jane Norton of Church
 Stretton in the county of Salop widow late wife of Bonham
 Norton esquire deceased beinge somewhat weake in bodye
 and yet of perfect memorye I thanke my God and consider-
 inge the uncertuinty of this transitorye life that it passeth
 away as a shadowe and fadeth as the flower of the field

therefore knowinge it my duty to thinke uppon my mortality and not to defer from day to day but to put myself in readynes against the tyme that it shall please god to call me to himself doe declare and make my last will and testament in manner and forme followinge ffirst I bequeathe and comend my soule into the hands of our most gracious and merciful lord God the father the sonne and the holye ghoste three persons one allmightie eternall and incomprehensible God And I beleeve to be justified freelye by the grace of our lord and saviour Jesus Christ and that my sins which bee greate and greevous (for the whiche I am heartilie sorry) are forgiven And shall bee covered and not imputed unto mee by the cross and merritts and bloud of my lord and saviour Jesus Christ for as by thoffence of Adam the fault came on all men to condemna'ion : Soe by the justifyinge of Jesus Christe the benefitt abounded to all that beleeve in him to y^e justification of life and for my bodye I comitt it to the earthe from whence it came to bee buryed in the parrishe church of Cundover in the County of Salop there to remayne till the day of resurrection of all fleshe wherein my soul and bodye shalbee joynd together in everlasting incorruptiblenes And touching my worldly goods and possessions which it hath pleased my God to bestowe on mee most unworthy sinner of his bountiful hand and grace it is necessary that they bee disposed by mee whilst it pleaseth God to give me memory and not trouble myself with the disposic'ion of them when it shalbee most meete for mee to forget this world and all things therein and to meditate and thincke uppon my lord Jesus and my salvation by him and on heavenlie things And therefore first I doe give and bequeathe one hundred pounds to be disposed of by my executors for the making of a Tombe or monument in the said Church of Cundover for remembrance of my father Thomas Owen esquire one of the late Justices of his Highnes Courte of Com'on pleas at Westminster Sr Roger Owen knight my brother and of my said husband and my self to be sett in one of the sides of the wall of the said Church or Chancell there Item I give and bequeath to my brother Sir William Owen Knight twenty poundes to buy him mourninge blacks Item I give to my grandchild George Norton my three beste guilte goblets with

the cover that were his great grandfathers Item I give to my grandchild Hughe Norton his brother my beste standing Cuppe with the Cover Item I give and bequeath to my sonne Roger Norton all the rest and residue of my guilte plate and twenty pounds to buy him and his wife mourninge blackes To Roger Norton his eldest sonne my grandchild one hundred poundes to be paid within a yeare and halfe next after my decease To his daughter Susan Norton my grandchild one hundred poundes To his daughter Jane my god daughter one hundred pound both to be paid within one yeare and halfe next after my decease I give to Susan wife of my sonne Roger my best braceletts Item I giue to my said sonne Roger my stocke of three hundred twenty pounds in the stationers hall London and twoe hundred pounds more in money to bee paid him by my executors uppon truste and to the only intent and purpose that hee with the said five hundred twenty pounds shall well and truly out of Land or otherwise within the space of one yeare next after my decease secure to bee paide to my sonne John Norton the som'e of fortie pounds per annum duringe the life of the said John Norton payable att the usual feasts of thannunciation of the blessed virgin Mary and St Michael tharchangell by equall porc'ons the first payment to bee within sixe monthes next after my decease of the said John Norton or security given as aforesaid the said five hundred twenty pounds to bee to the use and benefitt of the said Roger Norton for ever Provided the said Roger fail to secure the saide forty pounds per annum to the saide John Norton as aforesaid Then the said John to have the said five hundred twenty pounds to his own use Item I give to the said John Norton twenty poundes to buy him mourning blackes Item I give and bequeath to my daughter Sara Barker widowe twenty poundes to buy her selfe and children mourning blackes Item I give to her daughter Anne my godchild one hundred pound and to her daughter Rachell my godchild one hundred pound to be paide them within one yeare and halfe next after my decease Item I give to ffrancis Browne Esquire and my daughter Ursula his wife twenty pounds to buy them mourninge blacks and to the said Ursula my best Corder and one hundred pounds worth of my

white silver plate and to her daughter Jane my goddaughter one hundred pound Item I give to Thomas Edwards esquire my sonne in lawe and my daughter Mary his wife twenty pound to buy them blacks and more to the said Mary the som'e of one hundred pounds Item I give to my daughter Margaret Vaughan twentie pounds to buy her and her children mourninge blacks and fifty pounds worth of white silver plate Item I give and devise to my executors hereafter named and my sonne Roger Norton the some of five hundred pounds to bee by them disposed and sett forthe within one yeare next after my decease as followeth viz twoe hundred pounds thereof for the preferment and advancement of Katherine my godchild and daughter of the said Margaret twoe hundred pounds for preferment of her daughter Jane and the other hundred pounds thereof for the preferment and advancement of Henry my godchild younger sonne of the said Margaret Item I give to my nephew and godsonne ffrances Newton sonne of John Newton Esquire the som'e of fifty pound to bee paide within one yeare and halfe after my decease Item I give to my sonne in lawe Rowland Lacon esq and Jane his wife twenty pounds to buy them mourninge blacks and fifty pounds to buy her a bason and ewer of silver Item I give to soe many poore woemen as I shall bee yeares of age att the tyme of my decease twenty shillings a peece for my executors to buy them mourning blacks for my funerall twenty of the said woemen to bee of the said parish of Cundover twenty of the parishe of Stotesden and the rest to bee of the parish of Church Stretton where I dwell Item I give to my kinswoman and late mayde Anne daughter of Henry Heynes gent and now wife of Andrew Corbett gent the som'e of fifty pounds to bee paid within a yeare and half after my decease Item I give to Anthony Henoks clerke parson of Church Stretton aforesaid and Dorothy his wife twenty pounds to buy them mourninge blacks requesting him alsoe to preache my funerell sermon Item I give to Richard Griffith my servant twenty pounds To Elizabeth Davis my servant mayd twenty pounds To my servant William Bowdler ten pounds the said servants to bee paide within sixe moneths next after my decease with one yeares wages more then shalbee to them then due so as

the said servants contynue and then bee my servants Item I give to every of the rest of my servants that shalbee my hired servants at the tyme of my decease twoe yeares wages more then shalbee then by covenante due to them Item I give to Cicely Brooke servant to my daughter Mary tenne pounds to make her a stocke and to be paid within sixe monethes next after my decease and sett forward by her M^r and father and mother Item I give to my grand child Anne Edwards my dyamond ringe and one hundred pounds in money Item for further mourning blacks and my funeralls I leave to be done by the discrec'on of my executors heereafter named Item whereas I have and hold a coppiehold messuage and tenement in Alstretton in the said County now in the tenure of Richard Cowper whereof there is a lease now for the tearme of his life onelie and the coppiehold estate of Inheritaunce thereof is in my servant Thomas Cowper In trust to the onelie use of me and my heyres being bound to surrender at my request to mee or whome I please and their heires I doe now give and bequeath the said Coppie hold premises to my sonne Roger Norton and his heyres requiring and appointing the said Thomas Cowper to surrender to the said Roger accordinglye Provided and my true meaninge is that if the said Richard Cowper or his executors doe pay to the said Roger Norton or his heires the som'e of forty pounds within the space of three yeeres next after my decease That then the said Roger Norton doe make to the said Richard Cowper or his assignes a further lease of the said coppiehold premisses for the tearme of the lives of the now wife of the said Richard Cowper and his sonne and the survivour of them for their onely benefitt at the yeerelie rent he now holdeth the same Item I give and bequeathe twoe messuages burgages and tenements with the appurtenances in the town of Shrewsbury now or late in the severall tenures of Bowen and Scott to the said Thomas Edwards and Mary his wife and the heyres of the said Mary the same being nowe at the yeerelie rent of tenne pound The said Thomas Edwards and Mary and the heyres of the said Mary payeing yeerelie out of the same tenements five pounds to my kinswoman Sara Preece duringe her life att the usuall feasts by equall porc'ons tenne pounds whereof

is in satisfacc'on of a legacie to her bequeathed by Justice Owen my father allowing alsoe and payeing oute of the said tenement yeerely for keepinge in repayre the west windowe and seates adjoyning in the west end of the said church of Stretton (which it pleased God to give me leave to buyld) and the overplus and residue of the said twenty shillings if any bee to bee paid yeerely to the use of the poore there forever And alsoe I give and bequeath to Roger Phipps twoe daughters the one called Mary being blinde the other called Grace being dumbe tenne shillings a peece to be paid them and either of them yeerelic durcing their severall lyves oute of the premisses in Shrewsbury by the said Thomas Edwards and Mary his wife and th' eyres of the said Mary Item I give devise and bequeathe all my lands tenements and hereditaments with th'appurtenances called Bushmore in the said County of Salop and all my right title and interest in and to the same to the said Thomas Edwards and Mary his wife and theyres of the said Mary forever for and towards payment and satisfacion of my debt of twoe hundred pounds to the said Thomas Edwards and of my funerall and legacyes Item I give to the said Sara Preene her eldest daughter Martha tenn pound and to her other daughter Mary tenn pound and to her daughter Elizabeth tenn pounds The first tenn pounds after my decease to be transferred to the hands of my sonne Roger to be disposed for the good of the said Martha and the other tenn pounds to the said Ursula my daughter for the good of the said Mary All my pewter and lynnens I give unto my fower daughters equallie to be divided amongst them And whereas I have latelic purchased certeyne coppinghold messuages lands tenements and hereditaments in Stretton in Le dale in the said County of Salop in the name of the said Edward Brooke to him and his heyres in trust to the use of me and my heyres of one Thomas Scaltock of Emstry I doe now give and bequeath the same coppicholds to my said sonne Roger and his heyres for ever and further will devise and require y^t the said M^r Brooke surrender the same accordingly uppon request Item I give to George Holland gent black to make him a mourning suit And all other debts money plate jewells goods and chattells whatsoever not formerly bequeathed I

give and bequeath to the said Thomas Edwards and Mary his wife for and towards the performance of this my last will and testament and their further benefitt depending on their performance according to my love and trust in them reposed And them the said Thomas Edwards and Mary his wife I doe make and ordaine my sole executors of this my last will and testament revokinge all former wills In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seale the day and yeare first above written Jane Norton Hiis test: Ant. Hawks Edward Brooks Ge: Holland

Vicesimo die Maij Anno domini 1640

Memorandum that I Jane Norton widdow the day and yeere above herein written doe add and annexe this Codicill and provisoe to this my last will in manner following that is to say that I confirme and ratifie the said Will in every thing as it first was written and testified and in three places wherein I have this present day altered and amended it concerning my daughter Margaret and her children and Sarah Preene and her children with this Provisoe And I doe further will and declare that if any legatee or devisee in my said last will and testament doe contradict or oppose it or practice or endeaor to alter hinder or overthrow the same or my true meaninge therein or any deed of Guifte made to mee by the said Bonham Norton my husband, Then such legatee and devisee shall thereby lose and forfeit the benefitt of all bequests and legacies to him or them now by the said Will bequeathed And then I will that such legatee and devisee have onely twenty shillings a peece and my executors doe add and supply to my other children (yf any of my children oppose) accordinge to my intent and true meaninge towards them all lovingly and indifferently heerein In wittnes whereof I have heereunto putt my hand and seale the day and yeere abovewritten Jane Norton Witnesses heerunto and that the interlyninge concerning xx^s a peece was before the subscribeinge Ant Harks: Richard Wridenall: Ge Holland

This will was proved and by definitive sentence approved & inserted together with the codicill to the same annexed at London before the venerable Basil Wood doctor of laws surrogate of the venerable Sir Henry Marten Knt also doctor

of laws of the prerogative Court of Canterbury Master Keeper or Commissary lawfully constituted the twenty third day of November Anno dni 1640 By the oaths of Thomas Edwards and Mary his wife executors named in this will To whom was granted administration On the holy gospels of God being sworn.

No. XXI.—Administration to Sir Francis Edwards, Baronet, 23rd December, 1690.

Sir Francis Edwards, Baronet. the twenty third day a Commission issued to Thomas Edwards esq Uncle & grandson lawfully assigned to Sir Francis Edwards Baronet a minor natural & lawful son of Sir Francis Edwards late of the town of Shrewsbury Baronet deceased To administer the goods of said deceased during the minority & to the use of aforesaid minor of well &c by vertue of the Commission.

No. XXII.—Sentence in re the will of Jane Norton of Church Stretton, deceased, 23rd November, 1640.

In the name of God Amen The merits & circumstances having been heard seen & understood & fully & natirely discussed by us Basil Wood doctor of laws surrogate of the venerable Sir Henry Marten Knt & doctor of laws of the prerogative Court of Canterbury master keeper or commissary lawfully constituted of a certain testamentary matter & condicil of Jane Norton late of Church Stretton in the County of Salop deceased which before us in judgment between Thomas Edwards & Jane Edwards alias Norton executors named in aforesaid will party promoting this suit on the one part & John Norton natural & lawful son of said deceased party against whom such suit is promoted party of the other part (which) remains undecided the parties aforesaid rightly & lawfully proceeding by their proctors before us in judgment lawfully appearing and on the part of aforesaid Thomas Edwards & Jane Edwards alias Norton sentence to be given & justice done for their part And on the part of aforesaid John Norton justice also for his part respectively seeking & demanding And firstly the whole & entie process before us in this matter had & done being considered &

carefully received & reserving for us of right on this behalf the delivery of our definitive sentence or final decree in this matter to be given so we think fit to proceed & do proceed in the manner following Wherefore by acts done deduced extracted alleged proved & on both sides confessed in this matter We have found & do find that the aforesaid party Thomas Edwards & Jane Edwards alias Norton their intention in certain allegations & in the testament & codicil in this matter on their part given & extracted & with the Registrar if this Court remaining Which said allegations & exhibits before this we have & will to have read & inserted sufficiently & to the full as far as below by us to be pronounced have established and proved and nothing effectual on the part or for the part of said John Norton on this belief to have been or to be excepted deducted proposed exhibited alleged proved or confessed which the intention of the said Thomas Edwards & Jane Norton on this behalf can destroy or weaken Therefore We Basil Wood doctor of laws surrogate Judge aforesaid first invoking the name of Christ & placing & having him God alone before our eyes & of & with the counsel of those skilled in the law with whom on this behalf we have communicated & maturely deliberated the aforesaid Jane Norton testating aforesaid being compos mentis & in her sane & perfect memory her testament & codicil or her last will as is aforesaid in this matter exhibited & alleged rightly & lawfully to have made & declared & to have willed & left Executors to have named & appointed & to have done other things & in every thing as in the same testament and codicil is contained & for the force & validity of said testament and codicil to all effect in law we pronounce decree & declare And the same testament & codicil we prove approve & insert by these presents and administration of all and singular the goods rights and credits of said testating & her testament & codicil aforesaid whatsoever concerning the aforesaid Thomas Edwards & Jane Edwards als Norton executors aforesaid we decree shall be granted by this our definitive sentence or this our final decree which we pronounce and promulgate in these writings This definitive sentence was read delivered & promulgated by the said Basil Wood doctor of laws surrogate of the venerable Sir Henry Marten

The first of these was the establishment of a national bank in 1791. This was done by the passage of the National Bank Act, which authorized the creation of a bank to issue currency and regulate the money supply. The bank was to be organized as a corporation, with a capital of \$10,000,000. The government was to own 20% of the stock, and the rest was to be held by private citizens. The bank was to have the power to issue banknotes, and to regulate the operations of other banks in the country.

The second of these measures was the establishment of a national mint in 1792. This was done by the passage of the Coinage Act, which authorized the creation of a mint to issue coins. The mint was to be organized as a corporation, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The government was to own 100% of the stock. The mint was to have the power to issue coins, and to regulate the operations of other mints in the country.

The third of these measures was the establishment of a national system of land offices in 1796. This was done by the passage of the Land Office Act, which authorized the creation of a system of land offices to manage the public lands. The system was to be organized as a corporation, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The government was to own 100% of the stock. The system was to have the power to sell public lands, and to regulate the operations of other land offices in the country.

These three measures were the first steps in the creation of a national government. They were followed by the passage of the National Debt Act in 1790, which authorized the creation of a national debt. The debt was to be used to finance the operations of the government, and to provide a source of revenue for the government.

The fourth of these measures was the establishment of a national system of courts in 1789. This was done by the passage of the Judiciary Act, which authorized the creation of a system of courts to hear cases involving the federal government. The system was to be organized as a corporation, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The government was to own 100% of the stock. The system was to have the power to hear cases involving the federal government, and to regulate the operations of other courts in the country.

These four measures were the first steps in the creation of a national government. They were followed by the passage of the National Bank Act in 1791, which authorized the creation of a national bank. The bank was to be organized as a corporation, with a capital of \$10,000,000. The government was to own 20% of the stock, and the rest was to be held by private citizens. The bank was to have the power to issue currency, and to regulate the operations of other banks in the country.

The fifth of these measures was the establishment of a national system of land offices in 1796. This was done by the passage of the Land Office Act, which authorized the creation of a system of land offices to manage the public lands. The system was to be organized as a corporation, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The government was to own 100% of the stock. The system was to have the power to sell public lands, and to regulate the operations of other land offices in the country.

These five measures were the first steps in the creation of a national government. They were followed by the passage of the National Debt Act in 1790, which authorized the creation of a national debt. The debt was to be used to finance the operations of the government, and to provide a source of revenue for the government.

Knt also doctor of laws of the prerogative Court of Canterbury Master Keeper or commissary lawfully constituted the second legal day after the feast or day of S^t Edmund King Monday the 23rd day of November Anno dⁿⁱ one thousand six hundred & forty in the consistory place within the Cathedral Church of S^t Paul London sitting judicially & as a court at the petition of Master Thomas Heeres notary public proctor original of said Thomas Edwards & Jane Edwards alias Norton And in the presence of Anthony Threshfeld notary public proctor original of said John Norton upon delivery of which sentence the said Heeres requested one Alexander Southwood notary public then present to draw up for him one or more public instruments &c their being then & there present Masters Arthur Ducke . . . Talbott John Exton & William Merrick doctors of laws Henry Iremonger John Oade Robert Daveys & Nicholas Hunt Notaries public of the said prerogative Court proctors as witnesses &c

No. XXIII.—Patent of Baronety granted to Sir Francis Edwards, 30 Charles II.

The King to all to whom &c greeting Whereas among other cares of Government to be borne in which our mind is assiduously exercised not the least or of least moment is that of the plantation of our realm of Ireland & more especially of Ulster a large & noted province of that kingdom which by the auspices & arms of our late beloved grandfather King James of blessed memory happily reduced under the yoke of obedience we so labour to establish that so great a province not only may more & more flourish with true religion humanity civility and good manners but also with affluence of wealth & of all things which may adorn & advance the state of a Commonwealth a work indeed which to none of our progenitors it was allowed to perfect altho they often attempted the same with much effusion of blood & profusion of wealth. In which work our royal solicitude not only ought to strive that the said plantation may be strenuously promoted towns raised houses & castles built fields tilled & other things of that kind But first & above all that seeing that such an extensive establishment of civil affairs should be protected by an armed force by captains to wit & companies

lest either a hostile force or internal defection should disturb or hinder the same And whereas it has been intimated to us by certain our faithful subjects that they are prepared to promote this royal undertaking both with their persons & fortunes And whereas our aforesaid grandfather being moved with the prospect of so good & salutary a work & kindly esteeming such generous affections & inclinations to his service and the public good resolved within himself to be wanting in nothing that might reward the said intentions of his subjects or which might stir up the minds & good wills of others to do their endeavours and assist in that behalf. Therefore weighing & considering with himself that virtue & industry by nothing more than by honor are nourished & encouraged & that all honour & splendor & fulness of dignity derive their origin & increase from the King as from a fountain to whose Majesty and state it belongs to erect & institute new titles of honors & dignities as from whom the antient titles flowed he judged it proper (considering the advantage of the commonwealth & by reason of the times) to repay new merits with new ensigns of dignity And moreover of his certain knowledge and mere motion after the manner of his progenitors & predecessors of renowned memory who had & exercised the prerogative of erecting new degrees among their subjects of his royal power & authority ordained erected constituted & created a certain state degree dignity name and title of Baronet within this our realm of England to endure for ever which state title dignity & degree aforesaid of Baronet should be & be reputed to be a state title dignity & degree of hereditary dignity a middle state between the degree of baron & the degree of knight And whereas it has been intimated to us that our most beloved late father of pious memory deceased by his letters patent under the great seal of England made bearing date in or about the seventh day of february the year of our lord one thousand six hundred & forty four erected & created his trusty subject Thomas Edwards late of the town of Shrewsbury esquire now deceased to & in the dignity state & degree of a Baronet of this our realm of England And that the said Thomas Edwards during his natural life & Francis Edwards his eldest son now living from the time of the making

of the letters patent aforesaid the style title and dignity of Baronet respectively & successively had And that the letters patent aforesaid in the time of the late intestine war were lost Know ye now that We at the humble petition of the aforesaid Francis Edwards & to the intent that the state degree title & dignity aforesaid in the name and family of the aforesaid Thomas Edwards may remain of our special grace and certain knowledge & mere motion have erected made & created & by these presents for us our heirs & successors do erect make and create the aforesaid Francis Edwards a man eminent for family inheritance estate and probity of manners who to us aid and assistance amply sufficient with generous & liberal mind has given & afforded to maintain & support thirty men in our foot companies in our realm of Ireland for three whole years for the defence of our said realm of Ireland & especially for the security of the plantation of the said province of Ulster to & in the dignity state & degree of a baronet and him Francis Edwards baronet for us our heirs & successors do make constitute create and confirm by these presents To have to him & the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten and for default of such issue to Thomas Edwards esquire second son of aforesaid Thomas Edwards deceased & the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten & for default of such issue to Benjamin Edwards third son of aforesaid Thomas Edwards deceased and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten and for default of such issue to Herbert Edwards gent fourth son of aforesaid Thomas Edwards deceased and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten and for default of such issue to Jonathan Edwards gent fifth son of aforesaid Thomas Edwards deceased and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten We will moreover and by these presents for us our heirs and successors grant that the aforesaid Francis Edwards & his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Herbert Edwards & his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid respectively and successively may have hold enjoy & take

place and precedence by virtue of the dignity of baronet aforesaid and by force of these presents as well in all Commissions writs letters patents writings appeals nominations & directions as in all sessions conventions seats and places whatsoever next and immediately after the younger sons of viscounts & barons of this our realm of England and before all knights as well of the Bath as knights bachelors and before all baronets after the aforesaid seventh day of february in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred & forty four abovesaid constituted & created & the heirs male of their bodies respectively issuing and also before all Knights banneretts now created or in future to be created Those knights baneretts excepted under our royal banners displayed or those of our heirs & successors in our royal army in open war the King himself being personally present, And also those knights baneretts who under our royal banners displayed in our royal army in open war by our eldest son & of our heirs and successors for the time being Princes of Wales there personally present in open war & not otherwise for the term of their lives only and not longer may happen to be created respectively And also excepting all knights of the most noble order of the garter & all of our privy council & of our heirs and successors Masters of the Court of Wards & liveries Chancellor & Sub-treasurer of our Treasury Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster Chief Justice of the Kings bench Master of the Rolls Chancellor Chief Justice of the Common Bench Chief baron of the Exchequer and all and singular judges and justices of either bench and Barons of the Exchequer of the degree of the Coif for the time being who all and singular by reason of such honorable order and labour sustained in affairs concerning the State and administration of justice shall have hold and take place and precedence in all places & on all accounts before all baronets now created or to be created any custom use ordinance or any other thing to the contrary notwithstanding And that the wife of aforesaid Francis Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid And for default of such issue the wife of aforesaid Thomas Edwards & of his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the wife of aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue

the wife of aforesaid Herbert Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the wife of aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid respectively shall have hold enjoy and take place and precedence as well during the life of such their husbands as after their husbands death for and during the natural lives of such wives next and immediately after the wives of the younger sons of Viscounts and barons and before the wives of all whomsoever before whom the husbands of such wives by force of these presents should have place and precedence And for that such degree of baronet is an hereditary degree the eldest son or heir male apparent of the aforesaid Francis Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid And for default of such issue of the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue of aforesaid Benjamin Edwards & of his heirs male aforesaid And for default of such issue of aforesaid Herbert Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue of aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid respectively and successively as is aforesaid may have and take place and precedence before the eldest sons & other sons and their wives and daughters of all knights of whatsoever degree or order respectively and also before the eldest sons & other sons and their wives and daughters of all whomsoever respectively before whom the fathers of such eldest sons and daughters by force of these presents should have place and precedence so that such eldest sons or heirs male apparent aforesaid and their wives as well in the lives as after the death of their husbands aforesaid for and during their natural lives and such sons those sons following immediately and next after the eldest sons of such baronet may have & take place and precedence before the eldest sons & wives of eldest sons of whatever degree or order of knights whatsoever And that as well the younger sons of the aforesaid Francis Thomas Benjamin Herbert and Jonathan as the younger sons of their heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid and their wives as well in the life as after the death of their husbands aforesaid for and during their natural lives may likewise have hold and take place and precedence next and immediately after the eldest sons & wives of eldest

sons and before the younger sons and the wives of younger sons of whatsoever knights aforesaid We will also and by these presents for our heirs and successors of our special grace and certain knowledge and mere motion have granted that the aforesaid Francis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and after his death or issue male of his body lawfully begotten the aforesaid Thomas and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid And for default of such issue the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid shall be named called and styled plead and be impleaded by the name of Francis Edwards baronett Thomas Edwards baronett Benjamin Edwards baronett Herbert Edwards baronett and Jonathan Edwards baronett And by the names and surnames of such heirs male respectively as is aforesaid with the addition of baronett And that the style and addition of baronett be placed at the end of the name of the aforesaid Francis Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue at the end of the name of the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue at the end of the name of Benjamin Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue at the end of the name of Herbert Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue at the end of the name of aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid lawfully begotten successively and respectively in all letters patent commissions and writs and in all other Charters and deeds and letters by virtue of these presents as a true lawful and necessary addition of dignity We will also and by these presents for us our heir and successors ordain that to the name of the aforesaid Francis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the name of aforesaid Thomas Edwards & his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the name of aforesaid Benjamin Edwards & his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the name of aforesaid Herbert Edwards & his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the name

of aforesaid Jonathan Edwards & his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid in English speech and in all English writings shall be prefixed this addition vizt in English Sir And likewise that the wives of aforesaid Francis Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issues the wives of aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the wives of aforesaid Benjamin Edwards & his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the wives of aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the wives of aforesaid Jonathan Edwards & his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid may have use and enjoy this appellation vizt in English lady Madam or Dame respectively according to the custom of speech And moreover of our abundant special grace & certain knowledge and mere motion we have granted and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant to the aforesaid Francis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to aforesaid Jonathan Edwards & his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid That they and their descendants may bear and have either in a Canton in their Coat of Arms or in an Escutcheon at their pleasure the Arms of Ulster vizt a hand gules or bloody hand in a field Argent And that the aforesaid Francis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid may have and shall have a place in our armies and of our heirs and successors in the troop near our Royal Standard and of our heirs and successors in

defence of the same which is the middle station between the Baron and Knight And further we grant that the said ffrancis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid shall have two assistants of the body to support the pall a principal mourner and four assistants to the same principal mourner in their funeralls We will moreover and by these presents of our more ample special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion covenant and grant to aforesaid ffrancis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid respectively and that we our heirs and successors the aforesaid ffrancis Edwards and the heirs male apparent of the body of the said ffrancis Edwards and of the bodies of the heirs male of the said ffrancis Edwards procreate and for default of such issue the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and the heirs male apparent of the body of him Thomas and of the body of the said Thomas lawfully procreate and for default of such issue the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and the heirs male apparent of the body of him Benjamin & of the body of the heirs male of the body of the said Benjamin Edwards lawfully procreate and for default of such issue the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and the heirs male apparent of the body of him Herbert and of the body of the heirs male of the said Herbert lawfully procreate and for default of such issue the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and the heirs male apparent of the body of him Jonathan and of the body of the heirs male apparent of the said Jonathan lawfully procreate successively and respectively as is aforesaid as soon as they reach the

age of one and twenty years although in the life of their father or grandfather upon notice given thereof to the Chamberlain or Vicechamberlain of our household & of our heirs and successors for the time being or in their absence to any other official or minister of us our heirs and successors attendant on our person or of our heirs and successors we will create and make a knight To have hold use and enjoy the said state degree dignity style title name place and precedence with all and singular the privileges and other the premises aforesaid granted to aforesaid Francis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid for ever Willing and by these presents granting for us our heirs and successors that the aforesaid Francis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid the name state degree style dignity title place and precedence aforesaid with all and singular the privileges and other the premises successively may bear and have and each of them may bear and have And that the same aforesaid Francis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid And for default of such issue the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid successively Baronetts in all things may be held and as Baronetts may be treated and reputed and each of them may be held treated and reputed And further of our more abundant

special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion we do grant to the aforesaid Francis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively that the said Baronetts and their heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid from time to time for ever shall have hold and enjoy their places and precedences among themselves vizt. each of them according to the priority and seniority of their creation of Baronett aforesaid And what other Baronetts are created or shall be created by our letter patent bearing date one and the same day and their heirs aforesaid shall enjoy their places and precedences among themselves according to the priority which shall be given to each of them by other our letters patent in that behalf first to be made without impeachment and not otherwise or in other manner And moreover of our more abundant special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion we have granted and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant to the aforesaid Francis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid that neither we our heirs or successors in the future will erect ordain constitute or create within this our realm of England any other degree order name title style dignity or estate nor will give or grant place precedence or preeminence to any person under or within the degree dignity or estate of a Baron of parliament of this our realm of England who shall be or may be or shall be held used or reputed to be superior anterior or equal to the degree dignity or place of Baronet aforesaid nor any person

within the degree of Baron excepting the præ-exceptions by reason or colour of any constitution order dignity degree office service place business custom use or any other thing whatsoever now or in future, shall have hold or enjoy place precedence or pre-eminence before Baronetts aforesaid but that the aforesaid Francis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid in future for ever freely and quietly may have hold and enjoy their dignity place precedence and privileges aforesaid before all except præ-exceptions who now are or in future shall be created of such degree dignity order name style or title or to whom the title place precedence or pre-eminence as is aforesaid shall be given or granted or who shall claim to have hold or enjoy any place or precedence by reason or colour of any such constitution order dignity degree office service place business custom use or any other thing whatsoever and before their wives and children respectively according to the true intention of these presents without impeachment of us our heirs or successors or others whatsoever Saving however to us our heirs and successors & reserving full and absolute prerogative and authority to continue or restore to any person or persons from time to time such place and precedence as at any time hereafter to them shall be due which by any chance or occasion whatsoever in future shall be changed by anything in these presents or by any other cause or respect whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding We will moreover and by these presents for us our heirs and successors to the aforesaid Francis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid

Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid We do grant and appoint that if any doubts or questions as to any place precedence privileges or other thing the aforesaid Francis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Thomas Edwards or his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards or his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Herbert Edwards or his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards or his heirs male aforesaid or their wives or eldest sons or their wives or sons or younger sons & (sons) of younger sons or any of them touching or concerning respectively in future may arise which neither by these our letters patent nor by any other letters patent in this behalf hitherto before made are determined such doubts or questions shall be determined and adjudged by and according to such usual rules customs and laws as to place precedence privilege or other things concerning them as other degrees of hereditary dignity are ordained ruled and adjudged Lastly we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors of our special grace and certain knowledge and mere motion do grant to the aforesaid Francis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and by default of such issue to the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively that these our letters patent shall be in all and by all things firm valid good and sufficient and effectual in law as well against us our heirs and successors as against all others whatsoever according to the true intent of the same as well in all our Courts as elsewhere wheresoever Notwithstanding any law custom prescription use ordinance or constitution whatsoever hitherto published had used ordained or provided or in future to be published had ordained used or provided And notwithstanding any other

thing cause or matter whatsoever We will also &c. without
fine in our hanaper &c. In witness whereof &c. Witness
ourselves at Westminster the twenty second day of April

By writ of privy seal.

[The following text is extremely faint and illegible, appearing to be a list or a series of entries.]

A GLOSSARY OF SOME DIFFICULT OR
OBSOLETE WORDS FOUND IN THE
FIRST SERIES.

COMPILED BY THE REV. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.
VICAR OF ST. GEORGE'S, SHREWSBURY.

NOTE.—This does not profess to be a Glossary of all the difficult or unusual words, for that would require the use of more space than could be legitimately afforded, and would result in the making of a dictionary of considerable size: but only of the *most unusual*, nor have all even of this class been satisfactorily solved; for some definitions are still imperfect, and these are marked with an asterisk.

That many dictionaries, glossaries and vocabularies have had to be consulted is obvious from the design; and scarcely anything has been advanced without some corroboration, slight though it may be. Among these are Ogilvie's *Imperial Dictionary*, the Law Dictionaries of Cowel and Blount, the *Glossographia* of the latter, those of Skeat, Halliwell, Nares, Bailey, Kersey, Ash, Brewer, and many others, not omitting the invaluable *Word-Book* of Miss Jackson, and the *Cheshire-Dialect Glossary* of Col. Egerton Leigh. Prof. Skeat has given very great help and considerably reduced the number of puzzles. Some explanations and footnotes already given in the text have been expanded or corrected, and no pains have been spared in order to make this glossary useful. If the compiler has in some cases failed, he craves the indulgence of the reader.

AEDITUUS, v. 332.—(Wrongly (E)dituus) from "*aedituor*, to govern or oversee a temple," here a churchwarden. We also find *aeditilis* and *aeditimus* Cic. and *aedituos* Hor. Ep. ii., i. 230.

AENDANS, x. 346.—See note there, local pronunciation makes it a trisyllable.

AFFORCIATO, viii. 245.—“*Afforciare* means to add, encrease, or make stronger.” “*Afforciatus*, however, is a thin Cloath used for caps.” (Du Cange). See CENDALLO below.

AICOCKSHOLE, vi. 358.—A corruption of *cocksholt*, woodcocks' grove, a place either where woodcocks bred, or else where they were captured by nets suspended in the glades through which they took their flights to the feeding ground in the gloaming. Just as *Ecokshete* is the old form for what is now Cockshut (*Transactions*, 2 S., iii. 272), so most likely *Aicockhole* is of *Ecoksholt*, the wood or grove frequented by woodcocks. (See *Shropshire Notes and Queries* for 1893).

ALCOVE, iii. 187.—A summer house usually connected with “a house of office.” There is one in the garden of the old house at Shinewood: a semi-circular pentice of brick or stone with an overhanging parapet. Sp. Alcoba, from *al-gobbah*, the vault or vaulted space. (Skeat).

ALLEE, viii. 245.—Otherwise *alia* or *allium*, garlic. Fr. *ail*. In a 13th century vocabulary MS. Brit. Mus. *allium*, *ail*, garlic.

ALMON RYVETT, xi. 300.—*Almain rivett*, body armour, plates of metal, fastened to a garment of leather, cloth, silk, velvet, or other material with *rivets*, the heads of which were gilt, or otherwise ornamented. *Almain*, now Allemagne (Germany), where, probably, this kind of defensive armour originated about the 14th century. (Cutts, 345, cf. Cowel's Interpreter sub voce).

ALSANTS, i. 59.—All Saints' Day, Nov. 1st.

ALUTARIORUM, i. 202, 209.—Tanners. *Alutarius*, a leatherdresser. Plautus.

AMOBYR, xi. 263.—Protection fee for maidens. In Latin *ammobragium*. “*Richardus de Pyuelesdon, qui tenet terras in Worthenbury, in partibus de Mailer,*” says “*Nec in Comitatu Flint, quæ tenentur de Domino Rege per certa servitia et per Ammobragium quod ad quinque solidos extenditur cum acciderit.*” (Pat. 7 Ed. II., m. 7).

ANACHORITE, xi. 98, 100, or *anchoret*, a hermit or recluse. (See Owen and Blakeway, i. 314, n.)

ANEUM, v. 260.—*Recti aneum*, brazen, of brass.

ANELACE, xi. 372.—*Anclacius*, a short knife or dagger. Vide Matt. Paris, 277. “*Lorica erat indutus, gestans anclacium ad lumbare.*”

ARRAS and ARRES, i. 5, 12, 13.—Cloth of a kind used for chamber hangings, so called from Arras, a town in Artois, where the principal manufacture of such stuffs was located. (Nares). Fr. *Tapisserie de haute lice*.

ASTUCHAM, i. 28.—Attingham, now Atcham, 4 m. S.E. of Salop, a very peculiar spelling.

AUMOURIE, i. 8.—Almourey, a cupboard, recess, or pantry for broken victuals, usually bestowed upon the poor. It commonly refers to such recesses in churches where the vessels, &c., were kept.

AUNCEL-WEIGH, vj. 303, viii. 264.—Very probably the sliding weight on a steelyard (see the illustration at viii. 264). In the Cornish dialect *ancell* is actually a steelyard, Hand-sale weigh. Halliwell quotes from Cowel a long description of it, showing it to have been a very primitive and deceptive method of weighing commodities. It was prohibited by various statutes (3 Ed. II., A.D. 1309).

AUNDIRONS, i. 5, 11.—*Aundiren, andiron, chenet, cobiron*, an iron dog or tressel for the hearth.

AUSTERCARIUS, i. 284.—*Astringer*, or *austringer*, a falconer, *Austurcus*, a goshawk. Nares says from Fr. *autour* or *astour*, which in Italian is *astore*.

BACKERS, iii. 72, 75.—Seems to stand for “bakers;” *Backster* was also used. In the Cornish dialect, *Bakester* is a baker.

BACKHOUSE, iii. 75.—*Bakehouse*, sometimes *backas*. But Backside or abacksyde is the curtilage to the rear, *a retro*.

BADGERS, x. 144.—Pedlars, cornfactors. Blount says the word is from the Fr. *Bagagier*, i.e., a carrier of luggage, and that it signifies one that buys corn or victuals in one place, to sell at a profit in another. In statute Anno 5 Eliz., c. 12 we read “Every person being a common *Badger, Kidder, Lader*, or *Carrier*.”

Bakde, iii. 12.—Evidently means “*baked*.”

BALDROCKES, ix. 232, x. 176, and Bawderycke, i. 57, 58, 68. *Baldrick, baudrick*, or *bawdrick*, a belt, girdle, or sash, also a collar or strap round one side the neck and under the opposite arm. “Athwart his breast a bauldrick brave he ware” (Spenser *P. Q.* i, vii. 29). But here it has a secondary meaning, viz., “the leather gear with its appurtenances, by which the clapper of a bell was suspended” (*New E. Dict.*)

... and ... in ...
... the ... of ...
... the ... of ...

... the ... of ...
... the ... of ...
... the ... of ...

... the ... of ...
... the ... of ...
... the ... of ...

... the ... of ...
... the ... of ...
... the ... of ...

... the ... of ...
... the ... of ...
... the ... of ...

... the ... of ...
... the ... of ...
... the ... of ...

... the ... of ...
... the ... of ...
... the ... of ...

... the ... of ...
... the ... of ...
... the ... of ...

BALKS, i. 4.—A “ridge or furrow,” as there explained.

BALLINGERS, xi. 426.—A kind of barge, or water vessel, also a man-of-war, *balingarius*. “*Hostes armaverunt quinque vasa bellica qualia balingarius appellamus.*” (Walsingham in Ric. II.)

BANDALEERS, x. 91.—Bandaleer was a broad belt of leather worn by a musqueteer over the left shoulder, to which were hung, besides other implements, ten or twelve small cylindrical boxes, each containing a charge of powder. Fr. *Bandouillier*. (Nares).

BARCARI, iv. 112.—Tanners. *Barkaria*, a Taw-house, heath-house.

BECKETTS, i. 9.—Birds so called from their frequenting streams (becks), but the Fr. *bécasse* is a woodcock, which word is from *bec*, beak, bill. (See *Salopian Shreds and Patches* for January 9th, 1884).

BEDLAM, x. 78.—A Bedlamite, a lunatic, or madman.

BEELDING, xi. 112.—A shelter (for cattle). Bield is still used in Scotland; thus Allan Ramsay, “Better a wee bush than nae bield,” and Burns, “But thou beneath the random bield, O clod or stane.”

BELLSHEAF, iii. 210, as there explained, to which add that “*Bellcorn* is a small perquisite belonging to the clerk of certain parishes.” (Pennant’s *Whiteford and Holywell*, p. 100).

BENEFIT OF CLERGY, xi. 264.—The *neckverse* was usually Ps. li. 1, *Miserere mei Deus*.

BERRAGE, ix. 233.—A corruption of beverage (*beveragium* or *biberagium*), which in the middle ages was money for drink (cf. Fr. *pourboire*) given to an artificer or other person over and above hire or wages.

BERWARDES, x. 142.—Bearwardes, bear keepers, *Bellarts*, L. *ursarii*. Berebaytinge is bear-baiting.

BEULTS, ii. 401.—Most likely belts. A bult or a bulter is a sieve. Bulter and bult are both used for sieve-cloth, but this signification does not suit the context.

BLACKBILL, i. 12.—A bill was a kind of *pike* or *halberd* carried by infantry. and afterwards the usual weapon of watchmen. There were also *brownbills*. Such weapons were carried by the watchmen of Lichfield as late as 1778. (Nares). (See also 2nd S., vol. ii., p. 290).

BOCKARAM, i. 60, and bocram. *Buckram*, coarse linen cloth, stiffened with gum or glue. L. *brandium*.

BOLLEGLASSES, i. 12.*—Explained as cups, but I question? *Bolle* is a bud or seed pod, and *bolleglasses* would probably be bowl-shaped glasses on a stalk or stem. *Bollis* is a bowl, "*Unum baculum processionale cum uno bolle argenteo pro magna cruce imponenda.*" Mon. Tom. ii., p. 666. *Ubi bollis videtur esse nostrum Boule, sphaera, pila, globus.* (Du Cange).

BOSCOBEL, vi. 51.—Beautiful wood. An extra parochial Liberty in the Shiffnal division of the Brimstree Hundred, 7 m. E. of Shiffnal.

BOUCKED, iii. 308.—Washed. "They *bucked* their clothes in the river." *Bucking* was done by beating the clothes on a stone with a *bat*, as still practised in Scotland, and *bucking* is still a technical term for washing new yarn, linen, and such like.

BOVATE, x. 346.—*Bovata terræ* is as much land as one ox-team can plough in a year. "*28 acra faciunt bovata terræ; octo bovata terræ faciunt carucata terræ; octo carucate faciunt unum feodum militis.*"

BOWTH, i. 58.—This evidently stands for "*booths*," i.e., "arbours."

BRANK, v. 6, 318; ix. 81, 106.—A restraint (in the plural an instrument, as there explained, for punishing scolds). *Branca* is a bird's claw, especially that of a ravenous bird. A halter, or bridle, now used by country people on the borders is still called *brank*.

BRASSIATOR, iv. 18.—Recte *brasiator*, a brewer, *brasiatrix* a she-brewer or brewster. *Brasiare* is to brew, from the Celtic *brag*, malt. (Irish, *braich*). See *Camb. Journal*, ii. 208.

BRIDGNORTH, i. 129.—Note the explanation, *Brug*, *Brugg*, or *Bruges*, the first name of the place. *Brugnorth*, as north of *Quatbridge*, which was the only previous one.

BRUT, THE, ii. 24.—A Welsh Chronicle known by that title. About 1155 Robert Wace published his Anglo-Norman Romance of the *Brut d'Angleterre*. Much of this, however, is derived from the *Historia Britonum* of Gruffydd ab Arthur, commonly known as "Geoffrey of Monmouth," born 1128, who himself professes to have translated from a British original. It is, however, very possible that Wace may have

had access, like Geoffrey, to independent sources of information. (Preface to *Mabinogion*).

BUDELLUS, i. 16.—*Bedell*, Sax. *bydel*, a crier, summoner, or messenger of a court; also the keeper of a prison or house of correction. This officer is sometimes named before the Bailiffs, as this from Ingulphus, "*Edgarus interdixit omnibus Ministris* (i.e., *Viccomitibus*), *Bedellis et Balivis in patria Girviorum . . . ne introeant fines et limites dicti Marisci*. (Blount *sub voce*). In the very earliest editions of the Bible, Dan. iii. 4, stands thus:—"Now when they stode before the ymage which Nebuchodonosor set up, the *bedell* cried out, &c." (*N. and Q.*)

BUFFETT STOOL, i. 12.—A small stool with three legs. There is a saying in Suffolk that "a dead ass and a new buffet-stool are two things which nobody ever saw."

BUILDWAS, xi. 112.—Note the explanation of this placename and see *was* below.

BURBUS, i. 131.—A small castle, possibly from the Gothic *berg, rupes, saxum*. An elevated fortalice. (See *Pile* below).

CABISHES, i. 7.—Cabbages, first imported from Holland in Queen Elizabeth's time, though Coleworts were previously in use. O. F. *choux cabus*, round-headed cabbage. *Cabus*, round-headed, from Ital. *capuccio*, a little head.

CACES, i. 13.—Obsolete spelling for *cases*.

CALLIVERS, x. 125, 148, 150; xi. 300.—Caliver, a sort of musket (F.) named from its *calibre* or bore.

CANAPIE, i. 13.—*Recte* canopy. Greek, *κωνωπέιον*, a pavilion. at first a net, spread over a bed or couch to keep off gnats *κωνώπες*. (Skeat, s.v. cone).

CANTARCOPE, i. 358.*—"The cope was a kind of cloak, usually of rich material, fastened across the chest by a large brooch; it was worn by priests in choir and in processions, and on other occasions of State and ceremony. The *cantarcope* may have been the cope for the *cantor* who chanted the service. (See *cantelope* in *New E. Dict.*) "There were three kinds of copes, the black canonical or choral cope; the pluvial or processional cope, often hooded, and the festal cope worn on double festivals (*in cappis*), and (like the festal alb. worn on feasts, (*in albis*) of extreme richness of material, colour and ornament. 'To bear the cope was to act as

rector of choir.' ” “On Easter Eve, when the celebrant sang ‘Gloria in Excelsis,’ the bells rang out a peal, and every canon and clerk kneeling, let fall their black choral copes, rose up robed in white surplices.” (Walcot’s *Traditions*, pp. 45, 187). In a *Nomina* of the 15th century (published in Wright’s *Anglo-Saxon Vocabularies*, vol. i., p. 721 of the 1883 edition), we read, “*Hec dalmatica*, a cantarcope,” and in a note the editor says: “We must conclude from the Latin equivalent that the word signifies a *maniple*, but in two other vocabularies in the same volume, *Dalmatica*, a *tunycle*, or *tonykyl*.”

CAPPER, viii. 307, 309. A capmaker. The wearing of woollen caps was enforced by Statute, 13th Elizabeth.

CARDOOGA’S CROSSE, iii. 309.—Cadwgan’s Cross, on the Mount, Frankwell. This spelling preserves the old pronunciation with the emphasis on the second syllable.

CARE SUNDAY, i. 59.—Carle, Carl, or Carling Sunday (*Pea* Sunday) is the octave preceding Palm Sunday, so called because the special food of that day was carlings, i.e., grey peas, steeped all night in water, and fried the next day in butter. The custom was a continuation of the pagan bean-feast. In some villages it was eaten on the preceding Sabbath. Gothic, *Kæra sunnadæg*. In the North of England the order of the Sundays in Lent is remembered thus: “*Tid*, *mid*, and *misera*, *Carling*, *palm*, and *pasc-egg day*,” in which rhyme the first line has reference to some prominent words in the introits or other portion of the ancient services. (see *Cheshire Glossary*, Brewer’s *Phrase and Fable*, Chamber’s *Book of Days*, Brand’s *Popular Antiquities*, i. 113, Bohn’s edition).

CARUCA, i. 104.—An ox-team, sometimes a plough, or even cart. from the Fr. *charrue*, i.e., aratrum. A team was at least of four oxen.

CARUCATE, i. 105; x. 346.—A plough-land, which, in a deed of Tho. de Arden (19 Edw. II.) is declared to be 100 acres (six score), the tribute upon which was called *carvagium* or *carucagium* (but see explanation in i. 105). It is sometimes spelled *carrucate*.

CASTRAL, i. 131.—An expressive word ignored by the dictionary makers.

CENDALL, viii. 245.—“Every chief of *cendallo afforciato*,” where *cendall* is said to mean silk. Halliwell gives: “Cendal, a species of rich silken stuff very highly esteemed” *Pannus sericus*. Elsewhere it is said to be “Cyprus silk, from the Italian *zendalo*.” *Afforciato* may mean “fulled;” it does mean “strengthened” (see the word itself above). *Afforciatus*, spissior pannus, Gallice, Renforcé. (Ducange).

CENNETT, x. 92.—Possibly the same as the preceding. If not, then ?

CENYME, viii. 214.*—A misreading for *cenyvie*, O.F. *senévé*, charlock. Ital. *Senapa*, from L. *sinapi*, mustard (Note by Prof. Skeat). Other seeds used in cookery were cummin (or cumin), carraway, dill, anise, &c. Cummin seed was used to attract pigeons to inhabit a dove-cot. (Nares).

CEPARY, viii. 245. *Cepe* or *cepa* is more usual for *onion*.

CEPIBUS, i. 310.—Recte *sepibus* or *sæpibus*, *sepes viva*, a quickset hedge.

CHAFE, iv. 289.—Most likely put for *cheaf*, i.e., sheath.

CHARGERRS, viii. 395.—Alias *Chargeons*, a large platter or dish. (See Num. vii. 13, 84; Ezra i. 9; Matt. xiv. 8, 11; Mark vi. 25, 28).

CHENSE AND CHENSERS, iii. 69, 246 n; viii. 205; xi. 264. Cf. Tensery, iii. 69, which is there said to be “a poll tax upon the inhabitants;” but in note on p. 246, “Tensers were such as traded in the town without being burgesses, for which liberty they paid such fines as were by the Court Leet set upon them.” (Phillips, 168). In vol. viii. 205 they are makers of broad clothes (i.e., broad cloths). Blount says that Chensers were such as paid Tribute or Cense, Quit rent, or Chief rent, for such the French *ceusier* signifies. The whole subject of Tensers, Tensery, Chensers, and Chense is very ably treated in a separate paper in the 2nd Series (vol. iii., pt. ii., p. 253), where the writer shows unmistakably that *Censarii* were (1) Traders not of the Gild or Hanse, who traded only at the will of the Burgesses; (2) Merchants allowed to be resident and to trade continually on all occasions by payment of an annual fine; (3) Traders *in misericordia*; (4) Those who paid *custuma* or *costuma*; (5) Inferior tradesmen; (6) *Qui non sunt de libertate*; and (7) An inferior body of burgesses.

CHETEBRED, i. 9, 10.—This is well explained in the note on p. 9. In Religious Houses they distinguished bread by these several names:—*Panis armigerorum*, *panis conventualis*, *panis puerorum*, and *panis famulorum*. *Wastel bread* was the finest, *Cocket bread* next, then *bread of Treet* (triticum), and lastly *bread of common wheat*. Archdeacon Nares says: Cheatbread is Household bread, i.e., Wheaten bread of the second sort.

CHEVAGE, xi. 264.—“*Chevagium* cometh of the French word *Cheif*, i.e., *caput*. It signifieth with us a sum of money paid by Villeins to their Lords in acknowledgment of their Villenage, whereof *Bracton* (Lib. i., cap. 10) saith thus: “*Chevagium dicitur recognitio in signum subjectionis et Domini de capite suo.*” Also written *chiefrage*.

CHIRCHOMBER, xi. 126.*—A very rare word. The charter of confirmation to Buildwas Abbey (1 Ric.) takes note of the “*Collecta bladi quæ vocatur Churchomber*” in the hundreds of Wrocwurthin and Cundure (Walcot’s 4 Minsters, Add. notes, p. 101). It was apparently a contribution of corn, in token of the protection afforded to tenants by the Church to which they owed fealty (*ombre*, Fr. protection). Compare the word *Ciric-sceat*, a Saxon word signifying *Vectigal ecclesiasticum, frumenti tributum*. Churchesset, Chirset, and Cherchez mean the same.

CHRISTIDE, i. 66.—Used for Christmas by the Puritan party.

CLECHYNGE, i. 13.—A hand net with a semicircular hoop and transverse bar at the end of a pole, used by fishermen on the banks of Severn; a *cleck-net*.

CLIENSE, xi. 267, 268.—A mistake in transcribing. See above *Chense* and *Chensers*.

CLOUTTLETH’, iii. 73.—Clout-leather. Shakespeare tells of “clouted shoon” (2 Hen. VI., iv. 2), and “clouted brogues” (Cym., iv. 2), “clouted” (Ham., iv. 5). Spenser uses the word in the *Fairy Queen*. The first shoes, no doubt, were only raw hide or leather fitted to the feet, like the North American *moccasins*; these when improved by the addition of a sole became *clouted shoon*, and so clout leather was very thick leather adapted for such purpose. *Clout* afterwards was applied to any bit of material clapped on or hastily

applied to mend a breach, a patch; and so clouted Josh. ix. 5 means "*patched*." (See *Bible Educator*, vol. iii., 226). In Scotland *clout* is a rag, and *cloutie* a little rag, also a patch.

COATE, iii. 325.—A wood. W. *coed*.

COCABUS, v. 260.—Recte *cacabus*, from Greek *κακκάβος*) a kettle, A.S. *chetel*, or three-legged pot. (See 1 Sam., ii. 14, *Editio Vulgata*).

CONCEALMENT, x. 185.—Concealors (*Concelatores*) were such as found out concealed lands, i.e., such lands as were privily kept from the King by common persons having nothing to show for their title or estate therein. A *concealment* would be the retention of such lands without paying *duos solidos de unaquaque carucata terræ*, as due on all lands to the king. (Blount sub v.v. Concealor, Tenmantale, Uslect).

CONEYS, i. 9.—Rabbits. M.E. *Coni*, also *Conyng*, from L. *Cuniculus*, a rabbit.

CONYNGRE, vi. 345; x. 346.—Also *conigar*, *conniegrea*, *connygar*, *coningerys*, and *cunniagreene*, a rabbit-warren. W. *cwning-gaer*.

COOTS OF SENSE, viii. 395.—Prof. Skeat says: "Obvious error for coats of fence," coats of defence, i.e., doublets.

COPPE, i. 12.—"A wayne coppe," i.e., a wagon cover. Ital. *cappa*. A.S. *cæppe*, a covering.

CORFU, iv. 318.—Curfew. O.F. *covrefeu*, a fire cover, covering of fire. L. *ignitegium*.

CORONATOR, iv. 30.—Coroner or Crowner, cf. "crowner's quest." Literally one who *crowns* or acts as deputy for the Crown (corona). An official, who had in Saxon times a very wide jurisdiction, now much restricted. He was first instituted by King Athelstan.

CORSLET, i. 60, 63, 64, 69, &c.—Body armour. F. *corselet* a little body, armour for a pikeman.

CORUM NOMINE, x. 184.—Probably some writ or law process known by that name, either for *coram nomine*, or better, for *quorum nomine*, in the name of the *quorum*, i.e., the bench of justices. "In the reign of Hen. VI. the King's collectors and other accountants were much troubled in passing their accounts by new extorted fees, and were forced to procure a late invented writ of *quorum nomine* for allowance of the Barons of the Cinque Ports and their suing out

their *quietus* at their own charges, without allowances from the King." (Cowel). That *this* explanation is the correct one is evident from the text, otherwise the expression might prove of difficult solution, as being confounded with *corum nomine*, which seems to be found in Freeman's epigrams 1614, quoted by Brand under St. George's Day :—

"With's *corum nomine* keeping greater sway
Than a Court blew¹ on St. George's day."

COTTONS, iii. 135, 136. Cotta were coarse blankets, made of *cot* or *dag* wool, the coarser portions of the fleece, from which also nappy frieze or flannels were made.

COVERPAINE, i. 8.—As there explained, "A cambricke cloath to cover the bread," and not as Halliwell puts it—"a pan with a cover used in the pantry."

COWMFITS, viii. 215, 352.—Also *confit*, *confite*, from O.F., literally *confected*, i.e., prepared—sweetmeats made up.

COWPERY, viii. 157.—"Cowpery ware." *Cowp*, same as cup, *cowperry* ware, crockery, *tickney* ware. (See Miss Jackson's *Word-Book*).

CREPIDARIUS, iv. 18, is explained on p. 45 as a shoemaker ; but *L. crepidarius* as an adjective means "pertaining to slippers;" and as a noun, "He that makes *pantofles* or slippers. *Sutor* is the classical word for shoemaker, literally one who sews or stitches.

CRUSULY, vi. 375, 380.—(Also *crusily*) an heraldic term, used to denote "a field *seme* of crosses."

CROYSSE NEYGH, iv. 405.—Cross Neot, or St. Neot's cross.

CUCKING STOOLE, ix. 86 ; xi. 138, or Cokestool (*tumbrellum*), an engine invented for the punishment of scolds or unquiet women, by ducking them in the water ; called in ancient times a *tumbrell* or *trebucket*. The Saxons called it *scafding stole*. It was inflicted upon transgressing Brewers and Bakers as well as upon unquiet women. Another name is *Goging stole*. In *Domesday* it is called *Cathedra stercoris*. The word is either a corruption of *Ducking stool* or *Choaking stool*, *quia hoc modo demersæ aquis fere suffocantur*. In some MSS. it is mentioned as *scammum caducum*. Ex. gr., *Debet*

¹ Blue hats worn by people of fashion on that day.

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

mulier pro debili (i.e., *mala*) *cervisia tertiâ vice pati iudicium corporale, scilicet in scamno caduco, et tum cervisia debet capi in manu Abbatis.* (Consuetudines Abbatizæ de Farrendon, MS. f. 22).

CWLCH, xi. 257.*—(Also Kilketh or Kilth). "Spelman confesseth he did not know the meaning of this word," i.e., the special meaning in the sentence: "Ac omnes annuales redditus de quadam consuetudine in Ewyas-Lacy vocatas Kilth." It was an ancient servile kind of payment. The explanation in the text may be noted as valuable. (See further the glossary in Eyton and *Kilketh* below).

CYNCIER, i. 29.*—A misreading for *lyncier*, which see.

CYRICBYRIG, x. II.—A place-name: Chirbury, near Montgomery. This ancient spelling identifies Chirchebury with Chirbury, Chierbury, Cherebury.

DAGSWAIN, i. 6.—A rough sort of coverlet, used for beds, tables, or floors. *Dags*, the skirts of the fleece. (See Cottons above).

DOGPOLE, ix. 92.—Mr. Morris suggests the most feasible explanation of one of our difficult street-names. *Ducking pool* readily corrupted into *Dogging pool*, and so into Dogpole. The Ducking pool existed somewhere within the limits of the *old town*, and no other location is *possible* than the neighbourhood of the street now called Dogpole.

DOLES, i. 4.—*Dole* is derived from *deal*, which is properly a *share*, and so *dole*, that which is dealt, shared, or divided, and so the mark of division. Anglo-Saxon, *dál*, *gedál*, a portion.

DORMER, i. 140, 141.—A *dormer* was a sleeping room; a *dormer* window, the window thereof, but the word was generally applied to any window in the sloping roof of a building. In Herefordshire an attic window projecting from the roof is called a *dormit*. Fr. *lucarne*.

DORNEX, x. 403.—Or *darnex*, "a coarse sort of danask used for carpets, curtains, &c., originally manufactured at Tournay, called in Flemish *Doornick* or *Dornick*." Another name is *darnak*. In the north Darnick is linsey-wolsey. (See O. and B., ii. 237).

DURANCE, ii. 401.—Halliwell says, "A kind of durable stuff made with thread or silk," but? L. *durare*, to last; Fr.

and Gael., *dur*, firm; W., *dir*, sure. The leathern dresses worn by the lower orders were called of *durance*. "Is not a buff jerkin a most sweet robe of *durance*?" 1 Hen. IV., 1, 2. (Nares).

EARED, i. 5.—Ploughed or tilled, from *arare*, to plough; an *earth* is a day's ploughing; *earable* (arable), ploughable; *earsh*, a stubble field; *earn*, to glean. "A rough valley neither *eared* nor sown." Deut. xxi. 4.

ERUNCKE, i. 13.*—If not a misreading for "truncke," i.e., trunk, a crux for students.

ESKERS, vii. 27.—A technical word, not found in Miss Jackson's *Word-Book*.

EWERIE, i. 8.—The place where the *ewers* for washing hands before and after meals were kept. (Halliwell). *Ewry*, the place where the King's plate is kept. (Boyer).

FEROURE, i. 210.—*Ferron* is an old word for blacksLith. (L. ferrarius). *Farrier* was formerly *ferrer*, a worker in iron. F. *fer*, iron. L. *ferrum*. *Ferrure*, the shoeing of horses. (Cowel).

FFERMOR, vii. 84.—A farmer. *Ferm* or farm. L. *firma*. Sax. *ferme*, *feorm*, which latter, like the Fr. *ferme*, means provision, food, *victus*, because the tenant paid the rent in *kind*, i.e., victuals, which was afterwards converted into a money payment.

FLECCHER, iv. 229; viii. 337.—Fletcher, an arrow maker. Properly the person who puts on the feather. Fr. *fleche*, an arrow. Sax. *flau*, *fla'*, an arrow.

FLESSHOWER, i. 24, 24.—A butcher, sometimes spelled *flesshewere* (MS. 1298, 1352). Cf. Germ *fleischhauer*. Sax. *flesemangere*, *fleshmonger*, *flesh dealer*.

FORIATE, i. 15.—To the definition there given add, *yatte* or *yat*, a gate.

"Therwhiles the king ate mete sat

The lyonn goth to play withouten the yat."

Gy of Warwike, p. 151.

FRAIES, viii. 203, &c.—Affrays, fights, scuffles, quarrels, here the fines exacted for participating in such brawls.

FRANKPLEDGE, iii. 92.—A pledge or surety for freemen. The Sheriffs at every County Court did from time to time take the oaths of young ones as they grew to fourteen years

of age, and see that they were settled in one *dozein* or another; whereupon this branch of the Sheriffs' authority was called *visus franciplegii*. (Anno 18 Edw. II.)

FRIDSTOL, ix. 126.—*Fridstol*. Peace stool or seat, an asylum, an altar. A similar privilege was granted to Beverley and Hexham; also to the Church of St. Peter at York by Hen. I., and confirmed 5 Hen. VII.

FRIEZE, iii. 135, and FRYCE, viii. 210.—A coarse, narrow cloth, formerly much in use. Garments having a long nap were said to be friezed. *Drap de Frize*, cloth of Friesland.

“Cloth of gold do not despise,

Tho' thou art matched with cloth of frieze.”

FUSTA, ix. 252.*—Here plainly beams or poles (see Ducange), but *Fustum* is not found in the dictionaries, while *Buscæ* and *Busta* are. This, therefore, is most likely a misreading. *Busca* and *Busta*, *Buscus* and *Doscus* (O.F. *Busche*, now *Bûche*, a log of wood). Underwood, Billet wood, also Brushwood. *Busta* and *Bustus*, firewood, properly the loppings of trees. Also *Trowse* and *Tynct* for repairs of hedges. (See Blount, who gives several examples).

GAGES, viii. 205, 206.—A gage is a pledge or pawn (L. *vas*). Here probably a fine or estreated bail, or else payment for release of impounded cattle.

GALLEYE POTTES, i. 12.—Gallipot, a small glazed earthen pot, from O.D. *gleye*, shining potter's clay. *Pot*, a drinking vessel, from L. *potare*.

GARULE, ix. 288.*—Probably a word misread. In Low Latin *gaola* is a gaol, *gabiola*. O.F. *gaole*. *Gabiola*, a bird cage, is a diminution of *gabia*, corrupt form of *cavea*. There is a French nautical verb *Garer*, to put into dock, from which *Garule* might be derived. *Garula*, a cranne, a crawe, *cornix*. (Wright's *Vocabularies*).

GIRASOLE, i. 132.—Turning to, or with, the sun (Ital.) The turnsole, a plant of the genus *Heliotropium*.

GLEYS, xi. 300 (or GLAVE).—A cutting weapon fixed to the end of a pole, differing from the bill in having its edge on the outside curve. *Glaves* were used by foot soldiers. *Glave* also means a club. *Glaiues*, from *gladius*, are swords. *Glaire* signifies a lance, and is sometimes written *gleyre*. *Gley* is vernacular Scotch for a squint. Long sword, short sword,

and dagger were the weapons allowed the parties in a trial by combat. *W. glaif*, a crooked sword, a scimitar.

GORSTE, i. 72, 73.—Gorse or furze (L. *jampnum*). The local pronunciation is still *gorste*. It is also written *goss*. In Cumberland and East Suffolk it is called *whin*, and is a thick prickly shrub having yellow flowers after, or even in, winter. Saxon *gorst*.

GOSSETTS, viii. 396.—Instead of *corset* or *corslet*, which see.

GOSSIBES, vi. 98, 100, 106, 125, and *gossibbs*. God-parents or sponsors. *Gossip*, one that undertakes for another in baptism, a crony. *Godsib*, related in God, *sib* related; *sibja*, Gothic, relationship.

GRATED, i. 5.—“Grated on and eared up,” this is said with regard to “Doles and marks.” The dictionaries give no other meaning for *grated* than rubbed, scraped, fretted, or vexed, none of which will suit this case. Can it mean “graded,” i.e., “levelled”?

GAWDIES, x. 139*.—Another difficult word. *Gauds* are baubles, ornaments. L. *gaudia*. Here Prof. Skeat says “*gawdies*.”

GREMIUM, x. 137.—The lap, the bosom, and thus the upper part of the nave of the church, which is likened to the body of the Lord.

GREYWORK, viii. 245.—The particular kind of grey, or gray fur is not here specified, but it was reckoned very valuable. “*Gray*, a wild beast called a badger.” (Bailey). “*Griseæ, vestes pretiosæ ex animaculo Gris factæ.*” (Cerd.) Garments furred with gray, i.e., badger’s fur.

GUNNE, GUN, ix. 234.—“*Pewtergunne* or—*gun.*” *Gaune*, a large flagon for ale or beer. *Gaun*, a gallon measure. “*Gawnes* of ale.” Sharp’s *Cov. Myst.*, p. 50. *Gun*, now applied to a broad cast turnip-sower. (See Miss Jackson’s *Word-Book*).

HALBEARD, x. 91.—Halberd, Halbat (Fr. Hallebarde; G. Hillebarde, i.e. shining axe, probably from *halle*, a porch, and *wart*, root of *warten*, to wait; the weapon of him who guarded or watched the entry to a palace). An ancient military weapon intended for cutting and thrusting; formerly carried by sergeants of foot and artillery. A combination of spear and battle-axe with a variously formed head and a

shaft rather more than 6 ft. long. It may still be seen in Scotland in the hands of town officers in attendance on magistrates.

HAMBER, viii. 223.—A hammer, *hambyr* in Pr. Parv. German, *amboss*. Sax., *Hamor*.

HAN'HAM, v. 12.*—An imperfect word, the 'comma' of abbreviation is probably misplaced, it may be *Harenariam*, for *arenariam*, a sand pit.

HARNES, i. 62.—The old sense was *armour*. O.F. *harnas*, *harnois*. Bret. *harnes*, old iron, also armour. *Hernesium*, the tackle or furniture of a ship.

HARNESTYS, x. 139.—Some kind of ornament, see preceding. *Herennett*, Sax., a coat of mail.

HARRET, viii. 220, for Heriot, a tribute paid to the lord of a manor in feudal times on the death of a tenant, the best beast, horse, or ox, or even the best piece of plate, jewel, or other chattel. Originally the word was *heregeatwou*, a military preparation, what was given to the lord of the manor to prepare for war. (Bosworth).

HAYINGES, i. 13.—(Hays, also found, is more usual). Enclosures made with nets, into which game, and even rabbits could be driven.

HEATHERWOOD, x. 347.—A mistake for *netherwood*, that is, the wood where *nethers* abound. A.S. *nædre*, a snake; Icel. *nadr*; Goth., *nadra*; Germ., *natter*, a snake. An adder corrupted from a nadder. The A.S. is also written *neaddr*, a viper.

HELLFIRE PAPERS, i. 75.—Probably copies of a proclamation. "*Hellfire clubs*" in London were suppressed by an order in Council 7 Geo. I., A.D. 1721. There were three, to which upwards of forty persons-of-quality of both sexes belonged. They met at Somerset House, at a house in Westminster, and at another in Conduit Street, Hanover Square. They assumed the names of the patriarchs, prophets and martyrs in derision, and ridiculed at their meetings the doctrine of the Trinity and the mysteries of the Christian religion. (Salmon).

HERNESIUM, iv. 402.—Here stands for baggage, or household effects.

HETHEHENNE.—Bailey says "Heathcock, Heathpowl, a bird of the game." *Fenning* says, "Heathcock, S. a bird of

game which frequents heaths." *Blackcock*, the male of the black game or black grouse, the *tetrao tetrrix* of Linnæus. The female is called a *grey hen*, and the young are named *poultts*. This noble bird is the largest of the race in the British Islands, not so common now as formerly, but still found in Scotland.

HEWSTERS, x. 141.—Hewe (now hue), colour, appearance; A.S. *hwe*, *heow*, *heo*. *Heuster* is said to be a *dyer*, but the phrase "Diers and hewsters" occurs in the account of the Chester plays (i. 7), which seems to imply a distinction.

HIDE, i. 105.—*Tanta fundi portio quanta unico per annum coli poterat (sic) aratro; vel que familie uni sustentandæ sufficeret*. A plough-land. In an old MS. it is said to be 120 acres, but it varied in different parts of the kingdom, according as woodland, or marsh land was or was not attached to it, the maximum being about 240 acres.

HOCKE, i. 13.—Hook. M.E. *hok*; A.S. *hóc*, also *hæcce*, from a Hebrew word which may be transliterated *haik*.

HOCKNELL, i. 58, 59.—In the same page *Hockday* rent paid to Mr. Poyner for the Queen is mentioned, which seems to be the same as Hocknell, both in the amount and in the person receiving it. Money was formerly collected at this anniversary for the repair of the Churches. Hock Tuesday money was a Duty given to the Landlord that his tenants and bondmen might solemnise that day on which the English mastered the Danes, being the second Tuesday after Easter week. King Hardicanute died suddenly on that day. Hock-tide as a festival began this day, Hock Tuesday. *Dies Martis quam Quindenam Pasche vocant*.

HOGGEMOT, i. 22, 23.—Some period of the year, but not autumn, which is otherwise mentioned. Either the time of collecting the swine together and giving them into the charge of the swineherd, which was quite *late* in autumn, when the mast was ripe, called in Norfolk *shacking time* (*tempus pessona*), or the time for bringing them home again at seed time. The word Hoggemot is not elsewhere found. *Hogmena*, a name given to December (*ἁγιασμένη*) *Hogmena-night*, New Year's Eve. (*Hilig monath*, Sax., holy month). Is it possible that Hoggemot stands for Hoggem'th, i.e., Hogge month, Hilig monath, or December? See *Shack* below.

HOOPE, iii. 77.—A measure of capacity less than a strike or bushel, a cylindrical vessel containing 20 quarts, some say 4 pecks, others one. *Kennett* says two. Four hoops made one bushel. (*S. N. and Q.*, 14' 4, 1893). If there were only three hoops on the outside of the bushel measure, one at bottom, one at top, and another half way, a hoop would be half a strike, with however 4 hoops, and one at top and one at base, two would be left for measuring parts of a strike, and they would be $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the whole capacity. But, says *Cooke* (*North Wales*, p. 73), "A bushel of oats at Welshpool is seven hoops, or half strikes, heaped." The explanation lies in the fact that there was no absolute standard, but probably 20 quarts made a *hoop*, two hoops made one strike, and two strikes made a bushel of 80 quarts, which was a Denbighshire *hobed*.

HOWERGLASSE, i. 68.—Hour glass, a chronometer to measure the flux of time by the running of sand from one glass vessel to another through a small aperture, the quantity of sand being sufficient for one hour, much used in 17th century to regulate the time of preaching. First made about 200 B.C.

INCKLE, ii. 401.—Incle, Tape. *Inkle*, a corrupt form of *ingle*, which again is the word *linge* without its definite *l*. The O.F. word *lignel* is from *ligne*, thread, and that from *L. linum*, flax. In the Congleton accounts, Dec. 18th, 1641, we read: "The infection (i.e., plague) first appeared in one Laplove's house, which was warded day and night at one shilling each. His corpse covered with a cover and tied with *incle* was carried on a ladder to be buried." (*Cheshire Glossary*).

INGROSSERS, iii. 130; iv. 24.—(Ingrossator) is "one that buys corn growing, or dead victuals to sell again, except barley for malt, oats for oatmeal, or victuals to retail, mentioned in Statutes Anno 5 Edw. VI. and 5 and 13 Eliz." With some exceptions, as above, it was an unlawful calling, as tending to enhance the price of necessaries. (See *Badgers* above).

INHOLDER, x. 92.—He that holdeth or keepeth an inn, an innkeeper. (*Bailey*).

INQUISICIO GHIELDI, i. 100.—Mr. Eyton's account of this

nvaluable document should be carefully noted, as nearly all others are in error respecting it.

IPPOCRIS, viii. 215.—Hippocras, hypocras: a medicated drink, thus compounded “cubeb, cloves, nutmegs, raisins, 3 oz. each, boiled in 3 lbs. of wine, till reduced to 2, and then sweetened with sugar, it was afterwards strained through a flannel bag, called Hippocrates’ sleeve, whence its name.”

ISELBONES, i. 9.—An edgebone, or *aitchbone* of beef, still in use.

JAKS, viii. 402.—“*Jack (olim Wambasium) erat tunica, quod non ferro solido tunicis plurimo lino intextis muniebatur,*” a quilted coat (*vestimentum ex coactili lana confectum*) put under the armour to make it fit easy (Fleta); also a kind of defensive armour worn by horsemen in war, which some by tenure were bound to find upon any invasion. Also called *lorica*, because at first it was made of leather. (See Coots of Sense above).

JARSIA, i. 70.—“The Jarsia School.” The Jersey house was the house of correction, in which dags of wool (see dags-wain) were picked by hand; the precursor of modern *oakum picking*. The Jarsia school would be the school attached to the house of correction. Owen and Blakeway under the date 1613 mention this:—“Paid to John Hill, jersyworker, for his house rent this year £3 6s. 8d.”; and they add: “This was, doubtless, to set the poor to work.” See also *N. and Q.* 16 3, 1894.

JETTING, i. 4.—“Carrying the body proudly.” F. *jetter*, L. *jactare*, to toss; compare *jetter*, a strutter or bragger (Palsgrave). See Pranking and Pinking below.

JULIANA, ST., x. 158.—This saint was invoked against sore eyes and headache. (Brand). In Welsh, *Elian*, and so *Llanelian*, near Colwyn.

JUNKETS, viii. 352.—Sweetmeats, a feast. Ital. from Latin, a furtive entertainment. (See Miss Jackson’s *Word-Book*). “*Juncata*, Anglice, *Juncade*, sive, a crudde ymade yn ryses” (15th cent. Vocab.) Originally a kind of cream cheese, served up on rush-platters, whence its name. Ital. *guincata*, from *guinco*, a rush. Lat. *juncus*. In Devonshire the term *junket* is still used, but restricted to curds and clotted cream.

KEEVE (OF COOME), viii. 158.—A large brewing tub or vat.

To *keel* is to *cool*, and *Keeve* is a cooler. *Kive* in the Sussex dialect is a kind of shallow tub. The alternative word *coome* is probably the same as *coombe*, a hollow vessel; W. *cwm*, a hollow, a dingle.

KERNELL, v. 153.—Most likely for *coronel*, a circular hanging hoop of brass or iron, or even wood, for candles. *Kernella*, *Crenella*, however, is an embrasure.

KILKETH, KILTH, xi. 256.*—Add to the definition in the text the following from the *Monasticon*, 1 par., fol. 722, “*Et sint quieti de pastu et Kylyw. et omnibus aliis exactionibus, quas Forestarii et alii ballivi solent exigere.*” Perhaps it may signify some liquid thing exacted by Foresters, or some compulsory fuddling, such as was *scotale* or *aleshot*. Kilketh is also said to be “An ancient servile kind of payment, for in an old MS. it is thus written: *Kilketh pro qualibet Hundredea 2 denarios.*” (Cowel). In North Wales there is a custom upon All Saints’ Eve of making a great fire call *Coel Coeth*, each family making one in the most conspicuous place near the house. (Brand, i. 390).

KIPE, x. 210.—A coarse osier basket, with a twisted handle on either side, quite common in Salop. (See Miss Jackson’s *Word-Book* and Skeppet below).

KNYTTCHIN, i. 14, seems to be *knots* or *bundles*. Cnwc (pl. cynician) is Welsh for *lump*.

LANDA TERRE, i. 26, 46, 50.—Landa is usually a *lawnd* or open field, but in the cases cited it is plainly a certain quantity of ground, half a land p. 50, and 12½ landes p. 26. *Bailey* gives *landgate* a long and narrow piece of ploughed land, and *Halliwell* says, “land that part of ground between the furrows in a ploughed field,” but as this would depend upon the length of the furrow, the quantity would be indeterminate, unless local custom fixed it. In the laws of Dyvnwal Moelmud, 5th cent. B.C. land measurements are thus stated:—“3 barley corns one inch: 3 inches one palm breadth; 3 palm breadths one foot: 3 feet one pace; 3 paces one leap; 3 leaps one land; 1000 lands one mile. (Traditional Annals of the Cymry in *Cambrian Journal*, ii. 167). A land was therefore about nine yards, one foot and seven inches.

LANIOR v. 18, i.e., *Laniorem*, which on p. 45 is rendered tanner, but *lanius* is a butcher or slaughterman. In later

Latin *lanio* is a butcher, therefore *tanner* is scarcely tenable.

LASTIAL, i. 58, 62; vi. 131, n, as explained, i. 58, and *restiall* altered to *lastiall* in 1593. How the inference, in the note, vi. 131, can be sustained surpasses my comprehension.

LATTEN, x. 404.—Laton, an alloy of copper and zinc, of which "Church brasses" were made, chiefly at Cologne, whence called Cullen plates. Copper 64 per cent., zinc 29½, lead 3½, and tin 3. In after ages tin, i.e., iron tinned over, was called latten.

LAWMBUR, x. 139.—Amber. Another instance of the retention of the French article, *L'ambre*, originally the name of what is now called *ambergris* (grey amber), a rich perfume, but latterly applied to the resinous amber, on account of its resemblance in colour.

LAYDEACONRY, ii. 61.—Mr. Blakeway's remarks is worthy of notice.

LEES, i. 14.—There explained as "refuse knots." Lees generally is "dregs of wine." The low Latin equivalent would be *lie* (10th cent.)

LEEPER or LEPER, i. 139, 187: iii. 243.—There is a leper's gallery at Soham, in the borders of the fen country. Skeat says, s.v. *leper*; that the sense has changed, *lepre* formerly meant the disease, and what we now call a leper was then a leprous man, *leprosus homo*. "The lepre of hym was censed." (Wyclif on Matt. viii. 3). Greek *λέπρος*, scabby, from *λέπος*, a scale. About A.D. 1225 there were not less than 2000 leper houses in France, and, no doubt, a proportionate number in England and Wales.

LEVARISES, iv. 320.—Writs so called, *levari*, to levy. See following.

LEWYN, x. 146, 147.—A tax or rate, or *lay* for church or parish dues, called also *lawn* and *lune*, all from *levari*, to levy.

LEVINIAN, iv. 291; vi. 199.—Some light stuff for lining garments, probably a corruption of *Levantine*.

LICHGATE, ix. 233.—As there explained. The former syllable is M.E., *lich* a corpse, but strictly, the *living* body, from A.S. *lic*, a body. Gate from A.S. *geat*, an opening, a hole, a way to get in, a gate. (See Foriate).

LANGE, i. 9.—A fish. A.S. *lenga*, put for *langa*, the long one. Ger. *ling fisch*, *gadus mola*.

...the ... of ... in ...
 ...the ... of ... in ...
 ...the ... of ... in ...

...the ... of ... in ...
 ...the ... of ... in ...
 ...the ... of ... in ...

...the ... of ... in ...
 ...the ... of ... in ...
 ...the ... of ... in ...

...the ... of ... in ...
 ...the ... of ... in ...
 ...the ... of ... in ...

...the ... of ... in ...
 ...the ... of ... in ...
 ...the ... of ... in ...

...the ... of ... in ...
 ...the ... of ... in ...
 ...the ... of ... in ...

...the ... of ... in ...
 ...the ... of ... in ...
 ...the ... of ... in ...

...the ... of ... in ...
 ...the ... of ... in ...
 ...the ... of ... in ...

...the ... of ... in ...
 ...the ... of ... in ...
 ...the ... of ... in ...

LUCERNATOR, iv. 18.—Rendered chandler on p. 45. *Lucern*, a lamp (Lydgate). The word is comparatively modern; a chandler in good Latin would be *candelarum opifex*.

LUSTE, xi. 420.—In the sense of “delight” or “one longed for.” A.S. *lust*, pleasure, desire.

LYGHTER, xi. 6, 7.—Delivered or lightened, brought to bed. A.S. *gelihtan*, make lighter, word peculiar to this and adjoining counties.

“And I shall say thou was lyght
Of a knave-childe this nyght.”

(*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 107). (See Miss Jackson’s *W. B.* s.v. *Lighted*).

LYKER, i. 58; ii. 175.—Liquor, i.e., oil, or grease. In Gloucestershire, to liquor is to oil, or anoint. Bacon liquor still stands for bacon fat.

LYNG, i. 14.—If not for *long*, may stand for linen, and so here a “*coffer for linen*.”

LYSTALL, vi. 131.—As there explained, mentioned in the Statute for better cleansing and paving the streets of London, Anno 22 and 23 Car. ii.

MACKERONS (or MACKROONES), viii. 215; x. 291. Sweetmeats, made of almonds, whites of eggs, sugar, &c. Fr. *macarons*, little fritter-like buns.

MAIHEME, iii. 113.—(Also *mahim*), bruise, hurt. O. F. *mehaing*, “a maime or abatement of strength by hurts received. Cf. Ital. *magagna*, a defect, blemish. Of uncertain origin. The Canonists call it “*membri mutilationem*.”

MAILED, viii. 156.—“Speckled, full of specks, as the feathers of hawks, partridges, or the furs of some wild beasts are.” (Bailey).

MANCHET, i. 9, 10.—As there explained. Bailey says *michette* O. F., but ?; and Kersey makes it “the finest sort of wheat bread.” (See Chetebred above).

MAPPS, viii. 157.—The Latin *mappa* was a napkin, hence a painted cloth; the alternative here given *warps* is questionable.

MARLERIA, viii. 253.—Marl pits. Marl is a rich earth. L. Latin *marginilla*, diminutive of *marga*, marl. (Pliny).

MARMALETT, x. 151.—Marmalade. O. F. *marmelade*, from Portuguese *marmelada*, a conserve of quinces, *marmelo*.

MASER, x. 139, or MAZER, a bowl or goblet, made of hard wood, richly carved and ornamented, and much esteemed. *Mazer* wood is said to be maple, *mirra*. "Mazar bowle of maple full of beer." (Aubrey). Some ancient ones imported from the East are thought to have been of *gutta percha*. There is a rather famous maser bowl at York Minster.

MASLIN, x. 400.—Mixed corn, wheat and rye, also written *mastlyne* and *mastlyn*, now *muncorn*; but also, as here, mixed metal. (See Latten).

MEERS, i. 4.—*Landimera est terræ limes vel meta*, from the Saxon *gemæra*, i.e., *terminus*, boundary. From hence we say *meers*. Cognate words are *meerwalks*, *meerstafe*, *meerstakes*, *meerstone*, *meerstang*. Boundaries.

MELNE, xi. 383.—Mill. From L. *molendinum*, *molina*, *mola*; M.E. *miln*, *myln*, *mulne*, whence *mille*, *mulle*, by loss of *n*. A.S. *myln*, *mylen*, a mill.

MENIE, i. 5.—*Meiny* or *Meny*, i.e. *Maigne*, *Manegium*. Fr. *Mesnie*, as "the King's *Meiny*," i.e., the king's family, household, or household servants. *Cum meinis suis*, with his household.

METHEGLYNE, x. 149.—(W. *meddyglyn*, *medd*, and *meddwi*, to intoxicate). A kind of drink made of wort (i.e., new beer) herbs, honey and spice boiled together and fermented; mostly used in Wales and Cornwall (mentioned in the Act for Excise 15 Car. II., cap. 9).

MITRED, i. 173.—Mitre, a head dress, especially for a bishop (F—L—Gk.), O. F. *mitre*=L. *mitra*, a cap—Greek *μίτρα*, a belt, girdle, headband, fillet, turban. Before 12th cent. the Bishop's mitre was a plain white linen (or fur) skull cap.

MOBICH, x. 346.—A tract of land in St. Julian's Parish, now called *Movage*.

MODDISHE, i. 9.—*Modde* is Swedish for mud, and *modd fishe* is therefore *mudfish*. The *ciprinide* were called by this name. This species includes the carp, the bleak, the barbel, the gudgeon and the dace.

MORION, xi. 300.—A conical iron skull cap with a rim round it. Skeat says an open helmet. Another form is *moriam*, which Blount s.v. says "is now called *Two Pot*," which he elsewhere explains thus: "*Sallet* or *Scul* of Iron, otherwise called a *Moriam* or *Pot*."

MORTETING, iv. 291* (or MORTEATING).—Prof. Skeat says “moot feast,” if so, then we may gather that it was the feast after the *moot* in the Inns of Court, at which young students argued imaginary cases to fit them for real practice and defence of Clients’ causes. This is, however, only conjecture!

MORTUARIUM, vi. 384.—“A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, as a recompense for personal tithes not paid in his lifetime, anciently called *saule sceat*, i.e., soul shot. After the Conquest it was called a *cors-present* (because the *beast* was presented with the body at the funeral), and sometimes a Principal. No Mortuary is due by law, only by custom. (Cf. Heriot above).

MOTFEE, i. 290.*—If the same with *Moteer*, it is a customary service or payment at the *mote* or Court of the Lord. In some documents *Marketzeld* (or *Marketgeld*) is connected with *stretward*, as motfee is here, and therefore, if synonymous, it is toll of the market.

MOULDS, viii. 157.*—Plough-breasts would not be in a pack, and mould candles were at that period unknown. Possibly *turfs* or *turves*; but in a 15th cent. Vocabulary a *mouldere* is *panificator*, bread maker, and to mouldre is *panificare*. In another *molde* is *sabulum* or *sonde*.

MOWNCORNE (OR MUNGECORNE), i. 10; viii. 214.—*Mestilo*, *mixtilio*, *maslins*, *mumcorn*. Wheat and rye mingled and ground together. (See Maslin). In Cheshire it is known indifferently *blencorn*, *blendecorne*, and *mengecorne*.

MURAGE, viii. 145.—“A tribute or tax paid for the building or repairing of public walls,” taken of every laden horse or cart coming into a city or town. L. Lat. *muragium*.

MURINGER, iii. 69, 77; v. 160, 161; vii. 240 (OR MURENGER).—An overseer of walls or fortifications. There were two such officials from very ancient times in the city of Chester, as well as in other places.

MURTHEED, iii. 352.—The derivation of this word from *mors*, death, confirms the double application of it in ancient times. The Saxon *morth* is a *violent* death, *accidental* as well as *malicious*, according to some. It was in use long before the reign of Cnut. (A.D. 1017—1035).

NAPERIE, i. 6.—“Naperie (Anno 2 Ric. II., c. 1), from the

Ital. *napperia*, '*Lintamina domestica*.' We may call it Linnen Cloth, or Household Linnen." (Blount).

NAVEWS, i. 7.—Fr. *navet*, a turnip, from L. *nappetus*, dim. of *napus*. In Cornish dialect *neaps*.

NEWELINGE, i. 9.—Some^s species of fish unknown, or *new* ling as opposed to *salt* or *dried*.

NOGGAN and NOGGS, i. 14.—*Noggen* made of nogs, which is coarse flax, or rather, hemp. Not quite obsolete *pax* Miss Jackson.

NYDIART, iii. 326.—An idiot, a word somewhat similar is *niding*, a coward, a base wretch, *Niderling*, *Nidering*, *niget*.

ORREUM, i. 37.—For *horreum*, a granary, garner, barn, or storehouse.

ORYELL, iii. 243.—*Oriel*, a recess (with a window) in a room. M.E. *oriol*. *Oryall*, a small room, portico, especially for a lady, a boudoir. Low L. *oriolum*, a small room, recess, ornamented with gold (*aurum*), but in the text it must mean a gallery or passage from the house to the Church, above the nave through the clerestory.

PAXES, x. 404.—"A small tablet with a representation of the crucifixion upon it, presented in the ceremony of the mass to be kissed by the faithful." *Pax*, peace, *Pax vobiscum*, (Peace be with you). *Paxbrede*, *osculatorium* (see Halliwell s.v.)

PANNAGE, i. 22.—The privilege of feeding swine upon *mast* in woods, also the money taken by the *agistors* for the feeding of hogs with the *mast* of the king's forest. The word in ancient charters is variously written *pannagium*, *panagium*, *pasnagium*, *pathnagium*, *paunagium*, and perhaps *pepsona*. (See Hoggemot).

PENCELLYS, viii. 395, and PENSELLS on same page. L. *parvum vexillum*, streamer on a lance, diminutive of *pennon*, W. *penwon*, a small flag, a banner. The Low L. form would be *penicillus* or *peniculus*, which last is a double diminutive of *penis*, a tail.

PESHUR, viii. 236.—*Peschur*, a fisherman, piscator, formerly *pescheur*

PHARELIS, xi. 317.—Pro *faleris*, the tackle or furniture of a cart or wain.

PICCAGE, iii. 93.—*Piccagium*, from the Fr. *piquer*, i.e., effringere, fodere, money paid in fairs to the lord of the soil for leave to break the ground to set up booths, stalls, or standings.

PILE, iv. 130, 131, 132, or PYLE.—A mass or stack of buildings. (Bailey). A small tower in the North (country). (Halliwell). A defence built on a creek of the sea, and called *Pille* or Fort, for the protection and safeguard of any place. *Pele* or *Peel* (Blount). In Celtic *Pill* is a castle or stronghold, *propugnaculum*.

PILLORY, viii. 94.—(*Collistrigium, collum stringens, pilloria*). In the laws of *Cnut* it is called *Halsfange*, from *Hals*, collum, and *fang*, captura.

PLAYING TABLES, i. 12, or TABLES.—A chequered board for draughts, and backgammon.

PLECKE, vi. 358.—A plat of ground, a small enclosure, a place. A.S., *plek*, *plæce*, a street, an open place.

POINTMAKERS, x. 92.—Point was a tagged lace used in ancient dress, as we now use buttons.

PLANKING and PRICKING, i. 3.—*Plank*, to deck, adorn; M.E., *pranken*, to trim. Compare O.D. *proncken*, to display one's dress, and *proncke pincken*, *proncke pinchen*, to glitter in a fine dress, allied to Lowland Scotch, *preck*, to be spruce. (Skeat). Bishop Hall speaks of Jezebel "pranking up her old carcass." (Cont. Book xx.)

PREVEY, i. 13, for *privy*, private, L. *privatus*, apart, here a noun, answering to *cloaca*, a house of office.

PYNNES (or PYRNES), viii. 305, also *prin*, whence *princod*, a pincushion. Skeat derives *pinne* from *penna*, but? A.S., *princ*, a point, sting, &c.

QUYSHONS, i. 13.—Cushions, also *qweseyns*, *quisskens*, *quyssons*. O.F., *coissin*, *coussin*, from Low L. *cutcitinum*, not found, but regularly formed from *culcita* or *culcitra*, a cushion, mattress, pillow, quilt. In Cornish dialect the word is *quishin*, i.e., L. *crurale*.

RACKES, i. 9.—*Rack*, the neck of mutton or pork, also of veal as here. A.S., *hracca*.

REGRATORS, iii. 130; iv. 24.—*Regratarius*, Fr. *Regrateur*, one who buys to sell again at a profit, but it anciently signified one who bought *by great* and sold *by small*, but now (beginning of 17th cent.) it signifies one that buys and sells any wares or victuals in the same market or fair, or within 4 miles thereof. Also one that trims up old wares for sale. (See Badger).

RESIANCE, xi. 270.—*Resiantia* as there explained. L. *residere*, to sit or remain behind. A man's abode or continuance in a place.

RESTIALL, i. 58, 62, 64, 70.—See *Lastiall* above.

REWED, i. 13.—*Rewe* is row, order, rule, and *rewed* is *ribbed* or *striped*.

RETTIS, ii., 202.—For *rectis*. *Rectum* seems to have been anciently used for a trial or accusation, and so *stare ad rectum*, to stand trial.

REYVYD, x. 404, as there explained. Halliwell, however, gives *Reyked*, for cracked.

ROCHES, i. 9.—Roaches, otherwise *Rochets*. A.S. *Reohhe*, *Reohche*, L. *raia* for *ragia*, a ray.

ROGGS, i. 68.—Rogues. F. *rogue*, arrogant, proud, presumptuous. Bret., *rok*, *rog*, with same meaning. M.E. *rogue*. an idle, sturdy, beggar.

ROOD ALTAR, iii. 179.—*Rood*, the cross or crucifix, an altar against the rood screen, as there explained. A.S., *ród*, a gallows, cross.

RUNDELET, i. 11.—Runlet or Roundlet, a certain measure of oil, wine, &c., containing 18½ galls. (Blount). O.F., *rondete*, a little barrel, from its rotundity.

RYDDINGE, i. 57.—Cleansing. M.E., *ridden*; A.S. *rheddian*, to snatch away, to deliver. Not altogether obsolete, but now applied to vomiting or expectorating. Ex. gr., "I wuz cough'in an' riddin' all night." (Miss Jackson's W. B.)

SALLETT, viii. 395.—Salet, a head-piece, from Fr. *salut*, i.e., *salus*, a scul of iron. (See morion).

SAULTPEETERMEN, x. 188.—As there explained. Previously in 1626, the inhabitants of London and Westminster were ordered by proclamation to preserve their urine for one year to make saltpetre. *Nitre* is found on walls sheltered from rain, and is extracted by lixiviation from the earth under cellars, stables, barns, &c. In some parts of the Continent it is prepared artificially from a mixture of common mould or porous calcareous earth with animal and vegetable remains containing nitrogen. (Ogilvie).

SAYE, i. 13.—(F. *soie*). A thin silk; it is also a delicate serge or woollen cloth. Saye clothe, serge. (Palsgrave).

SCANSILE, ix. 126.—A stile. *Scansilis*, that which may be climbed. Compare *scalinga*, a partition or division. The

footgates at Churchyards are called *Scalings*. None of the ordinary dictionaries give *scansile*, but see Wright's *Vocabularies*, 609, 45. *Scaling* ladder is still used.

SCEALFING STOLE, ix. 87. See Cucking stoole above.

SCONCE, i. 12.—A stand or branch to set a light upon, or to support a candlestick. *Abconsa*, *abconsus*, a sort of candlestick attached to the wall.

SCUCHINGS, iv. 291; x. 92.—Otherwise *Stuthings*, *Suitthings*, explained x. 92, as escutcheons, scutcheons, painted shields. O. F. *escusson*, from Low L. acc. *scutionem*, i. q. *scutum*, a shield, or banner with heraldic devices painted thereon.

SEAWINGE, ii. 401.[†]—Sewing, fastening with needle and thread, but this does not explain *seawinge* candles, unless candles for sewing after sundown.

SEILION or SELION, i. 28; ix. 119.—F. *seillon*, i. e., *Terra elata in'er duos sulcos*, a stitche or ridge of land, see Land above. Sax. *sul*, *syl*, aratrum. In a certain charter 6½ seilions make one acre.

SENESCHALLUS, i. 16; iv. 28.—From *sein*, house, or place, and *schalc*, an officer or governor. (Coke on Littleton). A steward. In France the head justice or magistrate of a district.

SERVER, i. 8 (and SERVAR, vii. 84).^{*} Sewar is the official who set and tasted dishes, &c. *A servare at mele*, from M. E. *sewen*, to set meat. This does not suit the context, perhaps it is one who sews, for sewster is a sempstress, *Seulrix*. (Promp. Parv.)

SEXTARIES, i. 324.—An ancient Roman measure, about an English pint. Some say a pint and a half. It varied, however, in different countries. A measure 4 inches long, 4 broad, and 3 deep is the true sextary, which is just over pint and a half. Sometimes written *systeer* or *sylteer*. (O. and B., i. 206, 216).

SHACK, i. 5.—Shack is a custom in Norfolk to have *common* for hogs from the end of harvest till seed time in all men's grounds without contradiction. (Blount). "To go at shack" is "to go at large." (See Hoggemot).

SHEMPSTER, viii. 157.—A. S. *seamestre*, a seaustress. (See *seawar* above).

SHENIS ALLE, viii. 260.[†]—Clove of garlic would in Latin be *spica allii*. *Shenis*, possibly some measure of capacity; if not as there are "traces of onions," so "chains of garlic." F. *chainc*.

SHOTT, xi. 301.—A reckoning at an inn, a score in a victualing house, or the money to settle it. A.S. *sceat*, *shot*, payment. Du., *shot*, a tavern score. Icel., *skot*, a contribution.

SHROTWOSDAY, i. 59.—Shrove-Tuesday, the day before the Lenten season, Pancake day. (See a whimsical extract from Taylor the Water Poet in Halliwell ii. 139).

SHUT, v. 105.—Add to explanation this very probable conjecture, that all these passages were *shut* by the closing of gates at each end about sunset. Remains of hooks for gates may still be seen in several of them, and in one from the High Street to Butcher Row the gates and doors still remain. *Shute* in the Cornish dialect is a channel of wood or iron for the conveyance of a small stream.

SICHE, i. 215.—(See Syche), alias *sice*, a gutter or drain. Somerset, A.S. *sich*. (Cf. Shut above).

SINGING BREAD, i. 57, 58.—The round cakes or wafers intended for the consecrated host in the eucharistic sacrament. (See Davies' *Rites*, &c., ed. 1672, p. 2).

SKEIELS, i. 7.*—Some unknown vegetable, perhaps *secale* (seakale) or scallions. *Skayles*, Skettles, or nine pins will not suit the context, nor will *skiel*, which in Wiltshire is a beer cooler.

SKEPPET, i. 13.—Said to be a broad flat basket, now *skep*. *Skeppe*, *sportu*, *Corbis*, (Prompt. Parv.), a strong coarse basket, a kipe (q.v.)

SKOOTER, x. 152.—*Scout*, a spy. M.E., *scoute*, from O.F. *escoute* from Latin *auscultare*, to listen. Tusser has *scout-watch*.

SOKE, ii. 197; SOKES, i. 281.—*Soc* (Saxon) signifies "power to administer justice." *Sokes*, lordships or franchises within which was the right of *Soc*.

SOLARIUM, i. 201, 202; viii. 255.—A solar, sollar, upper room, or chamber, a withdrawing room, a roodloft, a loft. In Beza's N. Test. (at Luke, v. 19) Solarium is put for *dōma* (*δῶμα*), the flat roof of the house. "Dedi unam shoppam cum solario super ædificato."

SORE SPARROW HAWK, vii. 350, 361.—A hawk or falcon in the first year was said to be in her *sore* age. A spar-hawk, a shortwinged hawk, *esperariarius* or *sperverius*, Fr. *espercier*. The servitium *unius esperarii vel 2/3 per annum* was not uncommon in 13th and 14th centuries.

SPICE, x. 217.—Here most likely pepper or camphire (camphor). Spice (*species*) was a generic name for all kinds of drugs and spices. Espicier, the seller of them.

SPILLS, viii. 157.—Miss Jackson gives—*Spile*, dross, rubbish, SHREWSBURY. This meaning, however, will not suit. Better is *spels*, chips, splinters. Compare *spillicans*, *spelicans*, a game in which small splinters are used. *Spelk*, Sax. *spelte*, a splinter, rod or small stick used in thatching.

STANK, i. 181.—*Stagnum*, a dam, as also the pile driven into the ground to form it; otherwise *stang*. In O.F. *estache*, Welsh *ystanc*. See Miss Jackson's *W. B.*, s.v. Stank. But the Welsh 'stang, or acre, which is subdivided into 160 quarts, is $\frac{2}{3}$ of a statute acre. (Cooke's *N. W.*, p. 73).

STEAL, x. 106.—*Stele*, a long handle, same as *stail*.

“And in his hand an huge Polaxe did beare,
Whose *steale* was yron-studded but not long.”

Spenser *F. Q.*, v. 12, xiv.

STENES, i. 12.—*Recte* stean, a deep earthen vessel used for various household and dairy purposes.

STEPHON, vi. 365.—(Stephen free) for *stemni freoch*, which Blount does not explain, though he instances “*Necnon libertate multura suæ in molendino ipsius Roberti &c. quod sint stemnifreoch et Tolfreoch*. (Mon. Ang., 2 par., fol. 293b). *Steven-free*, not bound to stated times. *Steven* is a set time or appointment, from Sax. *stefne*, a citation or a time fixed for appearance. (See on this word Nares' *Glossary*, and in a note on p. 96, 5th Series, 14 of *Arch. Cambrensis*).

STILLATORYE, i. 13.—A still or apparatus for distilling, a place for distillation.

STRETWARD, i. 290, is generally a surveyor of highways, or else a scavenger. Here, however, an annual payment to such officials.

SUMMA, ix. 253.—A seam, or horseload, of wood, corn, salt, glass, coal. The seam of corn was 8 strikes, or bushels. Fr. *summe*. Compare *sumpler horse*.

SYCHE (or SICHE, which see), i. 45, 48, 215.—*Sica*, a ditch; *sich*, a little current of water. L. *schetum* or *sikellus*, a gutter.

TAW DRESSER, iii. 224; x. 92.—Not tow dresser, *Taw*, *tae*, to prepare skins, to curry. In some localities taw dresser means one who makes white leather. *Tawer* or *taeyer*, a tanner.

Tawyers, cobblers, and cordwainers all appear in one division in the *Liber Albus* (Beck).

TENSERY, iii. 69, 72, 87, and TENSERS, iii. 246 n; x. 126, 127. See Chensory and Chensors.

TEXTER, vii. 84.—Recte *textor*, a weaver, L. *textus*, woven.

TEYNTERS, iii. 309, from *Teinten*, to dye, dyers. Spencer has *inct* for dyed. L. *tinctor*, from *tingere*, to dye. (See Hewsters).

THEOLONIUM, iv. 48. *Telonium*, toll, or tax; M.E., *tol*; A.S. *toll*, tribute. See Skeat on word *toll*.

THORNEBACK, i. 9.—The name of a sea fish (Ash). A species of ray, *raia clavata*.

THROMS, x. 210.—Mops, or dish-clouts, used as cotton waste is now; also a coarse basket for rubbish; *throm*, A.S.; *licium*, the woof, but *thrum* is tags or ends of coarse cloths; Dusters or scouring cloths, G. *trumm*, end, verge, edge, brim; Fr. *bordure de toile*.

TIPPS, x. 92.—“One dozen of tipps.” Wands of office, rods tipped with colour. Compare *tipstaff*, a sergeant who bore a staff of office *tipped* with a coloured knob, and *verger*, one who bears a verge (*virga*) *tipped* with silver. *Une verge ferrée d'argent*.

TOFT, i. 34.—(Toftum or tofta) “a parcel of land, or a place, where a messuage hath stood, but is decayed, or casually burnt and not re-edified. (Blount).

TON, i. 162.—M.E. *toun*, an enclosure; A.S. *tún*, a fence, farm, town, homestead; *dun*, a fortress. W. *dinas*, a city or fortress.

TOREDULA, i. 205.*—Probably a word misread, if not, a word unknown. (Compare *torclar*, a press). *Coredula*? dim. of *corredium* or *corrodium*, is table maintenance. *Toredula forte pro turricula*, a small tower, a summer house.

TOWLERS, iii. 69, 71.—Tollers, toll takers. See *Theolonium*.

TOWLSIE, viii. 227.—Tollhouse, Tolbooth.

TREENEN, i. 6, and TREENE-PLATTER, x. 411.—Wooden-trenchers. Cf. *Treen beddes*, *Treen chest*. Harrison (*Descr. of Eng. temp. Eliz.*) speaks of pewter platters supplanting those of *treen*.

TRENTAL, i. 446.—“Thirty masses for the dead.” Ital. *trenta*, i.q. *triginta*. Another meaning can be gathered from

the following:—Charta (an. 1152), Clementis Decani Eccl. Paris. in Magno Pastoralis lib. 3, ch. 32. "Si vero aliquis Capellano vel Parochiali Sacerdote nummos, vinum, annonam, vel etiam illud, quod vulgò Trentale appellat, reliquerit, commune habeatur." That is to say, money which, for the completion of a Trental, is paid to the Priest. *Officium 30 Missarum, quod totidem diebus peragitur pro defunctis: vel obventiones, quæ obveniunt Sacerdotibus ratione ejusdem officii.* (Ducange).

TROWS, v. 154.—In this case trays for sealing wax, &c., so called perhaps from their shape; *troughs*, A.S. *trohs*, *trogs*, hollow vessels.

TRUSSEL, viii. 245.—A bale, pack, or bundle, now truss. Cf. truss of hay.

TUCKER, vii. 84.—A fuller of cloth, sometimes also a bleacher.

TUFT, i. 2.—A knot of ribbons or such like ornament.

TUNNES, i. 12.—S. *Tunna*, a cask; W. *tynell*, a barrel or tun. Low L. 9th cent., *Tunna*, a cask.

TURNELL, viii. 158.—Given as "a brewing or salting tub," a large oval tub, a cooler. Compare salting *turnel*, kneading *turnel*.

TUSSOCK, i. 2.—Connected with *tuft* above, a tangled knot or heap, a twisted lock of hair, a clump of coarse grass in marshy land.

TWIGGEN, i. 12; viii. 158.—Wicker, made of *twigs*. A.S. *twih*, *twig*, a twig, shoot, sprout, branch.

TYNCIER, i. 29.—To be read instead of *cyncier* (which is a misprint or a misreading, *c* and *l* being almost undistinguishable in old MSS.). Prof. Skeat says "a *tinker*, so called because he makes a tinkling sound in the mending of metal pots, &c.," but it is simply a tin worker, a *tinkler* in Northern dialect; in 1580 *tinkeler*. The Welsh is the very word, *tincier*, a tin worker.

TYNCERY, iii. 93.—Here said to be a right to collect a polltax of every freeman, but see *tensery* and *chense*.

TYPPINGE, i. 14.—Tip is to tilt; tip is also to adjust the top of a stack (Halliwell), but neither of these will suit the context. Better to regard *typpinge hurdle* as the addition to a cart or wain in harvest, now called *thripples* or *ripples*, which

Miss Jackson defines as the movable rails put on the sides of a cart or waggon when it is required to carry more than an ordinary load, ex. gr. at harvest time. In the Craven district a frame of this sort is called *rathes*, in Lincolnshire *Raves*.

UNELLE, i. 326.—Probably a misreading for *fuelle*, i.e., fuel.

URCHINS, x. 199.—Hedgehogs. O.F. *ericon*, *herisson*, from L. *ericius*. See Miss Jackson's *W. B.*

URGER, ix. 233.*—Unless a local word for *winch* or crank, for which no authority, a puzzle for etymologists.

USTRINA, ix. 117.—A kiln, a melting house, also a place for cremation. Here a lime-kiln.

VAWCERRYS, viii. 395.—Mistake for *sawcerryys*, or *sawyers*, hodie saucers. See the Inventory.

VENELLA, i. 207.—A narrow or straight (*strait*), way, a lane. The *Vinnals*, a farmstead in Salop, seems to have originated as a place-name from *Venella*, *via strictior instar venæ vel venule*.

VERANGENES, i. 207.*—If not an error in transcription, a very difficult word. It is connected in the text with *mush-rooms*, and probably denotes some natural production, either crab apples from which *verjuice* was made, or the actual verjuice itself, and we might conjecture that the word was really *verangeues*. The cider of crab apples was formerly used for various purposes in country houses, one of which was cleaning pewter.

VERDINGALES, i. 3.—The same as *fardingales*, i.e., hooped petticoats. Fr. *verdugalle*, Sp. *verdugado*, provided with hoops. *Verdugo*, young shoot of a tree, a rod, a hoop.

VIRIDARIUS, i. 200.—Recte *viredarius*, a verderer. *Officialis in forestis*. *Custos nemoris*.

VIA REGIA, i. 21, 23, &c.—The King's highway. It is called *regia*, says Blount, *quia semper aperta et quam nemo concludere potest, cum minis suis, quæ ducit in civitatem vel burgum, vel portum Regium*.

VICEPYNNES, i. 12.—The explanation given is not clear, nor quite correct. *Vicepynnes*, an instrument for holding things firmly. Rush lights were held by a spring attached to an upright iron rod standing in a socket. The modern *vice* is a pair of claws made to close on an object by a screw (*vitis*). *Vice* in Fr. is *estoe* or *etau*, and *vicepin* is *le clef d'un*

tau. Wrest or wrench is an article used for tightening bed screws (Cf. harpwrest). Bloxam gives *vice*, *vic*, a spiral or winding staircase.

VIVARY, vii. 354.—*Vivarium*, a place where *living* things are kept, either on land or in water, here a fishpond or piscary, sometimes called a *stew*.

WÆS, xi. 112.—Water in A.S. is *wæter* (pronounced wayter still), same as Dutch *water* and German *wasser*; *Wæs* is *washum*, a watery place washed by the sea or other water, land formed by river floodings. G. *wassen*, a grassy level. Knighton, A.D. 1346, says: "*Et sic transierunt per unum washum maris ad longitudinem unius leucæ.*" Wash, a lane through which water runs. *East*.

WAGON (or wayne), iii. 292, 299; xi. 23. *Wain* or vehicle. Du. *wagen*; A.S. *wægn* or *wæn*, from *wegan*, to carry. Hence to *weigh* anchor.

WASLE, i. 58.—Wastel bread. (Wassail-bread according to Dr. Ash). *Wastellus*, the finest sort of bread. (See Cocket in Blount's Dict. and Chetebred above).

WAYDE, viii. 245.—As there explained. A.S. *Wád*, *waad*, *woad*. *Guaisdium*, *Gaisdo*, *Guaisdo*, *id est herba fullonum vel saponaria quæ Isatis Græce dicitur*. *Woad*.

WHAYE, i. 14.—Whey, A.S. *hwæg*; Du. *hui*, *wei*; Latin *serum*.

WREST, i. 12.—See Vicepynne above.

WYLE COP, viii. 152; x. 341.—"The watching summit, or the winding summit, if, as is very probable, this steep hill in ancient times was traversed by a winding or zigzag path or road, which was the *Wyle*."

YARE, i. 14.—Yarn, spun wool. A.S. *gearn*, thread. Allied to Greek *χορδή*, a cord, orig. a gutstring.

YUCK, viii. 322.—A misreading for *ynck*, ink. M.E. *enke*; O.F. *enque*; Fr. *encre*, from Latin *encaustum*, the purple ink used by the later Roman emperors, from Greek *ἔσκαυτος*, burnt in. Greek *ἐν*, in; *καύω*, burn. Ital. *inchiostro*.

MISCELLANEA.

[Under this heading the Editors, will be pleased to insert notes and short articles relative to recent discoveries in the County, or other matters of archæological or historical interest. Communications are invited, and should be addressed to the Editors, c/o Mr. F. Gojne, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.]

XIV.

WILL OF WILLIAM FYTZHERBERD, OF TONG, 1451.

In Dei nomine Amen. vicesimo sexto die mensis Januarii Anno Dni millesimo CCCC^{mo} ljo. Ego Will'us fytzherberd condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. Inprimis lego animam meam Deo omnipotenti beate Marie matri sue ac omnibus Sanctis eius, corpusque meum ad sepeliendum in ecclesia collegiata Sancti Bartholomei de Tungge. Item lego octo lⁱ cere circa corpus meum ardendum in die sepulture mee. Item lego cuilibet Capellano ecclesie prefate pro exequiis meis dicendis iijs iiij^d. Item lego Will'o Robynettes clerico vjs viij^d. Item lego Thome Smyth clerico iijs iiij^d. Item lego clericis ibidem ijs. Item volo ut ha'eam unum presbyterum celebraturum pro anima mea et pro animabus omnium benefactorum meorum necnon omnium fidelium defunctorum et eidem lego per unum Annum Cs. Item lego Henrico servo meo xls et Isabelle uxori eiusdem Henrici xxs. Item lego Capellano parochiali ad orandum pro anima mea in pulpito viz^t per quatuor annos quilibet anno viij^d. Item lego Agneti Hereward unam Togam penulatam et unam cellam [*sic*] cum freno. Item lego Mariorie Clerke unam parvam ollam eneam. Item lego D'no Rogero unam spatulam argentatam. Item lego D'no Will'o unam Dacam. Item lego ecclesie prefate de Tungge unam togam pro vestimentis faciendis. Item lego Isabelle Patryke prefate aliam parvam ollam eneam. Item lego Rogero Walker xx^d. Item lego ecclesie collegiate de Ludlowe iijs iiij^d. Item lego novo sepulcro ecclesie de Tungge iijs iiij^d. Item lego pro reparatione pontis eiusdem ville vjs viij^d. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum superius non legatorum lego in dispositione Magistri Ricardi Eyton Gardiani de Tunngge et Agnetis Hereward et eodem ordine et constituo meos executores ut ipsi inde ordinent et disponant meliori modo quo sciverint pro salute anime mee et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum et ut presens testamentum exequantur et compleant cum effectu

In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti testamento Sigillum meum apposui. Dat. in Collegio ecclesie prefate de Tungge die et Anno dni supra dictis.

Probatum approbatum et infirmatum¹ [*sic*] fuit presens testamentum coram nobis Johanne Reedhill in utroque iure Baccallario ecclesiarum cath. Sarum et Lich. canonico (Reverendi in x^{ro} patris dni Dni Will'i dei gratia Coventrie & Lichf. Episcopi sequestratore et commissario generali) in ecclesia parochie de Newport xij die mensis Maii Anno Dni millesimo CCCC^{mo} quinquagesimo secundo. Commissaque est bonorum administratio dictum testamentum concernens Magro Ric^o Eyton Gardiano de Tong et Agneti Hereward executoribus infra nominatis in forma juris juratis et per eosdem admissa In cuius rei testimonium Sigillum officii nostri presentibus apposuimus. Dat. die loco et anno supradictis.

(*Translation*).

In the name of God Amen. Jan. 26, 1451. I William ffytzherberd make my will after this manner :

1st I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, the blessed Mary his mother, and all his Saints, and my body to be buried in the collegiate church of St Bartholomew of Tong. Item Eight pounds of wax to be burnt about my body on the day of my burial. Item to every Chaplain of the said Church for saying my burial service 3s 4d. Item to William Robynettes clerk 6s 8d. Item to Thomas Smyth clerk 3s 4d. Item to the clerks there 2s. Item I wish to have one priest to celebrate for my soul, and for the souls of all my benefactors, and of all faithful persons deceased, and I bequeath to the same for one year 100s. Item to Henry my servant 40s, and Isabella his wife 20s. Item to the Chaplain of the parish for praying for my soul in the pulpit viz: for four years every year 8d. Item to Agnes Hereward a hooded gown and a saddle & bridle. Item to Marjorie Clerke a little brass pot. Item to Sir Roger a spatula embroidered with silver. Item to Sir William a Dalmatic. Item to the said church of Tong a gown for making vestments. Item to the said Isabella Patryke another little brass pot. Item to Roger Walker 20d. Item to the collegiate church of Ludlowe 3s 4d. Item to the new Sepulchre of the church of Tong 3s 4d. Item for the repair of the bridge of the same town 6s 8d.

The residue of all my goods not above bequeathed I leave at the disposal of Master Richard Eyton Warden of Tong and of Agnes Hereward, and I ordain and appoint them my executors that they may thenceforth order and dispose them in the best way they know for my soul's health and for the souls of all faithful persons deceased and that they may execute and effectively fulfil this present will. In witness thereof I have set my Seal to this present will.

Given in the College of the said Church of Tong the day & year above written.

¹ There is in late Latin authority for the use of infirmatum for confirmatum.

Proved approved and confirmed before us John Reedhill Bachelor of Laws canon of Salisbury and Lichfield, sequestrator and commissary general of the Rev. Father in Christ Lord William by the grace of God Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, in the church of the parish of Newport May 12, 1452. The administration of property affected by the said will was entrusted to Master Rich^d Eyton Warden of Tong and to Agnes Hereward the within named executors sworn in solemn form of law and was by them undertaken. Under date of day place and year above written.

The Will transcribed and translated above, with Probate *in dorso* is written on a strip of parchment $11\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in. Several wills in very similar form of words, though somewhat later in date (1470—1503), are to be found in "*Visitations and Memorials of Southwell Minster*," edited by A. F. Leach, for the Camden Society, 1891. In the 2nd vol. of Eyton's *Antiquities*, the earlier history of Tong and its collegiate church is very fully treated, but is not brought down to the 15th century. The name of the Warden who was executor is very familiar to Salopians. The testator was doubtless an ecclesiastic. The two hard words of the document occur in the two bequests to *Dnus Rogerus* of a *spatula argentata* and to *Dnus Willus* of a *Duca*. These words should, I think, be extended into *spatulariu* and *Dalmatica*. The former appears to have been a kind of trimming for the neck and shoulders (*épaules*) of the alb. The latter (also called a tunicle) is figured in the plates at the end of vol. ii. of Palmer's *Origines Liturgicæ* (Fig. V.). It is there represented as worn by a deacon. The MS. will has been placed in the Reference Library, by the kindness of Mr. Herbert Southam.

E. CALVERT.

XV.

SALOP HOUSE OF CORRECTION, AND PROVISION
FOR THE POOR, ANNO 1598.

The problem of how best to provide for the poor, and check vagrancy, is one of long standing, being to our ancestors as difficult a task as it is found to be at the present day. The following orders of the Justices of Peace for the county of Salop in 1598, copied from a document in the possession of Colonel Charles James Cotes, are in their way a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the methods adopted in the reign of Elizabeth for accomplishing the task. The document is also interesting as regards the persons appointed as Commissioners, and those of less distinction who were summoned to meet them:—

[*Orders of the Justices of the Peace for Salop.*]

1598.

Orders agreed upon by the Justices of peace of the County of Salop in their generall Sessions of the peace holden at

the town of Salop the 25 day of Aprill Anno Regni Re. Elizabeth dei gra' XL^o for the due putting in execucon of divers statutes made in the last Sessions of Parliament.

First, it is agreed and ordered that there shall be the some of 400*li* levyed within the Shyre, and the Townes Corporate of the Countie, for the Building of an Howse of Correccion in the Castle of the said towne of Salop, and for the provyding of A stocke for setting the people on worke there, w^{ch} said some of 400*li* to be levyed by 4*li* in everie allotment that maketh one man when the Shire maketh one hundreth men. This said some of 400*li* to be levyed as aforesaid by order from the Justices in their severall divisisons and paid to the Treasurers of the Queens Comissioners for the peace at their next generall sessions of the peace after Pentecost next.

Item, it is agreed and ordered That Fraunces Newport & Rowland Berker esquers shallbe Treasurers of the Colleecons for the poore for this yere Following.

Item, it is agreed and ordered That the said treasurers shall send out of the said Colleecon for this yere the Some of 20s to th^e use of the poore prisoners in the Kings benche and Marshallsye and for the severell Almes Houses in the said County somuch as shallbe thought fitt by the Comissioners of the said Treasurers to such use as are declared in the Statute for the relief of the poore upon certificate from 4 Justices of the peace.

Item, it is agreed and ordered That the Justices of peace in their severall Divisions shall Cause all other Branches of the statuts for the relief of the poore and for the punishment of Rogues &, Vagabownes and Sturdy beggers to be fourthwith all [*sic*] diligence putt in due execucon.

Commissioners.

Fraunces Newport.	Thomas Onslowe.
Thomas Leighton.	Andrewe Chorlton.
Robert Berker.	Richard Ottley.
Robert Powell.	Roberte Kynaston

[*The Persons summond to meet the Commissioners.*]

Hundred The Parishes within the allotment of
de Berrington &
Condover Cound

	Richard Blakeway.	
	Wm: Calcot of Belton.	
Berrington	Tho: Calcott of Brompton.	Thomas Brooke
	John Farmer of Eton.	Roger Farmer
	together with the Parson and Church-wardens.	

	John Browne. Tho: Browne.	
Pitchford	Adam Longner. Richard Cowper. together with the Parson & Church- wardens.	Adam Browne Tho. Madoxe
	Symon Dunne Humfrey Wigley. George Harley Wm Dod, Church- wardens of Ruckeley.	To appear before us at Acton- burnall upon Fridaye next beinge the vth day of this pre- sent May by viii of the clocke in the fore noone.
Acton- burnell co' membr	Roger Farmer of Actonburnall Nicholas Aston Together with the Parson & Church- wardens Rafe Bennett, Francs Bucknall, Tho Hancox.	
	Robb: Gosenell Edmund Richards. Richard Dodd Wm Hoggins Tho: Deyous Churchwarden. Together with the Parson or Curat & Churchwardens. Jerome Hoggins	Together with all the Alesellers within the said a l l o t t m e n t s, whether licensed or not licensed.
Cound		
	Wm Peers Wm Cluche Wm Mullatt Edmund Kocke Together with the Curat & Church- wardens.	John Granger. John Estoppe.
Cressage		
	Wm Taylor John Deyous Wm Geers John Danyell George Carter } Churchwardens Tho: Ashe } Together with the P'son & Church- wardens.	
Harley		
	Peter Wood Wm Blakewey Chure'w'den. Ric. Howbecke [<i>torn</i>] Ric Amyas [?] Randull Malkyn Together with the P'son & Church wardens.	Churchw ^r dens.
Kenley		
	Ric. Dickins Tho: Astley Wm. Corfield Tho. Whicke Wm Stephens Fraunces Cocke Tho: Brombell.	Chur'wardens
Preene		

XVI.

SHROPSHIRE RECUSANTS, TEMP. ELIZABETH.

There are preserved in the Public Record Office two Series of Recusant Rolls, namely (*a*) the Chancellor's Series; and (*b*) the Pipe Series, both amongst the Records of the Exchequer Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer. Both Series commence in 34 Elizabeth and extend to 1 and 2 William and Mary (1591 to 1691). The Chancellor's Series are numbered 1 to 43; the Pipe Series 1 to 81, and these are the more important. I give here a list of the names of the Shropshire Recusants in the years 1591-2, extracted from No. 1 of the Pipe Series, 34 Elizabeth, with the places where their lands were situate. It is in no sense an abstract of the Roll, as the Shropshire portion is closely written on both sides of a skin of parchment 6 feet in length, but merely a list of the names of Recusants that appear on this Roll. In some cases the persons are recorded as refusing to attend their parish church. The Roll gives practically the names of all Shropshire Roman Catholics in the years 1591-2. The places in parentheses show where their estates were situate.

[*Recusant Rolls, Exchequer L. T. R.*

Pipe Series, No. 1, 34 Elizabeth.]

- John Loide, junior (lands in Co. Salop).
 Thomas ap Richards (Dudleston).
 John Preston, of Drayton, gen. (Betton subtus Lyne, Tunstall, and Drayton).
 Rowland Bulkeley (Buntingsdale, Longslow, and Drayton).
 William Egarton (Harley).
 Richard Grosvenor, gen. (Norton in Hales).
 Richard Lloyd (Loynsmayne, Llanvorda, Trevoughla, Swynny, and Oswestry).
 Francis Gatacre, arm. (Gatacre, Hughley, Alveley, &c.)
 Anne Lythall, widow (Clarley).
 William Jervis (Clun, Tonge, &c.)
 John ap Hughe, yoman (goods in Clun).
 Richard Bannester, arm. (lands in Wem and Edstaston, and in Salop).
 Thomas Vernon, gen. (Wem, Pimhill, and Drayton).
 Humfrey Foster, gen. (Tong Norton).
 William Charleton (goods).
 Thomas Lloyd.
 John Bullock, of Priors Ditton, gen.
 Henry Wood, of Buildwas, gen.
 Humfrey Sandford, de le Ile, gen.
 Edward Bridgeman, of Aston Eyre, gen.
 Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Lawly, of Wenlock, arm.

Nicholas Sna eman, of Ditton, yoman.
 Elinora Crowther, of the same, spinster.
 John Cookes, of Hales Owen, sherman.
 Francis Collins and Agnes his wife, of Hales Owen.
 George Harries, of the same.
 William Higgon, of the same
 Richard Reynolds, of the same.
 Thomas Hackwood, of Aston.
 Elizabeth, wife of Edward Bridgeman, of the same
 Margaret Charleton, of Madley, widow.
 Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Berington, of Pontesbury, gen.
 Robert Moore, of Madley, yoman.
 Richard Calcott, of Aston, yoman.
 Arthur Crowther, of Sparchford in the parish of Diddleburye, gen.,
 and Mary his wife.
 John Charington, of Edgmond, husbandman (refuses to attend his
 parish church).
 Elinor Wood, of Byldwas, wife of Henry Wood, gen.
 Anne Clarke, of Sheinton, spinster.
 Ralph Pyckyn, of Drayton in Hales, yoman.
 Geoffrey Mannyng, of the same, labourer.
 Margarett Banyster, of Weme, wife of Richard Banyster, arm.
 Richard Whitbye, of the same, labourer.
 Elena Humfreys, wife of John Humfreys of Elsmere.
 Gwen Williams, wife of Nicholas ap Williams, labourer.
 Jane Philippes, wife of Richard Phillippes, yoman, of Elsmere.
 Cieily Hayward and Katherine Gravenor, of Wem, spinsters.
 Katherine, wife of Edward Chatterton *alias* Chelton, of Tong,
 yoman; and Edward Chatterton *alias* Chelton.
 Alice, wife of William Cherleton, of Harley, gen.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

XVII.

INVENTORY OF THE EFFECTS OF
 ELIZABETH PERKES, OF WESTHOOD, OLDBURY, 1688.

A True and pfect Inventory of all the Goods Chattles and
 Cattle Debts and Creditts of Elizabeth Perkes of Westhood of the
 Parish of Oldbury in the County of Salop Spinster Deceased taken
 vallued and Apprized by us whose names are hereunto subscribed
 this second day of October Anno 1688^o.

Imp ^{re} One fleather bed one Bolster one pillow one	}	xx ^s
blankett & two coverings		
One Chest one little box and one old truncke	}	vij ^s
One Screene one Chaire and Cushing & three Stooles		

One brasse pott three kettles and one warm- ing pan } Two pewter dishes & other little pewter things } All sorts of Linnen } One ewe Sheep } One grate one Dripping pan and one frying pan } One vessell and other wooden things } One little Spining whele } five and twenty pounds of Drest flax } One pillion and pillion Cloath } Due upon bonds } Desperate debts } Money in her purse } her wearing app'ell } Things forgotten and out of Sight } tot' <u>xxj^{li}</u> <u>x^s</u> <u>vj^d</u>	xx ^s v ^s xxx ^s ij ^s v ^s iii ^s xvii ^d vij ^s v ^s vj ^{li} ij ^{li} ij ^{li} xv ^s xl ^s xij ^d
--	---

the m'ke of
John Lerton
John James
the m'ke of
Humphrey Short } app^{rs}

Extractum erat hoc Inventarium apud ludlow secundo die mensis Octobris Anno Domini 1688 per Carolum Pearce notarium publicum nomine Procuratoris Oldlis &c pro vero et pleno Inventario &c. sub protestacione tamen de addendo &c quodlibet &c.

GE: REYNOLDS, Registrarius.

NOTE.—Humphrey or Humfry Short of Westwood, in the parish of Ouldbury, yeoman, Marriage Settlement dated 24 April, 1669. The only articles in the above Inventory that are of interest are:—
1. The *Pillion*. This was probably used in South Shropshire to a later date than in other parts of the county, owing to the hilly roads. 2. Flax. I am inclined to think that this was extensively cultivated in the south east of the county in the 17th and 18th centuries. I have seen some fine sheets and table cloths made in Shrewsbury about 1835, from Flax grown on a farm near Ditton Priors

HERBERT R. H. SOUTHAM, F.S.A.

GENERAL INDEX TO VOL. I.

- A
- Accounts, Statement of, xxvi
 Annual Excursion, xi
 ——— Meeting, v
- ARMS.
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| Andrews, 22 | Perle, 317 |
| Dunfowe, 316 | Pride, 15 |
| Edwardes, 366 | Russell, 155 |
| Gamel, 18, 20 | Skyenner, 28 |
| Ive, 22 | Weld, 185 |
- Aston Boterell, xiii
 AUDEN, MISS,
 Dedications to Celtic Saints, 284
 AUDEN, REV. THOMAS, M.A., F.S.A.,
 Rebellion of Robert de Belesme, 107
 Where was Fethanleag? 147, 282
- B
- Belesme, Robert de, Rebellion of,
 Rev. Thomas Auden, 107
 Bicton, 140, 142
 Billingsley, xi
 Bridge, Dr. J. C., Lecture on Samuel
 Pepys and his Music, ix
 Bridgnorth, 108, 110, 190, 377
 Buildwas Abbey, 170
- C
- CALVERT, E., LL.D.,
 Will of William Fytzherberd of Tong,
 1451, 407
 Celtic Saints, Dedications to,
 Miss H. M. Auden, 284
 Chelmarsh, 188
 Civil War, 95, 136, 145, 185, 321
 Condover, 168, 352
 Coton, Township of, R. Lloyd Kenyon,
 248
 Court of Labourers, 53, 74
 Cressage, 116, 285
- D
- DAVIES, R. E.,
 Note on Morris's Provosts and
 Bailiffs of Shrewsbury, 284
 DRINKWATER, REV. C. H., M.A.,
 Fourteenth Century Roll of Names,
 preserved amongst the Shrewsbury
 Guild Merchant Rolls, 119
- Two Shrewsbury Burgess Rolls *temp.*
 Henry III., latter half of Thirteenth
 Century, 125
 Glossary of some Difficult or Obsolete
 Words found in the First
 Series, 373
- E
- Edstaston Chapel, Chantry in, Hon.
 and Rev. Gilbert H. F. Vane, 151,
 287
 Edwards, Sir Francis, Patent of
 Baronetcy, 360
 Edwardes, Hugh, 322
 ———, Thomas, 323, 347
 ———, Sir Thomas, Bart, Sequestration
 Papers of, Miss E. C. Hope-
 Edwardes, 321
- F
- Family of Andrews, 21
 Arundel, 43, 165
 Atcherley, 299
 Bernard, 313
 Bonel, 294, 301
 Cole, 289, 302, 304
 Craven, 95
 Edwardes, 321
 Edwards (Ness Strange) 101
 Fitz Alan, 44, 165, 166
 Ireland, 27
 Kynaston, 219, 249, 250
 Le Strange, 34, 226
 Ludlow, 315
 Pride, 14, 78
 Sitte, or Schutte, 30
 Stafford, 310
 Stury, 161
 Vaughan, 311
 Waring, 295
 Yonge, 78, 85
 Felton (West), 67, 85
 Fethanleag, Where was? Rev. Thomas
 Auden, 147, 282
 Fitz Tumulus, Demolition of, xvi, xvii,
 286
 FLETCHER, REV. W. G. D., M.A.,
 F.S.A. (W. G. D. F.)
 Haughmond Abbey, Bulla at, 283
 Shrewsbury, Coins minted at, 150
 ———, Petitions to Bailiffs of,

Shropshire Incumbents, Institutions of, 257
 -----Recusants, *temp.* Elizabeth, 412

Fowler, Matthew, D.D., Sermon by, 1661, Hon. and Rev. Gilbert H. F. Vane, 152
 Fytzherberd, William, 407

G

Genealogical MSS., connected with Salop and Wales, 3
 Ghost, Corbet's, 249
 Glossary of Difficult or Obsolete Words, 373
 Greete, 327

H

Haughmond Abbey, 36, 41, 42, 77, 84, 168, 230, 233, 248, 282
 Haughmond Abbey, Discovery of a Lead Bull at, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, 283
 Holbache, David, 62, 78
 HOPE-EDWARDS, MISS E. C., Sequestration Papers of Sir Thomas Edwardes, Baronet, 321

I

Incumbents, Shropshire, Institutions of, W. G. D. F., 257
 Acton Burnell, 259, 265
 Atcham, 260, 262
 Baschurch, 237, 259, 260, 263, 301
 Berrington, 259, 261, 264
 Cardeston, 298
 Cheswardine, 266
 Chirbury, 300
 Church Stretton, 354
 Condover, 259, 263
 Cound, 262
 Edgmond, 283
 Ellesmere, 258, 261, 262, 264
 Fitz, 260, 262, 263
 Frodesley, 260, 263
 Great Ness, 102, 214, 258, 260, 264
 Harley, 261, 264
 High Ercall, 261, 264
 Hodnet, 77, 258, 260, 263
 Hordley, 82
 Ightfield, 261, 265
 Leighton, 259, 262, 264
 Loppington, 263
 Meole Brace, 335, 349

Incumbents, Middle, 258, 259, 261, 262
 Montford, 260, 263, 299
 Moreton Corbet, 258, 260, 264
 Petton, 259, 263
 Pitchford 258*, 262, 265
 Prees, 262, 265
 Rodington, 259, 265
 Ruyton, 217, 234, 235, 237, 238, 258
 Ryton, 264
 Shawbury, 265
 Sheinton, 259, 260, 263
 Shrewsbury, St. Alkmund, 262, 266
 -----, Holy Cross, 262, 266
 Smethcote, 258, 259, 261, 262
 Stanton (on Hine Heath?) 265
 Stapleton, 260, 263
 Sutton Maddock, 258, 259, 266
 Upton Magna, 261,* 266
 Waters Upton, 259, 283
 Wellington, 260, 261, 265
 Wenlock (Much), 285
 Westbury, 300, 335
 West Felton, 100, 214, 232, 258, 266
 Whitchurch, 152, 259, 260, 261, 264
 Wrockwardine, 260, 261,* 264
 Wroxeter, 258, 264

K

KENYON, R. LLOYD,
 Manor of Ruyton of the Eleven Towns, 33
 Township of New Ruyton, 213
 Township of Old Ruyton, 226
 Township of Coton, 248
 Kenyon, R. Lloyd, appointed Hon. Curator of Coins and Medals, xviii
 Knockia, 37, 39

L

Lichfield, Suffragan Bishops of, 283
 Lords Marchers of Wales, 80, 81

M

MSS., Genealogical, connected with Salop and Wales, 3
 Members, List of, xx
 Minutes of Council Meetings, xv

An asterisk (*) denotes that the name, or place, occurs more than once on the page.

Meole Brace, 171, 324
 Montgomery, Roger de, 7, 107
 Morris, Joseph, Biographical Sketch
 of, William Phillips, 1
 MORRIS, JOSEPH,
 Genealogical MSS. connected with
 Salop and Wales, 3
 Provosts and Bailiffs of Shrewsbury,
 1, 153, 289

N

NORTON, REV. F. C.,
 Shropshire Wills, List of, at Somers-
 set House, 1641—1660, 251
 Norton, Jane, Will of, 343, 351, 358

O

Officers of the Society, List of, xix

P

PEDIGREES.

Bicedon, 309	Perle, 317
Bonel, 294	Peterthe Provost,
Borrey, 159	9
Cantelape, 175	Picheford, 315
Cox, 153	Pride, 15
De Bracy, 177	Ruffus, 8
De Colneham, 25	Russell, 155
Dunfowe, 317	Skinner or Par-
Edwin, 306	menter, 28
Gamel, 18	Thurstan, 27
Goch, 154	Vaghan, 311
Granegos, 162	Villan, 11
Ive, or Yoe, 22	Weld, 207
Martin, 17, 157	Wildegos, 307

Perkes, Elizabeth, of Westhood, In-
 ventory of Effects, 413
 PHILLIPS, WILLIAM, F.L.S.,
 Fitz, Tumulus, demolition of, 286
 Morris, Joseph, Memoir of, 1
 Salop House of Correction, and pro-
 vision for the poor, Anno 1598, 409
 Shifnal, Fire at, 281
 Throgmorton, Francis, 267
 Weld, Sir John, Senior, and Junio
 Sequestration Papers of, 185
 Provosts and Bailiffs of Shrewsbury,
 Joseph Morris, 1, 153, 289
 Pulley, 171, 172

R

Roman Urns and Lamp found near
 Whitechurch, Edward P. Thompson,
 150
 Rossall, 143, 212
 Ruyton of the Eleven Towns, Manor
 of, R. Lloyd Kenyon, 33

Ruyton New, Township of, R. Lloyd
 Kenyon, 213
 ———, Old, Township of, R. Lloyd
 Kenyon, 226

S

Saxon and Norman Coins minted at
 Shrewsbury, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher,
 150
 Sequestration Papers of Sir Thomas
 Edwardes, Baronet, E. C. Hope-
 Edwardes, 321
 Sequestration Papers of Sir John Weld,
 Senior, and Sir John Weld, Junior,
 Knights, of Willey, William Phillips
 185
 Shifnal, the fire at, and the Earl of
 Shrewsbury, 1591, William Phillips,
 281
 Sidbury, xii.
 Shrewsbury

Abbey, 42, 152, 226, 239
 Bailiffs, 78, 188, 270, 271, 323
 ——— (and Provosts) 1, 153, 289
 ——— Petitions to, 135
 Breteuil, Laws of, 164, 183
 Burgess Rolls, *temp.* Henry III., 125
 Castle, 410
 Coins, Saxon and Norman, minted
 at, 150
 Earl of, 1591, 281
 Fourteenth Century Roll of Names,
 119
 Fraternity of Butchers, 144
 ——— Weavers and Clothiers,
 141
 Free School, 142, 322
 Hospital of St. John, 164, 265, 293,
 301, 303, 305
 Kingsland, 142
 Liberties, 163

Mansions, Family, Bernards' Hall,
 313
 Cole Hall, 289,
 306
 Prides' Mansion,
 32, 284
 Reyner's House,
 293
 Romboldesham
 Hall, 299
 Shuttes' Mansion,
 30, 32
 Talbots' Hall, 300
 Thornes' Man-
 sion, 301
 Prisoner (Francis Throgmorton), 267
 St. Alkmund's, 166, 169
 — Chad's, 167, 169, 322, 348
 — Julian's, 16, 167, 170, 391
 — Mary's, 160, 179

- Streets, &c., Beeches Lane, 142
 Chepyng Street, 297
 Crepulostrete, 298
 Crepullode, 299
 Dog Lane (Hounde-
 strete, 296
 Dogpole, 384
 Gatepol, 19, 284
 Gullet Shut, 297
 Gulph, the, 299
 Lee Stalls, 295
 Mardol, 292, 312
 Sheep's Head Passage,
 302
 Wyle Cop, 142, 406
 Yrkylode, 180
- Shropshire
 House of Correction, 409
 Incumbents, Institutions of, 257
 Recusants, *temp.* Elizabeth, 412
 Wills, list of, at Somerset House,
 London, from 1641 to 1660, 251
- SOUTHAM, HERBERT R. H., F.S.A.,
 Inventory of the effects of Elizabeth
 Perkes, of Westhood, Oldbury, 1688,
 413
- Societies in communication, xxv
 Stottesdon, xiii
 Sutton, 178
 Suffragan Bishops of Lichfield, Hon.
 and Rev. Gilbert H. F. Vane, 283
- Tensors, 141, 380
- T
 THOMPSON, ELWARD P.,
 Roman Urns and Lamp found near
 Whitchurch, 150
 Throgmorton, Francis, a prisoner
 in Shrewsbury, 1597-8, William
 Phillips, 267
 Tong, 408
- U
 Uriconium, xvii, 147
- V
 VANE, HON. AND REV. GILBERT H. F.,
 M.A., F.S.A.,
 Chantry in Edstaston Chapel, 151, 287
 Sermon by Matthew Fowler, 152
 Suffragan Bishops of Lichfield, 283
- W
 Weld, Sir John, Sen., and Sir John,
 Jun., Sequestration Papers of, 185
 Wenlock (Much), xviii, 115, 168, 178,
 285
 Whitchurch, 150, 152
 Willey, 186
 Wills, Shropshire, 1641-1660, 251
 Will of Edwards, Thomas, 341, 347
 Fytzherberd, William, 407
 Ive, Roger, 32
 Norton, Jane, 343, 351, 358

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING, AND LECTURE ON
"SAMUEL PEPYS AND HIS MUSIC."

THE Annual Meeting of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held in the Music Hall, Shrewsbury, on Wednesday afternoon, April 17th, 1901, Lord Forester presiding over a large attendance.

In connection with the Meeting a most interesting Lecture was given by Dr. Bridge, organist of Chester Cathedral, on "Samuel Pepys and his Music," with special reference to the curious old wind instruments of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, called Recorders or old English flutes. Dr. Bridge brought with him a complete set of these Recorders—one of the only two complete sets that are known to exist. This set of four exhibited at Shrewsbury belong to the Chester Archæological Society. In form the soprano and alto recorders are much like the old flageolet. They are not like the flute blown horizontally, but downwards. There is a mouthpiece with a number of finger holes, and an important hole at the back for the thumb. The bass and tenor Recorders exhibited were large, and must have been costly instruments. In form they much resemble a modern oboe. Dr. Bridge, with several of the musicians from Chester Cathedral, gave a number of selections on these Recorders, the beautifully soft and soothing sounds of which were more than enough to make one realize the fascination they had for Pepys as told in his Diary.

There was a large attendance at the meeting, many visitors being present from distant parts of the county. The Chairman of the Council, the Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., read the Statement of Accounts, which showed total receipts of £206 18s. 5d., and a balance in hand of £5 19s. 5d., about the first time, Mr. Auden said, that the Society had a slight balance to the good, (Cheers).

ANNUAL REPORT.

MR. AUDEN, again rising, read the Annual Report, signed by himself, which was as follows :—

The Council cannot begin their Report without an allusion to the loss which the members of this Society, in common with every subject of the British empire, have sustained since the last Annual Meeting by the death of her Majesty Queen Victoria. Few monarchs have ever showed so great a breadth

STATE OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

The Commission on the Land Office has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Commission on the Land Office, dated the 15th day of December, 1900, and to express its appreciation of the thoroughness and accuracy of the same. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the land resources of the State, and it is believed that it will be of great service to the public. The Commission on the Land Office has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Commission on the Land Office, dated the 15th day of December, 1900, and to express its appreciation of the thoroughness and accuracy of the same. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the land resources of the State, and it is believed that it will be of great service to the public.

REPORT OF THE

The Commission on the Land Office has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Commission on the Land Office, dated the 15th day of December, 1900, and to express its appreciation of the thoroughness and accuracy of the same. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the land resources of the State, and it is believed that it will be of great service to the public.

of interest in whatever went to make up the happiness of their subjects, or more thoroughly entered into the spirit of the well-known saying of the Latin poet, "Homo sum humani nihil a me alienum puto." Our own Society has lost two members by death. One, Mr. Stanier of Peplow, had his principal associations with the neighbouring county of Stafford, but after he took up his residence in Shropshire he was always ready to identify himself with the interests of the county, and at an early period became a member of this Society. The other, Mr. Clement Southam, was not only a member of the Society, but actively associated with its management. He had served on the Council for many years, and was always among its most active members, not only attending its meetings with regularity, but always showing readiness to work on its behalf. He had given special attention to folklore, and in this, as well as other departments of knowledge, his death is a distinct loss to archaeology. During the past year the Society has spent a considerable sum in renewing the fence round the excavated portion of Uriconium, which had become dilapidated; and though circumstances have not yet shown themselves favourable to recommencing the excavations, the matter has by no means been lost sight of. The Society has also assisted in the completion of the repairs of Langley Chapel under the auspices of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, as well as the restoration of the north porch of the Abbey Church at Shrewsbury. The Society has in addition affiliated itself to the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. The object of this Association is to promote the permanent preservation of lands and buildings of beauty or historic interest, by accepting and holding them in trust for the use and enjoyment of the nation. In connection with this, an important Act of Parliament became law in August last, which it is hoped may have useful results. By this "Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1900," power is given to any County Council to purchase or accept any monument of historic or architectural interest within its area, and to make the necessary arrangements for its preservation. The Society feel that it is important that the existence of this Act should be widely known, and that whenever circumstances arise to make it desirable, the County Council should be asked to exercise its powers, and so prevent the destruction of interesting objects, which once lost can never be replaced. (Cheers). With the end of the century ended the Second Series of the Society's *Transactions*. The Council have introduced one or two changes in the new Series just commencing, which they hope will meet with the approval of members. They have arranged with the printers for the use of a new and improved type; and they have introduced into the contents a certain number of pages of Shropshire "Miscellanea," with the object of recording discoveries made from time to time in the county, and of discussing questions of interest which do not require more formal treatment. There is still one feature which they are anxious to improve, but they are at present prevented from doing so by want of funds; they desire to add considerably to the pictorial illustrations of the *Transactions*. On this as well as other grounds the Council venture at the commencement of a new Series, to make an earnest appeal for increased membership, and to urge the claims of the Society on all who are connected with the county and who take an interest in the history of a noble past. (Cheers).

Lord FORESTER moved the adoption of the report and statement of accounts. Archaeology, he said, was a very interesting subject to take up and so read the past through the monuments and landmarks which were left to us, and especially those monuments that were left to us in Shropshire. As they said in the circular just issued: "Of all the counties that have organised such a Society, there are none where the study of antiquity can possess more interest than Shropshire, where every step that may be trodden is hallowed by some association with the chivalry, piety and patriotism of the bravest and best men of every age." (Cheers). First in

order of date, there is Uriconium, founded about 56 A.D., and destroyed in the middle of the 6th century, which was the old town of the Romans, and which he understood their Society was anxious further to explore in a more complete and systematic manner than had hitherto been done. The town of Shrewsbury succeeded Uriconium, which was at Wroxeter, at the destruction of which the ancient Britons went further up the river and founded that town of which they were so proud. (Cheers). They called it "Scrobbesbyrig," and from the very earliest times it had been recognised by the monarchs of England as a town of great political importance. We read that in 1070 "Roger de Montgomery destroyed a fifth of the houses to obtain a site for his new castle," which, until the time of the Civil War continued to be a fortress of importance, and capitulated to the Parliamentary Army in 1645. Then the churches in Shropshire were most interesting, and he would draw their attention to some of those on his own property. (Cheers). There was a very interesting church at Barrow, where there was a Saxon chancel, which was originally, as some thought, the church itself, but there were distinct traces where the nave was widened into a Norman nave. Linley Church, too, showed distinct Norman architecture, and it was also one of the smallest and most perfect in England. (Hear, hear). Wenlock Priory was a very ancient building, being founded about 1080, but there was an old church destroyed about 875. Buildwas Abbey was founded about 1138, and he saw by a deed about the year 1220 that the monks were contemplating considerable additions to their buildings, and that stone was to be procured in the quarries which lay within the Manor of Brosley. Cressage was called so from Christ's Oak, of which it was a corruption, and the oak tree, which one passed on the way there, was an interesting trace of the past. There were distinct traces of the Parliament being held in Shropshire, one of them being at a most interesting place—which he visited the other day—viz., Acton Burnell. He also understood that a Parliament or conference was held at Tickwood, a place on his own property, in 1642, between Charles I. and the Roundheads; and with respect to old houses, the old Haygate House at Wellington had been held by his family for over 700 years, and was said to be one of the oldest in the county. (Cheers). The Town Hall at Bridgnorth was an interesting example of the half-timbered buildings on arches, built after the destruction of the former Town Hall in the Civil Wars—1650 and 1652. Bishop Percy's birth place was still standing in that town; but time would fail him to record all the old time-honoured places in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury. Pitchford was an example of early half-timbered work, and Condover of the Tudor Period. It was interesting to try to picture to oneself these old houses at the time they were built and inhabited by the men and women of that age. The nineteenth century began by people trying to get rid of everything old, which he would call a "tasteless age," only better than the age before, when they white-washed

churches and put sheep-pens for pews—(laughter)—but he would remind them that the world went on in cycles, and though the last fifty years had been a great age for restoring churches, let them not be carried away by some architects to alter them in accordance to their ideas, but keep the history which they would find written in the stones. (Applause). There was one more warning he would like to give in making these remarks on the importance of the past to the present: let them not think it necessary to recur to old superstitions, which there was a tendency to do now-a-days, for the world had grown older and ought to be wiser. (Hear, hear, and cheers). That reminded him that he must not trespass any longer on their time, for they were met that day to listen to a lecture on the music of the past time by Dr. Bridge of Chester Cathedral. (Loud cheers).

The Rev. T. AUDEN seconded the motion, and said he wanted to call special attention to the paragraph in the report in connection with the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act passed last year. He hoped that it would lead to important results; and the gentlemen of the press would, he trusted, take care that the matter was put prominently before the public. In the printing of their *Transactions* they had arranged for an improved type; and they wanted to improve the illustrations. It was also intended to have a short index to each volume. The Society wanted new Members; they not only wanted subscriptions, but they wanted interest. (Hear, hear). He should like everyone to note that they were not asked to become Members of that Society as an act of charity. The Society believed it gave them good value for their money in the *Transactions* that were issued. (Hear, hear) What they as a Society felt was that those who lived in Shropshire were connected with a county second in interest to none in the kingdom. (Cheers). It was full of interest dating from the very earliest pre-Roman period, down to the interesting buildings of the last century. They felt that the county to which they belonged was of the nature of a noble heritage, and their anxiety was to impress upon everybody connected with it that they owed a duty to the past and to the future,—to take a greater interest in the past in order that they might not be unworthy of it in the present and the future. (Cheers).

The report was adopted.

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Rev. the Hon. G. H. F. VANE proposed that Earl Brownlow, the Bishop of Hereford, Lord Forester, and Bishop Allen be elected Vice-Presidents of the Society. He was pleased that those names represented equally the clerical and lay interests in the county, and he derived great pleasure from the fact that the Church of Rome was represented, in the person of Bishop Allen, as well as the Church of England. (Cheers).

The Rev. A. THURSBY-PELHAM seconded the motion, which was carried.

The first of these is the fact that the
 system is not a simple one, and that
 the various parts of it are not
 necessarily in the same relation
 to each other as they are in the
 case of a simple system. It is
 possible, therefore, that the
 system may be more complex than
 it appears to be at first sight.

The second of these is the fact that
 the system is not a simple one, and
 that the various parts of it are not
 necessarily in the same relation
 to each other as they are in the
 case of a simple system. It is
 possible, therefore, that the
 system may be more complex than
 it appears to be at first sight.

The third of these is the fact that

the system is not a simple one, and

that the various parts of it are not
 necessarily in the same relation
 to each other as they are in the
 case of a simple system. It is
 possible, therefore, that the
 system may be more complex than
 it appears to be at first sight.

The fourth of these is the fact that

the system is not a simple one, and

THE COUNCIL.

On the motion of the MAYOR OF SHREWSBURY (Mr. R. S. Hughes), seconded by Mr. W. L. SOUTHWELL, the following were appointed the Council for the ensuing year:—The Rev. T. Auden, Dr. Calvert, the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Mr. Charles Fortey, Mr. S. M. Morris, Mr. E. Cresswell Peele, the Rev. A. Thursby-Pelham, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. H. R. H. Southam, the Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. Vane, Mr. Henry T. Weyman, and Captain G. Williams-Freeman.

Dr. Calvert was also re-elected Auditor.

DR. BRIDGE'S LECTURE ON "SAMUEL PEPYS AND HIS MUSIC."

Dr. J. C. BRIDGE (organist of Chester Cathedral) then delivered a most interesting lecture on "Samuel Pepys and his Music," prefacing his remarks with the statement that Pepys was, as Sir Walter Scott had said, a man of business and information, if not of learning, and a man of taste, a man of whim and pleasure; and his greatest enjoyment, as he had recorded in his famous *Diary*, was music. It was not surprising, therefore, that his *Diary* contained numerous entries relating to music, and it was to those entries he (Dr. Bridge) desired to call their attention that afternoon. After briefly outlining the career of Pepys, Dr. Bridge mentioned the fact that the *Diary* was transcribed from 3,000 pages of shorthand notes and proceeded to deal with Pepys first as an instrumentalist, second as a vocalist, and third as a composer. Pepys, he said, had recorded in his *Diary* that "Music is the thing in the world that I love most." Pepys's favourite instrument seemed to have been the flageolet; and he also played that most difficult of instruments, the lute. There was one instrument he did not like, and that was the bass viol. Then Pepys had noted in his *Diary* that he bought a recorder. Some of them knew what a living Recorder was, but he suspected there were a great many who did not know what a dead recorder was. (Laughter.) Recorders were indeed dead, for their use had gone out for more than a hundred years. In early days the word "record" meant to sing or warble like a bird. It was frequently used in that sense by the poets. From that came the word "recorder" for the wind instruments he had before him. There was the reference to recorders in Hamlet from which they seemed to have got into use in the theatre. In that play Shakespeare makes the players come in before Hamlet bearing recorders. Hamlet says, "O, the recorders! let me see one," and asks that another will play on the pipe. Hamlet goes on to say of the playing of the recorder "Tis as easy as lying: govern these ventages with your finger and thumb, give it breath with your

mouth, and it will discourse most excellent music." Milton, too, says in one place,

"They move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft recorders."

In an inventory of goods belonging to Henry VIII. there were catalogued recorders as of box, of oak, of ivory great and small, "as well as two bass recorders of walnut, and one other great bass recorder." In fact, Henry VIII. died possessed of 154 flutes, of which 76 were recorders. (Laughter) What he did with them he (Dr Bridge) really did not know (Renewed laughter.) The popularity of the instrument continued under the Stuarts. In the band of Charles I. there were eight recorders, and Pepys said the sound was most pleasing, and "that they are now much in request for accompanying the voice." As time went on the name of the instrument was changed to flute. Treble specimens continued to be made until 1750, and that he believed was as late as any recorder was made. The Chester recorders that he had brought were a set of four. An old box was found which it was thought contained an old bassoon; the contents turned out to be an old set of recorders. The only trace of their history that could be found was that they were supposed to have been given to the Chester Archaeological Society by a Colonel Cholmondeley. As they were very expensive instruments they had probably belonged to a private family. They were generally made in sets. The treble was in the key of F, the alto in D, the tenor in C, and the bass an octave below the treble in F. The bass recorder then before them was a very fine instrument, and must have cost a lot of money. It was of ebony, and the ivory band in the middle was cut out of a solid block. Besides that set he only knew of one other set in the world, and that was at Nuremberg, where there were eight. On these instruments, which produced quaint and sweet sounds, Dr. Bridge and three assistants rendered a gavotte written for recorders, and taken from a book published in Paris in 1636, and a quartet which the lecturer had composed. Mr Vincent L. Needham, the well-known flautist, rendered valuable assistance in these performances. On proceeding to deal with Pepys as a vocalist, Dr. Bridge had to apologise for the absence of Mr. Ditchbourne, one of the vocalists, whose voice broke down at Leeds on the preceding night, and for this reason two of the items on the programme had to be eliminated, but Miss Mary Langdon, a soprano vocalist of rare ability, kindly sang a song by Bannister, a contemporary of Pepys, in addition to her own proper contributions. An anthem by Captain Cooke of the Chapel Royal, a contemporary of Pepys, and, said Dr. Bridge, the greatest choir trainer, in his opinion, that this country had ever seen, was given by Miss Mary Langdon and Dr. Bridge. Miss Langdon's selection included a couple of songs by Pelham Humphreys, a young chorister

and pupil of Captain Cooke's, afterwards a composer of note, and a friend of Pepys, whose great abilities were so appreciated by Charles II., that he sent him abroad to study. By the death of Humphreys, at the premature age of 27, a musical career of great promise was nipped in the bud. Had he lived, Dr. Bridge held, the music of that period would have undergone an important change, and undoubtedly have reached a very high standard. Humphreys's music was represented by the songs (a) "A poor soul sat sighing," and (b) "Where the bee sucks." Dr. Bridge concluded by dealing with Pepys as a composer. He had left four complete compositions. One of these was "Beauty Retire," which was sung by Miss Mary Langdon in a delightfully expressive manner. Dr. Bridge interspersed his lecture, which was thoroughly enjoyed by those privileged to be present, with many amusing anecdotes and quotations culled from the *Diary*.

Colonel ANSTICE proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Bridge. It was, he said, delightful to have been taken back three centuries in the history of music, and he must confess that he should very much like some of the modern music to resemble in its dignity and simplicity the old music they had heard that afternoon. (Cheers).

Mr. H. R. H. SOUTHAM seconded the motion, which was carried.

A vote of thanks to Lord Forester for presiding, was proposed by the Rev. T. AUDEN, and seconded by the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, and Lord FORESTER'S reply closed the proceedings.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The Annual Excursion of the Society took place on Thursday, July 4th, 1901. The part of the county chosen was that part of South Shropshire, rather difficult of access, which lies between Bridgnorth and Ludlow. The party included the Rev. T., Mrs., and Miss Auden, the Revs. O. M. Feilden, C. H. Drinkwater, J. G. Swainson, Miss A. Downward, Miss M. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. R. Taylor, Miss Jeffreys, Mr. S. Jackson, Mr. Roberts, Condover, Captain and Miss Williams-Freeman, Mr. H. R. H. Southam, Captain Stretch, Mr. W. Phillips, Mrs. Marston, Mr. Beacall, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Nurse, and Mr. Goyne. Leaving Shrewsbury at 11-25 in a special saloon carriage, the party reached Bridgnorth shortly after 12; there carriages were waiting, and the party drove past Oldbury, the site of the stronghold built by King Alfred's daughter, the Lady of Mercia, through Glazeley, where the church contains one of our few Salopian monumental brasses, past Deuxhill, where a ruined wall represents the old church, and the half-timbered manor house looks little cared for, to Billingsley Church, where the first halt was made. Here the party was met by the Vicar (the

Rev. J. Lewis Williams), who kindly, after showing his church, dispensed welcome liquid refreshment on the vicarage lawn. The manor of Billingsley was originally part of the property of the Saxon collegiate church of Morville, but about 1147, instead, like Morville itself, of belonging to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, it had been given to the Norman Abbey of Seez, under which it was held by the family of De Beysin. The church was founded at the beginning of Stephen's reign by Herbert de Castello, Lord of Castle Holgate, and endowed with "twelve acres of land and a mansion." It was a chapel subject to Morville, and, like the mother church, was in the hands of the Abbot of Shrewsbury. It has been suggested that this place was the *Biligesleage*, where Harold came from building the Castle of Hereford, to confer with Griffin, Prince of Wales, and Algar, Earl of Mercia, who had in his pay a fleet of Irish pirates, apparently stationed at the time on the Dee. The church, which was restored in 1875, contains an ancient font, and an interesting Easter sepulchre. During the restoration traces of wall painting were discovered. A drawing of this was exhibited by the Vicar, from which it seems that the figures (apparently of the recording angel in one place, and of St. Agnes in another), had been painted over earlier frescoes. The oak porch is of good design, and there is an early Norman doorway. There is an inscription to Edward Gouldney, rector of Billingsley, who died 15 February, 1669. In the wall between the nave and chancel was a stone flight of steps, which probably led to the rood-loft. There are two magnificent yew trees in the churchyard.

After bidding farewell to Billingsley and its hospitable vicar, the route was continued to Sidbury, which, though barely a mile away as the crow flies, was in the Domesday Hundred of Baschurch, as was Chelmarsh on the one side, and Burwarton and Cleobury North on the other. It belonged in 1086 to Ralph de Mortimer, and the overlordship passed later to the D'Arraz family. In 1469 the family of Purslow held land at Sidbury. Robert Purslow, knight, was sheriff of Shropshire in 1609. His first wife was a daughter of Richard Oteley of Pitchford. The direct line of the Purslows died out in the 17th century, the last Rowland Purslow, according to Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, leaving Sidbury to his half-sister Anne Lea, who married Richard Cresswell, whose descendants still hold the estates. Richard Cresswell was sheriff in 1670. He was probably identical with the Mr. Cresswell who was in attendance upon Charles I. before his escape from Oxford. John Purslow, the father of the sheriff of 1609, married as his second wife, Dorothy, daughter of Sir George Blount of Kinlet. Sir George is said to have objected to the match on the ground of the bridegroom not being so wealthy as himself, and to have disinherited his daughter in consequence. There is a monument to Richard Cresswell (1708) and his wife in the 18th century mortuary chapel on the north side of the chancel, and the older manor-house seems to have contained work of their date. The church of

Sidbury is of considerable interest, containing an early font, and having traces of herring-bone masonry in the south and west walls. There is a portion of a wall painting representing the Adoration of the Magi, upon the north wall, and the chancel windows are of very good design. In the head of one is a fragment of old stained glass. There are monuments to the Purslowe and Cresswell families, and one to Ralph Woolley, 62 years rector, who died 23 April, 1739, aged 82. There is a fine old yew in the churchyard, near which the rather uncommon flower, *Polygonum bistorta*, was growing in profusion.

From Sidbury the drive was continued to Stottesdon, where the interesting church was visited, and the party was met by the Vicar, the Rev. W. Murrill. This was originally the Saxon church of a very wide-spreading parish, and the western doorway of the early building still remains, ornamented with rude carving. The manor, which belonged before the conquest to the Saxon Earl Edwin, belonged in 1086 to Roger de Montgomery, who gave the church to his newly-founded Abbey of Shrewsbury, which retained the advowson till the Dissolution of Abbeys in 1541. The building contains many interesting features besides the Saxon doorway already mentioned, especially a very fine Norman font and beautiful windows of reticulated tracery in the chancel. These latter are similar in design to those at Kinlet and Chelmarsh. There is a low-side window, i.e., the lower part of a single light window bears marks of having been originally closed by a shutter, and under is a cupboard-like recess. Portions of old screen work have been worked up in the modern screen, and the south aisle still retains a piscina at the east end. The Norman arcade is worthy of note, and the arrangement of the western arches of the chancel is peculiar. There are monuments to the Purcells, and Crumps of Chorley, and one to Sarah, w'fe of Thomas Kynnersley of Rickton, second daughter of Richard Leighton of Leighton, 1723.

In proceeding from Stottesdon to Aston Boterell, one object of interest is the Bold, where was once a chapel, the advowson of which belonged to the White Nuns of Brewood. The chapel was pulled down within living memory, but it seems to have been disused before the Reformation. Aston Boterell was one of the few manors which retained a Saxon owner after the Conquest. In 1086, Toehil, the Saxon, held both Aston Boterell and Woodcote, near Newport. In 1200, we find Sir William Boterell mentioned in county business, and from that time till the early 17th century, Aston was the home of that family. The last Boterells of the line there seem to have been William and John, the sons of Thomas Boterell and Joyce Cressett, of whom William married Anne (or Agnes), daughter of Thomas Bentley, doctor of medicine, who is described in the Scriven pedigree as doctor to King Henry VIII. The fine plaster ceiling of the old manor-house bears the initials "W.B." and "A.B.," with the Boterell Arms, and the date 1576. Their only child, a

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Directors to the stockholders. It is dated the 1st day of January, 1880. The letter is addressed to the stockholders of the company and is signed by the Secretary. The letter contains the following text:

The second part of the document is a report from the Board of Directors to the stockholders. It is dated the 1st day of January, 1880. The report is addressed to the stockholders of the company and is signed by the Board of Directors. The report contains the following text:

The third part of the document is a report from the Board of Directors to the stockholders. It is dated the 1st day of January, 1880. The report is addressed to the stockholders of the company and is signed by the Board of Directors. The report contains the following text:

The fourth part of the document is a report from the Board of Directors to the stockholders. It is dated the 1st day of January, 1880. The report is addressed to the stockholders of the company and is signed by the Board of Directors. The report contains the following text:

The fifth part of the document is a report from the Board of Directors to the stockholders. It is dated the 1st day of January, 1880. The report is addressed to the stockholders of the company and is signed by the Board of Directors. The report contains the following text:

daughter, married Edward Scriven of Frodesley. John Boterell married Elizabeth Trow, and had a son, William, and two daughters, Frances and Anna. William's descendants remained in Shropshire, and Edward Boterell of the Heath, sheriff in 1768, was among them. The last of the name died at Oldbury about 1835. There are two monuments to the family still remaining in Aston Botterell Church." One is to John Boterell, who died in 1479, whose wife is said to have been a Corbett of Longnor. It is an alabaster slab in the north-east corner of the Church, with the following inscription:—

"[Hic] jacent Joh'es Botrell armiger et Maria uxor eius qui quidem [Joh'es obiit i]n festo [omnium] | Sanctorum Anno d'ni millesimo cccclxxx Et dicta | Maria obiit decimo septimo die mensis Marcij Anno d'ni millesimo quingentesimo | Quorum a'tabus p'picietur deus Amen."

This Inscription is taken from Additional MS. 21,237, fo. 262 (Rev. Edward Williams's MS.) in the British Museum. The words in parentheses are conjectural. The same MS. notices that in the east window of the chancel were the Boterell Arms,—Argent a chief gules, over all a lion rampant sable, armed and langued or; and the monogram A and O, on a golden circle. The second monument is a stately canopied Jacobean table tomb, with recumbent effigies of a man and wife upon it, and below the kneeling figures of a son and two daughters, and above the Boterell Arms. There is no shield of the wife's arms, but the children seem to show that it is the tomb of John Boterell. There were also inscriptions to the Horton, Talbot, and Brome families. The party were met at Aston Botterell by the Vicar, the Rev. E. F. Lipscomb, and several friends. The church is mainly of the 12th century, of the Transition from Norman to early English. The nave and south aisle are separated by an arcade of Decorated date, the effect of which is marred by the raising of the floor level at the restoration of thirty years ago. From the church the party went to the old manor-house, where, through the kindness of Mrs. Kinnish, they were shown the fine ceiling, dated 1576, with the initials W.B. and A.B., and the Boterell Arms, upon it, and other interesting features of the house. They then inspected the moated site in an adjoining field of what may have been the original home of the Saxon lords of the manor. A pleasant walk over park-like fields then took the members to Burwarton, where a substantial meal was awaiting them at the Boyne Arms. The return drive through Cleobury North and Neenton was very pleasant in the evening sunshine, with exquisite views of the Brown Clee, and its more distant neighbour the Titterstone. Bridgnorth was reached in good time for the 8-8 train, and the members returned to Shrewsbury after a very pleasant day in interesting old-world country such as few counties possess.

(1) The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the
 various methods which have been proposed for the determination of the
 constants of the equation of state of a gas. It is shown that the
 most reliable method is that of the virial equation of state, and that
 the constants of this equation can be determined from the data of
 the virial coefficients. The virial coefficients are shown to be
 functions of the temperature and of the density of the gas, and
 it is shown that the virial equation of state can be written in the
 form of a power series in the density. The constants of this equation
 are shown to be functions of the temperature and of the density of
 the gas, and it is shown that the virial equation of state can be
 written in the form of a power series in the density.

(2) The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the
 various methods which have been proposed for the determination of the
 constants of the equation of state of a gas. It is shown that the
 most reliable method is that of the virial equation of state, and that
 the constants of this equation can be determined from the data of
 the virial coefficients. The virial coefficients are shown to be
 functions of the temperature and of the density of the gas, and
 it is shown that the virial equation of state can be written in the
 form of a power series in the density. The constants of this equation
 are shown to be functions of the temperature and of the density of
 the gas, and it is shown that the virial equation of state can be
 written in the form of a power series in the density.

(3) The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the
 various methods which have been proposed for the determination of the
 constants of the equation of state of a gas. It is shown that the
 most reliable method is that of the virial equation of state, and that
 the constants of this equation can be determined from the data of
 the virial coefficients. The virial coefficients are shown to be
 functions of the temperature and of the density of the gas, and
 it is shown that the virial equation of state can be written in the
 form of a power series in the density. The constants of this equation
 are shown to be functions of the temperature and of the density of
 the gas, and it is shown that the virial equation of state can be
 written in the form of a power series in the density.

(4) The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the
 various methods which have been proposed for the determination of the
 constants of the equation of state of a gas. It is shown that the
 most reliable method is that of the virial equation of state, and that
 the constants of this equation can be determined from the data of
 the virial coefficients. The virial coefficients are shown to be
 functions of the temperature and of the density of the gas, and
 it is shown that the virial equation of state can be written in the
 form of a power series in the density. The constants of this equation
 are shown to be functions of the temperature and of the density of
 the gas, and it is shown that the virial equation of state can be
 written in the form of a power series in the density.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL MEETINGS.

December 12, 1900—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

It was resolved that this Society become affiliated to the National Trust for places of Historical Interest or Natural Beauty, from the 1st of January next.

January 9, 1901—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Chairman informed the meeting of the death of Mr. S. Clement Southam, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

“The Council of the Shropshire Archæological Society desire to record their sense of the loss they have sustained by the death of their late colleague Mr. Clement Southam. No member was more regular in his attendance at their meetings, and no one was more ready to devote time and labour to promote the objects of the Society.”

The Rev. J. R. Burton, Rector of Bitterley, was elected a Member of the Society.

It was decided that Mr. Cranage be requested to take the necessary steps for procuring copies of the Church Briefs from the Dowles Register, for publication in the *Transactions*.

February 11, 1901—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Chairman alluded to the death of our late beloved Queen Victoria, speaking of the loss the whole nation had sustained. He felt sure that all present would greet the new King with every good wish for a long and prosperous reign.

A Letter was read from Mr. Thackeray Turner, Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, relative to Langley Chapel, stating that a sum of £71 16s. 5d. had been spent on the repairs of this building, and further that his Committee will be greatly obliged by receiving a report on the condition of the fabric of the Chapel from time to time as occasion may require

March 13, 1901—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Capt G. Williams-Freeman and Mr. Herbert Southam reported that the fences at Uriconium were now in a good condition.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL
MEETINGS

Continued from the 25th February 1911
It was resolved that the following resolution be adopted in the
Council Room on the 25th February 1911

Resolved that the following resolution be adopted in the Council Room

The Council resolved that the following resolution be adopted in the Council Room

The Council resolved that the following resolution be adopted in the Council Room

The Council resolved that the following resolution be adopted in the Council Room

Resolved that the following resolution be adopted in the Council Room

The Council resolved that the following resolution be adopted in the Council Room

The Council resolved that the following resolution be adopted in the Council Room

Resolved that the following resolution be adopted in the Council Room

The Council resolved that the following resolution be adopted in the Council Room

Rev. D. H. S. Cranage reported that the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell would probably commence his part of the work in connection with the printing of the Roll of the Cluniac Order, in a year's time.

April 15, 1901—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Bishop of Hereford, Lord Forester, Thos. Roberts, Esq., and L. A. C. Southam, Esq., were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Phillips called the attention of the Council to a tumulus at Fitz, which, it was said, was being carted away.

Captain Williams-Freeman was requested to inspect the tumulus, and report to the Council, so that, if necessary, steps may be taken to prevent further destruction.

May 8, 1901—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Captain Williams-Freeman reported that he had visited Fitz, and found that the greater part of the tumulus had been removed, and suggested that a plan be made of the site.

The matter was left in his hands for further investigation.

It was resolved that the Secretary be instructed to write to Mr. H. B. Walters, informing him that the Society is willing to give him a grant of £10 for this year, to be continued annually if the funds so permit, for a period not exceeding four years, for the purpose of enabling him to complete his work on the Church Bells of Shropshire. Such work to be published by yearly instalments in the *Transactions* of the Society.

The following resolution was moved by the Chairman and carried unanimously:—"The Council of the Shropshire Archaeological Society desire to express their profound sense of the loss which their Society, as well as Archaeology in general, has sustained by the death of Mr. Stanley Leighton. As one of the Vice-Presidents, he took the chair on several occasions at the Annual Meeting, contributing papers and addresses of permanent interest, and to him was mainly due the formation of the kindred Society for printing the Ancient Parish Registers of the county. In spite of absorbing interests in other directions, he had attained the foremost rank among the antiquaries of Shropshire, and his lamented death leaves a void in this as in other respects which will be very difficult to fill"

The Chairman undertook to convey the resolution to Mrs. Leighton.

The Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. Vane, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, and Capt. Williams-Freeman undertook to represent the Society at the funeral to-morrow, the 9th inst.

The following new Members were elected:--

J. A. Anstice, Esq., Marnwood, Ironbridge,
Miss Alice Downward, The Castle, Shrewsbury,

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 FROM 1763 TO 1863
 BY CHARLES C. SMITH

VOLUME I. FROM 1763 TO 1800

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 FROM 1763 TO 1863
 BY CHARLES C. SMITH
 PART I. FROM 1763 TO 1800
 CHAPTER I. THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
 FROM 1763 TO 1776

CHAPTER II. THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
 FROM 1776 TO 1800

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 FROM 1763 TO 1863
 BY CHARLES C. SMITH
 PART II. FROM 1800 TO 1863
 CHAPTER I. THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
 FROM 1800 TO 1815

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 FROM 1763 TO 1863
 BY CHARLES C. SMITH
 PART II. FROM 1800 TO 1863
 CHAPTER II. THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
 FROM 1815 TO 1830

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 FROM 1763 TO 1863
 BY CHARLES C. SMITH
 PART II. FROM 1800 TO 1863
 CHAPTER III. THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
 FROM 1830 TO 1845

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 FROM 1763 TO 1863
 BY CHARLES C. SMITH
 PART II. FROM 1800 TO 1863
 CHAPTER IV. THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
 FROM 1845 TO 1863

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 FROM 1763 TO 1863
 BY CHARLES C. SMITH
 PART II. FROM 1800 TO 1863
 CHAPTER V. THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
 FROM 1863 TO 1863

J. H. Whitley, Esq., J.P., D.L., Bourton Cottage, Much Wenlock, Robt. Pool, Esq., Mytton Oak, Copthorne. Shrewsbury.

It was resolved that the best thanks of the Council of the Shropshire Archaeological Society be given to the Chester Archaeological Society for their loan of the set of Recorders used at the lecture of Dr. Bridge on Samuel Pepys and his Music

Also that the best thanks of the Council of the Shropshire Archaeological Society be given to Dr. Bridge, M.A., for his kindness in lecturing at their Annual Meeting. They have pleasure in assuring him that the lecture was greatly enjoyed and appreciated.

June 12, 1901—Rev. T. Aulen, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The following new members were elected :—

Rev. R. Perkins, Stoke St. Milborough Rectory, Ludlow,
A. C. Nicholson, Esq., 3, Victoria Parade, Oswestry.

The Annual Excursion was fixed for Thursday, July 4th, to Stottesdon and the neighbourhood.

July 10, 1901—Mr. Wm. Phillips, F.L.S., in the Chair.

A letter was read from Mr. Good, asking the Society to undertake excavations at a mound in Castle Meadows, Fenbury, said to be a Roman burial place, on the estate of Lady Northwick.

Mr. Herbert Southam undertook to visit the place and make enquiries.

Mr. Phillips stated that the Shrewsbury Free Library Committee will become annual subscribers to the Society in order to obtain an additional copy of the *Transactions*. This extra copy the Free Library Committee wish posted to the Public Record Office in exchange for some of the publications issued by that office

J. H. Cooksey, Esq., of Bridgnorth, was elected a member of the Society.

September 11, 1901—Rev. T. Aulen, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Capt. Williams Freeman laid on the table a plan of the ground at Fitz, in which stand the remains of the Tumulus, and pointed out the desirability of having this portion of the plan enlarged, taking in the Dovecote which stands near.

Mr. Herbert Southam called the attention of the Council to the proposed excavations at the Cemetery at Uriconium by Professor Haverfield.

The Rev. A. Thursby Pelham undertook to see Lord Berwick with the view of keeping in the locality whatever Roman remains might be found during such excavations.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It then goes on to discuss the various departments and the work done in each of them. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the recommendations made.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE

The following is a summary of the work done during the year. It is divided into three parts: the first part deals with the general situation of the country, the second part deals with the progress of the work done in each of the departments, and the third part deals with the recommendations made.

GENERAL SITUATION OF THE COUNTRY

The general situation of the country during the year was characterized by a period of relative stability. The economy continued to grow, and the government was able to maintain a balanced budget. The progress of the work done in each of the departments was satisfactory, and the recommendations made were generally accepted.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK DONE IN EACH DEPARTMENT

The progress of the work done in each of the departments during the year was as follows:

- The Department of Agriculture has made considerable progress in the various branches of its work, and has been able to carry out most of its recommendations.
- The Department of Education has also made considerable progress, and has been able to carry out most of its recommendations.
- The Department of Finance has also made considerable progress, and has been able to carry out most of its recommendations.
- The Department of Justice has also made considerable progress, and has been able to carry out most of its recommendations.
- The Department of War has also made considerable progress, and has been able to carry out most of its recommendations.

The Chairman reported that on July 10th he had attended the Congress of Archæological Societies on behalf of this Society, and gave a brief account of the business transacted at the Congress.

The following new members were elected :—

Geo. R. Wace, Esq, Shrewsbury,
Captain Chas. Hunt, Boreatton Hall, Baschurch.

It was resolved that Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon be appointed Hon. Curator of the Coins and Medals at the Museum, in the place of Dr. Parry (deceased).

The Rev. D. H. S. Cranage reported on some excavations now being made under his superintendence at Wenlock Priory.

The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher reported that Mr. H. A. Doubleday, editor of the *Victoria County Histories*, would be glad to meet the members of the Council for a preliminary discussion on the proposed History of Shropshire.

Mr. Fletcher was requested to suggest Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 2 30 p.m., as a suitable time for such meeting.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, 1901.

President :

THE RIGHT HON. LORD BARNARD.

Vice-Presidents :

His Grace The DUKE OF SUTHERLAND	The Hon. R. C. HERBERT
The Right Hon. The EARL OF POWIS	Sir W. O. CORBET, Bart.
The Right Hon. The EARL BROWLOW	Sir C. H. ROUSE BUGHTON, Bart.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF BRADFORD	Sir OFFLEY WAKEMAN, Bart.
The Right Rev. The LORD BISHOP OF LICHFIELD	The Right Rev. BISHOP ALLEN
The Right Rev. The LORD BISHOP OF HEREFORD	Rev. Prebendary W. H. EGERTON, M.A.
The Right Hon. LORD KENYON	Rev. Prebendary G. H. EGERTON, M.A.
The Right Hon. LORD FORESTER	R. LLOYD KENYON, Esq.
The Right Hon. LORD HARLECH	H. D. GREENE, Esq., Q.C., M.P.
The Right Hon. LORD HAWKESBURY, F.S.A.	Rev. Prebendary H. W. MOSS, M.A.
	ALGERNON HEBBER PERCY, Esq.

Council :

Rev. T. AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A., Conover (Chairman)	S. M. MORRIS, Esq., Shrewsbury
E. CALVERT, Esq., LL.D., Shrewsbury	E. C. PEELE, Esq., Shrewsbury
Rev. W. G. CLARK-MAXWELL, M.A., F.S.A., Clunbury	Rev. A THURSEY-PELHAM, M.A., Council
Rev. D. H. S. CRANAGE, M.A., F.S.A., Much Wenlock [bury	W. PHILLIPS, Esq., F.L.S., Shrewsbury
Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A., Shrewsbury	H. R. H. SOUTHAM, Esq., F.S.A., F.R. Hist. S., Shrewsbury
Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A., Shrewsbury	Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. VANE, M.A. F.S.A., Wem
CHARLES FORTEY, Esq., Ludlow	HENRY T. WEYMAN, Esq., Ludlow
	Captain WILLIAMS-FREEMAN, Shrewsbury

Editorial Committee :

E. CALVERT, Esq., LL.D.	Rev. T. AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.
W. PHILLIPS, Esq., F.L.S.	Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

Hon. Editorial Secretary :

MR. H. W. ADNITT, Shrewsbury

Auditor :

E. CALVERT, Esq., LL.D.

Treasurers :

MESSRS. EYTON, BURTON, AND CO., Shrewsbury

Secretary :

MR. F. GOYNE, Dogpole, Shrewsbury

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

Original Article

THE EFFECT OF VITAMIN B₁₂ ON THE BLOOD

By J. H. HARRIS, M.D.

The effect of vitamin B₁₂ on the blood has been studied in a series of experiments. The results show that the administration of this vitamin to patients with pernicious anemia results in a rapid and complete remission of the disease. The blood picture returns to normal, and the patients experience a marked improvement in their general health. These findings confirm the results of other investigators and establish the value of vitamin B₁₂ in the treatment of this condition.

Summary

The effect of vitamin B₁₂ on the blood has been studied in a series of experiments. The results show that the administration of this vitamin to patients with pernicious anemia results in a rapid and complete remission of the disease. The blood picture returns to normal, and the patients experience a marked improvement in their general health. These findings confirm the results of other investigators and establish the value of vitamin B₁₂ in the treatment of this condition.

Original Article

THE EFFECT OF VITAMIN B₁₂ ON THE BLOOD
By J. H. HARRIS, M.D.

THE EFFECT OF VITAMIN B₁₂ ON THE BLOOD

The effect of vitamin B₁₂ on the blood has been studied in a series of experiments. The results show that the administration of this vitamin to patients with pernicious anemia results in a rapid and complete remission of the disease. The blood picture returns to normal, and the patients experience a marked improvement in their general health. These findings confirm the results of other investigators and establish the value of vitamin B₁₂ in the treatment of this condition.

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1901.

- Adnitt, H. W., Esq., Shrewsbury.
 Allen, The Right Rev. Bishop, Bishop's House, Belmont, Shrewsbury.
 Austice, Colonel J. A., J.P., Marnwood, Ironbridge
 Auden, Rev. T., M.A., F.S.A., Condover Vicarage, Shrewsbury.
- BRADFORD, Right Hon. Earl of, Weston, Shifnal.
 BROWNLOW, Right Hon. Earl, Belton, Grantham.
 BARNARD, Right Hon. Lord, Raby Castle, Darlington (*President*).
 Baldwyn-Childe, Mrs., Kyre Park, Tenbury.
 Barker, Thomas, Esq., Tong Lodge, Shifnal.
 Barnes, Harold A., Esq., The Quinta, Chirk.
 Beacall, W., Esq., J.P., Sunfield, Shrewsbury.
 Beckwith, Miss, Radbrook House, Shrewsbury.
 Benson, Ralph B., Esq., J.P., Lutwyche Hall, Much Wenlock.
 Benthall, E., Esq., Glantwrch Ystalyfera, R.S.O., Glamorganshire.
 Beresford, Robert de la Poer, Esq., M.D., Oswestry.
 Board of Education, South Kensington, S.W.
 Bowdler, W., Esq., Penybont, Sutton Lane, Shrewsbury.
 Bowen-Jones, J., Esq., J.P., Beckbury, Shrewsbury.
 Bridgeman, Rev. E. R. O., M.A., Blymhill Rectory, Shifnal.
 Brown, Rev. J. Cavis, M.A., Shifnal Vicarage, Salop.
 Browne, W. Lyon, Esq., J.P., Church Stretton.
 Burd, Rev. Prebendary, M.A., Chirbury Vicarage, Salop.
 Burd, E., Esq., M.D., J.P., Newport House, Shrewsbury.
 Burd, T. H., Esq., Lexden Gardens, Shrewsbury.
 Bulkeley-Owen, The Hon. Mrs., Tedsmore Hall, West Felton.
 Bulkeley-Owen, Rev. T. M., B.A., J.P., Tedsmore Hall, West Felton.
 Burton, Rev. J. R., B.A., F.G.S., Bitterley.
 Burton, Rev. R. Lingen, Little Aston Vicarage, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham.
 Burton, E. R. Lingen, Esq., Whitton Hall, Westbury.
- Calvert, E., Esq., LL.D., J.P., Kingsland, Shrewsbury.
 Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club.
 Cavan, James, Esq., M.A., Eaton Mascott Hall, Shrewsbury.
 Chance, A. F., Esq., M.A., The Schools, Shrewsbury.
 Churchill, Rev. C. J. S., M.A., The Schools, Shrewsbury.
 Clark-Maxwell, Rev. W. G., M.A., F.S.A., Clunbury Vicarage, Aston-on-Clun, R.S.O.
 Clay, J. Cecil, Esq., Market Drayton.

Clayton, Rev. Prebendary. M.A., The Rectory, Ludlow.
 Cock, James, Esq., J.P., Kingsland, Shrewsbury (*deceased*).
 Colville, H. K., Esq., J.P., Bellaport, Market Drayton.
 Cooksey, J. H., Esq., Bridgnorth.
 Corbet, R. St. John, Esq., Shrewsbury.
 Corbet, Sir W. O., Bart., Acton Reynald, Shrewsbury.
 Corbett, John, Esq., Impney, Droitwich (*deceased*).
 Corfield, Lieut.-Col. F. Channer, J.P., Ormonde Fields, Codnor,
 Derby.
 Cranage, Rev. D. H. S., M.A., F.S.A., Pinefield, Much Wenlock,
 R.S.O.

Davis, Rev. J., The College, Cleobury Mortimer.
 Dovaston, Adolphus, Esq., 14, Madeley Road, Ealing, London., W.
 Dovaston, J. E. F., Esq., West Felton.
 Downes, Dr., 46, Gordon Square, London.
 Downward, Miss Alice, The Castle, Shrewsbury.
 Drinkwater, Rev. C. H., M.A., St George's Vicarage, Shrewsbury.
 Duignan, W. H., Esq., Gorway, Walsall.

Eckersley, N. ff., Esq., Trench, Wem.
 Egerton, Rev. Canon G. H., M.A., Middle Rectory, Shrewsbury.
 Egerton, Rev. Canon W. H., M.A., The Rectory, Whitchurch,
 Salop.

FORESTER, Right Hon. Lord, Willey Park, Broseley.
 Feilden, Rev O. M., M.A., Frankton Rectory, Oswestry.
 Fielden, E. B., Esq., J.P., M.P., Condover Hall, Shrewsbury.
 Fletcher, Rev. W. G. Dimock, M.A., F.S.A., St. Michael's
 Vicarage, Shrewsbury.
 Foley, P. H., Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Prestwood, Stourbridge,
 Worcestershire.
 Fortey, Charles, Esq., Ludlow, Salop.

Godsal, Philip Thomas, Esq., J.P., Iscoyd Park, Whitchurch, Salop.
 Gough, Fred. H., Esq., Chilton Moor Vicarage, Fence Houses, co.
 Durham.
 Greene, H. D., Esq., K.C., M.P., The Grove, Craven Arms.
 Greensill, Frank, Esq., 4, Windsor Terrace, Douglas, Isle of man.
 Griffin, Harcourt, Esq., J.P., Summer Hill, Market Drayton.
 Guildhall Library, London, E.C.—C. Welch, Esq.

HARLECH, Right Hon. Lord, Brogyntyn, Oswestry.
 HAWKESBURY, Right Hon. Lord, F.S.A., Kirkham Abbey, York.
 HEREFORD, Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of, The Palace,
 Hereford.
 Harley, Miss Theresa, Ross Hall, Salop.
 Harding, W. E., Esq., Shrewsbury.
 Hawkins, Miss, St. Mary's Court, Shrewsbury.

Heber-Percy, Major Algernon, J.P., Hodnet, Salop
 Heighway, S., Esq., Claremont, Shrewsbury.
 Herbert, Hon. R. C., M.A., D.L., J.P., Orleton. Wellington, Salop.
 Hignett, T. H., Esq., Oswestry.
 Hodges, E., Esq., Edgmond, Newport, Salop.
 Hope, Rev. H. K., M.A., Newtown Vicarage, Wem.
 Horton, T. R., Esq., Harley Towers, Much Wenlock.
 How, T. M., Esq., Nearwell, Shrewsbury.
 Howells, T. Middleton, Esq., Highfield, Shrewsbury.
 Hughes, H. H., Esq., Shrewsbury.
 Hughes, R. Scoltock, Esq., The Square, Shrewsbury.
 Humphreys, Henry, Esq., Woodhouse, Loughborough, Leicestershire.
 Humphreys, Miss, Swan Hill Court House, Shrewsbury.
 Hunt, Captain, Ruyton Park, Ruyton-xi-Towns.
 Hunt, Captain Charles, Boreatton Hall, Baschurch.

Jackson, S. Esq., Bellevue, Shrewsbury.
 Jeffreys, Miss, Windsor House, Shrewsbury.
 Jones, H., Esq., F.S.A., 42, Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath,
 London, S.E.
 Jones, Heighway, Esq., J.P., Earlsdale, Pontesford, Salop.
 Jones, J. Parry, Esq., Beechfield Oswestry.
 Jones, S. Gingell, Esq., Woodville, Shrewsbury.

KENYON, Right Hon. Lord, Gredington, Whitchurch, Salop.
 Kenyon, R. Lloyd, Esq., M.A., J.P., Pradoc, West Felton, Oswestry.
 King, Roff, Esq., Islington, Shrewsbury.
 Kittermaster, Rev. F. W., M.A., Bayston Hill Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

LICHFIELD, Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of, The Palace, Lichfield.
 Leighton, Stanley, Esq., M.A., M.P., F.S.A., Sweeney Hall,
 Oswestry (*deceased*).

Leslie, Mrs., Bryntanat, Llansantffraid, Oswestry.
 Lloyd, Lieut.-Colonel Francis, J.P., Aston Hall, Oswestry.
 Lloyd, J. B., Esq., Condober House, Shrewsbury.

Marston, Charles, Esq., Highfield, Wolverhampton.
 Maude, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A., Swan Hill, Shrewsbury.
 Minshall, Philip H., Esq., Bronwylfa, Oswestry.
 Morris, J. A., Esq., The Priory, Shrewsbury.
 Morris, S. M., Esq., All Stretton Hall, Shropshire.
 Moss, Rev. Prebendary, M.A., The Schools, Shrewsbury.

Naunton, W. W., Esq., Shrewsbury.
 New York Public Library, c/o Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown,
 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.
 Nicholson, A. C., Esq., F.G.S., 3, Victoria Parade, Oswestry.
 Norton, Rev. F. C., Ditchling Vicarage, Sussex.
 Nurse, John, Esq., 37, Belle Vue, Shrewsbury.

Oldham, Rev. Prebendary, M.A., Bridgnorth.

Oswell, A. E. Lloyd, Esq., Shrewsbury.

Oswestry Free Library.

Powis, Right Hon. Earl of, Powis Castle, Welshpool.

Parry, Lieut. Colonel G. S., 18, Hyde Gardens, Eastbourne.

Parry, W. H. Esq., Shawbury, Salop.

Patchett, Miss, Allt Fawr, Barmouth, North Wales.

Patchett, Lieut. Colonel Gordon, Greenfields, Shrewsbury.

Peele, E. C., Esq., D.L., J.P., Cyngheld, Shrewsbury.

Pelham, Rev. A. Thursby, M.A., Cound Rectory, Shrewsbury.

Pennsylvania Historical Society, c/o Messrs. Stevens and Brown,
4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.

Perkins, Rev. R., Stoke St. Milborough Vicarage, Ludlow.

Phillips, Richard, Esq., Pride Hill, Shrewsbury.

Phillips, W., Esq., F.L.S., J.P., Canonbury, Shrewsbury.

Pickering, T. E., Esq., M.A., The Schools, Shrewsbury.

Pool, Robert, Esq., Mytton Oak, Copthorn, Shrewsbury.

Poole, T. Frank, Esq., The Sytch, Dorrington.

Potts, E. B., Esq., Broseley.

Purton, Rev. Ralph C., M.A., Kempsey, Worcester.

Ralph, Mrs., The Hawthorns, Shrewsbury.

Roberts, R. Lee, Esq., Dinham Cottage, Ludlow.

Roberts, T., Esq., Church House, Conover.

Robinson, Brooke, Esq., M.P., Barford House, Warwick.

Rogers, Henry Exell, Esq., J.P., Shrewsbury.

Rowland, G. J., Esq., 14, Parkdale, Wolverhampton.

Rouse-Boughton, Sir C. H., Bart., D.L., J.P., Downton Hall,
Ludlow.

SUTHERLAND, His Grace the Duke of, Lilleshall.

Salt, G. M., Esq., Quarry Place, Shrewsbury.

Salter, J. B., Esq., Castle-street, Shrewsbury.

Salwey, T. J., Esq., J.P., The Cliff, Ludlow.

Sandford, Humphrey, Esq., M.A., J.P., The Isle, Shrewsbury.

Sitwell, Willoughby Hurt, Esq., J.P., Ferny Hall, Craven Arms.

Smith, H. Percy, Esq., Dunstall Manor, Wolverhampton.

Smith, F. Rawdon, Esq., Eastfield, Ironbridge.

Smythe, Miss Blanche, Worfield, Greenfields, Shrewsbury.

Southam, Herbert R. H., Esq., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., Innellan,
Shrewsbury.

Southam, L. A. C., Esq., Rodney House, Malvern Link.

Southam, Mrs., The Hollies, Shrewsbury.

Southwell, W. L., Esq., J.P., Astbury Hall, Bridgnorth.

Stevenson, Rev. R., B.A., Wroxeter Vicarage.

Stokes, Rev. Huddleston M.A., Stapleton Rectory, Salop.

Stretche, T. Price, Esq., Heath Lodge, Lennard Road, Beckenham,
Kent.

Swainson, Rev. J. G., M.A., Wistanstow Rectory, Craven Arms.

William Allen Williams, M.D., Baltimore
 1850-1851, 1852-1853, 1854-1855
 1856-1857, 1858-1859

1860-1861, 1862-1863, 1864-1865
 1866-1867, 1868-1869, 1870-1871
 1872-1873, 1874-1875, 1876-1877

1878-1879, 1880-1881, 1882-1883
 1884-1885, 1886-1887, 1888-1889
 1890-1891, 1892-1893, 1894-1895

1896-1897, 1898-1899, 1900-1901
 1902-1903, 1904-1905, 1906-1907
 1908-1909, 1910-1911, 1912-1913

1914-1915, 1916-1917, 1918-1919
 1920-1921, 1922-1923, 1924-1925
 1926-1927, 1928-1929, 1930-1931

1932-1933, 1934-1935, 1936-1937
 1938-1939, 1940-1941, 1942-1943
 1944-1945, 1946-1947, 1948-1949

1950-1951, 1952-1953, 1954-1955
 1956-1957, 1958-1959, 1960-1961
 1962-1963, 1964-1965, 1966-1967

1968-1969, 1970-1971, 1972-1973
 1974-1975, 1976-1977, 1978-1979
 1980-1981, 1982-1983, 1984-1985

1986-1987, 1988-1989, 1990-1991
 1992-1993, 1994-1995, 1996-1997
 1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003

2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2009
 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015
 2016-2017, 2018-2019, 2020-2021

2022-2023, 2024-2025, 2026-2027
 2028-2029, 2030-2031, 2032-2033
 2034-2035, 2036-2037, 2038-2039

2040-2041, 2042-2043, 2044-2045
 2046-2047, 2048-2049, 2050-2051
 2052-2053, 2054-2055, 2056-2057

2058-2059, 2060-2061, 2062-2063
 2064-2065, 2066-2067, 2068-2069
 2070-2071, 2072-2073, 2074-2075

2076-2077, 2078-2079, 2080-2081
 2082-2083, 2084-2085, 2086-2087
 2088-2089, 2090-2091, 2092-2093

- Tayleur, J., Esq., J.P., D.L., Buntingsdale, Market Drayton.
 Taylor, R., Esq., J.P., Abbey House, Shrewsbury.
 Thompson, F. G., Esq., Pauls Moss, Dodington, Whitchurch.
 Thomas, Thomas, Esq., Hunter street, Shrewsbury.
 Thursfield, T. H., Esq., J.P., The Grange, Much Wenlock.
 Tipton, Miss, Sutton Lane, St. Giles, Shrewsbury.
 Twemlow, T., Esq., J.P., Peatswood, Market Drayton.
- Vaughan, H. F. J., Esq., B.A., S.C.L. Oxon, 30, Edwardes Square,
 Kensington, London.
 Vane, Hon. and Rev. Gilbert H. F., M.A., F.S.A., The Rectory,
 Wem.
 Venables, R. G., Esq., B.A., J.P., Oakhurst, Oswestry.
- Wace, George R., Esq., Fieldside, London Road, Shrewsbury.
 Wakeman, Sir Offley, Bart., M.A., D.L., J.P., Yeaton-Peverey.
 Walton, F. R. B., Esq., 19, Crescent Place, Shrewsbury.
 Watts, Professor W. W., M.A., F.G.S., Holmwood, Bracebridge
 Road, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield.
 Webb, Walter H., Esq., 2, Boundary Road, Birkenhead.
 Weyman, H. T., Esq., Ludlow, Salop.
 Whitaker, W. H., Esq., J.P., D.L., Totterton, Lydbury North.
 Whitcombe, Robert H., Esq., Bewdley.
 Whitley, J. H., Esq., D.L., J.P., Bourton Cottage, Much Wenlock.
 Williams-Freeman, Captain, F.R.G.S., The Barn Field, Radbrook,
 Shrewsbury.
 Williams-Vaughan, E., Esq., Broom Hall, Oswestry (*deceased*).
 Wood, R. H., Esq., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Belmont, Sidmouth, South
 Devon.
 Woods, Sir Albert W., K.C.M.G., C.B., F.S.A., Garter King of
 Arms, 69, St. George's Road, Warwick Square, London,
 S.W.
 Woodall, E., Esq., *Oswestry and Border Counties Advertiser*,
 Oswestry.
 Woolley, G. Esq., Ludlow.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

The High Sheriff of Shropshire | during the year of office.
 The Mayor of Shrewsbury |
 Randall, Mr. J., F.G.S., Madeley, Salop.

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

London, 7. 1841. ...
London, 7. 1841. ...
London, 7. 1841. ...

London, 7. 1841. ...
London, 7. 1841. ...
London, 7. 1841. ...

London, 7. 1841. ...
London, 7. 1841. ...
London, 7. 1841. ...

London, 7. 1841. ...
London, 7. 1841. ...
London, 7. 1841. ...

London, 7. 1841. ...
London, 7. 1841. ...
London, 7. 1841. ...

London, 7. 1841. ...
London, 7. 1841. ...
London, 7. 1841. ...

INDEX

...
...
...

...
...
...

SOCIETIES IN COMMUNICATION WITH THIS SOCIETY.

- Archæological Society, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Birmingham.
- Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society. Rev. W. Bazeley, Eastgate Library, Gloucester.
- Cambrian Archæological Association. C. J. Clarke, Esq., 36, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.
- Cambridge Antiquarian Society. St. Mary's Passage, Cambridge.
- Cheshire and North Wales Archæological Society, Grosvenor Museum, Chester.
- Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological and Antiquarian Society, Kendal.
- Derbyshire Archæological Society. Percy H. Currey, Esq., 3, Market Place, Derby.
- East Riding Antiquarian Society, Yorkshire. Wm. Andrews, Esq., 1, Dock-street, Hull.
- Essex Field Club. Springfield, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.
- Glasgow Archæological Society. 88, West Regent-street, Glasgow.
- Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. R. D. Radcliffe, Esq., M.A., Darley, Old Swan, Liverpool.
- Kent Archæological Society. G. Payne, Esq., The Precincts Rochester.
- Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society. Major Freer, 10, New-street, Leicester.
- Powys-Land Club, Welshpool. T. Simpson Jones, Esq., Welshpool.
- Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. 20, Hanover Square, W.
- Society of Antiquaries of London. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
- Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne. R. Blair, Esq., South Shields.
- Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.
- Somerset Archæological Society. Taunton Castle, Somerset.
- Surrey Archæological Society. Castle Arch, Guildford.
- Sussex Archæological Society. The Castle, Lewes.
- Thoresby Society, Leeds.
- Worcester Diocesan Archæological Society. Rev. J. K. Floyer, F.S.A., Green Hill, Worcester.
- William Salt Archæological Society, Stafford.
- Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association. 10, Park Street, Leeds.
-
- Bodleian Library.
- British Museum. (Copyright Office).
- Natural History Department of British Museum. Cromwell Road, S.W.
- Shrewsbury Free Library.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Statement of Accounts for the Year ended December 31st, 1900.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hands of Bankers, January 1st, 1900	6	4	0
Balance of Transcribing Fund in hand...	4	10	3
Members' Subscriptions ...	179	10	0
Sale of <i>Guide to Uricontium</i> ...	15	14	2
Donation to Transcribing Fund...	1	0	0

£206 18 5

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By Messrs Woodall, Minshall, Thomas & Co., for printing <i>Transactions</i> ...	129	12	0
Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton ...	9	12	0
Secretary's salary ...	5	0	0
Rent, Rates, Tithe and Repairing to Fences, Wroxeter	12	7	2
Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Postage Stamps and Carriage of Parcels, as Editor ...	1	0	0
Postage Stamps, General Correspondence, Calling Meetings, Collecting Subscriptions, &c. ...	2	15	0
Posting <i>Transactions</i> to Members and Carriage of Parcels ...	6	5	10
Electro of Weld Arms ...	0	5	0
Commission ...	8	19	6
Rent of Office ...	5	0	0
Expenses connected with Annual General Meeting ...	2	6	6
Subscriptions to Congress of Archeological Societies	1	0	0
Messrs. W. K. Boyd and others, Copying MSS. at Public Record Office, &c. ...	15	7	6
Index to Archeological Papers for 1898 ...	0	6	6
Cheque Book ...	0	4	0
Balance in hands of Bankers, December 31st, 1900 ...	5	19	5

£206 18 5

April 16th, 1901. Examined and found correct.

(Signed) E. CALVERT,
Auditor.

Page 103

FO24577.8

2663

1

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

1000 N. 17th St., Phoenix, Arizona 85016

Telephone

Teletype

Page 103

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

