

M. L.

GENEALOGY
942.4501
SH84T
1912

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

GEN

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 00855 1969

GENEALOGY
942.4501
SH84T
1912



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

<https://archive.org/details/transactionsofsh42shro>

TRANSACTIONS
 OF THE
SHROPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

4th
FOURTH SERIES,

VOLUME II., 1912.
(VOLUME XXXV.)

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

SHREWSBURY:
 ADNITT AND NAUNTON, THE SQUARE.
 OSWESTRY:
 WOODALL, MINSHALL, THOMAS AND CO.

69228

F O 2 4 5 7 7 - 8

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



25

DISCUSSION

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL
HISTORY SOCIETY.

1905015

CONTENTS of 4th Series, Volume II.

	Page.
Four Letters from Shropshire to Prince Rupert. Edited by the Rev. J. E. AUDEN, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.	1
Plan of Tong College. Notes by N. W. HOWARD-MCLEAN	22
The Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of Worfield. Transcribed and Edited by H. B. WALTERS, M.A., F.S.A.	25
Institutions of Shropshire Incumbents. Diocese of Hereford, 1634—1759. Introduction by the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.	55
The Kettlebys of Steple. By the Rev. RALPH C. PURTON, M.A.	112
The Mayors of Shrewsbury, 1690—1709. By the late JOSEPH MORRIS	119
The History of Several Families connected with Diddlebury. I. The Baldwyns. By EVELYN H. MARTIN.	133, 299
The Expulsion of Oxford Students in 1768. By the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.	186
Sequestration Papers of Richard Oakeley of Oakeley. Edited by the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A	193
Shropshire Clergy who have contributed to the Free and Voluntary Present to His Majesty in 1662. By the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.	209
The War Services of some Shropshire Officers in the King's Army. By the Rev. J. E. AUDEN, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.	215
Sir Francis Ottley and the Royalist Attempt of 1648. Edited by the Rev. J. E. AUDEN, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.	293
Certificate of Ordination by a Shropshire Presbyterian Classis With notes by the Rev. J. E. AUDEN, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.	296
Shropshire Institutions. 1648-59. Annotated by the Rev. J. E. AUDEN, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.	298

Editorial

It is a great honour to introduce this issue.

It has been my pleasure to work with our editorial board and our guest editor, Dr. Michael J. Lutz, over the past year.

We have attempted to include topics ranging from basic research

topics to clinical applications, from basic concepts to clinical applications, from basic concepts to clinical applications.

Topics include: clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials,

clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials,

clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials,

clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials,

clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials,

clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials,

clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials,

clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials,

clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials,

clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials,

clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials,

clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials,

clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials,

clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials, clinical applications of biomaterials,

MISCELLANEA.

I.	Ancient Window in Old House at Little Dawley	...	...	...	...	i
II.	The Round House, Shrewsbury	...	...	...	...	ii
III.	The Parish Book of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 1722 — 1785	...	...	...	...	iii
IV.	Grant of Arms to Thomas Smalman, 10 October, 1589	...	...	...	...	vii
V.	Thomas Jones, the Expelled Oxford Student	...	...	...	...	viii
VI.	Jacobites in Shrewsbury	...	...	...	...	x
	General Index to Volume II	...	...	...	...	xiii

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Great Oxenbold	...	...	...	...	...	...	xvi
Plan of Tong College	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Portrait of the Rev. Thomas Jones, 1781	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
Facsimile Signature of Richard Oakley	...	...	...	...	...	...	203
An Old Window at Little Dawley	...	...	...	...	...	...	i
Arms of Smalman Family	...	...	...	...	...	...	vii

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held in the front room of the Music Hall, Shrewsbury, on Monday, September 30th, 1912. Special interest was attached to the proceedings, in view of the important excavations at Uriconium now proceeding, in which the Society is co-operating with the Society of Antiquaries. Many of the smaller and more interesting of the objects discovered were laid out on a large table in the room, and included some exceedingly pretty things in pottery, bone, jet and bronze.

The Chair was taken by Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon, Vice-President of the Society. There was a large attendance of members and friends, including, amongst others, the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, the Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., Chairman of the Council, Mr. Beville Stanier, M.P., the Archdeacon of Ludlow, the Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen, Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox (who is superintending the excavations at Wroxeter), Mr. W. Minet, F.S.A. (treasurer of the Research Fund of the Society of Antiquaries), Captain Cecil Hunt, the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., Mr. W. H. Whitaker, Professor E. W. and Mrs. White, Mr. H. F. Harries, the Rev. S. A. Woolward, the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A., the Rev. F. Roberts, Mr. Benj. Blower, the Rev. O. M. Feilden, Miss Downward, the Misses Lloyd, Mr. J. Nurse, Dr. M. Gepp, Mr. T. P. Blunt, Mr. R. E. Davies, the Rev. J.G. F. and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. J. T. Homer, the Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Lee, the Rev. E. H. Gilchrish de Castro, the Rev. E. B. Bartleet, Miss Amy Auden, Colonel E. M. Peele, Mr. H. W. Adnitt, Mr. A. E. Cooper (assistant-secretary), and many others. Apologies for inability to attend the meeting were received from the Bishop of Hereford, Sir Clement Hill, M.P., Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, M.P., Major Wingfield (Mayor of Shrewsbury), Mr. Trevor Corbett, Mr. Clay and others.

THE ACCOUNTS.

The Rev. Prebendary AUDEN submitted a Statement of the Accounts, which showed an expenditure for the year of £18*1*s., and an adverse balance of £4*1* 2*d.*, as against a balance in hand at the beginning of the year of sevenpence.

THE COUNCIL.

Mr. W. H. WHITAKER moved the re-election of the following as members of the Council for the ensuing year:—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., Miss Auden, F.R.Hist.S., the Rev. Prebendary J. R. Burton, the Rev. R. Jowett Burton, the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A., the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, F.S.A., the Rev. E. H. Gilchrist de Castro, Mr. R. E. Davies, the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., Miss Hope-Edwardes, the Rev. Canon Moriarty, D.D., Mr. S. M. Morris, Mr. T. E. Pickering and Mr. H. T. Weyman.

Professor WHITE, in seconding, said they had arrived at a very momentous period in the history of their Society. In conjunction with the Society of Antiquaries they were undertaking a very important work at Uriconium, and a work which would do much to fill up a great gap that existed in the history of the country.—The motion was carried.

ELECTION OF AUDITOR.

On the motion of the Archdeacon of Ludlow, seconded by Mr. H. F. Harries, Mr. W. W. Naunton was re-elected auditor.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Rev. Prebendary AUDEN, F.S.A., presented the Report of the Council, as follows:—

During the period covered by the Report it might be said that archaeology in Shropshire had been unusually active, and it had had to deal with matters both of anxiety and hope. Among the former the Council had been called onto endeavour to ward off the destruction by quarrying of the prehistoric hut circles of Abdon Burf on the top of the Brown Clee. Communications had been entered into with those concerned, either as owners or managers of the quarries; but the prospects of averting the loss of this relic of prehistoric times could not so far be described as hopeful. On the other hand, owing mainly to the exertions of the Archdeacon of Ludlow, a considerable sum of money had been collected and spent on the much-needed repair of the beautiful specimen of Norman architecture known as the Heath Chapel, in the parish of Stoke St. Milburgh. The matter, however, which, beyond others, had occupied the Society during the last year had been the resumption of the excavations of the Roman City of Uriconium. After somewhat long negotiations with those concerned, the work was begun in July of this year, and was now going on under the management of the Society of Antiquaries in London, in conjunction with this Society. Some particulars of the result thus far would be laid before the present meeting, and it need hardly be added that the fund appealed for additional subscriptions. The work done this year would depend on the amount of money raised, and now that it was commenced the hope was confidently entertained that it would not be allowed to languish for lack of support. It should be mentioned also that, with the warm approval of the Society, though a separate organisation, an influential committee had been formed of residents both in town and county, with the object of advising and assisting from time to time in the care and preservation of the ancient buildings which are the charm of Shrewsbury and the country around. In this connection the Council could not but congratulate their president, Lord Barnard, on the work now in process of being carried out at the house occupied by Dr. Stawell. It was giving back in its old form one of the most interesting of the mediæval buildings of the town, and it constituted an example which it was hoped might be taken and extensively followed.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said the Society had not been able to do very much itself working upon the adverse balance which had been mentioned, but it did provide a stimulus and an encouragement in many ways for what they all had at heart—the preservation and elucidation of the ancient monuments that they possessed in the county. It had done a good deal in the way of influencing people, though it could not do much in the way of actual work itself. There was no doubt that the work which was now proceeding at Wroxeter was due very largely to this Society. It was the most important work of that sort that had been initiated in Shropshire, and they all hoped that it would have very great results, and throw a great deal of light on the darkest period of English history. They wanted to know for certain when Uriconium was destroyed, and they wanted to know more of the state of civilisation which existed in England at that time. Those things, if the town of Uriconium could be entirely excavated, should be proved. The work should be of very great interest, and he hoped it would not be allowed to drop for want of funds. (Applause.)

The Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A., in seconding, said the excavations now proceeding at Wroxeter had excited very great interest, not only in Shropshire, but throughout the whole kingdom. Mr. Fletcher went on to refer to the pleasure it gave him recently to conduct a party of the Workers' Educational Association over the site of the excavations. They were all, he said, very much interested in what they saw, and he (Mr. Fletcher) thought they learned a great deal. He hoped everyone would make a point of going to Wroxeter, and they would then be able to judge with their own eyes of what was going on. From the list of coins which had been recovered he thought it was quite possible that the foundation of Wroxeter might be found to be earlier than was hitherto known, because, amongst coins found was one of the reign of Nero; whereas, he believed that previously the earliest coins mentioned by Wright as having been found in the former excavations, were those of Vespasian.

The report was adopted.

MR. BUSHE-FOX AND THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

Mr. J. P. BUSHE-FOX, the superintendent of the work, then gave an interesting account of the excavations. He said:—

Probably all of you know the site of Wroxeter, and most of you have without doubt visited the excavations now in progress. For those who have not, let me explain that they are in the south part of the field on the opposite side of the road to the already excavated Basilica and Baths. Knowing that the whole site had to be explored, this spot was chosen as being the most convenient place to begin, and not because we expected to find anything there of exceptional interest. In fact, as far as the sur-

face of the ground is concerned, there is nothing to show that any one particular spot on the site may be better than another.

Operations were started on the 22nd July, and the first trench showed that we were on the site of a Roman road. The road proved to be the continuation of the road running in front of the Basilica, and, if continued in a straight line across the river, would join the Roman road that runs through Church Stretton. Further trenching showed that there were the remains of several houses fronting on to this road, and in some cases there were open spaces between and behind them. These spaces may have been gardens, but there were also indications that here and there there had been wooden buildings and furnaces or ovens. The remains of several crucibles suggest that some form of metal working was carried on in this part of the town. Five wells were also found and cleared out. They were all stone-lined and well made. One had a good stone trough by the side of it, and another had the lower part lined with square wood framing—a not unusual feature in Roman wells. They were all from 10 to 12 feet deep, and were mostly filled with building rubbish, such as roofing tiles, stones and painted wall plaster. They also contained bones of animals and fragments of pottery. One well produced 10 coins of the Constantine period, and in the bottom of another was a small piece of gold leaf. The three houses uncovered were large and of rather unusual form. They all appear to have had some sort of portico in front of them facing on to the street, somewhat suggesting the Chester Rows. The fronts of the houses appear to have been open, and may have been used as shops. The backs were divided by walls of wood and plaster into rooms with good *opus signinum* floors. The houses ran back very far from the street, one being as much as 158 feet long. The first two found had been very much destroyed by people digging for stone for later building purposes, and it was extremely difficult to obtain any plan; in some instances the walls could only be traced by the remains of the clay and cobble foundations. The third house—which is now being uncovered—promises better things. Its walls are intact to a height of 2 to 3 feet, and the painted wall plaster is still adhering to them in places. The house is 95 ft. long by 33 ft. 6 in. across and shows signs of re-construction—having been made longer and narrower when altered. Although only part of it has been as yet uncovered, the remains of four floors can be seen, and it appears to have been in use for a considerable period, as 4th century coins have been found on the top floor, and a piece of Samian, bearing a 1st century potter's stamp, came from just below the earliest one. The portico of the fourth house only has been uncovered. It has a well-made stone drain in front; behind this, at intervals of about 10 feet, are five square blocks of stone, evidently intended as bases for columns. Lying in the drain is a portion of a well-carved stone from the entablature, showing

that this building was of some pretensions. I fear that lack of time and money will not permit us to clear this building this season. Immediately at the back of the houses about a dozen rubbish pits have been found and cleared. They have produced many interesting small objects. A very large amount of pottery has been found, much of it Samian ware decorated with a great variety of patterns. This ware was not made in England, but was imported from the Continent. The greater part of it is from the large pottery at Lezoux, in central France; but there is also a fair amount from the earlier pottery of La Graufesenque, in the south of that country. Rheinzabern and other potteries on the Rhine are also represented. Two hundred and thirty potters' names, stamped on the plain wares, and about 30 on the decorated, have been recorded. There are also specimens of other Continental wares and fragments of querns of Andernach lava, which all goes to show the extensive trade there must have been with the Continent. Several pieces of marble, which do not appear to belong to this country, have also come to light.

In bronze we have several brooches—some enamelled—a bell, a pair of shears, some keys and styli, and many other small objects. There are a large number of iron implements, knives, axes, hammers, keys, styli, a scyth-anvil, etc. There are several pieces of worked jet, some bone spoons, and many bone pins and needles, and hair pins—one with a gold top. There is a fragment of a roof tile with writing scratched upon it while still wet before baking. Similar ones were found at Silchester. This shows that even the tile makers were able to read and write, which speaks much for the civilisation of the country under the Romans. There are fragments of many broken glass vessels, and a few pieces of window glass.

About 160 coins have been found, ranging from Nero to Gratian. They have been listed by Mr. Hayter, who has been able to identify many of them to their exact year by the consulships, etc. Two are worthy of note. One, a denarius of Severus, has upon it the title of Britannicus. It must have been minted while he was in England, as it will be remembered that he never returned to Rome, but died at York after his expedition against the northern tribes. The other bears the portrait of Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great. It was this Helena that had the dream of the site of the true cross, the discovery of which is supposed to have had so much influence upon the progress of Christianity.

Perhaps the best small find of the season is a very small gem from a ring, engraved with the figure of the god Pan. He bears his crooked stick in one hand, and a bunch of grapes in the other.

So much for the actual finds. Let us now consider what historical facts may be deduced from them. You all know the two

tombstones of the soldiers of the XIVth Legion now in your museum. This legion came over with Claudius in the year 43 A.D. It was withdrawn to operate in Armenia in the year 68. Shortly afterwards it returned to England, only to be again recalled—this time for good—in the year 70. It seems almost certain that this legion, together with the XXth, must have occupied Viriconium at a very early date. The XXth moved on to Chester. How long the XIVth remained at Wroxeter we do not know. Some day I hope the spade will help us to find out. In addition to these tombstones the only other definite remains belonging to this early period are two green glaze vases in the museum. This year we have found nothing at all that can be assigned to this period. Our earliest pottery cannot be before about 70, and is probably later. One little group can be dated with accuracy to between the years 75 and 85. It includes a combination of forms that could only occur at that period—some that are not found after about 85, and some that do not occur much before 75. Some of the pots bear potters' stamps of the same period. One OF. MOMO was found several times at Pompeii, which was destroyed in the year 79. Quite a fair amount of other pottery of this period has been found scattered about the site—generally on or near the lowest occupation level.

Now in 74 Frontinus subdued the tribes of South Wales, and in 78 Agricola—of whom we know a good deal because he had the historian Tacitus for his son-in-law—subdued the North Welsh tribes, and they never seem to have given the Romans any further trouble. With Wales subdued, now would be the time for a civil settlement at Viriconium, and at this period, namely, about the year 80, the first occupation of this year's portion of the site seems to have taken place. From this date onwards until the close of the 4th century, there seems to have been a continuous occupation. Two of the houses dug this year were certainly burnt down about the end of the 2nd century. This is demonstrated by the pottery, etc., found on the floors and covered by the burnt building material. Of course, a fire does not necessarily mean a destruction, but it is a significant coincidence that they should have been so destroyed at a period when there were widespread troubles in the North of England. It was in the reign of Commodus that the whole of Scotland was lost to the Romans, as shown by recent excavations in the north. Some of the wells, which appear to be of late date, were filled with burnt building material, but there is no further evidence on this year's site of a final destruction by fire. As regards this final destruction, which has sometimes been asserted to have taken place in the latter part of the 6th century, I can only say that so far no evidence has been obtained to justify such an assertion. The latest coins found this year and in the previous excavations are those of the Emperor Gratian—date, about 380. Now if the site had been occupied for another 200 years some

remains of that occupation should have been found—especially as the later remains must be nearest to the surface. As far as I can ascertain, no coins, pottery or other remains later than the end of the 4th century have ever been found upon the site.

In the year 367 the whole of England was in such a turmoil caused by raids from the North that Theodosius was sent to restore order. Seeing that he had to assemble his forces at London, it would seem that both Chester and York were in the hands of the enemy, and it is very probable that Viriconium did not escape attack. After this, until the close of the 4th century, the whole country was subject to raids from almost every quarter, and peaceful life in a town outside the military centres must have become almost impossible. I think that the conclusion we must draw from the evidence that we have is, that Viriconium was destroyed by one of these bands—probably Irish pirates—during the last few years of the 4th century.

Although this year's excavations have not produced anything of startling importance, yet so much of interest has been found that I feel we are more than justified in continuing the exploration of this perhaps most interesting site still accessible to the spade in England.

I feel I cannot close without mentioning those who have helped me in this year's work. I have been most fortunate in having with me for the whole time Mr. Hayter, who has dug both in Egypt and in England. Mr. May and Mr. Atkinson, both experienced excavators, have given me much assistance. Mr. Asher has been good enough to undertake the planning, and I have just heard that Mr. Bartlett has kindly offered to do any photography that we may require.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

Mr. W. MINET, the London treasurer of the Research Fund, then spoke on the financial side of the excavations. He said it was a wise maxim with the Society of Antiquaries that whenever a work of that kind was undertaken a competent person should be put in charge of the work—and a more competent person than Mr. Bushe-Fox they could not have—and also that they should have someone to look after the work from the point of view of how it was to be paid for. It was felt that those in charge of the work should not have the responsibility of the financial question. That was the plan at Old Sarum, and it was being done at Uriconium. One aspect of the work which struck him as most helpful was the co-operation between the Society of Antiquaries and their own local Society here. Such a co-operation seemed to him to be of great advantage to both Societies. The fact that their local Society had taken up that matter so keenly showed how strong local patriotism and local feeling were in that matter. He reminded them that the work of excavation was work which could not be undertaken cheaply,

the cost of labour being considerable. As treasurer of the London fund, he had in hand £133, and he thought he could see his way to making that up to £150 before the end of the year. A fund was collected locally some years ago, but the work was not proceeded with, and the money which remained on deposit at the bank now amounted to £142. A new fund had been started, and that had met with considerable support. Prebendary Auden told him they might look for £154 from that source. Entrance fees to see the work while going on had so far brought in £19, but he thought that later that figure should be largely increased. At Old Sarum, where the work was going on for four or five years, their entrance fees brought in from £70 to £80 a year. He thought that when the work got better known, more and more people might be attracted. At Old Sarum they had small cards printed and distributed amongst the various hotels in the adjacent town of Salisbury, calling attention to what was being done, and showing people the way to the excavations. He suggested that something of the kind might be done at Shrewsbury. Their receipts, therefore, totalled £450. As to their expenditure, up to the 26th September he would remind them that there was a certain amount of capital expenditure—plant, etc., having to be purchased. They also had to have a building in which the various finds could be stored, and in which the excavators do their work. This item, however, only cost them the small sum of £35. Wages, compensation to the farmer on whose land they were working, etc., brought the total cost up to £169, leaving a balance in hand of £281. As far as he could see, accounts due amounted to £67, which left them with a balance of £214. He would remind them, however, that a considerable amount of work lay in front of them for the present year, and they would need all the support they could get. He felt sure, however, that as the work progressed, so would the interest in it grow, and so would the funds grow. (Applause.)

Mr. BEVILLE STANIER, M.P., moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Minet, Mr. Bushe-Fox and the Chairman. He said he was sure that they in Shropshire were absolutely delighted to hear such a wonderful account of the treasures which they had at Uriconium, and which were now being brought to light. He (Mr. Stanier) had been over there that morning, and helped to bring over some of those treasures to that meeting. He must say that he was more than delighted with the way in which the work was being carried out under the direction of Mr. Bushe-Fox. He was sure they all appreciated having such excellent people in charge of the work. The suggestion had been made that the excavations should be brought more prominently to the notice of people, and he thought that was an excellent proposition. They were, of course, all pleased to pay their six-pence to see the excavations; but he thought if they could have

some little memento in the shape of, say, postcards illustrating some of the finds, that thereby they would be able to get a very good income. The question of ways and means was always a vexed one, but he thought that if an appeal were made in the county a good many small sums could be collected. (Hear, hear.)

Prebendary AUDEN, in seconding, said that their Chairman was always ready to do anything he could for the good of the county. Mr. Auden went on to say that as local treasurer he should be glad to receive subscriptions for the present and the succeeding four years.

The motion was carried, and the CHAIRMAN briefly replied.

In answer to questions, Mr. BISHOP-FOX said that they would shortly begin to fill in the ground which had been opened in connection with this year's excavations. They rented the land by the year, and the land had to be returned to the farmer in its former condition by November 1st. They could not keep 170 acres of land open unless some millionaire bought the site. (Laughter.) No time should, therefore, be lost by those who wished to view this year's work.

Prebendary AUDEN said the plan which they were pursuing at Uronicum was that which was followed in all modern excavations. The land was uncovered, a careful survey carried out, and plan made, and afterwards the land was covered up again. It was really the only way in which the work could be done with success. Mr. Auden pointed to the disintegrating effects of the weather if the land was allowed to remain uncovered.

Tea was served at the conclusion of the meeting.

Visitors were greatly interested in inspecting the various relics from Uronicum, which were arranged on a table at the meeting.

As regards the coins, up to September 27th a total of no less than 149 bronze and 8 silver coins had been brought to light. These belong to the period of the following rulers:—Nero (54-68), Vespasian (69-79), Titus (79-81), Domitian (81-96), Nerva (96-98), Trajan (98-117), Hadrian (117-138), Ant. Pius (138-161), Faustina Snr. (...-141), M. Aurelius (161-180), Faustina Junr. (...-175), Commodus (180-192), Sept. Severus (193-211), Elagabalus (218-222), Severus Alexr. (222-235), Julia Mamaea (...-235), Gallienus (253-268), Postumus (258-267), Victorinus (265-267), Claudius (II.) Gothicus (268-270), Tetricus (268-273), Carausius (286-293), Helena (...-328?), Licinius (307-323), Constantinus Max. (306-337), Constantinus Junr. (...-340), Crispus (...-326), Constans I. (335-350), Constantine family, Valentinianus I. (364-375), Gratianus (375-383).

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The members of this Society held their annual excursion on Thursday, July 18th, 1912, the district chosen being Corvedale, with its interesting churches and old manor houses. The party included the Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., and Miss Auden, the Rev. Prebendary and Mrs. Burton, the Rev. R. Jowett Burton, the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A., and Mrs. Clark-Maxwell, the Rev. E. B. Bartleet, the Rev. E. H. Gilchrist de Castro, the Rev. A. E. Lloyd Kenyon, the Rev. W. M. D. La Touche, Dr. Gepp, Mr. and Mrs. Bateson, the Misses Lloyd, Mr. Heighway, Mr. Medlicott, Mr. F. G. Morris, Mr. J. Nurse, Mrs. Wright, Miss Lucy Wright, etc. The main body of the party left Shrewsbury by motors shortly after 10 o'clock, stopping at Craven Arms to pick up a contingent from the southern end of the county.

ELSICH.

The first place visited was Elsich, the old manor house of the Baldwin family, where they were kindly received, and which they were permitted to go over, the panelled rooms and the old staircase, formed of solid blocks of oak, being much admired. The Baldwins were an important and wide-spread family, owning estates in Diddlebury as far back as the reign of Richard II. William Baldwin is said to have been cup-bearer to Queen Mary Tudor. His brother, Richard, who in 1545 married Margery, daughter of Lawrence Ludlow of the Morehouse, is thought to have been the builder of Elsich. Richard's eldest son, Thomas, was imprisoned for three years in the Tower of London, on suspicion of having been concerned in a plot for the release of Mary Queen of Scots, and his name and the date, Julie, 1585, are still to be seen on the wall of his prison room. He came safely back to Corvedale, and married Gertrude, daughter of Robert Corbet of Stanwardine. He was buried at Diddlebury in 1614, where the inscription to his memory still remains. William Baldwin, his brother, was of Elsich. He was the grandfather of Sir Samuel Baldwin, who lived at Stokesay Castle in the time of the Civil Wars of the 17th century, and of Sir Timothy Baldwin, the famous lawyer. The house is mainly of grey stone, with a few touches of half-timbered work, and seems to date from the end of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century.

MUNSLAW.

From Elsich, the party went on to Munslow, where they were met by the Rector, the Rev. G. B. Powell, who pointed out the many interesting features of the church, which contains work of several different dates, from the Late Norman tower to the 16th century north aisle added after the Reformation. The wide rood loft has disappeared, but its brackets and staircase projection remain. The graceful Decorated windows of the

aisle seem to have been moved from the wall of the nave about the time that the aisle was added. The church possesses an unusual amount of old stained glass. Two windows bear the name of the donors, one given by John Lloyd, the rector at the time of the Reformation, and the other by Richard Schepard and Johane, his wife. The Sheppard family were of Baucot in Tugford parish. There is also a fine 15th century chest in the vestry. The church of Munslow in the 11th century stood at Aston, a mile away from the present village.

SHIPTON AND MOREHOUSE.

After an interval for lunch, the picturesque village of Munslow was left for Shipton and Morehouse, the old manor in turn of the Mores and of the Ludlows. The Mores took their name from the More, near Bishop's Castle, but they came early to Corvedale, where they are found at the Morehouse, Larden and Millichope. Shipton, which came to them later, was the home as early as the 15th century of the Myttons, who were tenants here of the Abbey of Wenlock. The Lutwyches also lived at Shipton, and John, the sixth son of Richard Lutwyche of Lutwyche re-built the chancel of Shipton church in 1589. He was buried at Shipton in 1615, leaving his property there to his cousin, Edward Mytton. Elizabethan chanels, while interesting, are very uncommon. The church contains a number of mediaeval floor tiles, a good oak chest, and a number of monuments, one a painted tablet of wood. The Morehouse, about a mile beyond Shipton, is an interesting house of the early 17th century, altered a little internally in the early 18th, and contains much good panelling and other oak work. It seems to have been built by George Ludlow, a son of Lawrence Ludlow, by his wife, Anne Cressett, who, according to their monument in Shipton church, are credited with having reared seventeen children. They were a younger branch of the Ludlows of Stokesay, dividing off from the elder branch in the 15th century. George was the fourth son of Lawrence, but his elder brothers seem to have died early. Two of them are described as of the Morehouse. George's eight children were baptized at Shipton from 1619 onwards. In 1630 he became patron of the living of Easthope. He was buried at Shipton in 1670, and the Morehouse seems to have passed from the family. The party were kindly allowed to go over the house, and to see a mantelpiece carved with the arms and initials of George Ludlow and Katherine, his wife.

LARDEN.

From the Morehouse they walked up to Larden Hall, where they were met by Captain Lloyd, who kindly showed them the points of interest to be noted inside and outside. There would seem to have been Mores of Larden since the end of the 14th

century. Mr. Thomas More of Larden was bailiff of Wenlock in 1544, and William More, born in Ireland, was also four times bailiff of the town. He was buried at Wenlock in 1559, which seems to show a family connection with the neighbourhood. Tradition says that William More, who was living at Larden in 1477, was the builder of the half-timbered portion of the house, and the massive straight timbers of its lower part may go back to that date. The stone portion bears the date 1607, and the initials of its builder, Jasper More, the son of Thomas More and his wife, Margaret Cressett, a great-niece of Mrs. Ludlow of the Morehouse. Jasper More died in 1614, leaving only daughters, his eldest son having been killed in a duel by Francis Sheppard of Baucot, and Larden passed to Richard, the son of his cousin, Richard More of Linley. The panelling of the house may go back to the early 17th century, but it is not of Elizabethan character. Richard More's son, Samuel, who married his cousin, a daughter of Jasper More, was a Parliamentarian officer, and commanded Hopton Castle during the siege by the Royalists in 1644.

From Larden the party returned to the cars, and went on by way of Brockton and Weston to Oxenbold. In Brockton an interesting fortified mound of the "Motte and bailey type" was noticed, probably the site of an early fortified homestead.

OXENBOLD.

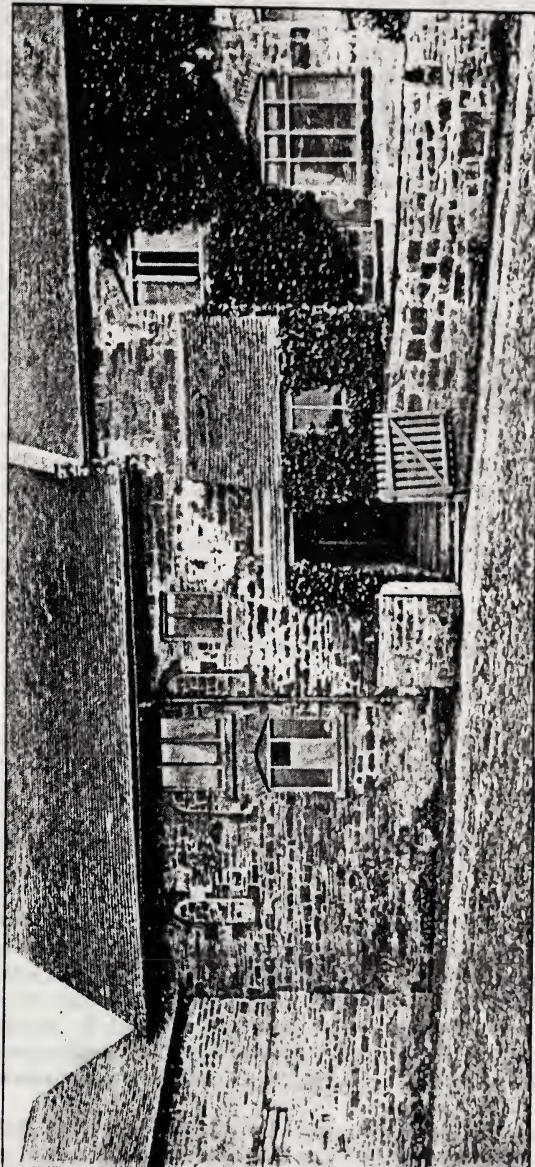
Great Oxenbold was the country house of the Priors of Wenlock. It was acquired by the Abbey in the 13th century, and the present house is formed out of the chapel erected then, and the great hall built by Rowland Gosenhull, one of the last priors. The lancet windows of the Early English chapel are still visible, though blocked, and in the present dairy are an aumbry and piscina. Mr. and Mrs. Gittins kindly took the members into the house, where the brackets of the chapel roof are still visible. The windows of the hall can be traced on the north side, and at the west end of the house, but they have been considerably cut into, this being done apparently when the building was made into two stories. The cellar remains with its great oak beams untouched, but the door that led to the floor over it is blocked, and has been superseded by a modern entrance.

Oxenbold passed soon after the Dissolution of Wenlock Abbey to Lord Chief Justice Bromley, whose country house at Eyston-on-Severn had been that of the Abbot of Shrewsbury. It seems to have followed the same succession as Eyston, and, like it, is now the property of Lord Barnard. In 1541, there is a mention of Richard Lee, Esq., of Oxenbold, but he may have been the tenant. John Lee was a monk of Wenlock in 1539, and Ralph Lee was among the annuitants of the Abbey at that date.

(H.A.L., 1525.)

GREAT OXENBOLD.

(CHAPEL, c. 1520.)



THONGLANDS.

From Oxenbold the party turned towards Craven Arms, motoring past the Early English church of Stanton Long, and the Norman one of Holgate, standing close by the scanty remains of Helgot's Castle, and so to the moated manor house of Thonglands. The house now consists of a half-timbered gable, adjoining or added to a stone building, which may possibly stand on the foundations of the free chapel of Thonglands, which was in existence as early as the 13th century but was disused at the time of the Reformation, or before. The timbered part may be the work of Edward Lacon of Thonglands, whose grandson, another Edward, was living there in 1623. Edward's son Francis' wife, Frances, was a daughter of John Overton of Oxenbold. In the 14th century the de Braudeley family were of Thonglands, and the large circular dovecote may go back to the days before the Lacons. Time was passing fast, and the party contented themselves with a short halt at Thonglands, and then the motors turned to the high road and on back to Halford Vicarage, where tea was awaiting them by the kind hospitality of the Rev. E. H. G. and Mrs. de Castro. This pleasant finish to the day's proceedings was closed with thanks to Mr. and Mrs. de Castro, and to the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, who had kindly acted as guide for the day, and had given the party some account of the history of each place visited.

The party then dispersed on their homeward ways, having had an interesting and enjoyable day in a country comparatively little known.

CORVEDALE.

Notes read at the places visited by the Society on their Annual Excursion, July 18, 1912, by the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of Clunbury.

At *Elsich* we are visiting one of the most picturesque of the lesser manor houses of South Shropshire. The earliest date I can take you back to, in describing it, is the last half of the 16th century, when William Baldwyn, younger son of the Diddlebury family is described as of Elsich, though it is suggested that William's father, Richard, who died 1585, built the house. Without wishing to be dogmatic, I should be inclined to put it a generation later; but be that as it may, the house itself is a very interesting specimen of the architecture of its period, and will well repay examination. The panelling in some of the rooms, if not actually contemporary with the building, is not much later in date.

There is a link between Elsich and some of the buildings we are to see later in the day, in that Richard Baldwyn, mentioned above, married Margery, daughter of Lawrence Ludlow of the Moor House, who, with his wife, is buried in Shipton church.

Munslow, though now an inconsiderable village, was in the time of Henry I. of sufficient importance to be chosen as the *caput* of the Hundred then newly constituted, which still bears its name. It preserves a relic of its ancient high estate in the "Hundred House," now an inn only, but anciently the meeting place of the Hundred-moot. Purslow, in the parish of Clunbury, is an even more striking instance. Like Munslow, it gave its name to one of Henry I.'s hundreds, but unlike Munslow, it is not, and never was, a parish, and consisted till lately of two houses only, the Hall and the Hundred House.

Munslow Church is an interesting building, preserving amidst many alterations and additions, clear traces of a Norman structure, especially in the arch between tower and nave. It consists of chancel, nave, north aisle, south porch and western tower, and most of the remaining architectural detail appears to date from the 14th century. There is some good 15th century glass in the aisle windows, and some of the heavy carved seats are mediaeval in appearance. The vestry contains a good chest of Decorated date, and the wooden porch is a good specimen of the same period. The head of a lych gate (17th century?) is over the grave of a former Rector.

Shipton Church, St. James', is a building of peculiar interest to those whose minds are not obsessed with the belief that church building and development ceased at the time of the Reformation. There is indeed plentiful evidence of its early foundation. There is MS. record of a church here, a chapelry of Wenlock, in 1110, and the chancel arch, with its plain Norman detail, and the two "squints," may very well date from this time or earlier. There is also a good two-light Decorated window on south of nave; but the principal interest lies in the chancel which, as the brass on the north wall tells us, was "re-edified and builded anew from the foundation and glazed at the charges of John Lutwiche, youngest son of Richard Lutwyche of Lutwyche" in 1589. The detail is neither Classical nor debased Perpendicular but Decorated, in design of a peculiar character. Externally, the form of the battlements, corbel table and pinnacles should be noted. The head of the priest's door is a four-centred arch under square head; a good deal of the glass in lower part of east window is original, the roof the same. There are monuments to Mary Mitton of Shipton, d. 1640, and Lawrence Ludlow of Morehouse, without date, but c. 1600. The tiles on nave floor, mostly 14th century, bear arms (e.g., Beauchamp and Despencer), which seem to connect their manufacture with the district of the Lower Severn.

Moor Hall, or Moorhouse—for it seems to be known by both names—was originally part of the Larden property of the Mores, who took their name, not from this place, but from More, near Bishop's Castle. It seems to have been acquired after 1392 and before 1500 by the Ludlow family, a younger

branch of the lords of Stokesay, and the Ludlow arms are to be seen on the stone over the window of the present drawing room. The Ludlows were here till 1670. How it passed from their possession I do not know. The Ludlows were, I believe, on the side of the Parliament in the Civil War, but there is nothing to shew that the celebrated Edmund Ludlow, Parliamentary general and regicide, was of this branch; his family belonged to Wiltshire. The house we are visiting dates almost entirely from the early 17th century, though with some alteration in the time of William III. and in quite modern times. It is L-shaped, the drawing room wing being, I think, the original part and the other added. Within, there is a quantity of excellent panelling, mostly untouched, with a handsome armorial chimney piece in the chief bedroom; and a secret chamber, the discovery of which I will leave to the acumen of the present company.

Larden Hall is interesting as having been from very early times the seat of a branch of the ancient family of More of More, who still, I believe, own a small portion of the estate. The house, as it stands at present, is partly "black and white" of the date c. 1500; partly stone-built of the date 1607, with two advancing gables, and staircase at the back, conforming to the contemporary type usual in this district. The interior contains some good carved chimney pieces and oak panelling, as well as much interesting furniture, china, etc., collected by Captain Lloyd, the present occupier.

Oxenbold was formerly a manor of the Priors of Wenlock, who had here a country house or hunting seat, with a park. It was one of the later acquisitions of the Priory, having been given to the house in 1244 by Robert de Girros, to whom it had come by inheritance from Helgot, the Domesday lord of this as of so much of the neighbourhood, who fixed his castle at Stanton, subsequently called from him Castle Holgate.

In 1251, the Prior had leave from the Crown to enclose his park at Oxenbold.

In 1525, Roland Gosenell, last Prior but one of Wenlock, rebuilt, as he tells, the great hall at Oxenbold.

At the Dissolution, this was parted from the main body of the Priory estates, which were leased, first to Dr. Carne, and, subsequently, sold to Augustinus, the king's physician. This was kept in the hands of the Crown at first, as the Minister's accounts for 1541-2 shew an item of £17 13s. 4d. for the farm of Oxenbold. In January, 1544, it was granted to John Jennyns, in lieu of an annuity of £20, and a few days later alienated by him to Thomas Bromley, the king's serjeant-at-law, and I believe that it descended, with the Bromley inheritance of Wroxeter, etc., to the present possessor, Lord Barnard.

The present building is only the *torso* of a much larger whole. It consists of (1) to the east a chapel of c. 1250, probably built

immediately on the acquisition of the property by the Priory, and containing, high up on the north wall, three lancet windows, now blocked. Their position suggests that some other building adjoined on that side, but it cannot have been any part of the chapel, as the wall contains on the inside an aumbry or locker *in situ*. The floor has been lowered some three or four feet internally, but the piscina still remains at its original level, and the east window may still be traced externally. The south wall of the chapel is covered by later buildings, the present kitchen, and none of its features are now visible. The corbels that supported the timber roof are visible upstairs. (2) Westward of the chapel is the great hall, built, as he himself tells us, by Roland Gosenell, last Prior but one, between 1521-1529. The fact that we can thus date it, and that it is so very late in the Monastic period gives it a peculiar interest. There is (1) a cellar under the east part, for stores, etc., the main floor being carried by immense baulks of oak timber, no doubt from the Long Forest. Steps lead down to this from outside, and the remains of a spiral staircase or vice, now broken away, gave access from the cellar to the main floor and, probably, to the roof. A doorway, now blocked, led into the passage called the "screens," and from this space doors and serving hatches must have opened to the buttery and kitchen, though they cannot now be seen. At the opposite west end of the hall was the dais and high table, and, possibly, some access to private rooms of the Prior; but these, too, if they existed, have disappeared. The hall was lighted by three long mullioned and transomed windows on each side, and two at the west end, of which only one remains to its full height, though blocked. Internally, the features of this window may be traced at the back of cupboards, etc., in the two stories. The roof is modern, and the walls look as if they had been slightly lowered.

The buildings which must have existed, such as kitchen, buttery, pantry, bakehouse, etc., may have been of slighter construction, possibly of wood. In any case, they are not now to be seen, but remains of extensive fish ponds may be traced to the north of the house, witnessing to the ecclesiastical character of the owner; otherwise, he lived here the life, and found here the pleasures, of an ordinary country gentleman of the better type.

Thonglands is said to have anciently belonged to the Templars, but though that order undoubtedly had possessions in this neighbourhood, at Lydney, Cardington, Enchmarsh and Chatwall, I do not find Thonglands mentioned among their property. According to Eyton (iv., 85), it was held under the Fitzalans, and we shall be well advised, I think, to be content with that. In any case, the place is interesting enough. The traces of the moat by which the whole was surrounded are visible all round, and on two sides the water still remains. The

house is half-timbered, of 16th or early 17th century date, and panelling of this period is to be seen within. The circular dovecote is of special interest, though beginning to fall into ruin. The interior face of the wall contains many rows of L-shaped recesses for the nests, and access to these was gained by a ladder fixed by projecting arms to a revolving pole, by means of which the pigeon keeper pushed himself round the building at what level he pleased.

There was a chapel at Thonglands, one of the numerous chapelries in Munslow parish (then reckoned in Wenlock Deanery), to which presentations occur 1280-1352, etc. Possibly some of the masonry of the present stable may be part of the chapel. A more unmistakable relic is the mutilated grave cover of the 14th century, which shows that burials must have taken place here, despite the rights of the mother church.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL MEETINGS.

November 8, 1911—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell reported that there appeared to be but little hope of saving the earthworks at Abdon Burf. Several suggestions were made, and a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, Mr. H. T. Weyman, and the Rev. E. H. G. de Castro, was appointed, to take such steps as they deemed advisable to arouse public interest in the matter.

December 13, 1911—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Donald Macpherson, Esq., of Radbrook House, Shrewsbury, was elected a Member of the Society

A letter was read from the Rev. H. J. Chandos Burton, stating that a Committee was being formed to undertake the restoration of Heath Chapel. It was decided that the matter be considered at a future Meeting of the Council.

January 10, 1912—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected:—

W. E. Hill, Esq., of 3, St. Alkmund's Square, Shrewsbury, John T. Homer, Esq., J.P., of Dormston, Sedgley, and Hugh Hobson, Esq., of Orchard House, Admaston, Wellington.

A letter was read from the Manager of the Labour Exchange at Shrewsbury, offering to assist the Council in finding workmen for the excavations at Uriconium.

The Rev. D. H. S. Cranage called attention to the unsatisfactory printing of the *Transactions*, especially the last Part issued.

February 14, 1912—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

It was resolved that a letter be written to Messrs. Woodall & Co., expressing the dissatisfaction of the Council with the number of broken letters used in printing the *Transactions*, &c.

It was agreed that the Authors' copies be sent out, in future, by the Assistant-Secretary, and that the best thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Adnitt for his past services.

The draft circular appealing for funds for the Excavations at Uriconium was read, and, with slight alteration, approved.

It was reported that the Agreement with Lord Barnard was signed, but that there were some little matters still to be arranged with Mr. Everall the tenant.

March 13, 1912—The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater in the Chair.

James Shawcross, Esq., of The Stanage, Wellington, was elected a Member of the Society.

A letter from Sir Offley Wakeman was read, suggesting that a Committee be formed to assist in the preservation of Della Porta's Shop and other interesting buildings.

A letter was read from Mr. H. E. Forrest, saying that the Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club intended visiting Abdon Burf in May, and suggesting that the Members of this Society should join the excursion.

The Assistant-Secretary was instructed to thank Mr. Forrest, and to say that probably some of the Society's Members would be glad to take advantage of his offer.

The Council decided to visit Abdon Burf in April, and Mr. Weyman was requested to make the arrangements.

May 8, 1912—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Chairman reported that the Cash in the Bank for the Uriconium Fund was about £150.

It was decided to hold the Excursion in the Corve Dale District on Thursday, July 18th. The Revds. W. G. Clark-Maxwell and E. H. G. de Castro were appointed a Sub-Committee to make arrangements.

The following resolution was passed unanimously :

"That the Council offer to the Rev. D. H. S. Crange their best congratulations on the completion of his *Architectural Account of the Churches of Shropshire*, and at the same time desire to express their sense of the permanent value of the work."

June 12, 1912—The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater in the Chair.

Miss Penson, of North Front, Copthorne Road, Shrewsbury, was elected a Member of the Society.

The Rev. Prebendary Auden and the Rev. E. H. Gilchrist de Castro were appointed delegates to the Congress of Archaeological Societies.

It was decided that 1,000 copies of the *Guide to Uriconium* be printed.

July 10, 1912—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

J. Basil Oldham, Esq., of The Schools, Shrewsbury, was elected a Member of the Society.

It was reported that the excavations at Uriconium would commence in a week's time.

September 11, 1912—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Rev. J. G. F. Holmes, M.A., of St. Michael's Vicarage, Shrewsbury, was elected a Member of the Society.

The Annual General Meeting was fixed for Monday, September 30th, in the Music Hall. Tea to be provided.

Uriconium.—The Chairman reported that he had been in communication on behalf of the Society with Mr. Minet, the Treasurer of the Uriconium Research Fund of the Society of Antiquaries, and they had together made the following arrangements with regard to the work at Wroxeter:—

The Research Committee to take over the responsibility of the payments now made by the Shropshire Society for Rent, Tithe and Rates.

The present Caretaker to become the Servant of the Research Committee on terms to be arranged by them.

On the other hand the Research Committee to receive all Entrance Fees; such fees to be credited to the Excavation Fund, with the exception of twopence for each *Guide* sold to be paid over to the Council as representing the cost of printing.

The scale of entrance fees in future to be 6d. each, with an additional 3d. for every *Guide* book sold.

The Council approved of the arrangements and thanked the Chairman for the trouble he had taken in the matter.

October 9, 1912—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Right Hon. Lord Berwick, of Attingham Hall, near Shrewsbury, was elected a Member of the Society.

S H R O P S H I R E A R C H A E O L O G I C A L

AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, 1912.

President :

THE RIGHT HON. LORD BARNARD.

Vice-Presidents :

His Grace The DUKE OF SUTHERLAND
The Right Hon. The EARL BROWNLOW
The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF BRADFORD
The Right Rev. The LORD BISHOP OF
LICHFIELD
The Right Rev. The LORD BISHOP OF
HEREFORD

The Right Hon. LORD KENYON
The Right Hon. LORD FORESTER
Sir OFFLEY WAKEMAN, Bart.
R. LLOYD KENYON, Esq.
Rev. Prebendary H. W. MOSS, M.A.
W. H. FOSTER, Esq.
BEVILLE STANIER, Esq., M.P.

Council :

Rev. Prebendary T. AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.,
Church Stretton (Chairman)
Miss AUDEN, F.R.Hist.S., Church
Stretton
Rev. Prebendary J. R. BURTON, B.A.,
Bitterley
Rev. R. JOWETT BURTON, M.A., Eaton
Constantine.
Rev. W. G. CLARK-MAXWELL, M.A.,
F.S.A., Bridgenorth
Rev. D. H. S. CRANAGE, M.A., F.S.A.,
Cambridge

R. E. DAVIES, Esq., Shrewsbury
Rev. E. H. GILCHRIST DE CASTRO, M.A.,
Halford
Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A., Shrews-
bury
Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.,
Oxon
Miss HOPE-EDWARDES, Netley Hall
Rev. Canon MORIARTY, D.D., Shrewsbury
S. MEESON MORRIS, Esq., Shrewsbury
T. E. PICKERING, Esq., M.A., Shrewsbury
HENRY T. WEYMAN, Esq., F.S.A., Ludlow

Editorial Committee :

Rev. Prebendary AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A. Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.
Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

Hon. Secretary :

MR. H. W. ADNITT, The Square, Shrewsbury.

Assistant Secretary :

MR. A. E. COOPER, Montague Chambers, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

Auditor :

MR. W. W. NAUNTON.

Treasurers :

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1912.

- Adnitt, H. W., Esq., Shrewsbury.
 Alington, Rev. C. A., M.A., The Schools, Shrewsbury.
 Auden, Miss, F.R.Hist.S., Alderdene, Church Stretton.
 Auden, Rev. Prebendary, M.A., F.S.A., Alderdene, Church Stretton.
- BRADFORD, Right Hon. Earl of, Weston, Shifnal.
 BROWNLAW, Right Hon. Earl, Belton, Grantham.
 BARNARD, Right Hon. Lord, Raby Castle, Darlington (*President*).
 BERWICK, Right Hon. Lord, Attingham Hall, Shrewsbury.
 Baldwyn-Childe, Mrs. Kyre Park, Tenbury.
 Barnes, Mrs., Brookside, Weston Rhyn, Oswestry.
 Bartleet, Rev. E. B., B.D., The Vicarage, Much Wenlock.
 Bateson, Gordon, Esq., Brookfield, Church Stretton.
 Baxter, F. Fleming, Esq., 12, Upper Phillimore Gardens,
 Kensington, W.
 Beddoes, W. F., Esq., J.P., Minton, Church Stretton.
 Benthal, E., Esq., Glantwreh, Ystalyfera, R.S.O., Glamorgan-
 shire.
 Beresford, Robert de la Poer, Esq., M.D., Oswestry.
 Bibby, F., Esq., D.L., J.P., Hardwicke Grange, Shrewsbury.
 Birmingham Central Free Library (Reference Department),
 Ratcliff Place, Birmingham.
 Blunt, Thomas P., Esq., M.A., Tower Place, Town Walls,
 Shrewsbury.
 Board of Education, South Kensington, S.W.
 Bowdler, W., Esq., Penybont, Sutton Lane, Shrewsbury.
 Bowen-Jones, Sir J. Bowen, Bart., Council House Court,
 Shrewsbury.
 Brewster, Rev. W., B.A., Fitz Rectory, Shrewsbury.
 Bridgeman, Rev. E. R. O., M.A., Blymhill Rectory, Shifnal.
 Burd, Rev. Prebendary, M.A., Clawdd-v-dre, Montgomery.
 Burd, E., Esq., M.D., J.P., Newport House, Shrewsbury.
 Bulkeley-Owen, The Hon. Mrs., The Limes, Shrewsbury.
 Burton, Rev. Prebendary J. R., B.A., Bitterley Rectory,
 Ludlow.
 Burton, Rev. R. Jowett, M.A., The Rectory, Eaton Constantine,
 Shrewsbury.

Burton, E. R. Lingen, Esq., Rose Cottage, Halfway House,
Shrewsbury.

Champion, H., Esq., Sibdon Castle, Craven Arms.

Chance, A. F., Esq., M.A., The Schools, Shrewsbury.

Clark-Maxwell, Rev. W. G., M.A., F.S.A., St. Leonard's
. Rector, Bridgnorth.

Clay, J. Cecil, Esq., Donnerville, Wellington, Salop.

Cock, Mrs., Ridgebourne, Kingsland, Shrewsbury.

Collett, Rev. Edward, M.A., Retford, Notts.

Colville, H. K., Esq., J.P., Bellaport, Market Drayton.

Cranage, Rev. D. H. S., M.A., F.S.A., 8, Park Terrace, Cam-
bridge.

Crowte, Frederick, Esq., Shirehall, Shrewsbury.

Davies, R. E., Esq., 23, Oak Street, Shrewsbury.

de Castro, Rev. E. H. Gilchrist, M.A., Halford Vicarage,
Craven Arms.

Dovaston, Adolphus, Esq., 14, Madeley Road, Ealing, London,
W.

Dovaston, W. D., Esq., The Nursery, West Felton, Oswestry.

Downward, Miss Alice, The Castle, Shrewsbury.

Drinkwater, Rev. C. H., M.A., St. George's Vicarage, Shrews-
bury.

Eckersley, N. Ffarington, Esq., J.P., Trench, Wem.

Eldred, G. H., Esq., Mardol, Shrewsbury.

FORESTER, Right Hon. Lord, Willey Park, Broseley.

Feilden, Rev. O. M., M.A., Frankton Rectory, Oswestry.

Fielden, E. B., Esq., J.P., Condoover Hall, Shrewsbury.

Fletcher, Rev. W. G. D., M.A., F.S.A., Oxon Vicarage,
Shrewsbury

Fortey, Charles, Esq., Belgrave Road, Clifton, Bristol.

Foster, W. H., Esq., D.L., J.P., Apley Park, Bridgnorth.

Gepp, Maurice, Esq., D.P.H., Thorneycroft House, Shrews-
bury.

Gough, Fred. H., Esq., M.A., Mercfield House, Crewkerne,
Somersetshire.

Guildhall Library, London, E.C.

HEREFORD, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, The Palace,
Hereford.

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

Harley, John, Esq., M.D., Beedings, Pulborough, Sussex.

Harries, H. F., Esq., Tregwynt, Kingsland, Shrewsbury.

Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., c/o Messrs. E. G. Allen and Son, 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

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

Heath, J. W., Esq., Pride Hill, Shrewsbury.

Heighway, S., Esq., Claremont Buildings, Shrewsbury.

Herbert, Colonel, C.B., J.P., Orleton, Wellington, Salop.

Heywood, Gerald G. P., Esq., Tickwood Hall, Much Wenlock.

Hill, W. E., Esq., F.S.S., 11, Holywell Terrace, Shrewsbury.

Hobson, Hugh, Esq., Orchard House, Admaston, Wellington, Salop.

Holmes, Rev. J. G. F., M.A., St. Michael's Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

Homer, J. T., Esq., J.P., Dormston, Sedgley, Staffs.

Hope-Edwardes, Miss, Netley Hall, Salop.

Howells, T. Middleton, Esq., Highfield, Shrewsbury.

Humphreys, Henry, Esq., Bowbrook House, Shrewsbury.

Humphreys, Miss, Swan Hill Court House, Shrewsbury.

Hunt, Captain, Ruyton Park, Ruyton-xi-Towns.

James, R. R., Esq., F.R.C.S., 6, Lower Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W.

Jones, Daniel, Esq., J.P., F.G.S., The Blue House, Albrighton, near Wolverhampton.

Jones, Heighway, Esq., J.P., Earlsdale, Pontesford, Salop.

Jones, J. Parry, Esq., New Hall, Glyn, Ruabon.

KENYON, Right Hon. Lord, Gredington, Whitchurch, Salop.

Kenyon, Rev. A. E. Lloyd, M.A., The Rectory, Ludlow.

Kenyon, R. Lloyd, Esq., M.A., D.L., J.P., Pradoe, West Felton, Oswestry.

LICHFIELD, The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of, The Palace, Lichfield.

La Touche, Rev. W. M. D., M.A., Wistanstow Rectory, Craven Arms.

Lee, Mrs. J. W., Cressage, Shrewsbury.

Leslie, Mrs., Bryntanat, Llansantffraid, Oswestry.

Library of Congress, Washington, c/o Messrs. E. G. Allen and Son, King Edward Mansions, 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.

Lincoln's Inn Library, London, W.C.

Lloyd, Major-General Sir Francis, C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., J.P., Aston Hall, Oswestry.

Lloyd, J. B., Esq., B.A., J.P., Dorrington Grove, Salop.

Lloyd, Miss Mary B., Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

MARCHAMLEY, Right Hon. Lord, Hawkestone Park, Salop.

Machen, Rev. R. D., M.A., Clun Vicarage, Salop.

- MacLeod, Miss F. A., Radbrook, Shrewsbury.
 Macpherson, Donald, Esq., Radbrook House, Shrewsbury.
 Manchester Free Reference Library.
 Marshall, Rev. W., M.A., Sarnesfield Rectory, Weobley,
 R.S.O., Herefordshire.
 Marston, Charles, Esq., Highfield, Wolverhampton.
 Martin, Mrs., The Cottage, Westhope, Craven Arms.
 Maude, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A., Swan Hill, Shrewsbury.
 Medlicott, W., Esq., Wilmcote, Craven Arms.
 Melvill, J. Cosmo, Esq., M.A., LL.D., F.L.S., F.Z.S., The
 Hall, Meole Brace.
 Minshall, Philip H., Esq., Beechfield, Oswestry.
 Moriarty, Rev. Canon, D.D., Bishop's House, Belmont,
 Shrewsbury.
 Morris, F. G., Esq., High Street, Shrewsbury.
 Morris, J. A., Esq., The Priory, Severn Hill, Shrewsbury.
 Morris, S. M., Esq., College Hill, Shrewsbury.
 Moser, E. B., Esq., M.A., Branthwaite, Kingsland, Shrews-
 bury.
 Moss, Rev. Prebendary, M.A., Highfield, near Oxford.

 Naunton, W. W., Esq., Shrewsbury.
 Newberry Library, Chicago, c/o Messrs. Stevens and Brown,
 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.
 New York Public Library, c/o Messrs. Stevens and Brown,
 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.
 Nurse, John, Esq., 37, Belle Vue, Shrewsbury.

 Oldham, Ven. Archdeacon, D.D., The Elms, Shrewsbury.
 Oldham, J. Basil, Esq., The Schools, Shrewsbury.
 Ormsby-Gore, Hon. W., M.P., Brogyntyn, Oswestry.
 Oswell, A. E. Lloyd, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., Shrewsbury.
 Oswestry Free Library.

 Parry, Lieut.-Colonel G. S., 17, Ashley Mansions, Vauxhall
 Bridge Road, S.W.
 Patchett, Miss, Allt Fawr, Barmouth.
 Patchett, Colonel James, V.D., J.P., Oakworth, Trench, Wel-
 lington.
 Pennsylvania Historical Society, c/o Messrs. Stevens and
 Brown, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.
 Penson, Miss, Priory School, Shrewsbury.
 Pickering, T. E., Esq., M.A., The Schools, Shrewsbury.
 Pool, Robert, Esq., Mytton Oak, Copthorne, Shrewsbury.
 Poole, T. Frank, Esq., The Haven, Canterbury Road, Herne
 Bay.
 Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London.
 Purton, Rev. Ralph C., M.A., Hessenford Vicarage, St.
 Germans, R.S.O., Cornwall.

Rickards, A. Middleton, Esq., 29, Howitt Road, Belsize Park,
London, W.
Rogers, Henry Exell, Esq., J.P., Shrewsbury.
Rowland, G. J., Esq., 14, Parkdale, Wolverhampton.

Shawcross, James, Esq., The Stanage, Wellington.
Shrewsbury School Library, Shrewsbury.
Smith, F. Rawdon, Esq., J.P., Eastfield, Ironbridge.
Southam, L. A. C., Esq., Rodney House, Malvern Link.
Southwell, Evelyn L. H., Esq., Shrewsbury School.
Southwell, W. L., Esq., J.P., Fairfield, Bridgnorth.
Stanier, Beville, Esq., J.P., M.P., Peplow Hall, Market Drayton.
Stawell, Mrs., Castle House, Shrewsbury.
Steavenson, Rev. R., B.A., Quarry Place, Shrewsbury.

Talbot, Rev. Prebendary A. H., M.A., Edgmond Rectory,
Newport, Salop.
Tayleur, J., Esq., D.L., J.P., Buntingdale, Market Drayton.
Taylor, Rev. Ed. J., L.Th., F.S.A., West Pelton Vicarage,
Beamish, R.S.O., co. Durham.
Thompson, E. P., Esq., Pauls Moss, Dodington, Whitchurch.
Tudor, Rev. C. M., M.A., Pitchford Rectory, Shrewsbury.
Tudor, Mrs., Pitchford Rectory, Shrewsbury.
Twemlow, Lieut.-Colonel Francis R., D.S.O., J.P., Peatswood,
Market Drayton.

Urwick, R. H., Esq., M.D., Council House Court, Shrewsbury.

Vaughan, H. F. J., Esq., B.A., S.C.L., The Rosery, near Ashburton, Devon
Venables, R. G., Esq., B.A., J.P., Oakhurst, Oswestry.

Wakeman, Sir Offley, Bart., M.A., D.L., J.P., Yeaton
Peverey.
Watts, Professor W. W., D.Sc., M.Sc., F.R.S., F.G.S., Hillside,
Langley Park, Sutton, Surrey.
Weyman, H. T., Esq., F.S.A., Ludlow, Salop.
Whitaker, W. H., Esq., D.L., J.P., Totterton, Lydbury North.
White, M. G., Esq., Brooklands, Canonbury, Shrewsbury.
White, Professor E. W., M.D., Betley House, near Shrewsbury.
Wood-Acton, Mrs., Acton Scott, Church Stretton.
Woodall, E., Esq., *Oswestry and Border Counties Advertiser*,
Oswestry.
Woodroffe, Leslie, Esq., Shrewsbury School.

Woolward, Rev. S. A., M.A., Myddle Rectory, Shrewsbury.
Wright, Miss Lucy S., Grinshill Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

The Mayor of Shrewsbury }
The High Sheriff of Shropshire } during their year of office.

Members are requested to notify any change of residence, or
error of description, to the Assistant Secretary, Mr. A. E.
Cooper, Montague Chambers, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

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. Rev. Canon Morris,
4, Warwick Square, S.W.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Little St. Mary's Lane, Cambridge.

Cheshire and North Wales Archæological Society, Grosvenor
Museum, Chester.

Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological and Antiquarian
Society, Kendal.

Derbyshire Archæological Society. Percy H. Curry, Esq., 3,
Market Place, Derby.

Essex Field Club. Essex Museum of Natural History. Romford
Road, Stratford, Essex.

Glasgow Archæological Society, 19, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.

Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. G. T. Shaw,
Esq., The Athenæum, Church Street, Liverpool.

Kent Archæological Society. The Museum, Maidstone.

Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society. Colonel
Freer, V.D., F.S.A., 10, New Street, Leicester.

Powys-Land Club, Welshpool. T. Simpson Jones, Esq.

Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,
19, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly,
W.

Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Librarian,
The Black Gate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Museum of Antiquities,
Edinburgh.

Somerset Archaeological Society. Taunton Castle, Somerset.

Surrey Archaeological Society. Castle Arch, Guildford.

Sussex Archaeological Society. The Castle, Lewes.

Thoresby Society, Leeds. S. Denison, Esq., 10, Park Street,
Leeds.

Worcester Diocesan Archaeological Society.

William Salt Archaeological Society, Stafford.

Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association, 10,
Park Street, Leeds.

Bodleian Library, Oxford.

British Museum. (Copyright Office.)

Natural History Department of British Museum, Cromwell
Road, S.W.

Shrewsbury Free Library.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.
Statement of Accounts for the year 1818.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.
To Batance in hand Jan. 1, 1911 .....	... 0 0	By Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, Thomas & Co, for
" Members' Subscriptions .....	... 0 7	Printing Transactions ...
" Sale of <i>Transactions</i>	169 0 0	" Messrs. Admit & Naunton ...
" " Sale of <i>Guide to Tritonium</i> .....	... 4 0	" Salary of Assistant Secretary ...
" " Sale of <i>Guide to Tritonium</i>	11 0 4	" Wroxeter : Rent, Rates, Tithe, &c. ...
		" Editorial Committee, Postage Stamps, and Carriage
		of Parcels ...
		" Postage Stamps, General Correspondence, Calling
		Meetings, Collecting Subscriptions, &c, ...
		" Railway Carriage and Postage of <i>Transactions</i> ...
		" Commission ...
		" Fee for Indexing Vol. I., 4th Series, of the
		<i>Transactions</i> ...
		" Subscriptions to Congress of Archaeological Societies ...
		" Expenses of Annual General Meeting ...
		" Balance in hands of Bankers. December 31st, 1911 ...
		1 0 0
		120 0 0
		21 11 8
		5 0 0
		7 5 4
		£184 4 11
11th September, 1912,		Examined with Vouchers and found correct.
		(Signed) W. W. NAUNTON.

FOUR LETTERS FROM SHROPSHIRE TO PRINCE RUPERT.

EDITED BY J. E. AUDEN, M.A., F.R.HIST.S.

THE following Letters are specimens from the mine of wealth for Shropshire history lying in the Rupert collection in the British Museum.¹ Of the four, two are connected with Tong Castle, and the other two with the doings of foreign soldiers of fortune in the Royal Army.

When Tong Castle (the edifice which, Leland says, Sir Henry Vernon, owner of Tong 1467–1515, “a late daies made new al of Brike”), was first garrisoned in the 17th century seems uncertain. The owner at the outbreak of the Civil War was a strong Parliamentarian, the Hon William Pierrepont, M.P. for Wenlock, who had come to it by his marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Harris, Bart. Though he had been appointed a member of the London Committee of Safety in July, 1642, and was on April 10, 1643, elected one of the Parliamentary Committee of Twenty for the Association of the Counties of Warwick, Stafford and Salop, Pierrepont does not seem to have fortified his Castle against the King at the beginning of hostilities; for among the Ottley Papers² is the following undated letter (written, however, about April, 1643), addressed “For my much honoured Frend S^r Francis Ottley, Governor. These present at Salop.”

Sir, Being informed by the Inhabytance adjoyning to tongue Castell that the Parliam^t forces do intend suddenly

¹ I must at the outset express my thanks to Miss E. J. Hastings, of 60, Brecknock Road, London, N., for the care which she bestowed on the transcription of these letters, no easy task; for they were all written by men more accustomed to handl^e the sword than the pen, one of whom, in addition to this, was a foreigner, whos^t knowledge of English was not of the best.

² Three Tong men at least took the opposite side to the great landowner of the parish. Of the six Pendrell brothers, “born at Hubbal Grange in the Parish of Tong and County of Salop, John, Thomas, and George were soldiers in the first War for King Charles I.” (Blount’s *Boscobel*, p. 59).

³ *Transactions*, 2nd Series, Vol. VII, pp. 358-9.

to place a garrison there which will very much annoy and prejudice that side of the Country, I have made bold to give you notice of it, desiring you to move my Lord Capell that there may be some means used to prevent them: and if my Colonell shall Approve of it I do conceive it a convenient garrison for our men, till the regiment be compleat, for the exercising of them: notwithstanding I leave it to your Judgement, and rest

Your Humble Servant

JOHN HOLLAND.²

This advice seems to have been taken, for Symonds, in his list of the Royal Garrisons in Com. Salop, says:—"Tong Castle: First the King had it, then the rebels got it." It was not held long for the King, since the *Mercurius Aulicus*, a Royalist News Sheet, of Nov. 21, 1643, states that "the rebels in July last put a Garrison into Tong Castle." The same authority also informs us that in November, 1643, "Sir Thomas Woolridge [Wolryche], Gov'r of Bridgnorth,³ sent to Col. Leveson Gov'r of Dudley Castle, y^t he himself would fall on Tonge Castle." This attack, which was unsuccessful, was made by the Bridgnorth garrison, and in the Calendars for Compounding is the following charge: "Salop Delinquents, 22 June, 1648. Rich. Singe, Rich. Symonds, Simon Beacham, Roger Taylor, and Edward Harrison, all of Bridgenorth, were in arms under Col. Billingsley,⁴ and served against Tonge Castle when a garrison for Parliament."⁵

Of the doings of the Parliamentary garrison we know very little. We learn that after a foraging expedition by some of

¹ In March, 1642-3, Lord Capell was appointed to the command of the Royalist forces in Shropshire and the adjacent counties, and reached Shrewsbury about April 1.

² John Holland was of Cann Hall, Bridgnorth, and entertained Prince Rupert on September 22, 1642.

³ Sir Thomas Wolryche or Dudmaston was appointed Governor of Bridgnorth May 23, 1643, and was succeeded by Sir Lewis Kirke in the following February.

⁴ Colonel Francis Billingsley, of Astley Abbots, was in command of the Royalist Regiment of the Town Trained Bands at Bridgnorth, and was killed there on March 31, 1640, being buried that evening at Astley Abbots, aged 29. His sword is now preserved in St. Leonard's Church, Bridgnorth.

⁵ A cannon used in an attack on Cheney Longville House, "was afterwards carried to Tong Castle" (*Transactions, Series I., Vol. I.*, p. 125), but whether for offence or defence is not stated.

the Dudley Castle troops, about the beginning of December, 1643, "when Captain Heavingham was returning with the wheat, he found his passage stopped by the rebels of Tong Castle and Lapley House, who drew out 100 horse and 40 dragoons to intercept his carriages. The Captain having but 40 horse and 30 dragoons resolved to force his passage, . . . and did it so courageously that the rebels were presently routed, then Captain Sargeant and then Coronet Kinnersley¹ being both taken with 40 more prisoners with their armes and horses, without any hurt to his Majestys' forces save one common soldier shot through the arm." The *Mercurius Aulicus* tells us that "on Monday, ye 4 of March [1643-4], Captain Broad intercepted 16 carriages loaden with p'visions of ye rebels at Tonge and Wemme, who after he had killed 29 rebels and taken 35 musketeers, he brought all these carriages into Shiffnal house, a Garison under ye Capt'n's command." The same authority also says that, contemplating an attack on the Royalists at Lilleshall, Colonel Mytton "on Monday, March 25, drew out all ye forces he could get out of Wemme, Stafford, Longford and Tong amounting to 500 foot & 9 Troops of horse," but suffered a total defeat at the hands of Sir William Vaughan, with a loss of about "200 killed, 1 Captain of horse, 4 Lieutenants of foot, and 40 troopers, besides foot," prisoners.

On January 6, 1643-4, Prince Rupert was appointed "Captain General of all Forces in Shropshire and the adjacent counties," and on February 5, "President of North Wales." He arrived in Shrewsbury on February 18, and at once turned his attention to the reduction of the Parliamentary garrisons in Shropshire. According to the *Mercurius Aulicus* "the rebels had (besides Wem) 2 other small Garisons in ye Co," viz. Tong and Longford:² and the Prince's efforts seem to have been first directed towards the chief stronghold, for if that fell, the other two could not

¹ Coronet Kinnersley was a son of Hercules Kinnersley, of Cleobury North, a Member of the Parliamentary Committee of Twenty for the Association of the Counties of Warwick, Stafford and Salop, appointed by Ordinance of Parliament on April 10, 1643. The Coronet joined Charles II in 1651, and fought against his former comrades at the battle of Worcester.

² Hopton Castle (which was taken by the Royalists on March 13) is not included, possibly because it was reckoned as in Herefordshire.

hold out long. A letter from Shrewsbury, dated Feb. 23, says, "Prince Rupert on Friday morning sent out 6 troops of horse and 150 foot who not only faced those at Wem at their own posts, but brought away between 20 and 30 loads of hay out of their quarters, they not so much as sending out a man to hinder them." The *Military Scribe*, Tuesday, March 5, to Tuesday, March 12, a Parliament paper, says "Prince Rupert hath besieged the town of Wem," while the *Special Passages*, Thursday, April 18, to Thursday, April 25, a publication in the same interest, states, "The enemy doth yet remain about Wem, being in number about 2,000. They have not laid close siege to Wem as was reported, but quarter near about it." These proceedings naturally alarmed the Parliamentarian War Committee in Shropshire, and they lost no time in sending for help to London, as the following extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee of Safety of Both Kingdoms prove. We may see clearly, too, the anxiety of the owner of Tong, William Pierrepont, who besides being a Member of his County Committee, was also on the National Committee of Safety, and would naturally use his influence with his fellow members in London to protect his own property, which would probably suffer severely at the hands of the Royalists in a siege.

1643-4, March 13. Derby House.¹ That the business of Tong Castle be first taken into consideration to-morrow and then that of Lancashire.

March 14. Derby House. That the Lord General be desired to write another letter to Commissary General Behre² requesting him when the business of Gloucester³ was done to contribute his best endeavours for the relief of Tong Castle and the town of Wem.

¹ "The Committee of Both Kingdoms," the Parliamentary Council of War, sat at Derby House, the town mansion of the Royalist Earl of Derby.

² General Behre, a foreigner, commanded a force of 600 horse and 13 colours, mostly Dutch, but including a troop of Walloons. His forces were mustered on April 10, 1644, at Huntley Heath, Gloucestershire, and ordered to proceed to the relief of Brampton Bryan, but they refused to march so far away. On April 13 Behre attacked the Royalists at Newent, but was defeated with the loss of two guns.

³ Gloucester was at this time more or less closely invested by the Royalists under Colonel Nicholas Mynde, one of the best and bravest soldiers who ever served in their army. He fell at Redmarley, Gloucestershire, July 27, 1644.

March 14. Derby House. That letters be written to the Committee of Salop and to the Earl of Denbigh¹ to give all possible assistance to Tong Castle and to the town of Wem in Salop.

These resolutions resulted in the despatch of the following letters.

THE COMMITTEE OF BOTH KINGDOMS TO BASIL,
LORD DENBIGH.

Derby House, March 14. We formerly wrote you of the necessities of Shropshire and particularly of the town of Wem, and then gave you a list of the forces you should command in that expedition. We have daily further information of their increasing dangers and of the present danger of Tong Castle. We therefore desire that you will make all possible speed to their relief with all the force you can so far as may not hinder the business of Gloucester. We have also written to the Committee at Coventry and Stafford to give all possible and speedy relief.

THE SAME TO THE COMMITTEE AT COVENTRY.

Derby House, March 14. We have intelligence of the danger that Tong Castle is in, and that the garrison of Longford will go away if that place miscarry. We desire you speedily to assist them with all the force you can possibly make, to serve under the Earl of Derbigh, in your County, not hindering the design for Gloucester or not unfurnishing your garrison from necessary forces.

A similar letter was sent to the Committee at Stafford, but without the last clause "not hindering—forces."

At this time, however, the Prince had more pressing work than the taking of small garrisons, namely the relief of the town of Newark, then enduring a strict siege. To effect this he collected all the troops which could be spared in his command, left Bridgnorth, March 15; relieved Newark,

¹ The Earl of Denbigh was appointed to succeed Lord Brooke, killed at Lichfield, March 2, 1642-3, as Parliamentary Commander-in-Chief for the Associated Counties of Warwick, Worcester, Stafford and Salop, and the Cities of Lichfield and Coventry, at a salary, in present value, of £1800 per ann. His Shropshire exploits were the taking of Oswestry on June 24, and an attack on Shrewsbury on July 4, 1644.

March 21; and on March 27, started to return to Shropshire. He had not forgotten Tong and Longford, and on his arrival, determined to lose no time in reducing them. The Prince personally took in hand the attack on Longford, with the following result.

"1644, Friday, April 3. Prince Rupert upon his return from Newarke summon'd ye rebel Garison at Longford, near Newport, & instantly it was deliver'd to his Highnesse."

The capture of Tong was entrusted to Colonel Henry Tillier,¹ and his Anglo-Irish forces, who had been at Newark, but this proved a longer business. In fact, he seems to have met with a repulse at first, for there are the following entries in the proceedings of the Parliamentary Committee at Stafford.²

1644, April 10. It is ordered that Tonge castle shall be speedily relieved according as Colonel Rugelic, M^r Crompton, and Capt. Stone, shall think fit.

April 16. Ordered that the 20^l shall bee given to the troops which is already payd to Capt. Rugeley; and

¹ Henry Tillier had gone over to Ireland in 1641, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and was sent back to England in command of a foot regiment of 1,000 men, which landed at Chester on February 10, 1643-4, and was forwarded at once to Shrewsbury, arriving on the 23rd. Of these men a picked body under their Colonel were despatched to the relief of Newark, and their first exploit on their return was the taking of Tong. For his gallantry here and at Newark, Tillier was promoted Quartermaster-General, and afterwards Major-General. General Tillier was at Marston Moor, where of his "1,000 foot grecuoates most of them were lost" (as Symonds writes), and he himself taken prisoner. Exchanged in November, 1644, he was at Bristol when it surrendered, and signed the Articles on Sept. 10, 1645. Going abroad Tillier joined the French service, and in 1647 was in command of two companies of English refugees.

² The Parliamentary Committee which sat at Stafford consisted of 12 members, including Colonel Simon Rugeley, Captain Henry Stone, and Thomas Crompton, Esq. Colonel Rugeley was of Shenstone, and when he was raising troops for the defence of Leek and the North of Staffordshire, the inhabitants of Pyre, Mavesyn Ridware, Hamstall Ridware, Newbury, Yoxall, Horecross, Marchington-cum-membirs, Rolleston, Tattenhall, Dunstall, Branston, Barton-under-Needwood, Whichmore, Hansacre, Armitage, Bromley Regis, and Ansley were ordered to support his men. "In April of the year 1644, he relieved Tonge Castle in Shropshire, and took Eccleshall in Staffordshire after a straight siege of seven weeks." (*History and Antiquities of Shenstone*, p. 36).

"The oulde Ladye Stafford" who successfully withheld a siege in Stafford Castle in May and June, 1643, by Sir William Brereton (who thus described her), was connected with Tong, being Isabel, daughter of Thomas Forster, of Tong, and widow of Edward, Lord Stafford, who had died in 1625. Colonel Rugeley was one of the Stafford Committee who signed the warrant to demolish this fortress, on Dec. 22, 1643.

2^l of the rents of Capt. Barnsley and M^r Draycot in Beamhurst, shall bee allowed to commanders and officers, as a gratuity only to those commanders, officers and troops that did soe good service in the release of Tonge Castle."

However, Tillier was in the end successful, and the following letter is his despatch to his commanding officer, narrating the result of his efforts.

(I) COLONEL HENRY TILLIER TO PRINCE RUPERT.¹

Your hines

being from these parts I send this letter at hazard. Upon Thursday last² I came before Tong and have taken the Church, the College, and the Castle. I beganne with the Church fourst, and drive the Rebells from thence Into the College the nexte morning after I came, and finding that they were In a fright I sent a drume to the College to sum'on them, weropon they yeelded presently, and that day marched away with ther Armes: Upon wiche I sent to the Castle to see if they would take the same quarter wiche at first they denied. And shortly after ther Came one running away from the Castle that perseuaded me to send once more. And having sent I found that they were wavering, and having parlyed with them the nexte Morning the marched away. I heve pute a Garrison In the Castle wiche is a strong place, and worth the keeping, but for the College it were better to demolish it, then to be at the Cherge of a Garrison, for the are so farre asunder that they cannot releive one another.

¹ Brit. Museum Add. MS. 18981, f. 165. Prince Rupert was at Oxford consulting with the King about going into Yorkshire.

² April 25. There is a misprint in Warburton's *Prince Rupert* (p. 403), "Tonge Castle was taken by Colonel Tillier with his Irish Regiment on the 5th of April," and this mistake has been followed by Mr. Phillips in his Ottley Papers (*Transactions*, 2nd Series, Vol. VIII, pp. 263, 289). Webb (*Civil War in Herefordshire*, ii, p. 121), is more correct:—"Tong Castle taken April 28." but Saturday, April 27, was the day the Castle surrendered, Friday the 26th when the College did. Warburton possibly meant the day Tillier began his attack, Thursday, the 25th, and wrote 25, but the first figure dropped out accidentally in print, for he had Tillier's despatch before him, and later on gave a summary of its contents.

I am now quarterd at Shifnall and the villages therabouts
till I know your highnesse forde pleasure as being

Your most obedient servant

Shifnall 28 of

HENRY TILLIER.

April 1644.

Tong Church bears many traces of Tillier's attack in the numerous marks of musket balls, especially round the windows on the outside of the North aisle, there being also the larger one of a cannon shot.¹ The Churchwardens' Accounts also contain an interesting entry connected with it:

1644. Paid to the Cananeere for the redeeming of
the little bell o 6 0

For by the rules of war the bells of any place captured after the refusal of a summons to surrender, were forfeited to the master of the artillery. The King had, however, on Aug. 7, 1643, issued an order permitting the churchwardens and parishioners to redeem them.²

In the same accounts are many entries relating to repairs, no doubt necessitated by injuries done while the Church was a fortress, e.g.

l. s. d.
1644-5 paid the Sawyers for sawing of Timber
Towards the Repairing of the Church o 6 0
for beating out lead and for helping to

¹ The local legend that the shots which struck the Church were fired from the Castle Hill at Tong Norton is proved to be groundless by the angle of impact shown by the marks, and the distance (nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile) between the two positions being too great to allow of musket balls, or even drake shots, splintering the stone so deeply; for in the 17th century the range of a musket was only 40 yards, and (according to the *Master Gunner* by Robert Norton, the standard work of that time on Artillery), the correct distance at that period to place siege guns was not more than 200 yards from the position attacked.

² 1642, Dec. 8. *Ordered*. That Mr. Prideaux do draw up an Order concerning the Melting down of such of the Beils in the Cathedral at Exon as may be spared. (*Journal of the House of Commons*).

1642, Dec. 12. It is this Day *Ordered* by the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, in regard to the great and imminent Danger the City of Exon is now in, the same being threatened to be besieged, and sacked and plundered, if they be not enabled to make Resistance, That the Mayor and Deputy Lieutenants of the said City, or any Three of them, shall have power to seize on any of the Bells in'the Cathedral or other Church within the said City, and the same to melt and cast into Cannons or other Pieces of Ordnance, as shall be by them thought most necessary for their Defence. (*Journal of the House of Lords*).

Carrie it upon the Church	...	...	0	1	0
paid the Joyner for worke about the Church	...	0	14	9	
paid for laying of Tiles in the Church	...	0	4	0	
paid the sawyers for more sawing	...	0	13	0	
paid the Joyner for worke...	...	0	14	6	
paid for beere at the Reering p'te of the roofe of the Church	...	...	0	1	0
paid the Joyner for more worke at the Church	...	...	0	9	6
paid for nailes for the Church doore	...	0	8	4	
paid for beere for those that did Carrie the Church doore from the Castle	...	0	1	6	
paid towards the making the Church doore	...	0	15	4	
paid towards the making of the new Church doore	...	...	1	0	0
paid 3 masons for 2 dayes worke in the Church	...	...	0	7	0
paid for lime to mend the Church	...	0	5	6	

The above seem only temporary repairs, for we find that £40 18s. od. had to be spent on the Church in 1670-1. That more injury was not done to the fittings and monuments was certainly due to the fact that the owner of the Tong estate was a leading Parliamentarian, who would naturally take all the means in his power to protect his own property, when held by troops of his own side, while the Royalists (who were not generally wont to damage unnecessarily such buildings since their war-cry was "For Church and King"), do not seem to have occupied it.

About 1840, two large skeletons of men about 6ft. in height were found lying side by side just under the turf in what was then an open space outside the North wall of the Churchyard (but which has now been walled in as a croft), on the opposite side of the road which then ran close by the Church. The skulls of each had been cut open as by an axe. Possibly they were the remains of soldiers killed in the attack on the Church and buried where they fell. The bones were re-interred in the Churchyard.

Tillier's suggested destruction of the College was not carried out; for when the Rev. William Cole, the Antiquary, visited Tong on July 28, 1757, he wrote: "The College is on

the South side of the Churchyard, and is quite compleat, being a square, and has only changed its leaden roof for a thatched one, the building being of stone and in good repair."

There was rejoicing in the Royalist camps at the fall of Tong Castle, corresponding gloom in those of their opponents. The organ of the former, the *Mercurius Aulicus* of Friday, May 3, 1644, thus announced the news:—

"The forces w'ch lay by Tonge Castle have finished their work in taking yt Castle on Friday last w'ch was a great eye sore to his Maj' good subjects who pass'd yt road, being in itself scarce to be taken had Valiant men been in it."

While Lord Denbigh, the commander on the other side, wrote

BASIL, EARL OF DENBIGH, TO THE COMMITTEE FOR
SAFETY OF BOTH KINGDOMS.

Coventry, April 28. I received just now from Stafford the ill news of the rendering up of Tong Castle. This and what other losses shall happen, must fall upon those who, for private ends, have thus long retarded and obstructed my proceedings. Colonel Barker's troop, contrary to your orders and my summons, is gone the second time with Colonel Purefoy to Gloucester, and with him another troop of Major Bridges without my privity or consent; and if whole counties must be thus exposed to ruin, and your orders neglected—to maintain persons who have no great interest in this County and less in their affection,—in that power and authority which is conferred upon me by Ordinance of Parliament, I know not what can be expected but ruin to these parts. Yet such is the respect I bear to the public service and your Commands that within six days I intend with God's assistance to begin my march for Stafford, though my troops are but half-armed and those raw and inexperienced soldiers and the proportion not completed which I am to have out of this county. I am put in great hopes of raising considerable numbers of horse and foot in Staffordshire, but want arms; the enemy, I hear, will be much stronger in horse, and Gloucester therefore being now relieved in all respects, Your Lordships will be pleased to order that Colonel Purefoy's regiment of horse may follow me into

Staffordshire, or supply their defect some way as may seem most convenient and agreeable to your wisdom. Prince Rupert is gone to Oxford to clear some points in his instructions which left too much to his arbitrament either to march to Oxford or into the North; and he would have orders more peremptory to free himself from the blame of any ill success that might happen.

The above letter called forth the following reply.

THE COMMITTEE OF BOTH KINGDOMS TO BASIL,
EARL OF DENBIGH.

Derby House, May 1. We apprehend the loss of Tong Castle to be of great and ill consequence to the Counties adjoining to it, and we know of no way to relieve them but by your speedy march there. We are sorry that your march has been deferred all this time¹ contrary to our expectation, and shall ere long desire an account therein and why our directions are not obeyed in Colonel Barker's troop attending you. The design for Gloucester we cannot think convenient to be changed, so we desire you not to depend upon any assistance towards Wem of Col. Purefoy's regiment or, for the present, of Col. Barker's troop which now to recall, until we are more fully informed from those parts, may be very prejudicial. We thank you for that, notwithstanding the obstructions you mention, you will march within 6 days after the date of your letter, for which we hope you will receive honour and the Commonwealth much benefit.

Signed as above and sent by his Lordship's servant, 7 p.m.

The chief hinderer alluded to in Lord Denbigh's letter seems to have been Humphrey Mackworth, sen., of Shrewsbury, who was at this time Steward of Coventry.² The

¹ 1643-4, March 5. A large Parliamentary force under the Earl of Denbigh ordered to march into Salop. (State Papers, Domestic Series).

² On Sept. 11, 1644, the Committee of Both Kingdoms informed Humphrey Mackworth, sen., "that in respect of the service of the Country [of Salop] he should not come away for the business of the Stewardship;" and on Sept. 17, wrote:—"The importance of your presence in those parts is such that we desire your stay in Shropshire, notwithstanding your Stewardship at Coventry or your attendance upon it." Humphrey Mackworth of Bettom Strange, Shrewsbury, was a Member of the Committee of Twenty for Warwick, Stafford, and Salop, hence his authority both at Coventry and in Shropshire in war matters.

civilians and the professional soldiers appear to have got at loggerheads, and in the *State Papers, Domestic Series*, 1649-50 (pp. 444-5), is an account of the former differences between the civilian Committee and the military officers at Coventry, it being reported that "the Earl of Denbigh vowed he would never come to Shropshire unless some of that Committee were removed, particularly Mr. Mackworth." There is also an abstract of the evidence of Colonel Purefoy and several others that upon a letter being written by the Committee of Coventry to the House of Commons touching some miscarriage in his Lordship and his officers, Denbigh came to the Committee, and said they were neither gentlemen nor honest men that subscribed to it; he told Mr. Mackworth, one of the Committee, that he was a liar and a rascal, and that he would cudgel him; he said all the Committee were knaves, and had cheated the country; he also threatened to run Mackworth through with his sword. As to his officers, at Oswestry Col. Stepkins, an officer of Staffordshire, called Mr. Clive, a member of the Shropshire Committee, a Jack-an-apes, and kicked him in the presence of his Lordship.

Lord Denbigh was not the only Parliamentary officer who found it hard to get on with his civilian partners. The Committee of Shropshire, e.g., wrote from Wem to Sir William Brereton in January, 1644-5: "You know upon what Tearmes things stand between us and Colonel Mitton and how crossly hee carries himself to us in all things"; which "crossness" cost him the Governorship of Shrewsbury when taken in the next month.

It seems uncertain who was the first Royalist Governor of Tong Castle after its re-capture in April, 1644. We know that Colonel William Careless, "born at Bromhall in Staffordshire, within two miles of Boscombe, a Person of approved valour and engaged all along in the first War for King Charles I," for a time held this command, and the following letter of Prince Rupert, in the Ottley Papers,¹ gives the name of another in George Mainwaring, of Ightfield, a personal friend of Colonel Careless, and consulted by him in 1651, about the escape of Charles II.

¹ *Transactions*, 2nd Series, Vol. VIII, p. 290.

**PRINCE RUPERT TO THE KING'S COMMISSIONERS
AT BRIDGNORTH.**

Gentlemen—Itt is knowne to you that Captain George Mainwaring, a Gentleman of yo^r owne Countrey did sometime Com'and in Cheife att Tongue Castle, and itt is by him signified to me that in Regard there was noe Established pay for that Com'and He was & is still unrecompenced for his Services: I desire you that he be paid out of the next contribucon comeing to the Garrison of Bridge North after the proportion of five poundes a week for the time of his Continuance in that Com'and, being from the 18 Juily to the last of October, 1644. By which he may be Encourged and Enabled to apply himself to his Mat^{ier} farther Service either in your part or where else he shall be Required.

I rest Yo^r Friend

Worcester

RUPERT.

3^{to} Dec^r 1645.

Ffor the Gentlemen Com^{rs} of the Countie of Salop Resident in Bridgenorth, these.

It was during Captain Mainwaring's tenure of office that the next letter was written.

(II) SIR LEWIS KIRKE, GOVERNOR OF BRIDGNORTH,
TO PRINCE RUPERT.¹

May it please your Highness

According to an order from y^r Highness' commissioners for the levying of the contribution, I gave order for a party to be sent from Tonge Castle to Shyfnall on Sunday last to demand their contribution having not paid any hither for these latter months. And when they came thither the Lieutenant that commanded the party enquired for the Collector, who hearinge thercoff gott himself out of the church back door: then he took the constable & goinge away Sir Morton Briggs told the parishioners itt was a shame for them to see their constable carried away with soe few a number & encouraged them to resist, which they did

¹ Brit. Museum Add. MS. 18981. This Letter is quoted by Mr. Phillips (*Transactions*, 2nd Series, Vol. VII, p. 330), but in such a "bowdlerised" form as to be almost unintelligible and quite misleading.

accordingly, & wounded most of the souldiers & disarmed them, and called them Papish rogues & Papish dogges & kept them prisoners five or six hours: and one Jobber in the companie of Sir Morton Briggs¹ challenged to give battel to all the forces in Bridgenorth & Tonge if they should come thither: and divers other outrages were committed by them. Desiring your Highness pleasure what shall be done in itt, & that you would give me leave to wayte on you, I am

Y^r Highness most humble servant

Aug. 21, 1644.

LEWIS KIRKE.

John Vicars in his Parliamentarie Chronicle, Part 4, *The Burning Bush not Consumed* (pp. 66-7), gives another glimpse of the doings of the Tong troops.

Novemb. 1644. First I shall begin with a brave exploit performed by the forces of that valiant Patriot and brave Commander, Colonell Redgeley, a principall and prudent Commander in the Earl of Denbigh's Army about Staffordshire, who about the beginning of this Moneth of November, understanding that the Enemy in those parts began to stirre apace and to molest the peace and people of the Country thereabout; and especially that the Enemy from Tongue Castle and Lirshall [Lilleshall] Garrison were got about Eccleshall and had there gotten and taken away all the Cattle and horse that they could light upon in those parts, to the number of about 200 at least; Hee therefore, I say, sent out Captain Stones, a brave Officer in Armes of his Regiment, who with a considerable party, being upon their March, by his Scouts discovering which way the said Enemy moved, hasted after them, and having overtaken them, hee most valiantly advanced up unto them, and with his men fell most courageously upon them, and presently put them to the rout, took 27 of them prisoners, slew 2 or 3 of them on the place, and wounded many, among which prisoners he took Sergeant Major Fleetwood, Sir Richard Fleetwood's son,

¹ Sir Moreton Briggs, Bart., of Haughton Hall, Shifnal, was one of the Parliamentary War Committee of Shropshire, appointed April 10, 1643. Thomas Jobber, Esq., was of Aston Hall, Shifnal. The Lieutenant evidently fell into a hornet's nest at Shifnal, and must have wished he had taken with him a stronger party from the Tong garrison, when he found himself confronted by such leading Parliamentarians and their followers.

and one Almand, a most desperate and active Cavalier, who had done much mischief in those parts, who also was sorely wounded, and rescued all the 200 horse and Cattle from them and restored them to their right Owners at their return home.¹

In consequence of such-like forays, we find among the Proceedings of the Committee of Both Kingdoms the following resolution :—

1644-5, January 18. To write to Sir William Brereton to assist Salop in reducing the garrisons of Shradonne [Shrawardine], Erncoll [Ercall] House, and Tong Castle.

And the following letter :—

THE COMMITTEE OF BOTH KINGDOMS TO
SIR WM. BRERETON.

Derby House, January 24. The gentlemen of Salop having prayed us for some assistance to reduce the garrisons whereby the country is much oppressed² as Tong Castle, Linsell [Lilleshall] House, and Shardowne [Shrawardine], we find none lying so fit for that service as yours; we therefore require you to give them what assistance you can with safety to the country which we believe may be benefited by the employment of some of your forces for their assistance. We therefore leave this to your judgement being upon the place, knowing your readiness in all things to promote the public service.

Sent by one of the Salop agents.

¹ There is great suspicion of self-righteous cant in this statement about a committee, who, sitting at Stafford, gave such orders as the following :—

1644, May 17. It is ordered that lieutenant Hill in the march with the convoy to Birmingham do seize upon all the horses and cattell of Thomas Lane, Esq., of Bentley, or any other malignant thereabouts; and theyr cattel so seized to make sale of, if they can, at Birmingham, & to returne the monies to the Committee.

1644, Nov. 21, it is ordered that Scoutmaster Collins shall have power to take hoises from persons being malignants and delinquents to the Kinge and Parliament.

² Sir Walter Wrottesley, of Wrottesley, near Wolverhampton, when charged with delinquency, declared he was compelled to take the King's side, since his house was surrounded by the following Royal garrisons : Chilington, Brewood Church, Lapley Hall, Lichfield, Rushall Hall, Wolverhampton (Cross and Church and Leveson's Hall), Dudley Castle, Patshull Hall, Bridgnorth, Apley Hall, Shifnal Manor, Shifnal Church, Linsell Manor, Tong Castle,

As far, however, as Tong was concerned there was no need of Sir William's help. Rupert and Maurice (anticipating the same idea which three months later prompted Waller to suggest the New Model Army of the Parliament), withdrew the smaller Royalist garrisons in an attempt to terminate the desultory warfare then going on, by moving one overwhelming force successively against the scattered fragments of their opponents' army.¹ Among the fortresses thus treated was Tong Castle. Of this movement, Sir William Brereton wrote thus to the Committee of Both Kingdoms:—

Nantwich, February 3. Prince Maurice is, or was lately at Worcester, and is reported to be now on his march on this side Worcester. His design is to relieve Chester and to form an army in Cos. Worcester, Hereford, and Salop, which parts being in the enemy's possession and so rich and populous, it is probable he will succeed. This army joined to the forces out of the enemy's several garrisons at Worcester, Ludlow, Lichfield, Dudley, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Bridgnorth, Linsell [Lilleshall], Tong, Madeley &c. will prove of very prejudicial consequence, blasting all our hopeful designs against Beeston Castle¹ and Chester, and may hazard our whole counties and all these parts.

Wrexham, Feb. 10. The Prince's army is not yet on this side of Shrewsbury, only a party of them are about Wellington, having come lately from Evesham, these are about 1000 horse and foot well armed and furnished with gunpowder . . . They will, without doubt, form a considerable army even out of their garrisons of Worcester, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgnorth, Tong, Linsell, Madeley, Dudley and Lichfield.

When a garrison was wholly withdrawn, the fortifications it had erected for its own safety were naturally dismantled, and this, of course, was the case at Tong Castle. But the injury done to that building was greatly exaggerated in the published reports. Malbon in his Diary of the *Civil War in Cheshire* (p. 165) writes:—"The Kinges p'tie burned & quyt Tonge Castle: The[y] deserted Madeley [and] Rowton":

¹ Beeston Castle was relieved by Rupert and Maurice, March 17, 1644-5.

the *Weekly Account* of March 4, 1644-5, announces: "Out of Shropshire it is certified that the enemies' forces have quitted divers garrisons in that county as Rouse [Rowton] Castle [and] Medley House, and burnt downe Tongue Castle: lest it should be advantageous to the Parliament;" a similar account appears in the *Perfect Diurnal* of March 3; lastly Whitelock, in his *Memorials of English Affairs* (p. 131), says: "The King's forces in Shropshire quitted Routhsea [Rowton] Castle, and Medley House, and burnt Tongue Castle and other places."¹

But this "burning down" was "a terminological inexactitude"; for Symonds, an officer of the King's Bodyguard, and a most accurate observer, writes in his Diary only three months after:—

"Satterday, May 17, 1645. His Majestie marched by Tong, com. Salop, a faire church, the windows much broken. A fayre old castle neare this church called Tong Castle." And he would hardly have called it "fayre" if it had been much damaged, but would have made some allusion to its destruction; the Churchwardens' Accounts of 1646-7 allude to the castle as still standing; William Pierrepont, its owner, wrote on March 16, 1649-50, that his house required his absence from London, "that it may be put in repair." The *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1763 solves the question of the extent of the injury: "The east wing of Tong Castle being demolished in the Civil Wars, was rebuilt with brick in the same style of building with the rest."

The two remaining letters are connected with the doings of foreign mercenaries in the Royal army. In the Civil War, Free Lances, and Soldiers of Fortune, who had gained experience in the long continental campaigns, were largely employed by both King and Parliament. These Condottieri let out their swords (*gagnepains*) to the best bidder, and most were to be found in the Parliamentary ranks, since the

¹ The Parliament, without justification, claimed Tong among their successes: for the *Perfect Occurrences of Parliament*, Friday, Aug. 22, to Friday, Aug. 29, 1645, includes Tong Castle in the "lyst of the garrisons taken by the Shropshire Committee since they first took the field." This Committee was appointed April 10, 1643, and if they took Tong in the first instance they lost it to Colonel Tillier early in 1644, and never regained it afterwards.

pay there was much more regular and the chances of plunder and booty by no means less. The Earl of Stamford, Commander-in-chief of the Parliamentary forces in Herefordshire, had a Dutchman, Major Boza, as second in command of his own troop; another Dutchman, Major Mollanus, held the same post in Sir John Gell's regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Rheinking, a German, held high office in Shropshire. We have already spoken of General Behre; we may also quote Prince Rupert's letter to the Earl of Essex, dated April 15, 1645: "I have taken prisoners of those who have taken up Arms against His Majestie of all Nations, English, Scottish, Irish, French, Dutch, Walloons, of all Religions and opinions"; finally we may give the words of Joshua Sprigge, chaplain to Fairfax, Commander of the New Model Army,¹ when describing that general's disbanding of his troops. "Sir Thomas Fairfax his Pen travelling as far as great Alexander's sword: Divers of the disbanded came from very remote Countries, and had passes some for Egypt, others for Mesopotamia and Ethiopia."

Some of these foreigners, however, joined the forces of the King, among them the writer of the following letter, of whom I have, unfortunately, been able to learn nothing further. Possibly he was a fellow countryman of, and a fellow soldier in the regiment of the officer alluded to in the 4th Letter.

(III) JOH: VAN BYRUSCH TO PRINCE RUPERT.²
Sir,

According Your Highnis Orders j am marchet too Brigehnorth: the Gouverneur whereof Sr Louys Kirck first did

¹ The New Model Army, suggested by Waller, brought into being by Cromwell in April, 1645, hardly deserved its title of "An Army of Saints." It was certainly a well disciplined array of soldiers, but consisted partly of pressed men, partly of foreigners, with a strong stiffening of fanatical Independents, after their own fashion genuinely religious, who gave tone to the composite body, so as to win for them all the undeserved title of "Saints." For their own Scout-Master General, Sir Samuel Luke, in his *Letter-book*, writes on June 10, 1645: "I thinke these New Modelles knead all their doe with ale, for I never saw soe many druncke in my life in soe short a tyme. I haue severall officers haue petic'oned the Generall y^t they may haue liberty to leave the Army, they not being able to live with the ungodly crew." This accusation of one of their own officers proves that the new forces little deserved the title applied so continually to them by writers on their own side. One word, however, in their favour was that they plundered less freely than the Roundhead soldiers had hitherto been accustomed to do.

² Brit. Museum Add. MS. 18981, f. 216.

assigne me Wenlock for my quarters: a place, for want of horsemeat, more fit for fott then horses, and besides not onder his Jurisdiction: which made the Country almost ryse against mee. Upon which S^r Louys Kirch, removing half the Regiment too quarter them en Brighenorth, his authority kould not prevayle so much against the malignancy of the City-zens as too let them entre in their houses, which made many of my soldiers, out of a discontented minde, too runn away: So that j, reader [rather] than too loose them all, recalde the rest bac agayne and marching out of Wenlock j quartered my selfe three miles from Brighenorth, where j kould finde best accomodation. Whereof j thought my duty too advertise Your Highnis, expecting what will bee farder Your Highnis Command, Which j will receyve and execute punctuellÿ, with all reverence and submission; as wishing no other happinesse then too Continue

Your Highnis

Most humble, most Obedient and faithful
Round aghton this Servant and Subject
15 of August, 1644. JOH: VAN BYRUSCH.

Of the officer mentioned in the fourth letter we know something more than of Van Býrusch. For Captain Priamus Davies, a member of the Parliamentary garrison of Brampton Bryan, wrote on July 3, 1643, to his cousin Captain Edward Harley:—"Colonel Howard hath about 50 Walons and Dutch men unarmed at Aston [on Clun], with about 50 buff saddles, and entends to steale horses for them." Of these men Van Garies (or Van Gare as he sometimes appears),¹ was probably the commander, since we know he was stationed a short time later in the neighbourhood in command of troops.

(IV) SIR MICHAEL WOODHOUSE, GOVERNOR OF LUDLOW,
TO PRINCE RUPERT.²

Extract.

¹ Cf. Webb, *Civil War in Herefordshire*, ii, p. 129. The name is misprinted Van Gore in the *Mercurius Britannicus*, as quoted below. We also find it as Van Garres and Van Gerris.

² Brit. Museum, Add. MS. 18981, f. 283 b.

[Continued misfortunes. Red Castle delivered up to the enemy.]¹

I wase assigned Vangaries horse but he refused to obey S^r Micha. Ernley's order, or any but yo^r highnes, he is quartered to destroy & not aduance the seruice. I humbly beseich yo^r highnes to take it into yo^r Consideration, and to let me haue an order for his horse or some other to be wth me, other wise we must be starued, the Countrey allredy refusinge contribution.

[Prays his Royal Highness to send ammunition]

Ludlow Castle the MICHAELL WOODHOUSE.

[5] of O'tbo: 1644.

We have justification for Sir Michael Woodhouse's statement that VanGaries destroyed rather than advanced the King's service, in a passage in the Parliamentary *Mercurius Britannicus*, Monday, Jan. 6, to Friday, Jan. 10, 1644-5. "Out of Shropshire we hear that there are above a thousand in armes about Clun and Bishop's Castle, standing out against both sides: neither for the King nor for the Parliament, but stand only upon their own guard for the preservation of their lives and fortunes. The occasion of it was the friendly usage which they received from his Majestie's officers in these parts and particularly from one Colonel Van Gore a Dutchman: they are absolutely resolved (notwithstanding all the entreaties used by Commissioners of Array) not to lay down their armes unless his Majesty grant them their own conditions which are these:

- (1) to have restitution of all wrongs done by Van Gore.
- (2) to have him and all his soldiers expelled their Country.
- (3) that the King's two garrisons at Hopesay House, and Lay [Lea] House² shall be removed and demolished.
- (4) that they may have commanders of their own.

Whether Van Garies and his men were expelled from Shropshire or not, I have failed to discover. But very shortly afterwards he fell in action, on February 22, 1644-5, at Lancaut, on the Gloucestershire side of the Wye, where

¹ Red or Powis Castle was taken on October 2, 1644, by Sir Thomas Middleton.

² Lea House, about a mile from Bishop's Castle, continued a Royalist Garrison till taken by Sir Thomas Middleton in October, 1645.

"about fourscore [Royalists] were slaine, of whom were Colonell Gamme and Colonell Vangerris."¹

Of these letters to "Rupert of the Rhine," there is but one observation to make. The last three show that the life of a Commander-in-Chief was in those days by no means a happy one, for three of the four consist of complaints of officers, referred to him for redress, and the receipt of such communications must have sorely tried the patience of the Fiery Prince. When we consider that he must have been in receipt of hundreds of like import from the other districts under his command, we cannot wonder that every now and then he showed the impatience of youth, he was but 24 at the time, and exhibited a spirit of intolerance which hardly accorded with the high position he held. "Flattered by the poet, toasted at the carousal, and doted upon by the young hot-blooded Cavaliers of the army, Rupert was impatient of advice, but in battle all impetuosity and fire."² One who knew him well observed *Il estoit toujours Soldat.*³ He was first and last a soldier, and unfortunately for the cause to which he attached himself he came from a land where the soldier was everything, the civilian nothing.

John Holland.—In December, 1642, Colonel Richard Lloyd, of Llyn-y-maen, wrote to Sir F. Ottley, at Shrewsbury:—"In this business of Raysing my Regement [of Dragoons], I have left orders with Major Holland . . . for the resceiving of them." These were, probably, the troops referred to in the above letter on page 2.

The Church Registers of Tong do not contain even the slightest reference to any incident in the Civil War.

The greater part of Sir Henry Vernon's brick building was pulled down in 1764, when the present Castle was erected on the original site by George Durant, who purchased the Tong estate in that year.

¹ Whitelock says "Colonel Gamme, Colonel Van Garies, and another Colonel [and] 70 more slain." Colonel Conrad Gamme was said to be a Swede.

² Webb, *Civil War in Herefordshire*, i, p. 127.

³ Sir Philip Warwick, *Memoirs*, p. 227.

PLAN OF TONG COLLEGE.

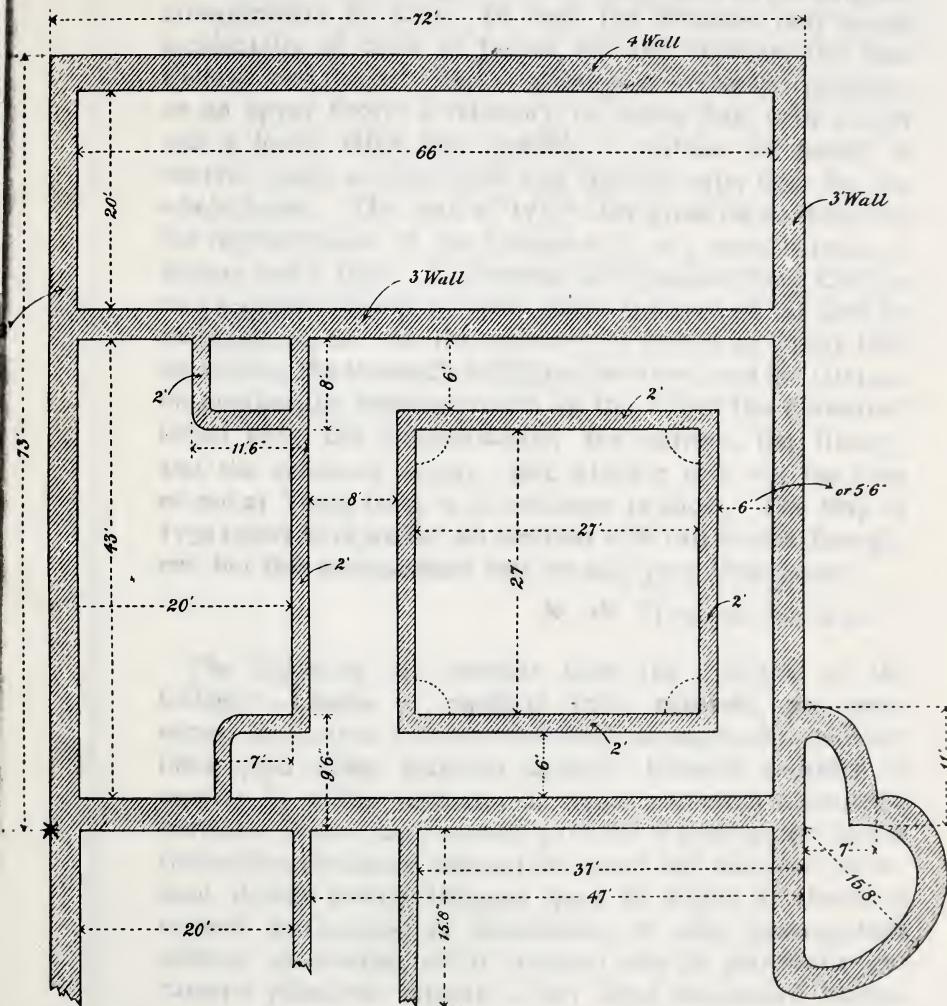
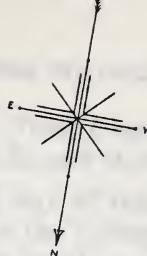
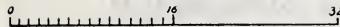
NOTES BY N. W. HOWARD-MCLEAN.

The accompanying ground plan of Tong College was made to scale by Mr. N. W. Howard-McLean, of Tong Priory, in August, 1911. After the long dry summer, the lines of the foundations of the College buildings were plainly visible, and it became possible to make an accurate plan of them. They give a rough idea of the form of one of our Shropshire Colleges. Mr. Howard-McLean has written the following account of his work :—

" In August of the year 1911 my attention was drawn to the fact that the lines of these foundations appeared more distinctly than anybody living had seen them, accordingly I seized the opportunity of making this plan, as it might be many years before they would even show themselves at all again. Those wishing for information respecting this building cannot do better than refer to the most interesting and exhaustive papers on 'The College of Tong' by the Rev. J. E. Auden.¹ The Rev. William Cole, the antiquary, who visited Tong in July, 1757, writes :—' The College is on the South side of the Churchyard & is quite compleat, being a square, & has only changed its leaden roof for a thatched one, the building being of stone & in good repair.' My measurements seem to bear out this statement as to its shape. About 50 years ago workmen, who were putting in a drain from a pond, near the foundations, came on some beautifully carved stones, which evidently formed part of the College building. To find the foundations, measure 5 feet 6 inches at right angles to east end wall of Church in centre of window. From here take a line 185 feet long passing over raised tomb, six inches from its east end. This line is the distance to star on plan, and if produced 73 feet would be

¹ See *Transactions*, 3rd Series, VI., 199, VIII., 169.

Scale of Feet.



PLAN OF TONG COLLEGE.

Drawn by

N.W.HOWARD-MCLEAN, August 1911.

the east side of foundations. Tong Church is not built due east and west, but rather E.S.E. and W.N.W.

It is impossible to identify any of the rooms marked on the plan; for the allusions to the College buildings in the Statutes are very meagre, and afford no clue to the original arrangements in 1411. In fact, the Statutes only speak incidentally of cells, or rooms, for the Warden, the four Fellows, and the two Clerks; a common dormitory (probably on an upper floor); a refectory, or dining hall, with a high and a lower table, and possibly a *rostrum* or pulpit; a chapter-room, a store-room, and the one outer door for the whole house. The map of 1739¹ also gives us no help, for the representation of the College in it is a cross between a picture and a plan. A common arrangement for a College was a square cloister or open court, enclosed on all sides by buildings, on one side the refectory, or fraterly or dining hall, on another the steward's buildings for stores, and the kitchen, on another the common room, on the fourth the dormitory (often over the chapter-house, the parlour, the library, and the vestment room). But whether this was the case or not at Tong, there is no evidence to show. The Map of 1739 seems to represent an erection with two stories throughout, but this arrangement may be only post-Dissolution."

N. W. HOWARD-MCLEAN.

The following are extracts from the Statutes of the College:—Custos et capellani infra mansum, pro mora eorum deputatum, insimul cohabitans, ac etiam conversentur; infra quod etiam mansum cameras habeant decentes et amplias, in quibus tanquam in eorum communi dormitorio dormiant et recubant, custode primum et principalem locum sive cellam obtinente, subcustode prout sibi placuerit secundum, deinde prioris tempore quod de stallis in choro, et caeteris stationibus, et sessionibus et aliis praerogativis ubilibet observetur; et in eventum quo in dormitorio aut cameris praedictis alterum alteri loqui contingerit secreto eloquio duntaxat utantur.

¹ The map of 1739 is reproduced in *Transactions*, 3rd Series, VIII., 175.

Claves quoque ulterioris ostii mansi praedicti de nocte penes custodem custodienda remaneant.

Mensam vero communem habeant dicti custos et presbyteri, et simul in unâ domo vescantur. Et, quoties commode fieri poterit, aliquam sacram lectionem in prandio audiant. Clerici custodi et presbyteris prandentibus ministrabunt; quibus postea in secunda mensa competens refectione ministretur. Si quem extraneum introductum refectionem sumere contigerit, pro qualibet refectione, si in majore mensa fuerit, tres denarios, si in minori unum denarium cum obolo, introducens ipsum refundere teneatur.

Quoties fratres ingrediant locum ipsorum capitularem conferant &c.

Senescallus qui cotidianas hospicij expensas supervidit, de victualibus et expensis hospicij bene et utiliter disponat. Provisiones victualium, in quantum commode fieri poterit, fiant.

Sub-sacrista libros, vestimenta, vasa sacra collegii diligenter custodiet.

THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF THE
PARISH OF WORFIELD.

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

PART VII., 1603—1648.

1603—1604.

William Beech and Thomas Bradburne, Churchwardens.

Payments

Inp ^{mis} at Bridgnorth ou ^r ffredam being the xxix th of Aprill our charges together w th the chardges of the overseers of the poore being then called to yeld accompt before the Justice	ij ^s	iiij ^d
Item spent at Hampton that tynne we went to- wardes the visitacion at Sheinston when were countermanded by Newton		xix ^d
Item to Mr Gervayse Hall for recording and allowing our Charter		xij ^d
Item at the tryenniall visitacion at Lychefield the xxvij th of Maie being the Byshops visitacion for fees and to the apparetor...		xvij ^d
Item our diners w th m ^r vicar and two sidemen after the rate of viij ^d a peece...	ij ^s	iiij ^d
Item for parte of William Newton his diner there		iiij ^d
Item to Hancox for fees and in regard to his hinderaunces susteyned by reason he made provision for the countermaunded visitacion		xij ^d
Item to the Hostler for horsemeate for fyve horses		x ^d
Item in drincke when we came home and in hampton		iiij ^d
Item to Robert Maynard for his Chardges and travayle when he went to Mr Baduley (?) to let him understand o ^r Chest was broken		xij ^d

Item on the xxv th of Julie being the Coronacion daie of our Sovereigne Lord King James to the Ringers then	ij ^s	vij ^d
[This entry occurs in most succeeding years of James I's reign.]		
Item in drincke for them to Alice Sheinton ...	iiij ^d	
Item to the Steeplemen at the great leete holden at Worfeld the v th of Maie	xij ^d	
Item for a Book of prayer for observacion of wednesdaies ¹	xij ^d	
Item to [Hancoxe] vpon cowrtesie for pro- curing (as he saied) the visitacion at Patting- ham	ij ^d	
Item to Hancoxe for certifying our church was shingled and for fees having a citacion ...	vij ^d	
Item spent in attending and expecting his [the glazier's] coming and on him in ale being comen	vj ^d	
Item to the Ringers the xxiiiij th of Marche being the first daie the Kinges Highnes beganne his Raigne in England	ijj ^s	iijj ^d
Item for the Quarter paie for mayhemed sowld- iowrs marshalsee and kinges benche ² after the rate of eche quarter x ^s viij ^d	xlij ^s	vij ^d
Item the new Imposicion for three of the foure quarters after the rate of xiij ^d the quarter being so assessed for distressed sowldiowrs	ijj ^s	ij ^d
Item for a Bottel of wyne we brought to the visitacion at Pattingham	xvij ^d	
Item to William Wylliams in consideracion he would receave againe Julian Neschells into his howse	xij ^d	

1604—1605.

John Shawcross of Stableford and John Walker Junr.
of Hallon Churchwardens.

¹ The Rev. W. H. Frere kindly informs me that these were probably the Forms of Prayer for use on Wednesdays in time of plague, war, etc. They are published by the Parker Society in the *Liturgies of Queen Elizabeth*.

² For an account of these two well-known London prisons see Wheatley and Cunningham, *London Past and Present*, ii., pp. 340, 475.

predator density. That is, for the 100% model we found no significant effect of predator density on mortality and no significant effect of predator density on predation rate.

However, when we considered the 50% model, we found a significant effect of predator density on mortality ($F_{1,10} = 10.0$, $p < 0.01$) and a significant effect of predator density on predation rate ($F_{1,10} = 10.0$, $p < 0.01$). In both cases, mortality increased and predation rate decreased as predator density increased.

When we considered the 25% model, we found a significant effect of predator density on mortality ($F_{1,10} = 10.0$, $p < 0.01$) and a significant effect of predator density on predation rate ($F_{1,10} = 10.0$, $p < 0.01$). In both cases, mortality increased and predation rate decreased as predator density increased.

Finally, when we considered the 10% model, we found a significant effect of predator density on mortality ($F_{1,10} = 10.0$, $p < 0.01$) and a significant effect of predator density on predation rate ($F_{1,10} = 10.0$, $p < 0.01$).

In all four models, mortality increased and predation rate decreased as predator density increased. This pattern was consistent across all four models.

Thus, we can conclude that the 100% model is the best fit to our data, and that the 50%, 25%, and 10% models are not significantly different from the 100% model.

Finally, we can conclude that the 100% model is the best fit to our data, and that the 50%, 25%, and 10% models are not significantly different from the 100% model.

Finally, we can conclude that the 100% model is the best fit to our data, and that the 50%, 25%, and 10% models are not significantly different from the 100% model.

Finally, we can conclude that the 100% model is the best fit to our data, and that the 50%, 25%, and 10% models are not significantly different from the 100% model.

Finally, we can conclude that the 100% model is the best fit to our data, and that the 50%, 25%, and 10% models are not significantly different from the 100% model.

Finally, we can conclude that the 100% model is the best fit to our data, and that the 50%, 25%, and 10% models are not significantly different from the 100% model.

Finally, we can conclude that the 100% model is the best fit to our data, and that the 50%, 25%, and 10% models are not significantly different from the 100% model.

Finally, we can conclude that the 100% model is the best fit to our data, and that the 50%, 25%, and 10% models are not significantly different from the 100% model.

Finally, we can conclude that the 100% model is the best fit to our data, and that the 50%, 25%, and 10% models are not significantly different from the 100% model.

Finally, we can conclude that the 100% model is the best fit to our data, and that the 50%, 25%, and 10% models are not significantly different from the 100% model.

Finally, we can conclude that the 100% model is the best fit to our data, and that the 50%, 25%, and 10% models are not significantly different from the 100% model.

Finally, we can conclude that the 100% model is the best fit to our data, and that the 50%, 25%, and 10% models are not significantly different from the 100% model.

Receipts.

Item for Tho. Barkeley's graue gentleman ¹	... vjs	vijjd
Item for the boulte end of the clapper	... iijs	

Payments.

Item for mendinge m ^r vicar hys fourme	... iiijd	
Item for shingles and nayles to mende the Church when the windē had blowen some of ..	xijd	
Item when we were at Bridgnorth before the Commissioners that sate for the poore ...	vjd	
Item for a warrant that we had from the Justices of peace to distraigne them y ^t would not pay their Lewne for the mayntenance of the poore	xijd	
It'm for clothe to make a bagge to put the Com- munion cuppe in	vjd	
It'm for maymed sowldiours, marshalsee, Kinges benche and the new imposition for distressed souldiours	xlvijjs	v ^d
It'm for 2 bottles of wine by consent of some of the paryshe to bestowe vpon m ^r Taylor ... ij ^s	iiijd	
It'm for a new Communion booke vijs		
It'm for the new Articles	xvijjd	
It'm for a new Statute book	ij ^s	
It'm for 3 pewter pottes to serue in the wine to the Communion table ²	vjs	vijjd
It'm for buying postes, raftes, windinges, fetch- ing Claye, for broome, for thatchinge, and for buylding the house for Julyan Neschells	vijs	j ^d
It'm payd vnto Johane Vallance out of our Lewne for keepinge the Bastarde	xijd	
It'm payd vnto poore Thomas Taylor by consent of some of the paryshe	xvijjd	
It'm to Rychard Hoggins for a coffer for the poore	ij ^s	vjd
Item payed vnto Roger Pyrry that he spent in		

¹ The Berkeleys lived at Ewdness, and there is a record of Mr. Berkeley and his wife having a pew in Worfield Church in 1597 (James, *Worfield on Worfe*, p. 30).

² This was evidently in accordance with the new Canon of 1603, which ran:
" Wine we require to be brought to the Communion table in a clean and sweet
standing pot or stoup of pewter, if not of purer metal." Flagons were not
previously in use. For pewter communion vessels generally see Massé, *Pewter*,
Plate, p. 83ff.

the Easter weke being called before the iustices ...	... ... ... ...	ix ^a
Item I cannot gather of W ^m James for a nocke ¹ lande being a poore man	... ... ...	iij ^d
[Visitation at Upper Penn.]		

Secundo die Aprilis 1605.

It was then agreed that that parte of the money remayning behind unpaid by John Sadler as appeareth by the accompt of William Peeche and Thomas Bradburne be vtterly remitted and not of him demaunded in consideracion he keepeth the poore dawes in his howse without rent and that no lewne be paide by him for the poore for that consideracion.

1605—1606.

Roger Perry of Wyken and Alexander Barker of Hallon
Churchwardens.

Payments.

Inprimis payed for Joyle money for the whole yeare	... ... ... ...	vj ^s vj ^d
It'm our charges going to litchfild mans meat and horsmeat	... ... ... ...	iij ^s
It'm our charges at the visitation of the archbyshops at litchfild for vj persons horsmeat and mans meat with the fees of the court	... ...	xij ^s S ^d
It'm for Ringing vpon the Kinges preservation 5 day of august ²	... ... ... ...	xij ^d
It'm our charges at the officials visittac'on at Worffild with the fees of y ^e court there	... ...	x ^s iiiij ^d
It'm payd for m ^r officials dynnor ^r and m ^r collombyn his dynnor ^r	... ... ... ...	ij ^s
It'm payed to hancox when wee were called to litchfild as touching oure presentmente (?) at the visittac'on	... ... ... ..	iij ^s iiiij ^d
It'm payed for a prayer book for the King	... ...	viiij ^d
It'm payed for CC of brick to pave the church...	ij ^s	iiiij ^d
It'm payed to on ^e wright for his sermon	... viij ^s	

¹? A corner or small portion of land.

²A confusion between the Coronation Day (5 Aug.) and Gunpowder Plot Day (5 Nov.).

It'm for paving of graves in the church ...	... ij ^s	vj ^d
It'm for parchment for the Register book	... vj ^d	

Item there Remayne to the paryshe xvjs x^d
the w^{ch} money was deliuuered immediately to Jefferey
Kemsloe (?) for keepinge a childe of his sonnes who was
pressed into service for the parishe.

1606—1607.

William Brooke and John Granger Churchwardens.

Payments.

Item for garnishinge the church w th the Kinges maties armes	xxxij ^s	iiij ^d
It' to m ^r Whiteley for a sermon	v ^s	
It' to m ^r Humfrey for a sermon	vjs	vij ^d
It' to m ^r Stringer for a sermon	x ^s	
It' laied out vpon M ^r Newcome and his sonne at sondry times concerninge the castinge of the Bells	ij ^s	

[For other entries relating to this matter see
3rd Ser., Vol. II, p. 184.]

1607—1608.

William Brooke and John Morrall Churchwardens.

Payments.

It'm laied out to Richard Griffies and his man for settinge vp the bellhowse doore and makinge a doore for the battlementes and for John Barret and our selves to helpe them	ij ^s	vj ^d
It'm laid out when the workmen came to view the steeple and to iij labourers that did help to reare the ladders in the steeple the same day	vjs	vij ^d
It'm laid out at the archdeacon his visitacion at Kinges Swinford the xxvij th day of Aprrill	xjs	ix ^d
It'm paied to the high constable for gaole money for this whole yeare	vjs	vj ^d

It'm paid to Johane Vallans for keepinge the childe of ffrancis winkle one whole moneth after Easter last	ij ^s ij ^d
It'm paied to the workemen John Brooke and Richard Dawes ¹ for repairinge and amendinge the steeple	xiiij ^{li} xiiij ^s iiiij ^d
It'm to William Barney the scholemaster for makinge the bande between the steeple workemen and our selves	vj ^d
It'm paied to Richard Slaney for iiiij hundred and vj powndes Iron for the steeple ...	xlix ^s
It'm laid out when the same Iron was wrought at Morveild	xvj ^d
It'm paied to Mr Taylor of Litchfield for the erectinge of the churche of Arthuret ² by the river Eske in the county of Cumber- lande	ix ^s
It'm to hankox the apparitor for carrienge the same ³ to Shenston	xij ^d
It'm paid to Bradbury m ^r chancelour's man for taking the Regester rolle, and record- ing the same in the courte	xxiij ^d
It'm to Richard Morrall for makinge the crosse on the toppe of the steeple ...	viiij ^d
It'm to John ffarre of Bridgnorth for amend- inge the weather cock	iiij ^s iiij ^d
It'm to Robert Manat for bringing the worke- man's tooles to Birmingham ⁴	ij ^s vj ^d
[Items for ringing on Coronation Day, 5 August, 5 Novem- ber, and 24 March.]	

1608—1609.

William Bradeney and James Bowen Churchwardens.

¹ Probably the "poore Dawes" mentioned in 1605. It is satisfactory to learn that he did not remain permanently among the unemployed.

² Arthuret Church was rebuilt in 1609 by the help of a charity brief, to which a contribution is also recorded to have been made by St. John's Church, Margate. See *Cumb. and Westm. Arch. Soc. Trans.*, vii, p. 221; Nicolson and Burn, *Hist. of Westmd. and Cumbd.*, ii, p. 472.

³ I.e., the contribution.

⁴ Birmingham?

Receipts.

It'm received for offall and refuse lead ...	xxij ^s
It'm received of a Copper ¹ for lead ashes ...	iiij ^s viij ^d

Payments.

It'm when we went unto Shrewsbury concerning the C and nete (?) money ...	ij ^s ij ^d	
It'm Gayle money	vj ^s vj ^d	
It'm for a Commission for our parte concerning the com'net ² money	xxij ^d	
It'm when we and others mette the plumer to vewe and loke upon the leades and caryeinge of laders	xxij ^d	
It'm Charges bestowed upon the plumer when the bargayne was made for Castinge of the leades, and upon the Carpenter when he went to Burnell ³ to loke upon tymber and our owne	ij ^s vj ^d	
It'm for a tymber tree bought of Thomas Hale	xxv ^s viij ^d	
It'm payd unto Thomas Cheese and hys men for squareinge the s ^d tree	v ^s viij ^d	
It'm layed out at Bridgnorth when we were called before the iustices concerninge the poore	xiiiij ^d	
It'm to m ^r Kinnersley for fyve thousand of shingles	vli	x ^s
It'm for bread and wine for the Communione at Whitsuntide	ij ^s vd	
It'm for makeinge a saw pitt at Burnell ...	xiiiij ^d	
It'm to Walter Hardware for caryeinge a barrell from the Heath to Burnell ...	iiij ^d	
It'm spent on them that holpe to laye the tree upon the pytt and other helpe about the same	iijs	
It'm for . 5 . dayes sawinge	viijs iiiij ^d	

¹ Cooper.² Reading doubtful; apparently not the same as in the last entry but one.³ Probably Burnhill Green in Patshull parish (Stalls).

It'm Charges bestowed on them that caryed • 7 • load of tymber from Burnell unto Worfield and loadinge the same ...	ix ^s	x ^d
It'm to Walter Deacon and Willim Bradeney shuttinge together, ¹ for caryeinge 2 load of tymber one from Burnell and the other from Badgesor	v ^s	
It'm to Lewys Perton for makeinge a saw pitte in the Churchyarde	viii ^d	
It'm payed to the sawyers for 9 hundred of sawinge	xv ^s	
[Numerous other entries relating to this work, which lasted for seven weeks.]		
It'm for a wayne rope to use about the Church	ij ^s	viiij ^d
It'm for rosen and Chaake	iiij ^d ob.	
It'm to Richard Walker to fetche weightes at Bridgnorth to weigh the leades and for bringinge them home agayne ...	ix ^d	
It'm payed for mending the iron beame that was broke with weighing of lead ...	iiij ^s	
It'm to Roland mawpasse in earns (?) to whiten and beautifye the Church ...	vj ^d	
It'm payed to William Greenbanke the plummer for • 22 • hundred and • 24 ^{li} • of lead	xvj ^{li}	xvij ^s
It'm payed to the plummer and hys man for • 22 • dayes worke after the rate of iijs ^s a daye	iiij ^{li}	vj ^s
It'm payed to the plummer for castinge • 24 • hundred of lead after the rate of 2 ^s 6 ^d a hundred	iiij ^{li}	
It'm payed to the plummer for 66 ^{li} of solder	'xlviij ^s	
It'm for colours for the Church xxvij ^{li} of reddle lead after the rate of iiij ^d ob. a pounde	vij ^s	
It'm for lambe blacke a pounde and a half	xviiij ^d	
It'm for a satchell to put the Colours in ...	iiij ^d	
It'm our Charges for fetching the colours at Worcester	ix ^d	

¹ Piecin

It'm payed for Indico ...	... ...	... ...	ij ^s
It'm for drawinge a barre of iron at the Smythyes to beare up the gutters ende			xvj ^d
It'm for Bristowe lyme beinge washinge lyme, and the Caryage ...	... ...	... ...	iijs ^s vj ^d
It'm for lyme to plaster w th , hayre and caryage ...	... ...	... ...	xxj ^d
It'm for bringing home John Vallance from Worfyeld when he was lunatike	... ...		xij ^d
It'm for wine bestowed upon the iustices at Bridgnorth	... ...	... ...	xij ^d
It'm spent upon John Broke the Stepleman and others y ^t holpe him to drawe up laders into the Steple and our owne Charges for 4 dayes	... ...	... ...	ij ^s iiijs ^d
[Visitation at Worfield.]			

1609—1610.

James Abowen and John Warter Churchwardens.

Payments.

Inprimis payed to the highe Constable for maymed souldiers and gaoyle money at Easter Sessions for - 3 - quarters past	...	...	xvij ^s xj ^d
It'm payed for m ^r Perkins dinner the preacher and hys man	... ...	... ...	x ^d
It'm for colours to garnishe and beautifye the churche and to the paynter for workeman- ship ...	... ...	... ...	xxxiiij ^s
It'm layd out at the visitac'on at Lichefyeld 14 daye of Julye xvij ^s j ^d videlt. for fees in the Court viij ^s and for our owne Charges and the sidemen ix ^s j ^d	... ...	... ...	xvij ^s j ^d
It'm geuen to Agnes Barrett of the Kocke at Divers tymes thys yeare	... ...	... ...	ij ^s iiij ^d
It'm for wine bestowed upon m ^r Talbottes our parson ¹ when Certeign of the paryshe went to Rudge to speake for the vowson of the vicarage	.. ...	... ...	iiij ^s vj ^d

¹ Not the Vicar, who at the time was Humphrey Barney.

It'm for bread and wine for the Communion at all Saintes	v ^s	ijjd
It'm to Edward haselwood and Willim Newton for sawinge an Aspe that John Hichcokes gave to make a new beare for .2. dayes sawinge	ijjs	vijjd
It'm bestowed upon m ^r Barber and hys horse at Worfyeld when he gave us a sermon ..	vijd	
It'm to Richard Hoggins for makeing a new beare	ijjs	
It'm for squaringe a quarter of a tunne of timber and for sawinge the same to lathes ...	ijjs	ixd
It'm for byndinge the Bible anewe, for putting in some paper, for caryinge the same to Bridgnorth and fetchinge Home ...	vjs	iiijd
It'm for parchment to make the register Role	ijd	

1610—1611.

John Warter and James Abowen Churchwardens.

Receipts.

It'm receyved for lead ashes	xijjs	iiijd
It'm receyved for barke, lopes, ¹ and one hinckstre	xvj ^d	
It'm for the buryall of Thomas Bromeley esquire	vjs	vijjd

Payments.

It'm for coveringe a paper boke and for stringe for the bible and Communion boke	v ^d	
It'm when we made suit to London to speake w ^t m ^r Randle Woolley about y ^e C poundes geven to the paryshe by hys brother Thomas Woolley	xvj ^d	
It'm spent at Shrewsbury when we went to geve testimonye against recusantes ...	xiiijd	
It'm to John Kidsonne for bringinge the panne and y ^e shaftes from Claverley to Worfyelde for the melting of lead ...	ij ^s	

¹ Hopped-off branches or twigs for faggots. Hinckstre appears to be a personal name.

It'm for rosen	J ^d
It'm payd to y ^e plummers for . 35 . pounds of solder	xxij ^s iiij ^d
It'm payed to the plummers for Castinge of lead	iij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d
It'm payed to the plummers for workeman- ship	xxxj ^s iij ^d
It'm payed to Brodsyeld for . 2 . thowsand of shingles and x ^s unpayed for the last 2 . thowsande	iij ^{li}
It'm to Thomas Cheese for placeinge and mendinge formes in y ^e Churche ...	vij ^d
It'm for mendinge the great church yate and for stoppinge pigeons out of the Churche	xij ^d
It'm layd out in Charges for the Copye of Thomas woolley hys will	xiiijs ^s ij ^d
It'm for our boke called Jewells workes ¹ and our Charges for fetchinge yt at Lyechfyeld	xxx ^s iij ^d
It'm charges layed out about the woman that was gotten w th childe by yonge Richard Barrett and delyvered in Newton and kept a fortnight at y ^e parysh charges ...	iiij ^s iiij ^d
It'm geven to a preacher for one sermon the 27 daye of Januarie	v ^s
It'm geven to the messenger that brought a lettere from m ^r william Woolley con- cerning purchasinge of land for y ^e paryshe and other Charges	ij ^s vj ^d
It'm for goinge to Sedgley to vewe certeigne land there for the paryshe	xvij ^d
It'm our Charges at Hampton for perusing over the man hys deedes that would sell the Land and earnes for the land and other charges	v ^s

[Visitation at Lichfield.]

¹ In 1610 Archbishop Bancroft issued orders for the circulation of Jewel's works in every parish, to inoculate them with his theology (Frere, *Hist. of Ch. of England under Eliz. and James I*, p. 364).

1611—1612.

James Abowen and John Warter Churchwardens.	
Payments.	
It'm for makeinge our presentment and send- inge yt to Lyechfyelde	iijs ^s
It'm payed unto Margaret ffelton for earnes to bynd Alyce Whitterton to her as appren- tice for 10 years	vjd
It'm bestowed upon m ^r Gough and hys com- panye when he gave us a sermon ...	vjd
It'm for loadinge .2. thousand of shingles and .3. hundred of lathes at Bridgnorthe and carringe them in a Barge to penstone mylles	ij ^s v ^d
It'm for wine bestowed upon m ^r Collye a preacher the 12 Daye of Maye ...	ij ^s iijs ^d
It'm to John Brodseyde and hys sonnes for worke on the North syde of the Churche	xxxiijs ^s x ^d
It'm charges at Worfyelde when we came to ditch in the paryshe ground ...	vijd
It'm more Charges about the paryshe ground for 3 dayes in kepinge possession...	xvj ^d
It'm payed to John Barrett for rent for the cave for Hughe yaet	xijd
It'm when we made our presentment at Wor- fyelde, and for delyveringe the same in to Hancoxe	xxj ^d
The charges this yeare concerning the purchasing of the Cl ⁱ land.	
Inprimis layd out for wine divers tymes when we went to Hales to shewe Baron Bromley the mans deedes, and to have hys Counsell about the purchasinge of that said land	vj ^s viij ^d
It'm layd out in Charges when we mette Gybbons at Hampton	xvij ^d
It'm payed to m ^r Harrice for makeinge the bokes and for our owne Charges at Shrewsbury...	xv ^s
It'm to Robert Maynat for fetchinge the said bokes at Shrewsburye and bringing the same to Gybbons	xvijd

It'm our charges going to Hampton to conclude about the said bokes ...	... ... ...	xjd
It'm our charges when we went to Bryerley to seale the bokes, and to have livery and seisen ¹ of the land there	... ... ...	ijj*
It'm payed for counsell to m ^r Harrice, and to hys man for makeinge and ingrossinge the bokes, and our Charges when we fetched the C ^{li} of m ^r william Woolley at Shrewsburye	... ...	xlix ^s
It'm when we went to Hampton to pay Gybbons the said C ^{li} and for our acquittance...	... ...	ijjs ij ^d
It'm for makeinge up the payment w ^{ch} wanted of the said C ^{li} ...	... ... ...	xxjs
It'm payed more for a peece of the barne and the lyttle peece of land on the backe syde of the barne, over and above the C ^{li} purchast	...	xx ^s
It'm layd out in Charges when xjen of the paryshe went to Bryerley to geve Levery and seisen to the feoffees, and for payntes (<i>sic</i>) bestowed upon certeigne youthes in the paryshe	...	vij ^s
It'm layd out to Thomas Beeche in Charges when he went to London concerninge the parysh houses ...	... ... ... ...	xv ^s

1612—1613.

James Abowen and John Hichcocks, senior, Churchwardens.

Payments.

It'm layd out at Bridgnorth when we appeared before the Justices to make our accompts for the poore	... ... ... .	xiiijd
It'm layd out at y ^e visitation at Pattyngham the last of April for fees of the Court, and for a new boke of articles, for sendinge in the Register role, and all our Charges	... ...	xvj ^s ijj ^d
It'm for lyme and to Rowland Mawpas and hys men for workemanshipe, colours syse and		

¹ Livery of seisin is defined by Tomline as "A delivery of possession of lands, tenements, and hereditaments unto one that hath a right to the same; being a ceremony in the common law used in the conveyance of lands, etc., where an estate of freehold passeth."

hayre to beautifye the Church, for plastering the toppe w'thout and for covering three graves ...	...	...	...	...	xxj ^s
It'm to m ^r Waringe for a starch	...	...	...	...	xij ^d
It'm for a locke for the North dore, for nayles and setting yt on, wherein Jo. Barrett might come to set the clocke	...	...	...	ij ^s	vj ^d
It'm for a present bestowed upon Baron Bromeley ¹ before hys goinge to London at Mychaelmas tearme ...	...	...	...	xv ^s	ij ^d
It'm for sendinge our presentment to Lichfyeld concerninge recusantes	...	...	...	...	xij ^d
It'm bestowed upon a poore soldier	...	...	...	...	xviiij ^d
It'm bestowed upon the Ringers and for light the v th day of November	...	...	...	iiijs	ij ^d
It'm for sendinge the fyrist Collection to Liche- fyeld for St. Albans Churche	...	...	...	...	vj ^d
It'm to Rowland Mawpas and hys man for lyme, colours and syse to amende the Church and workemansh.	...	...	...	...	vij ^s vj ^d
[Also some entries relating to the casting of the bells: see 3rd Ser., Vol. II., p. 186.]					
Memorandum that ther was laied out by John hitchcockes to Stockall the mason for hewing the Rocke by St. Peter's Well ² to the intente to make an howse for a poore body which is not reckoned in this accompte	...	...	...	ij ^s viij ^d	

1613—1614.

John Hitchcocks senior and John Beech, Churchwardens.

Payments.

It'm to M ^r Vicar for parchment to write the Regester rolle	...	...	...	...	ij ^d
It'm laied out at the visitacion at Penne the xiiij th day of Aprill for fees of the Courte, and for a new booke of articles, and for send-					

¹ Sir Edward Bromley of Shifnal Grange, appointed Baron of the Exchequer in 1609. See *Bye-Gones*, 22 Oct., 1873, p. 225.

² An illustration of St. Peter's Well with the cave adjoining is given by James, *Worfield-on-Worce*, p. 51.

inge in the Regester rolle to Liechfeilde, and all our charges	... .. .. ..	xvj ^s	vij ^d
It'm for sending away the collection for the Church of St. Alban's	... .. ..		vj ^d
It'm spent upon m ^r vicar and certaine of the parishioners at Worfeild after we returned from the perambulation upon Wednesday in the rogation week ¹	... .. .. ..		x ^d
It'm given to M ^r Atkis a preacher for a sermon the viij th day of August	... .. ..	x ^s	
It'm laid out for the new bindinge and amendinge the booke of common praier for the clearke		vij ^d	
It'm given to Robert Hankox for bringing in our ij last collections for the Church of St. Albans to Liechfield	... .. .. ..	xij ^d	
It'm bestowed upon M ^r Waringe a preacher w ^{ch} came from the Baron Bromley by the motion and Consent of certaine of the parishe	... .. .. ..	xj ^s	
It'm for breade and wine for the Communion the 2 day of January	... .. .. ..	iiij ^s	vj ^d
It'm given to M ^r Hatfield a preacher for iij sermons		x ^s	
It'm bestowed upon him when he laye on nighte in Worfeilde	... .. .. ..	vj ^d	
It'm paied to one Suker of the iiij ashes ² for ij hundred of pavinge brickes	... .. .. ..	iiij ^s	
It'm paied to William Barney for ij deskes for the booke of common prayer	... .. ..	vj ^d	
It'm bestowed upon Robert hankox when he came to sommon the visitacion	... .. ..	iiij ^d	

1614—1615.

John Beech and Roger Hitchcocks Churchwardens.

Payments.

It'm laied out at Bridgnorth at the ensealinge of m ^r Peers his lease	xvj ^d
---	--------------	------------------

¹ On this custom see Brand, *Popular Antiquities*, i. p. 410ff, and Blunt,
Annotated Book of Common Praier, p. 298. It was, of course, a survival of
the mediaeval Litany processions at Rogationtide.

²? Four Ashes, near Brewood (Staffs.), where is now a station on the
L. N. W. Ry.

It'm for leather to make Winkle apparrell ...	ij ^s
It'm for new linnen lininge for the same and to ffrancis Wilcox for the makinge	xx ^d
It' bestowed upon m ^r Challenor and his company in ale when he bestowed ij sermons at Wor- feild before Midsommer	vj ^d
It'm for a skin of parchment to make Regester Rolle	vjd
It'm laied out at Worfeild when we made ready our presentment against the L. bishop his visitation at Liechfelde	vjd
It'm laied out at the same visitation for a booke of articles, all maner of fees, and our charges ij daies and our horses	xix ^s ix ^d
It'm bestowed in ale upon William Stockall when he came about hewinge the rocke neare St. Peters well...	ijjd
It'm paied to John Pinner for souldering and amending the fonte	ij ^s iiiij ^d
It'm to Edward Jones and John Barrett for takeinge downe the timber of the little howse where Joane Newton dwelled and for carrieng it into the Churche	x ^d
It'm paied to Richard Gibbons for the Cheiffe rent of the lande at Brierley for this whole time since it was purchased	v ^s iiiij ^d
It'm for ij trees to make rafters lininges, lead- lathes and other necessary uses about the church	xxij ^s
It'm for cliftes to make sielinge lathes and for shingleinge	ijj ^s
It'm paied for the carriage of all this timber from Hutchinhill to Worfeild	vij ^s
It'm for hollande cloathe to make a new surples	xiiij ^s viij ^d

1615—1616.

Roger Hitchcocks and Thomas Beech Churchwardens.
Payments.

item layed out at the visitation at Walesole the xvj th of Aprill for a new booke of articles for seese of the courte	ijj ^s vj ^d
--	----------------------------------

item for getting of John Brickens name out of theire bookees for making up a gapp upon a holie day	vjd
item guiven to the Widow Stockwale by the con- sent of the parishe because her husband died in the parishe worke	xx ^s
item given to on William ¹ Will' that had a warrant from my lord bishopp to gether of persons vicares and churchwardens theire benevolence towards his greate losse w ^{ch} he had upon the seae by Shipwracke accord- ing as Envild ² and Claverley and other places had done we gave him	ijjs ^s iiijd
item layed out to Thomas Peares for going to Shrasburie for the Croner to vew the bodie of Thom. Wartor	ij ^s
item payed to William Newton and William Prisse for mending of the Vicers seate	ij ^s
item layed out to Tho. Stockwale and his 2 men for to hill graves and to lath and pargett a day and for himself and a man a parte of a day	ijjs ^s vjd
item guiven to a preacher for 7 sermons the xij th of febru. by the consent of the parish ...	vij ^s
item payed to Armiger Eides (?) debitur (?) vidlic. for a diadem ³ two smale peesses of timber w ^{ch} weare worth xiiij ^d and in money ...	vjd
item payed for a booke to write in strange prechers names, as we weare commanded by the offishales	ijd
[Also various entries relating to the recasting of the saunce or warning bell; see <i>Transactions</i> , 3rd Ser., ii, p. 187.]	

1616—1617.

Thomas Beech and Thomas Billingsley Churchwardens.

¹ Name doubtful.² Envile.³ Reading after "Armiger" uncertain; the words are partly erased.

Payments.

It'm payed to on that had a warrant to goe the (sic) bathe	xij
It'm guiven to m ^r Peartree the precher to Edward greame that went for him, supposing to have hired him for the whole yeare	iiij ^a
It'm payed to the chanchlers man for fatching the register	xij ^d
It'm for a table of the degree of marriage ...	iiij ^a
It'm bestowed upon m ^r ffrasole when he preached heare	iiij ^d
It'm spent at Worfheld the 17 of Aprill last past when we had a warrant from m ^r iustice Kinnersley concerning houholders comming to church every saboth day and holy daye, our dinners	xij ^d

1617—1618.

Thomas Billingsley and John Mathew,¹ Churchwardens.

Payments.

It'm our charges at Worfyeld when we were called before the Justice to present the absence (?) of householders	vj ^d
It'm payd to Rowland Preene for 3 foxes heades that were killed at the Armitage ²	iiij ^s
It'm geven to a poore woman that came into the parish w th a passe and was Delyvered of 2 children	ij ^s
It'm payd to John Warter for engrossinge the deedes of the Paryshe land	vj ^s viij ^d
It'm payed to George Stanton for stoppinge swine out of the churcheyarde	ij ^d
It'm geven to a poore man that was a traveller	ij ^d
It'm payed for a new Bible	xl ^s
It'm payed for an hourre glasse ³	xij ^d

¹ John Mathew died in 1622, under which year there is a receipt of 6s. Sd. for his burial.

² Perhaps the hermitage or cave by St. Peter's well (see note under 1672-13).

³ On hour-glasses in churches see Cox and Harvey, *Engl. Church Furniture*, p. 156, with list of those existing. The one at Easthope in this county is omitted.

and social factors and environmental and economic factors. In addition, the innovation process is influenced by the technological environment, which includes the availability of new technologies and the potential for their application. The technological environment is also influenced by the government's policies and regulations, such as those related to research and development, taxation, and environmental protection. The technological environment can also be affected by international factors, such as global trade and technology transfer.

The innovation process is also influenced by the organizational environment, which includes the company's internal culture, management style, and organizational structure. The organizational environment can also be affected by external factors, such as the company's competitors, suppliers, and customers. The organizational environment can also be influenced by the company's own strategic goals and objectives.

The innovation process is also influenced by the economic environment, which includes the availability of resources, labor markets, and financial markets. The economic environment can also be affected by external factors, such as the company's competitors, suppliers, and customers. The economic environment can also be influenced by the company's own strategic goals and objectives.

The innovation process is also influenced by the social environment, which includes the company's internal culture, management style, and organizational structure. The social environment can also be affected by external factors, such as the company's competitors, suppliers, and customers. The social environment can also be influenced by the company's own strategic goals and objectives.

The innovation process is also influenced by the political environment, which includes the company's internal culture, management style, and organizational structure. The political environment can also be affected by external factors, such as the company's competitors, suppliers, and customers. The political environment can also be influenced by the company's own strategic goals and objectives.

It'm payed for a windinge sheet for maryann
Whittington, layinge of her out, makinge her
grave and to the ringers ij^s

1618—1619.

John Matthew and Timon Marrall Churchwardens.
Payments.

It'm for 34 quarrells of glasse to amende the windowes	ij ^s	x ^d
It'm for a stryke of hayre and 3 hoopes of lyme	vij ^d	
It'm for a stryke of Bristowe lyme ..	xvij ^d	
It'm for bread and wine for the communion the Sundaye before Bartholomewes daye ...	ij ^s	
[There are eight separate entries in the course of this year for bread and wine, instead of all being entered under one head as usual. Query, were there only eight celebrations?]		
It'm layd out to one that came w th a passport ...	xij ^d	
It'm bestowed upon a poore man that had great losse upon the Seas accordinge to his passe ¹	ix ^d	
It'm when Waltons wye caused us to goe to Bridgnorth Before the iustices	iiij ^d	
It'm to Rowland Mawpasse for triminge the Arche with lyme and colours ..	xxj ^d	

1619—1620.

Timon Morrall and Francis Rowley Churchwardens.

Payments.

It'm payed to M ^r Loveall (?) a preacher ...	...	x ^s
It'm payed for proclamacions to the clarke of the market ... ... ... ...	...	vj ^d
It'm payed to a fellowe of Stockton for a foxe heade ... ... ... ...	...	xij ^d
It'm payed to John Rowley for thatchbrome for Johane Dods house ... ... ...	...	xvij ^d
It'm for 2 forkes and a wollar poll ² ..	..	xij ^d
It'm payed to a poore man w ^{ch} had letter pattens and no gathering in the churche ...	...	ij ^s
		vj ^d

¹ A license to pass from town to town soliciting contributions *en route*.
² Alder tree pole.

It'm for a warrant of the iustices for the gather-				
inge the lewne for the poore...	...	...		vjd
It'm for a warrant about Dodes wyffe	...	...		iiijd
It'm payed to m ^r Peartree the preacher for 2 sermons	...	...	...	x ^d
It'm for changing the flagon potte	...	...		ij ^s
It'm for bread and wine for palme Sunday and agaynst Aester ¹	...	...	...	xxv ^s v ^d

1620—1621.

Francis Rowley and Timon Morrall Churchwardens.

Payments.

It'm payed unto Peter Bowen ² for layinge the leades on the churche for soulder and glasse	ijjl ^s	xjs ^d	j ^d ob.
It'm payed to Robert Bucknoll bayliffe of the hundred ³ for the copye of orders taken by the iustices at the quarter Sessions	...		vjd
It'm payed to the Plummer of Brimicham ⁴ for mendinge the churche leades	...	...	vijjs ^s iiijd ^d
It'm for wryteinge the Register for foure yeares in parchment	...	...	...
It'm spent at Bridgnorth when we went before the iustices about householders cominge to churche	...	...	vjd
It'm given to Tho. Waltons wyffe for the mayntenance of her Children	...	...	xijd ^d
It'm spent when we went to Brierley 2 iourneys to demande the Rente	...	...	x ^d
It'm payed to Jo. Barrett and George Staunton for riddinge the gutters in the great snowe			xijd ^d

1621—1622.

William Smyth and Thomas Sadler Churchwardens.

Payments.

It'm to John Harris for ewes (?) polles ⁵	...	xiiijd ^d
--	-----	---------------------

¹ The amount paid seems exceptionally large.² Elsewhere described as "Peter the plummier."³ Sc. Brimstree.⁴ ? Birmingham (see entry under 1607-8).⁵ Yew-tree pole (?). Cf. "wollar pole" above.

It'm payed to olde Brodfield for hewinge the old shingles, lathinge, shinglinge the Schole house and the appentize ¹ over ye church yates ...	... ... ... ... ...	xlvij ^s
It'm for settinge on the claspe of the Bible ...		vjd
It'm for goinge to Bryerley Byllson, ² and woolver Hampton 6 tymes about the paryshe lande		ix ^s
It'm payed to William Clarke for fetching Crestes and lyme at Bridgnorth, a sapp- linge in Badger woode and lathes at Aptley	... ...	iij ^s vjd
It'm when we were at Bridgnorth 4 tymes before the iustices concerning our monthly presentment ...	... ... ... ...	xxj ^d
It'm payed to m ^r woolleys poore the xxxvij ^s w ^{ch} we receyved of the olde Wardens, and more money out of our lewne to fullfill that want ...	... ... ... ...	xiiij ^s vjd
It'm for bread and wine for palmes Sunday and against Aester ...	... ... ... ...	xxxij ^s viij ^d

1622—1623,

William Smith and Thomas Sadler Churchwardens.

Payments.

It'm payed to m ^r Barney ³ for wrytinge the copye of the register rolle for the whole yeare ...	... ... ... ... ...	xij ^d
It'm bestowed upon o ^r tenantes of Brierley when they brought Laminas rent	...	vjd
It'm payed at the buryeinge of a poore woman w ^{ch} was brought from Newton	... ...	iiij ^d
It'm payed to Nathaniel Barrett for a table borde to sett in ye Court house	... ...	vjs
It'm bestowed upon our tenantes of Brierley when they payd Candlemas rent	... ...	ij ^d
It'm for bateinge the tenantes of Brierley v ^s yearlye of their rent for 6 yeares in con-		

¹ Cf. the word "pentest" used in 1581-82.² Bilston.³ The Rev. Francis Barney, Vicar of Worfield. He succeeded his father in 1617, and died in 1670, aged 88. The two together held the living for 108 years.

siderac'on they should buylde up an house, and for supplying that abatement ...	v ^s
It'm for wyne w ^{ch} was bestowed upon my Lordes gentleman and hys company for fetchinge the same and for beere	x ^s ij ^d
It'm layd out for bread and wyne for the com- munion for palmes sunday and all the weeke followinge, ¹ and for Easter daye ...	xxiiij ^s viij ^d

1623—1624.

John New and John Edmunds Churchwardens.

Payments.

It'm payed to Nathaniel Barrett for fallinge a treec and carringe yt to Worfyelde, for cleavinge yt, makeinge lathes, Clamsteedes (?) ² and winding the Schole wailes	vj ^s ij ^d
It'm payed to Nathaniel Bar. for mendinge the great church yates, finding timber, settinge up the benches under the Chauncell walle, for a Dyell post and our Charges	iiij ^s
It'm for another booke of prayers for both the Kinges holy dayes	xij ^d
It'm geven to a poore woman that had a passe from the privye Councell	vij ^d

1624—1625.

Churchwardens as before.

Payments.

It' payed for a new dyall	ijjs viij ⁱ
It'm payed for a Dyall post	xij ^d
It'm for a Statute booke	ijjs 4 ^d
It'm for coveringe the same booke	ij ^d
It'm payed in the constables absence for the burieinge of a poore woman one Jane Buttler that dyed at ffra. Barrettes	ij ^s vij ^d
It'm for 223 quarrells of glasse	x ^s iij ^d
It'm for one pane bounded mended	vij ^d

¹ Probably including Good Friday (see entry under 1635-36).² See note under the year 1554-55.

It'm bestowed upon y^e ringers when our Kinge
was proclaymd ijs

1625—1626.

Roger Barber and John Edmunds Churchwardens.

Payments.

It'm for . 2 . new booke for wensdayes faste ... ijs iiij^d
It'm given to a poore man that had a passe and
would have gathered in the churche ... vj^d
It'm payed for a new booke of prayer, to praye
for y^e ceasinge of the sickness iiijd

1626—1627.

Roger Barber and Thomas Hazelwood Churchwardens.

Payments.

[Various entries relating to the recasting of the
little bell at Wellington; see *Transactions*,
3rd Ser., Vol. II, p. 188.]

It'm payed for a warrant to geather the Lewne
for the poore vj^d
It'm geven to a poore man y^t would have had a
gatheringe in y^e church xij^d
It'm layed out when M^r Barney cyted Roger
Barber to Lichfelde for fees of the court and
for hys charges iijs ij^d
It'm payed for 2 . booke for the wensdays fast ij^s 4^d
It'm payde for a windinge sheet to winde the poore
ladye in that dyed at Pfenne yaet¹ viij^d
It'm payed for a dozen of booke to the Paritor
Smyth and for makeinge him to shewe hys
warrant... ijs vj^d

1627—1628.

Thomas Hazelwood of Oldington and John Newton
of Stableford Churchwardens.

Payments.

It'm layde out at Shrewsburye when we went
about recusantes iiijs

¹ ? Penn Gate.

It'm layd out at Shrewsburye when we were called agayne about Recusantes	v ^s
It'm payed to William Newton for shinglinge the Churche twyst, ¹ where the greate winde burst out and for shingles	ijjs vjd
It'm for makeinge a newe fourme for schollers to sit in, and findinge timber for the same ...	v ^s vjd

1628—1629.

John Newton of Stableford and John Cureton of
Bromley Churchwardens.

Payments.

It'm for a booke for the faste	xx ^d
It'm given to a poore travelling scholler ...	xij ^d
It'm given to a poore Irish woman ...	2 ^d
It'm payed to William Newton for layeinge on the shingles that the great wind blewe of and for layinge up a sheete of ledd and to John Barrett for helpinge him, and for nayles ...	iijs
It'm given to one that had a brief to gather upon St. Thomas daye	iijs
It'm given to an Irishwoman by consent of the paryshe	2 ^s
It'm given to a preachinge minister ...	2 ^s

1629—1630.

John Overton of Bromley and Richard Clempson
of Ackleton Churchwardens.

Receipts.

It'm receyved for Baron Bromeley hys buryall ²	6 ^s 8 ^d
---	-------------------------------

Payments.

It'm payed to make out the money of Roger Catstrey hys wyves Buryall ...	vij ^d
It'm payed to a Creeple the 20 day of July that had a warrant from .3. justices handes to goe to a place called the wells ³ and to have	

¹ Twice.² This sum is noted as unpaid in the two previous years. Baron Bromeley (the Sir Edward of the entry for 1612-13) died in 1626.³ It would be interesting to identify this with certainty. The Hot Wells at Bristol were then in existence, and would be the most accessible from Shropshire, but the wording of the entry seems to suggest a less known place than Bristol. Possibly Tunbridge Wells is meant.

some relief to maynteyne him and his sonne in their iourney	2 ^s
It'm geven to an Iryshwoman by the consent of the paryshe that was a protestant ...	2 ^s 6 ^d
It'm layd out in charges upon the plummer the same dayes he cast the leades and for all hys worke upon y ^e church, the battlementes and y ^e porche and for hys workmanshippe and for soderinge the roofe of the church... v ^{li} xj ^s	
It'm payd for coales and candles	vjd
It'm payed to Thomas Chester for payntinge w th mortar the battlementes, the syde of the steeple, and the porch	2 ^s
It'm geven to certayne people that had a testimoniall to goe abroade who had great losses	vjd
It'm geven to a poore man that had losse by fyre	iiij ^d
It'm geven to one Jo. Borcman of Beechforde in the countie of Chester who had great loss by fyre	
It'm payed to John Barrett for layeing up y ^e shingles that the great winde blewe of the Churche	vjd
It'm our charges at the Assyze and some other more (?) of the parysh that did attende 3 dayes to answeare the peticion of Jerome Warter	iiij ^s

1630—1631.

Thomas Beech of Alscote and William Tayler of Kingslow
Churchwardens.

Payments.

Item guiven to 20 Irish people at three times for lodging of five of them in bedes for their dyet towardes their losses being valued in all at 12 hundred pounde having the broade seale of Ierland for their warrant

vij^s

Item for attending at the assises that m^r london should not move for Jirram Warter ...

xij^d

Item payed to m^r William Davenport¹ for a ladder pole for the church readie sawed and bored
 [Numerous entries relating to work done in the tower: new floor to belfry, new clappers to bells, and iron work; see *Transactions*, 3rd Ser., II, p. 189.]

vij^s vjd

Item payed to William Poole that brought a foxe head and a bawsons head that weare kitte (?) on the worfe over Clanworfe (?) ... ij^s

Item for bread and wine for the whole yeare being a leven comunions xliij^s vd

1631—1632.

John Yate of Roughton and William Taylor of Kingslow Churchwardens.

Payments.

Inprimis layd out at the Visitation at Walsall for writing a copye of the Register and sending it in to Lichfield, and for a booke of Articles, and for a dozen of Catachismes, and for other fees and our Chardges ... 15^s

It' to the apparitor for an admonition concerning the degrees of mariage... 2^s

It' given to a Scotsman that had a passe under my lord deputies seale to collect for many that had their houses burned 2^s

It' for bread and wine for the whole yeare being an eleven Communions 43^s 4^d

1632—1633.

John Foxall of Hilton and Roger Crudgington of Newton Churchwardens.

Payments.

Item payed for clothe to make a new surplesse and for makeinge yt 24^s

Item bestowed upon 6 travellers w^{ch} had a passport in victualls and lodginge them all night 2^s

Item given to an irishwoman w^{ch} had a passport 4^d

¹ Davenport.

Item layd out when order was taken w th M Stewarde to looke the roles at London ...	12 ^d
Item payed to M ^r Amyes the preacher ...	5 ^s

1633—1634.

Churchwardens as before.

Payments.

Item given to John Beech when he went up to London for m ^r Byrch to take order for respige (?) of Homage concernige the parysh houses	50 ^s	4 ^d
Item payed for the booke of recreation ¹ ...		6 ^d

1634—1635.²Richard Rowley of Bromley and William Gould of Bradeney
Churchwardens.

Payments.

It' for a frame to sett the role upon Concerninge the degrees of marriage	0	0	4
It. paid for fower fox heades to the warrander in morffe	0	4	0
It. for seven severall Communions and Palme Sunday, the weeke followinge and Easter Day, and nyne more to sickle and weake persons att there houses	02	2	7

1635—1636.

Churchwardens as before.

Payments.

Item layd out for a frame about the Communion table	2	0	0
Item for bread and wine at seaven Communions: and upon palme sonnday good fryday ³			

¹ In 1633 Charles I ordered the republication of his father's *Declaration of Sports*, relating to Sunday afternoon amusements. (Gardiner, *Hist. of Eng.*, vii, p. 321).

² There is an entry this year of Jane Davenport's burial as unpaid for. She was the only daughter of Francis Bromley of Hallon, and married William Davenport, a well-known Worfield man of this time.

³ The reception of the Communion on Good Friday was quite common at this time; in fact, as this entry and one for 1622-23 (see above) suggest, Holy Week was the great period for communicating.

Easter day and seaven Communions to sicke and aged people	2	3	6
Item for washing the surplis, Church lynens, and keepeing the vessells belonnging to the Church Cleane, all this whole yeare ...	0	3	4

1636—1637.

Richard Rowley and John Bath Churchwardens.

Payments.

Item for a new flaggone pott pryce	0	7	0
Item pay'd for two bookees for the fast	0	2	0
Item pay'd for mattes for to lye about the frame that is about the Communion table ...	0	5	0
Item payd for washing and kepinge the Church lyninges the whole yeere and the Com- munion pottes	0	3	4

1637—1638.

John Bath and Thomas Bath Churchwardens.

Payments.

Item bread and wine at a xje severall Com- munions with vj pryvate Communions ...	2	4	8
Item pay'd for a new pulpitt and Pewe and deske to the Joyner	5	3	4
Item payd for spareing our appearance at Lychfield	0	5	0
Item given to a strange precher the seaond sonnday in lent	0	6	8
Item payd to John Piper for two payre of hinges one for the pulpitt and one for the reading seate	0	j	8

1638—1639.

Roger Foxall and John Barrett Churchwardens.

Payments.

Item to Thomas Alte for makeing the clarke's seat	ij ^s
Item for makeing two levie books one bound ...	xij ^d
Item to John Piper for the frame for the hower- glassee	xvij ^d

Item for wine and bread for the fower Communions at Easter	...	...	...	...	xxij ^s
Item for passinge the accomptes and ingrossing the same	...	...	...	...	ij ^s

1639—1640.

Churchwardens as before.

Payments.

Item at seaven Communions in the whole yeere	xxvij ^s	x ^d
Item fower Communions at Easter	...	xxiv ^s
Item to John Vernon for Coulering the church dores	...	x ^s
Item for writting the accomptes for the overseers of the poore	...	xij ^d
Item for the Chusion Cloath fringe lace leather making and stuffinge	...	xij ^s x ^d

1640—1641.

John Baker and John Barrett Churchwardens.

Payments.

Item for 7 Communions before Easter and 7 at Easter...	...	...	...	...	2 8 10
Item for keeping cleane y ^e church linnen ^s and vessels for y ^e communion	...	...	...	0 3 4	
Item to one damport w ^t a a passe	...	...	...	0 0 9	

1641—1642.

John Baker and John Barrett Churchwardens.

Payments.

Item for 7 Communions before Ester and 5 at Ester ...	...	...	...	...	2 7 0
Item for mending y ^e steeple	...	...	...	40 0 0	
[and many other items relating to the same work.]					
Item for charges of a horse for 3 dayes to fetch stuff to guild y ^e wethercock...	...	...	...	0 3 0	
Item for y ^e stuff and gilding	...	...	...	1 1 2	

1642—1645.

No items of interest. Churchwardens as before.

1645—1648.

Churchwardens as before.

It' paid to the Ringers for the Kings holliday	...	o	7	6
It' for our charges going to Shrewsbury about the				
Jayle money	...	...	...	o 19 2
It' for a warrant from Shrewsbury...	...	...	o	2 6
It' for carrieng (?) ¹ the boke of common prayer	...	o	10	0
It' payd for a boke for the directory ²	...	...	o	o 8 ^d

The last entry in the book is a memorandum dated May the first 1650, of payment towards a bond. On the flyleaf is pinned part of a leaf with a statement of accounts, undated.

¹ Removing?

² The Directory of Worship (after the most approved type of Puritanism) was prepared by an order of the Commons in 1644 to take the place of the Book of Common Prayer. It was established by Parliament 4 Jan., 1645 (Gardiner, *Great Civil War*, ii., pp. 75, 108).

INSTITUTIONS OF SHROPSHIRE INCUMBENTS.

(Continued from 3rd Series, Volume VIII., page 54.)

WE have already printed in the *Transactions* (3rd Series, Vol. I. 257—266, Vol. V. 349—376, and Vol. VIII. 39—54), the Bishop of Lichfield's Certificates of the induction of Incumbents to benefices in his diocese from 1563 to 1634, the Bishop of Hereford's Certificates of the induction of Incumbents to benefices in the Shropshire portion of his diocese from 1589 to 1634, extracts from the *Libri Institutionum* for the dioceses of Lichfield and Hereford from 1556 to 1680, and extracts from the same *Libri Institutionum* for the diocese of Lichfield from 1615 to 1648.

The documents now printed are the Bishop of Hereford's Certificates of the induction of Incumbents to benefices in the diocese of Hereford, beginning in October, 1634, and they are in continuation of the Certificates printed in Vol. VIII., pages 39—54. They have been, as were the earlier ones, extracted by Mr. W. K. Boyd, for the Society, from the originals preserved in the Public Record Office, London.

These Certificates of the Bishop are addressed to the Barons of the Exchequer, and they certify the induction of the Clergy to benefices to which they had been presented, with a view to the First Fruits, or first year's profits of the benefice after a vacancy, going to the Crown. At the Reformation King Henry VIII. ordered these First Fruits to be paid to the Crown, and the Statute 32 Henry VIII., cap. 45, established a Court of First Fruits, where the Bishops' Certificates of the Institution of Incumbents to ecclesiastical benefices were entered. Queen Mary dissolved this Court, and abolished First Fruits; but in Elizabeth's reign they were revived, by the Act 1 Elizabeth, cap. 4, and put under the Survey of the Exchequer. From April, 1642,

to April, 1660, during the Commonwealth period, there were no Certificates of First Fruits.

From these Certificates we are able to ascertain the names of the patrons of the benefices, as well as to compile a fairly complete list of the incumbents of the several parishes.

W. G. D. F.

FIRST FRUITS. BISHOPS' CERTIFICATES.

HEREFORD.

FILE X. Oct. 1634—April 1642.

Staunton Lacy, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow.—Ralph Clayton, Doctor of Sacred Theology, was admitted to the said vicarage of Staunton Lacy at the presentation of William, Lord Craven, 23rd Sept., 1634.

Myndtown, co. and Archdeaconry of Salop, Deanery of Clun.—Jeremy Oakeley, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of the parish church aforesaid, 18th Oct., 1634, at the presentation of the King, by lapse of time.

Higley vicarage, co. and Archdeaconry of Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon.—Giles Rawlins, Master of Arts, is admitted to the said vicarage, 11th May, 1634, at the presentation of George Pierson, gentleman, patron.

Corley rectory, Archdeaconry of Salop, Deanery of Burford.—Richard Shephard, Master of Arts, is admitted to the said rectory, 11th July, 1634, at the presentation of the King, by lapse of time.

Leedham *alias* Liddom rectory, co. Salop, Deanery of Clunn.—1st Dec., 1636. John Ambler, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted and instituted to the said rectory, at the presentation of Richard Oakeley, esquire, true patron.

Co. Salop.—16th June, 1637, John Poyner, clerk, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted and instituted to the rectory of the parish church of Glasely with Deuxhill, Deanery of Stotesden, at the presentation of John Wilde, Sergeant at Law, patron for this time.

Co. Salop.—24th July, 1637, William Lowe, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted and instituted to the rectory of Aston, Deanery of Clun, at the presentation of William Littleton, esquire, true patron.

Co. Salop.—8th Aug., 1637, John Roberts, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted and instituted to the rectory of Wentnor, Deanery of Clun, at the presentation of Thomas Thinn, knight, true patron.

Co. Salop.—18th Aug., 1637, William Handcockes, clerk, was admitted and instituted to the rectory of the parish church of Shelve, Deanery of Pontesbury, at the presentation of Henry Lingen, esquire, true patron.

Co. Salop.—23rd Aug., 1637, George Lawson, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted and instituted to the rectory of More, Deanery of Clun, at the presentation of Richard Moore, esquire, true patron.

Co. Salop.—27th Sept., 1637, Thomas Froysell, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted and instituted to the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Clun, Deanery of Clun, at the presentation of Humphrey Walcott, esquire, true patron.

Co. Salop.—16th Nov., 1637, Richard Fletcher, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted and instituted to the rectory of Ludlowe, Deanery of Ludlowe, at the presentation of the King.

Co. Salop.—17th Jan., 1637[-8], Jeremy Skely, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted and instituted to the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Cardington, Deanery of Wenlock, at the presentation of Harcourt Leighton, esquire, patron.

Co. Salop.—22nd May, 1638, George Benson, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted and instituted to the rectory of the parish Church of Chetton, Deanery of Stotesden, at the presentation of John Wilde and Walter Blounte, patrons.

Co. Salop.—22nd Nov., 1638, Francis Browne, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted and instituted to the rectory of the parish church of Sharwarden, Deanery of Pontesbury, at the presentation of Henry Bromley, esquire, patron.

Co. Salop.—12th Feb., 1638[-9], Thomas Atkinson, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted and instituted to the rectory of the parish church of Winstantowe, Deanery of Ludlowe, at the presentation of John Craven, esquire, patron.

Co. Salop.—28th Feb., 1638[-9]. Gilbert Malden, clerk, Master in Arts, admitted to the rectory of Willey, Deanery of Wenlocke, at the presentation of John Welde, esquire, patron.

Co. Salop.—28th Feb., 1638[-9], Thomas Adney, clerk, Master in Arts, admitted to the rectory of Easthope, Deanery of Wenlocke, at the presentation of the King.

Co. Salop.—10th April, 1639, Timothy Preene, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Hanwood Magna, Deanery of Pontesbury, at the presentation of Peter Mease, clerk, Bachelor of Sacred Theology, patron for this time.

Co. Salop.—15th May, 1639, Thomas Attkinson, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Staunton Lacy, Deanery of Ludlowe, at the presentation of John Craven, esquire, patron.

Co. Salop.—5th Aug., 1639, William Madestard, clerk, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Sidebury, Deanery of Stotesden, at the presentation of King Charles.

Co. Salop.—9th November, 1639, John Whitmore, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Onibury, Deanery of Ludlow, at the presentation of John Craven, esquire, patron.

Co. Salop.—18th April, 1640, Patrick Panter, Doctor of Sacred Theology, was admitted to the rectory of Holgate, Deanery of Wenlocke, at the presentation of the Bishop of Hereford.

Co. Salop.—23rd July, 1640, Francis Jucks, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Hope Bagott, Deanery of Ludlowe, at the presentation of John Robinson, esquire, patron.

Co. Salop.—28th Jan., 1640[-1], William Owen, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Pulverbache, Deanery of Pontesbury, at the presentation of William Owen, knight, patron.

Co. Salop.—6th June, 1640, Thomas Brompton, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Hope Bouldier, Deanery of Wenlocke, at the presentation of Sampson Lure, esquire, patron for this time.

Co. Salop.—14th July, 1641, William Beale, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Donnington *alias* Downton, Deanery of Clun, at the presentation of the King.

Co. Salop.—21st Oct., 1641, George Firchilde, clerk, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Badghor, Deanery of Wenlocke, at the presentation of Thomas Kinnersly, esquire, patron.

Co. Salop.—8th Nov., 1641, Thomas Shepheard, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Whethill, Deanery of Stotesden, at the presentation of Robert Detton and William Holland, patrons.

Co. Salop.—24th Dec., 1641, James Cressett, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Oldbury, Deanery of Stotesden, at the presentation of the King.

FILE XI. April 1660—April 1665.

1661.

Brompton, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow.—Henry Maurice, clerk, was admitted to the said vicarage 20th March, 1660[-1], at the presentation of Matthew Herbert, esquire, patron.

Tugford, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlocke.—George Panter, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the said rectory 5th April, 1661, at the presentation of —

Leedom, co. Salop, Deanery of Clunn.—Brian Ambler, clerk, was admitted to the said rectory 8th April, 1661, at the presentation of William Oakley, esquire.

Neenton, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesden.—Richard Detton, clerk, was admitted to the rectory aforesaid 10th April, 1661, at the presentation of John Travell, esquire.

Kinlett, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesden.—Christopher Stock, Master in Arts, was admitted to the said vicarage 18th May, 1661, at the presentation of William Child, knight.

Sutton near Salop, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury.—William James, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the said rectory 27th May, 1661, at the presentation of Thomas Mackworth, esquire.

Bishops Castle, co. Salop, Deanery of Clunn.—Theophilus Jackson, clerk, was admitted to the said vicarage 18th Sept., 1661, at the presentation of Jane Waring, widow.

Onibury, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow.—Nathaniel Worthington, clerk, was admitted to the rectory aforesaid 11th Oct., 1663, at the presentation of William, Lord Craven.

Brace Meole, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury.—Richard Warter, clerk, was admitted to the said vicarage 18th Oct., 1661, at the presentation of Cecilia Edwards, widow, mother and guardian of Sir Francis Edwards, baronet, the patron.

Carston *alias* Cardeston, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury.—Richard Nicholls, clerk, was admitted to the rectory aforesaid 29th Oct., 1661. at the presentation of Robert Leighton, esquire.

14 Charles II.

Richard Peake, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Hopton Castle, co. Salop, Deanery of Clunne, 12th June, 1662, at the presentation of Robert Wallopp, esquire.

Humphrey Tydder, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Burwarton, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, 12th June, 1662, at the presentation of Robert Wallopp, esquire.

Edward Goldney, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Billingsley, co. Salop, 3rd July, 1662, at the presentation of George Neuton.

William Cleeveland, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Oldbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, 24th July, 1662, at the presentation of the King.

15 Charles I.

George Adney, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Cleebury North *alias* North Cleebury, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, 30th Sept., 1662, at the presentation of Sir Humphrey Briggs, knight.

George Brackley, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Chetton with the chapel of Laughton, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, 12th Nov., 1662, at the presentation of Edmund Wild, esquire.

Richard Sheppard, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Diddlebury, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlowe, 17th Dec., 1662, at the presentation of the dean and chapter of Hereford cathedral.

John Broadhurst, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Badger *alias* Badgesor, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlocke, 20th Dec., 1662, at the presentation of Thomas Kinnersly.

15 Charles I.

James Heydocks, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Stokesay, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlowe, 16th March, 1662, at the presentation of Jeremy Hibbins, gentleman.

Joseph Jackson, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Clunn, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, 6th July, 1663, at the presentation of John Walcott.

16 Charles I.

Robert Millward, Master in Arts, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Downton, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, 22nd Aug., 1663, at the presentation of the King.

Philemon Hayes, Bachelor in Arts, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Shelve, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontisbury, at the presentation of Richard Moore, esquire, 21st Sept., 1663.

John Woolrich, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Wenlock parva, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, 29th Oct., 1663, at the presentation of William Hayward, gentleman.

17 Charles I.

27th June, 1664, Joseph Bell, clerk, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of Wenlock Magna, Co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, at the presentation of Ursula Bertie.

8th Dec., 1664, Hugh Owen, clerk, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of Stowe, Deanery of Clunne, co. Salop, at the presentation of the King.

19th Dec., 1664, Nathaniel Trapp, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Middleton Scriven, Deanery of Stotesdon, co. Salop, by Edrian Brigge, gentleman, patron.

1st Feb., 1664[5], was admitted Hugh Pugh, clerk, to the rectory of Tugford, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, at the presentation of the bishop of Hereford, patron.

FILE XII. April 1665—October 1670.

18 Charles I.

22nd Oct., John Ouldham, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Cleebury North, co. Salop, Deanery of Stottesdon, at the presentation of Humphrey Briggs, knight and baronet.

19 Charles II.

22nd Jan., 1666[7], Edward Walker, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Oldbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Stottesden, vacant by the death of William Cleaveland, last rector, at the presentation of the King.

5th March, 1666[-7], Henry Holland, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Wheathill, co. Salop, vacant by the death of Thomas Sheppard, clerk, last rector, at the presentation of William Holland, patron.

19 Charles.

17th July, 1667, Brian Ambler, clerk, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of Lidbury North, co. Salop, Deanery of Clunn, to which he was presented by the King.

17th July, 1667, George Walker, clerk, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Deuxhill and Glaceley, co. Salop, Deanery of Stottesden, vacant by the cession of Edward Walter, clerk, last rector, to which he was presented by Edmund Wylde, esquire.

20 Charles.

18th Feb., 1667[8], Giles Waring, clerk, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of Bishops Castle, co., Salop, Deanery of Clunn, vacant by the natural death of Theophilus Jackson, clerk, last vicar, to which he was presented by Edward Waring, esquire.

22nd Jan., 1667[-8], George Roberts, clerk, was admitted to Stretton in le Dale, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlocke, by the natural death of Peter Dorner, clerk, last rector, to which he was presented by Sir Henry Frederick Thynne.

18th Feb., 1667[-8], John Phillipps, clerk, was admitted to the second portion of the rectory of Burford, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, vacant by the resignation of Thomas Client, clerk, to which he was presented by Gilbert Cornwall, knight, Baron of Burford.

12th Feb., 1667[-8], Thomas Hall, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Cold Weston, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlowe, vacant by the death of Thomas Archley, clerk, last rector, to which he was presented by Charles Maddox, gentleman.

.20 Charles.

1st June, 1668, Samuel Rusbach, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Coreley, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, vacant by the death of John Rusbach, clerk, to which he was presented by Richard Coleinge, esquire.

3rd June, 1668, Henry Maurice was admitted to the rectory of Stretton in le Dale, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlocke, vacant by the resignation of George Roberts, clerk, to which he was presented by Henry Frederick Thynne, baronet.

18th June, 1668, Thomas Cole, clerk, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of Stokesay, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlowe, by the resignation of James Haddock, clerk, to which he was presented by Jefemy Hibbins, esquire.

21st July, 1668, Hugh Lloyd, clerk, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of Stanton Longa, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlocke, vacant by the death of John Macklen, clerk, to which he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

8th August, 1668, Giles Kettilby, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Neenton, co. Salop, Deanery of Stottesden, vacant by the death of Richard Detton, clerk, to which he was presented by John Travell, esquire.

21 Charles II.

24th August, 1668, Maurice Collins, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Bedstone, co. Salop, Deanery of Clunn, vacant by the death of _____ Lloyd, clerk, to which he was presented by Gilbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, by a temporary lapse.

19th Nov., 1668, William Broughton was admitted to the rectory of Sidbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Stottesden, vacant by the death of John Bursey, clerk, to which he was presented by Charles, Earl of Salop.

21 Charles II.

5th May, 1669, Stephen Phillipps, clerk, was admitted to the dignity of the Archdeaconry of Salop, in Hereford Cathedral, vacant by the death of Thomas Cooke; to which he was presented by the Bishop of Hereford.

25th Sept., 1669, John Slade, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Bromfield, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlowe, vacant by the resignation of Hervey Maurice, clerk; to which he was presented by Richard Herbert, of Bromfield, esquire.

9th Oct., 1669, John Beddow, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Wolstanton, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlocke,

vacant by the death of Thomas Detton, to which he was presented by Roger Pope, esquire.

22 Charles II.

15th Dec., 1669, Thomas Kettleby, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Greete, Deanery of Burford, co. Salop, vacant by the death of Thomas Griffiths, to which he was presented by Lady Cecilia Edwards, of the town of Salop, widow.

16th Dec., 1669, Walter Abbott, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Dowles, Deanery of Burford, co. Salop, vacant by the death of William Dalby, clerk, to which he was presented by Francis, Lord Newport.

11th March, 1669[-70], Richard Eaton, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Billingesley, Deanery of Stottesden, co. Salop, vacant by the death of Edward Goldney, clerk, to which he was presented by Richard Creswell, of Sudbury, co. Salop, esquire.

FILE XIII. Oct. 1670—April 1675.

23 Charles II.

25th Oct., 1670, Richard Junninges, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Holgate, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of Patrick Panter, Professor of Sacred Theology.

4th April, 1671, Thomas Rogers, Master in Arts, clerk, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of Clunn, Deanery of Clunn, co. Salop, vacant by the death of Joseph Jackson, clerk, to which he was presented by John Walcott, esquire.

23 Charles II.

11th May, 1671, Gilbert Cole, clerk, was admitted to the first portion of Pontesbury, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, vacant by the death of Timothy Hammondes, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Owen, of Condover, esquire.

11th June, 1671, Henry Cleyton, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Stretton in le Dale *alias* Churchstretton, Deanery of Wenlocke, co. Salop, vacant by the

resignation of Henry Maurice, clerk, to which he was presented by Henry Frederick Thynne, of Kempsforde, co. Gloucester, knight.

24 Charles II.

2nd May, 1672, Henry Brickdale, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Pulverbach *alias* Churton, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, vacant by the death of William Owen, clerk, to which he was presented by Henry Haylin, of Minster Lovell, co. Oxon, esquire.

5th June, 1672, Benjamin Taylor, clerk, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of Madeley, Deanery of Wenlocke, co. Salop, vacant by the death of Michael Richards, clerk, to the which he was presented by Basil Fitz Herbert, of Norbury, co. Derby, esquire, and John Pursell, of Madeley, gentleman, in the right of Basil Brooke, infant.

24 Charles II.

18th June, 1672[-3], James Crescett, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Rushbury, Deanery of Wenlocke, co. Salop, by the death of Thomas Adney, clerk, to which he was presented by James Pitt, of Kyer, co. Worcester, esquire.

22nd Jan., 1672[-3], Edwin Baldwin, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Easthope, Deanery of Wenlocke, co. Salop, vacant by the death of Samuel Stedman, clerk, to which he was presented by George Ludlowe, gentleman.

25 Charles II.

29th July, 1673, John Wilcox, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Clungunford, Deanery of Clun, co. of Salop, vacant by the death of Samuel Barkley, clerk, to which he was presented by Samuel Barkley, gentleman.

26 Charles II.

7th Oct., 1673, Charles Hincksman, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Neene Sellers with the chapelle of Milson annexed, Deanery of Burford, vacant by the death of Edward Pitt, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Bury, gentleman.

26 Charles II.

28th May, 1674, Maurice Lloyd, clerk, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of Bucknell, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, vacant by the death of John Gough, clerk, to which he was presented by Richard Crowther, esquire.

3rd July, 1674, Richard Lucas, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Aston, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, vacant by the resignation of Ezerel Songe, clerk, to which he was presented by Hannah Littleton, widow.

27 Charles II.

25th Jan., 1674, Edward Caldwell, clerk, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Stotherton *alias* Stotesden, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesden, with the chaple annexed, vacant by the death of Benjamin Wildinge, clerk, to which he was presented by Edward Caldwell.

8th March, 1674, Robert Millward, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Stowe, co. Salop, Deanery of Clunne, vacant by the death of Hugh Owens, clerk, to which he was presented by the King.

FILE XIV. April 1675—1680.

27 Charles II.

22nd Sept., 1675, Thomas Sedden *alias* Sidney, clerk, admitted to the rectory of Worthen, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of Lawrence Sedden *alias* Sidney, to which he was presented by Robert Leighton.

28 Charles II.

27th Jan., 1675[-6], Samuel Eyre, clerk, Master in Arts, to the rectory of Neenton, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesden, vacant by the death of Giles Kettleby, clerk, to which he was presented by James Travell.

6th March, 1675[-6], Vincent Owen, clerk, to the rectory of Munslowe, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlocke, vacant by the death of George Littleton, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Pointe *alias* Littleton, baronet.

28 Charles II.

10 August, 1676, Thomas Beers, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Cardeston, co. Salop, Deanery

of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of Richard Nicholls, clerk, to which he was presented by Robert Leighton.

20th Sept., 1676, Joseph Blundston, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, to the rectory of Chetton, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of George Berkley, clerk, to which he was presented by Edmund Wild, esquire.

29 Charles II.

1st Nov., 1676, William Fostbrooke, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Diddlebury, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of Richard Sheppard, clerk, to which he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford Cathedral.

16th Jan., 1676[-7], Ambrose Rork, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Hopesay, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, vacant by the death of Richard Avenham, clerk, to which he was presented by John Rock, gentleman.

14th March, 1676[-7], Benjamin Taylor, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Badgson *alias* Badger, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of John Broadhurst, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Kinnersley.

29 Charles II.

20th June, 1677, Joseph Wolley, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Oldbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesden, vacant by the death of Edward Walker, clerk, to which he was presented by the King.

30 Charles II.

30th Oct., 1678, Daniel Wall, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Shelve, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of Philemon Hayes, clerk, to which he was presented by Richard Moor, esquire.

4th Jan., 1678[-9], Thomas, Hotchkis, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Alberbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of Edward Wall, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Jeames, Professor of Sacred Theology.

11th Jan., 1677[-8], Francis Smith, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Billingsley, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesden,

vacant by the resignation of Richard Eaton, clerk, to which he was presented by the Bishop of Hereford.

29th Jan., 1677[-8], John Burton, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Higley, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of Giles Rawlins, to which he was presented by Humphrey Grove, gentleman.

13th Feb., 1677[-8], Thomas Cooper, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Habberley, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of John Cooper, clerk, to which he was presented by Ruby Mullon, widow.

5th March, 1677[-8], John Harding, clerk, Master of Arts, to the vicarage of Chirbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of Edward Lewis, clerk, to which he was presented by the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Salop.

12th March, 1677[-8], John Wagstaff, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Wenlock parva, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of John Woolrich, clerk, to which he was presented by William Hayward.

30 Charles II.

16th May, 1678, Francis Atkinson, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Wistantow, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of Thomas Good, Professor of Theology, to which he was presented by William, Earl of Craven.

18th July, 1678, Daniel Wall, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of le Moor, co. Salop, Deanery of Clunn, vacant by the death of George Lawson, clerk, to which he was presented by Richard Moor, esquire.

28th Aug., 1678. Richard Eyre was admitted to the rectory of Nenton, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the resignation of Samuel Eyre, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Travell, esquire.

31 Charles II.

14th Jan., 1678[-9], Benjamin Barkly, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Shelve, co. Salop. Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the resignation of David Wall, clerk, to which he was presented by Richard Moor, esquire.

10th March, 1678[-9], Thomas Hughes, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Bromfield, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the resignation of John Slade, clerk, to which he was presented by Henry Herbert, Baron of Chirbury, William Herbert and Thomas Walcott, esquires.

31st March, 1679, John Low, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Meol, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of Richard Warter, clerk, to which he was presented by Francis Edwards.

2nd April, 1679, John Darrell, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Billingsley, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the resignation of Robert Eaton, clerk, to which he was presented by George Norton.

31 Charles II.

1st July, 1679, Thomas Grenhalgh, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Staunton Lacy, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of Robert Foulks, to which he was presented by William, Earl of Craven.

3rd Aug., 1679, William Fosbrook, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Acton Scott, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of Richard Detton, clerk, to which he was presented by Edmund Caldwell.

2nd Sept., 1679, Francis Ackinson, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Aston Bottrele, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of Richard Detton, clerk, to which he was presented by John Atkinson, gentleman.

32 Charles II.

24th Nov., 1679, Edward Glover, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Burford, co. Salop, vacant by the death of Thomas Bannister, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Cornewall.

8th Jan., 1679[-80], William Smith, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Bitterly, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of John Lyddall, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Meres.

1st March, 1679[-80], John Prince, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Wentnor, co. Salop,

Deanery of Clun, vacant by the death of John Roberts, to which he was presented by the Dean and chapter of Christ's Cathedral, Oxford.

1st March, 1679[-80], John Crows, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Burwardsley *alias* Broseley, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of Richard Ogden, to which he was presented by Sir John Weld, knight.

FILE XV. April 1680—April 1685.

32 Charles II.

30th April, 1680, Francis Wheeler, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Willey, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of Robert Ogdon, clerk, to which he was presented by Sir John Weld, knight.

6th June, 1680, William Cleaveland, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Upton Cressett, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the resignation of John Crow, clerk, to which he was presented by Robert Cressett, esquire.

33 Charles II.

9th Nov., 1680, Jonathan Edwards, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Brace Meole, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the resignation of John Low, to which he was presented by Francis Edwards, baronet.

3rd Dec., 1680, William Watkins, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Stanton Longa, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of Hugh Lloyd, clerk, to which he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford Cathedral.

27th Dec., 1680, John Tayler, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Hope Bagott, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of Francis Jukes, clerk, to which he was presented by Sir William Jones, knight.

33 Charles II.

23rd May, 1681, Charles Farrar, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Cold Weston, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow

vacant by the resignation of Thomas Hall, clerk, to which he was presented by Charles Maddox, gentleman.

3rd June, 1681, Thomas Greenhalgh, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Tasley, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of Reginald Corbett, to which he was presented by Mabel Acton, widow.

17th June, 1681, Paul Broadhurst, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Hughlee, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of John Cole, clerk, to which he was presented by John Woolrich, esquire.

1st August, 1681, John Price, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the dexter part or portion of the rectory of Westbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of Ambrose Phillipps, clerk, to which he was presented by Anna Sprott, widow.

34 Charles II.

27th Oct., 1681, Benjamin Taylor, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Bag[esore] *alias* Badger, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, to which he was presented by the King.

18th Dec., 1681, Richard Sauchy, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Downton, co. Salop, Deanery of Clunn, vacant by the death of Humphrey Barnett, clerk, to which he was presented by the King.

10th Feb., 1681, Thomas Bird, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Kinlett, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the resignation of Christopher Stock, clerk, to which he was presented by the King.

13th March, 1681, Ralph Harper, clerk, was admitted to the third portion of the parish church of Pontesbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of Ralph Murrall, clerk, to which he was presented by Nehemiah Scott.

22nd Jan., 1681[-2], Mark Fothergill, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Tasley, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of Thomas Greenhalgh, clerk, to which he was presented by Maria, second Baroness of Stafford.

23rd Feb., 1681[-2], Thomas Cole, clerk, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Onibury, co. Salop, Deanery

of Ludlow, vacant by the death of Nathaniel Worthington, clerk, to which he was presented by William, Earl of Craven.

35 Charles II.

5th Oct., 1682, Adam Okley, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the 2nd portion of the rectory of Pontesbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of William Owen, clerk, to which he was presented by Sir Richard Corbett, baronet, and Sir Adam Otley, knight.

2nd Nov., 1682, John Parsons, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Wenlock Magna, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of John Bell, clerk, to which he was presented by Robert Bertie, esquire.

26th June, 1683, Samuel Newborough, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Stanton Lacy, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of Thomas Greenhalgh, to which he was presented by William, Earl of Craven.

26th June, 1683, John Tayler, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Hopton Wafers, co. Salop, vacant by the death of John Wheeler, clerk, to which he was presented by Charles Boughton, gentleman.

23rd Sept., 1683, John Smeeths, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Dowles, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, vacant by the death of Walter Abbott, to which he was presented by Henry Herbert, esquire.

20th Oct., 1683, Richard Hall, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Hope Baggott, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the cession of John Tayler, clerk, to which he was presented by Elizabeth Jones, widow.

36 Charles II.

6th Nov., 1683, Henry Warbrick, clerk, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Holgate, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of Richard Imings, clerk, to which he was presented by the Bishop of Hereford.

5th Dec., 1683, Thomas Heywood, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Silvington, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the resignation of Henry Warbrick, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Hill, gentleman.

informational question. As such, it is mainly concerned to assess whether or not all relevant information about each

Individuals

is used in making the right decision, and the main concern will be how well the set of features used in the model can support the decision. (Kruschke, 2002) In this study, the individual information is the information about the individual's age, gender, education level, marital status, income, and family size.

The individual information is the information about the individual's age, gender, education level, marital status, income, and family size. The individual information is the information about the individual's age, gender, education level, marital status, income, and family size. The individual information is the information about the individual's age, gender, education level, marital status, income, and family size.

The individual information is the information about the individual's age, gender, education level, marital status, income, and family size. The individual information is the information about the individual's age, gender, education level, marital status, income, and family size.

The individual information is the information about the individual's age, gender, education level, marital status, income, and family size. The individual information is the information about the individual's age, gender, education level, marital status, income, and family size.

The individual information is the information about the individual's age, gender, education level, marital status, income, and family size. The individual information is the information about the individual's age, gender, education level, marital status, income, and family size.

Groups

The group information is the information about the group's age, gender, education level, marital status, income, and family size. The group information is the information about the group's age, gender, education level, marital status, income, and family size.

The group information is the information about the group's age, gender, education level, marital status, income, and family size. The group information is the information about the group's age, gender, education level, marital status, income, and family size.

13th March, 1683[-4], John Farmer, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Mindtowne, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, vacant by the death of Robert Gawen, clerk, to which he was presented by George Farmer, gentleman.

9th April, 1684, Vincent Hicks, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Rushbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of James Cressett, clerk, to which he was presented by William Parsons.

36 Charles II.

25th August, 1684, Francis Wheeler, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the Archdeaconry of Salop, in Hereford Cathedral, to which he was presented by the Bishop of Hereford.

1 James I.

21st Jan., 1684[-5], John Taylor, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Wheathill, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of Henry Holland, clerk, to which he was presented by William Hotchkis, gentleman.

FILE XVI. April 1685—April 1690.

1 James II.

2nd May, 1685, Thomas Marston, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Cainham, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of Thomas Holland, clerk, to which he was presented by John Cotes, esquire.

24th July, 1685, Richard Bulkeley, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Ludlow, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, to which he was presented by the King.

2 James II.

26th Jan., 1685 [-6], Thomas Pipard, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Burwarton, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of Humphrey Tudor, to which he was presented by Job Walker, esquire.

8th Feb., 1685[-6], Thomas Rogers, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Shelve, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the cession of Benjamin Barkley, to which he was presented by Richard More, esquire.

9th April, 1686, William Hanmer, clerk, Master of Arts,

was admitted to the rectory of Worthen with the chapel annexed, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of Thomas Seddon *alias* Sidney, to which he was presented by Robert Leighton, esquire.

2 James II.

21st May, 1686, Robert Shans, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Rushbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of Vincent Leick, clerk, to which he was presented by Robert Cressett, esquire.

12th August, 1686, Thomas Littleford, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Loughton, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the resignation of Paul Broadhurst, clerk, to which he was presented by Arthur Weaver and William Warter, esquires, guardians of Thomas Wolrych, gentleman, a minor.

24th Sept., 1686, Richard Baugh, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of Stoke St. Milburge, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of Richard Newborough, clerk, to which he was presented by John Conyers, esquire.

28th Sept., 1686, John Duison, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of Lydbury North, co. Salop, Deanery of Clunn, vacant by the death of Brian Ambler, clerk, to which he was presented by William Oakley, esquire.

29th Sept., 1686, Simon Edwards, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Leedham, co. Salop, Deanery of Clunn, vacant by the death of Charles Farrar, to which he was presented by William Oakley, esquire.

12th April, 1686, Timothy Kettilby, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Cold Weston, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of Charles Farrar, clerk, to which he was presented by Charles Maddox, gentleman.

3 James II.

10th Dec., 1686, John Rogers, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of Staunton Longa, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of William Watkins, clerk, to which he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

6th Jan., 1686[-7], Richard Hartshorne, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Willey, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of Francis Wheeler, to which he was presented by George Weld, esquire.

24th Jan., 1686[-7], Theophilus Dorrington, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Hopton Castle, co. Salop, Deanery of Clunn, vacant by the death of Richard Peake, clerk, to which he was presented by Bartholomew Beale, gentleman.

31st March, 1687, Nathaniel Jordan, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Shelve, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the resignation of John Rogers, clerk to which he was presented by Richard More, esquire.

3 James II.

16th June, 1687, Richard Rushbury, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of Stotesdon, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, with the chapel of Farlow, co. Hereford, vacant by the death of Edward Caldwall, clerk, to which he was presented by George Norton, knight.

15th Sept., 1687, Samuel Milward, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of More, co. Salop, Deanery of Clunn, vacant by the death of Daniel Wall, clerk, to which he was presented by Richard More, esquire.

4 James II.

3rd March, 1687[-8], Edward Thomas, clerk, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Neenton, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of Reginald Eyre, clerk, to which he was presented by Sir Thomas Travell, knight.

23rd June, 1688, William Meredith, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Mainstone, co. Salop, Deanery of Clunn, vacant by the death of John Wilcox, clerk, to which he was presented by the King.

28th June, 1688, John Bowdler, clerk, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Cardeston, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of Thomas Peers, clerk, to which he was presented by Robert Leighton, esquire.

29th May, 1689, Samuel Mathewes, clerk, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Bucknell, co. Salop, Deanery of Clunn, vacant by the resignation of Maurice Lloyd, to which he was presented by Edward Harley.

6th Aug., 1689, Thomas Pepyr, clerk, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Burwarton, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the resignation of Thomas Piper to which he was presented by Job Walker, senior.

12th Oct., 1689, George Evans, clerk, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Broseley, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of John Crow, clerk, to which he was presented by the Bishop.

1 William and Mary.

3rd Jan., 1689[-90], Peter Newton, clerk, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Leedham, co. Salop, Deanery of Clunn, vacant by the death of Simon Edwards, clerk, to which he was presented by William Oakeley, esquire.

11th Nov., 1689, Ralph Woolley, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Sydbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the resignation of William Broughton, Professor of Sacred Theology, to which he was presented by Charles, Earl of Salop.

FILE XVII. April 1690—April 1695.

2 William and Mary.

29th April, 1690, John Farmer, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Bedston, co. Salop, Deanery of Clunn, vacant by the death of Maurice Collins, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Ireland, esquire.

1st May, 1690, John Hamersley, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Neenton, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the resignation of Edward Thomas, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Travell, knight,

23rd May, 1690, Daniel Griffith, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Winstanstow, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of Francis Atkinson, clerk, to which he was presented by William, Earl of Craven.

4th June, 1690, William Poole, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Aston Bottrell, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon,

vacant by the death of Francis Atkinson, clerk, to which he was presented by Sir George Norton, knight.

20th June, 1690, John Lambe, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Kinlet, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of Thomas Bird, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Child, gentleman.

28th August, 1690, William Whistons, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Little Wenlock, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of John Wagstaff, clerk, to which he was presented by William Hayward, gentleman.

18th Sept., 1690, Henry Tilley, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Rushbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the resignation of Robert Shaw, clerk, to which he was presented by Robert Cressett, esquire.

3 William and Mary.

8th April, 1691, John Goodwyn, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Sylton *alias* Sylvington, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the resignation of Thomas Heywood, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Hill, gentleman.

14th April, 1691, Ambrose Sparry, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to three parts of the rectory of Burford, with the chapels of Nash, Whitton and Boraston annexed, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, vacant by the death of William Bishop, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Cornewall, esquire.

24th April, 1691, Edward Boughton, clerk, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Hopton Wafers, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, vacant by the resignation of John Taylor, clerk, to which he was presented by Richard Hyde, gentleman.

15th May, 1691, Jonathan Edwards, clerk, was admitted to the second portion of the church of Westbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of Cornelius Evans, clerk, to which he was presented by Edward Owen, esquire.

4 William and Mary.

18th May, 1692, James Talbot, clerk, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Sutton, co. Salop, Deanery of

Pontesbury, vacant by the death of William James, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Mackworth, esquire.

6 William and Mary.

19th April, 1694, Solomon Tyler, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Bowdier, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of Thomas Brampton, clerk, to which he was presented by Richard Davies, gent.

2nd June, 1694, Nathaniel Williams, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Dowles, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, vacant by the death of John Smeeths, clerk, to which he was presented by Henry, Lord Herbert, Baron of Cherbury.

8th Aug., 1694, John Godwin, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Cleobury Mortimer, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, vacant by the death of Robert Goodwin, clerk, to which he was presented by Sir William Childe, knight.

FILE XVIII. April 1695 to April 1700.

7 William III.

20th June, 1695, James Bayley, clerk, was admitted to the second portion of the rectory of Burford, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, vacant by the death of John Philipps, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Cornwall, esquire.

2nd July, 1695, Edward Philipps, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Rushbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of John Morris, clerk, to which he was presented by Robert Cressett, esquire.

29th Feb., 1695, Robert Philipps, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Kinlett, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of John Lamb, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Childe, esquire.

28th May, 1696, John Ball, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Eaton, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of John Jenkes, clerk, to which he was presented by Herbert Jenkes, gentleman.

10th Sept., 1696, James Bayley, clerk, was admitted to the first portion of the rectory of Burford with the chapel annexed, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, vacant by the death of

Edward Glover, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Cornewall, esquire.

9 William III.

14th Nov., 1696, John Ulgate, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the Rectory of Silvington, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the resignation of John Pooter, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Hill, gentleman.

9th March, 1696, Charles Mansfield, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the second portion of the rectory of Burford with the chapel annexed, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, vacant by the resignation of James Bayley, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Cornwall, esquire.

10 William III.

[,] 1698, Henry Stephons, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Nenton, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of John Hamersley, clerk, to which he was presented by Sir Thomas Travell, knight.

22nd June, 1698, Joseph Barney, clerk, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Willy, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of Richard Hartshorne, clerk, to which he was presented by George Weld, esquire.

27th June, 1698, Thomas Green, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Beckbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of William James, to which he was presented by the King.

29th June, 1698, Thomas Markham, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Hanwood, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of Nehemia Evans, clerk, to which he was presented by Griffith Bigge, esquire.

11 William III.

22nd Dec., 1698, John Ambler, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of Lidbury North, co. Salop, Deanery of Clunn, vacant by the resignation of John Dunn, clerk, to which he was presented by John Dunn.

22nd Dec., 1698, Elizeus Fowler, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Shelve, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the resignation of Nathaniel Jordan, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Moor, gentleman.

16th March, 1698[-9], Richard Hudson, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Castle Hopton, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, vacant by the resignation of Theophilus Dorrington, to which he was presented by Bartholomew Beale, esquire.

15th June, 1699, Henry Newman, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Hope Bowdler, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the resignation of Solomon Tyler, clerk, to which he was presented by William Newman, gentleman.

12th Oct., 1699, Samuel Billingsly, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Bishops Castle, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, vacant by the death of Giles Wareing, clerk, to which he was presented by Walter Waring, esquire.

19th Dec., 1699, William Edwards, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Cleobury Mortimer, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, vacant by the death of John Goodwyn, clerk, to which he was presented by Sir William Child, knight.

13th March, 1669[-1700], John Ball, junior, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Abdon, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of John Ball, senior, clerk, to which he was presented by Sir Humphrey Brigge, baronet.

FILE XIX. April 1700—April 1705.

25th May, 1700, Robert Luddington, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Chelmarsh, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of Richard Hayes, clerk, to which he was presented by Sir Edward Seabright, knight.

5th July, 1700, Samuel Newborough, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Bromfield, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of Thomas Hughes, clerk, to which he was presented by Francis Herbert, esquire.

13 William III.

13th Dec., 1700, Richard Harris, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Stowe, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, vacant by the death of Robert Millward, clerk, to which he was presented by the King.

18th Feb., 1700[-1], Thomas Hotchkis, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Eaton, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the resignation of John Ball, clerk, to which he was presented by Francis Jenkes.

27th Feb., 1700[-1], Samuel Smith, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Cardeston, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of John Bowdler, clerk, to which he was presented by Sir Edward Leighton, baronet

2 Anne.

21st Jan., 1701[-2], William Rice, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Dowles, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, vacant by the death of Nathaniel Williams, clerk, to which he was presented by Sir Henry Herbert, Baron of Chirbury.

6th May, 1702, Frederick Cornwall, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Bromfield, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the resignation of Saul Newborough, clerk, to which he was presented by Francis Herbert, esquire.

6th May, 1702, Charles Fenton, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Ludlow, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of Richard Bulkeley, S.T.P., to which he was presented by the Queen.

6th May, 1702, John Davies, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Bucknell, co. Salop, Deanery of Cluna, vacant by the death of Samuel Mathewes, clerk, to which he was presented by Robert Harley, esquire.

21st Jan., 1702[-3], Savile Bradley, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Aston Bottrell, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of William Poole, clerk, to which he was presented by Sir George Norton, knight.

10th April, 1703, Thomas Hotchkis, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Munslow, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of Vincent Owen, clerk, to which he was presented by Sir Thomas Littleton, baronet.

5th June, 1703, Benjamin Marston, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Bitterley, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of William Smith, clerk, to which he was presented by Sir Littleton Powyes, knight.

5th June, 1703, Charles Hinkesman, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Aston Bottrell, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the resignation of Savile Bradley, clerk, to which he was presented by Sir George Norton, knight.

4 Anne.

21st Dec., 1703, John Saylor, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Eaton, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the cession of Thomas Hotchkis, clerk, to which he was presented by Francis Jenkes.

15th May, 1704, Stephen Lewis, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Holgate, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of Henry Warbrick, clerk, to which he was presented by the Bishop.

10th June, 1704, Jeremiah Kitchin, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Sutton, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of James Talbott, clerk, to which he was presented by Buckley Mackworth, esquire.

21st Oct., 1704, Thomas Jones, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Neen Sellers with the chapel of Milson annexed, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, vacant by the death of Charles Hinkesman, clerk, to which he was presented by Silvester Shaw, clerk, and Sara his wife.

8th Dec., 1704, Thomas Lateward, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Coldweston, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the [] of Timothy Kettleby, clerk, to which he was presented by Edmund Maddox, gentleman.

12th Dec., 1704, George Adney, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Ditton Priors, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of George Oseland, clerk, to which he was presented by Richard Young, gentleman.

17th Jan., 1704[-5], Thomas Tasker, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Hopesay, co. Salop, Deanery of Cluna, vacant by the death of Ambrose Rock, clerk, to which he was presented by Marian Rock.

13th Feb., 1704[-5], Thomas Green, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Bagsore alias Badger, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of Benjamin Sayler, clerk, to which he was presented by the Queen.

10th Feb., 1704[-5], Roger Richards, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Stotesdon, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant

FILE XX. April 1705 to Oct. 1711.

11 Anne.

17th May, 1705, William Daker, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory or sinister part of Westbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of Jonathan Edwards, clerk, to which he was presented by Roger Owen, esquire.

29th May, 1705, Thomas Green, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Beckbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the cession of the last incumbent, to which he was presented by the Queen.

7th July, 1705, George Llewellyn, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Pulverbach, co. Salop. Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of Henry Brickdale, clerk, to which he was presented by Roger Owen, esquire.

8th Aug., 1705, Richard Cock, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Brace Meal *alias* Meal Brace, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of Jonathan Edwards, clerk, to which he was presented by Robert Harvey, esquire.

27th Feb., 1705[-6], Brian Cole, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Stotesdon, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of Roger Richards, clerk, to which he was presented by Sir George Norton, baronet.

10th April, 1706, Richard Cooper, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Madeley, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of Benjamin Taylor, clerk, to which he was presented by [] Brook, [].

23rd April 1706, John Edwards, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Downton, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, vacant by the resignation of Richard Sankey, clerk, to which he was presented by the Queen.

3rd Sept., 1706, Richard Oakley, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Cold Weston, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of Timothy Kettleby, clerk, to which he was presented by [].

6th Sept., 1706, Thomas Baker, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Great Wenlock, co. Salop,

Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of John Parsons, clerk, to which he was presented by Humphrey, Bishop of Hereford.

25th Jan., 1706[-7], Henry Baldwin, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the third portion of the rectory of Pontesbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of Henry Harper, clerk, to which he was presented by Francis Baldwyn, gentleman.

4th Aug., 1707, Henry Baldwyn, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Dowles, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, vacant by the cession of William Price, clerk, to which he was presented by Lord Henry Herbert, Baron of Chirbury.

23rd Sept., 1707, William Snead, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Bedston, co. Salop, Deanery of Clunn, vacant by [] of John Farmer, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Ireland, esquire.

8th April, 1708, William Painter, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Cardington, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of Thomas Corfield, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Hunt, esquire.

13th July, 1708, James Littleford, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Hughley, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of Thomas Littleford, clerk, to which he was presented by Sir John Wolrich, baronet.

14th July, 1708, John Gifford, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Mainston, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the resignation or cession of William Meredith, clerk, to which he was presented by the Queen.

26th Oct., 1708, William Chambre, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Stoke Milburgh, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of Richard Baugh, clerk, to which he was presented by John Conyers, esquire.

6th March, 1709[-10], John Cotton, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Brace Meal *alias* Meal Brace, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of Richard Cock, clerk, to which he was presented by Robert Harvey, esquire, guardian of Sir Francis Edwards, baronet.

9th March, 1709[-10], Thomas Smith, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Culmingham, co. Salop,

Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of Thomas Fothergale, clerk, to which he was presented by Henry, Earl of Stafford.

12th April, 1710, Edward Rogers, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Leedham, co. Salop, Deanery of Clunn, vacant by the death of Peter Newton, clerk, to which he was presented by Richard Oakley, esquire.

5th Oct., 1710, Henry Baldwin, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the first part of the rectory of Pontesbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of Gilbert Cole, clerk, to which he was presented by Francis Baldwyn, gentleman.

18th Oct., 1710, John Mathews, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Broseley, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of George Evans, clerk, to which he was presented by George Weld, esquire.

30th Oct., 1710, William Snead, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Shelve, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of Elisha Fowler, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas More, esquire.

14th Dec., 1710, Martin Crane, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Dowle, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, vacant by the resignation of Henry Baldwin, clerk, to which he was presented by Herbert, Baron of Chirbury.

2nd March, 1710[-11], Edmund James, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Shrawardine, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of Robert Adams, clerk, to which he was presented by John Bromley, esquire.

18th April, 1711, Samuel Collins, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Stoke Milburgh, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the resignation of Richard Chambre, clerk, to which he was presented by John Conyers, esquire.

27th June, 1711, Richard Morris, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Greet, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, vacant by the death of Thomas Kettleby, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Edwards, esquire.

1st Aug., 1711, Francis Astrey, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Nient Savage *alias* Neen Savage,

co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of Richard Good, to which he was presented by the Queen.

FILE XXI. Oct. 1711—April 1715.

12 Anne.

1st April, 1713, Samuel Caston, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Deuxhill and Glazeby, co. Salop Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of George Walker, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Wynde, esquire.

9th March, 1714, Joseph Soley, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Chetton with the chapel of Loughton annexed, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of Joseph Blundston, clerk, to which he was presented by the Queen.

1 George I.

3rd May, 1714, Thomas Taylor, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Wheathill, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of John Taylor, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Holland, esquire, and Mary Crumperdes.

30th Sept., 1714, Edward Collins, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Greet, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, vacant by the resignation of Richard Morris, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Edwards, esquire.

13th Oct., 1714, Thomas Spilsbury, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Hope Baggott, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of Neste Bill, clerk, to which he was presented by William Bradley, gentleman, and William Freggleton, gentleman.

10th Nov., 1714, Brian Cole, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Bishops Castle, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, vacant by the death of Samuel Billingsly, clerk, to which he was presented by Walter Waring, esquire.

12th Jan., 1714[-15], John Cupper, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Neenton, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the resignation of Henry Stephens, clerk, to which he was presented by Sarah Done, widow.

FILE XXII. April 1715—1720.

3 George I.

9th Nov., 1715, Thomas Price, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Aston, Deanery of Clun, co. Salop, vacant by the death of Timothy Kettleby, clerk, to which he was presented by Edward Clavell and Thomas Bromfield, gentlemen.

14th Nov., 1715, Thomas Price, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Burrington, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, vacant by the resignation of Thomas Price, clerk, to which he was presented by the King.

28th Feb., 1715[-16], John Hassell, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Billingsly, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of John Darrall, clerk, to which he was presented by John Caldwell.

2nd March, 1715[-16], Robert Woodhouse, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Hopesay, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, vacant by the death of Thomas Tasker, clerk, to which he was presented by Mary Rock, widow.

6th July, 1716, Robert Luddington, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Middleton Scriven, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of Nathaniel Trapp, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Randolph, merchant.

29th Aug., 1716, John Cotton, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Hanwood, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of Thomas Markham, clerk, to which he was presented by Nicholas Biggs, esquire.

4 George I.

2nd Nov., 1716, Samuel Caston, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Chetton, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the resignation of Joseph Soley, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Wylde, esquire.

1st March, 1716[-17], William Fosbrook, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Coldweston, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of Richard Oakley, clerk, to which he was presented by Henry, Lord Herbert, baron of Chirbury.

9th April, 1717, John Rogers, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Stanton Longa, co. Salop, Deanery

of Wenlock, vacant by the death of John Rogers, clerk, to which he was presented by the dean and chapter of Hereford cathedral.

5 George I.

23rd July, 1718, John Edwards, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Hope Bagot, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of Thomas Spilsbury, clerk, to which he was presented by Henry Newport, esquire.

20th Sept., 1718, Samuel Green, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of Stanton Lacy, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of Samuel Newborough, clerk, to which he was presented by William, Lord Craven.

22nd September, 1718, John Beesten, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of Cainham, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of Thomas Marston, clerk, to which he was presented by Robert Powis, esquire.

6 George I.

20th April, 1719, Thomas Bennett, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the first part of the rectory of Westbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of William Daker, clerk, to which he was presented by Edward Owen, esquire.

FILE XXIII. April 1720—April 1725.

6 George I.

10th May, 1720, John Higgs, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Higley, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of the last incumbent, to which he was presented by Thomas Thomas, gentleman.

2nd June, 1720, William Dames, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Stow, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, vacant by the resignation of the last incumbent, to which he was presented by the King.

28th June, 1720, Edward Rogers, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Moor, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, vacant by the death of the last incumbent, to which he was presented by [] Moor, widow.

27th July, 1720, John Cotton, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of Brace Meol, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the cession of the last incumbent, to which he was presented by Francis Edwards, baronet.

9th Sept., 1720, Francis Rock, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Höpesay, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, vacant by the cession of the last incumbent, to which he was presented by Margaret Rock, widow.

5th June, 1720, Thomas Edwards, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Greet, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, vacant by the death of Edward Collins, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Edwards, esquire.

11th June, 1720, Thomas Lyster, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Neenton, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesden, vacant by the death of John Cupper, clerk, to which he was presented by Richard Lyster, esquire.

24th Nov., 1720, Edward Cresset, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Upton Cresset, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of William Cleleveland, clerk, to which he was presented by Edward Cresset, esquire.

9 George I.

28th April, 1722, Edward Cressett, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Rushbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of Edward Philips, clerk, to which he was presented by Edward Cressett, esquire.

3rd May, 1722, Thomas Marston, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Cainham, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the resignation of John Beeston, clerk, to which he was presented by Robert Powys, clerk.

6th July, 1722, Thomas Griffiths, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Wentnor, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, vacant by the death of John Price, S.T.P., to which he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford.

10th August, 1722, Thomas Lyster, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the Rectory of Westbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of John Price, S.T.P., to which he was presented by Edward Owen, esquire.

9 George I.

29th Jan., 1722[-3], Henry Bowdler, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Hughly, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of James Littleford, clerk, to which he was presented by Samuel Edwards, esquire.

21st Feb., 1722[-3], Herbert Croft, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Tugford, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of Hugh Pugh, clerk, to which he was presented by the Bishop.

10 George I.

27th July, 1724, Richard Corbet Hartshorne, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Bagford, [? Tugford] co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the cession of the last incumbent, to which he was presented by the King.

30th July, 1724, Humphrey Gwyn, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Neenton, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the resignation of the last incumbent, to which he was presented by Richard Lyster, esquire.

10th Aug., 1724, John Addenbrookes, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Sutton, near Salop, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the resignation of the last incumbent, to which he was presented by Bulkley Mackworth, esquire.

8th Sept., 1724, Robert Cartwright, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the of Cardington, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the cession of the last incumbent, to which he was presented by [] Hunt, esquire.

10th Nov., 1724, James Devey, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Beckbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the cession of Thomas Green, clerk, to which he was presented by the King.

9th March, 1724[-5]. Thomas Evans, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Clungunford, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, vacant by the death of John , S.T.P., to which he was presented by Richard Rock, esquire.

FILE XXIV. April 1725 to April 1730,
II George I.

27th April, 1725, William Hale, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the third portion of the rectory of Burford, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, vacant by the death of Edward Northall, clerk, to which he was presented by William Bowles, esquire.

20th May, 1725, John Hawkins, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Worthen, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of William Hanmer, clerk, to which he was presented by Daniel Nicholl, esquire.

2nd Sept., 1725, Roland Tench, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Stretton, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of Henry Clayton, clerk, to which he was presented by Lord Weymouth.

13th Oct., 1725, Henry Newman, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Cleobury, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of John Oldham, clerk, to which he was presented by George Adney, clerk.

I George II.

15th Sept., 1727, John Williams, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Willey, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of Joseph Barney, clerk, to which he was presented by George Weld, esquire.

15th Sept., 1727, Richard Corbet Hartshorn, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Broseley with the chapel of Linly annexed, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of Samuel Mathews, clerk, to which he was presented by George Weld, esquire.

28th Oct., 1727, John Bradly, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Stotesdon, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of Richard Rushbury, clerk, to which he was presented by the Earl of Bradford.

14th Nov., 1727, Butler Cupper, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Dowles, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, vacant by the death of Martin Crane, clerk, to which he was presented by Herbert, Baron of Chirbury.

14th Dec., 1727, John Beeston, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Ledone, co. Salop, Deanery of

Clun, vacant by the cession of Edward Rogers, clerk, to which he was presented by Richard Oakley, esquire.

[] June, 1728, John Jaundrell, clerk, Bachelor of Arts was admitted to the vicarage of Madely, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of Jeremy Taylor, clerk, to which he was presented by John Kynnaston, esquire.

11th Sept., 1728, Robert Cartwright, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Cardington, co. Salop. Deanery of Wenlock, lawfully vacant, to which he was presented by Thomas Hunt, esquire.

24th Aug., 1728, Joseph Dixon, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Wistantow, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of Daniel Griffiths, clerk, to which he was presented by William, Lord Craven.

18th March, 1728[-9], Thomas Bradburne, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Wolstaston, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of John Robins, clerk, to which he was presented by Branwich Pope, esquire.

4th July, 1729, Richard Hudson, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Hopton Castle, co. Salop, Deanery Clun, vacant by the death of Richard Hudson, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Beale, esquire.

7th April, 1730, Thomas Gough, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Cardeston, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of Samuel Smith, clerk, to which he was presented by Sir Edward Leighton, baronet

FILE XXV. April 1730—April 1735.

4 George II.

3rd July, 1730, George Carlton, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Upton Cresset, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the resignation of Edward Cresset, clerk, to which he was presented by Edward Cresset, esquire, a minor, with the consent and advice of Barbara Cresset, widow, his mother, guardian of his lands.

3rd July, 1730, George Carlton, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Rushbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the resignation of Edward Cresset, clerk, to which he was presented by Edward Cresset, esquire,

a minor, with the consent and advice of Barbara Cresset, widow, his mother, guardian of his lands.

31st July, 1730, Francis Southern, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Cardington, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the resignation of Robert Cartwright, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas Hunt, esquire.

6th Oct., 1730, Edward Poole, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Cainham, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of Thomas Marston, clerk, to which he was presented by Richard Powys, esquire.

5th March, 1730[-1], Robert Watkins, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Diddlebury, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the cession of Hugh Whishaw, clerk, to which he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

8th March, 1730[-1], Thomas Cook, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Stotesdon, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of John Bradley, clerk, to which he was presented by the Earl of Bradford.

5 George II.

3rd May, 1732, William Wormington, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the second portion of the rectory of Burford, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, vacant by the death of Charles Mansfield, clerk, to which he was presented by William Bowles, esquire.

1st July, 1732, Samuel Croxall, clerk, S.T.P., was admitted to the Archdeaconry of Salop, in Hereford Cathedral, vacant by the death of the last Archdeacon, to which he was presented by the Bishop.

7th July, 1732, William Corfield clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Easthope, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of the last incumbent, to which he was presented by Samuel Edwards, esquire.

6th Aug., 1733, William Wormington, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Stanton Lacy co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, void by the death of Samuel Green, clerk, to which he was presented by William, Lord Craven.

8th Aug., 1733, Andrew Baldwyn, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Corely, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, void by the death of Samuel Rusbath, clerk, to which he was presented by John Baldwyn, gentleman.

23rd Sept., 1733, William Shaw, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Sutton by Salop, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontestow, void by the death of John Addenbrook, clerk, to which he was presented by Henry Mackworth, esquire.

1734.

1st Jan., 1733[-4], William Roden, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Tasley, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, void by the death of the last incumbent, to which he was presented by Thomas Acton, esquire.

3rd Jan., 1733[-4], Charles Hicks, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Long Staunton, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by the death of the last incumbent, to which he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Hereford.

2nd April, 1734, John Attwood, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Stoke St. Milborough, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the cession of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Wredenhall Pearie, esquire, and Elizabeth, his wife.

7th May, 1734, Humphrey Gwynn, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the second portion or sinister part of the rectory of Westbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, void by the death of Thomas Bennett, clerk, to which he was presented by Letitia Mitton, widow.

19th Oct., 1734, Blaney Baldewyn, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Stoke-say, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, void by the death of Anthony Seymour Onians, clerk, to which he was presented by Lucius Henry Hibbins.

1735.

14th Nov., 1734, Benjamin Wingfield, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Hanwood, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, void by the resignation of the last incumbent, to which he was presented by Lucy Biggs and Sarah Biggs.

10th Dec., 1734, Thomas Hill, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Neenton, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, void by the cession of the last incumbent, to which he was presented by Richard Lyster, esquire.

20th Dec., 1734, Thomas Jones, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Middleton Scriven, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, void by the death of the last incumbent, to which he was presented by John Baldwynn, esquire.

4th March, 1734[-5], William Rutter, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Chelmarsh, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, void by the death of the last incumbent, to which he was presented by Thomas Saunders Seebright, baronet.

FILE XXVI. April 1735 to April 1740.

1735.

28th April, 1735, John Hayward, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Little Wenlock, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, void by the death of the last incumbent, to which he was presented by William Hayward, esquire.

26th May, 1735, Joseph Orme, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Mindtown, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, void by the death of the last rector there, to which he was presented by John Walcot, esquire.

27th Jan., 1735[-6], Thomas Edwards, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Chirbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of the last incumbent, to which he was presented by the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the town of Shrewsbury, and Leonard Hotchkiss, head master of the free Grammar School of the said town, true patrons.

14th March, 1735[-6], Robert Watkins, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Kinlet, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, vacant by the death of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by William Lacon Child, esquire.

1736.

16th July, 1736, John Craven, clerk, Bachelor of Law, was admitted to the vicarage of Staunton Lacy, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, void by the resignation of the last

incumbent, to which he was presented by William, Lord Craven.

27th Sept., 1736, Thomas Taylor, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Burwarton, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, void by the death of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Anne Holland, widow, the guardian lawfully assigned to Thomas Holland, an infant, the true patron.

1736-7.

16th Nov., 1736, Edward Rogers, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Mindtown, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, void by the resignation of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by John Walcot, esquire.

18th Jan., 1736[-7], John Jones, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Habberly, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, void by the death of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by John Mytton of Halston, esquire.

26th March, 1737, Henry Baldwyn, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Stokesay, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, void by the cession of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Lucius Henry Hibbins, esquire.

2nd April, 1737, Henry Baldwin, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Bitterly, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, void by the death of the last incumbent, to which he was presented by Andrew Hill, esquire.

1737.

18th Aug., 1737, Humphrey Gwyn, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the first portion of the parish church of Pontesbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, void by the death of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Trafford Barnston, esquire, and Letitia Barnston, his wife, daughter and heir of Roger Owen, late of Cundover, co. Salop, esquire, deceased.

1738.

29th Nov., 1737, Roger Barnston, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the third portion of the parish church of Pontesbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, void by the death of Edward Baldwin, clerk, to which he was presented by Trafford Barnston, esquire, and Letitia Barnston, &c.

7th Dec., 1737, William Sandford, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the last portion of the parish church of Westbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, void by the cession of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Trafford Barnston, &c.

1738.

6th May, 1738, Robert Breton, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the Archdeaconry of Salop, founded in our Cathedral church of Hereford, void by the resignation of Samuel Croxall, D.D., the last archdeacon there, to which he was collated by the Bishop.

16th May, 1738, Richard Higgs, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Higly, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, void by the resignation of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by John Higgs, clerk.

13th July, 1738, Thomas Fewtrell, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Sutton by Salop, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, void by the death of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Herbert Mackworth, esquire.

1738-9.

12th Dec., 1738, Thomas Salwey, clerk, Bachelor of Law, was admitted to the rectory of Richard's Castle, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, void by the resignation of John Salwey, clerk, to which he was presented by Richard Salwey, esquire.

20th Jan., 1738[-9], Thomas Littleton, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Middleton Scriven, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, void by the death of Thomas Jones, clerk, to which he was presented by John Bawdewyn, esquire.

10th April, 1739, John Hughes, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Hopton Wafers, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, void by the death of Edward Boughton, clerk.

10th April, 1739, Timothy Millechamp, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Abdon, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, void by the death of John Ball, clerk, to which he was presented by Sir Hugh Brigs, baronet.

10th April, 1739, Thomas Walter, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Stotesdon, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, void by the death of Thomas Cook, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas, Earl of Bradford.

1739.

14th June, 1739, John Attwood, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Cleobury Mortimer, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, void by the death of William Edwards, clerk, to which he was presented by William Lacon Child, esquire.

29th June, 1739, Herbert Oakeley, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Lidbury North, co. Salop, Deanery of Clunn, void by the death of Humphrey Bradshaw, clerk, to which he was presented by Humphrey Walcot the younger, esquire.

31st July, 1739, Richard Penny, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Billingsly, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, void by the death of John Hassall, clerk, to which he was presented by Thomas, Earl of Bradford.

13th Oct., 1739, John Eyton, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Pulverbach, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, void by the death of George Luellin, clerk, to which he was presented by Trafford Barnston and Letitia, his wife, only surviving child and heir of Roger Owen of Cundover, esquire, deceased.

1740.

7th March, 1739[-40], Roger Barnston, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the third portion in the parish church in Pontesbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, void by the resignation of Roger Barnston, clerk, to which he was presented by Trafford Barnston, &c.

FILE XXVII. April 1740 TO April 1745.

1740.

22nd April, 1740, John Boughton, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Abdon, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, void by the death of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Sir Hugh Briggs, baronet.

3rd June, 1740, James Volant Vashon, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Eaton, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, void by the death of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Jenkes Lutley, esquire.

3rd July, 1740, John Fayle, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Willy, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, to which he was presented by George Weld, esquire.

29th July, 1740, John Farmer, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Stokesay, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, void by the resignation of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Lucius Henry Hibbins, esquire.

4th Sept., 1740, John Reynolds, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Middleton Scriven, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, void by the resignation of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by John Bawdewin, esquire.

4th Nov., 1740, Thomas Rock, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Bitterly, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, void by the death of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Andrew Hill, esquire.

12th Sept., 1740, William Whitcomb, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Eastham, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, void by the death of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Robert Poole, esquire.

1741.

10th Dec., 1740, John Beeston, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Stoke St. Milborough, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, void by the resignation of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Wredenhall Peace, esquire, and Elizabeth, his wife.

31st Dec., 1740, John Jandrell, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Sidbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, void by the death of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

1st Jan., 1740[-1], John Jandrell, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Madeley, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, void by the resignation of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Edward Kynaston, esquire.

1741.

2nd July, 1741, Robert Danbrie, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Moor, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, void by the death of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Robert More, esquire.

22nd Sept., 1741, Brian Cole, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Ludlow, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, void by the death of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by the King.

1742.

1st Jan., 1741[-2], Egerton Leigh, clerk, Bachelor of Law, was admitted to the Archdeaconry of Salop, founded in the Cathedral Church of Hereford, void by the resignation of Robert Breton, clerk, to which he was collated by the Bishop of Hereford.

1742.

13th Oct., 1742, William Oakeley, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Eaton, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, void by the resignation of James Volant Vashon, clerk, to which he was presented by Jenkes Lutley, esquire.

1743.

2nd June, 1743, Thomas Littleton, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Oldbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, void by the death of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by the King.

2nd June, 1743, Joseph Carless, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Tugford, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, void by the resignation of the last incumbent there, to which he was collated by the Bishop.

15th July, 1743, Thomas Prichard, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Stowe Bowdler, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, void by the death of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Richard Adney, a minor, by and with the advice and consent of Dorothy Adney, his mother, the guardian and keeper of his lands.

1744.

13th Dec., 1743, Richard Adney, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Cleobury North, co. Salop,

Deanery of Stotesdon, void by the death of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by the Bishop—the right of collating thereto falling to him by lapse of time.

20th Dec., 1743, William Rutter, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Ditton Priors, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, void by the death of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by John Rutter, gentleman.

30th Dec., 1743, John Suker, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Tasley, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, void by the resignation of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Thomas Weld and Thomas Eyton, esquires.

2nd March, 1743[-4], John Lloyd, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Haberley, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, void by the death of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by John Mytton, esquire.

21st May 1744, Robert Edwards, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Hopton Wafers, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, void by the death of the last incumbent, to which he was presented by Mary Hide, spinster.

31st July, 1744, Robert Binnell, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Abdon, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, void by the death of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Sir Hugh Briggess, baronet.

25th Sept., 1744, John Eyton, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Pulverbache, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, void by the cession of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Trafford Barnston, esquire, and Letitia, his wife.

1745.

25th March, 1744[-5], William Corfield, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Houghly, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, void by the death of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Godolphin Edwards, esquire.

FILE XXVIII. April 1745—Oct. 1749.

1745.

13th July, 1745, John Collier, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Abdon, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, void by the

resignation of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Sir Hugh Briggs, baronet, patron.

13th July, 1745, John Heming, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Acton Scott, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, void by the death of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Edward Acton, esquire, patron.

22nd Sept., 1745, Humphrey Walcott, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Clun, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, void by the resignation of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by John Walcott, esquire, patron.

1746.

7th Dec., 1745, Lucius Henry Hibbins, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Stokesay, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, void by the resignation of Robert Morgan, D.D., late rector there, to which he was collated by Henry, late Bishop of Hereford, patron.

29th Jan., 1745[-6], Nehemiah Tonkes, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Aston Botterell, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, void by the death of Charles Hinksman, clerk, the last rector there, to which he was presented by the Earl of Bradford, patron.

1745.

15th May, 1746, Lucius Henry Hibbins, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Stokesay, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, void by the omission of him the said Lucius Henry Hibbins, to read the declaration of conformity to the Liturgy of the Church of England within the time limited by Law, such his admission being upon his own petition, he being the patron.

1747.

27th May, 1747, Thomas Taylor, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of Upton Cressett, co. Salop, Deanery of Stottersden, vacant by the death of George Carlton, clerk, on the presentation of Edward Cressett, clerk, M.A., patron in full right.

15th Sept., 1747, Joseph Taylor, clerk, was instituted to the rectory of More, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun and Wenlock, vacant by the cession of Robert Danbrie, clerk, on

the presentation of Robert More, esquire, patron in full right.

1748.

9th Nov., 1748, Brian Faussett, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of the parish church of Alberbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, void by the death of Thomas Griffith, clerk, the last incumbent, to which he was presented by the college of All Souls in Oxford, patrons.

10th Nov., 1748, Thomas Hensleigh, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of the parish church of Rushbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, void by the death of George Carleton, clerk, the last incumbent, to which he was collated by the Bishop of Hereford, and belonging to his gift for this turn by lapse of time.

27th Nov., 1747, John Purcell, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of the parish church of Neenton, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, void by the death of Thomas Hill, clerk, the last incumbent, to which he was presented by Richard Lyster, esquire, patron.

28th Nov., 1747, Adam Newling, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of the parish church of Shawardine, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, void by the death of Edmund James, clerk, the last incumbent, on the presentation of Henry, Lord Montfort, patron.

11th Feb., 1747[-8], George Hodges, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of the parish church of Wentnor, co. Salop, Deanery of Clunn, void by the death of Thomas Griffiths, clerk, the last incumbent, to which he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church in Oxford, patrons.

1st March, 1747[-8], Richard Adney, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of the parish church of Hope Bowdler, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, void by the death of Thomas Prichard, clerk, the last incumbent, to which he was presented by Richard Adney, a minor, by and with the consent of Dorothy Adney, his mother and guardian of his lands, patron.

1st June, 1748, William Adams, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the second portion or deaconry in the rectory of the parish church of Holgate, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock,

void by the resignation of Thomas Hensleigh, clerk, M.A., the last incumbent of the said portion or deaconry, to which he was presented by Edward Cressett, clerk, M.A., Dean of Hereford, patron.

7th Sept., 1748, James Andrew, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of the parish church of Bromfield, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, void by the death of Frederick Cornwall, clerk, Master of Arts, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, patron.

1749.

20th Feb., 1748[-9], John Lynn, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory and parish church of Munslow, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of Thomas Hoskis, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Thomas Powys, of Lilford, co. Northampton, esquire, patron.

2nd June, 1749, John Mainwaring, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Church Stretton, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of Rowland Tench, clerk, the last rector and incumbent there, to which he was presented by Thomas, Viscount Weymouth, patron.

4th Sept., 1749, Thomas Smith, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Culmington, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow, void by the death of Thomas Smith, clerk, the last rector and incumbent there, to which he was presented by John Doharty, gentleman, patron.

4th Sept., 1749, Rowland Baugh, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Bromfield, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the resignation of James, Andrew, clerk, the last vicar and incumbent there, to which he was presented by Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, patron.

FILE XXIX. Oct. 1749—1754.

1749.

20th Nov., 1749, Benjamin Wingfield, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of the first portion in the church of Pontesbury, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of Humphrey Gwyn, clerk, the last rector and incumbent there, to which he was presented by Trafford Barnston,

esquire, and Letitia, his wife, sister and heir of Thomas Owen, late of Condover, co. Salop, esquire, patrons.

9th Dec., 1749, Francis William Read, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Munslow, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of John Lynn, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Thomas Powys, esquire, patron.

28th Dec., 1749, Richard Cotton, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of More, Deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Joseph Taylor, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Robert More, esquire, patron.

11th April, 1750, William Williams, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Stokesay, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Lucius Henry Hibbins, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Thomas Pembroke of Lincoln's Inn, esquire, patron.

1751.

11th Feb., 1750[-1], Henry Bund otherwise Vernon, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Chetton, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, void by the death of Samuel Casson, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Thomas Wylde, esquire, patron.

11th August, 1751, Richard Hurdman, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the united rectories and parish churches of Deuxhill and Glazeley, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesdon, void by the death of Samuel Casson, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was collated by the Bishop of Hereford and belonging to his gift for this turn by lapse of time.

1752.

10th March, 1752, John Lloyd, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Billingsley, co. Salop, void by the death of Richard Penny, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Sir Orlando Bridgeman and Lady Ann, his wife, patrons.

25th June, 1752, Stephen Prytherch, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Much Wenlock, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of Thomas Baker, the

last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, baronet, patron in full right.

30th Sept., 1752, William Wormington, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Staunton Lacy, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of John Craven, clerk, the last vicar there, to which he was presented by Tulwar, Lord Craven, Baron of Hampstead Marshall, patron in full right.

1753.

14th Nov., 1752, Daniel Hemus, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Broseley with the chapel of Linley annexed, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, void by the death of Richard Corbett Hartshorne, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Sir Thomas Whitmore, Knight of the Bath, and William Forester, esquire, trustees of the estate of Elizabeth, the wife of Brooke Forester, esquire, only child of George Weld, esquire, deceased, patrons thereof.

5th Feb., 1753, John Roos Waring, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Bishop's Castle, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, void by the death of Brian Cole, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Richard Waring, clerk, patron for this turn.

17th Feb., 1753, Thomas Hartshorne, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Bagsore otherwise Badger, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, void by the death of Richard Corbett Hartshorne, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented on the nomination of Clement Kinnersley, esquire, by the King.

27th Feb., 1753, Edward Bough, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Neen Sollers otherwise Nyem Salars with the chapel of Milson annexed, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford, void by the death of Thomas Jones, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Richard Knight of Ludlow, esquire, patron.

19th March, 1753, Rowland Chambre, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Madeley, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, void by the death of John Jandrell, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Edward Kynaston of Hardwick, co. Salop, esquire, patron.

26th March, 1753, William Hale, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Sidbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Stottesdon, void by the death of John Jandrell, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Edward Hale of Bewdley, co. Worcester, grocer, patron.

9th Sept., 1753, Nicholas Herbert, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Ludlow, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of Brian Cole, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by the King.

1754.

19th Feb., 1754, Charles Tucker, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Hopesay, Deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by the death of Francis Rock, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Prudence Tucker of the city of Hereford, widow, patroness for this turn only.

4th March, 1754, Henry Butler, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Hope Baggott, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of John Edwards, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Diana, Countess Dowager of Montrath.

5th March, 1752, John Tayler, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Beckbury, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of James Devy, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by the King.

24th May, 1754, Thomas Howard, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Neen Savage, Deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of Francis Astrey, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by the King.

19th Oct., 1754, Robert Pemberton, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Hopton Castle, Deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by the death of Richard Hudson, clerk, the late incumbent there, to which he was presented by Thomas Beale of Heath House, esquire, patron.

FILE XXX. Oct. 1754—Oct. 1759.

1755.

28th Oct., 1754, Jonathan Green, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of the first portion of the parish church of Burford,

Deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the death of William Read, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Humphrey Bowles, esquire, patron.

28th Nov., 1754, Benjamin Buckler, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage and parish church of Stoke St. Milboro (with the chapel of the Heath thereto annexed), Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of John Beeston, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Elizabeth Pearce, patron.

25th April, 1755, John Lyton, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of the sinister part of the parish church of Westbury, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of William Sandford, D.D., the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Trafford and Letitia Barnston, patrons.

29th April, 1755, Thomas Littleton, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of the second portion of the parish church of Burford, Deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the death of William Wormington, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Humphrey Bowles, esquire, patron.

1st June, 1755, William Sheppard, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage and parish church of Staunton Lacy, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of William Wormington, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Fulwar, Lord Craven, patron.

1st June, 1755, Richard Smith, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage and parish church of Stow, Deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by the death of William James, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by the King, the patron thereof.

10th June, 1755, John Nicholls, clerk, Bachelor of Laws, was admitted to the rectory and parish church of Culmington, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of Thomas Smith, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by John Karven otherwise John Bodledge, gentleman, patron.

1756.

10th Nov., 1755, Roger Watkins, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage and parish church of Stoke Saint Milborough,

Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Benjamin Bucklere, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Elizabeth Pearce, patroness.

17th Feb., 1756, Stephen Prytherch, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage and Parish Church of Much Wenlock, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the cession of Stephen Prytherch, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, son and heir of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, baronet, deceased (with the advice and approbation of the Lady Frances Williams Wynn, his guardian lawfully appointed), patron.

16th March, 1756, Rowland Chambre, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage and parish church of Madeley, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the resignation of the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Edward Kynaston of Hardwick, patron.

9th April, 1756, Richard Morgan, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the vicarage and parish church of Chirbury, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of Thomas Edwards, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgessesses of Shrewsbury, patrons.

13th April, 1756, John Fleming, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage and parish church of Highley otherwise Higley, Deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of Richard Higgs, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Sir Richard Acton, baronet, patron.

5th May, 1756, Thomas Edwards, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory and parish church of Greet, Deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the death of Thomas Edwards, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Sir Henry Edwards, baronet, patron.

15th Sept., 1756, John Fleming, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory and parish church of Acton Scott, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the cession of John Fleming, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Edward Acton, esquire, patron.

1757.

14th March, 1757, George Kimber, clerk, was admitted to

the rectory and parish church of Onibury, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, vacant by the death of Henry Priors, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Fulwar, Lord Craven, patron.

26th March, 1757, Charles Edmund Wylde, clerk, was admitted to the united rectories of Deuxhill and Glazeley, Deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, vacant by the resignation of Richard Hurdman, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by William Bromley, esquire, patron.

26th March, 1757, Charles Edmund Wylde, clerk, was admitted to the rectory and parish church of Chetton, Deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, vacant by the resignation of Henry Bund otherwise Vernon, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by William Bromley, esquire, patron (for this turn only).

18th Aug., 1757, Rowland Baugh, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory and parish church of Cold Weston, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, vacant by the death of William Fosbrook, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Francis Walker, esquire, patron.

10th Oct., 1757, Samuel D'llbauf Edwards, clerk, was admitted to the rectory and parish church of Mainstone, Deanery of Clun, co. Salop, vacant by the death of John Gifford, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by the King.

1758.

27th Jan., 1758, John Allen, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage and parish church of Meole otherwise Meole Brace, Deanery of Pontesbury co. Salop, void by the death of John Cotton, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by George Cholmondeley, Lord Viscount Malpas, patron.

11th March, 1758, Andrew Baldwin, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory and parish church of Silvington, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of John Giffard, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Thomas Hill, esquire, patron.

21st March, 1758, John Foster, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory and parish church of Shawardine, Deanery of

Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of Adam Newling, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Thomas, Lord Montfort, patron.

12th May, 1758, John Bell, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage and parish church of Stottesden otherwise Stottersden, Deanery of Stottesden, co. Salop, void by the death of Thomas Walter, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Diana, Countess Dowager of Mountrath, patroness.

6th June, 1758, William Hale, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory and parish church of Sidbury, Deanery of Stottesden, co. Salop, void by the death of William Hale, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Edward Hale of Bewdley, merchant, patron.

6th June, 1758, William Hale, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of the third portion of Burford, Deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the cession of the said William Hale, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Humphrey Bowles, esquire, patron.

6th June, 1758, John Pearce, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage and parish church of Stoke Saint Milborough, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Roger Watkins, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by Elizabeth Pearce, widow, patroness.

12th Sept., 1758, Thomas Mills, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory and parish church of Habberley, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of John Lloyd, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was presented by John Mytton, esquire.

1759.

19th Dec., 1758, James Pratchet, clerk, was admitted to the rectory and parish church of Tugford, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock, void by the resignation of Joseph Carless, clerk, the last incumbent there, to which he was collated by the Bishop, patron, by virtue of his Bishopric.

THE KETLEBYS OF STEPLE.

BY THE REV. RALPH C. PURTON, M.A

STEPLE (or Stepple) is part of the parish of Neen Savage, and lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Cleobury Mortimer. The name is probably a form of A.S. *Stapel*, a pillar, i.e., a landmark (see *Transactions*, 2nd Ser., X., 9). This is better than A.S. *Stipel*, a tower, i.e., a church steeple—there never having been a church here—and preferable to such conjectures as “steep lea” or “steep hill.” The form Steple is as old as Domesday, from which record it appears that one Godric held it in the time of King Edward, while at the time of the Survey it was part of the possessions of Ralph de Mortimer. It passed, with Neen and other manors, to the family of Savage (who gave the distinctive title to Neen) whose line ended in co-heirs. Steple became the portion of William de St. George, and John de St. George held a third part of a knight’s fee here in 1414. Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William St. George, carried Steple to her husband, Richard Ketleby, whose descendants possessed it for many generations.

The Ketlebys were originally from Lincolnshire. John de Ketleby was settled at Shrewsbury in trade as a tailor, and his name is found on a Gild Merchants’ Roll of 36 Edw. III., and in the same year he and his three sons were admitted Burgesses (see the Rolls printed in *Transactions*, 3rd Ser., IV., 217). He increased his substance by his marriage with Margaret, daughter and heir of Richard Pride of Shrewsbury (see *Transactions*, 3rd Ser., I., 156), by whom he had three sons, John, Richard, and Thomas. Richard Ketleby of Shrewsbury, by his wife, Margaret Bodenham, was father of John Ketleby, who married Margaret, daughter of Richard Acton, and had (with a younger son Henry, whose descendants were seated in Gloucestershire) a son and heir John Ketleby, who by Margaret, daughter and heir of Richard Cely, was father of John Ketleby, ancestor of another

Gloucestershire branch, Richard (of whom we treat), and a daughter Isabella.

(I) Richard Kettleby, the second son (whence the crescent "for difference" in the arms) married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William St. George of Steple, and had by her a son (II), Thomas Kettleby of Steple, who built or enlarged the mansion house there, for his name "T. Ketilby" was inscribed on the front in characters which Blakeway adjudged to be of this period. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Rumney of Lulsley (Co. Worc.), whose second husband was Humphrey Hyde of Hopton Wafre. "Mrs. Elizabeth Hyde, mother of Mr. Richard Kettleby," was buried at Neen Savage, Nov. 24th, 1595. By her Thomas Kettleby had two daughters, Mary, wife of Robert Detton of Detton (anciently Dodington, in Neen Savage parish), and Frances, wife of Francis Urbeston (Osbaldeston ?), and a son (III) Richard Kettleby, who had succeeded his father prior to 20 Elizabeth, when a "*Quo warranto*" was issued against him to show by what title he held Steple (Blakeway). He was thrice married; by Katherine, daughter of William Gatacre of Gatacre he had (according to the Visitation Pedigree) three sons and three daughters)—George (who succeeded him), Walter, John, Jane, and Elizabeth (bapt. at Neen, 1585); by Elizabeth, daughter of John Braden, he had no issue, she was buried at Neen, 1589; by Mary, daughter of Edward Bradock, he was father of Thomas (bap. at Neen 1593, and bur. 1595), Richard (bap. 1594), Arthur (bap. 1595), Francis (bap. 1598), and four daughters—Constance (bap. 1592), Margaret (Vis. Ped.), Katherine (do.), and Anne (bap. 1597). Richard Kettleby of Steple was buried at Neen 1598, and was succeeded by his eldest son (IV), George Kettleby of Steple, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Coningsby of Hampton, by whom he was father of (i) Thomas, who succeeded him; (ii) Richard, who was Churchwarden of Neen 1619, and whose wife's name (according to the Visitation of 1623) was Gerard. "Dorothy wife of Richard Kettleby, gent." was buried at Stottesden in 1647. (iii) John; (iv) Humphrey; (v) Gilbert, who was of Catherton, in Cleobury Mortimer parish, and married Mary, daughter of John Byrd, by whom he had (a) a son whose name is illegible

in the Cleobury Register (it is given as “ . . . nnskye ” in the printed edition), but probably stands for the Coningsby Ketleby mentioned below. He was baptized 1621-2; (b) James, baptized 1624, father (by Margaret his wife) of Rebecca (bap. 1648), James (ob. inf.), Sarah (bap. 1651-2), John (ob. inf.), James (bap. 1655), Abida (bap. 1657), and Anne (bap. 1661). (vi) George, baptized at Stottesden 1598; (vii) Walter, buried at Neen 1599, an infant; (viii) Walter, baptized at Neen 1604, who possessed an estate in Stottesden. His Will (pr. at Hereford 1671) mentions James Ketleby of Steple, his “kinsman,” his wife Martha and children Walter, Elizabeth, and Dorothy; but another son was baptized at St. Leonard’s, Bridgnorth. 1642.

George Ketleby had five daughters—Elizabeth, wife of Richard Heynes of Wyre; Eleanor, married at Aston Boterel (1615-6) to George Woodhouse; Mary, married at Aston Boterel (1618) to William Shurrock; Anne, baptized at Neen 1601, wife of Hilkiah Reade; Frances, baptized at Neen 1598. George Ketleby, the father, was buried at Neen 1604, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

(V) Thomas Ketleby of Steple and Bitterley, who married (at Ludlow, 1613) Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton of Henley, and had a large family, some of whom were, doubtless, baptized at Bitterley, but the earlier Registers are lost. He was buried at Bitterley 1647 (Geo. Morris Extr.). His children were (i) Robert, who succeeded him; (ii) Thomas Ketleby, who is stated by Blakeway¹ to have been of Prescot (Stottesden), was baptized at Neen 1618. He was known as “Justice Ketleby,” and took the side of the Parliament during the Civil War. Richard Baxter, in his life, describing the execution of some Parliamentarian soldiers by the Royalists, speaks of Justice Ketleby, “who himself stood by expecting death.” As the Ketlebys did not compound for their estates, it may be inferred that the family generally favoured the Commonwealth. Thomas Ketleby married Jane Cheese (Vis. 1663), by whom he had a son Thomas, and is, I think, the “Thomas Ketleby, Esq.”, who was buried at Neen 1681-2.

¹ He is wrong, however, in identifying “Thomas Kettell of Prescot” with Tho. Ketleby.

(iii) Littleton Kettleby; (iv) Mary; (v) Priscilla, baptized at Neen 1619, married at Bitterley (1662-3) to George Jorden of "Woston," Co. Salop; (vi) Lucy, married at Bitterley (1661) to John Tireman, B.D., Rector of Swafield (Norfolk), and secondly, at Bitterley (1671) to John Botfield. She was buried there 1702; (vii) Anne, baptized at Neen 1624, wife of Coningsby Kettleby of Henley (Bitterley), her cousin (see above). Their son Thomas, aged 18 in 1664, when he matriculated at New Inn 'Hall, Oxon. (B.A. 1667), was Rector of Greete 1669, and by Sarah his wife (buried at Greete 1684) was father of Anne (bap. at Greete 1672), Thomas (bap. 1674), Lucy (bap. 1675), Sarah (bap. 1677-8), Benjamin (bap. 1683); and perhaps "Botevyle son of Thomas Kettileby, gent. and Sarah," baptized at Bitterley (1681), was another son. The Rev. Thomas Kettleby, who was also Vicar of Avenbury (Heref.), was buried at Greete 1711. He married (at Greete 1684) a second wife, Elizabeth Lewis, who was buried there 1720. (viii) Edward, ancestor of the Bitterley branch, of whom more hereafter. (ix) James, baptized at Neen 1627, died an infant; (x) Sydney, baptized at Neen 1628, married at Bitterley (1662-3) to Thomas Collings; (xi) John, baptized at Neen 1629.

(VI) Robert Kettleby of Steple, who was buried at Neen 1663, married Elizabeth ("Anne" given in the Visitation of 1663 must be an error), daughter of John Gyles of Whitley (Co. Worc.), and by her (who was buried at Neen 1661) had a large family, viz.:—(i) Thomas, who succeeded him; (ii) James, who succeeded his brother; (iii) Elizabeth, baptized at Neen 1636, and buried there 1661; (iv) John, baptized at Neen 1638, and buried there 1654; (v) Gyles, baptized at Neen 1639, Rector of Neenton, where he was buried 1675. He married at Chetton 1670-1 (see also Neenton Register), Dorothy, daughter of Richard Colborne of Chetton, who survived him. In his Will (proved at Hereford) he mentions "my loving brother Mr. James Kettleby of Steple." He left a son Thomas (bap. at Neenton 1673-4) and a daughter Elizabeth (bap. there 1671-2). (vi) Abigail, baptized at Neen 1640, and buried there 1665; (vii) Nehemiah, living in 1664, as witness to the Administration of his eldest brother's effects; (viii) Joshua, buried at Neen 1674; (ix) Samuel,

buried at Neen 1666-7; (x) Ruth, married at Neen (1666) to Richard Collins; (xi) Sarah (Vis. 1663).

(VII) Thomas Kettleby, the eldest son, succeeded his father at Steple, and was administrator of his effects; but he only survived him a year, being buried at Neen 1664. He also died intestate, letters of administration being granted to James Kettleby, "the natural and lawful brother of the said deceased."

(VIII) James Kettleby of Steple was buried at Neen 1691. He married (at Neen 1665) Elizabeth Swetnam, by whom (who was buried at Neen 1692) he had a son James, who succeeded him, and four daughters—Catherine, married at Sidbury (1691-2) to Richard Smith of Brewood; Mary, baptized at Neen 1669, married there (1689) to Joseph Soley of Silvington—their son Joseph was Rector of Chetton; Ruth, baptized at Neen 1672; and Margaret, who died in infancy.

(IX) James Kettleby of Steple married first Martha, daughter of Richard Norton, who died 1698; and secondly (in 1701), Bridget, daughter of Paul Bowes, who survived him (dying in 1755), by whom he had three sons—(i) James, who succeeded him; (ii) Martin, baptized at Neen 1705; (iii) Paul, and one daughter Bridget. The three last appear to have died young.

(X) James Kettleby succeeded his father at Steple, but a large share of his patrimony remained in the hands of his mother, who is said to have destroyed the title deeds before her death (Blakeway). He seems to have had an unhappy career, and died at Wolverhampton in distressing circumstances on March 26th, 1733, his body remaining unburied till April 29th, when it was interred at Neen. By his Will, in which he describes himself as "heretofore of Steple, now of Wolverhampton," he devised his estates to his kinsman Abel Kettleby of Bitterley. In spite of this, however, numerous real or supposed relations put in a claim, and in the end the estate was sold, under an order in Chancery, to defray debts, mortgages and other charges, the residue passing to Maria, wife of Thomas Rundall, as representative of the Kettlebys of Bitterley, to which branch we therefore return.

Edward Ketleby of Bitterley, son of Thomas Ketleby and Anne Littleton (see above) was baptized at Neen 1625-6, and was buried at Bitterley 1710. He married Anne, daughter and heir of Richard Steventon (of the Dothill family), by whom (who was buried 1702) he was father of (i) Edward, who succeeded him; (ii) Timothy, aged 17 in 1672 when he matriculated (Pemb. Coll., Oxon.), who became Rector of Aston (Heref.), and married at More (1680) Anne Hay of Lydbury North. (iii) Richard (Vis. 1663), possibly the Richard who was buried at Neen 1679; (iv) Elizabeth, and (v) Sarah, mentioned in their father's Will, and (vi) Anne (Vis. 1663).

Edward Ketleby of Bitterley and Bolton (Co. Worc.), was aged 15 in 1668 when he matriculated. He married Anne Gower (marr. settlement 1674), who was buried at Bitterley 1725, by whom he had (i) Abel, who succeeded him; (ii) Hannah, died young; (iii) Sarah, baptized at Bitterley 1661; (iv) Rachel, baptized there 1663 and buried 1668-9; (v) Bernard, baptized there 1666; (vi) Samuel, baptized there 1667, buried at Hopton Wafers, 1667-8.

Abel Ketleby of Bitterley, was aged 15 in 1689, when he matriculated (Ball. Coll.). Sir John Hawkins describes him as "a vociferous bar orator, remarkable though an utter barrister for wearing a full-bottomed wig, as also for a horrible squint." This description is borne out by his alleged portrait by Hogarth—in the well-known picture called "A midnight modern conversation"—and by the line "Up Kettleby starts with a horrible stare" (quoted by Ireland in *Hogarth Illustrated*). He was, nevertheless, a person of some consequence, and particulars of his career will be found in *Transactions*, 2nd Ser., Vol. XI., p. 326. He was Recorder of Ludlow 1719-44, and M.P. 1722-27. He was buried at Bitterley 1744, having married Mary, daughter and heir of . . . Williams of London. Their only child, Mary, married Robert Johnstone, Serjeant-at-law, who assumed the name of Ketleby, and as "Robert Ketleby, Esq." was buried at Bitterley, 1743, and his widow Mary in 1768. Their son Abel Johnstone Ketleby, inherited his grandfather's estates in Bitterley, Stanton Lacy, Ludlow and elsewhere, and was buried at Bitterley 1756-7. He married

(1745) Margaret, daughter of John Farquharson, Physician to the King of Denmark, by whom he had a daughter and heir, Maria Statira Elizabeth Farquharson Johnstone Kettleby, wife of Thomas Rundall of Bath, who inherited what remained after the sale of the Steple estate above mentioned. Her mother was re-married to Thomas Hodgetts.

Before it was pulled down, to make way for a modern house, the Mansion of Steple, about a century ago, still showed signs of its consequence, with its massive gate-posts, walled garden, fish-ponds and moat. There was also a private chapel (Blakeway), all of which have now gone, and with them apparently the ancient name of Kettleby.

Arms of Kettleby of Steple :—"Argent, two chevrons sable, a label of three points azure, a crescent for difference," quartering Pride, Cely and St. George. Entered in 1623 and again in 1663 (the "*nulla insignia*" of Add. MS. 21,025, given in *Trans.*, 2nd Ser., Vol. IV., p. 62, is a mistake.)

The above account is derived from Parish Registers, Blakeway's Bodleian MSS (6 and 22), the Heralds' Visitation of 1623 (Harl. Soc. Publ.) and of 1663 (Coll. of Arms), B. W. Greenfield's *Geneology of the Tyndale Family* (the Bitterley branch), some Wills at Hereford, and other sources.

THE MAYORS OF SHREWSBURY.

BY THE LATE JOSEPH MORRIS.

(Continued from 3rd Series, Vol. X., page 268.)

[p. 3933.]

Anno 1 SAMUEL THOMAS.—He was a mercer in Shrewsbury, 1690. and of an ancient family seated at Aston, in the parish of Lydham, co. Montgomery. He was admitted a Burgess in 1666, and was father of Philip Thomas, who married Priscilla, daughter and co-heir of John Hill, Esquire, as stated on the preceding page. For further details of this family, see their pedigree at page 2,179 of this collection.

[ARMS: Gules, a lion rampant regardant Or.—O. and B.]
1691. CHARLES KYNASTON.—Was one of the younger brothers of Sir Francis Kynaston, of Oteley, Knt., and was buried at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 10th July, 1717. See his descent at page 923 of this collection.

[ARMS: Argent, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules.—O. and B.].

1692. JOHN HOLLIER.—He was a mercer in Shrewsbury, and was thus connected.

[ARMS: Argent, in a chief azure, 3 mullets Or, within a border engrailed gules.—O. and B.].

Henry Hollier, of Minsterley Park, Gent=

John Hollier, of Shrewsbury, mercer. Appre- ticed in the Mercers' Company in 1654. Ad- mitted a Burgess 4th March, 1664. Mayor in 1692.	Ann, his widow and executrix, apprentices- ed with her party with Thomas Gough, of Marsh, Gent, to deeds dated 27th and 28th May, 1698.	Thomas Hollier, apprentices- ed in the Mercers' Co. in 1661.	Robert Hollier, apprenticed to his brother John 14th Carr. II. (afterwards erased on the book).
--	---	---	---

a

a |

John Hollier,	Daniel Hollier,	Robert Hollier,	Henry Hollier,	Ann, bapt.
Bart., bapt. at	apprenticed to	bapt. at St.	bapt. at St.	at St.
St. Chad's, his father,	1st	Chad's, 24th	Chad's, 20th	Chad's 13th
26th Septem- May, 1696.		October 1679.	September, 1681.	January, 1668.

Dorothy, bapt. at	Mary, bapt. at	Margaret,	Elizabeth, bapt. at
St. Chad's, 14th	St. Chad's,	1695.	St. Chad's, 21st
July, 1670. Mar-	14th April	1695.	April, 1678.
ried at Condover,			
12th June, 1695,			
Mr. Benjamin			
Stubbs.			

[p. 3934.]

Anno } ARTHUR TONGE.—Was an attorney in Shrewsbury,
 1693. } but his family were long connected with the trade
 of the town, as will appear by the following sketch.

[ARMS: Gules on a bend argent 3 Cornish choughs proper, each holding in its beak a sprig of palm vert.

Thomas Tonge, Rector of Middle. Buried there 24th May, 1587. =

John Tonge, of Weston Lulling Fields, Gent. 42 Eliz. =

Thomas Tonge, of Wes- ton Lulling Fields, Bas- church, co. Salop, Gent.	Catherine mar. Richard Baker, son of Thomas Baker, of Marton, at Baschurch, 30th July, 1603	John=Lucy Tonge. Carless, mar. at St. Alkmund's, 22nd Feb., 1597.
---	---	---

Alice Kyte, married at St. Chad's, 24th Nov., 1616. Buried there 6th May, 1645.	Arthur Tonge, of Shrews- bury, mercer. Appren- ticed in the Mercers' Company, Salop, was admitted of the same 30th March, 1615. Was admitted a Burgess 2nd October, 1616. Buried at St. Chad's 20th Oct., 1662.	Elizabeth , wife, Buried at St. Chad's, 4th Jan., 1648.
---	---	---

Thomas Tonge, ob. inf. Buried at St. Chad's, 2nd August, 1620.	Edward Tonge, of Shrews- bury, attorney. Admitted of the Mercers' Company, Shrewsbury, 28th June, 1641. Baptised at St. Chad's, 3rd March, 1621. Buried at St. Alkmund's, 10th March, 1677.	Elizabeth. Buried at St. Alkmund's, 23rd Feb., 1697.
--	---	--

a |

a |

Arthur Tonge, of Shrewsbury, attorney. Admitted a Freeman of the Mercers' Company, 10th June, 1667. Also admitted a Freeman of the Weavers' Company in 1674. Sworn Burgess and Assistant in the Corporation, 31st August, 1677. Mayor in 1693. Baptised at St. Chad's, 22nd June, 1647.	Elizabeth, 1695.	Thomas Tonge. Baptised at St. Chad's, 13th January, 1640-1. Buried there 27th June, 1650.	Mary, baptised at St. Chad's, 10th October, 1652. Married at St. Alkmund's, 29th July, 1679, Samuel Marigold.
Martha, baptised at St. Chad's, 3rd June, 1655.			Hannah, baptised at St. Chad's, 14th Dec., 1656.

John Tonge, Esq., bapt. at St. Alkmund's, 22 March, 1675, died prior to 2 Feb., 1720-1.	Martha Thomas Tonge, bapt. at St. Alkmund's, 10 Jan., 1677, bur. there 29 July, 1686.	Rev. Robert Tonge=Jane of Montford, Co. Salop, bapt. at St. Alkmund's, 31 Oct., 1678, died prior to 24 Nov., 1729.
---	---	--

Edward Tonge, bapt. at St. Chad's, 10 June, 1712. Of Shrewsbury, grocer. Apprenticed in the Mercers' Co., 24 Nov., 1729. Admitted of that Co. 25 Nov., 1736. Sworn a Burgess 10 Oct., 1774.	Elizabeth, bapt. at St. Chad's, 3 June, 1707.
---	---

Arthur Tonge, bur. at Middle, 15 Oct., 1673.	Edward Tonge, bapt. at St. Alkmund's, 4 April, 1671. Admitted of the Mercers' Co., 3 June, 1690. Was an Attorney in Shrewsbury. Buried at St. Alkmund's in 1712, aged 42.	Jane Buried at St. Alkmund's, 2 Nov., 1695.
--	---	---

Ann, bapt. 28 Aug., 1695, married John Mucklestone of Bicton and Penylan, Esq.
--

Arthur Tonge=Martha Lacon. Bapt. at St. Chad's, 26 June, 1701. Admitted of the Mercers' Co., 9 Oct., 1724.	John Tonge. Apprenticed in the Mercers' Co., Salop, 2 Feb., 1720-1. Admitted of that Co. 5 Feb., 1727-8. Bapt. at St. Alkmund's, 10 Dec., 1705.	Elizabeth died unmarried. Buried at St. Alkmund in 1787, aged 88.	Martha married Charles Bolas of Shrewsbury, Attorney
--	---	---	--

Edward Tonge. Appren-	Robert Tonge, Grocer.	John Higginson Tonge,
ticed to his father 22	Apprenticed to his father	of Wellington, Gent.
May, 1758. Afterwards of	22 May, 1758. Admitted	Sworn a Burgess 25
Shrewsbury, yeoman.	of the Mercers' Co. 2	May, 1796. (Then of
Sworn a Burgess 10 Oct.,	June, 1766. Buried at	Pride Hill, Shrews-
1774.	St. Alkmund's 1773,	bury).
	aged 32.	

[p. 3935]

Anno } SAMUEL ADDERTON.—Was a draper in Shrewsbury,
1694. } and was thus connected with the Franchise.

ARMS: Argent, 2 bends and a border sable.

Nicholas Adderton of Lichfield, corvisor

Robert Adderton of Shrewsbury, Corvisor.	William Adderton of Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Glover.
Admitted a Burgess 20 Dec., 1528.	Buried at the Abbey, 11 May, 1576.

Edward Adderton, of Abbey Foregate, Smith.

Thomas Adderton, of Shrewsbury, With his sons Edward and John Adderton admitted Burgesses 26 Aug., 1586.	Elizabeth Rogers. Married at Church Pulverbatch, 13 Oct., 1576.
--	---

Edward Adderton, aged 4 years on 26 Aug., 1586. Was then admitted a Burgess, but not sworn by reason of his infancy. Was apprenticed in the Weavers' Co. 1602.	John Adderton, aged 1 year on 26 Aug., 1586, was also admitted a Burgess on that day, but not sworn by reason of his infancy.	George Adderton, of Shrewsbury, Glover.
--	---	---

Isaac Adderton, apprenticed in the Corvisors' Co., Salop, 24 June, 1622.	Samuel Adderton, bapt. at St. Alkmund's in 1612. Apprenticed in the Weavers and Clothiers' Co., 1630. Buried at the Abbey, 30 Nov., 1675.	Mary . . . Buried at the Abbey, Shrewsbury, 30 Aug., 1693
--	---	---

George Adderton, Buried at the Abbey, 23 Sep., 1664.	Samuel Adderton, of Shrewsbury, Draper, and of Preston Montford. Admitted of the Drapers' Co. in 1669; had been apprenticed to his father in the Clothiers' Co., 1660. Mayor of Shrewsbury 1694. Buried at the Abbey, Shrewsbury, 24 May, 1707, aged 61. Was Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1700.	Eleanor Buried at the Abbey, 7 Dec., 1711.	Martha mar. Robert Nor- grieve at St. Chad's, 8 Feb., 1683. Robert Nor- grieve at St. Chad's, 8 Feb., 1683.	Nathaniel Adderton Bur. at the Abbey, 29 Oct., 1669.
--	--	--	---	--

a |

Martha, bapt. at the Abbey, 20 June, 1670. Buried there 30 Jan., 1711.	Eleanor, bapt. at the Abbey, 14 March, 1688. Married Owen Blodwell of Shrewsbury, Mercer.	William Adderton, bapt. at the Abbey, 9th Sept., 1679. Buried there 14 May, 1711. He was apprenticed to his father as a draper in 1696.
--	---	---

Samuel Adderton of Preston,=Rebecca, dau. of Robert Hill, of Shrewsbury, and of Ternhill. Bur. at the Abbey in 1770, aged 81.	Hannah, mar. 1st, Humphrey Davenport, of The Hayes, Gent.; 2nd, Richard Waring, Esq., of Woodcote. (Bapt. at the Abbey, 22 Aug., 1682).
---	---

Hannah, dau. of Francis Newton,=Hill Adderton, bur. at the Abbey in 1746, aged 36.	Mary, mar. 27 May, 1735, at St. Chad's, Ralph Vernon, Esq.
--	--

Samuel Adderton, buried at the Abbey in 1731, 27 Aug., from London.	Hannah, mar. John Chambre, of Petton, Esq.	Robert Adderton, buried at the Abbey, 10 June, 1718.
---	--	--

[p. 3936].

Anno } SIMON HANMER.—Was a mercer in Shrewsbury, 1695. } and was admitted of the Mercers' Company 1st July, 1672. He was admitted a Burgess on the 17th February, 1676, and was son of James Hanmer, of Ddwyfrwd in Maesbrook, co. Salop, to which estate, with that of Kenwick and other family property, he eventually succeeded. This family were a branch of the great family of Hanmer, of Hanmer, and his descent will be found at page 782 of this collection.

[ARMS: Argent, 2 lions azure, statant guardant in pale, a crescent for difference.—O. and B.].

1696. JOHN KYNASTON.—Was of Hordley, Esq., and was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1690. He resided much in Shrewsbury, where he was born, and represented the borough in several of the Parliaments held during the reign of William III. and Anne. He subsequently represented the county of Salop in Parliament, and was buried at Hordley on the 15th September, 1733. His grandson, John Kynaston, having succeeded to the estates of his relative, John Powell, of Worthen, Esq., assumed the name of Powell, and was created a Baronet on the 8th December, 1818. For further details

as to this ancient and distinguished family, see my copy of the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, and their pedigree at page 932 of this collection.

[ARMS: Argent, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules.—O. and B.].

1697. ROBERT SHEPPHERD.—Was a mercer in Shrewsbury, and was thus connected.

ARMS: Sable on a chevron engrailed Or, between 3 fleurs de lys Argent, as many estoiles of 6 points, gules.

James Sheppherd, of Downton, co. Salop, Yeoman=

Robert Sheppherd, of Shrewsbury, Mercer, admitted	=Mary, dau. of Abel Kelly,
of the Mercers' Co., 16 Jan., 1665-6.	Admitted of Bristol, Merchant.
a Burgess 19 Sept., 1670, Mayor of Shrewsbury	Buried at St. Chad's in
1697. Buried at St. Chad's in 1719, aged 82.	1714, aged 61.

Mary, bapt.	Abel Sheppherd, apprenticed	Thomas	William Sheppherd,
at St. Chad's	to his farher 16 May, 1690.	Sheppherd,	of London, Sworn
5 Oct., 1676	Admitted of the Mercers' Co.	Bapt. at St.	a Burgess 28 March,
	19 Feb., 1697-8. Sworn	Chad's, 31	1721-2.
	Burgess and Assistant 1703.	Dec., 1683.	

[p. 3937.]

Anno } ANDREW JOHNSON.—Was a dyer in Shrewsbury,
 1698. } and son of Thomas Johnson, of Long-upon-Tern,
 yeoman. He was admitted a Burgess on the 28th of August,
 1661.

ARMS: Sable, on a bend Or, between 2 shackles Argent,
 3 pheons gules.

1699. MOSES REYNOLDS.—Was an attorney in Shrewsbury, and was thus connected.

ARMS: Sable, 3 nags' heads erased at the neck, argent.

Moses Reynolds of par.	=Elizabeth, dau. of William and Elizabeth Blakeway.
Condover.	Married at Berrington, 16 June, 1612.

Richard Reynolds, of Little Lyth, co. Salop, yeoman=

Frances= Moses Reynolds, of	=Mary	Thomas Reynolds, of= Mary Grinsell,
(2nd Shrewsbury, Attorney.	(1st wife)	Shrewsbury, Draper. Married at St.
wife), Admitted a Burgess	wife)	Admitted a Burgess Chad's, 1st
1695. 7 Oct., 1657, Mayor	in 1690. o.s.p. masc.	March, 1684.]
in 1699. Died in his		
year of office, 1700.		

a |			
John Reynolds, aged 4 years in 1687.	Richard Reynolds, aged 2 years in 1687.	Moses Reynolds, bapt. at St. Chad's, 15 Jan., 1688-9.	
Mary, aged 8 years in 1687.	Martha, aged 7 years in 1687.	Elizabeth, aged 3 years in 1687.	Ann

1700. RICHARD PRESLAND.—Was a draper in Shrewsbury, and was elected Mayor on 11th May, 1700, to complete the year of his deceased predecessor. Mr. Presland was of a very ancient family, originally seated in Cheshire, and of the same stock as the family of Bulkeley, of Bulkeley, in that county. He was admitted a Burgess in 1689. See his descent at page 482 of this collection.

[ARMS: Sable, a lion rampant argent, debruised by a bend counter compony, Or and Azure.—O. and B.].

1700. JOHN KYNASTON.—Was a draper in Shrewsbury, and one of the younger sons of Edward Kynaston, Esq., of Lee, in the parish of Loppington, co. Salop. His descent will be seen at page 935 of this collection.

[ARMS: Argent, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules, a mullet for difference.—O. and B.].

[p. 3938.]

Anno } ROBERT PHILLIPS.—Was a draper in Shrewsbury,
1701. } and brother of Ambrose Phillips, the poet. His family were originally of Bonninghall, and afterwards of Penkridge, co. Stafford, but his father had settled in Shrewsbury as a draper. Their pedigree will be found at pages 1348 and 1350 of this collection.

[ARMS: Ermine, a chevron between 3 falcons argent.—O. and B.].

1702. ROWLAND BRIGHT.—Was a glover in Shrewsbury, and was thus connected. (He died while in office.)

ARMS: Azure, a fess wavy Ermine, in chief 3 crescents argent.

Rowland Bright, of Shrewsbury, Glover

Thomas Bright, of Shrewsbury, Glover. Admitted Lucy. Buried 15th Feb.,
a Burgess 19th June, 1654. Buried 4th April, 1687, at St. Chad's.
1682, at St. Chad's.

a |

Rowland Bright, of Shrewsbury, Glover. Baptised at St. Chad's 14th March, 1638-9. Was 15 years old in 1654, and was admitted a Burgess with his father, apprenticed to his father 1st December, 1653. Died March 1702-3, while in office as Mayor of Shrewsbury. Buried at St. Chad's 13th March, 1703. Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Farmer, of Cantlop, mar. at Berington 29th September, 1665. Buried at St. Chad's 16th Aug., 1712.

Thomas Bright, of Shrewsbury, Tanner. Apprenticed in the Gloves' Co., 29th September, 1690. Sworn a Burgess 27th November, 1721, o.s.p. By his Will dated 2nd April, 1730, Mr. Bright left his estate at Astley, near Shrewsbury, in trust to pay annually £20 to the Minister of Astley, £3 to repair Astley Chapel, the residue of the rent to be laid out in bread to be given to the poor of St. Chad's, etc. Will proved in Diocese of Lichfield 30th April, 1730.	Rowland Bright, buried at St. Chad's 8th October, 1685.
	Ann, buried at St. Chad's, 13th Dec., 1711.

Joseph Bright. Baptised at St. Chad's, 28th Nov., 1669. Apprenticed to his father 20th Oct., 1683. Was of Shrewsbury, Glover. Sworn a Burgess 5th December, 1721.	Lucy Bright. Baptised at St. Chad's 9th July, 1668. Died unmarried. Buried at St. Chad's 20th July, 1708.	Hannah, Buried at St. Chad's 5th October, 1679.
---	---	---

[p. 3939.]

Anno} THOMAS HARWOOD.—Was the second son of John 1702.} Harwood, who was Mayor in 1680. He was admitted of the Drapers' Company, Shrewsbury, 1684, and married Margaret, sister of Rowland Hill, of Hawkestone, Esquire, and of the Rt. Hon. Richard Hill, the celebrated "Protestant Envoy." Mr. Harwood purchased the Tern (now called the Attingham) estate, and his descendants, having taken the name of Hill are now represented in chief by the Rt. Hon. Lord Berwick. See their pedigree at page 2,155 of this collection.

[ARMS: Argent, a chevron between 3 bucks' heads, cabossed gules.—O. and B.].

1703. WILLIAM BOWDLER.—Was a tanner in Shrewsbury, a son of Thomas Bowdler, tanner, who was admitted a Burgess on the 29th September, 1643. The family is of great antiquity in Shropshire, and their pedigree will be found at pages 116, etc., of this collection.

[ARMS: Argent, 2 Cornish cloughs proper.—O. and B.].

1704. WILLIAM LEIGHTON.—He was a mercer in Shrewsbury, apprenticed in that company on the 1st January, 1670, and admitted of the same on the 3rd June, 1678. He was one of the ten younger sons of Robert Leighton, of Wattlesborough, Esq., who represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1661, and was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1688. He is the first of this ancient family that I find so connected with the municipality of Shrewsbury. Mr. Leighton was buried at St. Chad's on the 28th January, 1727, aged 75. His descent will be found in the pedigree of his distinguished family at page 975 of this collection.

[ARMS: Per fesse indented, Or and gules.—O. and B.]

1705. THOMAS BOWDLER.—Was a draper in Shrewsbury, and younger brother of William Bowdler, who was Mayor in 1703. Mr. Thomas Bowdler founded and endowed the Charity School in Beeches Lane, Shrewsbury, and was buried at St. Julian's on the 12th of July, 1724. [He was baptized at St. Julian's, 3 September, 1655.]

[p. 3940.1]

Anno 1706. JOHN TWISS.—Was a clothier in Shrewsbury, and of a family long connected with the Town and Liberties, as under stated. [He was buried at St. Julian's, 19 August, 1729, being then an alderman.]

[ARMS: Argent, a vine sprig slipped vert, fruited Or.]

Richard Twiss, of Hadnal, in the ancient Liberties of Shrewsbury 1525. =

Alan Twiss, of Hadnall, 1566. =

Richard Twiss, of Hadnal, 1587. =
Died prior to 5th Sept., 1620

William Twiss, of Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Carpenter. Died prior to 44th Elizabeth.

Thomas Twiss, of Shrewsbury, tan-
ner. Admitted a Burgess 5th Sept., 1620. Bur. at St. Chad's, 13th June, 1645.

Elizabeth Jones.
Married at St. Chad's, 24 Feb., 1620. Bur. there 31 Aug., 1680.

Richard Twiss, =Eleanor . . .
apprenticed in the Mercers' Co. prior to 18th May, 1622, Admit-
ted of the same 1600. Admitted as by Book
of Weavers' Company, a Burgess 17th Sept., 1618.

a

b

c

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	
Elizabeth died unmarried. Buried at St. Chad's, 30 Jan., 1712.	Nehemiah Twiss Bapt. at St. Chad, 12 Jan., 1642.	Robert Twiss, of Hadnal, Gent. Ellen, dau. of Richard Cotton, of Haston, Gent. Mar. in 1662. Bur. at Middle, 3 Dec., 1722.	
Ann, = Richard Twiss, of Frankwell, Salop, = Abigail, 2nd wife. Buried at St. Chad's, 25 Oct., 1673.	tanner. Voted in 1676 for Sir Richard Corbett, Bart. Bapt. at St. Chad's, 7 April, 1639. Buried there 17 Jan., 1719.	Richard Twiss at St. Chad's, 1707. 29 Feb., 1715.	
Rowland Twiss, of Frankwell, Shrewsbury, Tanner.	Elizabeth, buried at St. Chad's, 19 Sep., 1637.	Thomas Twiss, bapt. at St. Chad's, 9 June, 1665. Bur there 15 Mar., 1673.	
Samuel Twiss, bapt. at St. Chad's, 6 Feb., 1669. Bur. there 15 Dec., 1683.	Richard Twiss, bapt. at St. Chad's, 21 April, 1671. Buried there 17 Sept., 1688.		
John Twiss, aged 2 years in 1618. Apprenticed to Nicholas Cheshire for 7 years in Weavers' Co. in 1626; turned over to John Cotton 3 Dec., 1629.	Richard Twiss, clothier, = Sarah Warter. Born subsequent to 17 Sept., 1618. Apprenticed to Richard Cotton in the Weavers' Co. for 7 years in 1634; turned over to Samuel Adderton in 1638.	Mary, aged 5 years in 1618. Married at St. Chad's, 15 June, 1647. Buried at St. Julian's 1704.	
Priscilla (1st wife) Buried at St. Julian's in 1688.	John Twiss, of Shrewsbury, clothier. Bapt. at St. Chad's, 31 May, 1657. Was apprenticed to his father in 1667, but his father dying he was turned over to Roger Warter 9 Jan., 1670-1. Admitted of the Weavers' Co. 4 Jan. 1675-6. Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1706. Resided on the Wyle Cop.	Mary (2nd wife). 1695.	
Priscilla, married Rev. William Painter, Vicar of Cardington, at Brace Meole, 28 Nov., 1709.	Richard Twiss, Buried at St. Julian's, 1686. ob. inf.	James Twiss Buried at St. Julian's, 1687 ob. inf.	Mary = Rev. Malachi Pointer, M.A., of Alkerton, co. Oxford.
Jonathan Twiss, Gent. 4 March, 1766.	Eleanor Pointer	John Bradburne, of Chesterton, co. Derby, Gent	
		Sarah Bradburne, o.s.p. 5 Sep., 1816, aged 71.	= Thomas Mason, of Shrewsbury, Esq.

John Twiss, Jun., = Anne, dau. of Shrewsbury, of Jonathan draper, sworn a Scott, of Burgess 29 Nov., Betton, 1721. Bapt. at St. Esq. Mar. Julian's, 30 June, died at the Abbey, 14 Appren- ticed in the Drap- ers' Co. in 1712, to John Travers of Wrexham, a freeman of the Drapers' Co, Shrews- bury.

Edward Twiss = Mary, dau. of Shrewsbury, Gent. Sworn a Burgess 29 Nov., 1721, Mayor in 1740. Bapt. at St. Julian's, 27 Feb., 1697-8. Buried there 3 Oct., 1741.

Edward Twiss = Mary, dau. of Roger Cook, of Whitchurch co. Salop, Mercer. Ann, Mary bapt. Margaret at St. Elizabeth Jul- ian's, 17 June, 1695.

[p. 3941.]

John Twiss, Richard Twiss, = Anne, only dr. of was appren- of the H.E.I. Robert Lath- ticed to Mr. Co. Civil Ser- vice. Born in 1740. Married in 1771. Died in 1756.

Matthew Travers, of Beeston and Brassey Green, par. Bunbury, co. Ches- ter, and grand- neice of John Tra- vers, Esq., of Hoseley and Trevelyn, co. Denbigh.

Edward Twiss (posthumus son). Bapt. at St. Julian's 21 April, 1742. Was ap- prenticed to Mr. Samuel Benyon, grocer, Shrews- bury, 1st August, 1759.

Travers Twiss, Edward Twiss, Richard Twiss o.s.p. o.s.p. o.s.p.

Rev. Robert Twiss, LL.D., = Fanny, only surviving child of Thomas Walker, Esq., of Barkhamstead St. Peters, co. Herts.

Travers Twiss, D.C.L. Fellow of Univ. Coll., Oxford, Born 19 Mar., 1809. Chancellor of the Diocese of London 1858.

Richard Twiss, Born 1 Sept., 1814. Edward Twiss, Clerk, M.A., Born 7 Jan., 1818. Died in 1847.

Letitia, mar. Henry Rose Clarke, of Liverpool, Esq. Anne, mar. George Marsdon, of Liverpool, Esq.

Robert Twiss = Ellen Cotton of Hadnal, 16 | 96

Richard Twiss	Thomas Twiss	Robert Twiss	Mary	Jane	Elizabeth	Dorothy	Alice
---------------	--------------	--------------	------	------	-----------	---------	-------

[p. 3942.]

Anno } JOHN FELTON.—Was a brazier in Shrewsbury, and
1707. } died while in office. He was thus connected.
ARMS: Gules, 2 lions passant Ermine, crowned Or.

Thomas Felton, of Shrewsbury, Brazier. Died prior to Gwen.
31st July, 1671.

John Felton, of Shrewsbury, brazier. Bapt. at St. Chad's 21 March, 1647. Admitted a Burgess 31 July, 1671. Was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1707, and died while in office. Will, dated 20 Feb., 1707, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 1 May, 1708.

Eleanor. Thomas Felton,
of Oswestry.
1695. Brazier.

Thomas Felton. Bapt. at St. Chad's 2 May, 1673. Died young.

James Felton, of Elizabeth. Oswestry, Brazier with his 6 sons, as undermentioned, were admitted Burgesses of Shrewsbury 19 July, 1702. Buried at Oswestry, 25 May, 1717.

Sarah, ob inf.	Mary, aged 20 years in 1702.	Maitha, ob inf.	Anne, aged 12 years in 1702.
----------------	---------------------------------	-----------------	---------------------------------

Elizabeth, aged 14 years in 1702.	Rebecca, aged 2 years in 1702.	James Felton, aged 16 in 1702, was of Bapt. at Oswestry, 31 May, 1700.	Jeremiah Felton, aged 11 in 1702, bapt. at Shrewsbury, Pewterer. Buried at St. Chad's, 23 Dec., 1710.
-----------------------------------	--------------------------------	---	--

Thomas Felton, aged 8 in 1702. Sworn a Burgess 5 Jan., 1721-2; then of Oswestry, Pewterer. Bapt. at Oswestry, 2 Nov., 1693.	John Felton, of Oswestry, aged 7 in 1702. Sworn a Burgess 5 Jan., 1721-2. Bapt. at Oswestry, 11 Nov., 1694.	Samuel Felton, of Whitechurch, Grocer, aged 5 in 1702. Sworn a Burgess 5 Jan., 1721-2. Buried at Oswestry, 13 Jan., 1731-2.	Philip Felton, aged 3 years in 1702. Bapt. at Oswestry, 12 Feb., 1699.
---	---	---	--

[p. 3943.]

ANNO} WILLIAM SMITH.—Was elected to complete the 1707.} year of office of his predecessor. He was an eminent and very successful apothecary in Shrewsbury, and was son of John Smith, of Shifnal, baker. He was admitted of the Mercers and Apothecaries' Company in Shrewsbury on the 30th of June, 1679, and was sworn a Burgess and Assistant in the Corporation on the 30th of August, 1689. He married at St. Mary's, 2nd April, 1692, Mary Meyrick; and their daughter, Elizabeth, was baptised at St. Chad's, 21st June, 1694; which daughter, with a brother, Thomas Smith, were living in 1696.

ARMS: Sable, a bend between 6 martlets, Argent.

1708. SAMUEL COOKE.—Was a draper in Shrewsbury, and great-grandson of John Cooke, who was Mayor in 1654. See page 3917.)

1709. WILLIAM CLEMSON.—Was a barber in Shrewsbury, and although that is a trade not much in account in these days, it was, in Mr. Clemson's time, when *wigs* were looked upon as marks of gentility and station, a business of considerable importance. The family of Clemson were once numerous in Shrewsbury, and their common ancestor was admitted a Burgess on the 2nd October, 1578, viz.:—

ARMS: Argent, a fess dancette in chief 3 crescents, gules.

John Clemson, of Ridge, co. Salop, yeoman. =

p. 3944.]

William Clemson, of Shrewsbury, cutler. Admitted =
a Burgess 2nd October, 1578.

William Clemson, of =
Shrewsbury, cutler.

Richard Clemson, of Shrewsbury, =
barber, died prior to 10 Dec.,
1645.

Adam =
Clemson

Daniel Clemson, a Bur- =
gess in 1646, was of Kilm-
Lane, cutler. Buried at
St. Chad's.

Gwen, buried at St. Chad's,
26 July, 1676.

Robert Clemson, =
cutler, died prior to 6 July, 1675.

John
Clem-
son

William Clemson, of Shrewsbury, barber. = Jane Robert Clemson, ap-
Mayor in 1709. Bapt. at St. Chad's, prenticed in Cor-
6 Dec., 1639. Bur. there 11 May, 1717. visors' Co., 6 July, 1675.

James Clemson, bapt.
at St. Chad's, 16
June, 1676.

Benjamin Clemson, bapt. at St. Chad's,
29 Nov., 1683.

Thomas Clemson, of
Shrewsbury, barber,
Sworn a Burgess 30
Nov., 1721. Bapt. at
St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 2 Feb., 1674.

Samuel Clemson, of Shrewsbury,
barber. Sworn a Burgess 9 Dec.,
1721.

Joseph
Clemson
1695.

Daniel =
Clemson

Elizabeth

Nathaniel Clemson of Shrewsbury,
saddler. Sworn a Burgess 4 Sept.,
1753.

Daniel Clemson, sworn Burgess
and Assistant 31 March, 1748.

a

b

		a	b	
Robert Clemson, of Castle Foregate mason.	Richard Clemson, of Shrewsbury, corvisor. Voted for Sir Richd. Corbett in 1676. Apprenticed to the Corvisors' Co. 10 Dec., 1645.	John Clemson, of Wyle Cop, smith, "son of Adam."	Thomas Clemson, of Wyle Cop, smith.	
Thomas Clemson, of Castle Foregate, Corvisor. Voted for Sir Richard Corbett in 1676. Sworn a Burgess 2 Dec., 1721.	William Clemson, of Castle Foregate brickmaker. Voted for Sir Richard Corbett in 1676.	Richard Clemson, of Shrewsbury, corvisor. Sworn a Burgess in 1721.	John Clemson, of Bristol	Thomas Clemson, apprenticed in the Gloves' Co. Salcp, 29 Sept., 1686.
Thomas Clemson, tailor, of Wellington. Sworn a Burgess in 1721.	Robert Clemson, of Shrewsbury, corvisor. Sworn a Burgess 10 April, 1754.	William Clemson, of London, printer, Sworn a Burgess 22 March, 1721-2.		
Richard Clemson, of Shrewsbury, corvisor. Sworn a Burgess in 1721.	John Clemson, of Bishop's Castle, tailor. Sworn a Burgess 29 Dec., 1721.	William Clemson, of Bishop's Castle, corvisor: Sworn a Burgess 29 Dec., 1721.		
John Clemson, of Bishop's Castle, corvisor. Sworn a Burgess 25th August, 1749.	Susannah Griffiths, married at Bishop's Castle, 13 June, 1762.			
John Clemson, bapt. at Bishop's Castle, 18 Dec., 1764 Sworn a Burgess 26 April, 1796.				

HISTORY OF SEVERAL FAMILIES CONNECTED WITH DIDDLEBURY.

I.—THE BALDWYNs.

BY EVELYN H. MARTIN (*née SWINNERTON-DYER*).

THE family of Baldwyn of Diddlebury, including Elsich, Aston, Middlehope, Thongland, Stretton, Munslow, Culmington, Stokesay, Ludlow, Eaton-under-Heywood, Shrewsbury, Bitterley, Easthope, Coreley, Ludford, Caynham, in the county of Salop, Kinlet, co. Salop, Bockleton and Kyre, co. Worcester, and Aqualate, co. Stafford.

PART I.

BALDWYN OF DIDDLEBURY.

- ARMS: 1. Argent, a saltire sable.
 2 and 3. for and Orgrave.
 4. Vairee argent and sable, a canton gules. (Staunton.)
 5. Blank.
 6. Barry of 6, azure and argent, a chief ermine. (Wigley.)
 7. Gules, a chevron between three eagles close argent. (Childe.)
 8. Per pale Or and gules, a fleur de lis counter-changed. (Acheley.)
 9. Gules, a saltire argent. (Wentworth.)
 10. Ermine on a canton sable, a Nag's head, erased argent, langued gules. (Broxton.)
 11. Blank.
 12. Or, two ravens in pale ppr. within a bordure, gules, bezantee. (Corbet.)
 13. Quarterly per fesse, indented Or and gules. (Leighton.)
 14. Gules, a chevron between three leopards' faces, 2 and 1 Or. (Parker.)

15. Argent on a chief, gules, a lion rampant, sable armed and langued azure. (Botterell.)
16. Gules, a lion rampant, Or. (Ludlow.)
17. Or, a raven ppr. differenced by a crescent, gules. (Corbet.)
18. Or, an heraldic tiger passant, gules. (Lutwych.)
19. Per pale indented sable and ermine on a chevron, gules, five crosses formée, Or. (Mackworth.)
20. Gules, a chevron, ermine, between three profile heads couped at the neck, argent. (Morgan.)

CREST: On a mount vert, a cock-a-trice argent, wattled, combed and beaked Or, ducally gorged and lined of the last.

MOTTO: Per deum meum transilio murum.

ARMS OF BALDWYN OF DIDDLEBURY AND ELSICH, 1623.

- 1 and 4. Argent, a saltire sable. (Baldwyn).
2. Barry 6 azure and argent, a chief ermine. (Wigley.)
3. Gules, a chevron ermine between three eagles close argent. (Childe).

PEDIGREE at Kinlet, dated 1742, of Charles Baldwyn, added to by Mrs. Frances C. Baldwyn-Childe, 1881.

PEDIGREE OF BALDWYN of Diddlebury, Elsich, Stokesay, Aqualate, Bockleton, Kinlet and Kyre.

John Baldwyn of Diddlebury = Anne, d. and h. of Richard L'Enfant.

Thomas Baldwyn of Diddlebury =

William Baldwyn of Diddlebury = Alice, d. and h. of William Wigley.

Thoinas Baldwyn of Diddlebury =

George Baldwyn of Diddlebury, 1358 = Ciceley, d. of Sir Nicholas Buxton

Roger Baldwyn of Diddlebury = ELEANOR, d. of . . . Clinton.

William Baldwyn of Diddlebury = Matilda, d. of . . . Corbett of Longnor, co. Salop.

John Baldwyn of Diddlebury = Mary, d. of John Leighton of Stretton, Co. Salop.
a |

a

John Baldwyn of Diddlebury, = Augustina, d. of . . . Parker of Norton Lees,
1464. co. Derby.

John Baldwyn of Diddlebury, = Alice, d. of John Bottrell of Aston Bottrell,
1507. co. Salop.

Richard Baldwyn of Diddlebury, = Margery, d. of Lawrence Ludlow of More
House.
1585.

Thomas Baldwyn = Gertrude, d. and coh. of Robert Corbet of Stanwardine.
of Diddlebury. William Baldwyn = Barbara, d. of Richard of Elsich, in Diddlebury.
Brooke of Whitchurch, Hants.

Edward Baldwyn = Mary, d. of Edward of Diddlebury, Lutwyche.
1623. Charles Baldwyn = Mary, d. and coh. of of Elsich. . . Holland of Burwarton.
(This line is now extinct).

Ellen, d. of = Sir Timothy = Mary, d. and coh. of Sir Samuel = Elizabeth, d.
. . . Owen Baldwyn, Kt. Nicholas Skrymshire Baldwyn, of
of Condover d.s.p. 1696. of Aqualate, co. Staff. Kt., d. Walcot of
wid. of Sir ford, wid. of Nicholas 1683. London.
George Nor- Acton of Bockleton,
ton, Kt. Co. Worc., d. 1702.

Charles Baldwyn, Chancellor = Elizabeth, d. and h. of Nicholas Acton of
of Hereford, d. 1716. Bockleton, by Mary, d. and coh. of Nicholas
Skrymshire of Aqualate.

Charles Baldwyn of Bockleton = Elizabeth, d. of John Allgood of Cockermouth,
and Aqualate. widow of Sir Patrick Strahan, Kt.

Charles Baldwyn of Bockleton = Catherine, d. and h. of William Lacon Childe
and Aqualate, both of which of Kinlet, by Catherine, d., and in her
he sold. D. 1801, aged 72. descendants heir, of Samuel Pytts, M.P., of
Kyie, co. Worc. D. 1770.

William Baldwyn-Childe. He assumed his = Annabella, d. of Sir Charlton
mother's name on succeeding to Kinlet: "The Leighton of Loton. D.
flying child. D. 1824, aged 68." 1816.

William Lacon Childe = Harriet, d. of William Cludde of Orleton.
D. 1880, aged 95.

a'

a |

William Childe, of Kinlet, co. Salop.	Charles Childe Fenton, of Millichope, co. Salop.	Edward Baldwyn Childe, of Kyre, co. Worc.	Arthur Childe Freeman, of Gaines, co. Herts.
---------------------------------------	--	---	--

I propose to write a few articles on the families that have resided, and are residing, in the Diddlebury parish, and later to write an account of the parish history.

The most important family is that of the Baldwyns, which have been owners of Diddlebury for over seven hundred years. I have based the family history on the pedigree taken from *Miscellanea Genealogica and Heraldica*, 2nd Series, Vol. III., which includes more than the *Visitation of Salop, 1623*, or the pedigree at Kinlet, and I have added information from various sources. I have been much indebted to Mrs. Baldwyn-Childe for a copy of the pedigree at Kinlet and other information concerning the present generations of the family; to the Revd. G. B. Powell for allowing me to take notes from the Munslow Registers (which, at the time of writing, were not printed); to the Revd. W. M. D. La Touche for the Registers from Stokesay and information connected with the family; to Mr. William Sparrow for allowing me to see the transcribed Registers of Diddlebury; to the Vicar of Diddlebury, the Revd. R. C. Bolton, for the copies of the Parish Deeds and Monuments, and giving me access to the churchwardens' books; to the Revd. W. M. Noble, Rector of Wistow, Huntingdon, for the Wills and Researches at Shrewsbury, Hereford and London.

BALDWYN OF DIDDLEBURY.

ARMS: 1 and 4. Gules, a chevron ermine between three eagles close argent. (Childe.)

2 and 3. Argent, a saltire sable, a crescent sable, for cadency. (Baldwyn.)

CRESTS: 1. An eagle with wings expanded argent, standing upon and entwined round the neck by a snake, proper. (Childe.)

2. On a mount vert. a cock-a-trice argent, wattled, combed and beaked Or, ducally gorged, lined and ringed gold, a crescent sable. (Baldwyn.)

On the fall of Earl Robert de Belesme, in 1102, King Henry I. granted the Chatellany of Montgomery to Baldwin de Bollers, in marriage with Sibil de Faleise. Through him the Welsh called the place Tre Valdwin., i.e. the Town of Baldwin (Eyton xi. 120).

Burke, in his *History of the Commoners*, says this family derive their descent from Bawdewyn, who occurs on the Roll of Battle Abbey, and who was castellan of Montgomery.

The Arms of William, son of Baldwyn, of Montgomery, were, a sheep's head issuing from the sinister side of the shield, shown on a seal to a deed.

Temp. Henry II.—Baldwyn, Archbishop of Canterbury, succeeded Archbishop Richard in 1185.

There is a parchment document at the Heralds' Office of the Baldwyn family of Salop, which was copied 21st March, 1883, by John Baldwyn, of Stokesay, and is as follows:—

CREST: A Heron close Coronette.

Baldwyn de Freville. Flourished 1186. Died 1210. Bar Dexter. Bar Sinister. Claimed to represent the Champion of England at the Coronation of Richard I.

1200. John de Freville.

1210. Baldwin Fitz Baldwin.

Hugh Baldwin.

John Baldwin (alias Proles).

Henry. John. Maud.

Henry. Nub: Simon Percival.

1306. Piers. James, Earl Ferrars.

Freville Baldwin.

Alexander.

Hugh. John (1310).

Hardres Praelium Cressy (1346).

Jacques.

Sigismond (1400)

William.

Ralph. Henry (ali proles).

Thomas.

- 1510. Vere.
- 1540. James.
- 1570. Philip.
- John.

SHREWSBURY PAVING AND OTHER ACCOUNTS, 54 HENRY III.,
1269-70. (*Transactions*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7).

Gregorio fratre Baldyni pro meremio ad...	...	xx ^d
Baldwyno de mardefole pro super	Walteri	
fossatoris per totum mintatam	...	iij ^s
De porta Sancti Georgii per manus Baldyni de		
Mardefol et Warini Lenten	... ... ...	ijs vj ^d
Salop Lay Subsidy Roll, 1327, under Nordley: " Roger		
Baldewyne	xij ^d .	

Burke, in his *History of the Commoners*, vol. iii., p. 196, states that Bawdewin, of Bridgnorth, was one of the early ancestors of the family, whose son, George Fitz Bawdewin, was Steward of Montgomery Castle, and owned lands in Hope Bowdler, and Smethcote, co. Salop. That Roger Baldyn, the grandson of George Fitz Bawdewin, is, as far as is yet known, to be the first owner of Diddlebury. He died about 1398, having married Jane, the daughter and heiress of William de Wigley by Alice le Childe, whose great-grandfather, John L'Enfant, married Emblema, the daughter and heiress of Richard Acheley the younger. John L'Enfant, or Childe, was one of the earliest Provosts of Shrewsbury in the time of King John (1199-1216). He is witness to a deed at Haughmond Abbey.

In the *Testa de Nevill*, Henry III. (1216-1272), William Achille holds a tenth part of a Knight's fee in Dodelebur of Walter de Clifford.

FAMILY OF WIGLEY.

Notes from Mr. Henry T. Weyman, F.S.A., in his account of this family in the *Transactions*, vol. vii., 3rd Ser., He says:—The Wigleys owned a Manor House in Ludlow. The first mention of the name is in the 14 Henry III. (1229), when under a writ of Mort d'ancestre, Ralph de Clun remitted and

quit-claimed to Thomas Wigley and Margery his wife, tenants of half a virgate of land in Stanton Lacy, shewing that Thomas de Wigley was settled at Stanton Lacy.

Thomas and Margery Wigley had a son, Roger, living about 1250.

In 1284 John de Wigley was on a Ludlow inquest. At the assizes, 1292, Roger de Wigley was juror for Stanton Lacy.

Palmers' Guild, Ludlow, grants.—Adam, senior of Wigley, is mentioned as owner of a house in Galdeford; Richard de Wigley as owner of a house above Corve Gate.

1307-27. Dominus Richard de Wigley pays 2d. for a house in Corve Street; and the heir of Sybil de Wigley 6d. for a house in Broad Street.

Subsidy Roll, 1327, mentions William de Wigley, of Ludlow, and Alice de Wigley, of Stanton Lacy.

This Alice (called Jane by Burke), was the daughter and heiress of William de Wigley. She married William Baldwyn, of Diddlebury, and their grandson was living in 1357. But Blakeway says Roger Baldwyn, who died in 1398, married Jane, the heiress of William de Wigley by Alice le Childe.

The Wigley Arms are borne by the Baldwyn family.

The head branch of the family ended with an heiress, but there were others who appear both at Stanton Lacy and Diddlebury.

In August, 1345, Roger de Wygeleye, of Ludlow, is mentioned.

In 1407 William, of Wigley, appears.

In 1451 a fine is levied upon a sale by John Bykeley, of Salop, Chaplain, and Richard Tavener, of Salop, to Nicholas Stafford and Katherine, his wife, property in Ludlow, Oakley, Wigley, and Corve Meadow (probably in the Diddlebury parish).

The family of Passey were closely connected with the Wigley family, and the name still appears in the parish of Diddlebury.

In Rev. Edward Williams' M.S. (Shrewsbury Free Library) is a short account of the family—"Bawdewin occurs in the Roll of Battle Abbey, and the family till very recently

were seated at Diddlebury. From Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, or from Baldwin de Brugge, or Bridgnorth, the family descend. His son, George Fitz Bawdewin, held the Manor of King's Mead in county York."

The Visitation of Shropshire, 1623, and the Kinlet pedigree begins the pedigree of Baldwyn with

John Baldwyn, of Diddlebury, who married Ann, daughter and heir of Richard L'Enfant. A John Baldwyn, Bailiff of Shrewsbury, was witness to a Shrewsbury deed, 17 Edward II., 1324. He again signs a deed in 1325.

His son, *Thomas Baldwyn*, of Diddlebury, married and had issue.

William Baldwyn, of Diddlebury, married Alice, daughter and heir of William Wigley.

In the Williams' M.S.S. II., folio 114, "King Edward III., on the 6th of Feb., in the 12th year of his reign, 1333, bought the Manors of Kynnerton, Ryton, etc., of William Baldwyn for the sum of 13s. 4d." William Baldwyn had issue.

Thomas Baldwyn, of Diddlebury, who married and left issue.

George Baldwyn, of Diddlebury and Bridgnorth, who was living 31 Edward III., 1358, and married Cicely, daughter and heir of Sir Nicholas de Bruxton. Burke describes him as grandfather or father of Roger. Williams' M.S.S. states he was the grandfather of Roger Baldwyn.

32 Edward III., 1358: "Grant from Thomas Vaughan, Knt., to Richard de Weston, of Salop, all the land lying between the field of Dervald and the bank of the Severn, together with a piece of land containing 5 acres which lies between a road leading towards Dervald and the land formerly belonging to John Baldwyn."

Roger Baldwyn, of Diddlebury, living 1358, married Elinor, daughter of Clinton. He owned lands in Munslow, co. Salop. Williams' M.S.S. says he was the grandson of George Baldwyn and was the first owner of Diddlebury, and that his wife was Jane, the daughter and heir of William de Wigley.

Williams' M.S.S. II., 350: "20 Edward III., p. 3, M. 25 dorso, 28 Sept., 1347. Patent Rolls. We have received a complaint for Roger Baldwyn, that Roger de Asteleye and

Thomas his son, etc., and Thomas son of John Henris of Alvedeleye, and certain other malefactors."

In the Williams' M.S.S. II., folio 193: " Roger Baldwyn, who married ye heir of William de Wigley, dated 21 Richard II., 1399."

He died about 1398, leaving issue.

William Baldwyn, of Diddlebury, aged about 40 or more in 1458. (Williams' M.S.S.)

Burke states him to be grandson of Roger Baldwyn, his father, Roger, leaving him his lands in Munslow, which he left to his son when past middle age.

Williams' M.S.S. II., folio 127: " 11 Henry VI., 1433. A deed of Richard Sutton, of Abbeton. One of the witnesses is William Baldwyn, of Mounslowe." Folio 193: " 36 Henry VI., 1443. William Baldwyn, of Diddlebury, gave his lands in Munslow, late the lands of one William Wilks, to John Baldwyn, his son, and Elizabeth, his wife, and to the heirs of their bodies."

The *Visitation of Shropshire* says he married Matilda, daughter of . . . Corbett, of Longnor, co. Salop, who bore for Arms Or, two ravens in pale proper, within a border engrailed gules bezantée.

John Baldwyn, of Diddlebury, married Mary, daughter of John Leighton, of Stretton and Wattlesborough, co. Salop, whose Arms are Quarterly per fesse, indented Or and gules. She died in 1459, leaving issue :

1. John Baldwyn.
2. Richard Baldwyn, of Aston-Munslow. (See later.)
3. Joane Baldwyn.

Williams' M.S.S. and Burke say that John Baldwyn married Elizabeth . . . and that William, his father, bestowed his lands in Munslow on his son John Baldwyn and Elizabeth, his wife.

3. *Joane Baldwyn* married John Walker, alias Leigh, of Stretton, whose son, Thomas Walker, alias Leigh, of Stretton, had issue, Ann, who married Richard Hopton. This Richard Hopton is probably a descendant of Elizabeth Burley, the heiress of Bromcroft, the wife of Sir John Hopton, Kt.

1. *John Baldwyn*, of Diddlebury, the eldest son of John Baldwyn and Mary Leighton. He married between 1461-65 Augustine, the daughter of . . . Parker, of Norton Lees, county Derby, who was living 1461 to 1483. John Baldwyn is mentioned in the Shropshire Benevolence Roll in 1491. He had issue :

1. John Baldwyn.
2. Alice Baldwyn, who married John Walker, of Stretton, co. Salop.

1. *John Baldwyn*, of Diddlebury. He held the position of Yeoman of the Crown, and was living 1497. He married Alice, daughter of John Boterell, of Aston Boterell, who was living 1479, by his wife, Mary, daughter of . . . Corbet, of Longnor. Alice Baldwyn was living 22 Henry VII., 1509. Her brother-in-law, John Boterell, was living 1509. In the Churchwardens' Accounts of Ludlow (*Shropshire Arch. Trans.*, 2 Ser., IV., 148), there is a grant of a pew in Ludlow Church, 25 May, 1649, to Captain William Boterell, Governor of Ludlow Castle. Anne Boterell, his daughter, married Thomas Jenkes, of Aston Munslow. John Baldwyn had issue :

1. William Baldwyn.
2. Richard Baldwyn.
3. John Baldwyn.
4. Francis Baldwyn.
5. John Baldwyn, of Stretton. (See later.)
6. Jane Baldwyn, who married Thomas Mason, of Diddlebury. (See later account of this family.)
7. Joane Baldwyn married William Burfeld, of Hertford.
8. Elizabeth Baldwyn, who married first . . . Williams, and, secondly, Thomas Crowther, who was buried at Diddlebury 8 June, 1590, and is described as of Spargforde (Sparchford). She was buried at Diddlebury 14 Aug., 1584. She had a son, Arthur Crowther. In 1681 John Crowther was churchwarden of Diddlebury.

BROMFIELD REGISTERS.

1592, Feb. 23. Thomas Morice, servant of Mr. Edward Crowther, bur.

1612, Aug. 25. Thomas Taylor and Margaret Crowther, mar.

1637, Jan. 28. William, son of Thomas Crowther and Patience, bapt.

1639, Mar. 30. William, son of John Crowther and Jane, bapt.

1641, Sept. 9. Oliver, son of John Crowther and Jane, bapt.

1720, June 12. Edward Blucke and Elizabeth Crowther, widow, mar.

1730, May 20. Edmund Lockier and Mary Crowther, both of Halford, mar.

1736, Nov. 22. Richard Crowther, of Brampton Brian and Mary Jones, of Bucknell, mar. by lic.

i. *William Baldwyn*, of Diddlebury, through his father's situation about the Royal person, during the reign of Queen Mary, was appointed to the confidential office of Cupbearer to Her Majesty. He was living in 1576, when Sir Henry Compton, Knt., granted to him, under the name of "William Baldewine, of Diddlebury, gentleman," the Manor and Advowson of Kyre Wyard, in co. Worcester. He married M daughter of Richard Jenkes, and died without issue, leaving his brother, Richard Baldwyn, his heir.

There is a marriage of Joyce, the daughter and heir of John Baldwyn, of Under Heyton, in the parish of Stanton Lacy, and Thomas Jenkes, of Wolverton, who was the son of John Jenkes, of Wolverton, by his wife, Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward Leighton, of Cotes. Their grandson, Herbert Jenkes, sold the Manor of Eaton-under-Heywood to Edward Baldwyn in 1630.

Inq. Post Mortem, Exchequer, 8625. 35 Henry VIII., 1544. Inquisition held at Shrewsbury 17 Sept., after the death of William Baldwyn, gentleman. He had a capital messuage, 4 tenements, 2 water mills, 200 acres of land, 30 acres of meadows, 50 acres of pasture, with the appurtenances in Diddlebury, and 2 messuages, 60 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, in Lower Heyton in his own demeuse as of fee. According to a Charter, dated 20 May, 23 Henry VIII., 1532, under the name of William Baldwyn, son and heir of John Baldwyn, gentleman, he granted and

confirmed to Thomas Bottrell, of Aston Bottrell, gentleman, Thomas Mason, of Diddlebury, Thomas Walker, of Stretton, and Richard Normecott, clerk, all the aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements, with appurtenances in the town and fields of Diddlebury: also 2 mills and the holding which he had in Le Bache mille. These were to be held by the devisees for the use of the said William Baldwyn and the heirs of his body, and if he had no child then to Richard Baldwyn, his brother, and his heirs; and if he die without heirs, then to John Baldwyn, his brother, and his heirs; and if he die without issue, then to John Wellinge, the son of Elizabeth, the sister to the said William Baldwyn, and the heirs of his body; and if he die without issue, then to the right heirs of William Baldwyn.

After the death of William Baldwyn the property went to Richard Baldwyn, his brother, who, at the time of taking this inquisition, was 34 and more.

Further, they say that William Baldwyn died at Westminster, co. Middlesex, on the 1st May last.

He held his property in Diddlebury of Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, as of his Castle of Corfham, by fealty of 7s. yearly rent to the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, and of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary.

3. *John Baldwyn*, of Diddlebury, married Ancharettta, daughter of Edward Marston, of Afcote (see later account of this family), whose Arms were: Sable, a fesse dancettée ermine. He had issue:

1. Richard Baldwyn, d.s.p.
2. John Baldwyn, of Pomfret, co. York.
4. *Francis Baldwyn*, Vicar of Wistanstow, co. Salop.

WILL OF FRANCIS BALDWYN.

Bundle II. Hereford P.C.

20 Oct., 1546. I, Francis Baldwyn, Clerke, Parson of Wistantow. To the Cathedral of Hereford, xij^d. To Richard Baldwyn, my brother, my silver goblet, and at his discretion to remaine to his eldest son, Thomas Baldwyn. To my brother-in-law, William Burghill (Burfield), my best gold ring. To my sister Joan, his wife, a mare. To my sister, Elizabeth Crowther, a white ambling colte. To John

Baldwyn, of Acton Scote, a bay mare and a colte. To Richard Marston, my servant, a white mare and a colte. To William Marston, my servant, and to Charles Greenway, a cewe. To Sybylle Davis, a heifer. To William Edwards, my best clothe gowne, etc. To my brother, John Baldwyn, the lease I have of the burry (burying) ground, 6 oxen, 6 cayne (kine), and all the corne in the barne. To Elizabeth Mason, my sister's daughter, a pot and panne and 6 sylver spoons, and £7. To John Baldwyn, my brother's son, a sylvar spone with a cut end. To Anne Mason, my god-daughter, a sylvar spone. Residue, after the payinges of my debtbes and funeral expenses, to be divided equally among my brothernes and sisterenes children. Witnesses: William Edwards, clerk; Thomas Davies, William Marston, John Baldwyn, Richard Marston, my executors, Thomas Burfeld, my brother-in-law, and Thomas Crowther, of Sparchforde, and my brother, Richard Baldwyn, my overseer. Interrogation to be put on the part of Riehard Baldwyne, Knight, for Ancrete Baldwyn, as to proving the will of Francis Baldwyne:

1. How long has she known Francis Baldwyne?
2. What relation is she to him?
3. Does she know anything about a unsealed will of Francis Baldwyne?
4. Did the testator say if I have made my testament before to his tyme, I will alter hit, and hit shall be of no force?
5. What were the legacies?
6. Who summoned the witnesses and paid their expenses?

Witnesses examined—*Thomas Davies*, of Tybyngeham Rosse. He had known Francis Baldwyne, and Ancharette Baldwyne for 20 years from her infancy. The said Francis Baldwyne made his will 8 years ago, and made his brother-in-lawe, Henry Hill, and his brother-in-lawe, Thomas Crowther, his executors.

Witness, *Nichoias Davyes*, is a serving man.

Answer to the third question: About 8 years ago, about the springe of the yeare, Sir Francis Baldwyne sent for him, and this desorcient coming on to him sittynge in a chayre in a chamber over the parlour did say and redde this testament to him.

Answer to the 4th question: There were present Sir William Edwardes, Richard Marston, Elizabeth Marston, this deforcient and more. He remembers, without any instruction, most part of the legacies, also he was requested by Ancherette Baldwyne to come; he has had nothing for his expenses.

Witness, *William Marston*. He has lived 22 years at Wistanstow, and is aged 36 years, and is of free condition and is a kinsman of Ancherette Baldwyne in the third degree of consanquinity, or about. He has known Ancherette Baldwyne about 30 years, Francis Baldwyne about 22 years. William Burghill (Burfeld) about 16 years, and Thomas Crowther about 10 years. Francis Baldwyne said that he made his will about eight years ago, and he recites the will. He says the name written Thomas ought to be William Burghill (Burfeld), and the others present say the same. That he is a carpenter, and he does not know who wrote the will, but he heard the will read. He was sent for by Ancherette Baldwyne and he has had nothing for his expenses.

Witness, *Richard Marston*, of Stretton le Dale, says he is 33 years old and is of free birth, and the brother of Ancherette Baldwyne, and he has known Ancherette Baldwyne from infancy. Sir Francis Baldwyne he has known for 24 years, William Burghill (Burfeld) for 14 years, and Thomas Crowther for 16 years, and he recites the will.

Witness, *Thomas Moreley*, of Dyddlebury, says he has lived at Dyddlebury for 11 years, and before that he lived at Rosse, and is 27 years of age and is of free condition, and that he has known Ancherette Baldwyne for 20 years and Sir Francis Baldwyne for 20 years, and he is a husbandman. He says Sir Francis Baldwyne declared his will to him by mouth, he being sent for to help him in his sickness. He says Sir Francis Baldwyne had written his will with his own hand. He came at the request of Ancherette Baldwyne, and she is to pay his expenses, and he does not know of any later will.

Witness, *John Baldwyn*. That he heard the will read while Sir Francis Baldwyn was sitting in his chayre in his chamber over the parlor in Wistanstowe. That Ancherette Baldwyn is willing to pay his expenses, that he does not know of any other will; that he, John Baldwyn, of Acton

Scott, where he had lived for 11 years, is 40 years of age and of free condition. He says he is a kinsman of Ancherette Baldwyn, who was married to his half-brother, and is a kinsman of Burghill (Burfeld) and Crowther, viz., that the said Burghill (Burfeld) and Crowther hath married two of his half-sisters, and that he is an illegitimate brother to Sir Francis Baldwyne, clerk, and that he hath known Ancherette Baldwyn for 20 years.

[NOTE.—In the *Visitation* the name is Burfeld, but throughout this will the name is spelt Burghill.]

2. *Richard Baldwyn*, of Diddlebury, who is described in the *Inquisition Post Mortem*, 35 Henry VIII., 1544, as then aged 34 and more, succeeded his brother, William Baldwyn, in his estates, and probably built the Manor House of Elsich. He was married at Shipton the 7 Nov., 1545, to Margaret Ludlow, who was the daughter of Lawrence Ludlow, of the Morehouse, Corvedale, by Anne, his wife, the daughter of Thomas Cressett, of Upton Cressett, near Bridgnorth. Lawrence Ludlow was the great-grandson of Sir Richard Ludlow, Knt., whose Arms were Or, a lion rampant sable, all over gules, which family owned Stokesay Castle for many generations. He had issue—

1. Thomas Baldwyn.
2. William Baldwyn.
3. Henry Baldwyn.
4. Elizabeth Baldwyn.
5. Dorothy Baldwyn.
6. Mary Baldwyn.

In the Diddlebury Registers is the burial, on the 9 Dec., 1585, of Richard Baldwyn, of Diddlebury, gentleman.

1585-6. Richard Baldwyn de Dudleburie generosus sepultus nono die mensis et anno ut supra Aprilis 1586. (Par. Reg.)

Williams' M.S.S., v., 72 :—"A grant of a Coate by Robert Cooke unto Richard Baldwin of Diddlebury gentleman viz Upon a Healm on a wreath silver and sable on a mount vert, a cockatrice courant also with a crowne about ye necke, and a chaine beaked." This coat bears date ye 16th of June, 1580.

In the Subsidy Roll, 167-41 of 13 Elizabeth, 1570, under Felhampton, Downe, Marshe, Alcaston, Afcote, Streford, and

Orneysgrove, Charles Baldwyn (who apparently was the brother of Thomas Baldwyn, of Diddlebury), is rated at £4, and pays tax 6s. 8d. In 1592 a Charles Baldwyn has goods worth £4 and pays tax 6s. 8d. (167-86). Charles Baldwyn was buried at Diddlebury, 8 April, 1586.

In the Parish Registers is the following note:—"1585. Carolus Baldwyni sepeliebatur octavo die mensis ut supra."

WILL OF MARGARET BALDWYN.

Will dated 1 Oct., 1611.

Margeret Baldwyn of Diddlebury, widow (daughter of Lawrence Ludlow). To my sons Henry, Edward, John and Richard Baldwyn, £30 each. To my daughters, Dorothy and Susan Baldwyn, 20s. each. To my grandchildren, Charles Baldwyn, Thomas Baldwyn, Anne and Cecilie Higgins, 20s. To Anne Ludlow, my niece, 20s. I give to Edward Baldwyn (son of Thomas Baldwyn, who died 1614), my silver salte. To Charles Baldwyn my silver cuppe. To George Mason, my son-in-law, 4 oxen. To Mary Mason, my daughter, his wife, 4 oxen. To Davy Powell, my servant, 6s. 8d. To Cecelie Mason one bed. William Baldwyn, my son, executor.

Witnesses: Lawrence Peerce, Jane Baldwyn, Catherine Griffiths, Margery Harper, and Richard Buckley, clerke.

Will proved at Hereford, 20 Oct., 9 James I., 1611.

2. *William Baldwyn*, of Elsich, Diddlebury [second son of Richard and Margeret]. He resided at Elsich, in the chapelry of Corfton. The family name had been written indiscriminately, but from this point the spelling differs. He married Barbara, daughter of Richard Brooke, of Whitchurch, co. Southampton, whose will was proved P.C.C. in 1594 (43 Dixey.) William Baldwyn served in the Earl of Worcester's Regiment in 1605, also his son, Charles Baldwyn. He had issue:

1. Charles Baldwyn, of Elsich, and later of Stokesay, and Thomas, although Thomas Baldwyn is said to have died young. It is possible that this is a mistake.

William Baldwyn evidently married, secondly, Jane The Visitation gives his wife's name as Barbara, but in his will he speaks of Jane, his wife.

Sir John Dannett, Knt., of Westhope, in his will, dated 29 Jan., 1606-7, and proved 30 April, 1607, P.C.C. 28 Huddlestone, leaves "To my friend, Mr. William Baldwyn, gentleman, a gold ring." In his *Inquisition Post Mortem*, 5 James I., 1608, 2 pars, vol. 300, No. 174, an Indenture is mentioned, dated 7 Jan., 42 Elizabeth, 1600, between Sir John Dannett, Knt., of Danet Hall, co. Leicester, and William Baldwyn, of Ludlow, gentleman, "and that Sir John Dannett, on the 18 January, 2 James I., 1605, give to William Baldwyn, one of the feoffees, a piece of gold of the value of 5s., before divers witnesses."

Lady Agnes Dannett, in her will, dated 9 August, 1626, and proved 20 November, 1626, P.C.C. 122 Hele., gives to Margaret, the daughter of William Jenkes, £5 and two silver spoons.

WILL OF WILLIAM BALDWYN.

10 Dec., 11 James I., 1614. William Baldwyn, of Elsich, in the parish of Diddlebury, gentleman. All my lands in Llanbester to be ali'end and conveyed away for the best sum possible. The residue to Charles Baldwyn, my son; to him all my messuages and lands. My wife Jane, Charles, my son, executor, and Henry Baldwyn, my brother, supervisor, Henry to be guardian to my son. Witness: John Layfield, Thomas Edrick, Hugh Gwiltin, Elizabeth Whorwood, Anthony Rogers. Proved P.C.C. 23 Ap., 1616, by oath of Charles Baldwyn, executor. (36 Copes.)

In the Ludlow Registers is the baptism of Charles, son of William Baldwyn, 26 Nov., 1598.

Inquisition Post Mortem, 3-16/184: 25 Jan., 11 James I., 1614. Held at Shrewsbury. William Baldwyn, of Elsich, in Diddlebury, was seised in his own demesne as of fee in 9 messuages, 5 cottages, and lands, etc., in Corfton, and property in Bowlden, Acton, and St. Margaret Clee. On Jan. 23, 9 James I., 1612, a fine was levied. He owned property at Long Stanton, and Charles Baldwyn is his son and heir.

The next two wills, of William Baldwyn and Jane Baldwyn, I am unable to connect.

WILL OF WILLIAM BAWLDEWYNNE.

Bundle III., H.P.C., 20 March, 1565. In the Name of God. Amen. The 20th daye of Marche, in the yeare of Our Lord God, 1565. I, William Bawldewyne, of Sparchforde, in ye parishe of Duddleburie, in ye Countie of Saloppe, sicke in bodie nevertheless butte of perfecte mynde and memorie, thankes bie unto God, doe ordeyne, and institute, and make my last will and testament in ye manour and terme followinge. That is to saye, I gyve and bequeathe my sowl unto the Allmighty God, trustinge to the merites of His Son Christe's Passion and mercyfull Bludde sheaddinge, to be saved, and my bodie to be buryed in the parishe Churche of Duddleburie. Also, I give and bequeathe to the parishe Churche of Duddleburie foreseyde the some of xxv^s iiiij^d eternly, to be fore the parishioneres there, distributed towarde the mayntenance of the Grammaire Schcole there, and towardes the reparacions of the foreseyde parish Church. The residue and debts to be payde to Joane, my wyffe, whiche sayd Joane I ordeyne and make my sole executrix, reservinge the use and distribution of the same to and amongste my childerene, and on suche charitable deedes as to her gode discretion shall secure most conveniente and meteste these. Witnesses: Thomas Tylar, Edward Tastas, and others. (No Act; endorsed Diddlebury.)

WILL OF JANE BAWDEWYNE.

Bundie VI.

8 June, 1577. In the Name of God. Amen. I, Jane Bawdewyne, of Diddlebury, sicke in body but sound in mynde and of perfect memorie. To be buried in the parish church of Diddlebury. To the reparacons of the sayde churche xx^s. To Charles Bawdewyne, my son, one cowe, four acres of corne in the frehe (parke), Halve my householde stufse, Halve the dette which Thomas Posterne, of Sutton, doth owe unto me, Halve the monie which Minton doth owe me, Charles Bawdewyne to be at halve the charges in the suite of lawe for the same, and unto the said Charles all my implementes. To my three daughters, Elizabeth, Johane and Dorothy, to every of them xx^s. To John Haberlie clerke, iijs iiij^d. To Katheren Glace iijs iiij^d. To Arthur

Baldwyn one weaned cawlfe. To my sonne Charles's wyffe my flaxe, and she for the same to give a fine Kercheve for to cover the communion cuppe of the parish of Diddlebury. The rest of my goods to my son, John Baldewyne, and he to be executor. Witnesses: John Habberlie, clerke, Thomas Tyler and Thomas Berde. Debts owing unto me from Thomas Posterne £xix vijs; William Ausope, of Ludlow, £iiij; Thomas Norton, of Culmington, £45 6s. 8d.

3. Henry Baldwyn, of Diddlebury (mentioned in the will of his brother, William Baldwyn, 1614).

4. *Elizabeth Baldwyn*. Married Richard (son of George Higgins by his wife, Elizabeth Farmer, of Shrewsbury). Their daughter, Elizabeth Higgins, married John Powell, of Sutton-in-Diddlebury. (See later account of this family.) The will of Richard Higgins, of Pontesbury, co. Salop, was proved 1598 P.C.C., 52 Lewyn.

There is a marriage of Thomas, son of William Hughes, alias Higgins, of Stretton, and , daughter of . . . Baldwyn, of Diddlebury, and another marriage of Thomas, son of John Higgins, of Stretton, and a daughter of Baldwyn, of Diddlebury. Their grandson was living temp. Henry VII., 1509—1547. The grandson of Hugh, son of John Higgins, of Stretton, also married the daughter of Baldwyn, of Diddlebury.

In the Licences granted by the Vicar-General of Canterbury is: "Baldwyn Higgins, of St. Andrew, Holborn, London, Esquire, widower, about 30, and Dame Mary May, of Raymare, co. Sussex, widow, about 31. At the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, 17 June, 1679."

From the Diddlebury Registers and Churchwardens' Accounts are the following referring to the family:—

- 1584. Feb. 28, Frances, dau. of Richard Higgins and Elizabeth, bapt.
- 1590. Sept. 23, Francis, son of Richard Higgins and Elizabeth, baptized. (These are, evidently, the children of Elizabeth Baldwyn.)
- 1597. Feb. 11, Adam Higgins and Sylia Churchman mar.
- 1686. William Higgins, of Poston, Churchwarden.
- 1698. William Higgins, of Lawton, overseer for the Highways.

1703. Oct. 21, William Higgins and Anne Downes married.
 1704. July 20, Elizabeth, dau. of William Higgins and Ann, bapt.
 1704. William Higgins, of Middlehope, Churchwarden.
 (In 1707 he was overseer, and in 1723.)
 1710. Ap. 20, Ann, daughter of William Higgins and Ann, bapt.
 1710. Ap. 29, Ann Higgins buried.
 (In 1730 and 1734 William Higgins, of Westhope, was overseer, and churchwarden in 1733. In 1731 William Higgins, junior, of Westhope, was overseer. In 1740 Edward Higgins was churchwarden.)
 1748. Dec. 10, William Higgins, of Middlehope, was buried, and in 1747 William Higgins, of Middlehope, was overseer. In 1762 Edward Higgins, of Peaton, was overseer.
 1769. Ap. 8, Thomas Higgins and Susan Evans were married by licence at Corfton Chapel, in the parish.
 1802 to 1813. Thomas Higgins, of Gt. Sutton and Poston, was overseer.

5. *Dorothy Baldwyn* married Walter Beck, and his will was proved 1598, in P.C.C. (83 Lewyn.)

6. *Mary Baldwyn* married George Mason, of Diddlebury, and their children were baptised there, George on the 8 May, 1589, William the 1 Sept., 1590, and buried 5 Nov., 1590.

1. *Thomas Baldwyn*, of Diddlebury, eldest son, was born in 1546. *Williams' MSS.* says: "He spent many years within the Circuit of the Court as the agent to the Earl of Shrewsbury, who was then engaged on the dangerous office of guarding the Queen of Scots." There are letters extant from Thomas Baldwyn, dated 1st July, 1580, to the Earl of Shrewsbury, and one from him in reference to Queen Mary, another directed to Mr. Thomas Bawdewine at Could Harbour, in London, dated April, 1581. He was imprisoned for some time in the Beauchamp Tower of the Tower of London, and on its walls is depicted a drawing in stone of a pair of scales, with a Death's head, with the inscription,

"1585 Thomas Bawdewin Juli.

As vertue maketh life

So sin causeth death."

His epitaph at Diddlebury records he "who escaped the sea, the sword, and the chains of the cruel Tower." The State Papers of Sir Ralph Sadlier records, "Thomas Bawdewin, of Diddlebury, Esquire, by the Privie Counsell of Queen Elizabeth appointed as (*blank*) for the affairs of Her Majesty the Queen of Scots, and George, Earl of Shrewsbury, after three years imprisonment in the Tower, married Gertrude, the daughter of Robert Corbet, of Standwardine, and adopted the motto, 'By the help of my God do I leap over the wall.'" He was said to have been imprisoned for counterfeiting the Queen's coin, but *Williams* thinks this imprisonment would not have been mentioned if it had such a disgraceful cause.

Records show nothing to account for his imprisonment, or whether he was re-appointed the Earl of Shrewsbury's agent on his release, and on enquiry at the Tower of London the writer was unable to find any further information, as the authorities possess no record of his imprisonment or release, but he returned to Diddlebury, where he died at the age of 68.

His wife was the heiress of Robert Corbet by the daughter and co-heir of Thomas Kynaston. (Although search has been made at Shrewsbury, Hereford, Lichfield, and London the will of Thomas Baldwyn cannot be found.)

In the interesting book, "The Tower of London," by Richard Dancy, published in 1910, is an account of the Coldharbour Tower. It was not, as stated by Lord de Ros, "a cell somewhere in the vaults of the White Tower," but a separate tower, or gateway, standing at the south-west corner of the White Tower, and in a line with the Wardrobe Tower consisting of two round towers, with battlements and flat roofs, both slightly lower than the Wardrobe Tower. Between these two towers, linking them together, was a gateway over which was a cell with battlements, which sheltered that unfortunate visionary Elizabeth Barton, "the Maid of Kent," during her incarceration in 1534. . . . Here, too, in 1553, the Lords Ambrose and Henry Dudley were interred for their share in the conspiracy to place Lady Jane Grey on the Throne. In Elizabeth's time the Coldharbour was used as a prison. In 1572 Her Majesty reprimanded Sir Owen

Hopton, Lieutenant of the Tower, for permitting his prisoners to walk and talk on "the leades of Cole Harbour," and that Lord Southampton had been seen "leaping upon the Cole Harbour Tower."

A warrant from the Commissioners of the Tower to the Officers of Ordnance, dated 15 November, 1660, asking permission to demolish "some houses about the White Tower." Another warrant to the Commissioners of Ordnance dated 24 April, 1667, whereby "in addition to the alteration ordered in the Tower," order was given to "demolish and rebuild the old buildings called Coldharbour," etc.

On an alabaster tablet in the north wall of Diddlebury Church is the following epitaph :—

Thomas primogenitus Richardi Bawdewin de Diddlebutie et Margiritæ uxoris ejus filia Laurencii Ludlowe de Morehouse duxit in uxore' Gertrudam filiam Roberti Corbet de Standwardine de qua genuit tres filios Edwardum, Johannem et Richardum et duas filias Dorotheam et Suzanna et valedicit mundo Anno D'ni 1614 Ætatis suæ LXVIII et obiit 4 Aprilis. 1623.

Qui mare qui ferrum duræ qui vincula turris
Quondam transivit nunc ingens Atropos oc
Nomen si quæras soboles quot quae fuit uxor
Occubuit quando quæ subsunt haec tibi monstra.

ARMS : On centre shield argent, a saltire sable (Baldwyn). On dexter shield, Or, a raven proper. (Corbet). On sinister shield, Or, a lion rampant sable, vulned all over gules (Ludlow, of Morehouse).

Williams's M.S., vii., 23, in Diddlebury Church :—" He who without yielding has passed the sea, and steel, and the chains of the Tower, is now seized by a great wasting. If you ask his name, his family, who his wife was, when he died, the inscription below will tell you :

" Born at Diddlebury, Thomas Bawdewin, eldest son of Richard Bawdewin and Margeria, his wife, daughter of Laurence Ludlow, of Morehouse, married Gertrude, daughter of Robert Corbet, of Stanwardine, by whom he had 3 sons, Edward, John and Richard, and 2 daughters, Dorothea and Susanna, and departed to rest. He bade farewell to the world on the 7th day of October, A.D. 1614, in the 68th year of his age."

Gertrude Baldwyn is mentioned in the Terrier of Diddlebury in 1637. Was living in 1639.

He left issue :

1. *Edward Baldwyn*, of Diddlebury.
2. *John Baldwyn*, of Middlehope.
3. *Richard Baldwyn*, of Diddlebury.
4. *Dorothy Baldwyn*.
5. *Susan Baldwyn*.

1. Edward Baldwyn, of Elsich and Diddlebury. Owing to the Registers of Diddlebury from 1599 to 1660 being lost, and as there are no Transcripts at Hereford, I am unable to find his baptism, but he was probably baptised there.

The *Visitation of Salop*, 1623, states that Edward Baldwyn, of Diddlebury, married Mary daughter of Edward Lutwich, of Lutwich. He signed his pedigree at the Visitation. His issue are not given. The Arms of his wife were : Or, a tiger passant, gules. *Shropshire Notes and Queries* says Elsich was the property of Edward Baldwyn in 1584, but I think this refers to the Edward Baldwyn of Stokesay. In the Diddlebury Terrier, 1637, under Diddlebury :—"To the Tythe Hay upon the Meadows and Grounds of Edward Baldwyn, Esquire, in the Tenure of Edward Baldwyn and others, and the Meadows and grounds of Gertrude Baldwyn" (his mother).

Williams's M.S.S., 306 and 135. In the catalogue of gentlemen who have compounded for their estates is Edward Baldwyn, of Diddlebury, Esquire, £245. He is mentioned as entitled to bear Arms.

Names of Officers in co. Salop (*Williams's M.S.S.*, 2, 57, 1605) : "Captain Edward Baldwyn, of the Regiment of Sir Vincent Corbet, Knt. Edward Baldwyn and Charles Baldwyn, belonging to the Troop under the command of Sir Richard Ottley, Knt."

From researches at Shrewsbury are found the names of his children :

1. Thomas Baldwyn.
2. Gertrude Baldwyn. Living 1636. Married Robert Leighton, of Wattesborough.
3. Susan Baldwyn. Living 1636. Married Thomas Kerry, of Bin Weston.

4. Elizabeth Baldwyn. Living 1636. Married Richard Smith, of Burton.

In the Diddlebury Registers is the burial of one Edward Baldwyn, gentleman, 28 July, 1664.

1. Thomas Baldwin, of Diddlebury and Shrewsbury.

In the *Williams's M.S.*, 2, 248, under the "Burgesses of Shrewsbury": "Thomas Baldwyn, of Shrewsbury, Esquire, the son of Edward Baldwyn, of Diddlebury, Esquire, was admitted Burgess, and has issue:—

Richard Baldwyn, aged 9 years.

Hugh Baldwyn, aged 8 years.

Edward Baldwyn, aged 6 years.

Charles Baldwyn, aged 4 years.

Thomas Baldwyn, aged 2 years.

Leighton Baldwyn, aged half-a-year.

Mary Baldwyn, aged 9 years.

Anne Baldwyn, aged 4 years.

Dated 17 July, 1660."

ARMS of Thomas Baldwyn, Sheriff of Shrewsbury, 1650: Argent, a saltire sable. The same as on a monument in the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury.

Thomas Baldwyn, of Shrewsbury, armiger. In 1664, under Guilds of Shrewsbury: "Paid to Mr. Thomas Baldwyn for Councill 5s."

On 2 Jan., 1676 (*Williams's M.S.*, II., 251), under Corporation Orders Exchequer: "Salop Agreed and have elected Thomas Baldwyn, Esquire, to be Recorder of Shrewsbury to succeed Sir Timothy Townshend, Knt., deceased."

Under the list of Mayors of Shrewsbury, 6 Feb., 1685, occurs the name of "Thomas Baldwyn, Esquire, barrister."

In the Shrewsbury Corporation Rental for 1686, under "Booth Hall, Ye Corne Market and Kill Lane," Thomas Baldwyn, Esquire, was taxed for his "Stone Porch and Stairs 6d."

Williams's M.S., II., 309: Mayors of Shrewsbury, 1686, "Thomas Baldwyn, Esquire."

Williams's M.S., II.: "251^b James II., 1 Jan., 1687-8. Whereas we have received of the Earl of Shrewsbury from being Recorder of Shrewsbury; Robert Pryce, gentleman, from being Steward; Thomas Baldwyn, Esquire, and others

from being Aldermen. We require you to choose William Morgan, of Priors, Recorder."

Shrewsbury Suits of Law (<i>Williams's M.S.S.</i>) :—			
1686.	Pd. Mr. Bauldewine for a warrant	...	...
1688.	Pd. to Mr. Bauldewin for a warrant	...	6d.

Thomas Baldwyn, Esquire, married at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 22 May, 1650, first Dorothy, daughter of Humphrey Mackworth. She was buried there 2 June, 1657. The Mackworth family claim descent from Henry III. and Edward I. They had issue :

1. Richard Baldwyn, eldest son.
2. Hugh Baldwyn, born 1652.
3. Edward Baldwyn, born 1654.
4. Charles Baldwyn, born 1656.
5. Mary Baldwyn, baptised 17 April, 1651 (twin with Richard).
6. Anne Baldwyn, baptised at St. Chad's, 25 June, 1655.
7. Dorothy Baldwyn, married John Langley, of Tuckies, co. Salop, 25 June, 1655.

Thomas Baldwyn married, secondly, Ellinor , and had issue :

8. Thomas Baldwyn.
9. Leighton Baldwyn, born 1659-60.
10. Ellen Baldwyn, baptised at St. Chad's, 27 August, 1678.

3. Edward Baldwyn was baptised at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 10 July, 1653, and married Ellen , and had issue :

1. Thomas Baldwyn, baptised at St. Chad's, 17 Jan., 1679.
2. John Baldwyn, baptised at St. Chad's, 26 Nov., 1684.
3. Francis Baldwyn, baptised 7 Oct., 1685. (See Shrewsbury: "Ellen Baldwyn, baptised 27 August, 1678, at St. Chad s.")
3. Anne Baldwyn, baptised at St. Chad's, 22 March, 1680."
4. Catherine Baldwyn, baptised at St. Chad's, 20 March, 1681.
5. Arabella Baldwyn, baptised at St. Chad's, 9 April, 1689.

6. Charles Baldwyn, born 1656, married at St. Mary, Shrewsbury, 7 Jan., 1693, Mrs. Mary Griffiths, who was buried there 30 March, 1714, and had issue:

1. Thomas Baldwyn, baptised at St. Mary, 17 Oct., 1694.
2. Elizabeth Baldwyn, baptised there 25 Feb., 1696.

7. Thomas Baldwyn of Diddlebury and Shrewsbury (son of Thomas and Ellen), was baptized at St. Chad's, 2 April, 1659. He was Recorder of Shrewsbury in 1676, and Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1685.

In the Will of Thomas Minton of Diddlebury, dated 11 April, 1680, and proved 27 April, 1680, he mentions Thomas Baldwyn, son of Thomas Baldwyn of Shrewsbury. In the Will of Ann Minton of Diddlebury, widow, dated 26 Sept., 1679, and proved 25 Nov., 1679, she speaks of my son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Baldwyn.

In the accounts of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 1693, is the following:—"A Legacy of one Mr. Briggs payable to Mr. Thomas Baldwyn of Diddlebury, in the County of Salop. a certain amount of which legacy we cannot give as yet by reason we have no copy of the Will, but this we can testify yt then hath been for three years passed received ye sum of four pounds yearly." The Brigges family owned Ernestry Park, in the parish of Diddlebury, and married into the family of Lutley of Bromcroft, in the same parish.

WILL OF ANN MINTON.

Hereford Register 5, folio 195. Will of Ann Minton of Diddlebury, widow. Dated 26 Sept., 1679. To my son-in-law Mr. Thomas Baldwyn £5 which he oweth me. To my son William Minton £5 out of the £10 which is owing to me by William Fosbrooke. To my son Thomas Minton £10, which Edward Turner of Poston oweth me and a cow. To my son Richard Minton a cow without horns. To my daughter Elizabeth Minton £5. To my grand-child William Minton a pide cow called Ryett. To Margaret Bony my heifer. To my grand-child Thomazine Baldwyn a bed. My residue to Thomas, Richard, and Elizabeth Minton equally by the discretion of Thomas Baldwyn, Batholomew Lutley Esq., and Edward Pulley, gentleman. My son William Minton and daughter Elizabeth Minton executors. Witness:

Charles Bawdenin, Law. Langley, Mat. Morgan. Proved at Ludlow, 25 Nov., 1679.

In the Ludford Registers is the marriage on 2 Nov., 1699, of John Baldwyn (who was buried there 27 Dec., 1701), and Ann Bony, spinster.

WILL OF THOMAS MINTON.

Hereford Register 5, folio 233.

Will of Thomas Minton of Diddlebury, yeoman. Dated 11 April, 1680. To Thomas Bawdewin, son of Thomas Bawdewin of Shrewsbury, Esquire, a good mourning ringe of 10/-. To Margaret Bony 20/-. All the rest of my goods to William Minton, my cldest brother, he executor. Witness: Richard Tyler, Edward Fosbrooke, William Fosbrooke. Proved at Ludlow, 27 April, 1680.

Thomas Baldwyn of Munslow, gentleman, married Sarah, daughter of Anne Minton of Diddlebury. His Will is dated 5 Jan., 1705, and proved 1 Feb., 1708. He left issue—

1. Edward Baldwyn.
2. John Baldwyn.
3. Thomazine Baldwyn, mentioned in the Will of Anne Minton, 1679, married 6 June, 1681, at Ludlow, John Giles.
4. Susan Baldwyn married Rowland Powell. Mentioned in the Will of Thomas Powell.
5. Gertrude Baldwyn married . . . Stedman.
6. Margery Baldwyn baptized at Munslow, 25 April, 1658; married at Ludlow, 3 April, 1691, John Sible. She is described as of Munslow.
7. Sarah Baldwyn married . . . Shepherd.
8. Dorothy Baldwyn baptized 7 Dec., 1661, at Munslow.
9. Joyce Baldwyn baptized 1 May, 1664, at Munslow.

One of these (Dorothy or Joyce) married Thomas Foster.

Thomas Baldwyn had a lease of Poston, in Diddlebury, which he gave to his son, Edward Baldwyn.

In the Registers of Sheriff Hales, 1693, May 16, is the marriage of Mr. Thomas Baldwyn and Mrs. Sarah Cotes. Mr. Thomas Baldwyn was buried 1 Oct., 1719, at Woodcote.

WILL OF THOMAS BALDWYN.

Hereford Register 16, folio 219.

Will of Thomas Baldwyn of Munslow, gentleman, 5 Jan., 1705. To be decently buried in Christian burial. To my wife Sarah the bed we lie on. The yearly rent of the tenement in Burwood (parish of Diddlebury) wherein Bridget Owens now dwelleth for life then if the lease last so long to my grandson Thomas Baldwyn. My wife to have 20/- per annum paid her by my son Edward, and also the chamber we now lie in with liberty of coming to the fire at her pleasure, and also sufficient meat and drink if my lease at Poston shall so long continue. If my wife leave, my son Edward he to pay her 40/- per annum, and my son John to be governour of my said wife. To my daughters Thomasine Giles 5/- to Susan Powell 5/- to Gertrude Stedman 5/- to Margary Sible 5/- to Sarah Shepherd 5/-. To my son John 5/- to my son-in-law Thomas ffauster 5/-. All my other estate to my son Edward, he executor. Witness: Vincent Howells, Mark of Richard Dixon, Rowland Powell. Proved at Ludlow, 1 Feb., 1708.

1. Edward Baldwyn of Munslow and Poston. He apparently lived at Poston, as he is called Edward Baldwyn of Poston in the Munslow Registers, and I think it is he whom William Baldwyn of Upper Heyton, in Stanton Lacy, refers to in his will, proved 19 Jan., 1702, as Edward, son of Thomas Baldwyn of Diddlebury, executor. Edward Baldwyn was Churchwarden of Munslow, 1711—1718. He married 1st Elizabeth , and secondly Anne , who was living in 1730. His will is dated 14 Dec., 1730, and proved 14 Dec., 1731. He was buried at Munslow, 17 Dec., 1730. He had issue—

1. Edward Baldwyn (son of Anne).
2. William Baldwyn (son of Elizabeth).
3. Richard Baldwyn (son of Anne).
4. Thomas Baldwyn.
5. Mary Baldwyn.
6. Elizabeth Baldwyn (dau. of Elizabeth).
7. Anne Baldwyn baptized 24 Aug., 1704.
8. Catherine Baldwyn baptized 22 Sept., 1711.

9. Barbara Baldwyn, baptized 10 June, 1713.
10. Theodora Baldwyn, baptized 8 Jan., 1715-16.
Children of Elizabeth.

WILL OF EDWARD BALDWYN.

Hereford 27. 353.

Will of Edward Baldwyn of Munslow. Dated 14 Dec., 1730. To my wife Anne Baldwyn, £7 13 0 per annum for her life out of my freehold. My estate in the Thonglands. To my son William Baldwyn £30 at 21. To my son Richard Baldwyn £30 at 21. To my daughter Mary Baldwyn £20 at 21. To my daughter Elizabeth Baldwyn £20 at 21. To my beloved son Edward Baldwyn all that freehold estate of Thonglands when he comes to the age of 21 years, on condition that he pays all my debts and legacies. My wife Anne and my son Edward, my executrix and executor, to them all my goods and chattels. Witness: Mary Hammond, William Hammond, Samuel Amies. Proved at Ludlow, 14 Dec., 1731.

1. Edward Baldwyn, of Munslow, who was baptised 18 Aug., 1720, and inherited the estates at Thongland from his father.

2. William Baldwyn, baptised 14 Dec., 1724.
3. Richard Baldwyn, baptised 18 June, 1730.
3. Thomas Baldwyn, twin with Richard, baptised 18 June, 1730. Buried 23 June, 1730.
5. Mary Baldwyn.
4. Elizabeth Baldwyn.

1. Richard Baldwyn, eldest son of Thomas and Dorothy, was baptised at St. Chad's, 17 April, 1651. In the *Williams's M.S.*, II., 248B, under the Burgess of Shrewsbury, dated 1676: "Richard Baldwyn, gentleman, son of Thomas Baldwyn, Recorder of Shrewsbury, has no children." He married at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 23 Jan., 1678, Mrs. Catherine Devereux, the daughter of George Devereux by Bridget, his wife, the daughter and heir of Arthur Price, of Vaynor, and great-niece of Walter, first Earl of Essex and second Viscount Hereford. Mrs. Baldwyn was buried at Diddlebury 4 Sept., 1725, and Richard Baldwyn was buried there 23 Sept., 1729, and is described "as of Diddlebury."

1. George Baldwyn.
2. Thomas Baldwyn.
3. Edward Baldwyn.
4. Dorothy Baldwyn, baptised at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 18 June, 1681, and buried there 29 December, 1681.

5. Bridget Baldwyn, twin with Dorothy, baptised at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 18 June, 1681. Died the same year.

1. *George Baldwyn*, of Diddlebury, baptised at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 27 March, 1680. He married, 28 Feb., 1719, at St. Mary's, Elizabeth Green.

The following may be the will of George Baldwyn :—

WILL OF GEORGE BALDWYN.

Shrewsbury P.C.

Will of George Baldwyn, of Shrewsbury. Beeches maker. To my sons-in-law, David Jones and Thomas Davies, 1s. each. As to the rest of my goods, I give them to James Evans, of the same town, watchmaker, and Joseph Houldston, skinner, in trust during the life of my wife, Martha, she to receive all profit arising therefrom if she remains my widow, but if she marry again she to have half of all my goods, plate, chattels, stock-in-hand, and the other half to be equally divided between my two daughters, Margaret, the wife of David Jones, and Melissant, wife of Thomas Davies. Wife executor. 15 Jan., 1755. Witness: Mark of John Williams, William Whiston, James Briarly. Proved 4 April, 1755.

2. *Thomas Baldwyn*, of Diddlebury, baptised at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 7 Oct., 1682. Buried 12 March, 1683, at St. Mary's.

3. *Edward Baldwyn*, of Diddlebury, was baptised at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 10 Aug., 1683. He married Elizabeth, who was buried at Diddlebury, 7 Sept., 1739. Edward Baldwyn was churchwarden of Diddlebury 1723 and overseer 1723—1724. In the latter year he was sidesman. In 1725 he was again appointed churchwarden. In the Churchwardens' Accounts it is stated he was appointed : "In order to ye completesting of ye repairs of ye Church and ye Steple and ye receiving in of ye monies of ye same" note by William Fosbrooke, vicar, signed by E. Baldwin, Fra;

Tipton, Hen: Jones. He was buried at Diddlebury, 27 July, 1733.

Edward Baldwyn, of Shrewsbury, bore the same Arms as Edward Baldwyn of Diddlebury, 1663. He had issue:

1. Richard Baldwyn.
2. Thomas Baldwyn.
3. Edward Baldwyn.
4. Edward Baldwyn.
5. Sacheverall Baldwyn.
6. Thomas Baldwyn.
7. Devereuse Baldwyn.
8. William Baldwyn.
9. John Baldwyn.
10. Anne Baldwyn.
11. Joane Baldwyn.
12. Catherine Baldwyn.
13. Elizabeth Baldwyn.

1. *Richard Baldwyn*, of Diddlebury, baptised at Diddlebury, 15 Aug., 1708.

I think it probable that he sold the Diddlebury estate in 1752.

2. *Thomas Baldwyn*, of Diddlebury, baptised at Diddlebury, 6 Jan., 1708.

3. *Edward Baldwyn*, of Diddlebury, baptised 23 Aug., 1705, buried 30 Aug., 1705, at Diddlebury.

4. *Edward Baldwyn*, Esquire, of Diddlebury, baptised at Diddlebury, 6 May, 1710. Married Mary , and had issue:

1. Edward Baldwyn, baptised 2 May, 1752. Matriculated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 28 Jan., 1796, aged 18. B.A., 1799.

2. Sarah Baldwyn, baptised 13 Sept., 1749, and buried 11 Dec., 1749.

3. George Devereux, son of Edward Baldwyn, of Ludlow.

4. William Devereux Baldwyn, clerk.

5. *Sacheverell Baldwyn*, of Diddlebury, baptised at Diddlebury, 21 June, 1711. Buried at Diddlebury, 4 Aug., 1772.

6. *Thomas Baldwyn*, of Diddlebury, baptised at Diddlebury, 31 Dec., 1713.

7. *Devereuse Baldwyn*, of Diddlebury, baptised at Diddlebury, 6 Sept., 1716.

8. *William Baldwyn*, of Diddlebury, baptised there 10 Jan., 1718. Married by licence, at Corfton Chapel, by the Revd. Thomas Baxter, curate, 12 March, 1764, Sarah Wall. William Baldwyn witness to a marriage 10 June, 1774.

9. *John Baldwyn*, of Diddlebury, baptised there 28 Feb., 1719.

10. *Anne Baldwyn*, baptised at Diddlebury, 22 June, 1712. Buried at Diddlebury, 25 May, 1742.

11. *Joane Baldwyn*, baptised at Diddlebury, 15 June, 1715. Married there 9 Sept., 1738, by licence, Launcelot Baugh.

12. *Catherine Baldwyn*, baptised at Diddlebury, 14 July, 1706.

13. *Elizabeth Baldwyn*, baptised at Diddlebury, 8 June, 1707. Married at Diddlebury, 13 Aug., 1720, Mr. William Hammond.

In the Diddlebury Registers is the baptism, 16 March, 1717, of "Richard, son of Richard Baldwyn, of Diddlebury, and Sarah, his wife," who was buried 29 March, 1719.

2 *John Baldwyn*, of Middlehope. He was servant to Edward Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, son of Earl George, in whose service his father had been. In 1616 he was esquire, or agent, to Earl Edward. In the Stafford Letter he is described as "John Bawdewin my man." In the Diddlebury Terrier, 1637, he was owning Middlehope and land in Diddlebury. On the fourth bell in the church of Diddlebury is: "John Bawdewin, of Middlehope, gentleman, and Edward Pulley, of Peedle, gentleman. C.W., 1670." In 1663 John Baldwyn was Commissioner of Taxes for Shropshire. From 1666 to 1670 he was Churchwarden of Diddlebury. At Hereford was found the Administration of the goods of John Baldwyn of Middlehope, in the parish of Diddlebury, dated 3 Oct., 1671. To Thomas Baldwyn, his next of kin. Inventory £152 2s. 8d. (Book II., 1669-72). He was buried at Diddlebury, 11 Aug., 1671. He married Mary

On a cast iron slab in the floor of the chancel of Diddlebury is this inscription:—

Here lieth the
Body of Mary
the wife of John Baw
dewin of Midlehop
gen who died Nov
ember 1659.

ARMS: Quarterly of 11. 1. Argent, a saltire sable, a crescent for difference (Baldwyn). 2. Barry of six azure and argent, a chief ermine (Wigley). 3. Gules a chevron ermine between 3 eagles' heads couped argent (Childe). 4. Per pale Or, and gules a fleur-de-lys counter-changed (Acheley). 5. Ermine a saltire argent (Wentworth). 6. Gules a chevron between 3 leopards' faces 2 and 1 Or (Parker). 7. Per fess indented Or and gules (Leighton). 8. Or a lion rampant Sable (Lodelowe). 9. Argent a lion rampant Sable (Boterell). 10. Or, a raven ppr. (Corbet). 11. Blank.

CREST: A Cockatrice, wings expanded argent. On the sides the letters I.B. (Vol. IX. Shropshire Arch. Trans.).

The family of Pulley of Peedle appear in the early Stanton Lacy Registers by the marriage of Edward Pulley and Elizabeth Heynes in 1585, who are connected with the Baldwyns by marriage. The Diddlebury Registers give the baptisms of two of Edward Pulley's children by his wife Priscilla: 1665, 14 Aug., Alathea, who was buried 25 Feb., 1666, and Abigail, baptized 5 Sept., 1665, and in the church is a stone slab, "Here lyeth the Body of Edward Pulley of Peedle, in the County of Salop, Gentleman, who departed this life the 2 day of J . . . An^o Dom' 1696 74."

3. *Richard Baldwyn* of Diddlebury married Anne, daughter of . . . Rickards, and sister of John Rickards. His Will, dated 11 July, 1639, and proved 25 July, 1639, mentions his mother (Gertrude) as living. He was buried at Diddlebury, 1639, and left issue—

1. Thomas Baldwyn.
2. Gertrude Baldwyn.
3. Mary Baldwyn.

1595, June 19, Sunday. Mr. John Blayney of Over Kingsham in Radnor and Mr. Richard Baldwyn of Duddle-

bury in Shropshire visited me at Mortlak. (From the Diary of Dr. John Dee, Warden of Manchester 1595—1608.

WILL OF RICHARD BAWLDEWYN.

In the Name of God, Amen. I Richard Bawldewyn of Diddlebury sickle in body, but of perfect mind and understanding, do make my will. My body to be buried in christian burial in the chancel of the parish church of Diddlebury. My wife to pay to my son Thomas Bawldewyn £20. to be set out to his advantage by my wife, my mother, and my brother Edward Bawldewyn. My wife to pay to Gertrude my daughter £20, to be set out to her advantage by my wife, and my brother in law John Rickards. My wife to pay to Mary my daughter, £20. My wife and brother John Bawldewyn to set it out. Residue to my wife, she executrix. Dated 11 July, 1639. Witnesses: Gertrude Bawldewyn, John Bawldewyn. Proved at Hereford, 25 July, 1639, by Anne Bawldewyn, the widow.

Mrs. Baldwyn-Childe says:—"The Diddlebury Hall and estate was sold in 1752 by Richard Baldwyn, who was the fifth in descent from Thomas Baldwyn, who died in 1614, to Captain Frederick Cornwall. The panelled rooms at the back of the house are the only part left of the house the Baldwyns occupied, the house as it now stands being built by Captain Cornewall. Many Baldwyn monuments are in Diddlebury Church, most, if not all, removed from their original position in the restoration of the church. The only representatives of the Baldwyns of Diddlebury in the male line that I know of are the Baldwyns of Kinlet."

WILL OF ANNE BAWDEWYN.

Hereford P.C. (1. Bundle 1578 (157, Scott).

16 Oct. 1577. I An'e Bawdewyn of Diddlebury sickle in body. To be buried in christian burial To the repairs of parish church of Diddlebury 6/8 To the poor of the parish of Diddlebury 13/4 To Charles Baldwyn my brother 40/- and to his son one colt. To John Baldwyn my brother one cowe and 40/- and haulfse my peason (pension). Residue to Joane my mother for her life and after her decease to be equally divided between my brothers Charles and John

except my bedding which my brother John is to have My mother to be sole executrix Witnesses: Thomas Crowther, Charles Bawdewyn and others.

Hereford, 22 Jan., 1606. Nuncupative will of John Baldwyn of Sparchford in the parish of Diddlebury. I leave all my goods to Johane Duppar wife to Thomas Duppar of Lentwardine and I appoint Mary the wife of Edward Morrys of Marlow Hereford my executor. Proved at Hereford, 28 April, 1607.

Inq. Post Mort., Chancery Inq., 223, 91. 31 Elizabeth. 1589. Richard Baldwyn of Sutton. Thomas Baldwyn is son and heir, and is 30 years of age.

(This Inquisition is in bad condition and unreadable).

APPENDIX TO BALDWYN OF DIDDLEBURY.

The following is the continuation of the pedigree given on page 137:—

John, Henry, Joan (ali proles).

John (Bencher of the Temple 1682).

Ralph (Bencher 1710).

Samuel (N. 1700, Bencher 1738).

William Baldwin, of Wistan-	Robert, Samuel, Mary, null
tow, Salop.	proles.

N. 1737.

William Baldwin, sons, Burry

Mill, Wistantow.	Buried	Samuel Baldwin, Crow Leasow.
Stokesay.		Buried Bitterley 1824.

William Baldwin	{ sons	John Baldwin, Craven Arms,
Thomas Baldwin		1897.

Buried Manchester.

John Baldwin, 33, Greame
Street, Manchester, 1897.

Page 137.—BALDWYN OF STOKESAY.

Samuel Baldwyn farmed at Bitterley, at Crow Leasow. He married the sister of Jeremiah Shepherd, of Wetton-in-Stokesay. His son, John Baldwyn, of Cherbury, and afterwards for many years of Stokesay, framed the copy of the pedigree given on page 137. He married Jane Owen, of the Lion Inn, Newton in Stokesay parish, and died at Manchester, leaving issue:—

John Baldwyn, of 33, Greame Street, Manchester.

Jane, Elizabeth, and Adela Mary (the wife of E. Thomas).

Mr. W. Childe-Pemberton has kindly supplied the writer with the following information :—

Page 141.—“Mary” Leighton, the wife of John Bawdewin, of Diddlebury, is called “Elizabeth” in one of the Visitations. William Baldwyn, of Diddlebury, gave his lands in Munslow to John Baldwyn, his son, and Elizabeth, his wife, and to the heirs of their bodies.

The Munslow branch descended from the second son of John and Elizabeth. Their eldest Son, John Baldwyn, in 1464, succeeded to Diddlebury.

Page 133.—The list of the 20 Coats of Arms borne by the Baldwyns were all carved on a stone slab to the memory of Mary Baldwyn, of Middlehope, 1659, which was on the floor in front of the altar rails in Diddlebury Church before its “restoration;” and, on enquiry being made, the then Vicar, the Rev. A. Pope, stated that the monument had been left underneath the new tiles which were placed over it at the time of the “restoration.” Thus, this most interesting relic, with its armorial proofs and historical interest, is for ever hidden out of sight.

Page 153.—The writer much regrets that reference was made to counterfeiting of the Queen coin by Thomas Baldwyn, for which there seems to be no real foundation.

Page 154.—Thomas Baldwyn died 4 April, 1623. His epitaph in Diddlebury church states that “He said goodbye to the world (*valedicit mundo*) 1614, and died (*et obiit*) 4 April, 1623.”

PART II.

BALDWYN OF ASTON-MUNSLOW.

The first mention made of the Baldwyns of Aston-Munslow is that of *Roger Baldwyn*, living 1358. He was “of Diddlebury,” and had also lands in Aston Munslow. His son,

William Baldwyn, of Diddlebury, inherited his lands in Munslow.

His son, *John Baldwyn*, of Munslow, who died 1457, married Mary, the daughter of John Leighton, of Stretton and Wattlesborough, having issue :—

1. John Baldwyn, of Diddlebury.
2. Richard Baldwyn, of Aston-Munslow.
3. Joane Baldwyn.

Williams' MSS. II., folio 145 :—" 24 Henry VII., 1509. Know all, etc., that I, John Baldwyn, of Dedull, gent., and John Baldwyn, my son and heir, have given to John Walaston, esquire, 2 messuages in the town of Aston, in co. Salop, with all lands, pastures, etc., pertaining to them, and all other lands and tenements which we have in the said town, and the fields thereof, and one meadow lying in one field of Nether Heyton, within the liberty of Stanton Lacy, called Le Parrok."

Witnesses : Sir John Higgons, chaplain, William Higgins, William Baldewyne, Roger Baldewyne, and many others.
Dated at Aston, 24 Henry VII.

He left his lands in Munslow to his second son,

2. *Richard Baldwyn*, of Aston-in-Munslow. He married twice ; the name of his first wife is not recorded. His second wife was the daughter of — Portman. He is recorded to have had twenty-two children by his two wives, and was living in 1464, and died in 1485. In the article on Diddlebury in the *Transactions* the date of his death is given as 1585,¹ but as his brother John was living 3 Edward IV., 1464, the date of his death would be 1485, and the early Munslow Registers would refer to his grandchildren. It is probable that one of his sons settled in Ludlow, for a large family of Baldwyns appear there which are connected with those of Diddlebury and Aston.

He had, with other issue :—

1. William Baldwyn.
2. Nicholas Baldwyn. Buried at Munslow 30 June, 1563. Married at Munslow, 1 Feb., 1549, Ann Upinton, who was buried there 20 Aug., 1550.
3. Elizabeth Baldwyn. Married at Munslow 17 Nov., 1535, to William Barker.

¹ *Transactions*, 1st Series, Vol. IX., page 302.

His eldest son, by —— Portman,

1. *William Baldwyn*, of Aston. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Jenkes, and had issue:—

1. Thomas Baldwyn.
2. Roger Baldwyn.
3. Edward Baldwyn.

And two daughters—one the wife of —— Strcete and the other the wife of —— Dodd, of Henton.

William Baldwyn, of Aston, was buried at Munslow 24 May, 1614.

Williams' MSS. II., folios 101b—113:—

“The Hundred of Munslow. William Baldewine, gent., from Michaelmas, 37th year of the Queen, 1595, for 21 years.”

His second son,

2. *Roger Baldwyn*, of Aston Munslow, was buried at Munslow 18 Feb., 1567, and married Elizabeth ——.

In the Munslow Registers, 7 July, 1568, is the marriage of Richard Rogers and Elizabeth, formerly the wife of Roger Baldwyn. She was living in 1591.

Roger Baldwyn had issue:—

1. John Baldwyn. Baptised at Munslow 21 Feb., 1544.
2. Richard Baldwyn.

Probably the following are also children of Roger Baldwyn and Elizabeth:—

Elizabeth Baldwyn, baptised at Munslow 1 Aug., 1540.

Anne Baldwyn, baptised at Munslow 7 Feb., 1540-1.

Elnor Baldwyn, baptised at Munslow 23 May, 1545.

Margerie Baldwyn, baptised at Munslow 21 June, 1546.

His second son,

2. *Richard Baldwyn*, of Aston Munslow, and later of Ludlow.

Married at Ludlow, 4 Feb., 1574-5, Margerie Baylis, who was buried as a widow 11 Jan., 1633-34.

Richard Baldwyn's will is dated 20 June, 1591, and proved in P.C.C. 9 July, 1591.

He had issue:—

1. Thomas Baldwyn.
2. William Baldwyn.
3. Henry Baldwyn.

4. Adam Baldwyn.
5. Frances Baldwyn.
6. Mary Baldwyn.
7. Anne Baldwyn.
8. Elinor Baldwyn.
9. Winifred Baldwyn.

Hereford Wills, Book, 1633-36:—“Will of Margerie Baldwyn, of Ludlow, widow. Dated 29 May, 1633. To my daughter Frances Crumpe a ring. To my daughter Mary Holland £3 and a gould ringe with a sapher or. diamond in it, and one greene stone. To my daughter Anne Pitt a ring. To my daughter Winifred Lloyd a ringe which was filed off my finger. I release my son Henry Baldwyn of the £10 he borrowed of me. My son in law Edward Jones executor. Proved 14 Jan., 1633.”

1. *Thomas Baldwyn*, of Ludlow (the eldest son), was baptised there 13 Oct., 1577. He was Vicar of Ridnale, and married at Ludlow 27 Oct., 1623, Anne Burgan.

2. *William Baldwyn*, of Ludlow, the second son of Richard Baldwyn, baptised at Munslow 25th March, 1580.

In the Ludlow Registers is the marriage of a William Baldwyn 19 Sept., 1590 to Mary or Margaret Sharret. She was buried there 9 June, 1613, and is described as the wife of William Baldwyn, and their son, Charles, was baptised 26 Nov., 1598.

There are the burials of two William Baldwyns at Munslow — 11 Oct., 1617, and 8 Oct., 1621.

3. *Henry Baldwyn*, of Ludlow (third son), was baptised at Ludlow 18th June, 1591, and married there 24 Jan., 1621-22, Isabel Greene, widow.

The Ludlow Registers give the burial of Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Baldwyn and Elizabeth, on 21 Aug., 1625.

4. Adam Baldwyn (fourth son), baptised 18 Jan. and buried at Munslow 31 Jan., 1578.

5. Frances Baldwyn. Baptised at Munslow 22 Nov., 1582. Married at Ludlow 24 April, 1596, Thomas Crumpe, of Ledwick, and had issue.

6. Mary Baldwyn. Baptised at Munslow 25 Feb., 1579. Married John Holland.

7. Anne Baldwyn. Married Henry Pitt,

8. Elinor Baldwyn. Baptised at Ludlow 9 April, 1587.
Married there 11 Dec., 1617, Edward Jones.

9. Winifred Baldwyn. Married at Ludlow 17 Nov., 1611,
Samuel Lloyd, of Ludlow (living 1623), who was the son of
Evan Lloyd by his wife, Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas
Huet.

All Richard Baldwyn's children, excepting Adam, are mentioned in his will.

In the Munslow Terrier of 1589, under Codden Field :—
“One acre in the same length and bounded by John Chapman
on the south side and by the land of Richard Baldwyn on
the north side.”

WILL OF RICHARD BALDWYN, OF MUNSLOW, 1591.

“Dated 20 June, 1591. Richard Baldwyn of Ludlow,
sick in body. My body to be buried in christian burial. To
Thomas Baldwyn my eldest son, £40 of the first money that
shall be levied of my goods and chattels, to be employed
towards his maintenance in learning, with the advise of my
wife, and my mother, also to him my signet ring. To
William, Henry, Frances, Maria, Anne, Elianor, and Winifred
my children, to every of them £40 when 21 or married.
Item. Whereas I have purchased a parcel of land called
Yarrowe Rosser in Llanwinne co Radnor, for which I receive
the yearly rent of 40/- My will is that my executrix shall
have the rent of 21 years towards the payment of the legacies:
I have in mortgage of fee simple one messuage and certain
lands of Ralph Hopton of Peeton co Salop upon condition of
redemption by payment of £106 at a certain day. I have
demesed the same to him Ralph Hopton for the yearly rent
of £10 until the day of redemption. This to be received by
my executrix. To my mother my diamond. Margerie my
wife whom I make executrix. All the rest of my goods and
chattels saving the glass, wainscott, bedsteads, cable border,
and benches and certain great vessels remaining in the house
at Munslow. which shall remain there for the use of such of
my children as shall want the same after the decease of my
wife.”

Witnesses: John Burte, William Jokes, John Bytterley.

Proved P.C.C. 9 July, 1591.

(56 Sainberbe).

1. We must now return to *Thomas Baldwyn*, the eldest son of William Baldwyn, who married Elizabeth Jenkes.

He was baptised at Munslow 9 Nov., 1560, and married Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward Norton, of Collington. She was buried at Munslow Nov. 16, 1574.

He had issue:—

1. John Baldwyn.
2. William Baldwyn, of Munslow.
3. Thomas Baldwyn. Baptised there ——, 1585.
4. Elizabeth Baldwyn. Married at Ludlow 31 Oct., 1611, John Chese.

5. Margerie Baldwyn. Baptised at Munslow 31 March, 1597. Married —— Davies (or Fains; this name is indistinct in the Register). She was buried at Munslow 27 Sept., 1671, and is described as Margerie Davies (or Fains), widow, the sister to Mr. John Baldwyn.

1. *John Baldwyn*, the eldest son, married, first at Munslow, 30 Oct., 1571, Anne, the daughter of Edward Crowther, who was Churchwarden of Ludlow 1559-60. His son, James Crowther, was Rector of Ludlow, and was buried there 10 May, 1605. Anne Baldwyn was buried at Munslow 17 Nov., 1581.

John Baldwyn married, secondly, Margerie, the daughter of Thomas Ridley, and widow of Nicholas Bagshawe.

John Baldwyn was buried at Munslow 28 June, 1605. His will is dated 17 June, and proved 9 Nov., 1605. (83 Hayes.)

In the Munslow Terrier, dated 1589, is this:— “One single rudge in the Deans taints and pasture of John Baldwyn. One acre bounded with the lands of John Baldwyn on the south side and John Chapman on the north side.”

John Baldwyn had issue:—

1. William Baldwyn.
2. Edward Baldwyn. Baptised at Munslow 7 Nov., 1574. Buried there 3 May, 1575.
3. Edward Baldwyn. Baptised at Munslow 16 Feb., 1581.
4. Richard Baldwyn.
5. Elianor Baldwyn. Baptised at Munslow 7 April, 1576. She was living in 1605, and married John Maddocks.
6. Alice Baldwyn. Baptised at Munslow 16 Feb., 1577.

Was living in 1605. Married John Price, of Knighton.

7. Mary Baldwyn. Baptised at Munslow 25 Feb., 1596.
Was living in 1605.

WILL OF JOHN BALDWYN, OF MUNSLOW.

" Dated 17 June 1605. To the repairs of Munslow Church 6/8. Margery my wife her ring.

" To my daughter Alice £45, and my daughter Mary £50 to be paid by my son William. Cousin Henry Baldwyn 15/- To my son William Baldwyn a silver goblet double gilt at 21. John Holland my servant, 3/4. John Phesay 3/4. To John Baldwyn my godson (grandson), son of the said William Baldwyn, my messuages in Hungerford Co Salop. John Maddocks and Elinor his wife my 3rd pot. Elinor is my daughter. To Francis Crompe of Ledwick, Richard son of John Maddocks. To William my son, Joyce his wife and Alice and Mary my daughters 5/- each. To the poor of Munslow being 27, each a hoope of Rye of St Thomas's Day next.

" To Edward Lacon my best armeing sword, with double hilt.

" My Cousin Thomas Crompe. My two sisters Elizabeth and Margery. My godson (grandson) John Baldwyn a silver spoone which Mrs Ponghnell gave me for him at 21.

" I appoint Henry Baldwyn of Diddlebury gent my Kinsman and my son William executors.

" I owe Edward Baldwyn £10.

" Debts due to me. from Edward Cressett 10/- Richard Shermonde 40/- Richard Pryce 6/8 Mr Thomas Baldwyn of Diddlebury 10/- Joane Downe, widow 6/- Mr William Baldwyn, 26/8 and 18/8 John Wilde 5/- Adam Crowther 40/- John Griffiths 13/1. Thomas Habberley Vicar of Diddlebury by bond £4. Erasmus Powell, Vicar of Clune £14 by bond Thomas Lyttleton, gent 40/-"

Witnesses: Marmaduke Thornes, John Vyner, Richard Maddock, Richard Warton.

Proved in P.C.C. 9 Nov., 1605. (83 Hayes.)

His eldest son,

1. *William Baldwyn*, of Aston-Munslow, was baptised at Munslow 4 Sept., 1573. He was married at Wellington, co,

Salop, on 27 April, 1595, to Joyce, daughter of Roger Foster, of Watling Street, in the parish of Wellington. He is described as the son of Mr. John Baldwyn, of Munslow.

She was buried at Munslow 25 Feb., 1619, and is described as Joyce, the wife of Mr. William Baldwyn, gentleman.

He had issue:—

1. John Baldwyn.
2. Edward Baldwyn. Baptised at Munslow 26 Jan., 1605.
3. Francis Baldwyn. Baptised at Munslow 11 Nov., 1610.
4. Alice Baldwyn.
5. Mary Baldwyn.
6. Margerie Baldwyn. Baptised at Munslow 31 March, 1597, and buried there 27 Sept., 1671.
7. Anne Baldwyn. Baptised at Munslow 10 Jan., 1602.
8. Frances Baldwyn. Baptised at Munslow 10 March, 1607, and buried there 23 Oct., 1670.

His eldest son,

1. *John Baldwyn*, of Munslow.

Was baptised there 2 Feb., 1598. He married Abigail —, who was buried there 27 July, 1671. He is mentioned in his grandfather's will in 1605.

He had issue:—

1. John Baldwyn. Baptised 21 Feb., 1648, and buried 22 May, 1657.
2. Edward Baldwyn. Buried 4 May, 1657. Both are described as the sons of Mr. John Baldwyn, of Munslow, gentleman.
3. Uriah Baldwyn.
4. Joyce Baldwyn. Baptised 22 Oct., 1637. Mentioned in her father's will, 1680.
5. Mary Baldwyn. Baptised 5 July, 1640. Married at Rushbury, 28 March, 1665, Richard Baldwyn, of Munslow. He was buried at Munslow 11 May, 1679, and is described as Richard Baldwyn, junior. His will is dated 7 May, 1679, and proved 29 May the same year.

They had issue:—

1. Thomas Baldwyn. Baptised at Munslow 18 Jan., and buried there 22 Jan., 1665-6.

2. John Baldwyn. Baptised at Munslow 25 July, 1667.
 Living 1680. He matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford,
 20 March 1684-5, then aged 17, as John, son of Richard
 Baldwyn, of Munslow, gentleman. (*Alumni Oxonienses*.)

3. Henry Baldwyn. Baptised at Munslow 28 Dec., 1669.
 Living 1680.

4. Joyce Baldwyn. Baptised at Munslow 7 Dec., 1674.

6. Abigail Baldwyn. Baptised 16 March, 1642-3. Buried
 23 Oct., 1644.

7. Katherine Baldwyn. Baptised 2 Dec., 1645.

8. Anne Baldwyn. Married Thomas Hopton, and had
 four sons. Mentioned in the will of her father 1680.

9. Mary Baldwyn. Married Richard Baldwyn the younger,
 and had three sons—(1) Thomas Baldwyn, baptised 18 and
 buried 22 Jan., 1665-6; (2) John Baldwyn, baptised 25 July,
 1667; and (3) Henry Baldwyn, baptised 28 Dec., 1669.

Hereford Wills, Register 5, folio 280 :—

“ Will of John Baldwyn, of Munslow, gentleman. Dated
 1 April 1680. I be aged but of sound and perfect memory.
 £30. to be bestowed by my executors on 15 of the poor of
 Munslow. To my daughter Joyce Baldwyn £300. My silver
 can and four silver spoons. The Bedstead in the wainscot
 chamber over the Buttry in my house in Munslow. bedding
 etc. also the livery-sidetable or cupboard table and chairs and
 stools undirs tongs & firepan in the said chamber. The sheets,
 napkins, towels, my two new pewter candlesticks, and one of
 my great flaggons of pewter, & guns. Also the best Great
 Bible and my book called Dubertus & the book. called Dr.
 Ushers Catechism.

“ To my grandson John Baldwyn. son of Urien Baldwyn
 40/- & to every other of my son Urien's four children 40/-
 each. To my son in law Mr Thomas Hopton £10. To my
 daughter Anne Hopton his wife my brass candlesticks &
 pewter. Mr Reynolds sermon book which he preached in
 Saint Margarets Chapel at Westminster, four silver spoons
 and a broad silver goblet or standing cup, which hath been
 guilt.

“ To my grandchild John Hopton my new Hanger hacked
 with silver & my short birching piece or gun & one of my
 stee bows. and books. The Termes of the Laws, Littletons

Tenures with Mr Cookes Institutions thereon. And the Abridgment of my Lord Cooks Report in England and Wests Precedents. The Balm of Gilliad & Plutarches Lives.

"To my grandchild John Baldwyn the son of Mr Richard Baldwyn 40/- & my lesser hanger & a tool caller & Sir Walter Rawleys History of the World.

"To my grandchild Henry Baldwyn 40/- Certain goods amongst my son Urien's five children & my son in law Hoptons four sons & my late son in law Richard Baldwyn's two sons John & Henry Baldwyn. And I pray God to bless all my children & grandchildren & to make them all His true & faithful servants & good men & good women. My daughter, Joyce Baldwyn executrix."

Witnesses: Daniel Owen, John Stedman, Elinor Greaves, (mark of) Margaret Knight.

Proved at Ludlow 9 Nov., 1680.

The Manor of Eaton-under-Heywood was sold in 1630 by Herbert Jenkes to Edward Baldwyn (son of Thomas Baldwyn, of Diddlebury, who died in 1614).

In the Eaton Register 1689, Sept. 19, is the marriage of Mr. Thomas Baldwyn, of St. Chad's (whom I take to be Thomas, son of Thomas Baldwyn by his second wife, Ellen, and grandson of Edward Baldwyn, of Diddlebury), and Mrs. Elizabeth Lutley, of Eaton—no doubt connected with the Lutleys of Bromcroft. Charles Baldwyn of Elsich and Stokesay, married 18 June, 1617, at Burwarton, Mrs. Mary Lutley, widow of Robert Lutley of Burwarton (where he was buried 15 June, 1613), and daughter and co-heir of Francis Holland, of Burwarton.¹

In 1753, May 7, Richard Baldwyn, of Diddlebury, and Mary Withers are married at Eaton by licence, and their sons are baptised there—Edward Baldwyn on 24 Feb., 1754, and William Baldwyn on 18 Jan., 1755.

Urian Baldwyn, of Munslow and Hatton, in the parish of Eaton-under-Heywood (third son of John Baldwyn and Abigail), married at Toppington, 10 Nov., 1657, Jane Felton, the daughter of William Felton, of Builton. He is described in the Registers as "Urian Baldwyn, of Munslow, gentleman."

¹ See Visitation of Shropshire (Harleian Society), pages 250 and 345.

He had issue :—

1. William Baldwyn.
 2. John Baldwyn. Living 1680.
 3. Henry Baldwyn.
 4. Urian Baldwyn.
 5. Jane Baldwyn.
 6. Joyce Baldwyn.
- His eldest son,
1. *William Baldwyn.*

In *Williams' MSS. II.*, *fo. 248B.*, 1712 :—"William Baldwyn, sadler, Burgess of Shrewsbury, was the son of Urian Baldwyn, of Hatton, in the parish of Eaton, co. Salop, and has issue Elizabeth, aged eight years, and William, aged eight months."

Registers of St. Alkmund, Shrewsbury :—

1710. Jan., 27, John, son of William Baldwyn, sadler, and Lydia his wife, baptised. Buried 1710.
1704. Jan. 27, Elizabeth, dau: of William Baldwyn, sadler, and Lydia his wife, baptised. Married at Holy Cross 22 Oct., 1734, to Mr. Thomas Bennett, of St. Chad's.
1741. Nov. 25, Mr. William Baldwyn, from St. Chad's, buried, aged 73.

"Thomas Bennett, of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, gent.: Samuel Blodwell, of the same, gent.; and Thomas Jones, of the same, gunsmith, were bound in £100, 29 Apr., 1742, as to the administration of the goods of William Baldwyn, late of the parish aforesaid, deceased."

2. John Baldwyn. Is mentioned, with his brothers, in his grandfather's will.
3. Henry Baldwyn.
 4. Urian Baldwyn. Was baptised at Eaton-under-Heywood 4 June, 1671.
 5. Jane Baldwyn. Baptised at Eaton-under-Heywood 22 Jan., 1660.
 6. Joyce Baldwyn. Baptised there 27 Feb., 1665.

ARMS of John Baldwyn, of Munslow, and Mary Sprott, his wife, on their monument in Ludlow Church :—

1. Argent, a saltire sable.

2. A fesse between 2 swords, the one in chief crest, the other in base point downwards.

3. Same as 1st.

4. A chevron between 3 lamps.

5. A lion rampant.

6. 3 boars' heads couped close.

In the Westbury Register is the marriage of John Baldwyn, of Munslow, and Mary Sprott, 20 Feb., 1689.

The Munslow Registers contain many entries relating to the Baldwyn family which I am unable to connect. I have only given here those connected with the wills I have obtained.

1. *Edward Baldwyn*, of Munslow.

Married at Bromfield, 29 Sept., 1743, Mary Jordon, and had issue:—

1. Edward Baldwyn. Baptised 23 June, 1746.

2. William Baldwyn. Baptised 16 May, 1748.

3. Thomas Baldwyn. Baptised 2 Oct., 1750. Buried 30 Jan., 1750-1.

4. Richard Baldwyn. Baptised 5 Nov., 1759.

5. Samuel Baldwyn. Baptised 22 May, 1762.

6. Thomas Baldwyn. Baptised 24 July, 1765.

7. Mary Baldwyn. Baptised 10 Nov., 1744.

8. Elizabeth Baldwyn. Baptised 27 July, 1756.

9. Sarah Baldwyn. Baptised 28 June, 1758.

JORDAN FAMILY.

In the Diddlebury Terrier, 1637, under Gt. Sutton, are the lands of Thomas Jordan, who paid 6^d tithe, and the lands of Thomas Jordan, of Ledwitch, who paid 8^d tithe.

In 1673 Thomas Jordan is churchwarden of Diddlebury; and in 1674 Francis Jordan is churchwarden. In 1686, Feb. 10, Thomas Jordan, gentleman, was buried; and in 1688, Aug. 3, Mrs. Margaret Jordan was buried.

Diddlebury Registers:—

1584. June 7, Thomas, son of John Jurden, bapt.

1584. Aug. 21, Thomas, son of John Jurden, bapt.

1586. Sept. 19, Richard, son of John Jurdon & Margaret, bapt.

1586. Nov. 9, John Hopton & Johane Jurden : mar :
 1586. Jan. 30, Ralph Jurden bur.
 1590. Ap. 15, Martha, dau: of Thomas Jurden & Katherine,
 bapt.
 1591. Ap. 17, Elizabeth Jurden bur.
 1591. Jan. 9, Edward, son of Thomas Jurden, bapt. Buried
 25 Mar., 1592.
 1595. Ap. 29, Thomas Jurden & Anna Heynes mar.

Richard Baldwyn, of Munslow, styled in the Registers "Physician," married Sarah ——, who was buried as a widow at Munslow, 26 Nov., 1703. Her will is dated 23 Nov., 1696, and was proved 8 Jan., 1703. They had issue, baptised at Munslow :—

1. Edward Baldwyn. Baptised 7 Dec., 1646, in their house by Mr. William Churchman, clerk (probably vicar of Diddlebury).

2. Abigail Baldwyn. Baptised 31 July, 1649. Married 22 May, 1679, Mr. Clement Downies, one of the family who owned lands at Milford-in-Aston, Diddlebury, and the Heath. (See later account.)

3. Anne Baldwyn. Baptised 13 Nov., 1651. Married at Diddlebury 29 March, 1692, Mr. John Stedman. In the will of Richard Baldwyn the younger, of Munslow, dated 7 May, 1679, proved 29 May, 1679, the witnesses are John Stedman and Richard Shepherd. (See will of Thomas Baldwyn, 5 Jan., 1705, proved 1 Feb., 1708.) Sarah, their daughter, was baptised at Diddlebury 19 Sept., 1694.

4. Sarah Baldwyn. Baptised 13 Dec., 1653. Married, first, 2 Feb., 1681, William Haithway; and, secondly, Richard Davies.

5. Alice Baldwyn. Baptised 27 Dec., 1655. Married —— Langford.

6. Martha Baldwyn. Baptised 18 March, 1657. Married 16 May, 1682, John Langford; and their son, Richard, was baptised 28 Feb., 1683.

7. A daughter. Married —— Smith.

8. Elizabeth Baldwyn. Married 2 Oct., 1669, Mr. Edward Bucknell, and was living, a widow, in 1696.

In the Ludlow Registers, 1670, May 22, is the marriage of William Langford, of Leintwardine, and Alice Baldwyn, of Munslow.

Mr. John Baldwyn, of Munslow. Married Mary ——, and had issue :—

1. Edward Baldwyn.
 2. Catherine Baldwyn. Buried 1668.
 3. Mary Baldwyn. Baptised 1 Oct., 1641.
1595. June 1, John Baldwyn, gentleman, and Alice Powell married. She was buried as a widow 25 Sept., 1610.

William Baldwyn, of the Wood, married Margaret ——. She was buried 9 Jan., 1610.

John, their son, baptised 15 Dec., 1610.
John, son of Mr. Edward Baldwyn and Katherine, baptised 10 June, 1638, and buried 2 April, 1656.

Henry, son of John Baldwyn, of Munslow, Esquire, admitted to Christ Church, Oxford, 18 Dec., 1732, aged 20 (born 1712).

1698. May 26, Isabella, daughter of Mr. John Baldwyn, and Mary, his wife, baptised.

Edward Baldwyn, of Poston-in-Diddlebury.

Married Elizabeth ——. He was churchwarden of Munslow 1718, and buried there 17 Dec., 1730. (He was son of Thomas Baldwyn, of Munslow, gentleman, whose will, dated 5 Jan., 1705, was proved 1 Feb., 1708, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Minton, of Diddlebury). He had issue :—

1. Edward Baldwyn. Baptised 7 Jan., 1691-2.
 2. Thomas Baldwyn. Baptised 21 Sept., 1693.
 3. Richard Baldwyn. Baptised 5 May, 1698.
 4. John Baldwyn. Baptised 5 March, 1701-2.
 5. William Baldwyn. Baptised 20 Oct., 1715.
 6. Elizabeth Baldwyn. Baptised 2 April, 1696.
 7. Anne Baldwyn. Baptised 24 Aug., 1704.
 8. Catherine Baldwyn. Baptised 22 Sept., 1706.
 9. Barbara Baldwyn. Baptised 10 June, 1713.
 10. Theodora Baldwyn. Baptised 8 Jan., 1715-16.
1759. April 2, Edward Baldwyn witness to a marriage.
1768. May 8, mention of Edward Baldwyn, junior.
1779. Jan. 31, Thomas Baldwyn buried.
1793. Sept. 29, Edward Baldwyn buried.

Samuel Baldwyn and Elizabeth, his wife, had issue :—

1796. April 17, Elizabeth Baldwyn bapt., and

1798. Feb. 4, Samuel Baldwyn bapt.

1802. Feb. 21, William & Edward Baldwyn bapt.

1801. June 26, Mrs. Mary Baldwyn was buried.

John, son of Richard Baldwyn, gentleman, of Munslow, matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, 20 March, 1684-5, aged 17. (*Alumni Oxonienses*.) He was baptised at Munslow 25 July, 1667.

1693. Sept. 21, Thomas Baldwyn, and

1698. May 5, Richard Baldwyn, sons of Edwin Baldwyn and Elizabeth, were baptised.

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Baldwyn, buried 16 Nov., 1574.

Thomas Baldwyn, junior, of Munslow, gentleman, and Mary, his wife, had issue baptised and buried at Munslow:—

1. Thomas Baldwyn. Baptised 18 Jan. and buried 25 Jan., 1665.

2. John Baldwyn. Baptised 25 July, 1667.

3. Henry Baldwyn. Baptised 28 Dec., 1669. Buried 10 Jan., 1707.

4. Sarah Baldwyn. Baptised 20 Feb., 1670.

1582. Aug. 20, Anne Baldwyn, widow, of St. Kenelm's, buried.

1744—1775—1764. Edward Baldwyn, churchwarden.

1758. Jan. 12, Thomas Jones, servant to Mr. Edward Baldwyn, buried.

Henry, son of John Baldwyn, of Munslow, Esquire, was admitted to Christ Church, Oxford, 18 Dec., 1732, aged 20.

B.A. 1734. (*Alumni Oxonienses*.)

Charles, son of John Baldwyn, of Munslow, had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married, first, Sir Joseph Yates, Knt., and, secondly, in 1776, John Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, who was born in 1712 and died in 1793.

1539. May 4, Ankeret Baldwyn baptised at Munslow.

1539. July 13, Ann Baldwyn baptised at Munslow.

1539-40. Feb. 23, Ann Baldwyn baptised at Munslow.

1742. Dec. 10, Richard Dodd, widower, and Ann Baldwyn widow, both of Munslow, married at Bromfield.

BALDWYN WILLS.

Hereford Wills, Register 5, folio 139 :—

“ Will of Richard Baldwyn, the younger, of Munslow, co. Salop, gentleman. Dated 7 May, 1679. Sick in body, but of perfect mind & memory. To be buried according to a decent burial. My estates to pay my debts & discharge my funeral expenses. I institute my good friends Isabel Lokier, of Marsh, co. Salop, widow, & Henry Blake, of Much Wenlock, executors.”

Witnesses: John Stedman, Richard Sheppard, J. Graves. Proved at Hereford 29 May, 1679.

In the Diddlebury Registers, 29 May, 1692, is the marriage of Mrs. Mary Baldwyn and Mr. John Stedman.

Harl. Soc., *Visitation of Shropshire*, pp. 339 and 438 :—

Thomas Lokier married at Neenton, 31 May, 1568, Katherine, daughter of Edward Smalman. The name of Lokier appears in the Ludlow Registers. Francis Smalman, the Royalists’ father, by his will, 1639, appoints as his overseers “ my kinsman, Mr. Thomas Lokier, of Marsh, gent., and Edward Baldwyn, of London, gent.” (P.C.C., 120 Harvey.)

In the Ludlow Register is the baptism, 1693, May 16, of Lokior, the son of Mr. John Baldwyn and Mary, his wife. She was buried there 21 June, 1695.

Hereford Wills, Register 14, folio 141 :—

“ Will of Sarah Baldwyn, of Munslow, widow. Dated 23 Nov., 1696. To my daughter Anne Stedman my best bed & bolster & my worst bed. To my daughter Alice Langford the second best bed. To my daughter Sarah Davies my third best bed. To my daughter Martha Langford my fourth best bed. To my son Edward Baldwyn 1/- To my daughter Smith 1/- To my daughter Bucknell widow 1/- All jewels, rings, brass, pewter, household stuff, corn, implements of husbandry etc to be equally divided amongst my daughters Anne, Alice, Sarah & Martha, Richard Davies & John Stedman my sons in law executors. The £20 now in my son Edward Baldwyn’s hands to be laid out at my funeral.”

Witnesses: Caleb Price, John Stedman, Elizabeth Fewtrell.

Proved 8 Jan., 1703.

Hereford, 176 :—

"Will of Magdalen Baldwyn, late of Munslow, proved 14 Feb., 1731, by Henry Elliot and William Jones, executors."

Ludlow Registers :—"1731, Oct. 14, Mrs. Magdalen Baldwyn, widow, of Munslow, buried."

The pedigree of the Baldwins of Munslow and Shrewsbury, drawn up by the late Mr. Joseph Morris, in the possession of the late Mr. Cresswell Peele, and kindly communicated to me by him, differs so much from the one I have made through researches, that I am including it here.

PEDIGREE OF BALDWYN OF MUNSLOW AND SHREWSBURY.

John Baldwyn of Diddlebury = Mary, d. of . . . Leighton of Stretton.

John Baldwyn = Augustine, d. of . . .	= Richard Baldwyn = . . . dau
of Diddlebury. . . . Parker of	had 22 children, of . . .
Living 3 Ed. Norton Lees, co.	ob. 1585.
ward IV. Derby.	Portman.

William Baldwyn = Elizabeth, d. of Richard Jenkes.

Thomas = Elizabeth, d. of	Edward of	dau. mar.	dau. mar. . . .	Roger,
Baldwyr. Edward Norton	London,	. . . .	Dodd of Kenton	2nd son.
of Collington.	Vinter.	Streete.		

John Baldwyn = Ann, d. of Edward	William of Norfolk	Elizabeth	Margerie
Crowther.			

William = Joyce, d. of . . . Forster	Alice, mar. John	Eleanor, mar. John	Mary
Baldwyn of Watling St. Mar. 1595.	Price of Knighton.	Madocks.	

John Baldwyn, bap. 1598, = . . .	Margery	Edward, bap. 1605, = Katherine
bur. 1657	Frances	bur. 1657.
	Ann	

Richard Baldwyn = Sarah	Elinor Foster, = Francis Baldwyn = Margaret . . .	
of Munslow,	1st wife, wid. of Salop, Mercer	2nd wife. Bur.
Medical Philo-	of John Sayer, and Draper. B.	1684 at St.
sopher. Bur.	✓ 1642.	Julian's.
May, 1689.		= Mary, . . .
		3rd wife, Mar.
		at St. Julian's,

John Baldwyn of = Mary Sprott. D. 1695.	Joyce. D. 1674,	1688.
Munslow.	aged 11.	

a

b

*a**b*

Katherine, bap. 1681, mar. of London.	Staughton Edward Briggs.	Mary, mar. Mary, bap. and Margaret.	William Baldwyn of Salop, = Margaret dyer. Bur. at St. Julian's, 1636.
---	--------------------------------	---	--

Bridget, bap. = Thomas Powys 1675 at St. Julian's.	of Berwick, Esq.	Mary, bap. and Margaret.	Edward Baldwyn of The Abbey, Salop, Esq. D. 1735, aged 63. Middle Temple.
---	---------------------	-----------------------------	--

Henry, Rector of Pontesbury. Bap. St. Julian, 8 July, 1681. Bur. at Pon- tesbury, 17 July, 1737.	John, bap. 1673, St. Julian.	Walter, bap. at St. Julian, 1673. Bur. 1680.	Francis Baldwyn of Sa'op, Draper, 1737 bur. 1739.	Jane, bur.
---	------------------------------------	---	--	---------------

Blaney Baldwyn of Herc- ford. Bap. at St. Julian, 1706.	Francis, bap. at St. Julian, 1703. Bur. 1707.	John, bap. at St. Julian, 1707.	Mary, bap. at St. Julian, 1705.
---	--	------------------------------------	------------------------------------

Catherine, d. young. Samuel, bap. 1683.	Ann, bap. at St. Julian's, 1674, d. young.	Joyce	Mary, bap. 1684, at St. Julian's.	Anne, bap. 1686 Bur. 1687, at St. Julian's.
---	---	-------	--------------------------------------	---

THE EXPULSION OF OXFORD STUDENTS
IN 1768.

BY THE REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

ON March 11th, 1768, six undergraduate members of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, were formally expelled from the University of Oxford, by the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Durell), their crime being that they held methodistical opinions. One of these students was a Shropshire man, Thomas Jones, the son of Bethuel and Jane Jones of Newport, where he was baptized 31 March, 1745, and he matriculated at Oxford on 13 June, 1766, being then twenty-one years of age. The Hall lay under the odium of there being too much religion there; at one time it was Nonjuring, and when Wesley and Whitfield and the early Methodists arose it followed their tenets. The Vice-Principal and tutor of the Hall, the Rev. John Higson, was bitterly opposed to the Evangelical Revival, and made a formal complaint to the Vice-Chancellor on 29 February, 1768, that these students had been bred to trades, and were destitute of sufficient knowledge of the learned languages; that they were enemies to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, which appeared by their frequenting and preaching in illicit conventicles; and that they had behaved indecently to the Vice-Principal and Tutor, by neglecting to attend his lectures, or misbehaving themselves when at them.

The special charge brought against Thomas Jones was, that he "was bred a barber, and hath lately followed that low occupation; he hath expounded the Scriptures at Wheaton-Aston in Staffordshire, although a layman; he hath attended illicit conventicles in this City, as appears from his own confession; and he is deficient in the learned languages." Some months before Jones had been taxed by the Vice-Principal with preaching in the fields, and he had another brush with him about attending a lecture on one occasion, when he begged to be excused disputing in Latin. But he was evidently a fair scholar, for he had "written out, analized and translated most, if not all the words in the Greek Testament, two or three times over," as also many of the

books of the Old Testament in the Hebrew. ("Goliath Slain," pp. 40-41).

It seems that about three months before the trial Mr. Higson told Jones he had heard of his preaching or expounding in fields, barns, &c., and asked if it were true. Jones' reply was,—“That when he was at a relation's house in Staffordshire, where there was constant family worship, to which the neighbours of the village were admitted, he sometimes read out of Bishop Beveridge's *Private Thoughts*, and sometimes read and explained part of a chapter in the Bible, after which there was prayer and an hymn. But that as to what had been said concerning his preaching in barns or fields, it was utterly false, such irregularities being contrary to his judgment, as he hoped to be regularly ordained a Minister of the Established Church.” Jones then asked his Tutor if there was any harm in it, and added, “Sir, if you think what I do is wrong, I desire you will tell me plainly, as I expect to go into Staffordshire at the vacation, and may probably do the same again.” Mr. Higson expressed the opinion that it was not wrong for people to instruct their neighbours, “provided there is no Enthusiasm in it;” yet at the trial he told the Court that he had forbidden Jones to go to such meetings, without effect. (“*Pietas Oxoniensis*,” 2nd edition, pp. 23, 24).

The Vice-Chancellor, with three Heads of Houses and the Senior Proctor as his Assessors, proceeded to the Hall in full state on March 11th, to examine into the grounds of complaint against these six young men. Various witnesses were called, including the Rev. Charles Blackham, Curate of Newport, who was very active against the Methodists, and had got up the case against Jones. The Minutes of the accusation brought against Jones are stated as follows:—

“THOMAS JONES. Accused that he had been brought up to the trade of a barber, which he had followed very lately—confessed. Had made a very small proficiency in the Greek and Latin languages—was two years standing, and still incapable of performing the statutable exercises of the Hall—that he had been at the meetings at Mrs. Durbridge's—that he had expounded the Scriptures to a mixt congregation at Wheaton-Aston, though not in Holy Orders, and prayed

extempore. All this he confessed. He urged in his Defence that he had asked his Tutor whether he thought it wrong for him to pray or instruct in a private family, and that his Tutor answered he did not, which he said was the reason of his continuing to do it." (Nowell's "Answer," p. 24).

It was admitted at the trial that Jones was once a peruke-maker, and had matriculated as "filius plebeii," but since he had lived with John Newton at Olney he had become an excellent scholar; he had left peruke-making four years. when he was seventeen. He was allowed to show his prowess by translating unseen Greek Testament, which he did readily though he found the crabbed Latin of the University Statutes too difficult. It is suggested also that Jones "was condemned upon the testimony of a letter stuffed with falsehood, written by the Rev. Mr. B——m [Blackham, of Newport] to the Rev. Mr. Higson, though the said Mr. B——m never appeared in person at the trial, being then near one hundred miles distant from the University." ("Goliath Slain," p. 186).

The trial over, the Vice-Chancellor and his Assessors retired to consider their decision, but presently returned to St. Edmund Hall, where judgment was given by the Vice-Chancellor in the Chapel. All six young men were expelled. The sentence pronounced against Jones was as follows:—"II. It having also appeared to me [D. Durell, Vice-Chancellor &c.] that Thomas Jones of St. Edmund Hall had been brought up to the trade of a barber, which occupation he had followed very lately; that he had made but a small proficiency in learning, and was incapable of performing the statutable exercises of the said Hall: and, moreover, it having appeared by his own confession, that he had frequented illicit conventicles in a private house in this town, and that he had himself held an assembly for public worship at Wheat-Aston; in which he himself, though not in Holy Orders, had publicly expounded the Holy Scriptures to a mixt congregation, and offered up extempore prayers.—Therefore I D. Durell, by virtue of my visitatorial powers, and with the advice and opinion of each and every one of my assessors, the reverend persons aforesigned, do expel the said Thomas Jones from the said Hall; and hereby pronounce him also expelled." (Nowell's "Answer," p. 29).

In the Battel Books of the Hall for 1768, the sentence of expulsion was written by the Vice-Chancellor against the name of each of the students, in this form:—" Jones Amotus Martii 11^{mo} D. Durell Vice-Canc."

A flood of pamphlets issued from the press, the first by George Whitefield,—a most trenchant "Letter to the Rev. Dr. Durell, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford," dated 12 April, 1768. But the most important were those written by Sir Richard Hill of Hawkstone, the second Baronet, and M.P. for Shropshire,—then a graduate of Magdalen College, and a man of thirty-five. Hill's sympathies were with the early Methodists, and he used to attend their meetings in College rooms or in private houses, and would sometimes give an address. His first pamphlet was "Pietas Oxoniensis; or, a Full and Impartial Account of the Expulsion of Six Students from St. Edmund Hall, Oxford," dated 1 June, 1768. A second and enlarged edition soon followed, and a Welsh translation entitled "Duwioleb Rhydychen" in 1769. Dr. Nowell defended the expulsion in "An Answer to Pietas Oxoniensis," dated 10 September, 1768. Hill replied in "Goliath Slain," dated 8 December, 1768; and he also wrote "A Defence of the Doctrines of Sovereign Grace," 1768, and "A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Nowell," 1769. Some of Hill's writings are strangely racy for a man of his views. The most popular of all the pamphlets was "Priestcraft Defended: a Sermon by the Shaver," 1768, a scurrilous work by John Macgowan, which passed through 25 editions, and was issued so recently as 1813. There were at least twenty-three pamphlets published relative to the expulsion, besides notices in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, *Lloyd's Evening Post*, Sidney's *Life of Sir Richard Hill*, and similar works. The Rev. S. L. Ollard has lately given an impartial and interesting account of the proceedings in "The Six Students of St. Edmund Hall expelled from the University of Oxford in 1768," published in 1911, to which I am much indebted for many of the facts in this paper.

Of Thomas Jones's after career, a good deal is known, owing to his connection with John Newton at Olney. There are five letters addressed to Jones in Newton's "Cardiphonia," ranging from March, 1765, to July, 1772. Newton says, in

May, 1768, that Jones was "the only one (of the expelled students) without any prospect." He adds that when Jones first came to Olney "he was forward and conceited to an extreme," but he believes "that he is much otherwise now, and has been for a considerable time." Through the influence (it is believed) of Lord Dartmouth, Jones was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Lincoln 22 Dec., 1771, and licensed to the curacy of Dunton, Bucks. The following year he was ordained Priest, and he afterwards was curate of Clifton Reynes, near Olney. Before this he had been "much noticed by Lady Huntingdon." He married, on 15 May, 1778, Mrs. Green, formerly a Miss Martha Richardson, and sister of Lady Austen, widow of Sir Robert Austen, Bart. Mr. and Mrs. Jones had some little acquaintance with the poet Cowper, who resided at Olney, about a mile from Clifton Reynes. In the summer of 1781 Lady Austen, who had great taste and discernment and considerable colloquial talents, came to stay with her sister; Cowper saw her shopping in the town, and asked Mrs. Unwin to invite them to tea. This led to an intimate friendship between Cowper and Lady Austen, and before that intimacy was three weeks old Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Lady Austen, Mrs. Unwin and Cowper, with two children, went picnicking in a wood at Weston—which Cowper graphically describes in a letter to the Rev. William Unwin, dated 29 July, 1781. In October Lady Austen returned to her London residence, in Queen Anne Street, but he kept up a correspondence with her under the designation of "Sister Anna," and addressed to her several poems. We read of Jones being made the bearer to Olney of three pair of ruffles, which Lady Austen had worked for Cowper. In the summer of 1782 Lady Austen returned to Clifton Reynes, to stay with Mr. and Mrs. Jones. Soon after Mr. Jones had occasion to go to London, when some marauders made several attempts at night to break into his house, to the alarm of the occupants, who took refuge with Cowper and Mrs. Unwin until Jones returned home. Lady Austen now gave up her house in London and came to reside permanently at Olney, where she remained until May, 1784, when she removed to Bath. (See Cowper's Works in the Aldine Poets, I., xci. &c., and II., 322; and Grimshawe's edition, I., 264, &c., and II., 33.)

Mrs. Jones died, after a long illness, at Olney, 25 June, 1795, and was buried there. In Cowper's "Poetical Epistle to Lady Austen" he refers to her as

"Martha, even against her will,

Perched on the top of yonder hill."

And his poem, "The Distressed Traveller," commemorates an attempted visit to Mr. and Mrs. Jones at Clifton Reynes. Jones survived his wife, but at present the date of his death is unknown. Lady Huntingdon's biographer, in 1839, says that "he died rather suddenly several years ago."

Jones was an early supporter of Sunday Schools: "Mr. Jones has had one some time at Clifton," Cowper tells John Newton in September, 1785. His work at Clifton Reynes seems to have ended about 1792. When he left Clifton Reynes he resided for a time at Clifton, near Bristol. In 1796 he became minister of St. George's Church, Bolton, and remained there until 1801, when he was appointed the minister of St. George's Free Church, Liverpool. He died suddenly at an hotel in Birmingham in 1804, but it is not known at present where he was buried, nor whether any monument was erected to his memory.

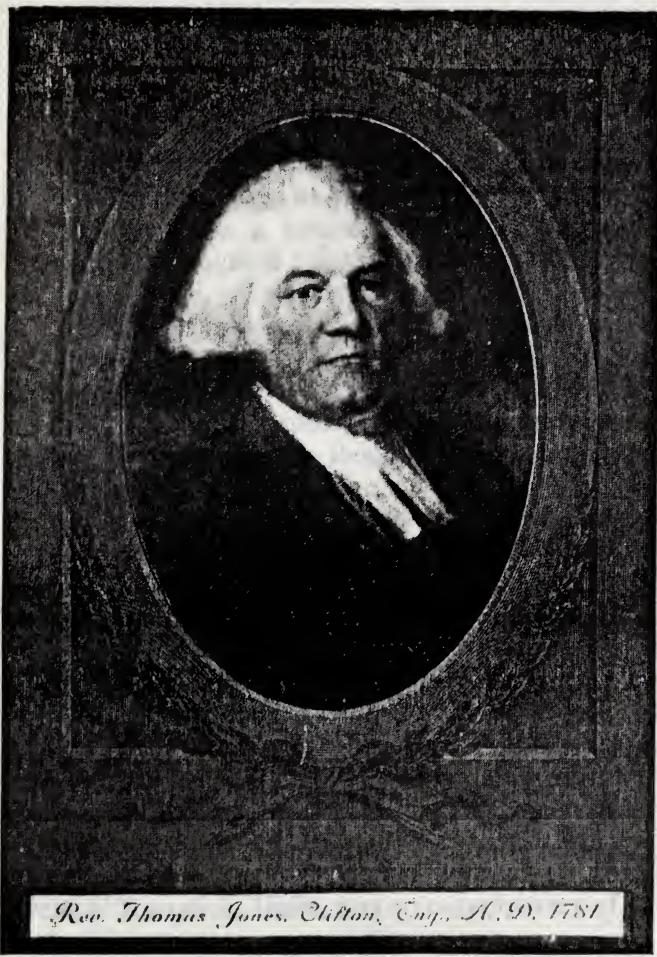
He had three children:—(1) Samuel, who is described as "of Wimbledon, gentleman," in an extant bond from his father to him, dated 10 December, 1801; he afterwards took holy orders, and was chaplain to the East India Co. at St. Helena, whilst Napoleon Buonaparte was prisoner there; and died, leaving a large family. (2) Selina, married to Mr. Stevenson, and has descendants living. (3) Clement Leinuel, of whom nothing further is known.

Under the Will of William Worrall, of Newport, peruke maker, dated 12 February, 1770, Thomas Jones became entitled as devisee in tail general to two dwelling-houses situate in the Cock Entry in Newport, and to two other dwelling-houses situate in the High Street in Newport, with gardens and a croft behind the same (upon part of which garden ground a Chapel had since been erected, and was in 1801 used for religious purposes). He also owned two other dwelling-houses in Newport. Shortly before December 42 George III, Jones and his son Samuel jointly suffered a Recovery of all the Newport property, and sold it.

For all these further details about Thomas Jones's after career, I am indebted to his great-grandson, Mr. Frederic W. Jones of 140, Coventry Road, Ilford. The picture is from a photograph of an oil painting in the Cowper and Olney Museum at Olney, Bucks, to which it was presented by his great-grandson, Mr. F. F. Jones of Comber, Ontario, Canada. For this photograph we are indebted to the courtesy of Canon Oillard. The facsimile signature is a copy of Jones's signature to a bond dated 10 December, 1801, in the possession of Mr. Frederic W. Jones.

The other expelled Students—James Matthews, Joseph Shipman, Erasmus Middleton, Benjamin Kay and Thomas Grove—were not Shropshire men, and I have omitted any further reference to their careers, as also to the special charges brought against them. Only one of them, Erasmus Middleton, the author of “*Biographia Evangelica*,” &c., achieved sufficient fame to find a place in the “Dictionary of National Biography.”

In Sir Richard Hill's pamphlets there are various allusions to incidents that happened in Shropshire. In “*Pietas Oxoniensis*,” 2nd edition, pp. 34-35, he narrates a scandalous episode about a Mr. B——, “then unordained, and of as low circumstances and extraction as any of the expelled youths, but now a great Doctor in Divinity,” who assumed the character and habit of a clergyman, and preached at B——h, in Shropshire [Bridgnorth], from Eccles. iv., 11, and afterwards married “a woman who lived at the Pig and Castle, and who had saved upwards of one thousand pounds,” from which circumstance he was called Doctor Pig and Castle. This Mr. B—— was Dr. John Butler, afterwards Bishop of Oxford 1777 to 1788, and of Hereford 1788 to 1802. In the same pamphlet, p. 30, and in “*Goliath Slain*,” pp. 48 and 186, Hill states that Mr. Atterbury, one of the Assessors, himself admitted an exhibitioner from Bridgnorth to Christ Church, whom he knew to be totally illiterate, and who when asked how many conjugations there were in the Greek language could not answer the question. The Mrs. Durbridge referred to, at whose house in Oxford the meetings were sometimes held, was a devout widow, whose husband had been a saddler and “a humble but pious friend of Mr Whitefield.”



Rev. Thomas Jones, Clifton, Eng., A.D. 1781

Thos. Jones.



THE SEQUESTRATION PAPERS
OF RICHARD OAKELEY OF OAKELEY.

EDITED BY THE REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

RICHARD OAKELEY of Oakeley, near Bishop's Castle, was in July, 1646, fined £460 as a delinquent, his offence being that he had acted as a commissioner for raising moneys to maintain the royalist forces, and had furnished a dragoon for that service. He suffered severely, for he states that all his lands were assessed to pay contributions on both sides and moreover, that all his personal estate was seized and converted to the use of the State. He was, too, considerably in debt, his debts amounting to the large sum of £2,701. He did not live to see the Restoration, but died in September, 1653.

The family of Oakeley, is of very great antiquity in the county of Salop, and derives its name from Acliche (or Oakeley), a member of the manor of Lydbury North, which belonged to the See of Hereford. As early as 1203 Stephen de Acle occurs as a Visor to take the evidence of William de Plowden, who was sick and unable to attend the autumn Assizes. This Stephen de Acle may have been ancestor of the Oakeleys of Oakeley.¹ There was another family of the same name who held lands under Shrewsbury Abbey at Norton in Hales in the 12th and 13th century, but they took their name from Oakeley in the Staffordshire parish of Muckleston.² It is curious that Stephen de Achleth, or de Ocle, of Norton in Hales, was a contemporary of Stephen de Acle living in 1203.

It is noticeable that the families of Plowden, Walcot and Oakley, all bore fleurs-de-lys in their coats of arms, and Eyton suggests that they derived these from the Bishops of Hereford, who were the ~~Suzerains~~ of all three families, and

¹ Eyton's *Antiquities*, xi. 222.

² Eyton, ix. 367.

Vol. II., 4th Series.

whose arms were charged with certain fleurs-de-lys.¹ All these Coats probably originated at the time of the Crusade, to which the representatives of the three families went as vassals of the Bishop of Hereford.

There is a pedigree of Ockley of Ockley (or Oakeley) printed in the Harleian Society's *Visitation of Shropshire*, pp. 376-377. It begins with John Ockley of Ockley, ninth in descent from whom was William Ockley, who married Alice, daughter of John Maddockes. The pedigree, however, was not entered up by the representative of the family in 1623, so it is not at present possible accurately to connect the royalist officer with the Ockleys of the earlier Visitations, but from the identity of estate and arms, he unquestionably belonged to the same family. The Oakeleys did enter their pedigree at the last Visitation of Shropshire in 1663-4, but did not then prove their right to arms, so "n.p.", i.e. *nulla probatio* (no proof) is entered in the Heralds' Books against the Oakeley pedigree.

Richard Oakeley was the eldest son and heir of Rowland Oakeley of Oakeley, by his wife Mary, daughter of William Crowther of Betson, co. Salop. Rowland Oakeley, who was buried at Bishop's Castle, 28 October, 1622, had issue four sons and three daughters:—

- (1) Richard, the royalist officer.
- (2) Samuel, a merchant in London, died 27 February, 1638, buried at Launton, Oxfordshire.
- (3) John, of Westminster, and Fawley Court, Bucks, and of Launton, Oxfordshire.
- (4) Jeremiah, M.A. Balliol College, Oxford, born 1608, rector of Myndtown 1634, and vicar of Cardington 1638.
- (1) Judith, married 28 Feb., 1613, John Taner of Bishop's Castle.
- (2) Mary, married 20 Jan., 1624, Rowland Oakley of Pentrenant.
- (3) Martha, married John Ambler, clerk, M.A. Magdalen College, Oxford, rector of Lydham 1636, but expelled in 1643. She was buried at Lydbury, 18 August, 1662.

Of the date of Richard's birth, or the school at which he was educated, nothing is known. But he was born at

¹ Eyton, xi. 219, 222.

Oakeley about the year 1588, and he seems to have become a Postmaster of Merton College, Oxford,¹ and to have been called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1621. He tells us, however, that "he hath followed other imployments and hath not made that his profession." He was, in fact, in the employment of Sir James Whitelocke, then recorder of Woodstock and M.P. for New Woodstock, and afterwards Chief Justice of Chester and Judge of the King's Bench, from the summer of 1609 until July, 1621. In 1619, when he "went into Commons in the Tempie to study," he was Deputy Court Keeper for Whitelocke, and Clerk of the Peace for Westminster. On 10 July, 1621, he was appointed secretary to Dr. John Williams, Keeper of the Great Seal, afterwards Archbishop of York. In January, 1623-4, he was appointed a Member of Parliament for Bishop's Castle with Sir Robert Howard, but was only in parliament for fifteen months, as in April, 1625, William Blunden was elected. In 1624-5 he was appointed Recorder of Bishop's Castle, and held this office until his death, when he was succeeded by Thomas Powys. On 27 January, 1625-6, he had a patent from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, as Receiver-General and Solicitor of The Abbey. This was renewed, 7 December, 1626, to him and his brother John Oakeley jointly.²

Sir James Whitelocke in his *Liber Famelicus* (Camden Society), page 90, gives the following interesting notice of Richard Oakeley :—"I hold myself much beholding to John Williams Keeper of the Great Seal, for that the same day the Seal was delivered unto him he sent for my old Servant Richard Oakley and made him his Secretary. He came to me in Trinity Term 1609 by giving me a Latin Epistle being at that time a Postmaster of Merton College in Oxon and a good Scholar. During his service with me he was delightful faithful and loving to me, and spent his idle time in study of the law, being admitted of the Middle Temple, where having done all his exercises he was called to the Bar in Michaelmas

¹ There is no record of Richard Oakeley at Merton College, and his name does not appear in Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*. But Sir James Whitelocke's testimony is clear.

² Chester's *Westminster Abbey Registers*, page 66.

term 1621, having been Secretary to the Lord Keeper from the 10 July before. He was born near Bishop's Castle in Shropshire upon an ancient demesne of his name called Oakley. His father is Rowland Oakley now living there."

On the outbreak of the Civil War, Richard Oakley became a zealous adherent of the royal cause, for which he "raised a dragoon" (presumably a troop of dragoons), and acted as a commissioner for raising money to maintain the royalist forces. He was one of the signatories to "The Ingagement and Resolution of the Principall Gentlemen of the County of Salop for the Raising and Maintayning of Forces at their own Charge," which was drawn up in 1642.¹ Beyond this we know nothing of his work, and there are no letters written by him still existing. In his particular he denies that he was active against the Parliament, or bore arms against them, but says that he contributed £100 to their use before Shrewsbury was taken. Moreover, he states that the King's party plundered his estate, and took him prisoner to the garrison at Ludlow.

The family pedigree states that he was married, first to Mary, sister of John Combes of Gray's Inn, and secondly to Margaret, daughter of Christopher Wormall, of Lambeth, Co. Surrey. His second wife died without issue, 5 August, 1671, and was buried at Launton. By her Will she bequeathed most of her estate to her niece Jane Nedham and her children. (See *Westminster Abbey Registers*, page 263.) The statement made in the *Transactions*, 2nd Series, X. 45, that he married at Lydham on 13 February, 1631-2, Dorothy Bright, is probably incorrect, and relates to some other Richard Oakeley.

By his first wife Mary he had five sons and six daughters:—

(1) John, baptized at Westminster Abbey, 15 September, 1629, died young.

(2) William, his second son and heir, born about 1632, Sheriff of Shropshire 1660, M.P. for Bishop's Castle 1658-9, 1660, 1661, and 1678, J.P. in 1664, was one of the intended Knights of the Royal Oak, his estate then being valued at £800 a year. He married 1st Mary, daughter of Walter

¹ See *Transactions*, 2 Series, VII. 254-5.

Waring of Owlbury, and 2ndly Barbara, daughter of John Walcot of Walcot, and died in January, 1694. His eldest son Richard was also Sheriff in 1724. (See *Transactions*, 2 Ser., X. 50, and Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, pp. 132-3.)

(3) Richard, bapt. 18 June, 1637, and buried 19 April, 1638, at Bishop's Castle.

(4) Rowland, born 8 October, 1638, a merchant at Hamburg.

(5) Edward, bapt. 12 April, 1640, probably died young.

(1) Mary, born 3 July, and baptized at Westminster Abbey, 15 July, 1624, died 24 March, 1632-33, buried at Launton, Oxfordshire.

(2) Martha, married Richard Owen of Rhusays, co. Montgomery.

(3) Mary, married John Newton of Heightley, co. Salop.

(4) Margaret, bapt. 11 August, 1635, married Thomas Crump of Ludlow.

(5) Judith, married Edward Herbert of Penyarth, co. Merioneth.

(6) Anne.

Richard Oakeley died 26 September, 1653, and was buried at Launton, Oxfordshire, where in the chancel on a black marble stone on the ground was this inscription :—

Arms :—On a fesse between 3 crescents 3 fleur-de-lis.

Here lyeth the body
of Richard Oakeley of
Oakeley in the County of
Salop Esq. who departed
this life the 26 day of Septem.
1653.

This inscription is preserved in Harl. MS. 4170 in the British Museum," "Monumental Inscriptions in Oxfordshire, 1660;" and is printed in *Shropshire Notes and Queries*, vol. vi., p. 73, for 9 July, 1897. This inscription is still visible on a flat stone which lies just outside the chancel of Launton Church.

Letters of Administration of the effects of Richard Oakely late of Launton in the County of Oxon, Esquire, deceased, were granted at London on 16 January, 1653-4, to his son William Oakely. (P.C.C. Admons, 1653-4. 279 II.)

The *Feet of Fines* for the County of Salop have preserved the record of the conveyance of certain properties to Richard Oakeley. In the year 1600 Rowland Oakeley, gent., and others, conveyed tenements in Bishops Castle to Richard Oakeley. In 1624, Reginald George and Mary his wife, and Richard Potter conveyed 20 acres of land and 10 acres of pasture in Oakeley to Richard Oakeley, for £60. In 1626, Philip Gwilliam otherwise Okeley and Elizabeth his wife, in consideration of £41, convey to Richard Okeley, esq., 1 messuage, 1 barn, 1 toft, 1 garden, 20 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, 2 acres of pasture, and 3 acres of wood in Okeley. Finally in 1628, Walter Brooke, esq., and Dorothy his wife, Nicholas Fortescue, knight, George Brooke, gent., and Oliver Whorwood, in consideration of £300, conveyed to Richard Okeley, esq., William Crowther, and John Oakeley, gent., the manor of Ledham otherwise Ledom, 10 messuages, 10 cottages, 20 gardens, 200 acres of land, 50 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood, 30 acres of furze and heath, 20 acres of moor, 20s. of rent, with the appurtenances in Ledham otherwise Ledom, and the advowson of the church there. (*Feet of Fines*, Salop, Easter 42 Elizabeth, Trinity 21 James I., Trinity 2 Charles I., and Trinity 4 Charles I.)

Besides his fine as a delinquent, Richard Oakeley was also assessed on 10 December, 1645, by the Committee for Advance of Money at £500. The ratio of the assessment was 1/20th of the real and 1/5th of the personal estate of the person assessed, and the object of the assessment was to supply the sinews of war to the Parliament party. On the 26th of December, Oakeley deposited £250; but on the 12th of January following it was found that £150 was his proper assessment, and that £100 be returned to him. (See *Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money*, Part II., page 657.)

His second wife, Margaret, survived him, and dying 5 August, 1671, was interred by his side at Launton, where, on a flat stone just outside the chancel, the following inscription is still preserved:—

To dye is Gain.
In the assured hope of obteyneing
a better resurrection unto life

Here lyes interred ye body of
 Mrs. Margaret Oakeley
 widd: ye late wife of Richard
 Oakeley Esqr. & daughter of
 Christopher Wormall Gent:
 who haveing religiously
 passed ye days of her Pilgrimage
 here, & in every relation of Daughter,
 Sister, Wife, Neighbour, Friend,
 manifested her self to be a
 reall & exemplary Christian
 changed this mortal to put
 on Immortality—the Fift day
 of August 1671.
 sown in weakness raised in Power.
 when Christ who is our life shall appeare we shall
 also appeare with him in Glory.

By her Will, which is dated 12 April, 1671, Mrs. Margaret Oakeley, of Lambeth, co. Surrey, widow, directed that she should be buried in the chancell of the parish church of Launton near to her late deare Husband. She left £10 to the poor of Launton; four messuages in the back Lane in Lambeth adjoining the George Yard and the White Lion Garden, to the parson and churchwardens of Lambeth, to provide bread for the poor, &c., and to apprentice children: a house in St. Paul's Churchyard to her cousin Rowland Jewkes; and houses in Lambeth, Fetter Lane, Nasing in co. Essex, and Peter Street, Westminster, to her cousin John Nedham of Westminster and Jane his wife, he to pay £100 each to his four daughters. She left £10 to her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Mary Newton, and various other specific bequests of silver plate, &c. She appointed Rowland Jewkes esq. and John Nedham gent. executors. The Will was proved in P.C.C. 5 August 1671 by the executors. (*106 Duke.*)

Amongst the living descendants of Richard Oakeley the Royalist are the following:—Miss Kathleen Emily Oakeley and Miss Evelyn Mary Oakeley, of Kingsland, Shrewsbury; Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart.; Charles John Oakeley; Captain Edward F. Oakeley, Herbert W. Oakeley; William E. Oakeley of the Plas, Tan-y-Bwlch; Edward de C. W.

Oakeley ; Sir Henry Evelyn Oakeley ; Edward Murray Oakeley of Dover ; Souliden W. Oakeley ; William Herbert Wodehouse of Wolmers Park ; Richard Francis Lingen Burton of Longner ; Mrs. Constance L. Morris of Oxon. Charles Edward Morris-Eyton of Wood Eaton, John Robert Morris of Dol-Llys ; the Hon. Mrs. F. C. Drummond, Lady Lloyd of Bronwydd, &c.

The modern house of Oakeley, now called Lydham Manor, was erected in the 18th century, and a description of it is given in *County Seats of Shropshire*, p. 143, &c. It contains some old oak wainscoting, dated 1637, which was presumably brought from the old mansion, which is a short distance away, and is now used as a farmhouse. On the death of the late John Oakeley, Esq., in 1897, the Oakeley estate was sold to Arthur Henry Sykes, Esq.

The Arms of Oakeley are, Argent on a fesse between three crescents gules as many fleur-de-lis or.

SEQUESTRATION PAPERS.

I. *Richard Oakeley petitions for leave to compound.*

(G. 184, No. 46).

To the right hon^{ble} ye Committee for composit'ons sitting in Goldsmiths hall.

The humble peticon of Richard Oakeley Humbly sheweth that vpon informacion given to the Committee of Sequestra'ons att Westm^r y^t the petic'oner sent out a warrant for raisinge a dragoone in the Countie of Salop is found a Delinquent and therewpon is sequestred in West^m and in the Countie of Salop.

The petic'oner doth humblie submitt himselfe and doth desire the benefitt of the ordinance of parliament to bee admitted to compound.

And hee shall ever priae &c.

II. *His name is entered as a Delinquent.*

(G. 184, No. 47).

29 November, 1645.

At the Committee sitting at Goldsmiths Hall for entering the names &c. of Delinq^{ts}.

The bearer hereof M^r Richard Oakeley Esq^r appeared the day aboue said before the said Comittee and entored his name place of aboade and was examined according the Ordinance of Parliament.

Dated the thirtieth of November Anno Dom. 1645.

Geo. Heron Clerke
to the said Com^{tee}.

III. His particular of his Real and personal estate.

(G. 184, No. 55).

A particuler of the lands and tenem^{ts} of the Petic'oner.
Salop.

Impr's is y^e mannor of Liddom in y^e Countie of Salop and one parcell in Moore purchased at y^e value of Cl^l per ann. but now he cannot make above xl^{li} per ann. and paies Contribution to both sides w^{ch} amounts to more then can be made of it £ s. d. 100 0 0

Item one messuage in Oakeley and one tene-
ment in Broughton in the parish of Bishops
Castle deducting xv^squit rent 39 5 0

Item y^e reuerc'on after 30 yeeres of 2 tenem^{ts}
in Totterton no rent reserved worth per ann. ... 16 0 0

Item y^e reuerc'on after a lease of 27 yeeres in
beinge no rent reserued of a farme in y^e parish of
Kerry in Com. Montgomery lett vpon the rack
att Cl^l per ann. out of w^{ch} there is paid a fee forme
rent of viii^{li} vi^s yeerlie to Henry ffox w^{ch} deducted
comes to 91 13 4

Item one mess. and certein coppihold lands in
Launton in com. Oxon per Ann. xx^{li} out of w^{ch}
there is paid the quit rent of xxxiiii^s id yeerlie to
Westm. colledge 18 5 11

Item, one Mess, and one yard of freehold yard
in Launton aforesaid per Ann 20 0 0

Item one farme in Launton held of the colledg
of Westm. by lease for 3 liues worth cl^l per Ann
out of wch there is reserved yeerlie the old rent
of iiiii^{li} per Ann and a further rent of xxxvii^{li} xiiij^s
iiij^d per Ann. to make provision of beeves and

muttons in toto xlⁱⁱ xiiijs^s iiijd^d yeerlie to be
deducted 109 6 8

Item one lease of xiiij yeeres to come from
thann. next of certeine tithes in the parish of
Llanlony in com. Carmarthen of which nothing
hath been paid these 3 yeeres worth per ann ... 20 0 0

The petic'oner doth humbly desire this Committee to take
these things followinge into their consideration in his
composition.

ffirst that the petic'oner hath never been active against the
parliament hee never bore Armes nor was in commission of
arraye nor acted in any commission against the parliament
nor sett out any horse or man against the parliament but on
the contrarie hath don good offices for them, as Mr Langford
the sollicitor for the Countri of Salop can testifie.

The peticoner before Shrewsbury was taken contributed
clⁱⁱ to the vse of the state as by certificat appeares and
sithence hath paid clⁱⁱ to the Comittee of Lords and
Commons at Habberdashers Hall for his twentith part.

That all the before mentioned lands paie contribution to both
parties which amounts to more than the value of the land,
and the lands in the Countie of Oxon lye wthin the kings
quarters encompassed wth 4 strong garrisons of the kings
viz Bostall wthin 3 miles Woodstocke wthin 7 miles Oxford
wthin 9 miles and Banbury wthin ten miles, soe that a great
part of the lands lie wast wthout tenants, And the peticoner
hath not made one penny profitte for 3 yeares last past as by
affidv^t. doth appeare, and is growne in debt for rent and
contribution ccxxxijⁱⁱ.

The iust and due debts of the petitioner (as by a particuler
thereof appeareth uppon oath) doe amount to above £3000
or the greate part thereof viz for the sum of £2138 the
peticoners lands are ingaged the rest are due by specialties.

That all his personall estate was inventoried and seized to
the vse of the state and wthin a month after he had coin-
pounded for it he was vtterlie plundered of it all by the kings
partie and after taken prisoner to the garrison of Ludlow.

That he was sequestered in Westm. vpon a meere misin-
formacon and vpon that ground sequestered in the Countie
of Salop.

for these reasons the petitioner doth humbly desire this hon^{ble} committee that he maie bee favoured in his composition accordinglie.

R. Dakovsky

This is a true and iust particular of all my estate reall and personall for w^{ch} I only desire to compound to free it out of sequestration & doe submitt vnto & vndertake to satisfie such ffine as by this Committee for Composition wth Delinquents shalbe purposed & sett to pay for ye sume in order to the freedome of my personall estate. Ri Oakeley.

IV. A particular of Richard Oakeley's debts.

(G. 184, No. 53).

A particuler of the proper debts of the petitioner due to
seuerall persons as followeth. f s. d.

Imprimis to Mris Elizabeth Owen to the vse
of her 2 daught. Margrett and Susan due vpon
a statute m'chant acknowledged before the bailies
of Ludlow II20 0 0

To Mr Rowland Oakeley of Pentrenant in
Com. Mountg. due 1 Nouem. last 300 0 0

To Mrs Elizabeth Needham of ... in the
County of Suff. widdow due i Martii 1645 ... 300 o o

To Mr Richard Goland the sum of 37 o o
To Mr John Oakeley due the 10 of March 1645 405 o o

To the Colle^dg of Westm. for farm rent due at

th'ann. next for 3 yeares and halfe att xl^{li} xiiij^s iiiij^d
per ann and payable vpon forfeiture of the lease 142 6 8

To Mr Richard Owen of Rhusaison in Com.
Montg. 200 0 0

More to Mr Rowland Oakeley 46 13 4

To Mr John Lloyd of Shreusbury Draper cxii
and to Mr Mathew Hardy citizen and salter of
London xli taken vp to paie the xxth part att
Haberdashers Hall... 150 o o

270 I O O

Richard Oakeley maketh oath that he is indebted (as his owne proper debts) to the parties above menconed the seuerall sums att their names appearing. And that he did securt the debt due to Mrs Owen by a statute merchant of the sume of £1500 acknowledged by this deponent before the bailies of Ludlow in the County of Salop bearing date in January or the beginning of february 1642 defeasance for ye paiement of £500 in November then next following and £500 more in November 1644. And that there is nowe due of that debt for principall and interest the above menconed sum of £1120. And that the above menc'oned sums of £300 due to Rowland Oakeley and £300 due Elizabeth Needham, and £37 due to Mr Goland and £405 due to John Oakeley are secured by a lease for yeares made by the deponent of the farme of Launton and of one messuage and one yard of free-hold land in Launton aforesaid (menconed in his particuler) to John Oakeley and others bearing date in October 1643. And further saith that the aforesaid debts due to Rowland Oakeley, Elizabeth Needham and Mr Goland, were contracted and entered into by the deponent for the purchase of his estate in the farme of Gwornings menconed in his particuler beinge in the parish of Kerry in the County of Montgomery.

Ri. Oakeley

Jurat. 20 Martii 1645,

Cora' me EDERIS FICH,

V. *His Affidavit that he was called to the Bar in 1621,
but did not practise.*

(G. 184, No. 52.)

Richard Oakeley maketh oath that in the yeere 1621 he beinge then secretary to the Lord Keeper of the greate seale of England was for favor called to the barre, in the middle Temple London but that ever since he hath followed other imployments and hath not made that his profession.

Ri. Oakeley

Jurat. 20 febri. 1645,

Cora' me EDWARD FICH

VI. *The Commissioners' Report as to his delinquency
and estate, etc.*

(G. 184, No. 43.)

Richard Oakeley of Oakeley in the
County of Salop Esq^r.

This delinquent, That liveing in Shropshire vnder the power of the enemy he acted as a Comr for raising moneys to maintain the forces that were raised against the Parliam^t. and for assistinge that side and furnishinge a dragoone for that service.

He rendered himself in Nouember last and petitioned heere the 29th of Nouember 1645, he hath taken the National Couenant and Negatiue oath before the Com^{rs} of Examinacons 20th January 1645.

He compounds vpon a particuler deliuered in vnder his hand by which he doth submitt to such ffine &c. and by which it doth appeare

That he is seized in ffee to him and his heires of and in the Mannor of Liddom in the County of Salopp and of one parcell of Land in Moore lyinge in the same County all together of the cleere yeerely value before theis Troubles £100 for which his ffine is £200.

That he is likewised seized of a like estate in ffee to him and his heires in possession of and in one messuage and certaine Lands lyinge and beinge in Oakely and in another tenem^{tc} in Broughton in the parish of Bps. castle which was of the cleere yeerely value before theis Troubles £39 5^s for which his ffine is £78 10^s

That he is seized of a reuersion in ffee of two Tent^s. lyinge and beinge in Totterton in the County of Salopp, one Timothy Millward beinge in possession thereof for the Remaine of a Tearme of 30 yeeres yet in beinge at a pepper Corne his Reuertion expectant after this Tearme will be worth £16 per ann. for which his ffine is £16.

That he hath a Reuersion after a Lease of 27 yeeres yet to come for which tyme there is no rent reserued of and in a certaine ffarme lyinge in the parish of Kerry in the County of Montgomery of the cleere yeerely value before theis troubles £91 13^s 4^d. for which his ffine is £91 13^s 4^d.

That he is seized in ffee to him and his heires in possession of a Copyhold estate lyinge and beinge in Launton in the County of Oxford of the cleere yeerely value before theis Troubles, £18 5^s 11^d for which his ffine is £36 11^s 10^d.

That he is seized in ffee to him and his heires in possession of and in one yard of ffreehold Land lyinge and beinge in the Towne of Launton aforesaid of the cleere yeerely value before theis Troubles £20 for which his ffine is £40.

That he is seized of a ffranktent^t. duringe three liues of certain other Lands and Tent^s. lyinge and beinge in Launton aforesaid held of the Colledge of Westm. which was of the cleere yeerely value before theis troubles ouer and above the rent reserued £109 6 8^d. for which his ffine is £164.

That he is in possessson of a certain tearme of the remaine of 13 yeeres yet to come which he holdeth by demise of the nowe Archbishop of Yorke lyinge in Langlony in the County of Carmarthen in the Dominion of Wales which is worth £20 per ann. over and above the rent reserued for which his ffine at a yeeres value is £20

. The whole ffine is £646 5^s 2ⁱ.

That before the takinge in of Shrewsbury he contributed £100 to the vse of the State

That all his Lands at this tyme doe lye vnder the enemies Garrisons and do pay contribution on both sides

That he is indebted £270*i*

That all his personall estate is seized and conuerted to the vse of the State.

fine £460.

VII. Note as to his being assessed at £460.

(A. 69, p. 128.)

December 10th, 1645

London	Notice given	Sums Assessed	Payed in
Richard Oakeley Esq	Dec. 10	£500	£15
Collected			
	£350.		

VIII. Order that he make up the moiety of his Assessment

(A. 4, p. 368.)

Dec. 24, 1645.

Ordered that Mr Oakley do make vpp the moiety of his assessm^t. & then bee further heard.

IX. Order that his Assessment be respited fourteen days.

(A. 76, p. 899.)

Dec 26, 1645.

Ordered that the Assessm^t of Rich. Oakley Esqr. be respited 14 daies having deposited the moyety les £250. E. 128 to be further paid.

X. Order that he produce proof of having paid his 5th and 20th part.

(A. 4, p. 383.)

Jan 9, 1645.

Ordered that Mr Oakeley be referred to make affid^t. and haue forty daies to produce his acq^{ts} of that he hath paid for his 5th and 20th part in Shropshire.

XI. Order that he be repaid £150.

(A. 4, p. 386.)

Jan 12, 1645.

Whereas Richard Oakeley Esq, in pursuance of an order of this Com^{tee} paid our Treasurers on ffiftieth part & hath taken affid^t that the hundred and fifty pounds is his whole part except £3000 debts which he hath deliuered in a particuler to whom he owes it

Ordered that he have the One hundred pounds of the said £250 repaid him & he prayeth [?] discharge for the residue.

XII. Order that he be discharged from attending the Committee, he having taken the Negative Oath and the National Covenant.

(G. 184, No. 49.)

20 January 1645.

At ye Comittee of ye house
of Com'ons for examinac'ons

It is this day ordered that Mr Richard Okeley be forth wth discharged from further attendance on this Committee He having taken ye New Oath and Nationall Covenant.

ROBT LYS

XIII. *He is fined £460.*

(G. 3, p. 178.)

22 July 1646

Richard Oakley of Oakeley in Com. Salop Esq^r fine £460.

(G. 1, p. 139.)

18 August 1646

ffines past the house

Richard Oakley £460.

COMMITTEE FOR ADVANCE OF MONEY.

RICH. OAKLEY.

10 December 1645, Assessed at £500. (Vol. 69, p. 128).

24 December 1645, Ordered to make up half his assessment.
(Vol. 4, p. 368).26 December, 1645, Having deposited £250, respited, and to
be further heard. (Vol. 76, p. 899).7 January, 1646, Ordered to make his affidavit, and allowed
40 days to produce his acquittances of what he has paid
in Shropshire for his 1/5 and 1/20. (Vol. 4, p. 383).12 January, 1646, Order on his Affidavit that £150 is his full
proportion, except for £3000 debts, that £100 of the
£250 that he has paid in be returned him, and the
Public Faith be given for the £150. (Vol. 4, p. 386,
and Vol. 69, p. 128).

It only remains to add that the Sequestration Papers were transcribed from the originals at the Public Record Office, and the transcript purchased (with others) by the Council for the Society. For many of the facts recorded in this Paper the writer is indebted to Captain Edward F. Oakeley of Rodbourne, Malmesbury, to Mrs. John Oakeley of Kingsland, Shrewsbury, to Henry T. Weyman, Esq., of Ludlow, and to the Rev. W. M. Miller, Rector of Launton.

SHROPSHIRE CLERGY WHO CONTRIBUTED TO
THE FREE AND VOLUNTARY PRESENT TO
HIS MAJESTY IN 1662.

BY THE REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

THE following lists of Shropshire Clergy are copied from the original documents preserved in the Public Record Office; they give the names of those clergy who contributed to the "free and voluntary present to his Majestie" King Charles II, together with the sum given by each. An Act of Parliament was passed authorizing this free and voluntary present, from clergy and laity alike, and then Letters Patent were directed to a number of Commissioners, requesting them "to receive such subscriptions as our good subjects shall voluntarily offer for the supply of our pressing occasions." The Letters Patent for Hereford Diocese are dated at Westminster, 16 August 13 Car. II, and are directed to thirty commissioners, any three of whom were empowered to act. The Hereford return is in the handwriting of a clerk; whilst that for Lichfield is more interesting, as the clergy themselves signed their own names and the amount they each gave. There is no return extant for St. Asaph Diocese.

The lists are by no means confined to the royalist clergy; the names of some of the puritan ministers, who shortly afterwards refused episcopal ordination and were ejected from their benefices, occur on these rolls. Samuel Hildersam of West Felton, Thomas Froysell of Clun, Richard Heath of St. Alkmund's, Francis Tallents of St. Mary's, and John Bryan of St. Chad's are instances in point.

The rolls now transcribed are those of the clergy only, whose names appear on the Clerical Subsidies; and the references to these are as follows:—

Clerical Subsidy, 13 Car. II., Coventry & Lichfield, 20—
586a.

Clerical Subsidy, 13 Car. II., Hereford, 32—223.

The general free and voluntary present from the County to his Majesty is a roll of thirty-eight membranes, the reference being :—

Lay Subsidy, Salop, 13 Car. II., 168—214.

The total amount contributed by the clergy in the Archdeaconry of Salop in Lichfield was £88 6s. od.; and by the clergy in the Deaneries of Ludlow, Clun, Stottesdon, Burford, Pontesbury, and Wenlock, in Hereford Diocese, £113 11s. 8d. Some, however, of the parishes in these Deaneries are in Herefordshire, and not in Shropshire.

COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD DIOCESE.

ARCHDEACONY OF SALOP.

Wee whose names are hereunder written within ye Archdeaconry of Salop doe subscribe to give unto ye King's Maiesty as followeth, & pay to the Receiver appointed by his Maiesty the said severall sums affixed to or names uppon ye six & twentith day of March w^{ch} shall be in ye yeare of our Lord 1662.

	li.	s.	d.
Robert Powell, Archdeacon of Salop	...	20	0
Sa: Hildersam, Parson of West-Felton	...	5	0
Tho: Cooke, Vicar of Drayton	...	3	0
Will: Langley, Vicar of Wellington, gives freely	2	0	0
Ric: Heath, Vic: of St. Alkmond's in Salop	1	10	0
James Smith, Mr of Upton	...	2	0
Rob: Powford, Mr of Eaton Constantine	1	0	0
And: Parsons, Rector of Wem ¹ [“not paid”]	3	0	0
Tho: Evanson, Parson of Petton	0	5	0
Ja: Cressett, Rector of Cund	5	0	0
John Fisher, Rector of Donnington	1	10	0
Richard Fowler, Rector of Longford	3	0	0
Tho: Wright, Rector of Kinnaslye	1	10	0
Fra: Tallents, Cur: of St. Maries in Salop	2	10	0
Jo ⁿ Bryan, Curate of St. Chadd's in Salop	1	10	0

¹ The Rector of Wem was the only defaulter in the Archdeaconry of Salop. His name also occurs in a separate paper of moneys “still in arreare and unpaid.” He had been fined £200 in 1661. See *Transactions*, 3 Ser., VII, 301.

		<i>li s. d.</i>
George Cudworth, Rector of Sheinton	...	0 10 0
John Podmore, Parson of Aderley	...	0 10 0
John Hodgkis, Vicar of Elsmere	...	1 10 0
George Arden, Parson of Stirchley	...	0 8 0
John Meredith, Minister of Childs Arcull...	...	0 10 0
William Sugar, Curate of Broughton	...	0 10 0
Richard Roderick, Schoolem ^r of Wem in Shropshire	...	0 10 0
John Hall, Rector of Edgemond	...	3 0 0
Thomas Unton, Rector of Chetwin	...	1 0 0
John Tourneour, Curate at Hadnell	...	0 6 0
Richard Lane, minister of Eyton sup' Willmore	...	0 2 0
John Farmer, Curate of Dawley	...	0 5 0
Ed: Morgan, Curatt of Uffington	...	0 5 0
Will: Bradley, Vicar of Nesse Strange	...	1 0 0
Edward Bury, Rector of Bolas	...	1 0 0
Joseph Fisher, Vic: de Lillshil	...	0 10 0
Robert Benney, Rector of Ightfeild	...	1 10 0
Edw: Aston, Vicar of Atcham	...	0 10 0
Rich: Philipps, Rector of Acton Burnell	...	1 10 0
Edw: Lawrence, Vicar of Baschurch	...	0 10 0
Ri: Piper, Rector of Pitchford and Rodington	...	2 0 0
Jonadab Birch, vicar of Shifnall	...	0 10 0
Robt. Fitche, Vicar of Albrighton	...	1 0 0
Tho: Gettins, Vicar of Loppington	...	0 10 0
Robt. Ellie, Vicar of Shawbury	...	1 0 0
Joshua Barnett, of Rockerdine	...	0 10 0
Christopher Comyn, Vicar of Prees	...	3 0 0
Thomas Chaloner, Schoolmaster of Newport	...	1 10 0
John Maldon, Minister of Newport	...	1 0 0
Robert Fowler, Rector of Harley	...	1 0 0
John Hotchkis, Vicar of High-Ercal	...	2 0 0
John Griffies, of London upon Tearne	...	0 10 0
Will. Vincent, of Woodcote	...	0 10 0
Moses Leigh, Rector of Berrington	...	1 0 0
Thomas Orpe, Vicar of Stanton	...	0 10 0
Thomas Cope, Rector of Leebrookhurst	...	0 5 0
Wm. Stanier, Vicar of Leyghton	...	0 10 0
George Fyrchild, Rector of Hinstock	...	0 10 0

Gilbert Cole, Curate at Condover 0 10 0
 Peter Gibbons, Rector of Morton-Corbett 0 10 0

ROB: POWELL, Archd. Salop (*Seal*).

GUILIEL. HIGGINS, Arch. Derby (*Seal*).

THO: COOKE (*Seal*).

WILLM. Langley (*Seal*).

Total in Salop is the sum of 88 06 00.

ARCHDEACONY OF STAFFORD.

Sherifhales ...	... Mr. John Nott	... ...	... 20 ^s
Worfeild ...	... Mr. Launcelott Bromwich	... ...	iij ^{li}

HEREFORD DIOCESE.

LUDLOW DEANARY.

William Woodward, Rector of Richards Castle	...	...	xx ^s
Mark Fothergill, Rector of Culmington	...	...	xxx ^s
Robert Foulkes, Viccar of Stanton lacy	...	...	xl ^s
Nicholas Proud, Rector of Diddlebury	...	...	xx ^s
Nathaniell Worthington, Rector of Onybury	...	...	xx ^s
Richard Nethway, Curate of Hawford	...	...	xx ^s
Ralph Fenton, Rector of Ludlow	...	...	xl ^s
Francis Jukes, Rector of Hope Baggott	...	...	x ^s
Henry Warbroke, Rector of Sylvington	...	...	x ^s

CLUN DEANARY.

Thomas Cole, Rector of Brampton Bryan	...	...	xxx ^s
John Gough, Viccar of Bucknell	...	...	xxx ^s
Andrew Davies, Rector of Stow	...	...	xx ^s
Richard Haws, Viccar of Leintardine	...	...	xx ^s
George Lawson, Rector of More	...	...	xx ^s
John Reynolds, of Lidbury North	...	...	xxx ^s
Richard Peake, of Hopton	...	...	xx ^s
John Hay, Curate of Egton	...	...	xx ^s
John Wilcox, Rector of Mainston	...	...	xx ^s
Thomas Froysall, Viccar of Clun	...	...	xl ^s
John Roberts, Rector of Ventnor	...	...	xx ^s
Theophilus Jackson, Viccar of Byshops Castle	...	...	l ^s
Richard Wright, Viccar of Burrington	...	...	xl ^s
Brian Ambler, Rector of Leedom	...	...	xx ^s

STOTTESDON DEANARY.

Richard Detton, Rector of Aston Bottrill	...	...	xx ^s
Richard Good, Viccar of Neene Savage	...	...	xl ^s
Thomas Shepheard, Rector of Wheathill	...	...	xl ^s
Thomas Amys, Viccar of Stotesdon	...	...	xi ^s
John Smallman, Rector of Cleobury North	...	...	x ^s
Richard Detton, Recter of Neenton	...	...	xx ^s
Humphry Tudor, Rector of Burwaston	...	...	v ^s

BURFORD DEANARY.

John Boraston, Rector of Bewdly	...	...	v ^{li}
Edward Partington, Rector of the Rock	...	...	v ^{li}
Thomas Roberts, Rector of Stockton	...	...	v ^{li}
John Barbour, Viccar of Clifton upon Teame	...	...	xx ^s
James Johnson, Rector of Shelsley Welsh	...	...	xx ^s
John Wheeler, Rector of Hopton Wafers	...	...	xxx ^s
John Cliff, Rector of Sapy Inferior	...	...	xx ^s
Edward Pitt, Rector of Neene cum Milston	...	...	xx ^s
Hugh Thomas, Rector of Kyre wyard	...	...	xx ^s
Robert Goodwyn, Viccar of Cleobury Mortimer	...	...	xxx ^s
John Symonds, Viccar of Bayton	...	...	xx ^s
Thomas Stedman, Rector of Stanford	...	...	xx ^s
John Rusbatch, Rector of Corely	...	...	xx ^s
John Giles, Viccar of Lindridge	...	...	v ^{li}
William Dalby, Rector of Dowles	...	...	xx ^s
Thomas Clent, Rector of the 2d. portion of Burford			xx ^s
William Bushopp, Rector of the 3d. portion of Burford			xx ^s
John Smith, Viccar of Tenbury	...	...	xxx ^s

PONTESBURY DEANARY.

William Owen, Rector of the 2d. portion of Pontesbury	...	...	...	...	v ^{li}
Ambrose Phillips, Rector of ye 1 st portion of Westbury					xx ^s
William James, Rector of Sutton prope Salop	...	...	...		xx ^s
Edward Evans, Curat of Hussington	...	...	...		x ^s
William Hancocks, Minister of Shelue	...	...	...		x ^s
Edward Lewis, Viccar of Chirbury	...	...	...		iij ^{li}
Timothy Hamond, Rector of the 1 st portion of Pontesbury	...	...	...	...	xl ^s
Cornelius Evans, Rector of the 2d. portion of Westbury	...	...	...	...	xx ^s

Richard Niccholls, Rector of Carston	...	...	XX ^s
Nehemiah Evans, Rector of Hamwood	...	...	X ^s
John Cowper, Rector of Habberly	...	...vj ^s	vij ⁱ
Robert Milward, Curat of Pulverbatch	...	...	X ^s
Richard Warter, Rector of Meal brace	...	...	X ^s
Edward Wale, Viccar of Alberbury	...	...	XX ^s
Francis Browne, of Shrewardine	...	...	XX ^s

WENLOCK DÉANARY.

Thomas Adney, Rector of Rusbury	...	...	iij ⁱⁱ
John Macklin, Viccar of long Stanton	...	...	XX ^s
George Littleton, Rector of Munslow	...	...	iij ⁱⁱ
Daniell Bee, Viccar of Cardington	...	...	XX ^s
John Ball, Rector of Abdon	...	...	XX ^s
Thomas Brompton, Rector of Hope-Bowdler	...	...	XX ^s
George Panter, Rector of Tugford	...	...	XX ^s
Patrick Panter, Rector of Holdgate	...	...	Xl ^s
Thomas Detton, Rector of Woostaston	...	...	XV ^s
Peter Dormer, Rector of Church Stretton	...	...	XI ^s
Robert Ogdon, Rector of Brosley	...	...	XX ^s
John Griffiths, Rector of Acton-Scott	...	...	XX ^s
Samuell Stedman, Rector of Easthope	...	...	XX ^s
John Jenkes, Viccar of Eaton	...	...	X ^s
George Baxter, Rector of little Wenlock	...	...	X ^f
Gilbert Cole, Rector of Hughley	...	...	XX ^s

This is a true returne of all our
proceedings by vertue of his Ma^{ts}
Comission to us (amongst others) directed
Witness our hands and seals this
tenth day of September 1662.

LAWRENCE SEDDON¹ (*Seal*)

EDW: BENSON (*Seal*)

EDWARD JONES (*Seal*).

¹ Lawrence Seddon is described in the Commission as "of Worthen, clerk"; Edward Benson as "Treasurer"; and Edward Jones as "of Fawnhope, clerk." They were three of the thirty commissioners to whom the Letters Patent were addressed.

THE WAR SERVICES OF SOME SHROPSHIRE OFFICERS IN THE KING'S ARMY.

By THE REV. J. E. AUDEN, M.A., F.R.HIST.S.

SOON after the Restoration of the Monarchy in 1660, the Houses of Parliament voted the sum of "Three Score Thousand Pounds" for distribution "amongst the truly loyal and indigent Commission Officers," as some reward for their services in the cause of Royalty, and compensation for their sufferings and losses. The Acts of Parliament "for the relief of Indigent Officers" occupied much time both in the Lords and Commons, and in the *Commons' Journal* there is an entry, dated 10 April, 1662 :— "The House then proceeded to the reading of the Commissioners' names to be inserted in the Bill for distributing the Sixty Thousand Pounds among the suffering Cavaliers."

Some time ago I obtained "A List of ye names of the indigent Officers Certifyed out of the County of Salop by his Mai^y Com^{rs} appointed by Act of Parl^{mt} for that purpose," together with the "Comanders names for Certificates for Caveleirs for Com: Salopiae."

Thinking these might, perhaps, prove interesting from a genealogical as well as from an historical point of view, since they mention many men whose military service might otherwise be unknown to their descendants, I have arranged the officers under their various regiments, and appended a few notes on the active services seen by those regiments. (In the original list there is no order either alphabetical or regimental). These notes are obviously very incomplete, and are simply the references I have chanced to meet with in my own reading, or have received from a friend.¹

¹ Unfortunately there is a blank in the Shrewsbury School Register between Nov. 16, 1635, and March 5, 1636-7, and several of the officers may have entered in those 16 months.

First, however, a few words on the military organization of the two armies of the King and the Parliament in the Civil War. At the beginning of hostilities neither Cavaliers nor Roundheads possessed any regular army, and the forces on either side were made up of a motly crew, partly volunteers, and largely "pressed men," labourers and others who were seized upon, taken from their employ, and forced, whether they would or no, to fight.¹ Roughly speaking, these men were divided into Horse, Dragoons, and Foot, for the Artillery was yet in a very incomplete condition.

A Regiment of Horse consisted of six troops with their officers, and the Field and Staff belonging to it were Colonel, Major, Chaplain, and Surgeon.² Each Troop of Horse, as a general rule, was supposed to be made up of 60 Troopers, besides 2 Trumpeters, 3 Corporals, a Saddler, and a Farrier, the officers being Captain,³ Lieutenant, Cornet, and Quarter-master. The Regiments of Horse had a higher scale of pay than the Dragoons, and are now represented in the British Army by the three Regiments of Household Cavalry, though the present Dragoon Guards were also originally Horse. The old 17th century rank of Corporal is still retained in the Household 'Horse' to the exclusion of the term Sergeant, and Corporal-majors now carry the guidon or standard of each troop or Squadron, the squadron-sergeant-major performing that duty for dragoon regiments.

¹ "Press-warrants were employed by the Parliament with the strictest rigour. Persons of all conditions were taken except Members of Parliament and their immediate servants, and substitutes at a heavy cost were difficult to be found." The Royalists followed the same course, but much less effectively, as they had not the same power behind their backs. A certain proportion of men were ordered from a district, who, failing volunteers, were raised by conscription or "pressing." When the New Model Army of the Parliament was set on foot, 8,460 men were needed to fill the ranks, and no attempt was made to obtain them by voluntary enlistment. The County Committees were ordered on March 19, 1645, to impress the required number taking special care that the recruits were of "able bodies and of years meet for their employment." In London young men were seized in the streets and carried off forcibly to serve against the King. Of their spiritual condition not a word is said in the Orders. (cf. S. R. Gardiner, *Civil War*, ii., p. 193).

² Till 1803 Field-officers held troops and companies, and additional Captains (generally called Captain Lieutenants), were appointed to them. An allowance of £20 per ann. was then made to them in compensation.

³ The Commander of a Troop of Horse, especially when he had raised it himself, often had the rank of Colonel, which fact explains the frequent occurrence of that title in the list which follows.

A Regiment of Dragoons or Dragooners, was very similar in composition to one of Horse, though an Army List of 1642 says "each Troop of Dragoneers consists of 100 Horse besides the Officers." They obtained their distinctive name, according to the *New English Dictionary*, because they were originally armed with a dragoon, a kind of carbine or musket, so called from its breathing fire like the fabulous dragon, and were the old equivalent of the modern Mounted Infantry, for, though they rode on to the march, they fought on foot; and we often read of commanders mounting infantry as dragoons when there was need of speed in an enterprise. In a Troop one man was told off to hold each ten horses, and so the fighting strength numbered about 90. The offensive arms were a musket and sword, the defensive a buff-coat, iron cap, and iron front and back piece. A Cornet of Dragoons was often designated a "Guidon."

A Regiment of Foot consisted of 10 companies, each containing at least 100 men besides officers, the Field and Staff being Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Chaplain, Surgeon, Quartermaster. Attached to each company were a Captain, a Lieutenant, an Ensign, 2 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 1 Drummer. In the Army List of 1642 it is laid down "how the number of Souldiers in each Regiment of Foot are divided under their several captains:—The Colonell's company 200: The Lieutenant Colonell's company 160: The Sergeant Major's¹ Company 140: Seven captains 700. Every Regiment consists of 1,200 besides officers."

A Foot Regiment was composed of Pikemen and Musketeers in the proportion of $\frac{1}{3}$ Pikemen and $\frac{2}{3}$ Musketeers. For example, we learn from a letter of Colonel Edward Harley, dated Nov. 15, 1643, that his regiment was armed with 800 muskets (150 of them firelocks), 400 pikes, and 1,200 swords. The musket was so heavy that it had to be fired from a rest,² and after discharging their pieces, if charged by cavalry, its users had to huddle together under

¹ The word Sergeant has dropped from the commissioned Major, who in the 17th century represented, to some extent, the modern Brigade Major, and now the Sergeant-Major is a non-commissioned officer.

² The length of a musket was 4 ft., and the size of the bore was such that 12 bullets weighed 1 lb.

the protection of the pikes, 16 or even 18 feet long, till they could reload. Both pikemen and musketeers wore iron corslets and helmets and carried swords.¹

There were also other names or titles applied to various smaller bodies of troops. For instance, we meet with Cavalry styled Cuirassiers and Carbineers. The former were mostly rich young men who provided all their own accoutrements, and were the typical Cavaliers of poetry and of art. They gained their name Cuirassier from the leather coat (French *cuir*, leather) which they wore, though, unlike the ordinary Horse, they often put an iron corslet over it. They, as the other Cavalry, were armed with swords and pistols, and in addition sometimes carried a small battle axe.² Prince Rupert had a squadron of Cuirassiers, who displayed the same reckless daring as their leader; Sir William Vaughan had also one in his regiment, but the most famous of all were Sir Arthur Haselrigge's "Lobsters," who fought on the Parliament side.

Carbineers (a name still retained in the British army in "the Carabiniers" or 6th Dragoon Guards), were so called because they were armed with a shorter, lighter musket than the Dragoons.

In the Scotch Army, sent to help the Parliament, were one or two regiments of Lancers, who fought at Marston Moor, and were present at the siege of Hereford.

Among the Infantry were a few companies of Firelocks, sometimes one to each regiment, who were armed with a lighter musket than the others (a snap-hance musket), which could be fired without a rest.³

Also when the Civil War broke out Archers were not unknown. At Oxford in August, 1642, the University

¹ The swords of the Infantry, and the horses, swords, and pistols of the Cavalry were the men's own, it being the custom of the period that soldiers should find their own horses and side-arms, and retain them when disbanded.

² John Vicars, in his *Gud in the Mount*, p. 267, when describing the battle of Nantwich (Jan. 22, 1642-3), writes of the Parliamentary troops:—"Capt. Gouldgay's dragoons shot with their Pistols, Dragoones, and Carbines, then fell to it by dint of sword and weight of their Battle-axes."

³ Muskets were fired by means of a slow match, firelocks by a notched wheel fixed near the touch-hole, and acted on by a spring, which revolved rapidly against a flint, so that on a marksman disengaging it by freeing a stop, or rough trigger, it struck sparks and so ignited the weapon.

Archery Club provided themselves with barbed arrows, and 100 archers mustered, "all scholars, to shoot against the troopers, if any should come;" while in October, 1643, the King asked for Volunteers from the members of the University to serve in a regiment of 1,200 Bowmen volunteers under Colonel John Knightly. In October, 1642, a number of the townsmen of Bridgnorth armed with bows and arrows assembled for the defence of the town, and in 1643 the Earl of Essex issued a precept "towards the raising of a company of archers for the service of Parliament," while as late as July, 1660, the Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire was ordered to see to the "mustering of Horsemen, Archers, and Footmen."

The Artillerymen were Gunners, Fireworkers, Matrosses, and Petardiers. Of these the Gunner, or Cannonier, commanded the Battery, and was aided by the Fireworkers who loaded and discharged the guns, and the Matrosses who elevated and adjusted them. The Petardiers were in charge of the mortar pieces and shells, and the grenades for blowing open doors and gates.¹ Our modern Royal Engineers (till lately Sappers and Miners) were represented by the Pioneers, in companies of 200 under a Captain and Lieutenant.

Uniforms were extremely variable, if indeed they could be said to exist. Buff coats were common to both sides, and while each regiment had usually its distinctive colour for flags and scarves, red was looked upon as par excellence

¹ The cannon themselves may be roughly divided into the minion throwing a 3 lb. shot; the falconet 1, 2, or 3 lb.; the falcon 5 lbs.; the drake (from *draco* a dragon), 4 to 6 lb.; and the demi-culverin 9 lb., which formed the Field Artillery; and the quarter cannon 12 lb.; the whole culverin 18 lb.; the basilisk, or warning piece, 48 lb.; and the cannon-royal 63 lb., which were siege or garrison pieces. A king's warrant, dated Sept. 28, 1643, orders payment "for founding 17 sakers shooting 54 lbs. bullets, 18 demi-culverins shooting 9 lbs. bullets, and 8 whole culverins shooting 18 lbs. bullets, at the foundry at Boulton in Salop." There was also a forerunner of the French mitrailleuse, and the more modern machine gun, in what was called a "Case," or "Box of Drakes," a weapon consisting of a cannon with several barrels, which could be fired simultaneously or in succession. *Murderers*, a large sort of blunderbuss, which moved upon a pivot and a rest, to protect a fortress by "scouring the ditches;" *sling-pieces*, which were supported on a forked rest with a contrivance to raise or depress them, instead of on a gun-carriage; and *hammer-guns* were also used to defend fortified positions.

Gough in his *History of Myddle*, when giving an account of the taking of Oswestry, relates how a young Parliamentary soldier "perceiving a box of drakes standing within the gates ready charged he turned the box of drakes towards those in the town, and one of his partners came up with a firelock and gave fire to them."

the Royalist colour, and orange, or deep yellow, the Parliamentary colour for the latter. Vicars in his account of the battle of Edgehill (*God in the Mount*, p. 200), speaks of Hollis' red-coats, Brookes' purple-coats, Roberts' red-coats, Say's blue-coats, and Ballard's grey-coats in the Parliamentary army, and the green-coats of the King (p. 204); later on (p. 419) he alludes to the Red and Blue Regiments of the Trained Bands of London. We also hear of Hampden's green-coats, Meyrick's grey-coats, and Constable's blue-coats on the Parliament side; on the King's of Northampton's green-coats, Rupert's black-coats, and, perhaps most celebrated of all, Newcastle's white-coats, who were cut to pieces at Marston Moor. No doubt the Colonel who raised a regiment chose the uniform which best pleased his own fancy, there being no army regulations in those days as to the colour of clothing.¹

When Charles I. reached Shrewsbury on Sept. 20, 1642, his army was but insignificant in number. "Before the middle of October, which was about three weeks after his first coming to Shrewsbury with a small party rather than any force or Army, he was grown to a compleat strength, consisting of about 6000 foot, 3000 brave horse, and almost 2000 dragoons."² "While the King stay'd about Shrewsbury," wrote Sir Richard Bulstrode, who was there himself, "his army was modelled into several Regiments of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, which in all made a considerable Body. The Horse were put into several Brigades, the Foot into *Tertias* (as they were then called), and we had Three or Four Regiments of Dragoons."³

There was, therefore, a great demand for officers, and the subsequent list shows that Shropshire men obtained commissions in various "marching regiments," as well as in

¹ The system of the Colonel providing clothing for his men out of money allowed under the King's regulations survived till after the Crimean War in 1854. The New Model Army wore scarlet coats when raised in 1645, and this was probably the origin of the subsequent distinctive colour for the uniform of the British soldier.

² Heath, *Chronicle of the late Infestine War*, p. 39. Vicars, the Parliamentarian (*God in the Mount*, p. 185), gives similar numbers, 6,000 foot, 3,000 horse, and 1,500 dragoons, a Royalist says "about 2,000 Horse, 6,000 Foot, and perhaps 1,500 Dragoons."

³ *Memoirs and Reflections*, p. 75.

those raised as garrison troops for the defence of their county. This will account for the many commanding officers whose only local connection was their joining the King at Shrewsbury, and obtaining command of regiments enlisted there, in which real Salopians received commissions. In the list are 60 Colonels, 4 Lieut.-Colonels, 8 Majors, 2 Chaplains, 62 Captains, 23 Lieutenants, 13 Cornets, 19 Ensigns, 19 Quartermasters, 1 Provost Marshall, 1 Scoutmaster,—a total in all of 212 names, 105 being indigent officers certified out of Shropshire.

**COMANDERS NAMES FOR CERTIFICATES FOR CAVELEIRS
FOR COM: SALOPIE.**

All of the following 17 Commissioners were stout Royalists, and many had themselves fought in the King's Army in the Civil War; they would, therefore, be well aware which of the claimants had been "truly loyal."

Francis, Lord Newport, was born at Wroxeter, Feb. 23, 1619-20; sat as M.P. for Shrewsbury from April 13, 1640, till disabled Jan. 22, 1644-5; served as Captain of Horse in the Royal Army till taken prisoner at Oswestry, July 3, 1644; was confined at Stafford for a considerable time, the Parliament refusing his exchange; in November, 1645, was with his father fined £16,687 15s. 3d. for "delinquency," his own assessment being £2,000, the united fine being subsequently reduced to £10,000: succeeded his father as 2nd Baron Newport of High Ercall, Feb. 5, 1649-50; was implicated in the Royalist Conspiracies of 1655 and 1659; was after the Restoration, on July 26, 1660, appointed Lord-Lieutenant and Colonel of Militia for Shropshire; and created Earl of Bradford, March 11, 1694-5. He died Sept. 19, 1708, and was buried at Wroxeter.¹

Sir Thomas Wolryche, of Dudmaston, born 1598, was educated at Cambridge; sat as M.P. for Wenlock in 1621, 4, 5; was knighted and created a Baronet in 1641; raised a regiment for the King at the outbreak of the war, of which he was Colonel; signed the loyal declarations of Aug. and Dec., 1642; was "with his band" at Newport, Salop, March

¹ For his Sequestration Papers see *Transactions*, 2nd Series, Part I., pp. 1-38.

10, 1642-3; was appointed Governor of Bridgnorth, May 23, 1643; unsuccessfully attacked Tong Castle in Nov., 1643; was superseded in the Governorship in following February; compounded on April 30, 1646, "for delinquency, being many years before the War a commander of the train band, was in the King's quarters and bore arms against Parliament, but laid them down before 1 March, 1645;" was fined at $\frac{1}{10}$, £730 14s. 6d. He was buried at St. Chad's, July 9, 1668, whilst at Quatt there is a long Latin inscription to his memory.

Sir Walter Acton, of Aldenham, on 20 March, 1650-1, compounded "for adhering to the King's forces," and paid a fine at $\frac{1}{6}$ of £3 6s. 8d.; succeeded his father as 2nd Baronet in 1659; was elected M.P. for Bridgnorth, April, 1660, and died in 1665.

Sir Richard Ottley, eldest son of Sir Francis Ottley, of Pitchford (see below), was born in 1626, entered Shrewsbury School, April 9, 1638, and Gray's Inn, 1646; was appointed by Charles II. a commissioner for raising "Souldiers Horse and Foot in the County of Salop, to fight, kill, and destroy all who were in arms against his authority," March 5, 1659-60; was knighted by the King, June, 1660; was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of Shropshire, Sept. 3, Captain of a Troop of Horse in the Shropshire Militia, Oct. 9, 1660, and elected M.P. for the county, May 8, 1661. He died in London, Aug. 10, 1670.

Colonel Richard Scriven, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Scriven, of Frodesley (see below), was born Aug. 26, 1625; took part under Sir John Owen in the Second Civil War, and led the forlorn hope at the battle of Bangor on June 5, 1648; on Oct. 30, 1648, compounded "for delinquency in arms in both wars," and was fined £100, and £17 for charges; in March, 1659-60, was appointed a Royalist Commissioner for raising troops; at the Restoration was made a D.L. for Shropshire, and Lieut.-Col. of the Militia, and was elected M.P. for Bishop's Castle, Sept. 16, 1679. He died at Dyffryn Gwyn, co. Merioneth, Jan. 26, 1681-2, and was buried in Condover Church, his monument saying of him—*fidelis fuit Principi, expers et fortis miles.*

Francis Thorne, of Shelvocke, see below.

James Lacon, of West Coppice (now Buildwas Park), at the outset of the Civil War fortified Buildwas Bridge with "turnpikes;" sat on the King's Commission of Array for Shropshire in 1644; was taken at Shrewsbury, Feb. 22, 1644-5, and sent a prisoner to Nantwich. He paid a composition of £554, and died in 1667.

Robert Sandford, of Sandford, see below.

Somerset Fox, of Cainham, see below.

John Walcot, of Walcot, born in 1624, succeeded his father in 1651; served as High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1661; and was elected M.P. for that county in 1685. He died in 1702.

William Owen, of *Porkington* (now Brogyntyn) see below.

Vincent Edwards was of Lea Hall, Bishop's Castle, which was fortified by the Royalists, and taken in September, 1645, by Sir Thomas Middleton; in March, 1659-60, he was appointed a Commissioner for raising forces for Charles II., and on the Restoration was made a Lieutenant in the Shropshire Militia. In 1650 his name occurs in a list of "delinquents in the county of Salop, whose estates had not been sequestered by the late Committee for the County."

Richard Fowler, of Harnage Grange, was born about 1618, and entered St. John's Coll., Oxford, April 17, 1635, and the Inner Temple 1637; was a member of the King's Commission of Array for Shropshire, and was taken prisoner with other members when sitting at Hinton, near Pontesbury, Feb. 5, 1644-5; was a Commissioner in March, 1659-60, and was subsequently appointed Major of the Shropshire Militia in 1660. He was buried at Cound, Feb. 15, 1686.

Francis Walker, of Ludlow, was the owner of several Shropshire forges, and on Sept. 28, 1643, a Royal Warrant was issued to him for payment "for casting 43 pieces at the foundry at Bouldon in Salop, and transporting the same Ordnance to Bridgenorth and Shrewsbury;" on 27 Feb., 1649-50, information was filed "that — Walker of Bringwood Forge, co. Salop, was a concealed delinquent worth £300 a year, and had not compounded." His Grant of Arms, dated 20 Dec., 1660, speaks of "great courage, fidelity, and activity in the service of King Charles I." His father was William Walker of Longdon.

Thomas Jones of *The Sheet*, near Ludlow, was reported on Oct. 18, 1646, as "having been a Captain for the King," and on May 27, 1651, compounded "for adhering to the king," his fine at $\frac{1}{6}$ being 20s. In March, 1659-60, he was a Commissioner for raising forces.

Thomas Crumpe, of Ludlow, on May 7, 1651, compounded "for adhering to the King, having been an officer in arms," and was fined at $\frac{1}{6}$, 20s.

Sir John Weld, jun., of Willey, was knighted by the King at Shrewsbury, Sept. 22, 1642, and taken prisoner at the capture of that town, Feb. 22, 1644-5; on April 23, 1646, he compounded "for delinquency in bearing arms for the King, had been in the Parliament quarters ever since the surrendering of Shrewsbury, and imprisoned three months," his fine being put at £1,135 13s. od.; but this was reduced to £849. He was elected M.P. for Wenlock 1678-9, and died Aug. 4, 1681.¹

A LIST OF YE NAMES OF THE INDIGENT OFFICERS
CERTIFYED OUT OF THE COUNTY OF SALOP BY HIS MAJ^Y
COM^{RS} APPOINTED BY ACT OF PARL^{MT} FOR THAT PURPOSE.

John Buckridge, Ensigne to Capt. Francis Collyer in the Regm^t of Coll. Richard Bagott.

John Keene, Cornett to Coll. Richard Bagott.

Colonel Richard Bagot, eldest son of Sir Hervey Bagot, of Blythfield, co. Stafford, entered Shrewsbury School on July 3, 1629 as "generosi filius et haeres," re-entering on April 14 and Nov. 19, 1630. In June, 1642, he obtained a commission as Ensign in the Second Foot Regiment (under Colonel Lord Kerry), for the Irish Expedition, but the forces did not sail,² and three months later, on the outbreak of the

¹ For his Sequestration Papers see *Transactions*, 3 S., I. 135.

² After the massacre in Ireland in October, 1641, the House of Commons offered 2,500,000 acres in Ireland to those who would raise and pay a private army for the service of England in that country. The money was to be paid to a Committee half of subscribers called Adventurers, and half of members of the Commons. By June, 1642, the army was collected, and the Lord General (Philip Wharton, Baron of Scarborough), and his officers were nominated by the Committee. But the King, Charles I., to show he had still left some shadow of authority and to subdue his refractory Parliament, delayed to sign the Commissions, and 5,000 foot and 500 horse waited day after day in the seaport of Bristol. When the Civil War between the King and Parliament was openly declared this force was ordered to march against the King, and thereupon all the Royalists forthwith resigned their commissions.

Civil War, he raised troops for the King, which he commanded himself. "Colonel Bagott's regiment of horse, three blue cornetts without any manner of badge, motto or distinction: Bagott's foot colours Azure, a mullet or, on a canton a cross."¹ In April, 1643, "his Highness Prince Rupert, committed the government of Lichfield to Colonel Bagot, a son of a good and powerful family in that county [of Staffordshire];"² on Oct. 17, 1643, "Colonel Bagot and most of his forces" were assisting Lord Capel in his unsuccessful attack on Wem. "Colonel Bagot, the Governor of Lichfield, joyned with the King's army 300 foot and 200 horse," in May, 1645,¹ and was at the storming of Leicester. At the battle of Naseby, on June 14, he was badly hurt, and on "Saturday, June 15, 1645, at Lichfield the King left Colonel Bagott's regiment of horse; the stout governor left here, wounded in his right arme."¹ His wound proved mortal, and he was buried in Lichfield Cathedral, where his monument is still to be seen, stating that, in an action with the rebels at Naseby, he "bravely fighting in a loyal cause, received his death wound on the 1st of July, 1645." On his father's monument in Blythfield Church, he is spoken of as Richardum Lichfeldensis fortalicij praefectum, in Navesbiensi praelio fortissime dimicantem occisum.

Captain Francis Collyer was of Stone, co. Stafford, and on Sept. 10, 1646, his estates were sequestered "for that he forsooke his house in this countie, and lived in the enemies' garrison of the close of Lichfielde where he bore arms ag^t the parliam't," his fine being fixed at £255; but in November, 1652, the whole of the property of "Francis Collier of Stone in the county of Stafford, gent.", was confiscated for treason. He entered his pedigree at the Staffordshire Visitation of April, 1663, then being 75 years old.

Ensign John Buckridge. A George Buckeridge, of London, married a sister of Peter Studley, the loyal Vicar of St. Chad's 1620-37, and Pontesbury 1637 till ejected in 1645.³

¹ Symonds' *Diary*.

² Clarendon ii., p. 315.

³ In later times Theophilus Buckeridge, of an old Lichfield family, was Curate of Tong 1765-91; his son, Charles Buckeridge, was Curate of Tong 1791-1807, and Vicar of Newport, Salop, 1790-1827; and another son, Lewis Buckeridge, was appointed Captain of the Shropshire Militia, 28 Feb., 1808.

Cornet John Keene.—In a list of 1650, the name of William Keene occurs among the delinquents whose estates had not yet been sequestered by the Committee of the County of Salop.

John Compton, Quarterm^r to Coll. Francis Baker's Regm^t

Colonel Francis Baker I have been unable to trace, unless he was the gentleman of that name who married a sister of William Whitmore of Apley, Sheriff of Shropshire 1620.

"*John Compton* of Ludlow in com. Salop, had a certificate sent up, but, I believe, never had any commission at all." (Note to original list).

Richard Creswell, Quarterm^r of one foote Regm^t under the Command of Coll. Richard Bowles.

Colonel Richard Boles was serving as Lieut. Col. against the Scots in 1640; and a regiment of the King's forces was assigned to him in Sept., 1642, in which were some volunteers raised at Walsall.¹ This regiment fought at Edgehill in Oct., 1642: was part of the garrison of Reading which capitulated on honourable terms on April 27, 1643; and was present at the storming of Bristol on July 26, 1643, "holding the battle." Its most noted action, however, was at Alton in Hampshire, where on Dec. 13, 1643, "Colonel Boles, who commanded his own regiment of foot there, consisting of about 500 men, which had been drawn out of the garrison of Wallingford, when he found himself encompassed by the enemies' army of horse and foot [under Sir William Waller], saw that he could not defend himself, or make any other resistance than by retiring with his men into the church, which he hoped to maintain for so many hours that relief might be sent him; but after a stout resistance, in which many were killed, the soldiers threw down their arms and asked quarter, which was likewise offered to their Colonel, who refused it, and valiantly defended himself till he was killed in the place, his enemies giving him a testimony of great courage and resolution."² A door, riddled with shot, is still to be seen in Alton Church, while there is a brass in Winchester Cathedral with the following quaint inscription:—

¹ Harley Papers, Duke of Portland's Historical MSS.

² Clarendon ii., p. 621.

"A Memorall for this renowned Martialist, Richard Boles, of the Right Worshipful Family of the Bolses in Linkhorne Shire, Collonell of a Ridgment of Foot of 1,300, who for his gracious King Charles the First did wounders at the Battle of Edge-hill. His last action, to omit all others was at Alton in this county of Southampton [where he] was surprised by five or six thousand of the Rebels; which caused him, there quartered, to fly to the Church with near four score of his Men, who then fought them six or seaven hours; and then the Rebells breaking in upon him, he slew with his sword six or seven of them, and then was slain himself with sixty of his men about him, 1644. His gracious Sovereign hearing of his death gave him his high commendation, in that passionate expression:—"Bring me a Moorning Scarffe, I have lost one of the best Commanders in the Kingdome."

Alton will tell you of that famous fight
Which this man made and bade this world good night;
His vertuous Life feared not Mortaltyty—
His body must, his Vertues cannot die,
Because his blood was there so nobly spent,
This is his Tombe, that Church his monument."

Quartermaster Richard Creswell.—A Richard Creswell of Barnhurst, co. Stafford, compounded in 1649, "for adhering to the King, having been a member of the Lichfield garrison," and was fined at £ 564 10s. 3d., with a rent-charge of £30 to the Minister of Tettenhall. "Robert and William Creswell of Shropshire" joined in the rising under Sir John Owen, and were taken prisoners at Bangor on June 5th, 1648.

John De la Vall, Capt. of foote in the Lord Byron's Regmt (now ministre of Preston Willmore).

Richard Williams, Lieut. to Major Manley in the Lord Byron's Regmt.

John Pey, Cornett to Capt. Dymocke in the Lo: Byron's Regmt.

Edward Jones, Ensigne to Capt. Richard Brereton in the Regmt of John, Lord Byron.

Sir John Byron, K.B., of Newstead Priory, co. Notts, M.P. for the Town of Nottingham 1624-5, and for the County 1628-9, saw much active service in the Low Countries, and against the Scots; was appointed Lieutenant of the Tower

of London in 1641; and joined the King on the first threat of hostilities, having himself raised a Troop of Horse for his cause. In the beginning of August, 1642, the Earl of Worcester gave the King £5,000 to pay a regiment of Cavalry, the command of which was given to Sir John Byron,¹ who was ordered to proceed at once to Oxford to collect all the plate the University could spare, enlist all the recruits he could, and then march back to join the King. Byron reached Oxford on Aug. 28, carried out his orders to the best of his ability, and started to return on Sept. 10. His progress was very slow, for every hindrance was put in the way to delay the convoy till Essex, the Parliamentary general, could intercept it. But Sir John pushed on with dogged courage, and managed to reach Worcester. News of his plight having reached Charles, Prince Rupert was sent to help, the skirmish of Powick Bridge opened the way, and the convoy got safe to Shrewsbury on Sept. 26th. At Edgehill "the reserve was committed to Sir John Byron, and consisted indeed only of his own regiment of horse."² In November, 1642, he was in command of 3,000 men at Reading; on July 5, 1643, at Lansdown his light armed cavalry shrank from Haselrigg's Cuirassiers, but at Roundway Down on July 13, Byron charged them again at the head of his own regiment and compelled them to take to hasty flight; for his gallantry at the first battle of Newbury, where his horse was shot under him, on Sept. 20, he was on Oct. 24, 1643, created Baron Byron of Rochdale; on Nov. 29 was appointed "Field Marshall of Cheshire, Shropshire, and North Wales," and sent from Oxford with 1,000 horse and 300 foot to join Lord Capel; suffered defeat at Nantwich on Jan. 23, 1643-4: was made Governor of Chester; marching from Newark, was present at Marston Moor, where "by an improper charge of Lord Byron much harm was done," on July 2, 1644; was Commander-in-chief of the Royalist troops at their defeat at Montgomery, Sept. 18, 1644; was defeated at Beeston, Jan. 18, 1644-5; held out at Chester till starvation compelled him to capitulate on Feb. 2, 1645-6; retired

¹ "How came Sir John Byron's regiment of horse to be raised but by £5,000 in gold given by my father?" (Letter of Lord Herbert).

² Clarendon ii., p. 68.

to Carnarvon Castle, which he was also obliged to surrender on June 4, 1646. Lord Byron then crossed over to Paris, but came back in Feb., 1647-8, to take part in the Second Civil War, and on its suppression returned again to the Continent, where he died in 1652, all his estates in England having been confiscated by the Parliament for treason.

Captain John De la Vall, possibly connected with the family seated at Seaton Delaval, co. Northumberland, of whom John Delaval of Peterborough, and John Delaval of Dover, are mentioned in the *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series*, on Nov. 13, 1651.

Lieutenant Richard Williams, possibly "Major Manley's Lieutenant," wounded at Lea Bridge, Oct. 18, 1643.

Major Francis Manley, of Erbistock, co. Denbigh, was wounded at Lea Bridge, in the retreat after Lord Capel's unsuccessful attack on Wem. "Capt. Francis Manley shot in the leg."¹ "Captain Manlye wounded and his lieutenant also;"² was afterwards Governor of Bangor, co. Flint: was taken prisoner outside the walls of Shrewsbury, July 4, 1644. "My troope, w^{ch} led the van took Major Manley, major to Lord Byron, and Governor of Bangor, within little more than pistol shott of their workes."³ After a long confinement in Eccleshall Castle and at Stafford, Manley was exchanged and was in Denbigh Castle when it surrendered on Oct. 26, 1646. His fine "for delinquency in arms" was £75. But on March 6, 1656, the Committee for Compounding "on a letter from Maj. Gen. Berry, with the Commissioners of North Wales, that he received testimony on behalf of Francis Manley, sometime officer in the late war against Parliament, that he has really changed sides, entirely forsaking the King's party, and that there is some mark of grace in him; that he be discharged from all proceedings from the Major-General against his person or estate."

Cornet John Pey: among the Royalist prisoners taken at Shrewsbury, Feb. 22, 1644-5, was "John Pey, Feodary," i.e. the officer of the Royal Court of Wards.

¹ *Shropshire's Misery and Mercie*, Nov. 8, 1643.

² Sir William Brereton's Despatch.

³ Lord Denbigh's Despatch.

Captain Dymocke, probably a son of Humphrey Dymock, of Penley, co. Flint, and Ellesmere, who had died in 1650. Captain Thomas Dymocke commanded a company of 91 men in Sir Thomas Glenham's regiment in the Scotch Expedition of 1640, and is referred to in letters of Sept. 10, and Nov. 9, 1640, in the *State Papers Domestic Series*.

Ensign Edward Jones.—In 1647, Edward Jones of St. Martin's, Salop, compounded on the Harlech articles. Possibly he was the sergeant of that name serving in the Shropshire Militia in 1660-1.¹

Captain Richard Brereton of Ashley, co. Chester, when compounding in 1645, declared that he retired to Chester in 1643, where he was constrained to pay sums in the King's defence beyond his ability.

Philipp Ellis, Capt. of a foote Company in the Regmt^t of Sir Nicholas Byron.

William Jones, Ensigne to Capt. Philipp Ellis in the Regmt^t of Sir Nicholas Byron.

Sir Nicholas Byron of Gains Park, Essex, was uncle to John, Lord Byron, and commanded the First Brigade of Foot on the march from Shrewsbury to Edgehill, where, on Oct. 23, 1642, he was badly wounded. On recovery "the King sent to Chester Sir Nicholas Byron, a soldier of very good command, with a commission to be Colonel General of Cheshire and Shropshire; and to be Governor of Chester, who being a person of great affability and dexterity, as well as martial knowledge, gave great life to the designs of the well-affected there, and in a short time raised such a power of horse and foot as made often skirmishes with the enemy; sometimes with notable advantage, never with any signal loss;"² for example, on Feb. 21, 1642-3, he led the King's troops in a successful attack on Tarporley. In March, 1642-3, "Colonel General Sir Nicholas Byron" was appointed second in command to Lord Capell, "Lieut. General of Salop, Worcester, Chester, and the Six counties of North

¹ To save the expense of paying a substitute, many gentlemen of good position preferred themselves to trail a pike or shoulder a musket in the ranks of the Militia, and were naturally made no-commissioned officers, especially if they had seen any war service.

² Clarendon ii., p. 198.

Wales, and the Cities of Chester and Worcester ;" and on Sept. 20, 1643, he commanded a brigade of infantry at the battle of Newbury, but coming to Shrewsbury for some ammunition, was taken prisoner at Ellesmere on Jan. 12, 1643-4. Though soon exchanged for a Mr. William Glegg, of Gayton, co. Chester, Sir Nicholas was not again entrusted with a chief command, for he wrote to Prince Rupert from Shrewsbury a short time afterwards that he "is in very much pain and frets underhand ; prays that at least he may be thought capable of a regiment of foot of his own ; and craves a commission to raise ten or twelve hundred foot for the defence of Chester." Whether Nicholas Byron ever raised any men or not seems uncertain, for he was apparently without a command when taken prisoner at the capture of Shrewsbury on Feb. 22, and sent to Nantwich on March 8, 1644-5.¹

Captain Philip Ellis can hardly have been the Capt. Philip Ellis, of Rose Castle, Cumberland, mentioned in the State Papers Domestic, 1662, as having "raised troops at his own expense for the late King, served four years without pay : was at the siege of Carlisle ; stood a siege in his own castle ; was imprisoned 26 weeks, and refused all offers of service from the King's enemies." He was most likely a member of an old Oswestry family, one of this name being Mayor in 1686.

Ensigne William Jones.—This name is too common to trace ; a boy so called entered Shrewsbury School, May 9, 1631, and June 17, 1633, paying the 2s. fee of a gentleman's son "borne without the countie of Salope."

Morris Hartshorne, Quarterm^r to Capt. Lawrence Bentall in the Regmt of Arthur, Lord Capell.

George Davis, Scoutem^r upon the borders of Shropshire & Cheshire by Commission of the Lord Capell.

Arthur, Lord Capell, M.P. for the county of Hertford, was created Baron Capell, of Hadham, co. Herts., Aug. 6, 1641 ; joined the King in Aug., 1642, with two Troops of Horse ; was raising a regiment at Oxford in November, 1642 ; and on Jan. 2, 1642-3, Bishop Bridgeman wrote to Sir Francis

¹ Malbon's *Memorials of the Civil War in Cheshire*, p. 167.

Ottley at Shrewsbury:—"Lord Capell's desire concerning his Regiment of Horse, any service done to him in your parts, &c." At the end of March, 1642-3, he was sent into Shropshire as "Lieutenant General of Salop, Worcester, Chester and the six counties of North Wales and the cities of Chester and Worcester," and "being a person of great fortune and honour quickly raised a body of horse and foot."¹ 'Lord Capell is coming to Shrewsbury to rayse horse and foot and command them in chief.'² In this he was successful, for, with recruits principally from Denbighshire, he speedily added to his forces 400 foot. He was in Shrewsbury on April 3, but subsequently made Whitchurch his headquarters, till (while he was absent in an attempt to relieve Warrington), this town was surprised by the Parliamentarians on May 30, 1643, but Capel won a victory at Hanmer, June 20, 1643. On July 8, "My Lord Capel joined the Queen with 1000 horse and as many foot from about Shrewsbury," but soon returned into Shropshire; he failed in his attempted relief of Eccleshall Castle in Aug., 1643; and in his attacks on Nantwich and Wem, on Oct. 16 and 17; was recalled by the King to Oxford, Dec. 19, 1643; was one of the King's Commissioners for the treaty at Uxbridge, Dec.—Feb., 1643-4; was present at the second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27, 1644; was in command of the Horse and Foot raised as Guards for the Prince of Wales at Bristol; and in the beginning of 1645 was serving with about 250 foot and 800 horse of the Guards in the Army of the West under Lord Hopton, being wounded at Torrington fight on Feb. 15, 1645-6. For taking a leading part in the Second Civil War, including the battle at Chelmsford and the defence of Colchester, he was sentenced to death, and was beheaded on March 9, 1648-9, being buried at Hadham.

Quartermaster Morris Hartshorne.—Not traced.

Captain Lawrence Benthall, of Benthall, fortified his house for the King, and on March 20, 1643-4, was present in command of the garrison in a successful attack on a plundering party from Wem under Colonel Mytton. Benthall House had been taken by the Parliament before Aug. 8,

¹ Clarendon ii., p. 200.

² Letter in Ottley Papers, dated March 15, 1642-3.

1645, for on that date Symonds includes it in his list of "Garrisons of the enemies lately erected in com. Salop, since Shrewsbury was lost." Lawrence Benthall of Benthall compounded in 1645, "for delinquency in allowing himself to be made a Commissioner by Prince Rupert for raising money for the King," and his fine was assessed at £151, on March 6, 1647, having been reduced from £290. He died in 1652.

Scoutmaster George Davis.—Not traced.

Conisby Booth, Capt. of a foote Company in the Regmt of Coll. Fittz William Conisbye.

Colonel Fitzwilliam Coningsby, of Hampton Court, co. Hereford, had been M.P. for Herefordshire, of which county he was High Sheriff 1642-3; in 1640 was Sergeant-Major of Colonel Fielding's regiment of foot in the Scotch expedition; was Commander of the Herefordshire Trained Bands, and at his own expense raised and clothed a Regiment for the King; on Dec. 20, 1642, was made "Governor of the Cittie and Garrison of Hereford as touching the Militia, and Commandant of all the officers and soldiers of that garrison;" was taken prisoner when Sir William Waller captured the city on April 24, 1643, but released the following July, when Rupert took Bristol, the scene of his captivity; rejoined the Royal Army; was in Worcester during the final siege in June, 1646, and "at the head of the recusants and cashiered officers," opposed its surrender; on May 31, 1649, "begged to compound though ordered beyond seas by the Articles of Worcester;" on March 31, 1651, was fined £4,243 3s. 3d., which was reduced in June to £3,600. In the Calendars of Compounding is a long account of the dealings with his estates in cos. Salop and Hereford.

Captain Coningsby Booth.—On March 21, 1651, information was filed that "Conisby Booth, of Hereford, was a delinquent in arms for the late King, and was a Captain or officer, and was in Hereford when it was a garrison for the King." On the Restoration he was appointed a Lieutenant of foot in the Shropshire Militia.

Anthony Oakley, Lieut. of Dragoones to Capt. Piggott in the Regmt of Sir Vincent Corbett.

Arthur Sandford, Guidon of Dragoones to Robert Sandford, Esq., in the Regm^t of Sir Vincent Corbett.

Humfrey Pen, Guidon of Dragoones to Capt. Edward Baldwine in the Regm^t of Sir Vincent Corbett.

Ambrose Pidgeon, Guidon of Dragoones in Sir Vincent Corbett's Regm^t.

Sir Vincent Corbett of Moreton Corbet, created a Baronet in 1642, signed the loyal declarations of August and December of that year. In the latter month the "one entire regiment of Dragooners" raised by the gentlemen of Shropshire, and the "100 Horse" raised by the clergy of the county, were put under the chief command of "Sir Vincent Corbet, formerly Captain of the Horse" for Shropshire: under him these troops were, on Jan. 30, 1642-3, present at the unsuccessful attack on Nantwich, and Sir William Brereton, the Parliamentarian General, accused Sir Vincent of crawling away on all-fours lest he should be recognised, and then running away bareheaded the six miles to Overton, but being "poorly served with raw soldiers and young commanders" was his excuse for defeat; in March he was in command at Whitchurch, and in April at Malpas, whence he wrote that "his regiment was on continual service, and some of them hurt daily;" at the battle of Hopton Heath, near Stafford, on March 19, Brereton generously reported of his opponents, "the Shropshire Horse and Dragoons came on with great resolution and boldness, and in very good order;" on July 5, 1643, Sir Vincent received a commission from the King at Oxford to raise a regiment of 1,000 foot volunteers; in April, 1645, he was in the besieged garrison of High Ercall, and heading a gallant sally drove away the beleaguered Parliamentarians with great loss; at Naseby "the Shrewsbury Foot" were present on June 14, 1645; finally Sir Vincent was in Bridgnorth on its surrender, and signed the Articles on April 26, 1646. He had garrisoned Moreton Corbet Castle for the King, but lost it on Sept. 10, 1644. His fine was £2,822. He died in 1656.

Lieutenant Anthony Oakley, possibly a relative of Richard Oakley, of Bishop's Castle, who was fined £460 for enlisting Dragoons for the King in the county of Salop; in 1661 he was a Sergeant in the Shropshire Militia.

Captain Thomas Pigott, of Chetwynd, co. Salop, when compounding on Feb. 16, 1646-7, was stated by the County Committee to have been a Captain of Dragoons from March to May, 1643, but he was for at least a month longer, since we hear of him with the garrison at Whitchurch in March, 1642-3, and in command of his troop at Market Drayton when that town was surprised in June, 1643. His fine was fixed at £440.¹ He was born in 1599, was called to the Bar (Middle Temple) 1635, and died 26 Feb., 1665-6.

Guidon Arthur Sandford, second son of Francis Sandford, of Sandford, co. Salop, entered Shrewsbury School on June 12, 1637, was taken prisoner at the capture of Shrewsbury, Feb. 22, 1644-5; and died unmarried.

Captain Robert Sandford was his elder brother, entered school on the same day, and was taken prisoner at the same time, being sent to Nantwich on March 8. He was Captain-Lieutenant in the Shropshire Militia in 1661; succeeded his father in the Sandford estate in 1653, and died in 1672. Their father was sequestered and compounded.

Guidon Humphrey Penn, of Ashford Carbonell, co. Salop, compounded in 1647 "for delinquency in adhering to the King's forces," his fine at $\frac{1}{2}$ being £70.

Captain Edward Baldwin, of Diddlebury, co. Salop, wrote on Feb. 3, 1642-3, that he was in want of "an officer to train his dragoons about Ludlow," and compounded in 1646 "for delinquency in being in arms against Parliament," being fined £245. He was a son of Thomas Baldwyn, of Diddlebury, and was buried there April 4, 1664.

Guidon Ambrose Pidgeon.—Not traced.

Roger Burton, Quarterm^r to Coll. Sir Richard Cranes owne troope.

Colonel Sir Richard Crane, of Wood Rising, Norfolk, "bred in the Palatine, serving the Prince Elector, with whose son Prince Rupert he came over, 1642, to serve his own Sovereign;"² at the beginning of the War was Captain in the 6th Marching Regiment of Foot under Colonel Lord

¹ For his Sequestration Papers see *Transactions*, 3rd Series, VI., pp. 67-92.

² *England's Black Tribunal*, p. 265.

Grandison; took part in the skirmish at Powick on September 22, 1642, and was sent with Rupert's despatch and the captured standards to the King at Chester; was knighted at Shrewsbury on Sept. 27, 1642; was "very considerable with the Prince Rupert,"¹ whose troop of life guards of horse he commanded. At the raising of the siege of Newark on March 21, 1643, "Sir Richard Crane and his own troop charged quite thorow the enemy pursuing them in rout home to their very works;" he was also present at the head of the Guards at Chalgrove, June 18, 1643; the storm of Bristol, July 26, 1643; the battle of Bolton, May 28, 1644; the relief of Lathom House, May 29 (being sent by Rupert to convey his praise to the Countess of Derby for her gallant defence, and the standards taken at Bolton);² Marston Moor, July 2, 1644; the storm of Leicester, May 30, 1645; and the battle of Naseby, June 16, 1645. He met with his death in a sally from Bristol in September, 1645, and the Committee of Sequestration for Norfolk wrote on Nov. 14, 1645: "Sir Richard Crane, of Woodrising in that county, discharged by the Committee being then dead."

Quartermaster "Roger Burton of Onibury had a Certificate sent up, but I believe never had any commission at all." (Note to the original list).

Benjamin Buckley, Lieutenant of foote to Capt. Francis Wale in Sir William Croft's Regmt.

Sir William Croft, Knt., of Croft Castle, co. Hereford, for many years M.P. for Malinesbury, Captain of Foot in the Scotch Expedition of 1640, was present at Edge Hill, Oct. 23, 1642, and was taken prisoner at Hereford, April 24, 1643, being confined at Bristol till the end of the following July. He was killed in action in an attempt to re-take Stokesay Castle, on June 8, 1645, when in his 52nd year. "Sir Will^m Croft, the best head peace and activest man in the county [of Hereford], was slain on the place," the Parliament report said of him; "a gallant gentleman" wrote a Royalist paper.

¹ Carlyle, *Cromwell*, Letter 31.

² "The next day [June 1, 1644], the Prince presented her ladyship, by the hands of the valiant and truly noble Sir Richard Crane, with twenty-two of those colours which three days before were proudly flourishing before her house." (*Journal of the Siege of Lathom House*).

He had garrisoned Croft Castle for the King, but on his death the Royalists "beate down his howse least the Parliament should garrison in it."¹

Lieutenant "Benjamin Buckley of Felton neare Ludlowe, had a Certificate sent up, but I believe never had any commission at all. He hath a place given worth £100 per ann." (Note to original list). He was an Ensign in the Shropshire Militia 1660-1.

Captain Francis Wale.—Not traced.

Vincent Sheaphard, Capt. of foote in Sir Henry Crowe's Regmt.

Jo. Benyon, Lieut. of foote to Capt. Vincent Sheaphard in Sir Henry Crowes Regmt.

Colonel Crowe was stationed at Worcester when Waller attacked that city on May 31, 1643, and led the pursuit to Tewkesbury when the Parliamentarians retired; on Aug. 17, 1643, Lord Capel wrote to Sir F. Ottley at Shrewsbury:—"I desire to be informed how the mounting of Coll. Crows dragoones is proceeded in." Sir Henry Crowe was serving in South Wales in the spring of 1643-4, and delivered to Prince Rupert certain charges against the Earl of Carbery, his commander-in-chief. These were forwarded to the King, but by a Council of War held April 23, 1644, the Earl was cleared from imputation, though superseded in command, while his accuser was "adjudged guilty of unjust and false aspersion, and committed during his Majesty's pleasure."²

Captain Vincent Sheaphard.—Not traced.

Lieutenant John Benyon entered Shrewsbury School on Jan. 7, 1610-1, and was probably a relation of Charles Benyon, Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1644, and a Commissioner of Array for the King, but who, under pressure from the dominant power, afterwards changed sides; for in August, 1651, he was serving as a "Commissioner for the Militia of the County of Salop," and was again elected Mayor.

Symond's Diary.

² Webb, *Civil War in Herefordshire*, ii., p. 31. "When Sir Mich. Ernly was made governor [of Shrewsbury], one Captaine Crowe was made Lieutenant of the Castle. When the Castle was delivered up [on Feb. 22, 1644-5], Capt. Crowe went down to Gloucester, where hee was hanged either for his cowardice or treachery." (Gough, *Hist. of Myddle*, p. 177). Possibly a relative of Col. Henry Crowe.

Edward Bushopp, Capt. of Horse in the Regmt. of Coll. John Davaleere.

Edward Bayton, Cornett to Capt. Edward Bushopp in the Regmt. of Coll. John Davaleere.

Thomas Howard, Lieut. of a troope of Horse to Capt. William Bernard in the Regmt. of Coll. John Davaleere.

*"Capt. John Davalier,"*¹ commanded a troop of Horse in Ireland, under Sir William Vaughan, and came over with him in January, 1643-4, Caus Castle being appointed as quarters for his men, and he was here for some time (and also Governor of Leigh Hall, near Worthen), dating a proclamation from Caus on May 29, 1645. But Symonds writing in Oct., 1645, says: "Capt. Davalier tocke his troope to Ludlowe, and is now a Colonel." Caus Castle surrendered to the Parliament on June 25, 1645, the officers and soldiers being allowed to march out with their swords and colours, but Davalier appears to have gone to Ludlow before this; for Major Smallman, writing from Ludlow, on Sept. 4, 1644, to Sir F. Ottley, says:—"Colonel Davalier wonders you did not send the men to me you promised." Sprigge in his *Anglia Rediviva* writes:—"May, 1645, the King has a good strength of Horse in Shropshire under Colonel Devillier." Davalier, in command of 300 Horse from Ludlow, was defeated at Bishop's Castle, Sept. 3, 1645; with his regiment was present at the Royalist defeat at Denbigh, Nov. 1, 1645; and in Jan., 1645-6, was at Ludlow raising fresh troops and levying contributions in the Hundred of Condover. As a soldier of fortune his name is naturally not to be found in the Sequestration Papers.

*Captain Edward Bushopp }
Cornet Edward Bayton }* Not traced.

Lieutenant Thomas Howard.—"Mr. Howard shall march with horse, arms, and one man with apparel and sword to any place within 40 miles." (Articles for the Surrender of Bridgnorth, April 26, 1646). On Oct. 24, 1661, the King gave orders that the first vacant captaincy of horse should be conferred on Thomas Howard "for faithful services during the late troubles."

¹ Symond's *Diary*.

Captain William Bernard. Not traced.

John Bromhall, Cornett of horse in Lord Digbyes Regmt. under the command of Sir Thos. Hanmer.

Lord George Digby, son and heir of John Digby, 1st Earl of Bristol, was born at Madrid in 1612; and was elected M.P. for the county of Dorset in 1639, being called to the Upper House on June 28, 1641, as Baron Digby of Sherborne. He raised two Troops of Horse for the King, and was made Governor of Nottingham in August, 1642; charged with Rupert at Powick Bridge, Sept. 22, 1642; in command of some horse and 3 regiments of foot had a skirmish at Wolverhampton, Oct. 13, 1642 (the day after the King had left Shrewsbury); his Horse were in reserve at Edge Hill, Oct. 23; were present at the storm of Marlborough, Dec. 3, 1642; at the taking of Lichfield, April 19, 1643 (where Digby was "sorely wounded in the knee");¹ at Awborne Chase, Sept. 17, 1643 (where he was again wounded); and at the first battle of Newbury, Sept. 20, 1643 (after which Digby succeeded Falkland, killed there, as Secretary of State). On April 4, 1644, Lord Digby wrote from Oxford to Prince Rupert, "that a good store of round shot and grenades be sent to Worcester from the Forge at Leighton, six miles from Shrewsbury." He was with the King at Naseby, June 14, 1645, and Rowton Moor, Sept. 24. Owing to Digby's serious quarrel with Rupert, the King in Oct., 1645, made him "Lieutenant General of the Royal Forces north of the Tweed," but on his way to join Montrose he was defeated at Sherburn on Oct. 25; and again at Carlisle Sands a few days afterwards. From thence Digby escaped with but 20 men to the Isle of Man, and so to the Marquis of Ormond in Ireland, where he made a last attempt to raise a fresh force for the King, "160 men of Lord Digby's Regt, some of which were English, some Lorranirs,"² landing at Beaumaris from Ireland about the end of December, 1645. "With great parts he always hurt himself and his friends, with romantic bravery he was always an unsuccessful commander."³ He

¹ Vicars, *God in the Mount*, p. 302.

² Letter of Sir William Biereton, Feb. 2, 1645-6.

³ Warburton's *Prince Rupert*.

succeeded his father as Earl of Bristol, was made a K.G. on April 23, 1661, and died in 1677.

Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart., of Hanmer, co. Flint, entered Shrewsbury School, Jan. 27, 1610-1; was M.P. for Flintshire; raised two Troops of Horse for the King, whom he joined in Shrewsbury in September, 1642; was made Governor of Chirk Castle in January, 1642-3, and also placed a strong garrison in his own house at Hanmer, which he commanded himself on retiring from Chirk after a short tenure of office; then was stationed by the King at Chester, March 7, 1642-3. On March 30, 1644, Hanmer was nominated, on the King's recommendation, Vice-President of North Wales, but the appointment was not confirmed, and, in disgust, he retired to France. His defence to the Committee for Compounding, on Nov. 1, 1645, was hardly ingenuous. "Acknowledged that when in Shrewsbury in attendance on the King as Cup-bearer, being pressed by the King, he took charge of a troop of horse sent from cos. Flint and Denbigh. Resigned his command after two months, understanding better the differences between the King and his Parliament. Intending to go beyond the seas, went down to his family in Wales, where he was enforced to meet the Commission of Array, which he so much disliked that after two or three months he hastened into France, where he remained twelve months." He was, however, on Nov. 18, fined £984. Sir Thomas Hanmer died in 1678.

Cornet John Bromhall entered Shrewsbury School on Jan. 24, 1625-6, and must have seen much war service between October, 1642, and October, 1645.

William Churchman, Cler., Chaplaine to Sir Raph Duttons Regmt.

Sir Ralph Dutton, of Sherborne, co. Gloucester, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles I., and High Sheriff co. Gloucester 1630, tried to raise men for the King in Gloucestershire and Herefordshire in the beginning of August, 1642, but, attacked by the Under-Sheriff of the latter, was compelled to swim his horse over the Severn, and pass into Shropshire, where he succeeded in forming a regiment 800 strong, the second raised for the royal cause, and came with colours flying to Nottingham, to be present at the setting up

of the standard on August 22 ; he commanded his regiment of foot at the storm of Bristol July 26, 1643, and "led on the pikes" to the attack ; in 1644 he was taken prisoner and remained for some time in captivity. His estates being sequestered and he himself exempted from pardon, Sir Ralph was forced to fly beyond the seas, and sailing from Leith to France, was beaten back by adverse winds and cast on Burnt Island, where he perished in 1646.

The Rev. William Churchman was curate of Diddlebury, Salop, in 1637. On the north wall of Munslow Church, Shropshire, is a tablet erected by "William Churchman, Priest," to his ancestors, the Churchmans, "of Holloway in this parish." "1643. 5 May. Ordered that the little Book intituled a Manual of Prayer for Sir Ralph Dutton's Regiment be referred to the Committee appointed to prepare the General Declaration." (*House of Commons Journal*).

John Gregory, Lieut. to Lieut.-Coll. Richard Hosier in the Rege: of Coll. Robert Ellis.

Colonel Robert Ellis, of Gwesnewydd, co. Denbigh, may have been the Robert Ellis who entered Shrewsbury School on Aug. 22, 1633, though it was quick promotion even for those days to become a colonel only nine years afterwards. Colonel Ellis, at the head of 100 men, took Chirk Castle in December, 1642 ; and on March 12, 1642-3, commanded an infantry regiment at the royal disaster at Middlewich, where he was taken prisoner and remained in custody in Manchester till the September following ; on release Lord Capel placed Colonel Ellis as commander-in-chief of the King's forces in the counties of Denbigh and Flint, and in this capacity he raised 1,200 men ; on March 24, 1643-4, he stormed Apley Castle, near Wellington, and the next day defeated a strong force under Colonel Mytton at Longford ; his infantry took part in the battle of Bolton, the relief of Lathom House and the battie of Marston Moor ; and on Sept. 18, 1644, "some of Col. Ellis' Regiment" were at the battle and royalist defeat at Montgomery. Col. Ellis, on Sept. 22, 1646, compounded "for delinquency in arms against Parliament," his fine being eventually passed at £150.

Lieut.-Colonel Richard Hosier, of Cruckton, was born in 1605 ; entered Shrewsbury School on July 24th, 1615 ; and,

joining the Royal army early in the war, was taken prisoner with Col. Ellis at Middlewich, being described as "Lieut. Hoseyer." From Chirk Col. Ellis wrote, on January 16, 1643-4, to Sir F. Ottley, at Shrewsbury, "Pray send word to Captain Hosier that as soon as he hath any considerable number of men he would draw them to Chirk Castle, where I am now, with as many as Captain Morris and I have raised. Perhaps I shall have another employment which will be worth the pains." This employment was the governorship of Apley Castle, to which Hosier was soon afterwards appointed, but his tenure was short, for his exactions caused the owner, Francis Charlton, to undertake that office himself on March 9, 1643-4, and Hosier was employed elsewhere; Apley Castle was soon captured by the Parliamentary troops to be re-taken by Col. Ellis on April 24 and dismantled. In the summer and early autumn of 1644 Lieut.-Col. Hosier was for some time stationed in the neighbourhood of Wellington: then was a member of the garrison of Bridgnorth, where the seventh Article of Surrender, on April 26, 1646, ran "Lieut.-Col. Hosier shall march away without horse or arms to any of the King's garrisons, or to any other place within 30 miles, provided that it be *not* within this county" [Salop], a more severe sentence than for any other of the officers. Richard Hosier was, at the Restoration, appointed Receiver General of Shropshire,¹ and was buried at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, Aug. 22, 1680.

Lieutenant John Gregory, a Lieutenant of Foot in the Shropshire Militia in 1660-1.

Thomas Cole, Ensigne to Major Ranger, in Sir Michael Erneley's Regmt.

George White, Guidon of Dragoones to Sir Michael Erneley.

Sir Michael Erneley, of a Wiltshire family, "an old soldier, bred in the Low Country Wars,"² was knighted at Berwick July 27, 1638, and in Feb., 1638-9, was made "Lieut.-Col. of

¹ The *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1790 says:—"In the time of the Civil War of the last century, Captain Hosier (I suppose of the Berwick family), burnt the house of Mr. Barker, of Haughmond Abbey, near Shrewsbury, by setting fire to the Yule Log." Colonel Richard Hosier bought Berwick, but his son, Edward, sold it in 1728.

² *England's Black Tribunal*, p. 264.

a regiment of 1,200, whereof Sir Jacob Astley is Colonel." On April 18, 1640, a letter was sent to "Sir Michael Earnley, Knight, Lieutenant Governor of his Majesties Town and Garrison of Berwick," telling him to prepare for the coming of the English army, and there are many references to his activities at Berwick in the *State Papers, Domestic Series*, of 1640 and 1641. "About March, 1641, Sir Michael Earnley's regiment of foot, raised in England," crossed over to Ireland, and "went into Connacht first and there stayd."¹ "After eminent Services done against the Rebels in Ireland,"² where the Marquis of Ormond had a high opinion of his abilities as a soldier, Erneley was sent back to England with his regiment in November, 1643. He attacked and took Hawarden Castle directly after he landed, and commanded the rear guard at the Royalist victory at Middlewich, Dec. 26, 1643. At the defeat at Nantwich, Jan. 22, 1643-4, Colonel Gibson "had the ordering of the field as Major-General in regard of Sir Michael Ernely's infirmity,"³ but in the ensuing fight "Sir M. Ernely's men retreated without almost fighting a stroke."⁴ "Sir Michael Ernely's regiment stood not long to dispute with them, but broke and ran."⁴ Erneley himself was taken prisoner, and so remained till exchanged, in June, 1644. On Sept. 18 he was present with his regiment at the battle of Montgomery,⁵ and was in the same month appointed Governor of Shrewsbury, probably because Colonel Robert Broughton, the holder of the office, had been taken prisoner on the 18th. The Governorship was not a pleasant post; the soldiers were mutinous from want of pay, and Erneley was himself in the last stages of pulmonary consumption. The town was taken by treachery on Feb. 22, 1644-5, and Clarendon wrote:—"Sir Michael Earnly the Governor had been long sick, and rising upon the alarm, out of his bed, was killed in his shirt, whilst he behaved himself

¹ Symonds' Diary.

² *England's Black Tribunal.*

³ Lord Byron's Despatch.

⁴ Sir Robert Byron's Despatch.

⁵ Erneley wrote to Prince Rupert from Shrewsbury on Sept. 29, that upon the treacherous delivery of Montgomery Castle by Lord Cherbury, he had brought thither a considerable force, beat Middleton, and kept the Castle besieged ten days, when Lord Byron came with his army, but was beaten by the enemy advancing to its relief.

as well as was possible and refused quarter, which did not shorten his life many days, he being even at the point of death by a consumption, which kept him from performing all the offices of vigilance he was accustomed to, being a gallant gentleman who understood the office and duty of a soldier by long experience and diligence."¹ But Malbon's entry in his *Diary* is probably the true story:—"Sir Michell Erneley, Governo^r, beinge sore wounded dyed a little afterwards," for he was not buried at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, till April 28.² His Regiment was not disbanded on his death, for Symonds, describing the garrison of Bridgnorth on Oct. 20, 1645, mentions "Sir Michael Earnley's, one Company of them."

Major Francis Ranger was among the prisoners taken at Shrewsbury, Feb. 22, 1644-5, and sent to Nantwich. In a list of "Recusants under the value of £200," discharged on the payment of small fines and taking the Covenant, or on taking the Covenant only, occurs the name of "Francis Ranger of Sarum."

Ensign Thomas Cole, of the Up-Rossall family, entered Shrewsbury School Jan. 17, 1631-2. Among the prisoners who surrendered at Raglan Castle, Aug. 19, 1646, is the name of Lieutenant Thomas Cole.

Guidon George White. Not traced.

Jeremy Worseley, Ensigne to Capt. Lieut. Robert Conisby in the Regmt. of Coll. Richard Fielding.

Colonel Richard Fielding was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Marquis of Hamilton's Regiment in the Scotch Expedition of August, 1640, and was present at the English defeat at Newbourn-upon-Tyne on August 27; as Colonel he commanded the 3rd Brigade of Foot on the march from Shrewsbury to Edge Hill, where he was wounded, and was subsequently Governor of Reading, which he was compelled to surrender, after a short siege, on April 26, 1643, the garrison marching out with the honours of war. For this he was court-martialled and sentenced to death. Twice he mounted the scaffold and twice was he withdrawn, but was ultimately

¹ Clarendon ii., p. 778. The *Black Tribunal* (p. 265) says:—"An unweared Man, Night and Day in Armour about Affairs either of the Field or Country."

² 1645, April 28. Sir Michell Erley buried. (St. Chad's Register.)

pardoned. He was deprived of his regiment, and though he fought bravely as a volunteer, and was afterwards appointed to a considerable command, he bore the stigma of treachery to the end of his life, and all his future services, which were marked with courage and fidelity whilst hostilities lasted, did not entirely efface the tarnish on his reputation. He was with the King in June, 1644, in his flight from Oxford to Worcester, was subsequently taken prisoner, "a motion for the exchange of Colonel Richard Fielding" being made, but denied," on May 7, 1645, and was appointed by Rupert Captain of the *Constant Reformation* battle-ship in 1648.¹

Captain Lieutenant Robert Coningsby. "The increase of numbers in the parliamentary forces demanded a corresponding augmentation of the royal army. The Coningsbys had leave of absence in February 1643-4, to recruit in their native country for the regiment of Colonel Fielding in which they were serving."²

Ensign Jeremy Worseley. Not traced.

Edward Robinson, Quarterm^r. of horse to Major Richard Fox.

Major Richard Fox, as Captain was a member of the garrison of Lathom House, during the first siege from Feb. 27, 1643-4, to May 29, 1644, and distinguished himself by his skill and courage. In February, 1644-5 (after the loss of Shrewsbury), Major Fox's Horse were quartered not far from that town, on their way to join Prince Maurice.. In a list of the Sequestered persons in the county of Stafford, in 1648, occurs the name of "Richard Fox of Salt, Papist, in arms." A Richard ffox, of Ludlow, signed the petition against the abolishing of Bishops and the Prayer Book in 1642.

Quartermaster "Edward Robinson had a Certificate sent up, but I believe never had any commission at all." (Note to original list.)

Thomas Bushopp, Ensigne to Capt Thomas ffox in Somerset ffox Regmt.

William James, Ensigne to Capt. Thomas ffox in Somerset ffox Kegm^t.

¹ Clarendon, ii., pp. 232, 340; iii., 219.

² Webb, *Civil War in Herefordshire*, ii., p. 5.

Richard Gravnor, Quarterm^r. to the Regmt of Coll. Somerset Fox.

Colonel Somerset Fox, of Cainham, near Ludlow, joined Prince Rupert in August, 1642, and was serving on his staff as Commissioner of Array at Shrewsbury in March, 1643-4, was with him at Bristol when that city capitulated on Sept. 10, 1645, and signed the Articles, and then went with him to Newark; subsequently he "much assisted" the Parliamentarian, Colonel Birch, in obtaining the surrender of Ludlow on June 1, 1646, for which his delinquency in arms was pardoned. In 1654 he was found guilty of a plot to assassinate Cromwell, and sentenced to death, but "confessed for his life" and was banished to the West Indies. After the Restoration S. Fox sat as M.P. for Ludlow Feb., 1669-70, to September, 1679, and was buried at Ludlow Oct. 11, 1689.

Ensign Thomas Bishop entered Shrewsbury School Jan. 14, 1628-9. A Thomas Bishop, of Culmington, signed the petition against the abolishing of Bishops and the Prayer Book in 1642.

Ensign William James, of Newport, Salop, entered May 8, 1637.

Quartermaster Richard Gravenor entered April 17, 1637.

Captain Thomas Fox. Not traced.

George Swayne, Quarterm^r of horse to Major Nanfan in the Regmt. of Coll. Henry Gradye.

Colonel Henry Gradye's regiment fought at Denbigh, Nov. 1, 1645. "Colonel Gradyes regiment, lying at Pembridge, at three of the clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 23, were beate up, most lost their horses and armes, Stokesay, Montgomery and Martin of New Radnor did it."¹ "Satterday December 5, 1645, Bridgnorth: here Colonel Gradyes troope stayed."¹ The regiment of horse of Col. Grady took part in the battle of Rathmines, in Ireland, on Aug. 2, 1649, "wherein the Colonel was slain," as also was Sir William Vaughan, General of Horse.

Quartermaster George Swayne. Not traced.

Major Nanfan, possibly Bridges Nanfan of Birtsmorton, co. Worcester, who compounded in 1651, and was fined at £80.

¹ Symond's Diary.

Richard Corbett, Capt. of Dragoones in Sir John Harper's Regmt.

Andrew Cooke, Lieut. of Dragoones to Capt. Richard Corbett in Sir John Harper's Regmt.

Andrew Pitchford, Ensigne to the said Capt. Richard Corbett in Sir John Harper's Regmt.

Sir John Harper, Knt., of Swarkstone, co. Derby, fortified Swarkstone House, but it was stormed and taken December 6, 1643; he also commanded the garrison at Burton-on-Trent, where he was surprised on Jan. 6, 1643-4, and "all his whole regiment horse and ffoote taken except Colonell and Leiftenant Colonell who rann away in the night: with all the major, six captaynes and eight other officers with five hundred common soldyers, with five slayne at the entrance of the bridge."¹ Sir John Harper on Jan. 10, 1645-6, compounded in a fine of £4,580. He died in 1677.

Captain Richard Corbett, second son of Andrew Corbett, Knt., of Moreton Corbett, and younger brother of Sir Vincent Corbett, was of Shawbury till he inherited Moreton Corbett in 1688. "Sir Vincent Corbett's brother" was taken prisoner in a skirmish at Loppington, October 12, 1643.² Richard Corbett was a Cornet of Horse in the Shropshire Militia in 1660-1. He died in 1690.

Lieutenant Andrew Cooke entered Shrewsbury School, Jan. 13, 1623-4, and re-entered Feb. 22, 1625-6.

Ensign Andrew Pitchford. Not traced.

Richard Dovye, Cornett to Capt. John Nunn in the Regm^t of Sir Francis Hawley.

Sir Francis Hawley, Knt., of Buckland-Sororum, co. Somerset, in August, 1642, raised a Troop of Horse which took part in a skirmish at Wells before the real outbreak of the Civil War; in the summer of 1643, commanded the Cavalry under Sir William Vavasour. On Sept. 7, 1643, Lord Hopton wrote to Prince Rupert recommending Sir F. Hawley for the post of Lieutenant Governor of Bristol; but he was removed by the Prince in October, 1644, though

¹ Sir John Gell's Narrative (quoted in Glover's *History of Derbyshire* I., Appendix, pp. 62-75, and in Shaw's *Staffordshire*).

² *True Informer*, Sat. Oct. 14, to Sat. Oct. 21, 1643.

he stayed on there, and was among those who signed the capitulation on September 10, 1645. Was raised to the Peerage as Baron Hawley. He compounded under the Oxford Articles on Nov. 12, 1646, as an "officer of quality under the King," and was fined £757 18s. od.

*Cornet Richard Dovye }
Captain John Nunn } Not traced.*

Edward Price, Capt. of a foote Company in the Regmt. of Richard Lord Herbert, Coll.

Thomas Evans, Quarterm^r to the Regmt of the Right Ho^{ble} Richard Lo: Herbert.

Colonel the Hon. Richard Herbert (who succeeded his father as 2nd Baron Herbert, of Cherbury, in 1648), received an order from the King on September 10, 1642, to enlist foot about Montgomery and to make Shrewsbury his rendezvous; conducted the Queen from Bridlington to Oxford in July, 1643: was present with his regiment at the storming of Bristol, July 26, 1643, and the battle of Montgomery, Sept. 18, 1644; and in June, 1645, was Governor of Newport, Monmouth, with a garrison of 50 men.¹ On March 6, 1647-8, Richard Herbert petitioned "that, though an M.P., he repaired to the King and took up arms to obey him, but submitted long since," and was fined £2,611 10s. od. "By an order of Parliament of June 11, 1649, and on a report from the Council of State that Montgomery Castle should be demolished, and that Richard Herbert should have allowance therefore, it was, on Jan. 25, 1650-1, ordered that the residue of his fine, £1,611 10s. od., shall be allowed him for his damages by the demolition of Montgomery Castle, the damages being estimated at £4,000."² He died in 1655, and was buried at Montgomery.

*Captain Edward Price }
Quartermaster Thomas Evans } Not traced.*

Leister Gravnor, Ensign to Capt. Thomas Holland.

Captain Thomas Holland, of Bridgnorth, signed the Loyal Engagement of December, 1642, and on March 21, 1649-50, compounded as "a delinquent for adhering to the forces of the King," the fine being £21.

¹ Symonds' Diary.

² Calendar of Committee for Compounding,

Ensign Leicester Gravenor. By the Articles of April 26, 1646, for the surrender of Bridgnorth, "Mr Grovenor was to march with horse, arms, and one man with apparel and sword to any place within 40 miles."

Richard Ausham, Chaplain to a Regmt. of Dragoones in the Regmt. of Sir Robert Howard.

William Corbett, Lieutenant of Dragoones to Capt. William Blunden in the Regmt. of Sir Robert Howard.

Thomas Stanley, Lieut. of Horse to Lieut.-Coll. Marmaduke Holby in Sir Robert Howards Regmt.

Sir Robert Howard, K.B., was Lord of Clun and M.P. for Bishops Castle 1624, till expelled for delinquency in 1643. He must have raised his regiment early in the troubles, for towards the end of 1642 a letter was sent to the Marquis of Bristol asking "that 600 Dragones of Sir Robert Howard's regiment might be spared for the defence of the county of Salop." In July, 1643, Colonel Howard had "about 50 Walons and Dutch men unarmed at Aston [-on-Clun] with about 50 buff saddles and entends to steale horses for them." He and his dragoons were present at the storm of Bristol July 26, 1643, and formed the reserve; on September 22, 1643, they were part of the garrison of Donnington Castle, Berks; on Jan. 30, 1644-5, Howard was in command at Camden with 60 horse and 100 foot; and, after Shrewsbury was lost to the King, on Feb. 22, 1644-5, Sir Richard Cave wrote from Ludlow that "Sir Robert Howard was ready to raise the country to retake Shrewsbury;" and in August, 1645, he was at Lichfield trying to bring about peace. In January, 1645-6, Sir Robert was appointed Governor of Bridgnorth, which he was compelled to surrender on April 26, 1646. His fine was £952. Sir Robert Howard died April 22, 1653, aged 63, and was buried at Clun.

The Rev. Richard Aunsham was appointed Rector of Hopesay by Sir Robert Howard Dec. 9, 1623, and signed the Loyal Declaration of August, 1642; about October, 1646, he was compelled to exchange the important living of Hopesay for the curacy of Clunbury, but was ejected from the latter in June, 1655, and driven to retire to Shrewsbury. Walker, in his *Sufferings of the Clergy*, says of him:—"Richard Aunsham, M.A., Rector of Hopesay, was imprisoned at Shrewsbury in

1645, and most severely used, and during his confinement (if I mistake not) it was that his living was sequestered. . . . After the Restoration Mr. Aunsham enjoyed the living [of Hopesay] about ten years." Richard Aunsham matriculated at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1612, took his B.A. in 1615-6; his M.A. in 1619; was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Peterborough in May, 1619, and Priest by Bishop of London in December, 1620, being then 25 years old. He was the son of the Rev. Richard Aunsham, Vicar of Buntingford, Herts., and was born there.

Lieutenant William Corbett. Not traced.

Captain William Blunden, of Blunden Hall, Bishop's Castle, had sat as M.P. for his native town 1625-8, and on March 19, 1642-3 wrote that his Dragoons had not yet received their regimental colours from Sir R. Howard, his colonel, but he was resolved to come to Shrewsbury with what "force he had in his company of Dragoones."

Lieutenant Thomas Stanley, of Knockin, eldest son of Edward Stanley, of the same (who signed the Loyal Declaration of Dec. 14, 1642), by Elizabeth, daughter of John Foster, of Watling Street.

Lieut.-Colonel Marmaduke Holtby took part in the Scotch expedition of 1640 as Captain in Sir William Vavasour's Regiment; was serving in Monmouthshire in March, 1643-4, for a letter, dated "St. Pere, March 11," says "I have sent to Col. Holbye for what horse he hath;" was Governor of Monmouth when it was betrayed to General Massey on September 23, 1644, but escaped with most of his garrison to Hereford; and was at Bath in the following November. In 1650 "Marmaduke Holtby of Scackleton, co. Yorkshire," compounded "for delinquency in being in arms," but his estates were confiscated under the Treason Act of 1652.

Richard Marche, Lieut. of horse to Capt. Gerrard Fowke in Sir Fulke Huncks's Regmt.

Sir Fulke Huncks, step-uncle to the Rev. Richard Baxter (his sister being the second wife of Baxter's father), had seen service as Lieutenant-Colonel against the Scots in 1640, the *State Papers, Domestic Series*, of that year having many references to him. "About March, 1641, a Regiment of foot, raised in England, crossed over to Ireland under the com-

mand of Sir Fulke Hunkes, and was stationed about Dublin and Naas."¹ He came back with his soldiers in November, 1643, and commanded the baggage guard (a regiment of Horse) at the Royalist victory of Middlewich Dec. 26, 1643; was present at the relief of Newark April 21, 1644, with a picked force from his own regiment; "upon Saturdaye the xxv Maye, 1644, Colonel Mytton, with good forces from Wem, marched towards Oswestry; and in his marche he tooke eight Loads of Colonell Hunckes his goodes w^{ch} came furth from Ireland; viz. sixe Cartes & twoe waggons Loaded wth Tents and Riche goods, garded wth foure Trowpes of horse and some foote; But they beinge all overcome by Colonell Mytton & his company weire saufe brought to Wem, wth small or noe loss of men."² Huncks was appointed Governor of Shrewsbury, in succession to Sir F. Ottley, in June, 1644; made an unsuccessful attempt to retake Oswestry with about 2,000 foot and 600 horse on July 1, 1644; and his horse had a skirmish near Atcham with Col. Mytton about Aug. 2. A letter, dated "Wem, Aug. 20," says "Colonel Broughton is made Governor of Shrewsbury and Sir Fulke Hunkes is gone to Chester." After the defeat of Montgomery, on Sept. 18, 1644, "a body of horse and Col. Hunkes regiment of foot marched to Shrewsbury."³ A letter from Chard, Somerset, dated Jan. 6, 1644-5, speaks of "Lord Hopton and his reformado officers, Sir Fulke Huncks and the rest, serving in the West;" he sat on a court-martial with Sir Richard Bulstrode,⁴ about the end of July 1645; and was probably present at Torrington fight, Feb. 16, 1645-6.

Licutenant Richard Marche. The *State Papers, Domestic Series*, mention a Richard March as Keeper of the King's Stores and Ordnance at Bristol on May 22, 1645; and that Richard March, Keeper of the Stores in June, 1660, petitioned for "a restoration to his place granted him for life by the late King from which he had been excluded for 17 years." There are also many references to memoranda from R. March, dated from the Ordnance office. On July 3, 1663, a

¹ Symonds *Diary*.

² Malbon's *Memorials*.

³ Sir John Meldrum's Despatch.

⁴ Bulstrode's *Memoirs and Reflections*, p. 143.

Colonel March was in command of a troop in Lord Cleveland's regiment.

Captain Gerard Fowke. In 1647 Gerard Fowke, of Parwich, co. Derby, compounded for "delinquency for being in arms during his minority;" and in 1648 Gerard Fowke, of Bachaker, co. Stafford, compounded, but "laid down his arms before 1643." A family of this name were long seated at Gunston, near Brewood, Staffordshire.

Edward Adams, Quarterm^t. to Capt. Henry Manninge in the Regmt. of Coll. Charles Hynch.

Colonel Charles Hynch. } Not traced.
Quartermaster Edward Adams. }

Captain Henry Manning. In 1650 Henry Manning, of Salisbury, co. Wilts., compounded "for delinquency in adhering to the enemy," and was fined at £6, £3 6^s 8^d.

John Lem, Ensigne to Capt. Richard Synge in Sir Lewis Kerkes Regmt.

Sir Lewis Kirke, second son of Gervase Kirke, of Norton, co. Derby, was born at Dieppe in 1600, his mother being a French lady; in 1628 commanded a ship in an expedition to Canada and Newfoundland; in 1631 was described as Governor of Canada; in 1640 was serving in the Scotch expedition as Lieutenant-Colonel of Colonel Goring's regiment; in the early part of 1642 in command of a troop of horse in Ireland, was conspicuous for his bravery, and was dangerously wounded in an attack on Knock Castle. Kirke joined the King at Nottingham, was present at Edgehill, the siege of Gloucester, and the first battle of Newbury, being knighted at Oxford April 23, 1643, for his gallantry at the last; was second in command to Lord Byron at Reading Nov. 19, 1642; was at Oxford in the summer and autumn of 1643, where, on Oct. 13, "Col. Kyrke" was allowed pay for five horses. About March, 1643-4, he was made Governor of Bridgnorth, but resigned, or was superceded, about the end of 1645. Lord Astley, writing from Lichfield on Jan. 12, 1645-6, speaks of "some discontents at Bridgnorth against S^r Lewis Kirke, now gone for Oxford." Sir Lewis Kirke was taken prisoner in a sally from the latter place soon after, but was exchanged, and was one of those who signed the surrender of it June 20, 1646. On Dec. 10 of that year he

begged to compound "for delinquency in arms against the Parliament," and on March 27, 1648, was fined at $\frac{1}{70}$ £151. After the Restoration Kirke was made Paymaster and Standardbearer of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms on Oct., 1660. He died in September, 1663, and was buried in All Hallows', Bread Street, London.

Ensign John Lemm. "John Lem, gent., gave in his lifetime fifty pounds for the augmentation of the Revenue" of St. Leonard's Church, Bridgnorth. (Cox, *History of Shropshire*, 1720.)

Captain Richard Syng. In depositions taken before the County Committee of Salop on June 22, 1648, of cases not prosecuted, it was stated that "Rich. Singe of Bridgnorth was in arms under Col. Billingsley, and served against Tonge Castle, when a garrison for Parliament." "Wednesday, October 22 [1645], the Governour's troope commanded by Capt. Singe, 40,"¹ marched out of Bridgnorth and were present at the defeat at Denbigh Nov. 1, 1645.²

Rowland Wynwood, Lieut. of horse to Capt. Edward Wynwood in Sir Christopher Lewkenor's Regmt.

The estates of Sir Christopher Lewkenor of Chichester, Sussex, and late of the Middle Temple, were by an Act of July 16, 1651, declared to be forfeited to the Commonwealth for Treason. In 1646 a Mr. Leukenor owned land at Hopton Heath, near Clun.³

Lieutenant Rowland Wynwood
Captain Edward Wynwood } not traced.

Edward Revell, Capt. of Horse in Sir Richard Levison's Regmt.

Richard Shelton, Lieut. to Capt. Bostock in Sir Richard Levison's Regmt.

Gabriel Pews, Cornett to Capt. Bostock in Sir Richard Levison's Regmt.

Sir Richard Leveson, K.B., of Lilleshall, co. Salop, "at his own charge hath for a long time and doth maintain a garrison

¹ Symonds' *Diary*.

² George Singe, born at Bridgnorth, was consecrated Bishop of Cloyne, Ireland, 1638, and died at Bridgnorth 1653; his younger brother, Edward Singe, was Bishop of Cork 1663 to his death, in 1679; probably relatives of Captain Richard Singe.

See Clun Hospital Accounts for year 1646.

at Lilleshall House;"¹ and on March 25, 1644, Colonel Mytton made an unsuccessful attempt to surprise it, but it held out till August 22, 1645. Sir Richard was a Commissioner of Array for the King; was captured at Shrewsbury Feb. 22, 1644-5, and was nine months a prisoner at Nantwich; compounded for delinquency on Nov. 26, 1645, his fine being subsequently fixed at £9,846. He died June 2, 1661, aged 63, and was buried at Lilleshall, in which church there is a monument to his memory, saying:—Grassante conjuratione sceleratissima, Domino nuper Regi in angustiis suis asperrimis semper fidus, incarcerations reique familiaris jacturam maximo animo perpessus.

Captain Edward Revell. Edward Revell,² of Shifnal, was arrested as a Recusant on July 11, 1690, and buried at White Ladies in September, 1694.

Captain Bostock. A Thomas Bostock entered Shrewsbury School June 25, 1622. To a skirmish at Longford on March 25, 1644, "Captain Bostock brought a troop of horse and four score foot from Lilleshall house."² Symonds, in his list of garrisons in Shropshire, in May, 1645, says:—"Lindsill . . . still remayns pro rege; 160 men in it. Bostock Governoeur obiit." But possibly the last three words are a later addition. Malbon writes:—"On the xxij of August, 1645, Lyncelle House being kept by the Kinges p'tie was after a greate breache made in the same & the Governor slayne deliu'ed up to the p'liam^t. forces."

Lieutenant Richard Shelton. In 1650 Richard Shelton, of Perton, Tettenhall Parish, co. Stafford, compounded "for adhering to the King's forces" and was fined at £6, £40 3^s 4^d. On October 1, 1662, "Richard Shelton, of Muxton, in the Parish of Lilleshall, Lieutenant of foote," sent in a petition as a loyal and indigent officer, and on June 23, 1664, was awarded £8.

Cornet Gabriel Pews. Not traced.

Robert Harris, Ensigne to Lieut.-Coll. Beawmont in Col. Leveson's Regm^t.

Walter Sandford, Ensigne to a foote Company in the Regm^t. of Coll. Thomas Leveson.

¹ *Mercurius Aulicus*, March 29, 1644.

² *Mercurius Aulicus*, March 29, 1644.

Symon Fletcher, Quarterm^t. of horse to Capt. Richard Astley in the Regmt. of Coll. Leveson.

Colonel Thomas Leveson, of Wolverhampton, who had served as High Sheriff of Staffordshire, raised soldiers for the King early in the war; in November, 1643, he defeated the Parliament troops near Leek, quartered there a fortnight to overawe the Staffordshire moorlands, and then marched towards Derby to drive the enemy further away; in the beginning of 1643-4 was made Governor of Dudley Castle, the garrison consisting of "five troops of Horse and other forces." "Colonel Leveson's regiment of horse had these three cornetts belonging to Dudley Castle: Sable, an ostrich or, holding in its mouth a sword proper, and standing on a scroll with the motto *Hoc nutrior*, vert, with a charge somewhat like a sun in splendor. A scroll with the letters S.A.—S.A."¹ Was besieged in June, 1644, but "Munday, the 10 of June, the Lord Wilmott with his horse relieved the Castle of Dudley, which was besieged by the Earle of Denbigh: took some prisoners;"¹ was with 150 Horse at the storming of Leicester, and probably at the Battle of Naseby. He held out at Dudley till May 10, 1646, when he surrendered on honourable terms. The whole of his estates were confiscated for treason by the Act of 1651, and on Sept. 12, 1652, "David Batailhe of Bordeaux reports the death of Col. Thos. Leveson 4 days ago, after 15 days illness brought on by tidings from England that there was no hope of his regaining his estate. He was honourably buried in St. Purgetts Church, and is much lamented in the house of the Prince of Corti, where he had 2000 livres entertainment. He has left no money; his furniture was sold to pay for the funeral."²

Ensign Robert Harris, the 7th son of Sir Thomas Harris, Bart., of Boreatton, was born in May, 1612, entered Shrewsbury School Jan. 14, 1628-9, and succeeded his brothers as 6th Baronet 1685. He died in May, 1693, and was buried at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury.

Licut.-Colonel John Beaumont. The King wrote from Oxford on May 11, 1644, to Prince Rupert concerning "the replacing

¹ Symonds' *Diary*.
Calendar of Committ for compounding.
Vol. II., 4th Series.

of 50 or 60 men borrowed from Col. John Beaumont's regt., for Col Leveson at Dudley Castle." Beaumont signed the articles of surrender of Dudley Castle to Sir William Brereton on May 10, 1646. In May, 1643, a Colonel Beaumont commanded one of the regiments forming the garrison of Worcester, possibly the same officer who was subsequently at Dudley.¹ Another John Beaumont (born 1636, son of Viscount Beaumont), attended Charles II. in exile, and in 1688 was Lieut.-Col. of the viiith King's Regiment of Foot, in the September of which year he was cashiered by James II. for refusing to admit Irishmen into its ranks, but was restored to the Regiment as its Colonel by the Prince of Orange on Dec. 31. He fought as a Colonel at the Boyne, in Flanders, and in Holland, retired from the army in 1695, and died in 1701.

Ensign Walter Sandford entered Shrewsbury School Dec. 13, 1633. He was the 2nd son of Humphrey S. of the Isle.

Quartermaster Symon Fletcher. Not traced.

Captain Richard Astley, eldest son of Walter Astley, of Patshull, "whose house was a garrison for the King in 1644 and 1645,² who received the King's officers and soldiers, sent two of his sons with horses, arms, and money into the King's quarters," and whose whole estate was confiscated under the Act of Nov. 18, 1652. Richard succeeded his father in 1654, and was created a Baronet Aug. 13, 1662.

Roger Williams, Capt. of a foote Company in Sir Charles Lloyds Regmt.

Sir Charles Lloyd of Garth, co. Montgomery, entered Shrewsbury School on July 11, 1613, as generosi filius et haeres, and re-entered Feb. 14, 1614-5. Commanded an infantry regiment in reserve at the storm of Bristol, July 26, 1643; was in command at Newport Pagnel in October, 1643; he served in Cornwall in 1644 as "Quartermaster Generall and Enginere Generall of the King's Army";³ was appointed Governor of Devizes; was knighted by the

¹ A John Beaumont, on Jan. 23, 1651-2, petitioned for appointment as an officer to measure all casks in the kingdom. (*State Papers, Domestic Series.*)

² Patshull House was taken by the Parliamentarians on Feb. 14, 1644-5.

³ Symond's *Diary*.

King at Christ Church, Oxford, December 8, 1644. "Satterday 4th October, 1645, the remainder of Sir Charles Lloyds regiment came from the Devizes, about 60,"¹ to Bridgnorth. Sir Charles was created a Baronet in May, 1661, and was buried at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, Jan. 12, 1677-8.

Captain Roger Williams was taken prisoner at Highnam, March 25, 1643. On April 14, 1649, Roger Williams of Kenluley, co. Monmouth, compounded "for delinquency in arms," and was fined at $\frac{1}{6}$ £206 8s. od. The name of "Captain Roger Williams" is found in the St. Mary's Register, Shrewsbury, in 1662, 1664, 1666, &c.

John Calveley, Capt. of Dragoones in Coll. Richard Lloyds Regmt.

Edward Evans, Lieut. of Dragoones to Capt. Edward Lloyd in the Regmt. of Coll. Richard Lloyd.

Colonel Richard Lloyd of Llwyn-y-Maen, Oswestry, compounded in 1649 for "delinquency in being engaged in both wars against Parliament." He was with Sir John Owen at the battle of Bangor, where he was taken prisoner on June 5, 1648, and also took part in Sir George Booth's rising in 1659, and was captured at Chirk Castle. On May 18, 1649, he was fined at $\frac{1}{6}$ £480.

Captain John Calveley was of Calveley Hall, co. Chester. In December, 1642, Colonel Richard Lloyd wrote to Sir F. Ottley at Shrewsbury:—"In this business of Raying my Regement I have left orders with Major Holland and Jack Caulveley for the receiving of them." John Calveley's estates were sequestered July 16, 1646, "for delinquency in serving under the King."

Lieutenant Edward Evans.—An "Edward Evans of Triddy Borough, co. Montgomery," compounded in 1649; "was in the service of Prince Maurice and came in in October, 1645."

Captain Edward Lloyd, of Llanforda, "raised a Troope of Dragoons, and armed them at his own charge, advancing likewise a month's pay to every soldier out of his own purse." On July 22, 1646, he petitioned to be admitted on the Truro Articles, and on May 22, 1649, was fined on those articles

¹ Symonds' *Diary*.

£224, this being reduced a few months afterwards to £200. He died in 1686.

Christopher Ropier, Coll. of a Regmt. of foote under the command of Right hon^{ble} Henry, Lord of Loughborowre.

The Hon. Henry Hastings, born 1609, the second son of the 5th Earl of Huntingdon, was High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1642, and at the outbreak of the Civil War was put in command of the "3rd Regmt. of his Majesties' Marching Army." At Edgehill he charged at the head of his own troop; on Dec. 12, 1642, he wrote to Sir F. Ottley from Worcester, to say he had a commission "for raising both of horse and dragoons," and so sent "to Shrewsbury to beate up Drums for Voluntiers"; took part in the battle of Hopton, near Staiford, March 19, 1642-3; was at the siege of Lichfield in the following April; escorted the Queen from Newark to Oxford in May; relieved Stafford in June; failed to do the same at Eccleshall on Aug. 17; was present at the battle of Newbury, Sept. 20, and for his gallantry there was created Baron Louthborough on Oct. 23, 1643; was helping Lord Capel at Wem in the same month "with a great part of his company"; with 1,000 horse and some foot companies served at the relief of Newark, March 25, 1644; and was at Marston Moor with his "cavalry and a few hardy foot," July 2, 1644; on April 22, 1645, defeated Massey at Ledbury, being "shot five times through his cloathes and upon his armes." At the beginning of the war he garrisoned the castle of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and was also put in command of Tutbury Castle, though the former fortress was his head-quarters, and here he had 600 men. "Lord Loughborough's regiment of Horse, blew colours,¹ 3 troopes, 100" men, was with the King in the attack on Leicester,² May 30, 1645, of which Hastings was made Governor on its capture, with 1,200 men under him. On June 1, "the whole county was summoned into Leicester to list themselves under the Lord Loughborough";² but, after the battle of Naseby, he was compelled to surrender that town to the Parliament on June 17, 1645, and to

¹ "Hastings bore a blue banner blazoned with a furnace, and the candid motto 'Qui ignis conflatoris.'—(Warburton).

² Symond's *Diary*.

retire to Ashby, where a like fate befell him after a long siege, on Feb. 20, 1645-6. From his frequent interception of communications between London and the North, he earned from his enemies the nickname of "Rob-carrier." After the loss of Ashby, Lord Loughborough obtained a pass from the Parliament to go abroad, but on the outbreak of the Second Civil War in 1648, he joined the Essex Royalists, and was Chief of the Commissariat during the siege of Colchester. Escaping from his prison at Windsor, he fled to Holland, and joined Charles II. in March, 1649. At the restoration he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Leicestershire, 5 Jan., 1660-1, and granted a pension of £500 per ann. He died in London, unmarried, January, 1666-7, and was buried in the Chapel of St. George, in Windsor Castle.

Colonel Christopher Roper was the eldest son of the fourth Lord Teynham, of Teynham, co. Kent. In January, 1645-6, "Lord Loughborough sent [from Ashby] 300 foot with four colours under the command of Colonel Roper . . . towards the releife of Chester, and the expectation of meeting Irish forces. Wednesday Feb. 11. Those foot . . . returned home to Ashby, and the party togeather were above 2,000, tooke Riccardin [Wrockwardine] church."¹ When Ashby Castle surrendered on Feb. 24, 1645-6, Colonel Christopher Roper was among the prisoners. On the Restoration he became Lord-Lieutenant of Kent; succeeded his father in 1673, and died in 1692.

Robert Hardye, Major of horse in the Regmt. of Sir Gervase Lucas, Baronett.

Sir Gervas Lucas, "sometime horsekeeper to the Earle of Roteland,"¹ raised a regiment of horse for the King at his own expense, and was Governor of Belvoir Castle. "Jan. 31, 1642-3, Sir Gervase Lucas, Sheriff of Lincoln, took Belvoir for the King, his force was only 1 troop of horse and 1 company of foot, his standard blue and gold, with the motto *ut rex sit rex*." On November 27, 1643, Sir Gervas won a victory at Melton Mowbray, but was wounded in a skirmish shortly afterwards. On February 2, 1645-6, Belvoir Castle was surrendered on honourable terms. On June 30,

¹ Symonds' *Diary*.

1660, in a petition, Sir Gervas Lucas, Bart., said he had "served the Royal cause 22 years, and was sent to Dover Castle to be transported, for joining in Sir George Booth's rising, and was ruined by 18 months imprisonment."

Major Robert Hardy. "Mr. Robert Hardie" is mentioned in St. Mary's Register, Shrewsbury, in 1655.

Richard Frankland, Capt. of one foote company in the Regmt. of Coll. Edward Morgan.

Colonel Edward Morgan of Pencoed Castle, co. Monmouth, second son of Sir William Morgan, Knt., of Tredegar, was a Captain in the 6th Marching Regmt. under Lord Grandison in 1642, and was taken prisoner at the surprisal of Hereford, December 18, 1645. On Feb. 18, 1647, he begged "to compound for bearing arms against Parliament, laid them down two years since, and has submitted to orders since, and has taken the negative oath"; fine at $\frac{1}{10}$ £1,007. He was dead before June 27, 1649, when his widow begged exemption of her jointure lands.

Captain Richard Frankland. Not traced.

Francis Wynnington, Capt. of a troop of horse to Sir William Morton, Knight & Coll.

Sir William Morton, Sheriff of Gloucestershire, was Governor of Sudeley Castle, in command of a garrison of 300 foot. On June 8, 1644, Sir William Waller attacked this fortress, bringing his heaviest artillery to bear upon it; a cannon-shot beheaded the master-gunner, and so disheartened the soldiers that they compelled the Governor to surrender at discretion. Morton had given repeated proofs of bravery, but lost his charge owing to the mutinous cowardice of his men. He was committed to the Tower, where he was confined for over two years, orders having been given, on Aug. 17, 1644, that he should not be exchanged without special permission from the Parliament. In 1649 "Sir William Morton, of Winchcombe, co. Gloucester, Counsellor at Law," compounded for "delinquency in arms at the beginning of these unhappy differences," his fine at $\frac{1}{3}$ being £252 6s. 8d. Of him Clarendon¹ writes:—"Sudeley-castle, the strong house of the Lord Chandois, was under the government of Sir William Morton, a gentleman of

¹ Clarendon, ii., p. 646.

the long-robe, who in the beginning of the war served as Lieutenant Colonel in the regiment of horse under the Lord Chandois, and had given so frequent testimony of signal courage in several actions, in which he had received many wounds both by the pistol and the sword, that his mettle was never suspected, and his fidelity as little questioned ; and after many years of imprisonment, sustained with great firmness and constancy, he liyed to receive the reward of his merit after the return of the King, who made him first a Serjeant at Law [1660; King's Serjeant 1663]; and afterwards a Judge of the King's Bench [1665].” He died 1672.

Captain Francis Winnington, the officer in the service of Charles I., was the father of Sir Francis Winnington, of Stanford Court, co. Worcester, Solicitor General to Charles II.

John Hall, Capt. of a foote Company under the command of the Right hon^{ble} Marquisse of Newcastle.

William Cavendish, K.G., created Viscount Mansfield, November, 1620; Earl of Newcastle, March 7, 1628; and Marquis of Newcastle in 1643, was born in 1592. In the Scotch Expedition of 1639 he raised, paid, and commanded a troop of 100 Horse ; was connected with the affair at Hull at the end of April, 1642 ; and at the outbreak of the Civil War was made “Lord General of His Majesties foot Forces, and Collonell of the First Regiment of His Marching Army,” his troop of Horse being attached to “the Prince of Wales Regmt,” with which it marched from Shrewsbury to Edgehill. Most of the Duke’s service was in the North of England, where “he remained with the King’s commission to be General of those parts, being a man of great courage, and signal fidelity to the crown.”¹ He entered York with a body of nearly 3,000 foot and 600 or 700 horse and dragoons ; then marched South and fixed a garrison at Newark ; won the battle of Addington Heath, June 30, 1643 ; in 1644 proceeded against the Scottish invaders, but recalled by the disaster at Selby, retired to York, where he was besieged for 22 days. The enemy withdrew on the arrival of Prince Rupert, and he, contrary to Newcastle’s advice, determined to attack them, and on July 2, 1644, was fought the battle of Marston Moor.

¹ Clarendon, ii., 272.

Disheartened by this disaster, Newcastle made for Scarborough, and fled to Holland, much to the surprise and disgust of many gallant Cavaliers. Sailing to Hamburg, he thence made his way to Paris, where he lived in great pecuniary difficulties. He accompanied Charles II. to London; had only part of his estates confiscated by the Treason Act of July, 1651, restored, but, since he had spent nearly £1,000,000 in the Royal cause, the King raised him to Ducal rank in 1664. Newcastle cannot be accounted a good general, for he had had no military training when he was appointed a commander-in-chief, and though dauntless in danger, was neither a strategist nor a tactician, and retired to his rest or his pleasures directly an action was over. Clarendon gives a long account of his character. He died in 1676.

Captain John Hall. "John Hall faithfully served his Majesty in the Quality of a Captain of a company of foot in the Regiment of Lord Charles Mansfield under the command of the Right Hon^{ble} the Marquis of Newcastle, and so continued untill the Batell at Long Marston Moor." (Certificate dated Sept. 14, 1662, and signed by H. Mansfield.¹) This regiment of foot was called "Newcastle's Lambs," because the soldiers wore white woollen clothing, and at Marston Moor "out of Lord Newcastle's gallant regiment but 30 men survived, the rest were found ranked in death as they had stood in life."² In 1651 depositions were brought against a John Hall, of Coven, co. Stafford, that he was "in arms for the King under Colonel Lane," probably a different man.

Lord Charles Mansfield was Newcastle's eldest son, and on May 2, 1649, begged to compound; "when he was 15 years old his father, with whom he had all his lifetime lived, commanded him to wait upon him in the beginning of the war; continued with him two years . . . then went beyond the seas with his father, remaining until within the last two years." On April 21, 1652, "Charles Cavendish, Viscount Mansfield, eldest son of William, Earl of Newcastle," petitioned concerning "being excluded from the late Act of Pardon."

¹ Henry Cavendish, Viscount Mansfield, second son of William, Earl of Newcastle.

² Watburton's *Prince Rupert*, p. 464.

John Ferrars, Quarterm^r to Sir William Compton's troope
in the Earl of Northampton's Regmt

Spencer Compton, born May, 1601, son of the 1st Earl of Northampton, of Compton, co. Warwick, sat as M.P. for Ludlow, Jan., 1620-1, to Jan., 1623-4; became Baron Compton 1626, and succeeded to the Earldom in 1630. Having collected 1,000 horse and dragoons, and a regiment of foot, chiefly in Warwickshire, and equipped them at his own expense, he met the King at Shrewsbury in September, 1642. Sir Richard Bulstrode, in his *Memoirs and Reflections*, writes:— “From Shrewsbury we marched. I was then with the Earl of Northampton in his own Troop, which consisted of 100 Gentlemen of Quality. We were then put into the Prince of Wales Reg^t of Horse, which consisted of six gallant Troops besides the servants.” On October 26, 1642, Northampton was given by the King the control over Banbury and the district around it, and ordered to raise a regiment of Horse, the command of which was given to his eldest son James; his second son Charles was made Lieutenant-Colonel of it, and the Castle of Banbury was given to his third son, William. With Hastings the Earl attempted the recovery of Lichfield in March, 1642-3, but failing in their first attempt they withdrew to Stafford, and the battle of Hopton Heath was fought on March 19; the Earl's forces, in which each of his three sons commanded a trocp, were not 900; the enemy were 3,000. Whitelock, the Parliamentarian's, account of the fight is this:—“Shortly after [the taking of Lichfield by the Parliament], the Earl of Northampton with part of the King's army enters Lichfield and drives the Parliament's forces into the Close, and Sir John Gell and Sir William Brereton coming with 3,000 horse and foot to relieve them, were fought with and defeated, but the Earl was slain at the head of his forces.” Clarendon¹ gives the story of his death. “In the second charge the Earl of Northampton being engaged on the execution very near or among their foot had his horse killed under him. The rebels . . . confessed that after he was on his feet he killed with his own hand the colonel of foot who made first haste to him; and that after

¹ Clarendon ii., p. 205.

his head-piece was stricken off with the butt-end of a musket, they offered him quarter, which, they say, he refused, answering ‘that he scorned to take quarter from such base rogues and rebels as they were.’ After which he was slain by a blow with a halbert on the hinder part of his head, receiving at the same time another deep wound in his face.” The Earl’s body remained in the hands of the enemy, who refused to deliver it up except in exchange for the guns and prisoners taken by the Royalists. So it was conveyed to Gell’s headquarters at Derby, and interred in All Saints’ Church there.

Sir William Compton, third son of Spencer, Earl of Northampton, born in 1625, was, in 1642, when in his 18th year, given the command of a company by his father, and fought bravely at the taking of Banbury on Oct. 27, 1642, of which town he was then made Lieutenant Governor under his father; was knighted at Oxford, Dec. 12, 1643. On his father’s death was made Governor in his stead; and when the Parliamentary forces came before his charge on July 19, 1644, Sir William refused the summons to surrender, and underwent a siege of 13 weeks till, when relieved by his brother James on Oct. 26, 1644, he “had but two horses left uneaten,”¹ and had endured “Batterings, Mines and Stormings, and a Breach made by Grenadoes.”² In the second siege “all endeavours were used by the Besiegers by sapping and mining, which were again countermined by the vigilance of Sir William Compton, brother to the Earl of Northampton, the resolute Governor,”³ and Banbury yielded on honourable terms on May 8, 1646. Sir William then “went beyond the seas,” but returned to take part in the second Civil War in 1648; was in Colchester during the siege, and was fined, on May 27, 1649, £660. At the Restoration he was sworn in a Privy Councillor and appointed Master General of Ordnance, which office he retained till his sudden death, on Oct. 18, 1663. Pepys, in his Diary (ii., p. 47), laments him as “One of the worthiest men and best officers of State now in England.”

Quartermaster John Ferrars. In 1645 John Ferrars, son of

¹ Clarendon, ii., p. 716.

² Heath, p. 63.

³ Heath, p. 108.

Sir Humphrey Ferrars, of Tamworth, petitioned to compound. He died in 1680, but was probably not the Quartermaster.

*Richard Ambler, Lieut. of foote to Capt. John Allen, in Sir Francis Ottley's Regmt.

Richard Scott, Ensign to Capt. Pontesbury Owen, in the Regmt. of Sir Francis Ottley.

Thomas Farnalls, Cornet to Major Thomas Smallman, in the Regmt. of Sir Francis Ottley.

John Usgate, Quarterm^r to the Regmt. of Sir Francis Ottley, and Commissary of the Magazine of ammunition at the first beginning of the Warres in 1642: the Regmt. was both horse & foote.

Sir Francis Ottley, eldest son of Thomas Ottley of Pitchford, was born in 1601, entered Shrewsbury School July 19, 1611, and Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1618. On Sept. 10, 1642, the King wrote to him from Derby to "impress, raise, and enroll and retaine one Companie of two hundred foote, to arme, discipline, traine, Command and in Warlike manner order them, as a guard for the better securing of Shrewsbury:" on September 20, the Shrewsbury Corporation ordered "Captain Ottley's 200 men to be raised within the Town and Liberties," and "50 Dragooneers or more to be raised by the Mayor, Francis Ottley, and others for the defence of the King, this town, and County." Knighted by the King on Sept. 21, 1642, Sir Francis was appointed Governor of Shrewsbury in January, 1642-3; in May, 1644, was in command of "800 soldiers of horse and foote within the Town and Liberties of Shrewsbury," the officers of the garrison on Feb. 18, 1643-4, being Sir Francis Ottley, Governor, Major Butler, Captains Richard Ottley, Pontesbury Owen, and John Needham. Resigning his Governorship in June, 1644, Ottley was made Sheriff of Shropshire, and was serving at Bridgnorth in the following September; on Oct. 20th, 1645, Sir Francis Ottley, "Colonel of one Regiment of Horse," was at the same post, and when Bridgnorth capitulated on April 26, 1646, he was amongst those who signed the Articles of Surrender. His fine was £1,200. Sir Francis died Sept. 11, 1649.

Licutenant Richard Ambler was born at Ford in January, 1619, and buried there July 29, 1693.

Captain John Allen had been appointed Lieutenant of the "Second Troop of Horse," commanded by Lord Broghill, for the Irish Expedition of June, 1642. In February, 1642-3, Lieutenant John Allen was in command of the Dragoons called up for service at Shrewsbury, who were ordered to be ready on foot for the defence of the Town, the enemy having "entered the confines of this county at the town of Newport." On Aug. 17, 1643, Lord Capel wrote to Sir Francis Ottley for "those dragoones w^{ch} are att Shrewsbury commanded by Captain Allen" to proceed to the relief of Eccleshall. The Shropshire horse and dragoons had been present at the battle of Hopton, near Stafford, on the 19th of the previous month, and most probably Captain Allen's men were with them.

Ensign Richard Scott entered Shrewsbury School Jan. 16, 1631-2, and was described as "of Shrewsbury" in 1646, when he compounded "for delinquency in bearing arms when Shrewsbury was a garrison for the King," his fine being £23. His certificate for compensation as a loyal and indigent officer, signed by Sir Job Charlton, of Ludford, is as follows:—"Mr. Richard Scott, my neighbour, whose services in ye first warre, his sufferings in estate for it, his readiness and fidelity upon all occasions and designs for ye restitution of ye King, truly every way deserve a share among ye indigent officers."

Captain Pontesbury Owen, of Eaton Mascott, was born in 1612, entered Shrewsbury School Dec. 3, 1627; was taken prisoner at the capture of Shrewsbury, Feb. 22, 1644-5, and sent to Nantwich. He compounded in 1646 "for delinquency in commanding a foot company of Townsmen at Shrewsbury," and was fined £60*l.* He was buried at Berrington, April 24, 1652.

Cornet Thomas Farnalls. Not traced.

Major Thomas Smallman, of Wilderhope, born 1598, entered Shrewsbury School on Feb. 2, 1611-2, and on Sept., 2, 1644, wrote from Ludlow to Sir Francis Ottley at Bridgnorth about "our misfortune" and "our Men that are taken," adding "I never saw men behave themselves more gallantly than they did." He was the hero of "Smallman's Leap"

on Wenlock Edge, and compounded, in 1649, "for delinquency in the first war," his fine being £140.¹

Quartermaster John Usgate entered Shrewsbury School Aug. 26, 1622, and re-entered June 15, 1624. "Jack Usgate (living Dec., 1652)," was one of the "Knot of Companye Keepers at the Sextrye," which included Sir Francis Ottley, Sir Michael Ernley, Sir William Vaughan, and Capt. Pontesbury Owen, who are mentioned in this present list of officers. Thomas Chaloner, the Headmaster of Shrewsbury School, tells us of this "club of goodfellowship," of which he himself was a member.

Edwarde Lloyde, Capt. of foote in Sir John Owen's Regmt.

Thomas ap Randle Lloyd, Capt. of foote in Sir John Owen's Regmt.

Sir John Owen, of Clenneney, co. Carnarvon, was born in 1600, and entered Shrewsbury School as Generosi filius ei haeres, on Jan. 21, 1609-10; was in September, 1642, Captain in the King's 7th Marching Regiment; on September 25, 1642, was described by the King as "one of our Colonels;" on Oct. 29, 1642, a letter from his Majesty, dated Woodstock, ordered Colonel John Owen to "bring a regiment of foot-soldiers raised in our county of Carnarvon," and to arm them "out of the public magazine of the county of Anglesea or out of the store of private men." Colonel John Owen commanded and led his own foot regiment at the storming of Bristol, July 26, 1643, and was severely wounded, being shot in the face; served in Cornwall in 1644, being present at Lostwithiel, August 2; was knighted by the King at Oxford, Dec. 17, 1644; was appointed "Major General to the foot" under Prince Maurice, in February, 1644-5; in the following April was made Governor of Conway Castle, to which was subsequently added the Vice-Admiralship of North Wales; and was in command of his regiment of foot at Naseby, June 15, 1645; he held out at Conway during a siege from the beginning of August to November 18, 1646, and this long resistance so angered Colonel Mytton that he ordered all the

¹ See *Transactions*, 3rd Series, Vol. III., pages 1-36, for his Sequestration Papers.

Anglo-Irish soldiers in the garrison to be tied back to back and thrown into the sea. Prince Rupert wrote on April 10, 1647, inviting Sir John to enter the French service, but he preferred to stay in England. Though fined at $\frac{1}{10}$ £771, in 1647, Major General Owen headed the Second Civil War in North Wales in May, 1648, but was defeated and taken prisoner near Bangor on June 5. For this he was tried and sentenced to decapitation, but at the intercession of Colonels Ireton and Hutchinson was reprieved. In 1659 he again attempted unsuccessfully to raise North Wales, and was again sequestered. Sir John Owen died in 1666.

Captain Edward Lloyde, possibly the "Edward Lloyd of Herseeth, Mold, co. Flint," who was in Denbigh Castle when it surrendered on Oct. 27, 1646; and, compounding on the Denbigh Articles in 1647, was fined at $\frac{1}{6}$ £64 10s. od.

Captain Thomas ap Randle Lloyd. Lieutenant Thomas Lloyd, of Plas Yolyn, Dudleyton, co. Salop, was taken prisoner with Sir John Owen at Bangor, and on May 4, 1649, compounded "for delinquency in being engaged in both wars against Parliament," his fine at $\frac{1}{6}$ being £18.

John Roberts, Lieut. of foote in Coll. William Owens Regmt.

Francis Habberley, Lieut. of foote in Col. William Owens Regmt.

Colonel William Owen, of Porkington, younger brother of Sir John Owen, was baptized at Whittington, April 19, 1607, entered Shrewsbury School, Dec. 15, 1616; and was Governor of Harlech Castle, which had the honour of being the last fortress to hold out for the King in England and Wales, for it did not surrender till March 13, 1646-7, though the Colonel had only 12 officers and 21 rank and file under his command. He compounded on Nov. 6, 1648, "for delinquency in being in arms against Parliament, for which he was then a prisoner in Nottingham Castle," and was fined £41.4 6s. 8d. He was buried at Selattyn, Oct. 11, 1670.

Lieutenant John Roberts was a member of the Harlech garrison till its surrender, when his name occurs in the list of prisoners.

Lieutenant Francis Habberley.—The Rev. Thomas Habberley

appointed to the living of Diddlebury in 1599, and ejected from it for his loyalty, was, possibly, a relation of the Lieutenant. At the Shropshire Quarter Sessions of July, 1687, "Ralph Haberly, of Diddlebury, an old soldier of Charles I.," was granted a pension of "20s. per an. on the next vacancy."

James Reade, Ensign to Capt. Lawson in Sir William Pennymonts Regmt.

Sir William Pennyman, of Marsk, co. Yorks, "a very worthy gentleman,"¹ cousin by marriage to Colonel Hutchinson, Parliamentarian Governor of Nottingham, was created a Baronet in 1628; sat as M.P. for Richmond in the Short and Long Parliaments till disabled; had held "the chief office in the Star Chamber,"¹ and had been one of the chief witnesses against the Earl of Stafford. In the Scotch expedition of 1639, Sir William commanded a regiment of Foot, 1,070 strong, and was one of the very first to join the King in 1642, when hostilities seemed likely. "A good regiment of foot under Sir William Pennyman"² was raised by the Yorkshire Royalists, "the eldest Regiment of the army . . . All raysd in Yorkshire: and came with the King from Yorke."³ It was at Nottingham when Charles I. set up his standard there on Aug. 22, 1642. At the King's trial in January, 1648-9, John Bennet, of Harwood, in the county of York, gave evidence that he was at Nottingham, and that he and the regiment of which he then was, had their colours given them, and Sir William Pennyman, the colonel of the regiment, was present with his said regiment at that time. Bennet also spoke of being at the battles of Edgehill, and Brentford, Nov. 12, 1642. Sir William was appointed Governor of Bridgnorth on October 10, 1642, and was transferred to a similar post at Oxford in the following March. His regiment was at Wantage on Dec. 1, and took Marlborough on Dec. 3, 1642. On July 26, 1643, with Rupert, Lord Grandison, Sir John Byron, and Sir Lewis Kirke, he sat on the Court Martial at Oxford to try Sir Richard Cave for the surrender

¹ *Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson*, p. 67.

² Clarendon ii., 189.

³ Symond's *Diary*.

of Hereford, and died of fever on the 22nd of August following, being buried in Christ Church Cathedral, where there is a memorial to his memory with this inscription. "H.S.E. Gul. Pennyman Baronettus equestri dignitate, parique fortunâ decorus. Obsequio et fide adversus optimum eundemque afflictissimum Principum Carolum R. spectabilis. Qui ineunte nuper execrandâ rebellione, statim in partes transgressus Sereniss Regis (cum caetera inermis, classe armantariis arcibus omnibusque belli praesidiis orbatus, nudo Majestatis titulo armatus staret), duabus cohortibus Equitum una, peditum alterâ, a se conscriptis primus instruxit, quibus et ipse praefuit tribunus; ac brevi urbis Oxon. praefecturâ donatus est; in quâ ita se gessit ut nec Praedecessor Ashlaeus, nec Successor Ashtonus (magna bello nomina) luminiibus obstruerent. Demum Febre Epidemicâ correptus, in medio aetatis honorumque decursu praemature extinctus, triste sui desiderium apud omnes reliquit, quibus morum suavitate ac comitate fuerit merito charissimus. Obiit xxii August. A.D. MDCXLIII. Tumulo potitus in eadem domo in quâ primum ingenii cultum capessiverat." His cousin, Sir James Pennyman, succeeded to the regiment of foot, having previously been its Lieutenant-Colonel, and commanded it at Cropredy Bridge, on June 29, 1644, and at Lostwithiel on Aug. 2, 1644.

Ensign James Reade.—In July, 1660, James Reade, servant to the Duke of Gloucester, petitioned that "he had often been imprisoned, was fed 16 weeks on bread and water, and was 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ years in the Tower in heavy irons without light."

Captain Lawson.—Symonds gives "Captain Fr. Lawson, Lincoln," as commanding the second of the eight companies of "Colonel Sir James Penniman's regiment of ffoot, which was his cousin's Sir William P.", on November 29, 1644.

Francis Mason, Lieut. of a ffrigete to Capt. George Bradshawe called the Michell, and afterwards Capt. Richard Brookes, w^{ch} was commanded by Coll. John Robinson.

Colonel John Robinson of Gwersyllt, co. Denbigh, was appointed Governor of Holt, with a garrison of about 1,000 horse and 700 foot, and was defeated and driven out of the town by Middleton and Brereton on Nov. 7, 1643. But,

wrote the Archbishop of York from Conway, on Nov. 18, "the Castle defended by young Robinson, who hath lived much at Dublin, still holds out for the King." On Dec. 2, 1643, Col. Robinson commanded the force from Chester which took Hawarden Castle; tried to relieve Beeston Castle, March, 1643-4; on Feb. 1, 1645-6, was among those who signed the articles of capitulation for Chester; on June 4, 1646, those for Carnarvon; and on June 26 those for Beaumaris. By the act of July 16, 1651, all his lands and estates were forfeited to the Commonwealth for his treason in taking part in the Second Civil War in June, 1648.

Lieutenant Francis Mason was one of the officers of the garrison of Harlech, his name being in the list of those who surrendered on March 13, 1646-7. In the 17th century there was not the gulf between Army and Navy that there is now. In the sea tactics the men who fought the ship and the men who sailed it were totally distinct, and an officer of horse or foot was sometimes suddenly, by a drop of official ink, transmuted into a sailor. But they brought with them the soldierly traditions of order, discipline, close-fighting, hard-hitting.¹

Captain George Bradshawe.—In 1650 information was lodged that the Countess of Derby with the Earl had lately been in the Isle of Man, and that he had taken a ship containing stuffs, &c., belonging to Robert Massey, and that "the Countess had expressed regret that Captain George Bradshaw who took the ship had not thrown the crew and passengers into the sea as rebels and traitors." So the Calendar of the Proceedings of the Committee for Compounding. The Reports of the Committee for the Advancing of Money give a slightly different abstract:—"2 Jan. 1651. Information that Charlotte de la Tremouille, Countess of Derby, was 30 June last in the Isle of Man with her husband . . . and when Capt. Bradshaw who commanded under the Earl in the Isle brought in the parliament prisoners, the Countess," &c. The result of the information was—Jan. 8, 1651. Order thereon that the Countess' fifth be taken away.

Captain Richard Brookes.—In the reports of the Committee

¹ Cf. Fitchett, *Fights for the Flag*, pp. 6, 7.

for the Advancing of Money on Dec. 12, 1654, is the Petition of Joseph Ward, of Maxfield, co. Chester, who had "paid half the fine set on him by Composition for Rich. Brooks' estate," &c. There was a Captain Brookes in Sir William Vaughan's regiment of horse in October, 1645.

Henry Hamonds, Lieut. of a troope of horse to Capt. Nanfan in the Regmt. of Coll. Francis Rogers.

Colonel Francis Rogers.—On Sept. 17, 1645, "Francis Rogers, jun^r, Delinquent, now with the King," is mentioned in the proceedings of the Committee for Advancing; and in 1648, Francis Rogers (whose address is not given), compounds "for delinquency in arms;" has been beyond the seas; his estate is personal and has not yet been recovered. In May, 1660, Francis Rogers, Page of the Bedchamber, petitioned for the office of Keeper of the Wardrobe at Windsor, and in October for the place of Remembrancer of First Fruits and Tents. In 1662, Francis Rogers, the King's servant, petitioned for the Receivership of Hearth-money in cos. Essex, Hertford, or Surrey. The *State Papers Domestic*, on Dec. 26, 1665, mention Francis Rogers "one of the six Pages at the Back-stairs," and on Jan. 21, 1666, Francis Rogers, "Keeper of the King's Standing Wardrobe."

Lieutenant Henry Hammonds. Not traced.

Captain Nanfan.—On Dec. 18, 1661, Thomas Nanfan was Lieutenant of Chepstow Castle to Lord Herbert.¹ A Captain John Nanfan (a descendant of Sir Richard Nanfan of Cornwall), was Lieutenant Governor of New York, 1697—1702; returned to England 1705; and died in 1716.² A Major Nanfan, of Colonel Henry Grady's regiment, has been already mentioned in these pages.

Henry Wood, Cornett to Capt. John Grace in Prince Rupert's owne Regmt.

Thomas Osborne, Ensign to Capt. Gardner in Prynce Rupert's Regmt.

Roger Armstronge Quarter^r of horse to the Lord Grandison in Prince Ruperts owne Regmt.

¹ *State Papers, Domestic Series.*

² *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*

Prince Rupert's full titles were "Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria and Cumberland, Earl of Holderness, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, Captain General under His Highness Prince Charles, and of all the Forces of Horse and Foot within the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales and Town of Berwick"; (he was also President of the Council of the Marches of Wales, Feb. 5, 1644—Sept. 14, 1645); but there is not space to go through all the military services of the fiery Prince from the skirmish at Powick Bridge on September 22, 1642, till his commission was revoked by the King on September 14, 1645, after the surrender of Bristol on Sept. 10, though he did not leave for Calais till July 5, 1646. Appointed in August, 1642, General of the Horse, his own Troop containing about 500 men, he was on Jan. 6, 1643-4, made "Captain General of all the forces in Shropshire and the adjacent counties," and reached Shrewsbury on Feb. 17, when he lost no time in "raising some forces in Shropshire." Among his local exploits were the defeat of Sir William Middleton at Market Drayton on March 4, 1643-4; the taking of Longford House on April 3 following, and the execution of 11 Parliamentarians at Ellesmere on March 17, 1644-5, in retaliation for the Irish soldiers hung without a trial after Shrewsbury was taken. Rupert's regiment of horse under John, Lord Grandison, and his foot under Colonel Daniel O'Neil were at Marston Moor; at Naseby Prince Rupert's horse supported by 100 musketeers were posted in the first line of the right wing, and his regiment of foot in the reserve. He died Nov. 19, 1682, aged 63.

Cornet Henry Wood, a son of Peter Wood, of the Black Abbey, Alberbury, was baptized at Alberbury, June 30, 1619.

Captain John Grace.—After Marston Moor, "Prince Rupert marched away into Shropshire, according to the method he had before layd for his retreat," and reached Shrewsbury on July 20, 1644. Here he did not stay long, but moved to Chester, leaving some of his forces at Shrewsbury, and forwarding his own regiment of horse to Welshpool. The latter were surprised on Aug. 4 by Middleton and Mytton, the Prince's cornet (who refused quarter) killed, and 40

troopers and some officers taken prisoners, among the latter being Captain Grace.

Ensign Thomas Osborne.—On June 9, 1660, Thomas Osborne was appointed Yeoman of the Wardrobe at Windsor.¹ In 1649, Richard Osborne of Stourton, co. Salop, compounded "for delinquency in the 1st War, when he adhered to the King's forces," probably a relative of the Ensign.

Captain John Gardner entered Shrewsbury School, Jan. 24, 1630-1, and re-entered March 5, 1636-7. In 1646, John Gardner of Shrewsbury compounded "for delinquency in acting in the garrison of the town of Shrewsbury"; when it was taken he took the National Convention and contributed £5 on the propositions. His fine was £30.

Quartermaster Roger Armstrong. Not traced.

Lord Grandison, either William, second Viscount, who died Aug., 1643, or more probably his brother John, 3rd Viscount, who succeeded him. *William Villiers*, 2nd Viscount Grandison in the Peerage of Ireland and President of Munster, commanded a troop of 100 Horse in the Scotch expedition of 1639, and a regiment of 996 Foot in that of 1640. On Aug. 10, 1642, he received a commission from the King to raise a regiment of Horse; in September, 1642, was Lieutenant General, and Colonel of the "6th Regiment of Foot in the King's Marching Army." On his way to join Charles I. at Shrewsbury, at the head of 700 men, he successfully attacked Nantwich on Sept. 1, 1642; during his stay at Shrewsbury he was the guest of the headmaster of the School; was at Edgehill with his regiment of Horse, and also at the taking of Marlborough, Dec. 3; at Winchester, Lord Grandison "with his single Regiment of Horse consisting of 300, and a regiment of 200 dragoons," were attacked on December 13, 1642, and taken prisoners by 5,000 cavalry of the Parliament, but he managed to escape from captivity to the King at Oxford. He was serving in Gloucestershire "with a few dragooners" in March, 1642-3, and in Herefordshire with about 2,000 men in the following April. At the storm of Bristol on July 24, 1643, Lord Grandison was Colonel General

¹ *State Papers, Domestic Series.*

of the Foot, and Colonel in command of the first Tertia of six regiments, and led his division to storm the town, but was shot in the leg, and died of his wound on Aug. 29, 1643, at Oxford. His monument in Christ Church Cathedral bears this inscription :—"Gulielmus Villiers, Vice Comes Grandison de Limerico, Martis et Gratiarum certamen ; Qui oris venustissimi decus factis pulcherrimis magis honestavit. Post res maximas in Belgio, Hibernia, demum Anglia gestas, cum a partibus regii adversus rebelles in obsessam Bristoliam Legiones ducerat, primus admotis Scaldis vallum superavit, ducisque non uno nomine functus officio, militis ita seu virtutem seu pudorem accendit ut propugnaculis potiretur, Glande interim femur trajectus, cupressum lauro intexuit, receptae urbis grande nimium pretium. Oxoniā delatus obiit sub finem mensis Aug : an^o M.D.CXLIII, aetatis suae XXX. M.H. optimo parenti Barbara Clevelandiae Ducissa pietatis ergo p." William Villiers was succeeded by his brother John, 3rd *Viscount Grandison*, a Captain in his brother's regiment in 1640, who commanded Prince Rupert's Horse at the relief of Newark, March 25, 1644, and at Marston Moor, July 2, 1644, at the latter receiving ten wounds ; "was in Oxford at its surrender "on June 24, 1646. He compounded in 1646 "for delinquency in arms," and in 1647 was noted as "received but not upon Oxford articles." Grandison afterwards held a command in an English regiment in the French service under Prince Rupert.

Richard Normecott, Lieut. of a foote company to Capt. Hughes in the Regmt. of Coll. Russell.

Colonel Russell, either Sir William Russell of Strensham, co. Worcester, or Colonel John Russell.

"Sir William Russell raysed one regiment of horse consisting of about 300, now in being about the city of Worcester ; one regiment of ffoot consisting of about 700, about 300 still, ther rest gone for want of pay," wrote R. Symonds, on June 3, 1644. Sir William became Governor of Worcester in 1642, and resigned this post in 1644, but remained there with his regiment till the city was surrendered on July 19, 1646. At the end of February, 1644-5, Sir William Russell's horse were quartered near Shrewsbury, on their way to join Prince

Maurice. When Worcester capitulated Russell was at first exempted from any benefit of the Articles, but after strong protests to General Fairfax, the exemption was withdrawn. Sir William was fined £2,071 for delinquency, and died Nov. 30, 1669.¹ *Colonel John Russell*, youngest son of the 4th Earl of Bedford, born 1613, served as Captain in Sir Jacob Astley's regiment in the Scotch expedition of 1640. "Friday, May 9, 1645, His Majestie marched to Evesham, where he joined with the Lord Asteleyes foot consisting of 3,300; in the premier place was Prince Rupert's regiment of foot consisting of 500, and ten of these colours: pile bendy argent and sable, in dexter chief point an annulet of the last [a banner]. Colonel John Russell commanding this regiment."² At the storm of Leicester, on Friday, May 30, "Colonel John Russell with the Prince's regiment of blew cotes, and also the Prince's ffirelockes assaulted." Was imprisoned in the Tower in 1659, for joining in Sir George Booth's rising; was appointed Colonel of the King's Footguards, Feb. 1, 1660-1; and resigned Dec. 14, 1681, after 20 years' service, receiving £5,100 for his commission.

Lieutenant Richard Normecott. Not traced.

Captain Hughes. Not traced.

Richard Field, Capt. of one foote company in the Regmt. of Coll. Samuel Sandys.

Colonel Samuel Sandys of Ombersley, co. Worcester, M.P. for Droitwich, was a Captain in Sir William Ogle's regiment in 1640; and in the beginning of the Civil War "raysed three regiments, one of horse, one of foot, one of dragoons, all at his owne charge; the horse consisted of between 6 or 700; one regiment of foot of about 1,000 [John Knotsworth, colonel]; regiment of dragoons not perfected."² Early in the war Colonel Sandys was made governor of Evesham; afterwards he took a leading part in the defence of Worcester, of which place he acted for some time as governor; and in the beginning of 1645 was in chief command at Hartlebury

¹ His monument at Strensham says:—"Vir fuit egregia erga Regem tem. poribus iniquissimis fide, nec capitis periculo, nec magna rei familiaris jactura unquam concussus."

² Symonds' *Diary*.

Castle, which he surrendered on May 14, 1646. His regiment of horse was present at the taking of Bristol July 26, 1643; 150 of them under their Colonel were at the taking of Leicester May 30, 1645; at "Desborough, com. Northampton." June 5; with Sir William Vaughan's brigade at Huntingdon, Aug. 24; at the Royalist defeat at Denbigh, Nov. 1, and at Worcester Nov. 23, 1645. Colonel Samuel Sandys compounded in 1646, "for delinquency being a Colonel under the King, and sometime governor of Worcester, both of which offices he voluntarily left;" and was fined £2000, which was reduced in 1648 to £1045. He died April 15, 1685, aged 69, and was buried at Ombersley, where is an inscription to his memory as *Viri bene heroici et magnanimi, cui ob intemeratam in Regem fidelitatem monumentum debetur ære perennius.*

Captain Richard Field. Not traced.

Richard Phillips, Capt. of a foote company in the Regmt. of Coll. Screven.

Edward Heylinge, Lieut. to Capt. Richard Phillips in the Regmt. of Coll. Screven.

William Screven, Ensign to Capt. Richard Phillips in Coll. Screven's Regmt.

William Russel, Ensign to Sir Thomas Eyton in Coll. Screven's Regmt.

Colonel Thomas Screven, of Frodesley, entered Shrewsbury School, May 7, 1599, and was knighted by the King at Shrewsbury, Sept. 29, 1642; was "Colonel of one Regiment of foote of the Trayned Bands of the County of Salop, and Governor of Whytchurch," in May 1643; was wounded at the unsuccessful attack on Wem, Oct. 17, and again severely at Lee Bridge on Oct. 18, 1643. He died from the effect of his injuries, Jan. 21, 1643-4, aged 61, and was buried at Condover, where the monument to his memory says:—
M. Domini Thomæ Skreven, Militum in agro hoc Salopiensi per annos ferme quadraginta Tribuni, a serenissimo rege Carolo ob exploratam fidelitatem ac peritiam in re militari prope singularem in Equestrem ordinem inter media agmina adsciti, et in Chiliarcham contra perduelles constituti . . . cunctorum militiae ordinum ceu pugnatoris acerrimi desi-deriis.

Captain Richard Phillips, of Netley, compounded in 1649. "for delinquency in living in the King's garrison," John Calcott of Ford having been charged on Feb 24, 1648-9, with being "in arms for the King at Bridgnorth under Capt. Rich. Phillips, and also at Shrewsbury." Phillips was fined £117.

Lieut. Edward Heylinge. Probably Edward Heylin, of Felton Butler, baptized at Great Ness, Sept. 26, 1596, whose daughter Golibrida was baptized in the same church, Nov. 4, 1632. For Gough, in his *History of Myddle* (p. 90) says: "John Heylin, of Alderton, was a Captain in the army of King Charles the first. He had a daughter named Golibra. She was servant to a lady in the West of England. This lady was blinde and by her maids persuasion she came to live in Shrewsbury for the wholesomness of the ayre. Att that time Mr. Heylin was an officer in Shrewsbury Castle (temp. Car. I). He came often to visit this lady . . . at last she was marryed to him, and then hee took her to her owne country again." But John Heylin of Alderton baptized at Great Ness in 1592, had no daughter named Golibra; was dead before Feb. 8, 1654-5, when he is spoken of as "John Heylin, late of Alderton, gent., deceased"; and on May 26, 1657, "Mrs. Margaret Heylin, Relicte of John Heylin, late of Alderton, gent., was buried" at Great Ness. So Gough was apparently mistaking John for Edward, whose name is not found after 1638, in the Great Ness Register, and whose home at Felton Butler was within half a mile of Alderton. A "Captain Heling" commanded a company of Sir Samuel Sandys' foot, but probably is not identical with the Lieutenant of Sir Thomas Scriven's regiment.

Ensign William Scriven, was, in 1660-1, a Sergeant in the Shropshire Militia.

Ensign William Russel, entered Shrewsbury School Sept. 26, 1631.

Sir Thomas Eyton, of Eyton, born 1606, was knighted by the King at Shrewsbury on Oct. 11, 1642; was a member of the Whitchurch garrison on Feb. 10, 1642-3, when he sent for all his men who were at Shrewsbury, and on April

12, when he requested match and bullets.¹ He compounded on the Conway Articles on Feb. 27, 1647-8, for delinquency, when he declared he "adhered to the King, his estate being wholly in the King's quarters," and was fined £976. He died in March, 1658.

Mathias Loyd, Major of foote to the Regmt. of Coll. Sct Albones.

Colonel Sct Albones was possibly Henry Jermyn, created Earl of St. Albans in March 1660, the admirer, and afterwards the supposed husband of Henrietta Maria, widow of Charles I. When the Queen landed from Holland in July, 1643, Henry Jermyn was commander-in-chief of the "Yorkshire army of 3000 foot, 30 companies of horse and dragoons, 6 cannon and 2 mortars," and under him it won a victory at Burton on Trent. Jermyn showed great gallantry in leading his regiment at Aldbourne Chase on Sept. 18, 1643. "There were hurt many officers, and among those the Lord Jermyn received a shot in his arm with a pistol, owing the preservation of his life from other shots to the excellent temper of his armour."² "The Queen's regiment of horse raysed in Lancashire when the Queen landed at Burlington [Bridlington] Bay: toto 500: Lord Jermyn Colonel,"³ were at the second Battle of Newbury, Oct. 27, 1644, when they charged gallantly; suffered loss in October, 1644, when on escort duty at Hungerford, were at the taking of Leicester, and at Naseby; acted as the King's Bodyguard in his wanderings after the battle; and took part in the disaster at Rowton Heath. "Queen's regiment at Shelford, taken by the enemy, and all put to the sword,"⁴ "A broken regiment of Horse of the Queen's . . . would not receive quarter," [at the storming of Shelford House, near Newark, on Oct. 27, 1645], being killed in the contest so that not a man escaped;⁵ "Shelford

¹ In 1649, depositions were laid against Thomas Sockett, a Shropshire delinquent, that he "was in arms at Whitchurch and at Shrewsbury when Sir Thomas Eyton commanded for the King." For the Sequestration Papers of Sir Thomas Eyton, see *Transactions*, 3rd Series, Vol. VIII, 1908.

² *Clarendon* ii., p. 459.

³ Symonds' Diary.

⁴ Symonds' Diary.

⁵ *Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson* pp. 215, 288.

Vol. II., 4th Series.

House stormed by Major General Poyntz, who put all to the sword they met with,"¹.

Major Matthias Lloyd, (possibly the 'Matthew Lloyd' who entered Shrewsbury School, June 27, 1609), served under Sir John Owen, in the second Civil War, and was taken prisoner at Bangor, June 5, 1648.

Ralph Barrett, Quarterm^r. to the Regmt. of the Right Hon^be. Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury.

It seems doubtful whether *Francis, Lord Talbot*, ever commanded a regiment in the First Civil War, though he and his father were taken prisoners at Worcester on July 23, 1646. But in the rising of 1651, he joined Charles II. at Worcester "with about 60 Horse," (the Major of his troop being William Carlos, one of the captains, Charles Gifford, the scoutmaster, Richard Walker, and one of the corporals, Francis Yates). Having escaped from the battle of Worcester on Sept. 3, 1651, Talbot concealed himself at the family seat at Longford for some time, before he could leave England. He succeeded his father as 14th Earl of Shrewsbury, on Feb. 8, 1653-4; and was mortally wounded in a duel by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, dying on March 16, 1666-7, and being buried at Albrighton, co. Salop, April 10, 1668. Longford House was garrisoned by the Parliament in the First War, but taken by Prince Rupert on April 2, 1644; on May 24, 1644, orders were given by the Commission of Array, sitting at Shrewsbury, that "Lounfورد House be slighted and demolished by Capt. Bostock;" but, according to the State Papers, it was still a Royal garrison as late as Sept. 4, 1645.

Quartermaster Ralph Barratt. Not traced.

Harry Leigh, Major of foote of Coll. Anthony Thelwall.

Colonel Anthony Thelwall was Captain of a company of 95 foot in the regiment of Colonel Fielding in the Scotch Expedition of 1640; his regiment "raysd in Wales" for the King, marched out with full honours of War at the surrender of Reading, April 27, 1643; at the storming of Bristol, July 26, 1643, Lieut.-Col. Thelwall commanded a regiment of

¹ Heath, p. 95.

infantry, "and led the way gallantly, being shot upon the bar of his head-piece and slightly hurt;" at Cropredy Bridge (June 29, 1644), "the rear [of the Royal Army] consisted of one thousand commanded foot under Colonel Thelwell,¹ with two brigades of horse; at the second battle of Newbury (Oct. 27, 1644), "Colonel Thelwall commanded the reserve on the North East, the bloodiest part of the field,"¹ where "the reserve of foot, commanded by Colonel Thelwall,"² attacked and drove back the Parliamentarian infantry. Thelwall's regiment had been with the King in Cornwall in August, 1644, and present at Lostwithiel. A Council of War at Hereford, June 23, 1645, sent a despatch to Lord Byron to order "Col. Thelwall to Brecknock with 800 foot that are ready in North Wales."

Major Harry Leigh. Henry Leigh, of High Leigh, co. Chester, in 1646 compounded for being in arms: endeavoured to surrender at Chester, but it was then in seige. Henry Leigh of Adlington, co. Chester, compounded in the same year, "surrendered to Sir William Brereton." Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Leigh was one of Lord Byron's commissioners for the surrender of Chester, Feb. 1, 1645-6.

George Hosier, Capt. of Horse in Sir William Vaughan's Regmt.

Edward Jones, Capt. of Horse in Sir William Vaughan's Regmt.

William Sugar, Lieut. of Curiassers to Capt. Woolason Dixey, in Sir William Vaughan's Regmt.

Thomas Lingen, Lieut. to Capt. Nicholas Armorer, in Sir William Vaughan's Regmt.

Francis Thornes, Ensign to Capt. Nicholas Armorer in Sir William Vaughan's Regmt.

Sir William Vaughan was probably educated at Shrewsbury School,³ entering Jan. 16, 1598-9. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was serving in Ireland, having been sent over there "about March, 1641." Symonds, who was afterwards

¹ Heath, p. 65.

² Clarendon, ii., 654, 720.

³ Rev. G. W. Fisher, *Annals of Shrewsbury School*, p. 152.

on his staff, gives this account of the regiment. "Captain Sir William Vaughan brought over his regiment of Horse. . . . Sir Thomas Lucas was Commissary General of the horse, and was to have had this regiment, but he stayed in Ireland Sir William Vaughan, being Colonel, made Slaughter his Lieutenant Colonel, who was Captain Lieutenant to Sir Thomas Lucas in Ireland, and Major coming over; at the same time Radcliffe Duckenfield was made Major, and Beverley Usher, his Lieutenant. These three came over Captains: (1) Captain Croftes, killed at Longford, in Shropshire: (2) Captain John Davalier, a Florentine, took his troope to Ludlowe, and is now (Oct. 1645) a Colonel: (3) Captain John Bomer, at first in Ireland a cornett to Captain Villiers. Toto, six troopes. Now these are Captains, Oct. 1645. (1) Captain Bomer: (2) Armorer, now Governor of Arcal, Lieutenant to Croftes in Ireland: (3) James Vaughan, brother to Sir William: (4) Dixie, Lieutenant to Slaughter, first a corporal, cornett to Sir Thomas Lucas, and Lieutenant: (5) Brookes. An Dni, 1644, Sir William Vaughan was General of Shropshire. In the winter [1644-5] he made these garrisons to quarter his own regiment: Shrawdon Castle, commanded by Sir William's brother, a parson, lost it to the counties of Salop, Chester, etc.; Cawes Castle, Davalier: High Arcall, Armourer; Linshall and Dawley, Major Duckenfield." Sir William was sent over to England in January, 1643-4, in command of four troops of horse "not many more than 160,"¹ and was at once ordered to proceed to Shrewsbury. On March 24, 1643-4, he stormed Apley Castle; less than a week afterwards he routed Mytton at Longford; and on Sept. 18, 1644, was present at the battle of Montgomery. "Shrawardine Castle was made a Garrison for the King, Sept. 28, 1644, Sir William Vaughan, Colonel, was made the Governour of it. This Castle was the head quarters of all his forces."² On Oct. 17, Sir William was taken prisoner when on his knees in Shrawardine Church, but managed to wrench himself free, and to escape into the Castle; on Dec. 24, he defeated Sir John Price, governor of Montgomery, at

¹ Marquis of Ormonde to Lord Byron, Jan. 16, 1643-4.

² Parish Register.

Welshpool; and, in fact, was so active for the King that he gained from his enemies the soubriquet of "The Devil of Shrawardine." On April 27, 1645, "Cromwell having intelligence of a party of 350 foot under Sir William Vaughan marching towards Radcot Bridge, he pursued them, and took the said Sir William, Lieut. Col. Littleton, and about 200 more prisoners."¹ Vaughan was, however, soon exchanged, for in May, 1645, Sprigge, in his *Anglia Rediviva*, wrote: "the King has good strength of horse in Shropshire under Sir William Vaughan," and on the 9th of this month he defeated the Parliament cavalry at Wenlock, and joined the King at Evesham; his regiment of horse "consisting of 7 troops, 400 in all," was present at the storm of Leicester, May 30; at Naseby, June 14, it was in the second line of the right wing, and took part in the grand charge which pierced right through the enemy's forces;² on July 4, at the head of 300 or 400 horse, Sir William defeated his opponents near Broncroft Castle, co. Salop, capturing 50 men and 80 horses, and the next day, reinforced by some 500 more men, he relieved High Ercall, then closely besieged, killing more than 100 Parliamentarians and taking 400 prisoners. On July 7, 1645, Prince Maurice wrote to his brother, Rupert, "I have appointed Sir William Vaughan with yours, mine, and his own regiments, to attend your commands at Bristol." On Aug. 7, Vaughan joined the King at Ludlow, and was with him at Doncaster, Aug. 19, and at Huntingdon, Aug. 25, and was engaged in the attempt to relieve Chester, playing a conspicuous part in the battle of Rowton Moor, Sept. 24. "October 1645, when the King was at Newarke, he made Sir William Vaughan General of the horse in the counties of Salop, Wigorn, Stafford, Hereford, South Wales, and North Wales,"³ and entrusted him with the second attempt to relieve Chester, which resulted in his defeat at Denbigh, on Nov. 1. A month later we find him endeavouring to make a third attempt, but he could do nothing, and on March 22, 1645-6, he and the only Royalist army remaining

¹ Heath, p. 75.

² "Sir William Vaughan charged quite through those bodies which were in our eye," (George Digby to Prince Rupert.)

³ Symond's Diary.

were totally defeated at Stow on the Wold, Gloucestershire, where "Sir William Vaughan hardly escaped, but not wthout some wounds."¹ He took refuge in Holland, but in 1648, crossed over again to Ireland, where, acting as Commissary General of the Royal Horse, he met his death in the first charge at the battle of Rathmines, on Aug. 2, 1649.² Shrawardine Castle "was cowardly surrendered up to the Parliament forces after 5 days seige."³ on June 29, 1645.

Captain George Hosier, son of Lieut. Col. Richard Hosier of Cruckton, was, on the Restoration, made Governor of Shrewsbury Castle.

Captain Edward Jones. In 1646, Edward Jones of Ludlow, was accused as a delinquent for having been "Captain of a foot company for the King," but he cannot be the officer of that name either in Sir William Vaughan's or Colonel Worthine's regiments, for they were both captains of horse.

Lieutenant William Sugar. The Rev. William Sugar, M.A., was Vicar of the Clive and Chaplain of Broughton, 1636-76, and the Lieutenant may have been his son.

Captain Wolstan Dixie had served with the Regiment in Ireland, "first a Corporall; Cornet to Sir Thomas Lucas; and Leiftenant to Slaughter; now (October, 1645), a Captain."⁴ "Dec. 5, 1645. To Bridgenorth. Herc Col. Dixie's troope stayed."⁴ He was the son and heir of Sir Wolstan Dixie, Knt., of Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, and his name occurs, in 1648, in the lists of persons whose estates had been sequestered in Cheshire and Staffordshire. On the Restoration he was made High Sheriff of Leicestershire, and created a Baronet on July 4, 1660. He died in 1682.

Lieutenant Thomas Lingen was among the prisoners taken at Highnam, March 25, 1643. He was a younger brother of Sir Henry Lingen, Knt. of Sutton, co. Hereford, one of the stoutest Royalists in the Kingdom, who owned much property in Shropshire, and was patron of the living of Shelve.

Captain Nicholas Armourer had served with the Regiment in Ireland as Lieutenant, and came over with it in January,

¹ Malbon's *Memorials*.

² Heath, pp. 241, 242 : Clarendon, iii. p. 1105.

³ Parish Register.

⁴ Symonds' *Diary*.

1643-4. He was made Governor of High Ercall, and held out against many attacks and seiges till March 30, 1646. On October 22, 1645, he sent out of his garrison 30 horse and 20 dragoons to the attempted relief of Chester, and they greatly distinguished themselves at the battle of Denbigh, on Nov. 1. Captain Armourer was Knighted for his bravery in holding out so long, and was an active agent for Charles II. in the proposed rising in 1655, having a very narrow escape from capture at Aylesbury.¹

Ensign Francis Thornes, of Shelvock, co. Salop, was taken prisoner at Shrewsbury Feb. 22, 1644-5. On the Restoration he was made a Lieutenant of Horse in the Shropshire Militia, and a Deputy Lieutenant of the County.

Francis Lacon, Capt. of one foote Company in the Regmt. of Coll. Robert Villers.

William Bushop, Ensign to Capt. Francis Lacon in the Regmt. of Coll. Robert Villers.

Francis Danbye, Quartermr. to the Regmt. of Coll. Robert Villers.

Colonel Robert Villiers (acknowledged son and heir of John Villiers, Viscount Purbeck, but reputed natural son of Lady Purbeck by Sir Robert Howard, of Clun), when compounding in 1646, stated that he was "compelled by his mother to enter the King's service, in which he rose from a private to be a Colonel within two years, but submitted to the Parliament before the battle of Naseby." On his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Danvers, the regicide, Villiers became a spy of the Parliament, and subsequently a rabid Republican and Fifthmonarchy Man. In 1659, he was elected M.P. for Westbury, Wilts, and in 1660 for Malmesbury. On the Restoration he retired to his estate, called Siluria, in the parish of Houghton, co. Radnor, but died an exile at Calais in 1676, aged 52.

Captain Francis Lacon Not traced.

Ensign William Bushop. Not traced.

Quartermaster Francis Danbye, was possibly the Francis Danby, eldest son of Sir Thomas Danby, Knt., of Farnley,

¹ Clarendon iii., p. 750.

co. York, who compounded in 1648;—“had been Major of a troop for the King.”

Thomas Jones, Quarterm^r. of horse in Sir Thomas Whittmore's Regmt.

Sir Thomas Whitmore, Bart., of Apley Park, Bridgnorth, born Nov. 28, 1612, sat as M.P. for Bridgnorth in the Short and Long Parliaments, from April 13, 1640, till disabled, May 13, 1646; and was created a Baronet June 28, 1641. He signed the Shropshire engagement to raise troops, and fortified Apley Park for the King, whence, in March, 1643-4, he led his garrison in a successful attack on a marauding party of Parliamentarians; and where he held out until Feb. 19, 1644-5, when a force from Wem stormed and took the house, and captured him, his father, “divers other gentle men of quality and about 60 common soldiers.” In 1646, Sir Thomas applied to compound for “delinquency in adhering to the King; he came into Parliament's quarters about 3 years ago, paid a ransom to the County Committee of Salop of £500, and has ever since lived quietly and peaceably.” His fine was assessed at £2,500, but on the death of his father, in December, 1648, it was raised to £5,000. He died in 1653, and was buried at Stockton.

Quartermaster Thomas Jones. Not traced.

Roger Aurthir, Lieut. of a troope of horse to Capt. Edward Jones in the regmt. of Coll. Woothine.

Colonel Woothine. A Colonel Worthen succeeded to the command of the Regiment of horse formerly under Colonel Marrow, Deputy Governor of Chester, on his death in a skirmish on Aug. 22, 1644. This regiment had taken part in the battle of Whittington during the Royalist attempt to retake Oswestry on July 2, 1644; and by a sally out of Shrewsbury on July 4, drove back the Earl of Denbigh, when he attacked that town. A Colonel Werden from Chester, was taken prisoner at Christleton Battle Jan. 18, 1644-5; Colonel Worden's horse took part in the battle of Denbigh, Nov. 1, 1645; John Werden signed the Articles for the Capitulation of Chester, Feb. 1, 1645-6, probably all one and the same officer, whose name is spelled Woothine in this list. In 1686, Major General Worthen was Colonel of the Second

Regiment of Horse, which was disbanded in 1690.¹ There was, however, Thomas Wathen, of Mere Court, Allensmoor, co. Hereford, who, as commander of the Herefordshire Trained Bands, was serving at Hereford and Monmouth in April, 1643.

Lieutenant Roger Arthur, was one of the garrison of Harlech, who surrendered on March 13, 1646-7.

Captain Edward Jones. Not traced; another officer of this name was a Captain of Horse in Sir William Vaughan's regiment.

John Owton, Cornet to Captain Bateman in Sir Richard Willes Regmt.

Sir Richard Willis, of Fen Drayton, co. Cambridge, entered Christ's College, Cambridge, as fellow-commoner, 21 April, 1631, aged 17; saw active service in France; and came to England just before the Scotch wars in which he took part, being Sergeant Major of Colonel Goring's regiment in 1640. Having raised a troop of Horse, he joined the King at Shrewsbury, where he was Knighted on October 1, 1642. Having probably been present at Edgehill, he was taken prisoner at Winchester, Dec. 13, 1642, but escaped to Oxford. While serving in Shropshire as Sergeant Major General of Horse under Lord Capel, he was wounded at Lee Bridge after the unsuccessful attack on Wem, and on Jan. 12, 1643-4, while escorting a convoy of ammunition from Shrewsbury, was surprised and taken prisoner at Ellesmere with two or three other officers and almost 100 soldiers, but was exchanged in the following March. Subsequently he was Colonel General of Lincoln, Notts. and Rutland, and Governor of Newark Castle, and joined the King on May 28, 1645, with 1,200 horse of his garrison, and was present at the storm of Leicester on the 30th, returning to Newark on June 4, with 400 of his men, but commanded two Divisions of horse in reserve at Nasby. At the end of July he took Welbeck, Symond's account being as follows:—"Welbeck was surprised by Newarke horse under command of Sir

¹ Possibly the similarity of the pronunciation of the Welsh *dd*, and the English *th*, may have caused the confusion in the spelling of the name of this officer, the Welsh and English reporters putting it down differently.

Richard Willys. In a wood near the port stood his horse in ambush, and when the trevall was beate, and [they] lett downe their bridge for their scouts, our horse rid hard, and though they pulled up the bridge a foot high yet they gott in and tooke it. They disputed every yard, and our men alighted and with their pistolls scalld and gott in." On October 25, 1645, Willis was deprived of his governorship at Newark, for insubordination and for taking the part of Prince Rupert, then in disgrace for his surrender of Bristol, the command of the King's Life-guards being offered to him as a solatium but declined. He was, however, created a Baronet June 11, 1646. He went abroad with Rupert, but Carlyle rightly calls him "Spy-royalist Sir Richard Willis," for Cromwell "with money debauch'd the Fidelity of Sir Richard Willis," and he was the main instrument in causing the failure of the Royalist plot of 1655, and 1659, by treacherously disclosing them to the authorities.¹ He died in 1690, and was buried at Fen Drayton.

Cornet John Owton. Not traced.

Captain Bateman, in 1642, commanded a company in the King's 10th Marching Regiment under Lord Kilmorey of Shavington, (then a Sergeant Major General), who had raised "a Troop of Horse besides a foot Regiment."

Richard Phillips, of Ludlowe, Capt. of one foote company in the Regmt. of Sir Michael Woodhouse.

Samuel Reynoldes, Capt. of one foote Company in the Regmt. of Sir Michael Woodhouse.

William Beddoe, Ensign to Capt. Thomas Fisher in Sir Michael Woodhouse's Regmt.

Samuel Prichard, Quarterm^r to Sir Michael Woodhouse's Regmt.

William Bayley, Provost Martiall to Sir Michael Woodhouse.

Sir Michael Woodhouse, (? of Kimberley, Norfolk), "quond. pag. o' Marq. Hamilton,"² had seen military service in Ireland,³ and on March 15, 1642-3, came into Shropshire, as

¹ Heath pp. 401, 423; Clarendon iii. pp. 887 et seq.

² Symonds' *Diary*.

³ Sir Michael Woodhouse, one that cometh out of Ireland, and governor of Ludlow." (Vicars' *Burning Bush not consumed*, June 24-July 1, 1645.)

Sergeant Major General of Foot under Lord Capel. In the next month he was acting as Deputy Governor of Whitchurch, his garrison comprising the regiment he had himself raised in Denbighshire, and was surprised there on May 30, 1643, by Sir William Brereton, narrowly escaping capture. For some months after this he was away from Shropshire, being present at the first Battle of Newbury on Sept. 20, 1643, where his regiment lost 300 men, and being knighted by the King two days subsequently for his bravery. Returning to the county, Woodhouse was at the attack on Wem, and was taken prisoner at Lee Bridge, Oct. 18, but was exchanged directly afterwards. Appointed Governor of Ludlow, he commanded the force which captured Hopton Castle, March 13, 1643-4, and Brampton Bryan, April 17, 1644. On Sept. 18, "some of Sir Michael Woodhouse's regiment from Ludlow" were at the battle of Montgomery; on June 8, 1645, he was defeated at Stokesay, and finally on June 1, 1646, he surrendered Ludlow.

Captain Richard Phillips, of Ludlowe, probably the "Ensign Phillips" mentioned as present at the taking of Hopton. The Calendars of Compounding on Sept. 11, 1646, say that Richard Phillips "took arms for the defence of Ludlow."

Captain Samuel Reynolds. The Calendars on the same date say that "Samuel Reynolds took arms for the defence of Ludlow, and was an officer."

Ensign "William Beddoe in com. Salop, had a certificate sent up, but I believe never had any commission at all." (Note to original list).

Captain Thomas Fisher, born in 1602, was appointed Public Preacher of Ludlow in 1630, and Rector of Frodesley in 1633. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, he was appointed Governor of the Town and Castle of Ludlow, and is mentioned as holding that post on May 31, 1643; but in the list of Ludlow Delinquents of Sept. 11, 1646, he is spoken of as "The late Thomas Fisher," who "raised a company in Ludlow for the King, and took ordnance from Bringewood Forge (his own property), to defend Ludlow."

Quartermaster "Samuel Prichard had a certificate sent up, but I believe never had any Commission at all," (Note to original list).

Provost Marshall William Bayley. Not traced.

John Ashley, Capt. of a troope of horse in the Right ho^{ble}e the Marquesse of Worcester.

William Baldwyne, Quarterm^r of Horse to Lieut.-Coll. Hylliard in the Earl of Worcester's Regmt.

Henry Fitzroy, 5th Earl of Worcester, the gallant defender of Raglan Castle, was created Marquis of Worcester, Nov. 2, 1642. He devoted the greater part of his large fortune to the Royal cause, paying for the raising of at least two separate armies. It is impossible to trace his career through the war, or to enumerate his gifts towards the enlistment of men for the King, till compelled to surrender Raglan Castle on Aug. 16, 1646.

Captain. John Ashley. Not traced.

Quartermaster William Baldwyne. Not traced.

Lieut.-Colonel Robert Hillyard, of Beverley and Winestead, co. York, in 1642, commandad a company in the 6th Regiment of His Majesties Marching Army, and afterwards served with the Northern Horse under the Duke of Newcastle. After the defeat at Marston Moor "Prince Rupert marched away into Shropshire according to the method he he had before layd for his retreat, taking with him all ye Northern Horse, which ye Earl of Newcastle left to his highness, and brought them into his quarters in Wales and there endeavoured to recruit what he could." With them came Lieut.-Coll. Hillyard, who afterwards, in 1647, compounded on the Oxford Articles where he had surrendered, being described as "of the Privy Chamber, Patring:on, co. York." His fine at $\frac{1}{6}$ was £610. He was created a Baronet on June 25, 1661.

Richard Nash, of Netley, co. Salop, "an indigent officer," on Nov. 9, 1663, presented a declaration of his services, "signed sealed and delivered in the presence of Rich. Screven, Edward Owen, V. Edwards," but his name is not included in the above "Certifyed List."

"Sir Richard Astley, of Patshull (see page 256), was made a Knight Banneret for valour against Cromwell's forces near Boscobel, and a Baronet 13 Aug., 1662, for loyalty to Charles II. He is oddly celebrated in Dr. Plot's *Natural History of Staffordshire* for "exemplary piety," and the ingenious invention of "an instrument to match game-cocks," of which the Doctor gives copious illustrations. He died 26 Feb., 1687-8, aged 63, and was buried in Patshull Church, where he is represented, riding at the head of a troop of horse, in bas-relief on the North wall." (Miss Sharpe's *A Royal Descent*, (ed. 1904, p. 106).

INDEX TO NAMES.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Acton, Sir Walter, 222 | Bushopp, Edward, 238 |
| Adams, Edward, 252 | Bushopp, Thomas, 246 |
| Allen, John, 266 | Bushopp, William, 285 |
| Ambler, Richard, 265 | Byron, John, Lord, 227 |
| Armourer, Nicholas, 284 | Byron, Sir Nicholas, 230 |
| Armstrong, Roger, 274 | Calveley, John, 257 |
| Ashley, John, 290 | Capel, Arthur, Lord, 231 |
| Arthur, Roger, 287 | Churchman, William, 241 |
| Astley, Richard, 256, 291 | Cole, Thomas, 244 |
| Anusham, Richard, 249 | Collyer, Francis, 225 |
| Bagot, Richard, 224 | Compton, John, 226 |
| Baker, Francis, 226 | Compton, Sir William, 264 |
| Baldwin, Edward, 235 | Coningsby, Fitzwilliam, 233 |
| Baldwyne, William, 290 | Coningsby, Robert, 245 |
| Barrett, Ralph, 280 | Cooke, Andrew, 247 |
| Bateman, —, 288 | Corbett, Richard, 247 |
| Bayley, William, 290 | Corbett, Sir Vincent, 234 |
| Bayton, Edward, 238 | Corbett, William, 250 |
| Beaumont, John, 255 | Crane, Sir Richard, 235 |
| Beddoe, William, 281 | Creswell, Richard, 227 |
| Benthall, Laurence, 232 | Croft, Sir William, 236 |
| Benyon, John, 237 | Crowe, Sir Henry, 237 |
| Bernard, William, 239 | Crumpe, Thomas, 224 |
| Blunden, William, 250 | Davalier, John, 238 |
| Bolles, Richard, 226 | Danby, Francis, 285 |
| Booth, Coningsby, 233 | Davis, George, 233 |
| Bostock, —, 254 | De la Vall, John, 220 |
| Bradshaw, George, 271 | Digby, George, Lord, 239 |
| Brereton, Richard, 230 | Dixie, Wolstan, 284 |
| Bromhall, John, 240 | Dovy, Richard, 248 |
| Brookes, Richard, 271 | Dutton, Sir Ralph, 240 |
| Buckeridge, John, 225 | Dymock, Thomas, 229 |
| Buckley, Benjamin, 237 | Edwards, Vincent, 223 |
| Burton, Roger, 236 | Ellis, Philip, 231 |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Elliis, Richard, 241 | Leutenor, Christopher, 253 |
| Ernley, Sir Michael, 242 | Leveson, Sir Richard, 253 |
| Evans, Edward, 257 | Leveson, Thomas, 255 |
| Evans, Thomas, 248 | Lingen, Thomas, 284 |
| Eyton, Sir Thomas, 278 | Lloyd, Sir Charles, 256 |
| Farnalls, Thomas, 266 | Lloyd, Edward, 257 |
| Feilding, Richard, 244 | Lloyde, Edward, 268 |
| Field, Richard, 277 | Lloyd, Matthias, 280 |
| Ferrars, John, 264 | Lloyd, Richard, 257 |
| Fisher, Thomas, 289 | Lloyd, Thomas ap Randle, 268 |
| Fletcher, Symon, 256 | Loughborough, Henry, Lord, 258 |
| Fowke, Gerard, 252 | Lucas, Sir Gervas, 259 |
| Fowler, Richard, 223 | Mamley, Francis, 229 |
| Fox, Richard, 245 | Manning, Henry, 252 |
| Fox, Somerset, 223, 246 | Mansfield, Lord Charles, 262 |
| Fox, Thomas, 246 | Marche, Richard, 250 |
| Frankland, Richard, 260 | Mason, Francis, 271 |
| Gardner, John, 274 | Morgan, Edward, 260 |
| Grace, John, 273 | Morton, Sir William, 260 |
| Grady, Henry, 246 | Naufan, —, 246 |
| Grandison, John, Lord, 275 | Nanfan, —, 272 |
| Grandison, William, Lord, 274 | Nash, Richard, 290 |
| Gravenor, Leicester, 249 | Newcastle, William, Earl of, 261 |
| Gravnor, Richard, 246 | Newport, Francis, Lord, 221 |
| Gregory, John, 242 | Normacott, Richard, 276 |
| Habberley, Francis, 268 | Northampton, Spencer, Earl of, |
| Hall, John, 262 | 263 |
| Hamonds, Henry, 272 | Nunn, John, 248 |
| Hanner, Sir Thomas, 240 | Oakley, Anthony, 234 |
| Hardy, Robert, 260 | Osborne, Thomas, 274 |
| Harper, Sir John, 247 | Ottley, Sir Francis, 265 |
| Harris, Robert, 255 | Ottley, Sir Richard, 222 |
| Hartshorne, Morris, 232 | Owen, Sir John, 267 |
| Hawley, Sir Francis, 247 | Owen, Pantesbury, 266 |
| Herbert, Richard, Lord, 248 | Owen, William, 223, 268 |
| Heyling, Edward, 278 | Owton, John, 288 |
| Holland, Thomas, 248 | Penn, Humphrey, 235 |
| Holtby, Marmaduke, 250 | Pennyman, Sir William, 269 |
| Hosier, George, 284 | Pews, Gabriel, 254 |
| Hosier, Richard, 241 | Pey, John, 229 |
| Howard, Sir Robert, 249 | Phillips, Richard, 278 |
| Howard, Thomas, 238 | Phillips, Richard (of Ludlow), 289 |
| Hughes, —, 276 | Pidgeon, Ambrose, 235 |
| Huncke, Sir Fulke, 250 | Pigott, Thomas, 235 |
| Hylliard, Robert, 290 | Pitchford, Andrew, 247 |
| Hynch, Charles, 252 | Price, Edward, 248 |
| James, William, 246 | Prichard, Samuel, 290 |
| Jones, Edward, 284 | Ranger, Francis, 244 |
| Jones, Edward, 287 | Reade, James, 270 |
| Jones, Edward, 220 | Revell, Edward, 254 |
| Jones, Thomas, 224 | Reynolds, Samuel, 289 |
| Jones, Thomas, 286 | Roberts, John, 268 |
| Jones, William, 231 | Robinson, Edward, 245 |
| Keene, John, 226 | Robinson, John, 270 |
| Kirke, Sir Lewis, 252 | Rogers, Francis, 272 |
| Lacon, Francis, 285 | Roper, Christopher, 259 |
| Lacon, James, 223 | Ruperti, Prince, 273 |
| Lawson, Francis, 270 | Russell, John, 276 |
| Leigh, Harry, 281 | Russell, Sir William, 275 |
| Lein, John, 253 | Russell, William, 278 |

Sandford, Arthur, 235
 Sandford, Robert, 223, 235
 Sandford, Walter, 256
 Sandys, Samuel, 276
 Scott, Richard, 266
 Scriven, Richard, 222
 Scriven, Sir Thomas, 277
 Scriven, William, 278
 Shepheard, Vincent, 237
 Shelton, Richard, 254
 Smallman, Thomas, 266
 St. Albans, Henry, Earl of, 279
 Shrewsbury, Francis, Lord, 280
 Stanley, Thomas, 250
 Sugar, William, 284
 Swayne, George, 246
 Syng, Richard, 253
 Thelwall, Anthony, 280
 Thornes, Francis, 222, 285
 Usgate, John, 267

Vaughan, Sir William, 281
 Vilhers, Robert, 285
 Walcot, John, 223
 Wale, Francis, 237
 Walker, Francis, 223
 Weld, Sir John, 224
 White, George, 244
 Whitmore, Sir Thomas, 286
 Williams, Richard, 229
 Williams, Roger, 257
 Willis, Sir Richard, 287
 Wolriche, Sir Thomas, 221
 Wood, Henry, 273
 Woodhouse, Sir Michael, 288
 Woorthine, —, 286
 Worcester, Marquis of, 290
 Worsley, Jeremy, 245
 Wynnington, Francis, 261
 Wynwood, Edward, 253
 Wynwood, Rowland, 253

SIR FRANCIS OTTLEY AND THE ROYALIST ATTEMPT OF 1648.

Edited by J. E. AUDEN, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.

Among the pamphlets¹ in the British Museum is one entitled "A New Rising by Divers Knights, Collonels, Gentlemen, and others for the King: To Assotiate the fourre Counties of Stafford, Worcester, Hereford, and Shropshire; With the names of the chiefe to surprise Hereford; also Sir Basil Brookes house and Dawley Castle, and other places. And a great fight between them and the Parliament forces, and the names of the Officers taken prisoners. Certified in a letter from the Committee of Worcester, Read in the House of Commons, Dated July 8, 1648. London: Printed for the generall satisfaction of the moderate men, M.Dc. XLVIII."

Since this letter refers to an attempt of the Shropshire Royalists which has almost escaped notice and implicates a former High Sheriff of that county, it may prove of interest

¹ Brit. Mus., P.M., E. 452 (36), 1648. I am indebted to Miss E. J. Hastings, of 60, Brecknock Road, London, N., for the above copy.

as a slight addition to the information already given in the Ottley Papers.

"The copy of a letter from the Committee of Worcester, read in the House of Commons, concerning the Association of four Counties for the King.

Sir, Wee, having by the vigilancy of the Governor of Hartlebury discovered a design of Worcestershire, Salop, Stafford, and Hereford Shires and in part prevented, thought good to give you informations of the particulars, which are as follows; Sir Henry Lingham, and all the Gentlemen of Herefordshire ingaging for the surprizing of Hereford in manner as is expressed in the enclosed paper. Col. Dudley, Sir Francis Oatley, Col. Lane, Major Eliot, The Giffords of Chillington, Major Harcot, one Broughton Parson of Wolverley, and divers others designed for the planting of two Garrisons in the County of Salop at a place called Dawley Castle, and an house of Sir Bazil Brookes nere adjacent. They were to have entered Thursday night last, but by the mere providence of God, a party of Captaine Janets Dragroones upon Wednesday last at four of the clocke in the afternoone, comming accidentally to Wolverly to the house of Parson Broughton there, found in a Corn-field behind the house halfe an hundred weight of powder and a quantity of Match, and tooke Major Harcot, and brought him prisoner to Hartlebury Castle; where about twelve of the clock in the night he confessed the designe. Upon which Letters were sent post to the Committees of Salop and Stafford, and to us of Worcester; immediately upon the receipt of the Letters forces were dispatched from all these places to the place designed by the Enemy, and came first to the houses, and possessed themselves thereof. The Enemy rendezvouzed according to appointment and came to the houses, but finding they were prevented fled. Our Forces killed two, tooke 18 prisoners, and two Horses, amongst which prisoners there are Colonel Dudley, Major Eliot, Lieutenant Long, and one Hadgetse belonging to the Traine of the Lord Ashley. The four last were this day brought to Worcester by Captain Jenet, the rest being taken to Shrewsbury. In this action the Townes of Bewdley,

Kiddermaster, Ashley and parts adjacent sent forth nere 60 horse and Dragoons.

We are,

Your Humble Servants,

WILLIAM DAWLEY. WILL. MOORE.

WIL: LIGON. JOHN GYLES.

THOMAS MILWARD. EDMUND YONG.

WILLIAM COLLINS.

Worcester Deanery, July 8, 1648.

POSTSCRIPT.

We have intelligence that Sir Francis Oateley is this day gone towards London, and we believe if careful search be made he may be found out."

The following extracts from the State Papers, Domestic Series, tell the sorrows of two of the prisoners.

" June, 1660.—Petition of Col. Dud Dudley to the King for restoration to the place of Serjeant-at-Arms, Lieut. of Ordnance, or Surveyor of the Mews or Armory, all of which he held under the late king. . . . Served the King, and at length became Major . . . was taken, stripped, and carried prisoner to Worcester; escaped and was re-taken; and sent to the Gate-house, and sentenced to be shot but escaped the day before.

" August 26, 1660.—Petition of Col. Dud Dudley to the King: Was employed by the King; lost his estate of £200 a year in land, with stock, ironwork, &c., value £2000, served in the Artillery, for which his sickly wife was turned out of doors, his men taken, one of them, Major Harcourt, miserably burned with matches, and he stripped, and carried in scorn to Worcester . . . was kept under double guard but escaped, and being pursued took to trees in the day time, and travelling in the night, got to London; was re-taken, brought before the Committee of insurrections, sent to the gate house, sentenced to be shot, but escaped with Sir Henry Bates and 9 others during Sermon time, though opposed by four gaolers; lived 3 weeks in an enemy's hay-mow, went on crutches to Bristol, and escaped. Had the first warrant after his Majesty's landing, for the place of Sergeant-at-arms, and wants to be sworn in, as others are passing their patents who had them later."

CERTIFICATE OF ORDINATION BY A SHROPSHIRE PRESBYTERIAN CLASSIS.

With notes by J. E. AUDEN, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.

"Whereas Mr. Richard Pen, student in divinitie, hath addressed himself unto us authorised by an Ordinance of both Houses of Parliament of the 29th of August, 1648, for the Ordination of Ministers, desiringe to be ordayneed a Presbyter for that he is chosen and appointed for the worke of the Ministrie in the church of Church-hill in the county of Worcester as by a certificate now remaining wth us touchinge that his election and appointment appeareth: he hath exhibited a sufficient testimoniall of his diligence and proficiencie in his Studies and unblameablines of life and conversation: He hath beene examined accordinge to the Rules for examination in the said Ordinance expressed, and thereupon approved, there haveinge beene noe just exception made against his ordination and admission: These may testifie to all whom it doeth or may concerne that upon the 23 day of Februarie 1652, we have p'ceeded solemnly to set him apart to the office of a Presbyter and worke of the Ministrie of the Gospell by laying on of our handes wth fastinge and prayer: By vertue whereof we doe declare him to be a lawfull and sufficiently authorised Minister of Jesus Christ, and having good evidence of his lawfull and faire callinge not onely to the worke of the Ministrie but to the exercise thereof in the church of Church-hill in the county of Worcester, we doe hereby send him thither and actually admit him to the said charge to p'forme all the offices and duties of a faithfull pastor there, exhortinge the people in the name of Jesus Christ, willingly to receive and acknowledge him as the Minister of Christ and to maintain and encourage him in the execution of his office that he may be able to give up such an account to Christ of theire obedience to his Ministrie as may be to his joy and theire everlasting comfort. In Witness whereof we, the Presbyters of the Classis of Bradford-north

in the countie of Salop, have hereunto set our handes, this
23 day of Februarie in the yeare of our Lord 1652."

THO: PORTER.

ROB: BENNEY.

AND: PARSONS.

JOHN MALDEN.

THO: WRIGHT.

AYLMER HAUGHTON.

WM. GOWER.

Mr. Robert Pen was an ancestor on the maternal side of William Shenstone, the Poet, and belonged to a family owning property at Harborough, in the parish of Hagley, co. Worcester. The original of the above copy was formerly among the muniments at Great Barr Hall, co. Stafford, having come into the possession of the Scotts of Great Barr by a marriage with a Whitby, descendant of the Pens, but its present whereabouts are unknown.

Of those who signed the above certificate, Thomas Porter was minister of Whitchurch, Andrew Parsons of Wem, Thomas Wright of Kinnersley, Aylmer Haughton of Prees, William Gower of Moreton Corbet, Robert Benney of Ightfield, and John Malden of Cheswardine.

The Fourth Classis of Shropshire, generally known as the Bradford North Classis, seems to have been the only one regularly formed in the county, and its powers extended over a large area, for in addition to this ordination for Worcestershire, we know it ordained men for Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Cheshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire.

NOTE.

May I be permitted to point out that in the Introduction to the FREE AND VOLUNTARY PRESENT TO THE KING (*Transactions*, 4th Series, vol. ii., part ii., 1912, p. 209) are two slight mistakes? On line 22 the term *royalist* is hardly accurate: *conformist* would be a better word, for the Presbyterian clergy were intensely loyal, and the Restoration was in a great measure due to their efforts. It was the Independents who were republican. On line 24, *et seq.*, is also a mis-statement. For Hildersham and Froysell had both been episcopally ordained. It was not ordination, but renouncing the Solemn League and Covenant which they refused.

SHROPSHIRE INSTITUTIONS, 1648-59.
Annotated by J. E. AUDEN, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.

In the Composition (or First Fruits') Books, preserved at the Public Record Office, are to be found the following 12 names of Incumbents, presented to Shropshire Benefices during the Commonwealth or Interregnum.

- 1648. Cownde R., James Cressett.
- 1649. Edmond R., Thomas Gilbert.
- 1649. Baschurch V., Edward Lawrence.
- 1650. Rushbury R., Thomas Aldney [Adney].
- 1655. Hodnet R., Samuel Campion.
- 1656. Great Wenlock V., William Ames.
- 1656. Berrington R., Ralph Boat.
- 1656. Dunnington R., George Reeves.
- 1658. Ellesmere V., John Hoskins.
- 1658. Wistanstow R., Thomas Good.
- 1658. Lidbury V., John Reynoldes.
- 1659. Culmington R., John Madox.

Of the above Gilbert, Campion, Boat, Reeves, and Madox left their benefices in 1660 ;Lawrence could not conform on August 24, 1662, while Cressett, Adney, Hoskins, Good and Reynoldes did so, and, I believe, Ames too, for his successor was not appointed till 27 June, 1664. Cressett was episcopally re-appointed 8 July, and Reynoldes 13 August, 1662 ; Gilbert obtained a living in Buckinghamshire, but "went out" in August, 1662 ; Reeves was an Ana-baptist ; Boat, and Madox republican Independents. I am not sure about the principles of Campion, who was "turned out" by the Royalist patron of Hodnet, but most probably he was an Independent. I need hardly mention that the Presbyterian Convention, in 1660, condoned the ejection of every minister who had justified the King's murder or declared against Infant Baptism, and that the Act of Uniformity, in 1662, decreed the same fate to all who refused to abjure the Solemn League and Covenant, to declare their assent and consent to the whole of the Prayer Book, and to submit to ordination by a Bishop, if not previously ordained by one.

HISTORY OF SEVERAL FAMILIES CONNECTED WITH DIDDLEBURY.

I.—THE BALDWINS.

BY EVELYN H. MARTIN (née SWINNERTON-DYER).

(*Continued from page 185*)

PART III.

BALDWYN OF SHREWSBURY.

Francis Baldwyn, of the parish of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, was churchwarden 17 April 1677 and 1701. He married 1st Margaret _____, who was buried at St. Julian's 28 June, 1684, and had issue:—

- I. Edward Baldwyn.
- II. Walter Baldwyn.
- III. John Baldwyn.
- IV. Henry Baldwyn.
- V. Francis Baldwyn.
- VI. Bridget Baldwyn.
- VII. Mary Baldwyn.
- VIII. Margaret Baldwyn.
- IX. Anne Baldwyn, who was buried 12 Dec., 1681.

Francis Baldwyn married secondly, 30 Oct., 1688, Mrs. Mary Jevon. He was buried 15 May, 1707.

I. Edward Baldwyn—he was born in 1671, and is described as of The Abbey, Shrewsbury, an estate devised to him by Jonathan Langley the Sheriff in 1689. In the Williams' MSS. II., 248b., 1715, he is described as Edward Bald-

wyn, of the Abbey, armiger, son of Francis Baldwyn, of Shrewsbury, draper, deceased, and has no children.—

Edward, son of Francis Baldwyn, of Shrewsbury, matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, 6 Dec. 1687, aged 16 Student of the Inner Temple, 1695. (Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses* and *Inns of Court Register*.)

Monument in the Chancel of Holy Cross Church, Shrewsbury :

H. S. E.

Edwardus Baldwyn, Armiger, &c.

(*Translation*). Edward Baldwyn, Esquire, and Justice of the Peace of the County of Salop, descended from a gentle and ancient family. He rendered his natural gifts more famous by his virtues; endowed with distinguished ability. He clearly understood both books and men, of whom he was amongst the most learned. No one more enjoyed the innocent pleasures of society or discoursed more elegantly. A certain beauty of composition, clear and learned (not without becoming gravity) pervaded his discourses, which delighted and interested his companions. Thus in short did he commend himself to all, free from all mental disquietude. Clear in judgment, ready in counsel, vigorous in action, so that all eagerly claimed him as a friend.

With a very large circle of friends, with the friendship of the good, with abundant means. Happy he lived, and mourned he died, in the 63rd year of his life, 1735. His sister, the wife of Thomas Powys*, of Berwick, Esquire, in Shropshire, with gratitude consecrated this to the memory of a most dear brother.

He was buried at Pontesbury 26 Nov., 1735, and is described in the Register as Edward Baldwyn, of The Abbey, Esquire.

II. Walter Baldwyn, Baptized 16 Nov., 1673, was buried at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 23 Sept., 1680.

III. John Baldwyn was baptized at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 3 May, 1675.

* The above "Thomas Powys of Berwick, Esquire." The present Lord Denbigh is the heir general of the marriage.

IV. Henry Baldwyn was baptized at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 8 July, 1681. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 2 March, 1698-9, then aged 18; B.A. 1702, M.A. 1707. He was Rector of the 3rd portion of Pontesbury, 1707, and of the 1st portion 1710, also Rector of Dowles, 1707. He died 17 July, and was buried 22 July, 1737, aged 56, at Pontesbury. His arms—a saltire sable, and crest—on a mount, a cockatrice combed, wattled and beaked. Or, ducally gorged, of the last, are the same arms as those of the Baldwyns, of Diddlebury. (*Alum. Oxon.*)

V. Francis Baldwyn, married 1st Ann ———, and had issue:—

1. Francis Baldwyn, baptized at St. Julian's 23 April, 1703.
2. Blaney Baldwyn, baptized at St. Julian's 2 June, 1706. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 2 July, 1723, and graduated B.A. in 1727. He was presented to the Vicarage of Stokesay by Lucius Henry Hibbins, and was inducted 1 Oct., 1734, but resigned Stokesay in 1736-7. He was married by licence at Bromfield 11 Feb., 1737, to Jane Baldwyn, of Ludlow, and is then described as of Sandbach, Co. Chester, Clerk.
3. John Baldwyn, baptized 25 July, 1707, buried 10 Aug., 1707.
4. Mary Baldwyn, baptized 23 June, 1706.

Francis Baldwyn, who is described as a draper, was buried 12 Nov., 1713. He married a second wife, Jane ———, who was buried at St. Julian's 23 June, 1739, as "from Holy Cross, widow."

VI. Bridget Baldwyn, baptized at St. Julian 22 Sept., 1675. Married there 28 April, 1703, Thomas Powys* of Shrewsbury, draper. She is described as daughter of Francis Baldwyn, and the sister of the Revd. Henry Baldwyn, Rector of Pontesbury. She erected the monument in the Chancel of Holy Cross to her brother Edward. She was buried at St. Julian's. Her husband was buried there 24 August, 1744. They had issue:—John Powys, baptized 16 Oct., 1705.—

* The above "Thomas Powys of Berwick, Esquire." The present Lord Denbigh is the heir general of this marriage.

Henry, Edward, and Bridgett, all baptized at St. Julian.—Bridget Powys, married 1729, Edward Arblaster, secondly, John Whitfield, an eminent surgeon.

VII. Mary Baldwyn, baptized at St. Julian's, 12 April, buried 21 June, 1680.

VIII. Margaret Baldwyn, baptized at St. Julian's, 29 July, 1684—was married 4 Sept., 1706, at Wrockwardine, to Mr. Edward Pryce, of the same parish. She is described as of the parish of St. Julian, Shrewsbury.

William Baldwyn, Esquire, of Sutton, and later of the parishes of St. Julian's and St. Chad's, married Mary—who was buried at St. Julian's 18 Jan., 1686. He was buried at St. Julian's 26 Oct., 1686, and had issue:—

I. Samuel Baldwyn, baptized at St. Julian's 24 May, 1683.

II. Anne Baldwyn, baptized there 22 June, buried there 28 June, 1678.—In the registers she is described as being born last of the two twins, was baptized first, she being weak.

III. Katherine Baldwyn, baptized 11 July, 1678, was buried 6 Oct., 1679.

IV. Anne Baldwyn, baptized 16 Dec., 1678, was buried 12 Dec., 1681.

V. Anne Baldwyn, baptized 22 Sept., 1681.

VI. Joyce Baldwyn, baptized 20 April, 1682. Buried 27 May, 1707.

VII. Hester Baldwyn, baptized at St. Chad's 28 Sept., 1685.

VIII. Mary Baldwyn, baptized at St. Julian's, 14 Sept., 1684.

IX. Anne Baldwyn baptized 18 Jan., 1686, buried 2 Jan., 1686-7.

Williams's MSS., V., 391: 20 Charles I., 1644. A commission directed to Edward Baldwyn, of Chidebury, James Lacon, of West Coppice, Esquire, Richard Studley, Aldermen of ye Towne of Shrewsbury for collecting of Excise, laid and sett upon general wares and commodities expressed at Oxford 6 May.

Williams's MSS., II., 248.

Extract from a book of admission to ye Burgess-ship of Shrewsbury. Edward Bawlwewen de Salop, housholder, son of Richard Bawlwewen, of Acton Scott gentleman deceased, has no children. 23 Charles I., 1648.

EXTRACTS FROM SHREWSBURY REGISTERS.

St. Chad's.

- 1647, Dec. 19. Mary, daughter of Mr. Edward Baldwyn and Mary, baptized.
 1656, Jan. 26. Mr. Edward Baldwyn, Innholder, buried.
 1695, Dec. 24. Mr. Edward Baldwyn and Mrs. Mary Quivell, married.

St. Julian's.

- 1687, Apr. 22. William Mytton and Alice Baldwyn ... mar.
 1688, Dec. 26. Mrs. Katherine Baldwyn, widow ... bur.
 1691, Oct. 1. Mrs. Isabella Baldwyn, spinster ... bur.
 1707, May 27. Mrs. Gogons Baldwyn bur.
 1758, Oct. Mrs. Mary Baldwyn, from St. Alkmond ... bur.
 aged 53.

St. Alkmond's.

- 1712, Sep. 9. Alice, wife of Martin Baldwyn, Esqr.... bur.

St. Mary's.

- 1741, July 5. Mr. Baldwyn from ye gaol ... bur.
 1762, Mar. 17. Mr. Thomas Baldwyn bur.
 1722, Jan. 31. Ann Baldwyn, of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, married at Atcham to Andrew Philips, of Shifnal.

BALDWYN OF LUDLOW.

Richard Baldwyn, Esquire, of Ludlow, by will dated 26 July, 1779, left his property to Anne Baldwyn, his sister and only next of kin. He had three sisters, Catherine, Jane and Anne Baldwyn.

Admon to the effects of Richard Baldwyn, of Ludlow, Esq., granted 26 July, 1779, with the will annexed, to Ann Baldwyn, spinster, the lawful sister and only next of kin and universal legatee; Frances Walker, the sole executor dying in the life time of the Testator.

Register 40, 38. Will of Catherine Baldwyn. Dated 8 Oct., 1752. I Catherine Baldwyn, give all to my brother Richard Baldwyn and my sisters Jane and Ann Baldwyn equally, they to be executors.

39. Richard Baldwyn of Ludlow Esq., and Ann Baldwyn of the same town spinster being sworn to depose the truth say this is in their sister's handwriting 16 July 1776.

Will of Jane Baldwyn of Ludlow, 26 July 1779, proved by Ann Baldwyn spinster, the surviving executor, Richard Baldwyn Esq., and Catherine Baldwyn spinster the other executor dying in the life time of the deceased.

Register 37, folio 20. Hereford.

Ann Baldwyn (wife of William Baldwyn of Ludlow apothecary), weak in body, I give and bequeath all my lease estate held under the Bishop of Hereford in the parish of Bishops Frome to my husband for life after I bequeath it to my 4 children: Edward, William, Elizabeth and Lucy Baldwyn equally, and I make my husband executor. Dated 20 Nov., 1759. Witness: Elizabeth Nash, James Wilde, Samuel Dipple. Proved 10 Mar., 1766.

23 Jan., 1773. Admon. of the effects of Elizabeth Baldwyn of Ludlow, spinster, granted to William Baldwyn her father.

Ludlow Registers.

1515, July 31. Richard Mason & Joan Baldwyn ... mar.
1632, July 23. John Amphlet & Joyce Baldwyn, married by lic.

1632, Oct. 15. John Baldwyn & Mary Downes, married by lic.

1595, July 17. Mary Baldwyn bur.

In 1665 Richard Baldwyn of Ludlow is witness to a deed.

Foster's Alumni Oxonienses and Inns of Court Register.

John, son of John Baldwyn of Ludlow gentleman, matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, 16 April 1709, aged 17. Student of the Inner Temple 1709.

Bromfield Registers.

1737, April 6. Ann Baldwyn of Ludlaw, buried.

1737-8, Feb. 11. Blaney Baldwyn of Sandback, Co. Chester, clerk, & Jane Baldwyn, of Ludlow, married by licence.

27 May, 1723. Administration of the goods of John Baldwyn late of Ludlow, granted to Marie his widow (Hereford 5).

Administration of the goods of Joyce Baldwyn, late of Ludlow, granted to William Baldwyn her brother, 24 Sept., 1735.

16 Nov., 1736. Administration of the goods of Mary Baldwyn, late of Ludlow, granted to Richard Baldwyn her son. Inventory £1,631 9s. od. (Hereford, fo. 53.)

Hereford Register Book 1617.—19. Will of William Bawldewyne of Ludlow. Dated 1 Oct., 1617. To be buried in the churchyard of Ludlow. To Thomas Baldwyn 20s. To John Baldwyn 20s., to his son William 20s. To my sister Jane Towsey 44s. To William Baldwyn of Orleton 20s. To Alice Baldwyn 20s. To William son of William Sharrett 20s. To William Sharretts children, 22s. Some of the money is now in the hands of John Turner of Hope in the parish of Stanton Lacy. To Mary daughter of William Sharrett. To Elizabeth daughter of Richard Sharrett, and Elinor her sister. To Richard, Maude and Elizabeth Sharrett. To Margaret Castell. To Margerie daughter of William Partridge, to William son of Richard Sharrett, 20s each. To Anne Baldwyn 20s. To Harry the son of Thomas Baldwyn 20s. Part due to the estate from Elinor Baldwyn widow. To Elizabeth, Alexander, Elyth Coxall and Mary Griffiths 20s. each. Executors, Thomas Baldwyne, of Orleton and Richard Sharrett. Witnesses, John London, Clerk, William Sharrett.

Messrs. Powys, Wingsfield, and Pardoe's declaration of trust of Miss J. Baldwyn of Ludlow's annuity, 1778.

Edward Baldwyn (the son of William Baldwyn of Ludlow gent.) matriculated St. John's College Oxford, 25 June 1762, aged 16, B A 1767, M A 1784. He was Vicar of Abdon. He died in London, 11 Feb. 1819. (See account of him in *Gentleman's Magazine*, lxxxvii, p. 279.)

Thomas, son of Thomas and Mary Baldwyn, was born in 1751, lived at Much Wenlock and Cressage. In 1788 he was living at Stourport. He married at St. Chad's Church Shrewsbury, 1 Jan. 1784, Mary Gough.

PART IV.

BALDWYN, OF LEDBURY.

(Hereford Wills, 1599-1604.)

John Bauldewyne of Ledbury, husbandman, will dated 11 Mar. 1598. To William my son, the house where I dwell, and a lease of 7 acres, viz., 3 acres in a fytelde called Long moore feyelde in a little fytelde. To William my son and Margerie my daughter all my cattle. To Roger my son 20s., and Elizabeth Bullock 10s.

(Hereford Wills.) Roger Baldwyn of Ledbury yeoman, will dated 30 Sept., 1610. To be buried in the church of Ledbury. My son Hugh. Whereas my brother William Baldwyn late of Ledbury did by his will dated 19 Ap. 1608, grant to John Baldwyn the son of John Baldwyn my son a house, with the appurtenance, etc. My sister Maude Hope. My daughter Margaret Clovell. Hugh Baldwyn executor. Proved 4 Ap. 1611.

(Hereford Wills). Thomas Baldwyn of Eastnor, will dated 27 Sept. 1617. My eldest son Edward Baldwyn. My sons John and Richard Baldwyn. My property at Ledbury to my wife Alice.—Richard Baldwyn my son has a son John to whom the property at Ledbury is to descend after the death of Richard Baldwyn my son. He mentions Richard and Joane Kynge. My daughters sons Ambros and John Bydle. Proved 20 Oct. 1617 by John Baldwyn, son and executor. Inventory £32 5s. 8d.

BALDWYN OF ORLETON.

(Hereford Wills.) Agnes Baldwyn of Orleton. Will dated 26 Dec., 1611. My cousin, John Wever.—All my goods.

(Hereford Wills.) Henry Baldwyn of Orleton. Will dated 5 Oct., 1613. My son John and my daughters Elizabeth and Ales.

(Hereford Wills.) Edward Baldwyn of Orleton. Will dated 23 Feb., 1613. To my brother Edward Baldwyn all my goods. To William Gibbin £3 now in the house of William Baldwyn, gent., of Munslow. Proved 13 Nov. 1620.

(Hereford Wills. Book IV.)

Abraham Baldwyn of Orleton. Will proved 3 Jan. 1687, by Alice his widow. Inventory £88 3s.
(Hereford Wills, Bundle II.)

Agnes Baldwyn of Orleton. Will dated 15 June, 1555. To my two sons John and Hugh Baldwyn a Kowe now in ye custody of my son Richard Baldwyn or els 20s. To Katheren Baldwyn, my son Nicholas Baldwyn's daughter, a bed. To my daughter Agnes a flaxen sheete. To Joane my son John Baldwyn's daughter, a flaxen sheete. To my son Richard Baldwyn my brasse pannes. Residue to John Baldwyn my son and he to be executor. Witnesses: Jhon Hasell and Thomas Hyll. (No proof or Act.)

(Hereford Wills, Bundle 157, 8.)

Richard Baldwyn of Orleton. Will dated 23 July, 1582. To the poor men's box 4d. My wife Anne 40s., remayning in the hands of Roger Wem my son in lawe. To Anne my daughter all my goods and I make her my sole executrix. Witness Thomas Keysell, John Pitt.

BALDWYN OF ONIBURY.

(Hereford Wills, Book 1595-97.)

Thomas Baldwyn of Onybury. Will dated 2 Sept., 1590. To my mother £3 in my brother John Baldwyne's hands. To my brother Walter Baldwyne 40s. To my cousin Elizabeth Baldwyne of Aynestree (Ernestree) 10s. To my brother John Baldwyne all that terme of years in the land holden by John Allen and Joyce his wife and bequeathed to me by my uncle John Norton of Onybury late deceased. My brother John Baldwyne executor.—John Childe of Norton oweth me 53s. 4d.

(Hereford Wills). Johane Baldwyn of Onibury, widow. Will dated 19 Mar. 1611. To Edward Baldwyn my son 20s, to Katheren his now wife 20s. To Elizabeth Baldwyn my daughter 20s. Witness William Churchman, Clerk.

(Hereford Wills.) Nicholas Baldwyn of Onibury. Will dated 27 Feb. 1608. To Johane my wife and Edward my son my house and goods. My daughter Elizabeth Baldwyn £20 and my wife executrix. Witnesses Richard Churchman Clerk and Thomas Gibbes. Proved 7 Ap. 1609.

BALDWYN OF LUDFORD.

(From the Register of Ludford.)

	John Baldwyn	= Mary Harris.		
		Mar. 10 Dec., 1690.		
		Bur. 4 Feb., 1697.		
Sarah Baldwyn. Bap. 2 July, 1691.	Thomas Baldwyn. Bap. 12 Mar., 1692.	John Baldwyn. Bap. 22 July, 1692.	John Baldwyn, Bap. 1 Aug., 1696.	
	Bur. 11 May, 1693.	Bur. 24 July, 1694.		
		John Baldwyn=Anne Bony. Bur. 27 Dec., Mar. 2 Nov., 1699. 1701.		
Mr. Richard Baldwyn	= Elizabeth Roberts, of Botheville. Mar. 31 July, 1719.			
	Edward Baldwyn, Esq.=Elizabeth.			
	Benjamin Baldwyn. Bap. 8 Sep., 1721.			

(From Bromfield Register.)

1718, Nov. 27. Thomas Pugh of Linderidge, clerk, and Sarah Baldwyn of Ludlow, married by licence.

BALDWYN OF STANTON LACY.

(Hereford Wills, Register 14, folio 49.)

William Bawdewin of Upper Heyton in the parish of Staunton Lacy yeoman. My messuages which I hold of the Right Honorable William Earle of Craven situated in Upper Hayton to Edward son of Thomas Bawdewin of Poston in the parish of Diddlebury. To Anne Wall widow of Poston £3. To Richard the son to Anne Wall 20s. To Jane wife of George Mason of Bishop Castle 20s. Edward Bawdewine of Poston executor. Proved 19 Jan. 1702.

In the Ludlow Registers is the marriage of Richard Mason and Joan Baldwyn 31 July 1615; he was buried at Ludlow 1 Jan. 1638-1, and is described as an Inn holder.

The Rev. Edw. Williams's MSS., p. 70, in the Shrewsbury Free Library, have this account :—

Richard Baldwyn, of Stanton Lacy, married in Feb. 1574, Margery Bayliss, and had issue a son.

Thomas Baldwyn, baptized at Stanton Lacy 13 Oct. 1577, by his wife Anne, had issue :

1. Richard Baldwyn, baptized 9 Dec. 1619.
2. Thomas Baldwyn, baptized 28 Aug. 1621.

Another Thomas Baldwyn, probably a descendant of the last Thomas, was buried 26 Feb. 1771, leaving issue by Mary his wife :

1. John Baldwyn, baptized 27 Feb. 1760, buried 11 Mar. 1774.
2. Edward Baldwyn, baptized 19 Oct. 1766.
3. Benjamin Baldwyn, baptized 10 Sept. 1769.
4. Elizabeth Baldwyn, baptized 4 Sept. 1757, buried 8 Dec. 1758.
5. Sara Baldwyn, baptized 1 May, died 11 May 1763.
6. Sussanah Baldwyn, baptized 10 Sept. 1764; died 15 Feb. 1765.

The above Richard and Margery Baldwyn had further issue, a daughter, Mary Baldwyn, baptized 10 Jan. 1584, and a second son, Henry Baldwyn, baptized 18 June 1595, and buried 27 Mar. 1609. His wife Elizabeth was buried 14 Sept. 1629. They had issue, Elizabeth Baldwyn, baptized 21 Aug. 1625, and buried 14 Sept. 1629.

There is a marriage of Henry Baldwyn and Isabel Green, 24 Jan. 1621.

The following registers I have been unable to connect.

1594, June 16. Anne, dau. of John Baldwyn, bapt.

1596, Sept. 19. William Baldwyn and Margaret Sharratt, mar.

1599, June 30. John Beddows and Dorothy Baldwyn, mar.

1618, Jan. 20. Thomas Baldwyn and Sarah Clarke, mar.

1623, Oct. 27. Thomas Baldwyn and Anne Burgess, mar.

1632, Oct. 15. John Baldwyn and Mary Downes, mar.

- 1721, Nov. 31. Robert Carswell and Hannah Baldwyn, mar.
 1722, Sept. 8. Benjamin, son of Edward Baldwyn and Elizabeth, bapt.
 1742, Dec. 23. Edward Baldwyn, bur.
 1748, May 10. Mary Baldwyn, bur.
 1768, Feb. 2. Edward Baldwyn, officiating minister.
 1778, Mar. 25. Anne Baldwyn, bur.
 1806, Jan. 9. —— Baldwyn, executor to Mrs. Bird of Stanton Lacy.

BALDWYN OF BITTERLEY.

A branch of the Baldwyns of Diddlebury settled at Bitterley.

From 1737 to 1739, Henry Baldwyn of Christ Church, Oxford, was Rector.

Samuel Baldwyn, probably the son of Henry Baldwyn, Rector of Bitterley, by his wife Mary, had these children baptized there :

- William, on Jan. 16, 1791.
- Elizabeth, on Oct. 2, 1791.
- Mary Maria, on Jan. 27, 1793.
- John, on Nov. 7, 1794.
- Samuel, on Dec. 30, 1796.
- Richard, on Dec. 29, 1798.
- Richard, on Feb. 6, 1799.
- Anne, on Aug. 2, 1801.
- Benjamin, on Dec. 28, 1803.
- Charles, on July 24, 1809.

On Feb. 23 1777 and on Dec. 5 1779 Edward Baldwyn, Rector, celebrated marriages. In 1788, Sept. 1, is the marriage of John Garbett and Elizabeth Baldwyn, witnesses Edward Hammond and William Rudd. 1811, Samuel Baldwyn, churchwarden.

BALDWYN OF HOPTON WAFERS.

- | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|
| 1698, July 8. Anne Baldwyn | ... | ... | ... | bur. |
| 1724, Feb. 7. Thomas Pardoc and Margaret Baldwyn | ... | ... | ... | mar.
by licence. |
| 1738, Mar. 11. Betty Baldwyn | ... | ... | ... | bapt. |

BALDWYN OF AQUALATE.

(Atcham Registers.)

- 1722, Jan. 31. Ann Baldwyn of St. Mary's Shrewsbury and Andrew Phillips of Shifnal ... mar.
 1746, Feb. 18. Charles Baldwyn, Esquire, of Forton, and Mrs. Anne Annesley, of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ... mar.

This Charles Baldwyn was the son of Charles Baldwyn, Esquire, of Elsich and Stoke Say Castle (by Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Nicholas Acton of Bockleton and coheiress of the Skrimshires of Aqualate).

Mrs. Anne Annesley was the widow of Revd. Francis Annerley L.L.D., and daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Gayer of Stoke Poges, Bucks, (by his wife Lady Elizabeth Annesley daughter and eventual heir of James Annesley 2nd Earl of Anglesey). She was Charles Baldwyn's 2nd wife—His first wife being Elizabeth d. of John Algood Esq. widow of Sir Patrick Strahan of Glenkindy. The Baldwyn-Childes of Kinlet descend from the first marriage.

Charles Baldwyn, Esq.	=	Elizabeth, d. & h. of of Elsich and Stoke- say Castle, High Sheriff, of Hereford- shire, 1695.	=	Nicholas Acton, the heiress of Aqualate and Bockleton.
-----------------------	---	--	---	---

Rev. Francis	=	Anne (2nd wife), = Charles Baldwyn, Esq.	=	Elizabeth (1st wife)
Annesley,	d. & co-h. of	of Bockleton, "of	d. of John Algood,	
L.L.D., gt.	Sir Robert	Forton," so styled	Esq., d. widow of	
grandson of	Gayer, of	in Atcham Register	Sir Patrick	
1st Viscount	Stoke Pogis,	in 1746.	Strahan, of Glen-	
Valentia,	Co. Bucks.		kindy.	

Arthur Annesley,	=	Elizabeth	=	Charles Baldwyn,	=	Catherine, d. & heir of
of Bletching- ton, married		Baldwyn,		M.P., of		W. Lacon Childe, of
his stepfather's		married her		Aquariate and		Kinlet.
daughter.		stepmother's		Bockleton.		

a ↑ quo
Lord Valentia.

a ↑ quo
Baldwyn Childe.

BALDWYN OF CULMINGTON.

Richard Baldwyn of Burley, by his wife Sarah, had issue :
 I and II. Anne and Frances baptized at Culmington 11
 March, 1729.

In the Stirchley registers, in 1765, Anne Baldwyn and Edward Fosbrooke (probably a kinsman of the vicar of Diddlebury) were witnesses to a marriage.

And on 20 Jan. 1766, Edward Fosbrooke and Anne Baldwyn were married.

III. Mary Baldwyn, baptized at Culmington 22 Feb. 1734, and buried 25 Feb. 1747.

IV. Elizabeth Baldwyn, married at Culmington 17 May 1765 to John Morris. Richard Baldwyn was buried at Culmington 28 Aug. 1752.

Administration of the goods of Richard Baldwyn of Burley in the parish of Culmington were granted at Lichfield 13 November 1752 to Sarah his widow. Inventory £12. Edward Baldwyn, Esq. William and Edward Fosbrooke clerk, are bondsmen.

(Hereford Wills, Register 38, 52.)

Sarah Baldwyn of Burley in the parish of Culmington widow. Debts to be paid especially £240 due to William Price of Wetton and £50 due to Edward Fosbrooke. To my 3 daughters Elizabeth wife of John Morris, Ann wife of Edward Fosbrooke, and Frances Baldwyn, spinster, £10 each, being the same sum given to them by the will of their late father Richard Baldwyn deceased. To my kinsman Thomas Fosbrooke of Middlehope in the parish of Diddlebury all that dwelling house or tenement in Burley now in the occupation of myself and John Morris which I hold by lease under Lord Craven, to divide the rents among my daughters. Thomas Fosbrooke and my three daughters executors. Dated 3 Ap. 1769. Witness, Peter Broome. Proved at Ludlow 9 Oct. 1769.

Culmington Registers.

1580, Mar. 19. William, s. Nicholas Baldwyn	...	bap.
1582, Mar. 13. Helianora, d. Richard Baldwyn	...	bap.
1584, Oct. 4. Maria, d. Richard Baldwyn	...	bap.

1586, Mar. 19.	Elizabeth, d. Nicholas Baldwyn	...	bap.
1584, June 14.	Philip Gebons and Alice Baldwyn	...	mar.
1593, Dec. 6.	Edward Baldwyn and Jane Walker	...	mar.
1576, Oct. 9.	Margaret Baldwyn	...	bur.
1588, July 22.	Elizabeth Baldwyn	...	bur.
1590, Jan. 1.	Eleanor Baldwyn	...	bur.
1591, July 30.	John Baldwyn	...	bur.
1675, Aug. 7.	Mr. Charles Hall and Martha Baldwyn of Diddlebury	...	mar.
1683, Jan. 28.	Samuel Thomas and Mary Baldwyn of Bishop Castle	...	mar.
1731, Nov. 4.	Sarah Baldwyn, infant	...	bur.

There is some close connection between the Baldwyns of Culmington and those of Stokesay and Diddlebury (see Registers), for Sarah Baldwyn in her will 1769, speaks of debts due to William Price of Wetton, and William Baldwyn is of Wetton in 1768.

BALDWYN OF WHETTLETON.

(Hereford Wills, Register 37, 278.)

William Baldwyn of Wetton Stokesay yeoman. Recites articles of agreement dated 20 Sept. 1767 between my mother in law Elizabeth Rawlings widow, of the 1st part my brother in law William Rawlings of the 2nd part and myself and my wife Elizabeth of the 3rd part as to those 2 messuages in Wetton late belonging to my father in law William Rawlings deceased, and by him held by 2 several leases under Lord Craven. I bequeath these to my 2 friends Samuel Rawlings of Newton parish of Stokesay and William Rawlings of Burley in the parish of Culmington. To my daughters Elizabeth Ann and Mary Baldwyn £100 each at 25. My sons William and Samuel Baldwyn. Executors: Samuel and William Rawlings. Dated 25 Feb. 1768. Witnesses: Joseph Scott and Peter Broome. Proved at Ludlow 23 June, 1768.

William Baldwyn of Wetton left issue by Elizabeth Rawlings his wife:

- I. William Baldwyn.
- II. Samuel Baldwyn.
- III. Elizabeth Baldwyn.

V. Anne Baldwyn.

IV. Mary Baldwyn.

(Hereford Wills, Bundle III.)

John Baldwyn of Norton (Camp) in the parish of Culmington. Dated 20 October 1567. My body to be buried in the Church of Culmington. To the poor men's box 2s. To Sir John Griffiths 2s. To every good child I have 4d. To David Gore, to John Wylls, to William Cottys, to Ales Jones, to Ales Holland, to Margaret Kent, to Annes Kent, and to Thomas Chylde, each a wheate of corne. To Alice Baldwyn 2s. To Charles Chyldes three children 2s. To Charles Baldwyn childe 2s. To Mawde Baldwyn my daughter in law 13s. 4d. To John Baldwyn my son my grey mare. To Catheryne Baldwyn my daughter 6 bushelles of corne. To Thomas Baldwyn my son £4. To Elnor Baldwyn my daughter my best bed. The Household Goods I leave between my wife, Elnor and my daughter, and my daughters Alice and Katheren. To Nicholas and Edward (*blank*) the younger my wayne etc., and if any of my sons, are married the other to have his part. My farme to my wife Elizabeth and to my 6 children. To Richard Baldwyn the elder £5. To Edward Baldwyn the elder 10s. To John North 20s. To Mr. Langford 30s. To Walter Langford 7s. To Mr. Pynner 22d. To Thomas Baldwyn my son, one acre of corne at the syhot of Thomas Loffield and John Norton, and these two my executors—My Overseers Charles Chylde, Charles Baldwyn.—To John James 2 whoper of corne, to Thomas Hyckes 2 whoper of corne. Witnesses, John Chylde and George Norton. (No act.)

BALDWYN OF STOKESAY.

The Revd. W. M. D. La Touche, late Vicar of Stokesay, has most kindly supplied me with a good deal of information as to the Baldwyns living in that parish.

Edward Baldwyn of Stokesay, was evidently one of the family from Diddlebury—In the Stokesay registers is found the marriage 7 Feb. 1584 of Edward Baldwyn to Johanna Hibbins, and the baptism of their children :

Charles Baldwyn, on 3 Jan. 1586.

Thomas Baldwyn, on 10 Mar. 1591.

Jane Baldwyn, on 7 Nov. 1588.

Margaret Baldwyn, on 22 Jan. 1592, buried 6 Mar. 1596.
 Johanna, the wife of Edward Baldwyn was buried 3 Sept. 1593.

Edward Baldwyn evidently married again, though his wife's name is not given, for on 7 July 1596, Thomas, son of Edward Baldwyn, was baptized.

On 7 Dec. 1600, Sara, daughter of Edward Baldwyn, was baptized.

On 2 July 1604, Jocosa, daughter of Edward Baldwyn was baptized. On 23 May 1607 Nicolas, son of Edward Baldwyn was baptized, and buried on 17 Aug. 1611.

On 11 Feb. 1619, Thomas Baldwyn was buried.—He was probably the son of Edward and Johanna, baptized in 1591, and not the Thomas son of Edward Baldwyn baptized in 1596.

Edward Baldwyn was buried 2 Jan. 1620.

Thomas Baldwyn of Stokesay, buried on 26 May 1678, is probably the son of Edward Baldwyn, by his second wife.

A true copy of the account of seats in Stokesay Church as agreed to and settled by all the Parishioners Anno 1654. On the south side :

I. Mr. Hibbins one seat intyer to himself.
 II. Mr. Baugh, Mr. Howell, Thom Lynt, and Thos. Larley.

III. Thomas Tasker, Mr. Powell, William Hayford, Geo. Lambe, and Mr. Mores Tenements.

IV. Arthur Pierse, William Ashe, William Blakeney, John Chield, and Mr. Powell.

V. Mr. Nethway 2 Kneelings, Jas. Falconer, Richard Meyrich, and Geo. Wellin.

VI. Rowland Milward, Clement Nethway, William Oliver, Chas. Pierse, and Thos. Whop.

VII.—Mr. Henry Baugh, Edward Falconer, George Pierse, David ap Evans.

VIII. Richard Meyrick, Jo. Wethersley, Richard Griffiths.

IX. Church Door.

X. Mrs. Nethway, Pow. Millward, Mrs. Powell, and Jane Millward.

XI. Mr. Powell, Thomas Pierse's wife, and George Pierse's wife.

XII. Awaft Pugh.

On the North side :

I. II. Two seats for Stoke Cast'le.

III. Mrs. Hibbins.

IV. Mrs. Baugh, Mrs. Howell, Thos. Lynt's wife, and Catherine.—

V. Mr. Mores Tenement, Mrs. Powell, Wid^o Tasker, Wid^o Haywood, and Thomas Whop's wife.

VI. Geo. Lambe's wife, Richard Merych's wife. William Oliver's wife. Richard Pierse's wife, and William Blakeway's wife,

VII. Mr. Nethway, and Dan. Child.

VIII. Servants of Mr. Hibbins, and others.

IX. Joan Millward, and others.

X. Church Door.

XI. Arthur Pierse's wife, Wid^o Falconer, Geo. Wellens's wife, and Clement Netheway's wife.

XII. The Poole House, Margar^t ap Evan, Withersleys House, and Richard Griffiths House. The Chancel the Patron's entyre. Oct. 24, 1654.

C. Baldwyn, Richd. Nethway, Arthr. Haywood, Arthur Pierse, Rowland Milward, Thomas Lynts, Clement Nethway, Rich. Meyriche, Wm. Oliver, and Thomas Whop, Geo. Wellens, Dav. ap Evans.

Geo. Powell, Geo. Lambe, Churchwardens.

The Hereford Register 1655-67, folio 204, states that Stokesay Church had been burnt down in the late calamatoris times, but on 2 Sept. 1658, the parishioners of the aforesaid met together about the allowcation of seats.

North Side :

1. Mr. Baldwyn for Stoke, 2 pews.

2 and 3 (*blank.*)

4. Mr. Cressett and others.

5. Widow Powell and others.
 - 6, 7, 8 (*blank*.)
 9. Mr. Baldwyn's men.
 - 10 (*blank*)
 11. Mr. Cressett, and Mr. Baughs servants.
- South Asle :
- 1 (*blank*)
 2. Mr. Baugh, and Mr. Cressett, and others.
 - 3 (*blank*)
 4. John Child, and others.
 - 5, 6, 7 (*blank*)
 8. Mr. Baldwyn's maids.

I will now refer to the HIBBINS FAMILY.

In 1584 Johanna Hibbins married Edward Baldwyn of Stokesay. In the appointment of "seats in Stokesay Church, 1654," the name of Hibbins occurs. They are placed next in order to the Baldwyns. "Mrs. Hibbins" has a seat to herself on the north side, and "Mr. Hibbins one seat intyer to himself" on the south side. The pew on the south side of the church is known "as the Stone House Pew," this house being, next after Stoke Castle, the principal house in the parish. The Stone House was pulled down in the last century, and Stokesay Court was built near its site. The name Hibbins is a common one in Stokesay parish.

The family of Hibbins, of Weo and Rowton, are given in the Visitation of Salop, 1623. Ansel Hibbins married a daughter of — Marston. Their grandson, William, married Anna daughter of Laurence Ludlow of Morehouse, and their daughter Eleanora married John Holland, of Ludlow. All these families inter-married with the Baldwyns.

Stokesay Registers.

- 1734, Oct. 1. Blaney Baldwyn inducted as Vicar (see Muns-low.)
1737. Mar. 27. Henry Baldwyn inducted as Vicar. (Probably his brother.)
- 1756, Jan. 26. William Baldwyn of Onibury and Elizabeth Rawlings married.

- 1757, Aug. 9. Edward, son of William Baldwyn and Elizabeth his wife baptized, was buried 8 Ap. 1768.
 1768, Mar. 4. William Baldwyn, buried.
 1769, Feb. 7. John Compton and Elizabeth Baldwyn married.

To the Revd. W. M. D La Touche I am indebted for the following.—William Baldwyn of Bury Mill, Wistanstow, buried at Stokesay, left issue,—(1) William Baldwyn, (2) Samuel or Thomas Baldwyn, buried at Manchester. Samuel Baldwyn (probably brother of William of Bury Mill,) of Crow Leasow, Ludlow, as buried at Bitterley 1824, and left issue 6 sons and 4 daughters:—(1) William, (2) Samuel, (3) John Baldwyn of Stokesay, buried there 1904, aged 80, owned a farm at Clunbury, His descendant Mrs. Bowen, says: “ He was a proud old man, and splendid horseman, and he wrote to the Herald’s College and received from them some notes of his family. He lived in very poor circumstances.” He left issue,—Adela Baldwyn, and John Baldwyn of 33 Greame Street, Manchester, (4) Richard, (5) Benjamin, (6) Charles, who had issue :—(a) Richard, (b) Samuel, (c) Henry, (d) John, (e) Mary Ann Baldwyn of Manchester, (f) Georgina Baldwyn, who married — Pearson, and lives in Manchester. (1) Ann, (2) and (3) names not known, (4) Decima, married to — Shepherd, and had issue, Mary Shepherd who married — Hotchkiss, and had issue Fanny, Mrs. Bowen.

In some excavations at Ludlow Castle, about two years ago, an old bottle was found with the Baldwyn name and crest stamped in the molten glass. It is now in the Ludlow Museum. The name R. BALDWYN LUDLOW is inscribed round a shield bearing the Baldwyn Arms,

The Revd. W. M. D. La Touche has kindly supplied me with the following information,

Ludlow :

- Charles Baldwyn, Low Bayliff 1661.
- Richard Baldwyn, Chamberlain 1737.
- Richard Baldwyn, Low Bailiff 1740.
- Edward Baldwyn, Chamberlain 1744.
- Richard Baldwyn, Chamberlain 1754.
- William Baldwyn, Chamberlain 1767.
- William Baldwyn, Chamberlain 1779.

In the *Transactions*, 1st Series, vol. VI., p. 213, the Arms of Charles Baldwyn of Stokesay 1663, are given as Argent a saltire sable, quartering Wigley, Childe, and Acheley. (See Vis. 1663).

These Baldwyn quarterings also appear in Croft Church presumably those of Blaney Baldwyn, Rector of Croft.

BALDWYN OF STOKE ST. MILBURGH.

1704, Sept. 10. Edward Baldwyn gentleman and Elizabeth Bottrel, married.

BALDWYN OF HUNTINGDON.

A branch of the family settled in Huntingdonshire :

John Baldwyn of Southampton married first Agnes or Anna daughter of John Godfrey of Southampton and had issue. By his second wife, Margaret widow of John Grigge he had no issue. Francis the elder son married Anna daughter and heir of Richard Keene and widow of William Hutton, and had issue Frances married Oliver Leder of Gt. Stoughton co. Hunts, and died s.p. and Johanna. Thomas, the younger son, married Agnes Greneland, and had issue, three sons and six daughters :— ,

1. John Baldwyn, who married Katherine daughter of Francis Mackworth.

In the Feet of Fines, Hunts, Hilary Term 17 Elizabeth 1575, before Sir James Dyer, Knt. Chief Justice of our Lady the Queen's Bench, John Baldwyn gentleman and Katherine his wife sell four acres of meadow, three acres of wood with appurtenances in Gt Staughton and Hailweston. He had issue, James who died s.p., and Thomas who was living at Gt Staughton 1613, and married Judith daughter of Thomas Hawes of Bedford, and had issue John son and heir aged 13 in 1613.

2. John, and 3. Thomas, died s. p. 1. Frances, married Robert Max. 2. Katherine, married Thomas Leder, and secondly Robert Carpenter. 3. Catherine, 4. Thomasina, 5. Alice, 6. Anne, who all died s. p.

John Baldwyn and Agnes had a third son Robert who died without issue in Spain, and three daughters Christiana married to Baker of Winchester, Alice wife of Peter West-

brook of Southampton, and Agnes wife of William Westmill, she married secondly—Counsell.

BALDWYN OF EASTHOPE.

Richard Baldwyn of Munslow, had a son :

Edward Baldwyn, "Serviens" of Chirst Church Oxford, matriculated 17 Mar. 1664-5, aged 16; BA. 11 Feb. 1668-9; Rector of Easthope, 1673. (*Alumni Oronienses*.)

(Hereford Register, folio 237.)

Edward Baldwyn, Clerk, admitted to the Rectory of Easthope 2 June 1674, vacant by the resignation of Samuel Stedman.

1707, Mar. 25. Mr. Edward Baldwyn buried.

BALDWYN OF CORELEY.

(Register of Cainham.)

Thomas Baldwyn,=Mary Bird, of St. John's near Worcester.
of Coreley. Mar. 13 Oct., 1662.

Richard Baldwyn,=Joan Corfield, of Whethal.
of Coreley. Mar. 19 May, 1666.

(The Revd. Edw. Willm MSS. vol. III, 157, b.)

Living discharged from payments of first fruits : Coreley, 1733.—Patron : John Baldwyn, gent. Frances Baldwyn, widow, 1761.

(Hereford Wills, Register 37, 151.) Frances Baldwyn of Coreley, widow. To my grandson Andrew Baldwyn £50, to his brother John and sister Margaret £2 2s. each. To my grandchildren Frances and George Colebatch 2 guineas each. To my grandchildren Mary Brasier and Charlotte Fortman 2 guineas each. I am seized of a smal freehold estate at Edon co. Worcester. This to my grand-daughter Elizabeth Brasier. John Freeman my grandson. Elizabeth Brasier my grand-daughter executrix. Dated 1 Jan. 1767. Witnesses : Andrew Williams, William Lem, John Baxter. Proved 25 May 1767 at Ludlow.

(Hereford Wills, Register 5, folio 244.)

William Baldwyn of Hintes in the parish of Coreley, co. Salop, yeoman. Dated 25 Ap. 1680. To my brother John

Baldwyn £4 per annum. To Mary the wife of Thomas Baldwyn and Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Baldwyn when 18 £5. To my brother and sisters children except Matthey Baldwyn, £1 each. Edward son of John Whitney, Francis son of John Penny, Samuel son of Thomas Warburton, all my brothers my nephew Thomas Baldwyn. Richard son of Richard Baldwyn of Withier—Ann Penny—William Penny of the Heath.—Walter Dickens. Anne my wife and her three daughters. Mary Mason is living with me at my disease. Mr. John Pearse of Ludlow. Executor: William, son of Thomas Baldwyn; to him and his heirs all my lands and freeholds. My Kinsman William Baldwyn, overseer, his son William is of age. Witnesses: Mary Mason, Thomas Baldwyn, Walter Deakins, Francis Barker. Proved 23 June 1680.

(Hereford Wills, Register 10, folio 11.)

George Baldwyn of Coreley, co. Salop yeoman. Dated 3 June 1689. To my son George all my free lands in Salop for life, and if his wife Elizabeth survive him she to have half for her life. To Thomas Baldwyn my grandchild, son of William Baldwyn, all my freehold estate in Coreley after the decease of my son George and his wife Elizabeth. My lease of Mr. Bannister's lands in Coreley to my grand children, Elizabeth Baldwyn, Timothy Baldwyn and Samuel Baldwyn for their maintenance in their minority their share to be paid when they are 16. The chattel lease taken of the Lady Craven to my son William Baldwyn for his life and then to his wife Elizabeth. My grand daughters Mary and Martha Baldwyn, daughters of my son William Baldwyn. He to be executor. Witnesses: Thomas Oxenbowle, John Jones, Samuel Rusbatch. Proved 28 Ap. 1690.

(Hereford Wills.) George Baldwyn of Studley in the parish of Coreley. Whereas I did at the marriage of my son Richard Baldwyn assign unto him, one part of my living of Studley, and did reserve the other part to myself. My wife to have my part. To my son Richard Baldwyn's 4 children 5s. each. To my son Thomas Baldwyn 5s. and 5s. a piece to his two children. To my daughter Ann Penny 5s. and 5s. each to her 4 children. To my son John Baldwyn 5s. To my son George Baldwyn 4os. To my son William Baldwyn £5.

To my son Robert Baldwyn £5. To my godson, the son of John Taylor 12d. To my godson George Weaver 12d. Residue to my wife (not named). Executors: Thomas Baldwyn and Thomas Penny.

(Hereford Wills, Book IV., 97.)

Will of William Baldwyn of Coreley, dated 23 June 1680. Son Thomas Baldwyn. Inventory £1200 1s. 4d.

John Baldwyn (son of the Revd. Andrew Baldwyn of Coreley, co. Salop, Clerk), matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, 9 May, 1751, aged 16. B.A. 1755. M.A. 1759. (*Alumni Oxon.*)

BALDWYN OF STRETTON.

John Baldwyn of Diddlebury, living 1521, had a natural son, John Baldwyn of Diddlebury, and later of Stretton, who married Joane, the daughter of Edward Poston of Poston in the parish of Diddlebury, and had issue:

I. Edward Baldwyn.

II. Ancareta Baldwyn, married to Edward Blakeway.

Edward Baldwyn of Stretton, living in 1623, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bedowe of All Stretton, gentleman (she was living 1625), and had issue:

I. Richard Baldwyn.

II. Thomas Baldwyn.

III. Catherine Baldwyn.

(Hereford Wills, Book 1024-26.) Will of Edward Baldwyn, of Stretton. (He is son of John Baldwyn of Stretton who was witness in the will of Francis Baldwin, Vicar of Wistanstow). Dated 16 August 1625. To Katherine Baldwyn my daughter, I leave some money (not specified), and some goods and irons which are at Acton Scott. To Richard Baldwyn of Acton Scott, my eldest son, the residue of my household or unbequeathed goods in my house at Acton Scott, and six silver spoons. To John Baldwyn, son of my son Richard Baldwyn, my free land that I purchased in the Lower In meadow. To Katherine daughter of my son Richard Baldwyn, 20s. To Edward 2nd son of my son Richard

Baldwyn 20s. To Thomas Baldwyn my 2nd son, a mare. My wife Elizabeth.

(No act.)

I. Richard Baldwyn of Stretton, and after of Acton Scott, married Frances daughter of John Wilks, and had issue:—

John Baldwyn and Catherine Baldwyn.

(Acton Scott Register) 1719, Mar. 27. Edward son of Richard Baldwyn and Sarah baptized.

II. Thomas Baldwyn of Stretton, left issue:

1. Benjamin Baldwyn.
2. Margaret Baldwyn.
3. Martha Baldwyn.

(Hereford Wills, Register 4, folio 97.)

Thomas Baldwyn of All Stretton gentleman, will dated 27 Oct. 1676. To my two daughters Mary and Martha, one Bond wherein my son Benjamin upon consideration of a bill of sale that I made to him of my household goods, and chattels is bound to me in the sum of £40. To my son in law Thomas Bright al^l my wearing apparell. My son Benjamin sole executor. Witnesses: William Minton, George Wilkes, Joseph Paddey. Proved 15 Jan. 1676-7, before the Venble. Sir Timothy Baldwyn, Knt. Inventory £29 13s. od.

(Church Stretton Registers.)

Thomas Baldwyn, of Ch. Stretton, buried 10 Jan. 1674. Ann, wife of Thomas Baldwyn, buried 24 Mar. 1675, Elizabeth Baldwyn, of All. Stretton, buried 16 Jan. 1690-1.

Benjamin Baldwyn, gent., of All Stretton, buried 7 Aug. 1741, by his wife Anne (who was buried 5 Ap. 1748), had issue:

1. Martha, bap. 29 Dec. 1691, bur. 5 Jan. 1691.
2. Elizabeth, bap. 19 Oct. 1690.
3. Thomas, bap. 21 Feb. 1692-3.
4. Edward, bap. 15 Ap., bur. 3 Oct. 1695.
5. Edward, bap. 17 Jan. 1696-7.
6. Abigail, bap. 12 Ap. 1699.
7. Benjamin, bap. 17 Nov. 1701.
8. Samuel, bap. 1703-4, bur. 1719.

9. William, bap. 31 May 1707.
10. Jonathan, bap. 17 May 1710.
11. Mary, bap. 25 Sept. 1715.

Admon : of the goods of William Baldwyn late of Stretton granted to Margaret, his widow, 11 Mar. 1771, at Hereford.

BALDWYN OF BUCKS.

(Beaconsfield, co. Bucks, Registers.)

- 1653, Feb. 1. Ralph Baldwyn, gent. of Old Windsor and Elizabeth dau: of Mr. John Watkins, mar.
- 1775, July 2. James Baldwyn and Ann Clements of Burnham, co. Bucks, mar.
- 1628, Oct. 2. Edward Baldwyn and Joan Richardson, mar.
- 1629, July 20. George Baldwyn and Mary Crips of Fulmer, co. Bucks, mar.
- 1760, Sept. 8. William Baldwyn and Mary Moorcocke, mar.

BALDWYN OF GREETE.

(Greete Registers.)

- 1692, Ap. 7. Thomas Osland and Elizabeth Baldwyn, mar. by licence. (The name Osland appears in 1658 at Bitterley.)
- 1753, Katherine Baldwyn living.
- 1787, Aug. 23. Margaret Baldwyn, bur.
- 1787, Mar. 27. John Baldwyn and Mary Cook, mar.

BALDWYN WILLS.

(Hereford Wills, 123, folio 57.) ,

25 April, 1713. Will of John Baldwyn late of Bromfield, proved by Maria May, the executrix.

(Hereford Wills, Book IV. 107.)

Will of John Baldwyn of Marshe, dated 9 Nov. 1680, proved by Joyce Baldwyn daughter and executrix. Inventory £431 19s. 5d.

(Hereford Wills, 1 Bundle 1578.)

Richard Baldwyn, dated 6 Nov. 1580. My wife Sibill. My four children John, Thomas, Walter and Richard. Overseer

of the children's share to be John Driver, Vicar of Alvelie.
My brother in lawe Mr. Carpenter.

(Hereford Wills, Bundle 1578.)

Will of Thomas Baldwyn of Fore. Dated 24 Jan. 30 Eliz.. 1588. To my brother Willliam Baldwyn and my two sisters Joane Baldwyn and Margaret Widdoes £6 equally. To my felowes in house Elizabeth Collynes and Brunche Lewis 40s. To other of my fellowes 2s. 6d. My friend Mr. Jenkin and Richard Mand epecutors. Proved 29 Oct. 1588.

(Hereford Wills, Bundle 1578.)

Will of John Baldwyn of Hopesay. Dated 28 April 1583. To John son of Edward Jennyns a ewe. To John Ricas my godson a ewe. To Elizabeth Turner my god-daughter a ewe. To the children of Nicholas Baldwyn a heifer. To William Hille and Richard Hille his brother 3s. and to Jone their sister xiid. To Joyce ap Evan a ewe. To the three elder daughters of Charles Baldwyn of Stretford, my brother, 3 ewes and lands, and to the three youngest daughters 3 yere-linge sheepe. To John Ricas my godson, a parcel of land adjoining to a place cal'ed Aimet Greene after the decease of Maude my wife. Residue to Maude my wife and Dorothyie Baldwyn my niece equally. Charles Baldwyn of Stretford my brother, and Maude my wife, executors. Witnesses: John Birde, Vicar, Edward Jennyns, John Ricas.

(Hereford Wills, Bundle II.)

Will of John Baldwyn of Dhegmorboro. Dated 8 Dec. 1558. My son Hare Baldwyn. My brother Nicholas Baldwyn and his children.

(Hereford Wills.) Thomas Ball *alias* Baldwyn of Eaton. Dated 15 May 1630. My goods to my wife Alyce and my son John. Proved 4 June 1630.

In 1717, Awdry Baldwyn, Esq., was made Burgess of Newport.

Mr. Baldwyn, who came from Ireland, and whose relations lived in Toronto, bore the same arms as are in Stokesay Church.

Andrew Baldwyn, son of William Baldwyn of Ditton Priors, gent., matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, on 17 Feb. 1720-1, aged 17. (*Alumni Oxonienses.*)

Hereford Wills. Will of Elizabeth Baldwyn (no place mentioned). Dated 15 Nov. 1616. To Elizabeth and Alice Pike a gown. To Joane daughter of John Havard. Executor: John Challes. Witness: James Edwards.

(Hereford Wills, Book IV., 221.)

Will of Thomas Baldwyn of Estnor was proved by Anna his widow 26 March, 1686. Inventory £56 8s. 8d.

(Hereford Wills). Will of Charles Baldwyn, of Stretford, Yeoman. Dated 20 Nov. 1604. To my son in law Thomas Knight and Anne his wife, my daughter, the smith tools I used. My wife Margaret, my daughter Elinor. Witnesses: William Griffiths, Francis Phillips.—Edward Urrick owes the testator £10. Proved 26 Feb. 1604.

(Hereford Wills, Book IV., 211.)

Administration to the effects of Maria Baldwyn of Lidbery North was granted to William Baldwyn her husband. Inventory £64. (No date. administration damaged.)

(Hereford Wills, Book IV., 211.)

Administration to the effects of John Baldwyn of Ross, was granted 28 Jan. 1685, to Anne his widow. Inventory £51 13s. 4d.

(Hereford Wills.) Will of Hugh Baldwyn. Proved 5 May 1614. My son William, my wife Catheren executrix. (This will is damaged.)

BALDWYN FAMILY, MISCELLANEA.

In the List of Attorneys Privileged to act in the Bailiffs Court at Shrewsbury, dated 10 Sept. 1700, is Charles Baldwyn, gentleman, admitted and sworn an attorney of this Court in place of Edward Baldwyn, gentleman, formerly Attorney, Before Richard Presland, Mayor of Shrewsbury.

21 Mar. 1723, Samuel Baldwyn, gentleman, held of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford lands of gross value £288 11s. od. Rent reserved to the Dean and Chapter £56 13s. 4d. Residue £171 17s. 8d. As also tythes of several coppies in Diddlebury and Long Stanton.

Ludlow Corporation Records. 1688—1862 17 Oct 1745. Ordered that Richard Baldwyn and Somerset Davies Esquires Bayliffs Do subscribe one hundred pounds to the Vol-

unitary subscription begun at Salop the eight day of this month for the payment of fforces to be raised for the support and Defence of his Majesty's person and Government and our Religion Laws and Liberties and that the said one hundred pounds when called for shall be paid by them by ye Town renter to enable them to perform their subscription.
J. H. Williams.).

Elizabeth Baldwyn, married Edgerton Gardiner.—See *Transactions*, vol. VI. p. 185, "Persons claiming descent from Edward I,"—Francis Atwood, living 1700, by his wife Elizabeth, the daughter of Charles Baldwyn of Diddlebury.

Anna Baldwyn—

In the pedigree of Phillips of Shiffnal—Andrew Phillips of Shifnal married Anne the daughter of Charles Baldwyn of Diddlebury. Atcham Registers, 1722, Jan. 31. Andrew Phillips of Shifnal and Anne Baldwyn of St. Mary's Shrewsbury married.

PART V.

BALDWYN OF ELSICH, ETC.

I. *Charles Baldwyn* of Elsich, Diddlebury and Stokesay, was the son of William Baldwyn of Elsich and Barbara Brooke. The inscription on his monument at Diddlebury, states that he died on 14 Feb. 1674, in his 71st year; but his age must be wrongly given, as he was married on 18 June 1617. *Edward Williams's MSS.*, p. 222, says—"he was born in 1593, and married in 1617 one of the daughters and coheirs of Francis Holland of Burwarton; he was a strenuous Royalist, and represented Ludlow in the Long Parliament, but was disabled 5 Feb. 1642 for deserting the service of the House, being in the Kings quarter. Either his estate or his delinquency was greater than those of his cousin Edward Baldwyn of Diddlebury who paid £215, he paid nearly double that amount." His father's second wife was Jane. In the Ludlow Registers is the baptism of Charles, the son of William Baldwyn, on 26 Nov. 1598.

The visitations of Shropshire, and all the pedigrees of the family state that he married Mary, the daughter of Francis

Holland of Burwarton, who was living in 1623. But the Burwarton Registers give the marriage of Mr. Charles Baldwyn of Elsich, Diddlebury, and Mrs. Mary Lutley, on 18 June 1617. It is clear from the Visitation pedigree of Lutley of Bromcroft that his wife Mary was the widow of Robert Lutley, the fourth son of Adam Lutley of Bromcroft, who entered his pedigree at the Visitation of 1584, by his wife Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Cressett of Upton Cressett near Bridgnorth. The will of Charles Baldwyn, 1674, proves that his wife was the widow of Robert Lutley, and daughter of Francis Holland, for he leaves "To my granddaughter in law Tacee Lutley £20." The arms of Holland of Burwarton were at Stokesay Castle. Mrs. Charles Baldwyn was buried at Stokesay in April 1669.

The Rev. W. M. D. La Touche gives the following:— Stoke Castle, in the time of Charles I 1630, owner Lord Craven. Occupier, "Sir" Charles Baldwyn.—to whom Lord Craven granted a long lease. Mrs. Baldwyn Childe says that "In 1584 (the date of Charles son of Edward Baldwyn's baptism), Stokesay became the residence of Baldwyn of Elsich, the Baldwyns added the Gateway and buildings and the north and south sides of the Courtyard."

The late Revd. J. D. La Touche, in his account of Stokesay Castle, says—"The handsome oak wainscoated room of Stoke Castle was doubtless the chief resort of the tenants of the Castle, one of whom, was "Sir" Charles Baldwyn. Dugdale in his diary gives a letter from Sir Symon Archer, in which he mentions that his son-in-law Mr. Younge "lying at Stoke as he rod the circuit saw a book of armes of the gentlemen of Shropshire finely tracked out which Mr. Baldwyn was coping."

In a curious old MS. account of a visit to Stoke in 1730, the following shields are mentioned as displayed in the room :

Arms at Stoke Castle.

I. James 1st, Duke of Hamilton—Crest : an oak, issuing out of a coronet. Quarterly 1 and 4, Gules 3 cinque foils ermine. 2 and 3, Argent a ship sable. A coronet & garter with

the motto Honi Soit ye motto below the garter, supporters 2 unicorns. The Duke was a patron of Charles Baldwyn.

II. 1. Sir Samuel Baldwyn, 2 Wigley, 3 Childe (L'Enfant) of Diddlebury, 2 Kinlet, 4 Acheley, 5 Holland of Burwarton.

III. 1 Powis, 2 Littleton of Henley (in the parish of Bitterley), 3 and 4 Cotes (of Woodcote and Pitchford).

IV. Talbot of Worfield impaling Sheldon of Broadway Worcester. In the same book a pen and ink sketch is given of one of the Coats of Arms, which adorned the windows, and at the present time a fragment of glass exists in a window of Munslow Church, representing the Arms of the Ludlow Family, (Or a lion rampant Sable) which there is reason to believe was a portion of that which once filled the circular aperture of the Stokesay window. During Lord Craven's absence from England—Stoke Castle was let on a long lease (which has only recently expired) to Charles Baldwyn of Elsich and his heirs.

Dukes' MSS. (in the British Museum) under Stokesay 1734, states:—

"There is a curious carved mantle peice in ye Dining room; in this room, were the following pictures viz: King Charles I—and Theodoric Vernon, alias Verdon with ye red hand, alias ye proud Vernon, with ye gold chain about his neck and a medal with a Black Moors head at ye bottom." Mrs. Baldwyn Childe says,—These pictures were found in a neighbouring farm house by Mrs. Stackhouse-Acton. She gave the picture of King Charles to Mr. Childe-Pemberton of Millichope and the Vernon picture to Mr. Cholmondeley of Condover. Mr. J. D. La Touche places the picturesque appearance of the rooms at Stoke Castle to the taste and refinement of Sir Samuel Baldwyn, who appears to have taken such great interest in the Castle and built and improved it in many ways. In a paper on "Clun and its neighbourhood in the First Civil War, 1642," it is stated that—

Stokesay was owned by the Royalists and then let to Charles Baldwyn of Elsich, and tenanted by Sir Samuel Baldwyn, but owned by Sir William Craven. Both Craven and Baldwyn were in consequence heavily fined by the Com-

mittee of Sequestrators. Charles Baldwyn was M.P. for Ludlow, but was disabled from sitting 3 Feb. 1643—4. He had signed the Loyal Engagement of December 1642. (*Transactions*, 3rd Series, vol. VIII, p. 291.)

Mr. H. T. Weyman, in his paper on the M.P.s for Ludlow, has this:—

Charles Baldwyn, M.P. Ludlow, elected March 1639-40, was the first of the four generations of that family who represented Ludlow. He was a man of considerable estate. He was "disabled" from the service of the House for desertion being "of the King's party" Feb. 1643-4.

In the Calendar of Proceedings for the advance of money, 1642-1646, Mr. Baldwyn was on 28 July 1644 assessed at £1000, and on the 30 Oct. 1646 at £400, and in March 1647 was allowed 14 days to produce acquittances. In 1646 he was compounded for his "delinquency" in living in "the King's quarters and signing warrants for advancing money for his Majesty's service, and was comprised within the articles of Ludlow being a Burgess thereof"—He was fined £800 which was reduced in Sept. 1646 to £586 13s. 4d. When candidate for Parliamentary honours in 1639, he is said in a letter of that day "to importunately labour with his friends and purse with the Burgesses" so that between him and his fellow member Mr. Goodwin the Burgesses must have had high festivities.

Letter from Mr. Baldwyn to the Bailiffs of Ludlow:

Mr. Bailiffs,

On Monday last the Knights and Burgesses of Shropshire attended at Court touching the composition for provision money for that country wherein little is yet done, only an offer made to the honourable persons of the green cloth that the said county will give £150 composition for his Majesty's provision out of that county which offer the next weeke will be resolved on and not before.

* * * * *

News, little determined yet in Parliament. The trial of the Earl of Stafford hinders proceeding this week. Agreement is with the Scotts for one month's treaty longer at the former rate of £25,000 the month which ends the 10 April next, by

which time I hope all that treaty will happily end. Bishops are voted in our House of Commons not to have legislative or judicial power in the Lords House in Parliament, nor they or any clergymen to have any power in Star Chamber, nor to be on Commission of the Peace, or in any Civil Court to have any authoritie and order given that a bill be presently drawn to take all this power from them. A bill is read that no minister have but one benefice and to resigne the other before the 1st day of February next.—I intend, God willing, to get leave to come down in the beginning of April at furthest. I then intend, God willing, to waite on you at Ludlow, in the interim I shall be ready to do what I am able for your Corporation, and so with my best respects to you and all the rest of my good friends in Ludlow remembered, I rest and remain ever ready to serve you.

C. BALDWYN.

London 13 March 1640 (1)

The Earl of Stafford will come to triall the next weeke.'

Charles Baldwyn was elected member of Parliament again on the 10 Oct. 1640.

(*Transactions*, 2nd Series, vol. VII., pp. 26, 27.)

Charles Baldwyn of Elsich, Esq., occurs in a catalogue of the Lords Knights and Gentlemen that have compounded for their estates 1655. He paid £586. (*Transactions*, vol. IV., p. 156.)

In the list of Commissioners of Taxes for Shropshire 1662 are the names of Edward Baldwyn of Diddlebury, Charles Baldwyn of Diddlebury, John Baldwyn of Middlehope, gentlemen. In 1687 a deed of conveyance of the Wenlock Corporation property, by Sir Edward Acton ex-Mayor, to Samuel Bowdler, Mayor, dated 22 Nov. 1687, is signed by John Baldwyn.

In 1667 Robert Foulkes, Vicar of Stanton Lacy, and Elizabeth Atkinson did yt yeare Agree to sue out a Commission directed to Charles Baldwyn of Stoake Castle, Esq., and Mr. Benjamin Buckley of Clay Felton, gent., indifferently chosen by ye sayd partyes for ye examination of witnesses to determine certain differences.

On a brass plate let in under a large arch with ball flower mouldings, in the north wall of the Chancel of Diddlebury, Church, is this inscription :

M.S.

Carolus Baldwyn de Elsich
Armiger hic sitvs est
obiit 14^o die Febrvarii
Ann^o D'ni 1674.
Anno AEtatis svae 71.

Crest. Same as John Baldwyn of Middlehope (see account of Baldwyn of Middlehope.)

Arms: Quarterly, 1. Baldwyn. 2. Wigley. 3. Childe. 4. Acheley. Over all a crescent for difference.

(*Transactions*, 1st Series, vol. ix. p. 291.)

In the Diddlebury registers is the burial of Mrs. Mary Baldwyn on 21 March 1678, but she is probably Mary Lutwyche, wife of Edward Baldwyn of Diddlebury. There is also the marriage of Charles Baldwyn gent., on 28 July 1669, to Mrs. Mary Baldwyn widow; she was buried 9 Nov. 1678. This marriage is probably that of Charles Baldwyn to his second wife.

(Hereford Wills. Book 3, folio 322.) Will of Charles Baldwyn of Elsich Esquire, being weake in body but of perfect mynde and memorie.

To my wife Mary Baldwyn, all my household stuff in my now dwelling house of Diddlebury, except one Great Brass Pott, and all my plate, except my grand silver Tankard; half my cattle to my wife on condition that she give up all bonds entered into for her.—To my son, Sir Timothy Baldwyn, Knt, £40. To my son Benjamin Baldwyn £100. To my grandson Charles Baldwyn £50, and my great gould ringe and another ringe with C.B. engraved within it, and my silver Tankard. To my daughter in law Martha Baldwyn £10.—(This would be daughter of his 2nd wife Mrs. Mary Baldwyn). To my grand daughter Elizabeth Oteley £10. To my grand-daughter Elizabeth Baldwyn £10. To my grand daughter in law Tacee Lutley £20 (grand-daughter of his first wife Mrs. Mary Lutley). To my parish of Diddlebury

£20, to buy a silver flagon for the use of the parishioners at the Holy Sacrament. To the poor of Diddlebury £20, the interest yearly to them. To my son Sir Samuel Baldwyn Knt. one of His Majesty's Sergeants at Law my Parsonage and Rectories of Diddlebury and Long Stanton for life, but he to pay my legacies. Then the said Parsonages and Rectories to my grandson Charles Baldwyn and his heirs for ever. My son Sir Samuel Baldwyn Knt. to be my executor and to prove my will, if he will not, these parsonages to go to my grandson Charles Baldwyn. Dated 1 Oct. 1674. Witnesses: William Varnolds, Ellinor Brampton, John Stedman. Proved at Hereford 31 May 1675 before Sir Timothy Baldwyn Knt., by Sir Samuel Baldwyn, Knt., son and executor.

Mr. Charles Baldwyn, late of Elsich, Esq., gave unto ye inhabitants of ye parish of Diddlebury £20. He gave to the parish and parisioners of Diddlebury a large silver Communion Flagon and also a new clock and sett it up in ye Belfrey. (Ex inf: The Revd. W. M. D. La Touche.)

Mrs. Baldwyn Childe says: 'I was at Elsich (18 Nov. 1865) and saw a Hearth Stone formed of 24 square tiles with designs of Tudor Roses and circles on which the words "Sir John Talbot" could be read. I am told these have been removed to Corfton a neighbouring house.'

In the Inventory and account of the Ludlow Corporation Plate is this:

May 4, 1685: Mr. Baldwyn's gift, One large cupp 17 ounces 4d. weight.

28 Oct. 1717. One large Silver Cup the gift of Charles Baldwyn Esquire Six Apostles Spoones and five with round heads and eight plaine spoones, One silver bowl gilt with a cover and pinacle. Two other Silver Bow'ls with the Towne Armes thereon.

Charles Baldwyn had issue: —

1. *Sir Samuel Baldwyn.*
2. *Sir Timothy Baldwyn.*
3. *Benjamin Baldwyn.*
4. *Bartholomew Baldwyn.*
5. *Barbara Baldwyn*, who married George Lee.

His son and heir,

II. 1. SIR SAMUEL BALDWYN, Knt., of Elsich, Diddlebury and Stoke Castle was baptized at Burwarton 7 June 1618. Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses* has this:—Sir Samuel Baldwyn, son of Charles Baldwyn of Burwarton, gent., Balliol College, matriculated 6 March 1634-5, aged 16. Of Stoke Castle co. Salop. Barister-at-Law. Admitted to the Inner Temple 1646. M.P. Ludlow Jan. 1658. Bencher 1662. Sergeant-at-Law 1669-70. King's Sergeant 1672. Knighted 5 Feb. 1672-3. Held Stokesay Castle for the King.—

Mr. La Touche in his account of Stokesay Castle, says:—During the Protectorate 1645, owner Lord Craven, occupier, Sir Samuel Baldwyn, Knt. The Castle was besieged by Cromwell. Captain ¹Dannett, on the second summons surrendered. Temp. Charles II. 1683, Owner Lord Craven, occupier Sir Samuel Baldwyn.—The Drawing Room was decorated at this date.—He was fined £586 for his loyalty.

His marriage licence, in the Bishop of London's office, is dated 25 July 1648,—Samuel Baldwyn Esq^r, of the Inner Temple, bachelor, aged 30, and Elizabeth Walcott of St. Thomas the Apostle, London, spinster, aged 26, with the consent of her mother Elizabeth Walcott of the same, widow. To be married at St. Bartholomew, London, or Durham House Chapel.

The following is a copy of the Settlement made on his marriage with Elizabeth Walcot.

"1648. THIS INDENTURE made the 13th Day of October in the Fower and Twentieth Yeare of the Raigne of our Sovraigne Lord Charles. By the grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland Kinge Defender of the Faith BETWEEEN Charles Baldwyn of Elsich in the County of Salop Esq. of the one partie Sir Edward Acton of Aldenham in the said County Baronet Humfrey Walcot in the said County Esq. and Richard Walcot of the City of London gent. on the other party WITNESSETH That the said Charles Baldwyn for and in consideration of a marriage lately had and solemnised Between Samuel Baldwyn of the Inner Temple London Esq. his sonne and heire apparent and Eliza-

¹ The Dannetts lived at Westhope. See History of this family in the *Transactions* for 1909.

beth his now wife. And for and towards performance of certaine Articles of Agreement had and made concerninge the said marriage between Sir Thomas Littleton Baronet and the said Samuell Baldwyn on the one partie and Elizabeth Walcot widow and Richard Walcot gent on the other partie and especially for providing and makinge of a competent Joynture for the said Elizabeth the wife of the said Samuell HATH Granted and Assigned and by these presents doth grante and assigne unto the said Sir Edward Acton Humfrey Walcot and Richard Walcot ALL that capitall messuage or Manor House with the appurtenance in Stokesay in the said County of Salop comonly called or knownen by the name of Stoke Castle alias Stokesay Castle Together also with all Barnes Stables outhouses and buyldings belonginge to the same, And also all those Water Corne Mills and Mill Houses with the appurtenance in Stokesay aforesaid and Wetleton comonly called or knownen by the name of Stoke Mills and all and every the Millstones Hoppers Gables Mill pecks Mill brasses Hammers Crowes of Iron and other ymplements whatsoever belonginge to the said Mills, and also All and every the waters Stankes Pondes Poole Floodgates Slewces Damins Soken suite service waies passages easements profitts and appurtenance whatsoever belonginge to the said Milles or therewithall usually lett sett occupied or enjoyed. And also all that Park or ympaled grownde with the appurtenances called Stoke Parke in Stokesay aforesaid and Newton or eyther of them, And all that Coppice Wood or wood grownde called the Coppice lyinge in Stokesay aforesaid betwene the said Parke and the Towyne of Onibury, And also all and every the arable lande meadowes pastures and wood growndes whatsoever belonging to the said Cappitall Messuage or Mills before mentioned late in the possession of William Lord Craven and used as Demeasne in possession with the said Cappitall Messuage and Milles or eyther of them, And also all wyers and fishinges upon the river of Onie in the said County of Salop within the Mannor or Lordshipp of Stokesay aforesaid. And also all that Pond or Poole for fish called Wetleton Poole in Wetleton in the said County of Salop and within the said Lordshipp or Manor of Stokesay aforesaid Together also with all wayes waters Rights

Priviledges Free Warens easements profitts commones commodities and appurtenances whatsoever to the said Cappitall Messuage and premises or any of them belonginge or in any wise apperteyninge, or accepted reputed or taken as part parcel or member thereof, All which said premisses the said Charles Baldwyn had and now hath and holdeth of the demise and grant of the Right Honble William Lord Craven to him the said Charles and his heires and assignes for tearme of his own life and the lives of the said Samuell and Elizabeth his wife *To have and to hould the said Castle and all other the demised and granted premisses with their appurtenances unto the said Sir Edward Acton Humfrey Walcot and Richard Walcott their heires and assignes for and during the lives of the said Charles Baldwyn Samuell Baldwyn and Elizabeth his wife and the life of the longest liver of them.* To the uses intents and purposes hereafter in these presents mentioned and To none other use intent or purpose That is to say *To the Use* and intent that ymediately from and after the decease or death of the said Samuell Baldwyn the said Elizabeth his wife shall and may have and perceave during the life of the said Charles Baldwyn (yf hee shall survive the said Samuell) One yearly rent charge of Two hundred powndes to be yssuinge and goeing out of all and singular the said demised and granted premisses with their appurtenances for her Joynture and towards Recompence of her dower of all the Messuages Lands Tenements and hereditaments of her said husband during the life of the said Charles Baldwyn to be payable and paid at the Feasts of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michaell the Arch Angell by even porcons. *And touchinge the said Castle and other the said demised premisses themselves the estatt by these presents granted and assigned shalbee adjudged deemed and taken to be and . . . To the Use and behoof of the said Charles Baldwyn and his assignes for tearme of his naturall life.* And after his decease to the use and behoof of the said Samuell Baldwyn and Elizabeth his wife duringe their lives and *To noe other use intent or purpose for the Joynture of the same Elizabeth and in full Recompence of her dower of all the Messuages Landes and Tenements of her said husband.* IN WITNESS whereof the said parties to

these Indentures Interchangeably their hands and Seales have
putt the day and yeare first above written. C. BALDWYN.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

John Walcot	John Shipman
Tim. Baldwyn	Sam Reynolds
Tho. Walcott	Rich. Bushopp."

(The original vellum deed is in the possession of the Revd.
Prebendary J. R. Burton, Rector of Bitterley.)

Mr. William Phillips communicated to *Shropshire Notes
and Queries* in 1896,

A LETTER OF SIR SAMUEL BALDWYN, KNT.

1681.

Mr. Phillips says,—Thomas Ottley, of Pitchford, esq., married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Samuel Baldwyn, of Elsich, Knt. and had by her a son Richard, born at Pitchford, where he was baptised 14th Nov., 1680, and died in the following May (29). This tender and pathetic letter of Sir Samuel's to his son-in-law bespeaks a man of refined mind and deep religious sympathies, and cannot be read but with respect by those who know what bereavement is. Sir Samuel lived to see two more grandsons born, Thomas who also died in infancy, and Adam, who became possessor of Pitchford, and was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1738.

"Sir Samuel Baldwyn to Thomas Ottley, Esq., 1681.

"Sonn Ottley

"I was acquainted last night by my Cosen Th. Edwards wth ye sad newes of ye death of yr sonn and my only grandson, and ye losse of soe near a Relation cannot more affect you and my Daughter then I am sure it does me; I hope God will sanctify this Affliction unto us, and give us Grace to make a right use of it, & Christian Patience and Fortitude to bear it; I am somewhat better prepared for it then you in regard I have formerly had a Tast of ye like Affliction in ye death of my eldest sonn & of my sonn's sonn; And tho yr Sentiments at this time may p'happs be more tender than mine, yet in regard I have had more occasion to looke into ye nature of Affliction then you have had, give me leave for yr Instruction to tell you yt God often times sends it as a

Rod to correct & punish us for our Sinns, and then It should work in us Repentance, Humiliation, & sometimes He sends It for a Tryall, & then it should worke in us Patience and Vigilance; & when He sees we make a good use of It, He will restore us again to His favour & give us such blessings as He thinks will be most fitt for us. Therefore doe not murmure nor be discontent, but waite upon God & submit to His will in all his Dispensations, For God knowes what is better for us then wee doe for our selves, & will yf He thinkes fitt blesse my daughter wth a fruitfull womb and make Her a mother of many sonns & daughters. When I first putt pen to Paper I only thought in few lines to have condoled wth you, but I could not take my penn off from this sad Theame—however I shall dayly make It my prayer to God to keep yr Family and mine in His Feare and Favour. Remember my kind love to my Daughter and ye preity little ones. And ye Almighty blesse you all, my wife and Nancy remember their love and service to you all. we are all well here & in hast I am

yr most lovinge Father

May 31. '81.

SAM : BALDWYN.

Mr. Chipp has this morning at my Chamber, & desires Mr. Langly to make hast to Towne, Therefore I pray you acquaint him wth soe much speedily."

For Thomas Ottley, Esq.,

at Pitchford, neare

Shrewsbury, these.

In the Temple Church London is the monument to Sir Samuel Baldwyn :

M S

Hic juxta jacit

Samuel Baldwyn miles

de Stoke Castle in agro Salopiensi

Interioris Templi olim Socius

Carolo Secundo

Cum primis Serviens ad legem

Objt Julij 15,

Anno Domini 1683,

AEtatis sue 65.

Sir Samuel was buried on the Inner Temple side of the Temple Church 17 July 1683. The monument shows his arms. There is a brief account of him in Foster's Judges and Barristers.

Grants to Shropshire Incumbents.

Samuel Baldwyn, Esq., for the use of the minister of Diddlebury $\frac{1}{2}$ a year, 1649, to Sept. 29, £15 6s. 8d.

1683. Sir Samuel Baldwyn of Stoke Castle, and Diddlebury left a legacy of £10 to augment the poor stock in the parish of Diddlebury.

Sir Samuel Baldwyn left issue :

1. Samuel Baldwyn.

Stokesay Registers. 1666, Mar. 9. Samuel, son of Samuel Baldwyn buried.

2. Timothy Baldwyn.

Stokesay Registers. 1667, Sept. 18. Timothy, son of Samuel Baldwyn Esq., buried.

3. William Baldwyn. Of Stoke Castle.

He was admitted to Queens College, Oxford, 4 May 1666, aged 16. Student of the Inner Temple 1664. (*Alumni Oxonienses*. Buried at Stokesay 29 Dec. 1669, and described in the Register as "William, son of Samuel Baldwyn, servientis ad legem ,and Elizabeth his wife."

4. Charles Baldwyn.

5. Maria Baldwyn.

Stokesay Registers. 1669, Feb. 22. Maria daughter of Samuel Baldwyn, servientis ad legem (sergeant at law) and Elizabeth his wife buried.

6. Elizabeth Baldwyn, was born at Stoke Castle in 1650; she married at Stokesay 22 Aug. 1674 Thomas, son of Sir Richard Ottley, Knt., of Pitchford, and the Lady Lettise his wife. He was born at Pitchford 18 Feb. 1650, and buried there, 11 May 1695. She was buried at Pitchford 2 Ap. 1725. They had, with other issue, a son, Adam Ottley, baptized at Pitchford 23 August 1685, and married to Bridget, daughter of Sir William Gresley, Bart. He was buried at Pitchford 1 June 1752, and left, with other issue, a daughter Bridget, baptized 15 Ap. 1721, to whom Mrs. Baldwyn stood godmother. Adam Ottley was the recipient of the letters from

his first cousin Charles Baldwyn during his tour through Europe 1711-12.

Stokesay Registers: "Thomas Ottley de Pitchford armiger et Elizabetha Baldwyn de Stoke Castle," married 22 Aug. 1674.

7. Anna Baldwyn.

She married 24 January 1668, Dr. Adam Ottley, Archdeacon of Salop, and afterwards Bishop of St. David's.

Stokesay Registers: 1668, Matrimonium celebratum erat inter Adame Ottley Archidiaconum Salopiæ et Annam Baldwyn gen: Parochiæ de Stoke saye Jan. 24.

Adam Ottley was the son of Sir Richard and Lady Lettise Ottley, and was baptized 5 Jan. 1654-5.

She was buried at Pitchford 14 Ap. 1720, and is described as wife of Adam, the Lord Bishop of St. David's.

Adam Ottley, D.D. Trinity Hall Cambridge, was inducted to Cound Rectory co. Salop. 1684. Canon of Hereford, and Archdeacon of Salop 1687, Lord Bishop of St. Davids 1713. Died 3 Oct. 1723.

In 1684, Ap. 13, Adam Ottley, Clerk and Rector, did publicly read the 39 Articles and the Act and Uniformity. (Cound Register.)

We revert now to I. Charles Baldwyn's second son,

II. 2. Sir Timothy Baldwyn, of Stoke Castle. He was baptized at Burwarton 28 Sept. 1619; was admitted to Balliol College, Oxford, 6 Mar. 1634-5; B.A. 17 Oct. 1638; Fellow of All Souls' College, 1639-1661. B.C.L. 26 June 1641. D.C.L. 6 Dec. 1653. Principal of Hart Hall 1660-3. Student of the Inner Temple and sinecure Rector of Llandrillo in Rhos 1647.—He was an ardent Royalist and garrisoned Stoke Castle for Charles I. He was sometimes known as Dr. Timothy Baldwyn. — In 1663 he was Chancellor of Hereford and Worcester, and between 1670 and 1682. — He was created Knt., 10 July 1670. Master of Chancery 1682. In 1696, he held the Office of Steward for Leominster. He was author of "The Priviledges of an Ambassador," published in 1654. In 1656 he translated into Latin "The History of the Expedition to Rhe" in 1627," by

Lord Herbert of Cherbury. In 1663 he edited and published "The Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England asserted against Sir Edward Coke's 'Articuli Auctoritatis'."

He married first Ellen, daughter of Sir William Owen, Knt., of Condover, and widow of Sir George Norton, Knt., of Abbots Leigh, Bristol; and secondly, Mary daughter of Gerard Skrymshire of Aqualate, widow of Nicholas Acton of Bockleton co. Worcester. She had an only daughter Elizabeth who became heiress of Aqualate and Bockleton.

Sir Timothy left no issue, and died in 1696, and was buried at Bockleton.

In the Forton Registers is this entry: Dame Mary Baldwyn, Lady of the Manor of Meer and Forton co. Stafford, Patroness of ye Church, buried at Bockleton co. Worcester, July 30, 1702.

(Hereford Wills, Register 14, folio 93.) Will of Dame Mary Baldwyn of Bockleton, co. Worcester, widow (of Sir Timothy Baldwyn). To be buried privately in the Parish Church of Bockleton in that seate where my dear husband Nicholas Acton's first wife was buried. Whereas Sir Timothy Baldwyn did by his last will devise £400 which is now in the hands of my son in law Charles Baldwyn Esquire I give and bequeath it to my son in law Charles Baldwyn. To my four grand children Acton, Charles, Samuel and Elizabeth Baldwyn each of these £20. To my sister Laetitia Tayleur £20 to buy her mourning. To my coachman Thomas Wayman £10, if with me at my death. My serving maid Mary Gough. Legacies to servants. To the Poor of Forton co. Stafford £10. To the poor housholders of Bockleton co Worcester £5, and these of the same parish in Hereford £2. To the poor of Grendon £5, in consideration of their loss of 50s. by my tenant Mr Hodges. To the poor householders of Tenby £4. of Leisters co. Hereford 20s. of Leominster and Bromyard £3 each. I will that Thomas Witt, Joseph Witt, and Mary Witt of Mear Town Stafford shall enjoy the lease lately granted to them by me. My son in law Charles Baldwyn Esquire and Elizabeth his wife executors. Dated 2 June 1702. Witnesses: Francis Bayley, Mary Gough, Edward Marklen, Richard Awnsham. Proved at Ludlow 8 June 1703.

Mr. William Phillips communicated to *Shropshire Notes and Queries* in 1896 a letter of Sir Timothy, and prefaced it with the following introduction :—

A LETTER OF SIR TIMOTHY BALDWYN, KNT.

In a packet of papers preserved in the muniment room of Pitchford Hall there are a few, among the more interesting, written by members of the Baldwyn family, formerly seated at Diddlebury, in Corve Dale, Salop. In the Herald's Visitation of the county, 1623, George Baldwyn appears at Diddlebury in the 39. Edward III., 1354, and appears to have been preceded by four generations of his family, at the same place. Of the earlier generations we know little, but several of the later members of the family were distinguished men, as will be seen by the pedigree which follows the letter of Sir Timothy Baldwyn. The letter bears no address, but it was undoubtedly written to Thomas Ottley, of Pitchford, Esq., the son of Sir Richard Ottley, Knt., by his wife Lady Lettice Ridgeway, daughter of Robert, Earl of Londonderry; and grandson of Sir Francis Ottley, Governor of Shrewsbury by appointment of Charles I. Thomas Ottley married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Samuel Baldwyn, of Elsich, Knt., brother of the writer of the letter. The venison that delighted Sir Timothy was from Pitchford Park, and "all the little rogues" he promised to remember when eating it were, of course, the children of Thomas Ottley. One cannot help smiling at his commendation of the Court of Chancery, which even in his time was reputed for its delays, when we learn from the pedigree that he had himself been appointed Master in Chancery only the year before.

Dear Nephew,—I have received y'r fair pr'sent, w'ch for the late ill weather may be very well called excellent venison, and very well so also at this time of y'e year and upon reading y'r l're, I expected a peeice of venison w'ch your modesty miscalled a part of ye first fruits; and by a generous mistake in Geometry, call the one Halse, a part: and none of the ancients did offer and dedicate so much of their first fruits, even to their Gods.

We shall heartily remember you and my dear Neeice at the eating thereof, and all the little rogues; w'th y'r Brother and Sister, to whom our love and service

I am very glad my good cos : Cresset, has by a decree in Chancery pr'vayled to make Him just, whom He could not make Honest. You see Chancery, though it be tedious, is sure at last: and will leave a stain upon a trustee, that is compelled to be righteous; and will not be Morall, without a Decree. I hope this success, will give good ease and content, to my Cosens at Cund: who have been so long, so disingeneuously used and abused by a supposed friend, and neare kinsman. But I am very glad to hear that He will assign over the trust, as soon as his Attorney (Mr. John Ashley of Worcester) can be met w'th, to deliver up the writ of execution; and when you see them at Cund, let my intire love and kindness be given them. And let me never be forgotten allso to my dear brother at Cundover, to whom let God grant a long life to continue and transfer the honor of his family, to his Nephews: who, will in my conscience never fayle his trust, and care of his Nephews.

About a fortnight h'nce, we expect my lady and Neeice Ann from London, and perhaps Sir Samuel then allso, if the Assizes should be deferred so long, as our late l're this day intimate and all our kind love to you, and my Neeice, and thus ever resteth.

Y'r affectionate

Bockleton, 22 June, 1683. . . . TIM. BALDWYN.

An account of him appears in Foster's Inns of Court Register; the Dictionary of National Biography; Wood's Fasti, ii, p. 171, and Alumni Oxonienses.

H. 3. Benjamin Baldwyn, of Elsich. Baptized 22 Ap. 1622 at Burwarton; died sine prole, and was buried at Stokesay 18 Feb. 1686.

(Hereford Wills, Register 8, folio 270.) Will of Benjamin Baldwyn of the Bevrie Mill alias Burie Mill in the parish of Wistanstow gentleman. I wish to be buried in the parish chancel of Stokesay as near the grave of my good mother as conveniently may be.—To my niece—Ottley £100. To my neice Anne Baldwyn £100. To my brother in law George Lee Esquire £20. To my servant Martha Hayes what part of the

said Berrie Mill my executors shall think fit for her for certain years also bed and blankets. To my brother Sir Samuel Baldwyn, £30, and to Dame Elizabeth Baldwyn his Lady £10 to buy her Ladyship a ring. To my nephew Thomas Ottley 40s. to buy him a ring. To my nephew Charles Baldwyn Esq. £200 which my brother Sir Timothy Baldwyn received of Jane Littleton for my use out of the sale of my East India money. I desire my executor to have my body interred with as much privacy as possible. The rest of my goods to my brother Sir Timothy Baldwyn, he to be executor. Dated 5 Oct. 1678. Witness Thomas Powys clerk Charles Barker, Richard Hall. Memorandum that I do signe, seale and republish this as my last will this 11 Oct. 1682. Witness Charles Barker, William Stedman, Samuel Guy, William Farnolls. Proved 26 April 1687 by Sir Timothy Baldwyn, Kt.

4. Bartholomew Baldwyn.

5. Barbara Baldwyn twin with Benjamin baptized 22 Ap 1622 at Burwarton.

III. 4. We turn now to Charles Baldwyn, of Elsich and Stoke Castle, (fourth son of Sir Samuel). He was born in 1652, matriculated at Queens College, Oxford, 13 Dec. 1667, aged 15. Barister-at-law of the Inner Temple 1674. M.P. for Ludlow 1681, and 1690-1698. Common Councillor of the Borough 1681. Sheriff for Herefordshire 1690 and Chancellor of the Diocese, and Recorder of Ludlow 1704-1706. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Acton of Bockleton, co. Worcester, and through her mother Mary, who was the daughter of Gerald Skrymshire of Aqualate, heiress of Aqualate, co. Stafford. His marriage licence, Bishop of London's Office, is dated 11 May 1679. Charles Baldwyn, of the Inner Temple London, Esquire, bachelor, aged 25, and Elizabeth Acton of Bockleton in the Diocese of Hereford but living three months last past in Bell Lane London, spinster, aged 16, with the consent of her mother and guardians, her father being dead,—to marry at St Paul's Covent Garden, or St. Martin in the Fields, alleged by the Honble Sir Timothy Baldwyn, Knight, Doctor of Laws,

An account of Charles Baldwyn appears in Foster's Judges and Barristers. He died 4 Jan. 1706, aged 55. There is a monument at Bockleton erected to his memory.

(Hereford Wills, Register 5, folio 287.)

Francis Corfield, of Clee St. Margaret yeoman, in his will dated 9 May 1679, mentions a lease granted to him by Charles Baldwyn Esquire, which consists of a messuage or tenement called the Deailes in the parish of Chetton.

Indentures of lease and release, dated 10 and 11 July 1702, being a conveyance from Charles Baldwyn and Elizabeth his wife and Acton Baldwyn to Sir Charles Skrymshire and Richard Sheyd Esq.

Letter from Messrs. "Dennett and Co. to William Adams Esq." 17 Nov. 1819.

The will of Charles Baldwyn of Bockleton co. Worcester, dated 30 Dec. 1705, and Deeds of same date relating to the Baldwyn Title. The will and deeds are probably in the custody of the Baldwyn family, or the proprietor of the Manor of Corfton, we have a covenant dated 1774. In the conveyance from Messrs. Cornewall to Messrs. Hall and Wodhouse, dated 29 Oct. 1779 there are the following 6s. and 3s. 6d. payable to the Crown and £1 2s. 8d. and a couple of Fowls payable to Francis and Martha Baker. Are the rents, now payable, or are they taken into account by valuation by Sir John Johnstone's Trustees. Also the Title Deeds of Sparchford Farm. Indenture of Release and Settlement dated 8 Sept. 1719 between Elizabeth Baldwyn widow, and Relict of Charles Baldwyn of Bockleton in the County of Worcester Esq. deceased of the 1st part,—Charles Baldwyn Esq. 2nd son of the said Charles Baldwyn by the said Elizabeth, Samuel Baldwyn gent 3rd son of Charles Baldwyn the father by the said Elizabeth, of the 2nd part, and Adam Oteley Esq. of the 3rd part.

Charles Baldwyn had issue :

(1.) Acton Baldwyn.

In *Alumni Oxonienses* he is described as Acton, son of Charles Baldwyn of Stoke Castle, Armiger, matriculated at Balliol College, 17 Nov. 1698, aged 15; he was student of the Inner Temple 1701; M.P. for Ludlow, elected 16 May 1705.

He married Eleanor, the third daughter of Sir Charles Skrymshire of Norbury co. Stafford. He died without issue 30 Jan. 1727.

- (2) Edwyn Baldwyn, died young.
- (3) Charles Baldwyn, who succeeded to the estates.
- (4) Samuel Baldwyn, born 1693, matriculated at Balliol College 15 Mar. 1710, aged 17. He married Catherine Lamp-lugh.—In the Forton registers is this entry:—1737, Jan. 19. Mr. Samuel Baldwyn, son of Charles Baldwyn of Aqualate, Esq., buried.

(5) Elizabeth Baldwyn.

In the registers of Forton, co. Stafford, she is described as "Mrs. Elizabeth Baldwyn, the sister of Charles Baldwyn, Esq^r., buried 13 April 1737."

(Lichfield Wills). Will of Elizabeth Baldwyn of Aqualate, co. Stafford. To my brother Samuel Baldwyn £1000, and as for that £2000 which I gave my brother Samuel Baldwyn at his marriage and settled upon his children by his present wife, my wil^t is that if he has children by any other wife, that he may dispose of it to them as he shall think proper. But if he has no such children as shall attain to the age of 18 or be married I give it to be divided between my brother Charles Baldwyn's younger children. To Mr. Ottley of Pitchford and to Mrs. Ottley his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Ottley. Mr. Thomas Cremer, Mrs. Catherine Cremer, Mrs. Mary Sanders each £10. To Mrs. Davies wife of Doctor Davies £20. To Mrs. Christian and Mrs. Elizabeth Strachan each £20. To my servant Mary Hawkins £200. To my godson Pevel Hawkins £100. To the two parishes of Forton and Bockleton each £50. To my brother's servants £30 amongst them. To Mrs. Ottley and Mrs. Catherine Cremer, each £10 per annum a year, for life. To my brother Charles Baldwyn all the remainder of my fortune, and I make him sole executor. Dated 17 Ap. 1735. No witnesses. Administration granted 10 Sept. 1737.

Charles Baldwyn (the third son) succeeded in 1706 to his father and mother's estates. He was baptized at Bockleton in 1687, and married Elizabeth, daughter of John Allgood of Cockermouth, and widow of Sir Patrick Strachan. She was buried at Forton, co. Stafford, 6 Ap. 1732, and is described as Elizabeth Strachan, the wife of Charles Baldwyn of Aqualate, Esq^r.

Mrs. Baldwyn-Childe has supplied me with the following :
In Gentleman's Magazine is this curious paragraph.—

Death, Ap. 12, 1736.

"Samuel Baldwyn Esq., at Lymington, Hants., formerly of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law. His widow is sister to the present Lord Onslow, and the wife of Sir John Williams. Knt. Lord Mayor.

He ordered his corpse to be buried in the sea amongst the rocks called the Needles, at the west end of the Isle of Wight—the body being put into a leaden coffin was conveyed in a large boat to the place appointed attended by a clergyman—but to the surprise of the spectators when the corpse was put to sea it would not sink which occasioned various conjectures among the superstitious, but several holes being bored in the coffin to let in the water, it sank. The coffin was made full big and filled with bran."

Extracts from Bockleton Register, Dr. Prattintons MSS :
1654 Ap. 6 Nicholas Acton and Mary d. of Gerard Skrimshire
of Aqualate, married.

1655 Buried—Acton, gent.

1681 Acton, s. Charles Baldwyn and Elizabeth, his wife. sole
heiress of Nicholas Acton Esq., and Mary, his wife,
born 27th June, bap. July 10.

1682 Aug. 2, Elizabeth, d. of Charles Baldwyn, bap.

1686 Mar. 13, Charles, s. of Charles Baldwyn and Elizabeth.
bap.

1694 May 1, Samuel, s. of Charles Baldwyn and Elizabeth.
bap.

1696 Sir Timothy Baldwyn, bur.

1705 Charles Baldwyn Esq., bur, Jan. 8.

1726 Madam Baldwyn, bur., Jan. 13.

1726 Acton Baldwyn, bur., Jan. 28.

In 1896, Mr. William Phillips contributed to *Shropshire Notes and Queries* a series of eighteen letters written by Charles Baldwyn, with the following Introduction :

LETTERS OF CHARLES BALDWYN.

A packet of eighteen letters written by Charles Baldwyn, of Aqualate and Bockleton, Esq., during his grand tour of Europe, in 1711 and 1712, to his cousin, Adam Ottley, of Pitchford, Esq., were preserved by the latter, and have

lain ever since among the muments of Pitchford Hall. They are entertaining, inasmuch as they present a picture of the habits, manners, scenes, and sights sketched in an easy style by a young educated gentleman of 25, in the early years of the last century. The writer was the son of Charles Baldwyn, owner of Bockleton and Aqualate, M.P. for Ludlow 1680, and Chancellor of Hereford, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Nicholas Acton, of Bockleton. His father died in 1706, and the writer succeeded to his estates. He was grandson of Sir Samuel Baldwyn, the first cousin to Adam Ottley, whose mother was the daughter of Sir Samuel Baldwyn. The series is unfortunately, not complete, as will be seen by his references to letters written from different towns, and between the first and the second there is an interval of seven months. I am indebted to the kindness of Colonel C. J. Cotes for permission to copy them. W.P.

I.—CHARLES BALDWYN TO ADAM OTTLEY.

Rotterdam, July 5th, 1711.

Dear Cozen Ottley,

Very soon after my last to you from Harwich the Yatchs came in sight, and the Captaine of the Man of War sent his long boat for us and set us on board of the Yatch with Mr. Botman the envoy and the Hanover gentlemen which I knew, he was extremely civil and invited me to see him at the Hague (where I believe I shall be tomorrow) and at Hanover; we had an extremme pleasant passage if we had not been sick. I was so most of the time, we came from Harwich to the mouth of the Maes in about 16 hours but forced to be there some hours for the tide, before we come hither. The news here is that two days ago Prince Nassau Friesland was coming over the Water at Moerdyke in his coach in a boat and was overturned and drowned. The French a few days ago surprised some of our squadrons which covered workmen at Arleux and killed 150 men, and taken 300, they say one squadron was English and believed of Shombergs. A gentleman here tells me Cornet Foth-

erby was killed last week by some Hussars, he had a small party with him which he bid get off as fast as they could and depending upon his horse stayed longer, but as he turned his horse fell and so they overtook him and almost cut him to pieces.

Hague, July 6th, 8 at night. The post not going out before this, I shall make another to you. After being pleased with the town of Rotterdam we came this morning through Delft and saw the two churches, and hither to dinner, at the Golden Lion, upon the Binton Hof where I shall stay and lodge being but for a night or two and so for Amsterdam; the Election of the Emporor is put off till the 20th of August N.S. so I believe I shall go to the Army first. I believe if you will direct to Mr. Drummonds at Am: for me it will come best and I will leave him directions how to send it Mr. Sherrod told me they would see me to-night, as also Dr. Ayres. Ld. Strafford's chaplain who is here and Mr. Hawel desires me to see him. The news of the Prince of Nassau is too true, and they seem much concerned for him. The K. of Prussia they say was forced to be blooded twice to prevent illness upon the concern. I was a little time at the Opera this evening but find nothing in it or the spectators comparable to the English. I think the Baronesse much out sings the women here, I am very desirous of trying whether a two foot ruler will equal the ladies heads here, if it is not that that disfigures them I much prefer our English ladies. My humble service to friends, and I shall still remain yours most affectionately and faithfully

CHARLES BALDWYN.

II.—CHARLES BALDWYN TO ADAM OTTLEY.

Antwerp, July 21, 1711.

Dear Cozen Ottley,

The haste that I have made to get time enough to Frankfort has made me not spend so much time at a place hitherto as I should desire, but yet I do not find anything so much worth seeing in Holland as I do here. I have seen Rotterdam, Delft, Hague, Leyden, Harlem, and Amsterdam, and what fine places where to be seen about the Hague, among all nothing has pleased me so much as that noble building of

the Stadhouse at Amsterdam; Mr. Drummond there did one great service with his advice, and has persuaded me to send my baggage to meet me at Cologne, and take only the clothes on my back, nightgown, and Linen, to the Army. At the Hague I spent about six days before and after I had been at Amsterdam, and met with company enough to make it very pleasant. Dr. Ayres, my Ld. Araford's chaplain, was a person I waited on from Mr. Stawel, and must thank him very much, for I met there with Mr. Botmar and the Hanover Gentlemen again. The king of Prussia was there for some days, and I went twice to Court, where Baron Botmar was so civil as to take notice of me and talk some time with me. At the Hague I made me a laced suit of clothes, which I sent with the rest of my things by Cologne. Mr. Massingberd and I took a servant between us who speaks the Languages and has been with a gentleman travelling these two years and parted with him at the Hague to us. As we came hither from the Hague in a Yatch we called at Bergn of Loon, and were shewed the fortifications by a Major we were recommended to; and here we have been three days the most diverted that it is possible, especially in the great church, and Jesuits chapel where all was in its glory, it being Ignatiu's Loyala's day; I heard there glorious music. I was very much pleased yesterday at the Carthusans, where I met with one of the Monks, who in his face and liveliness very much put me in mind of the Lady of Dudmaston. I often think of your fair Roman Catholick neighbour. A gentleman promises me to carry safe to England a box of flowers which I bought in a Nunnery and I intend for your sisters and mine if they come safe. I have been so fully employed that I can scarcely have time to write this, or else should expatiate and be merry. We are just going to Ghent in chases, the Post Waggon being full, and we have another Gentleman goes with us. I was in hopes of receiving one from you at Hague, but did not and now doubt I shall not till I get to Frankfort. I pray let it be full. My best service to all friends. Ghent seven at night. We are just now come hither well, and had a safe journey, much pleased with the Roads. We must all rejoice much now that you were

not in the field this year, since the Squadron of Palmes, which I believe you were in were all taken Prisoners near Arleux; there were not above twenty horses saved in the whole, being surprised in the night in their shirts. Major Robinson and Harrison went through Antwerp about four days ago for England upon their Parole. Mr. Massingberd desires his service to you.

I am dear Friend Yours
most affectionately
CHARLES BALDWYN.

III.—CHARLES BALDWYN TO ADAM OTTLEY.

From the D. of Marlborough's
Quarters at Avense le sec.

Dear Cozen Ottley,

Aug. 3, 1711.

I came hither yesterday morning and have a great many thanks to return you for the kindness of your recommendations to Major Lancaster, who does me a very great favour in providing me with a bed, I doubt much to his own inconvenience, because I lie much better than he does himself. We are in the little village that the Duke is; there are very few houses in the camp. Mr. Massingberd and I had recommendations from Mr. Drummond of Amsterdam to Mr. Forster and he lies there with him, and we have been entertained there extremely civilly. We live very pleasantly with Bouchain in our rear about two leagues off these quarters; and about a league off the town to our left lies another small army, which is to besiege the town as soon as the communication can be cut off with lines between the French army and the town. A little from these quarters we can see the town which lies before us and the besieging army; and on the other side the whole French army who lie so much to our right that they say the armies never lay nearer. On Monday Marshall Villars Gasconaded and drew out his whole armye and we did the like, but he durst not fight, but alarms us every day, which they suppose will be his whole business the whole time of the siege. Two days ago he was very near being taken by our Hussars and a Brigadeer who was the very next man to him was [taken]. The French lie so near the road to Doway

that we were forced to come by Marchienes where we lay we had a great convoy for bread waggons, and a Hessian General. I never was no bit with fleas as that night, though I lay in my nightgown a top of the bed, and was kept awake. Captain Betton lies a little way off; Major Lancaster will ride with me thither, and to see the camp. After dinner I shall see Major Congreve, and Coll. Weld. This morning Major General Sibourg is with the besieging army, and is about three leagues off, because there is no bridge over; the nearest pass over the river is the place where they lie. I shall wait on him when I can. In two or three days we intend for Tournay, and so . . . we were much pleased to see Lille, and the Cittadel which the officer on guard shewed us himself; and at Minin the Commander ordered us a Serjeant. At Doway we staied three days for the convoy, and was much pleased with your recommendations to Mr. Berrington and Mr. Dickinson, who entertained us in the best manner. Just now I met with Mr. Betton; he invites me to see him this afternoon, and to dinner tomorrow. Mr. Lancaster, Mr. Foster, Mr. Watkins, etc., are your servants, as I am to all friends and

Adam Ottley Esq

at Pitchford, near

Shrewsbury, Great Britain.

A seal with a heart in a thorn bush,
which a cupid is trying
to gain: surrounded by a
motto

NVL PLAISIR SANS PEINE.

Yours

Most affectionately

CHA: BALDWYN.

IV.—CHARLES BALDWYN TO ADAM OTTLEY.

Brussels, August 14, 1711.

My Dear Cozen Ottley,

Yours of the 25th of July has given me the greatest satisfaction and pleasure to find you and the rest of my friends in England have so much entertainment at home, which I have as much as possible of, in anything but their company. The recommendation which you gave me to Mr. Lancaster, with what Mr. Massingbird and I had from Mr Drummond to Mr. Foster and Mr. Watkins, furnished us

with all manner of conveniences, by horses abroad and lodgings and good eating and drinking at home, and [they] would not willingly have let us taken any with our friends abroad. I believe you know how very well they entertain, and I believe no part of the Army could be so pleasant to a stranger. I spent one afternoon with Captain Betton in the line, and the next day dined with him there. He invited me to go a foraging with him on horses one morning which I had done had it not been countermanded, the enemy being on the same ground before us. I was much obliged to Major Congreve, and drank a glass at his Quarters one evening. I owe a great many of my obligations to them to my relation to you, of whom they speak with a great deal of service; had your letter come to me before I went to the camp I had been more particular in inquiring how the officers in your regiment did: the one Squadron I saw as I went along the line and I believe are all well, and the other Squadron I believe the account I gave you of them is true, that there were scarce thirty of the horses saved, but few of the men either killed or taken, besides the Major, who was gone for England on his parole. When I was in Doway I saw the spot of ground where that action was, close to the inundation, which is on the side of Arleux, and was within Cannon Shot of the Walls [from] which they fired on them, but being so surprised they think the French were bewitched they had not killed or taken every man of ours, if they had seized our arms first, which they had orders for, and might have done. When I was at camp, I went to Court every morning when the Generals were there for orders. I thought my Ld Duke twenty years younger than in Engand. I see there he can walk upright; he seemed to have pleasure in his countenance, which he received from his success in being able to lay siege to Bouchain, which he did against the opinion of most of the Generals. They all commend his last march over the enemies trenches, as one of the best pieces of generalship. Our Army lies with its right at Javy, where are the quarters of the Generals of Horse, and lies very near the right of the enemy, who cannonaded it when we came there, but with little damage, and so they desisted. And the left of ours reaches near to Neufville, and our

bridges over the Scheld are a little lower at Nivelle. I could not have opportunity of going to the other side of the Scheld till Monday evening, and then waited on Coll. Neleton, and Coll. Weld, for an hour before they mounted the trenches: and they persuaded me to stay all next day and dine with them, which was a day more than I designed. I was that day to have seen an attack made by 400 Grenadiers who were then drawn out, but it was too late for me to stay. This last attack was of very great consequence, and was to cut off entirely the communication of the enemy with the town. We had before drawn a very strong trench, which covered most part of our besieging army from the enemys, and left them only a narrow passage from a little town called Pawrchin to Bouchain, which went through a very broad and deep morass, which was to be attaked, and was defended by a little river, and we had no way to it but what we made with fascines for about a hundred yards; when our men advanced the enemy very scoundrelly retired with only firing once, and even then we could not lodge ourselves till they gave two Grenadiers a Pistol apiece to swim the river, I think it is the Senset, and pull down the enemies Fascines to make us a way over. That day I saw a great deal of cannonading from the enemies batteries and town, and ours that lay between them, from a rising ground above them, but doing us little damage they drew there cannon from their battries next day. Two days before a ball took off a piece of Coll. Carr's boot, and bruised his leg pretty much; and two buttons of Coll. Pocock's gaiters, and a cane out of Coll. Short's hand. One would think it very civil to commissions, for afterwards it took five legs off three Grenadiers. Mr. Betton tells me that Charles Skrymsher is in Pococks regiment, who has a great kindness for him, and intends to do somewhat for him. He got money in the winter by teaching to write, he offers him himself to take him into his Troop, and make him clerk of it, if he had thought it worth his while. Major Gen'l Sibourg is in the besieging Camp and when I was there [he] dined with Gen'l Withers, so I could not wait on him with your letter, and afterwards had not time to do it, and it being a compliment by me I thought it not so proper to send it; I hope I

have not done amiss. Mr. Massingberd who is yours, came with me hither on Friday by the way of Ath and Tournay. I was extremely pleased with the Duke of Aremberg's fine gardens at Enghien. We have had a good deal of diversion here of plays, Opera, and the ring; the Ladies here come nearest the English of any place I have seen. Yesterday afternoon I spent at the two English Nunneries, and at one found a Sister of Mr. Ireland. She told me if I would come to day, I should see two Nuns professed, which I did, and saw the whole ceremony, too long to relate. The name of the one was Barclay, and I think the other Errington. We hope to find ourselves to-morrow night at Maestricht, and as they say the Election at Frankfort is still put off we may spend some days at Aix la Chapelle, and take Liege by the way. The season at Aix is just begun. I could hope for no greater happiness in the journeys than to have you with me. 'twould make every hour more agreeable. But I can't say they pass slowly, or that we have had a minute idle since we came out, scarce enough to write to my friends in. Pray give my due respects to my Aunts and Uncle (who I hope has received my letter to Hereford) and Cozen Betty, and Cozen Mary. I am dear Cozen.

Your's most affectionately

& faithfully

C.B.

V.—CHARLES BALDWYN TO ADAM OTTLEY

Aix la Chepelle, 21 Aug., 1711.

Dear Cozen Ottley,

I have been here five days in greater quiet than since I left England, and much pleased with so agreeable a country as this, though the town itself has nothing to brag of, nor are the walks or wells so pleasant as those at Bath. The pleasure of the Baths here is quite taken away by having private ones in the houses which the company goes in privately by themselves. The water one drinks here is about the heat of that at the Bath, but the Springs are so hot that one may boil eggs in them, especially in some at a little village out of this town; they are so full of Sulphur that it makes them very unpleasant. The company is just beginning to come here; I

think we have the best in town in the house we lodge; three or four are agreeable gentlemen. I wish I understood French better for their sakes, but I can enjoy their company with pleasure. One who was sent by the Duke of Mecklenburg to the Princess of Orange with compliments of condolence has taken a coach to go with us to Dusseldorf to-morrow, where we shall make but a short stay, and so to Francfort, where we have small encouragement we shall see the Election over there being so many delays, but we shall meet there a great deal of company. The gaiety of Balls has not yet began here, nor any other diversion besides the company of the Coffee house and Wells in a morning, where I go before seven; though I drank the waters but once they being purging and many have humors fall into their legs upon their first drinking, which I dare not venture for fear it should stop my Journey. I have met here Mr. Bard the pretty Lady's brother you saw once upon a time, and his acquaintance will be very happy for me at Hanover. He is as pretty a fellow as she is a woman; he is here with his Aunt, the Lady Ann Jevon, to whom I have a letter from Mr. Weedon; but I did not know her name till last night, and shall wait on her this afternoon. I staid here to-day, extraordinary, to see a procession in honour of Charlemain, his reliques being carried about the streets, and all orders in the town walk in their formalities. His own effigie walks about as tall and big as any two men, with one underneath, who walks him very dextrously. I believe no place can out do this for reliques, which they shew you very strange things of, and abundance of riches in the Church. Mr. Massingberd is your servant, and one Mr. Cane, of Ld. Rooth and Grey's Regmt. Pray give mine to my Aunts, Uncle, and Cozens.

I am Your most affectionate and
humble Servant
CHARLES BALDWYN.

VI.—CHARLES BALDWYN TO ADAM OTTLEY.

Francfort, Sep.ber ye 1st 1711.

My Dear Cozen Ottley.

I am at length got hither three days ago for the election and may be am come too soon if I expect to see it

finished; and, indeed, when it will be is not much talked of, or much minded, but by the men of business themselves, who do not let the rest of the world know much of the matter; only that there are 36 Articles of Capitulation to be agreed on, and these are about the 22d; but these are not in Print, so we know not what they are. The Grand Show is every morning; the Elector of Mayence and Triers, who are here in person, and of the other Electors some have two and some three Ambassadors who come at ten o'clock to the town house in the Grand place, with a very great and fine equipage, both for Liveries and Coaches, about three or four apiece. The two Electors' and the King of Bohemia's ambassadors' coaches are in mourning, the rest are extremely fine, as also are the Liveries, of which they have a great Number. The Elector Palatine is expected here next week, and as he is a man that affects a great deal of show, no doubt will make a very splendid appearance; and his poor subjects, who are already sufficiently racked, must pay a new tax for the defraying the expences of this journey. Mr. Massingberd and I were at his Court at Dusseldorf for one day in our way to Aix, but our black clothes being sent hither we could not desire to be introduced to the Elector, though we were at Court and saw the Elector and Electress dine in his apartment, and sup in hers, and then the maids of honour waited on them. One or two of them are handsome enough, but all must yield to the Electress a beauty, though she has been married these twenty years. The Court itself is but an indifferent place, but there is the outside of a new one built, which stands close to the old one, and upon the banks of the River, as White-hall upon the Thames. Here are a great many fine pictures to be seen, upon which the Elector bestows a great deal of money, and upon other fine knicknacks. My Ld. Peterborough is expected here every day, whose coming, they say, will hasten the conclusion of the election very much. In the afternoon here they have a very pleasant tour upon the side of the River Main, and yesterday the two Electors were there, and several of the Ambassadors with their equipages. In the evening there is a Comedy which being in German makes me like it better than I believe I should if I under-

stood it, for I fancy it is very silly and ill acted. But what is a finer diversion is the Assembly, whereof there are three in town, one of which is almost every night. I have been at two, last night at the Princess of Taxis, a very beautiful woman; all the rest of the Ladies were but a foil to her. There were 24 tables engaged at playing at Bassel and Ombre, so judge how much company there must be in all. The Gentlemen are in mourning but the Ladies are not. I met here of my acquaintance Ld. Herbert, who has been here some time, and introduced me to the Princess last night. He goes from hence to Geneva, and so to Italy. Mr. B. Bathurst and his Tutor, Dr. Hayes, went from hence the day before I came hither for Augsbeurg and so to Italy. If you were here you could not help following the stream, and your inclination to see the fine country when you were within 200 miles of the Alps. Mr. Massingberd prefers it very much, but will not go without me. I believe a fortnight will carry me from this place, but I shall not resolve much before that time which way. I meet here young Botmar, and Mr. Sherrards, the father of one of them is the second Ambassador from Hannover. 'Tis not difficult to get an acquaintance here, since it passes like that of the Bath. I am disappointed here in not finding my letters from England, but have writ for them to Amsterdam and shall have I hope in a few days some from you will add a great pleasure to my travels to hear all friends are well, in particular, to all whom I am an humble servant and Mr. Massingberd is your servant.

Yours

Most entirely C. BALDWYN.

I forgot to tell you how much the fair here increases the company and consequently the diversion. When the Electors meet there is a room for company like the court of requests, and underneath a place like Westminster Hall full of shops with all sorts of things from all parts; a great part of the refuse of C. Mather's shop. I believe there are more varieties pretend to come from England than any other place. This fair lasts three weeks and brings people every year from all parts. I have just now received two letters from Bockleton, but none from you. I am sure some have

miscarried for you could never be so long without writing to me. I have received but that one from the Assizes from you since I came out of England. I shall be glad to hear Mr. Kingdon is well—may be I may trouble him to write a letter ere long.

VII.—CHARLES BALDWYN TO ADAM OTTLEY.

Francfort, Sep. 27th 1711.

Dear Cozen Ottley,

This is the second I give you from this place upon the receipt of your second since I left England dated Sept. 4th, which had the good luck of a speedy passage, with the good news of our friends health; 'tis that which is the chief pleasure of my travels, and the next is to answer it, and tell you that I am so, and writing so soon to you again seems the more as if I was speaking to you. But were I with you I believe your first question to me would be how the Election goes on, which is the thing I know the least of at all; but am told the Articles of Capitulation will be finished in one or two conferences more, and that the Ceremony of the Election will be on the first of October, the King's Birthday. The Elector Palatine arrived here three days ago with his whole Court, and his Equipage exceeds all that have been [here] hitherto. The fair continued till this evening in its full gaiety, but 'tis said this night it departs, which will lessen the diversion. And the Princes of Taxis' mother dying has lessened another diversion by one Assembly. But there are two others in town which I have been a pretty constant customer to, and one sees every night all the Ladies in town there. Hoop petticoats, a great deal of company, and small rooms do not do well together. Where I to enter into detail of so many fine Ladies sure one sheet of paper would be too small, and so I shall only tell you that one Countess of Waldeck has more agreeableness than all the Ladies I have seen but—She is an Abbess. I cannot forbear telling you an adventure I had last night. I was at Court at the Elector Palatine's and when the Elector and Electress were entered into the Room to supper I stood next to the door, and as the maids of honour came in, one of the youngest slipped at the uppermost of two steps she was to come

WW

down, and her head came forward, which gave me opportunity of helping to break the fall, and lifting her up again. I believe you would think yourself happy with such an accident at St. James's. This you may think created some mirth in the Court when they saw the Lady escaped without hurt, and some confusion in the Lady. We have so often seen the diversion of this town over and over that I think it is now time to leave it without seeing the Ceremony over, for the day of Election all the Strangers are obliged to depart, and I believe it would not be worth staying for; the next question you will ask me is which way I move, and I believe you suspect me a little by my last that I will be hard to return without going farther, and as for North Germany, as I designed when I set out, the election being so late will make it uncomfortable going to Leipsick, Berlin, and Hanover, and I could not come home before Christmas; so I am forced to steal a little more time with a strong inclination, and pass the Alps, to which end my Lord Herbert, Mr. Massingberd, and I, have taken a voiture which carries us in five days to Shafhausen, one of the Swiss Cantons, and from thence we are to contrive the shortest and best way either to Milan or Turin. I once thought that we must have gone by the way of Geneva, but now believe we shall pass the country of the Grisons, and by Coire and Como to Milan. Mr. Down's saying one might see Italy in three months has given me great hopes that it will be satisfaction enough to me to see Milan, Genoa, Leghorn, Florence, and Naples, for a week a piece, and spend some time at Rome before the Carnival of Venice, which will certainly bring me part of my way home again that there is no danger of my staying any longer than that time in Italy. Pray take my part if you hear anybody find fault with my going; I know your inclination excuses me, and I find mine grows stronger as I am nearer Italy. I shall want no satisfaction but my friend's company, and pray let me hear oft from you. I have had no illness nor misfortune. Lord Herbert had the illfortune to have his trunks broke here in the inn, and was robbed of a hundred and twenty Ducats. Mr. Massingberd is much your servant, and mightily pleased with his journey to Italy. I am much obliged to Mr. Kingdon and shall trouble him with a letter from hence if I have time.

You must not expect one from me of some time; I shall not have convenience of writing and be farther off too. If I have any service for my uncle, or any friend at Rome, I shall be proud of it. My humble service is with [you], and my Aunts and Cozens. I am sorry I shall not be able to serve them with Lace before Christmas. I am a servant to all your Neighbours who enquire for me and

Yours most heartily
CHARLES BALDWYN.

VIII.—CHARLES BALDWYN TO ADAM OTTLEY.

Bern, Sept'ber 29th, 1711.

Dear Cozen Ottley.

I cannot forebear writing a word to you from hence where I have the convenience of the post, tho' I am a little straitned in time to tell you that Mr. Massingberd and I had a pleasant journey from Francfort to Schaffhouseu with my Ld. Herbert, from whence he took horses to Geneva, and we from thence hither, where we came yesterday, and have again taken horses to go to Turin tomorrow, where we shall find ourselves in seven days. We have hitherto had the happiness of fine weather, and travelling through a country where the grapes are just ripe, which made it very pleasant. This town has much deceived my expectations for largeness and beauty, and little besides the Arsenal and Library worth seeing. The gentleman that shewed us the Library showed us also a cabinet of curiosities, which was pretty well worth seeing. We are just entering into real antiquities. He assured us that he and most here would be very glad that our English ceremonies were introduced into their Church. We have hitherto had very pleasant travelling for three days in Switzerland, and passed no troublesome mountains, but saw some a great way off on the left hand which have been covered with snow ever since the flood. We shall come to some of them in three days, where we pass the Alps at the great St. Bernard. Mr. Massingberd is your servant, as I am to all our friends and relatives,

and yours most affectionately
and faithfully
CHARLES BALDWYN.

IX.—CHARLES BALDWYN TO ADAM OTTLEY.

Turin, Oct. 24th, 1711.

My Dear Cozen Ottley,

It was necessary for me to take some days of repose after passing the mountains, before one could get the thoughts of that unpleasant country out of ones head, to write anything that is agreeable, which made me stay so long without writing to you after I came to this place since my last letter to you from Berne. We had the happiness of good weather and good horses to come from thence hither in 7 days. We did not think it worth our while to go three days out of our way to see the pure City of Geneva, and so came a shorter way by the town of Vevay, which is almost at the end of the Lake. From thence we travelled 4 days and a half to Jorca, all along the mountains, the third day we passed the high Alps, at the Great St. Bernard, and were civilly entertained at a Convent on the top, in the middle of an hour's snow, which lies there always. At Jorca we came into a very pleasant fruitful plain, which continues to this place; but here they are always in sight of snow, which lies on the mountains of Savoy. The town is for the one half of it the most beautiful that I ever saw, or believe is anywhere, which was built by this Duke's father, tho' the materials are only a clumsy brick plastered over very neatly. Some of the great houses are of a very fine Architecture, as are the several country houses, which are extremely thick within a mile or two of the town, which rob it of its company till about a fortnight hence. What is in town our Envoy, Mr. Chetwynd, is very civil in taking us to, [and] every night to Assembly, which here they call a conversation, where the people have the freest easy air that ever I met with; only one misfortune is, one meets with no young unmarried women there, who are all in convents, where they stay till the bargain is made by their fathers for them to be married, and then the husband and they take one another for better for worse without seeing beforehand. The only unmarried Ladies we see are at Court. I have been only last night at Madam Royale's the Duke's Mother's yet. The maids of honour are very handsome. She receives company every night sitting in the middle, and all

the Ladies which come there, in a Spanish dress, make a circle about her for half an hour, and then she retires into her bedchamber, where the Gentlemen follow her, whom she receives standing. Mr. Envoy introduced me and some more English Gentlemen to an Audience, whom she received with compliments. The Court is still here in mourning for the Emperor, but in the Country we go in colours to the Duke at the Venerie, about 4 miles off, where we waited on the Envoy three days ago, and seemed rather to pay a country visit than to make a Court. The Duchess went a walking just as we came there in the Garden, where we attended her, and the maids of honour, for about an hour till the two young Princes returned from hare hunting, with one in their hands. The Prince of Piedmont, the eldest, of about 13 years old, came and welcomed us to Court. And about half an hour after, the Duke himself returned from hunting, and came and talked with us for a quarter of an hour about the war, and Parliament of England, and asked us several questions of our travels. The Venerie does not answer expectations for the beauty of the buildings or Gardens, which were all in ruins in the war before this; but now they are all being put in order again. The Duchess showed us the plan of the Gardens, and explained it to us, and the house, as much as is finished, is of a very handsome model. One has a very different notion of this prince and those of Germany, where so much show is necessary to keep up their grandeur, whilst this is both loved and feared more than they are. He durst venture himself to meet the Emperor the other day upon the road with only two or three following, and at home acts all by his own judgment without any counsellor. As we came home we came over the field of Battle, and to-day have been to see the Cittadel, which the French attacked in the strongest part, and it held them between a four and five month siege, tho' it does not seem to be so strong as those in Flanders, but very much ruined, the houses of it still lie in their ruins, but very little harm done to the town. Mr. Massingberd and I think to leave this place next week, and go to Milan for a few days. From thence to Genoa, and by Leghorn, and Florence to Rome, where, and at Naples, I hope to have near two months to spend, and be at Venice about the middle of February. Ld

Cornbury, with Mr. Lee, Ld. Chandos' grandson, went to Geneva on Monday, and Mr. Dawney on Thursday. There is one Mr. Montague, and Mr. Pelham here still. I impatiently long to see my friends' letters that stay for me at Genoa. I do not know whether I am to rejoice or not at L. M's fortune. Mr. Massingberd and I drank Mr. Lancton's health most days as we did the other day at Mr. En——, she was his toast. It puts me oft in mind of Mr. Kingdon, travelling again very well with me; nothing that does . . . actually kill my companions fatigues or does me any harm. We have bought Mr. Dawney's . . . and shall now go post. As full as ever I am I cannot omit my service to my Uncle, Aunts, and both my Cossens. I writ from here to my Uncle at London knowing that this is the month of waiting. I believe I shall hear of your being at London soon, and wish for your good success in two affairs. I am dear Coz. with all sincerity

Your's most affectionately

CHARLES BALDWYN

N.B.—The blank spaces are torn by the seal.

X.—CHARLES BALDWYN TO ADAM OTTLEY.

Genoa, Nov. 13, N.S., 1711.

I have been too long in arrears with you since I writ last on the 24th October from Turin, and may be should I pretend to give you a Particular account of myself since 'twould be much too large for my paper. So agreeable a place as Turin engaged us for a fortnight's stay there. An Envoy that is obliging is a mighty advantage to a Stranger in introducing him into company at Conversations every night. We wanted the Duke's Court in town, but Madame Royale has a Court where we found ourselves every night, and the chamber of Parade is furnish'd with some pretty maids of honour, and the only unmarried Ladies that are to be seen, and very civil to strangers. They never see any men elsewhere, but are locked up all other times. Ld Herbert overtook us there again, where we left him; and Ld. Harvey's, Sr Cha: Hot-ham's, and Sr Jn. Newton's sons with him. There we had no fine churches to see, only the chappel of St. Suaire within the palace, which is entirely finished with marble all inside, and most beautiful Architecture. The houses are all very

prettily built; we went to see two or three very handsome ones belonging to the Royal family, a little out of the town, but the materials are the most cobbling things that ever I saw in my life, and, sometimes, when they have a good marble pil'ar they plaster it over. From Turin Mr. Massing-berd and I went post in a chaise we had bought to Milan where we found things in the greatest gaiety the first night we arrived. The streets were illuminated as they had been for two nights before upon the account of the D. of Newburg's coming in form, with the news of the Election of the Emperor; and two days after the feast of St. Charles Borrhomes, very much added to the beauty of the Great Church, where the Emperor went to Mass, by their exposing all their finery in it. This church is, maybe, the most costly building that ever was; tho' they have been near 400 years about it, it is not two-thirds finished, and maybe it may not in as much more. 'Tis entirely built of a polished marble, and as 'tis a Gothic building, you know, more pains [is] bestowed upon it. 'Tis as much laboured as possible, and a prodigious multitude of Marble statues all about it. But though so much labour is bestowed upon it the inside has very little [that is] striking in it, but yields to others I have seen. The town of Milan is in itself one of the ugliest towns that can be, but very large and full of trade; and very few of the fine things answered what might be expected in such a place. But at the Academy of Painting we saw some fine pictures; however, we are sufficiently entertained with other sights: on St. Charles' night with a Ball in the Cittadel given by the Governor, and [which] would hardly yeald to a birth night at St. James' for more, or finer company, and as the apartments are much larger it made great convenience for the spectators; and everything [was] done in exact order. Every day the high court time was when the Emperor dined, who makes a better figure to be stared at than I expected. I shall always have a better opinion of him than ever I had in England. His entire application to business is what is much admired in him, which I never heard of before; and I very much believe he will answer their expectations of him, that he will make a very great figure in Europe; as well for his person as his command. We had here also conversations every night as at Turin, and

one day saw a Venetian Ambassador make his entry finer than in England; and another day the Cardinal Imperial, the Pope's Legate a Latere, which was the finest show of all. The Emperor went to meet him out of town and brought him to the Church door. 'Tis not worth while to give an account of a cavalcade how fine soever, since the very sight of it is not so good as other things. After a six days stay we came hither, but stopt in our way at a Chartreuse five miles of Pavia, when I saw the finest convent I have ever yet done; the church is most completely furnished that can be with prodigious charge. The cloister Gardens and plantations [are] extremely large and pleasant; but haste to get to Pavia before the shutting of the gates made us regret the loss of an hours' more daylight that we should have spent there. For the rest we saw little in our way worth remarking, but [were] very often at a loss for post horses, since the Emperor being in the country, and troops marching into winter quarters had tired them all. Thirty miles from hence we entered again into hills, and the Appenines put us in mind of the Alps, though the ways here are practicable for a chaise. This town is built hanging upon the mountain over a pleasant bay, and affords a very beautiful prospect. The rock it is built of is mostly of very good marble, and some of the houses [are] either built of it, or very much adorned with it. Being here but two days yet, I can say but little of it, tho' I have been once at the Opera and once at a Conversation. 'Tis the first good music I have heard since I came out of England; some of the voices and actors are extremely good. Your old friend Chetwynd of Christ Church makes his entry as envoy in a few days. I once dined with him; his brother is come from Turin. Here are Ld. Longville, and Lonsdale, and two or three more English Gents—Dr. Savage, Ld. Salisbury's quondam Tutor, is a Beau. A few days will carry us to Legohorne; we have now there a fleet of above 20 Men of War, going to Vado to take on board a considerable number of troops for Spain. Ash Wednesday falls three weeks sooner than I thought it did; makes me believe we shall rather spend our Carnival at Rome than Venice; and I am told by some people that is better worth seeing. The greatest pleasure I have met with here has been your's and

friend's letters I received here. 'Twas your third, and this my tenth to you; however I believe some have miscarried. Your's was very entertaining; but I doubt some people mistook for whom all those reveries were of some other people. 'Twas more likely for the present than the absent. I fancy you had been performing some such duty as is used in this town, which I am not yet enough entered into the mysteries of. The custom is that when one has a mind to pay a compliment to a lady, he waits on her, maybe, before she is up, attends her at her Toilet; if she goes abroad to dinner he is a guest too; to church in the afternoon he walks obsequiously by the side of her litter, where she is carried by mules; to visiting and to Opera he goes with her, and never stirs till she goes to bed again, and this is called Cittaes baying them, but the original of the word I have not yet found out. I fancy it may be applied somewhere. When I get to Rome I shall make use of the best Judgment I can for the buying of prints for you. I hope still to hear of the good health of my Aunts and Cozens, to whom I am very humble servant, and your's

most faithfully and affectionately

C.B.

Near midnight, here called
6 a clock, 'tis 24 half hour
after sun set, and then they
begin again. Mr. Massingberd
says he is much your servant.

XI.—CHARLES BALDWYN TO ADAM OTTLEY.

Florence, Dec. 15, N.S. 1711.

Dear Cozen Ottley.

Tho' I have been so long silent to you as since the time I came to Genoa, I find you are still in arrears to pay me before I see you. 'Tis the happiest thing that can be. the receiving letters from England, and if you knew how little time I have to answer them, you would forgive me if I did not write more than I receive. I expected a packet last week at Leghorn, but I now live in hopes till this weeks' post returns from thence to-morrow. Where this

will meet with you is uncertain; I hope not in the country, but well fixed elsewhere, at leastwise in good hopes, which will be a happy reflection in my journey home, as some other friends felicity will be. I have no suspicion of unkindness from them, and as it is a great satisfaction to have heard from Bockleton sometimes that they are pretty well, so I should have been doubly glad to have had it from one of them. Pray let me hear in particular by your next how the world goes with all our friends; 'twill probably find me at Rome, where I hope to be on Christmas Eve, or before, it being but three, or at most four days off, and nothing to be seen by the way. Sienna is the only place of consideration, but I think of little curiosity At Genoa the Opera and the rediculous custom of Cecisbeo, as I told you of in my last, were diverting enough. The Palaces there are the best buildings I have seen yet, as well as the furniture and Painting of them. The situation of the town [is] extraordinary enough, and being built upon a bay, forms a sort of Theatre, and the nearness of the hills had confined them in enlarging it, had they not crept up the sides of them, which make a very pleasant view from the sea. I went on board an honest captain of a man of war from thence to Vado where lay our fleet and transports, with the troops that were on board for Spain, and staid with them four days till they sailed. I desired Mr. Jenkinson to make my compliments to Mr. Jennings for the favour I received from the Admiral, whom I dined with twice and [was] much obliged to. When I returned to Genoa the Operas had finished, so Mr. Massingberd and I left the place in 3 days, and came great part of the way by sea to Lucca, were we staid four days in a pleasant retirement. All the country for some miles is a perfect garden, and ramparts of the town green Terraces, as fine as one sees anywhere, planted with trees. Here we met with an honest ingenious Scotch Lord, Lord Kynaird, who has chose this place of quiet, and learning the Language, for a year. This little Commonwealth is but a sort of a large family, and I fancy a pretty place that might easily be formed according to the rules of Utopia. From thence to Pisa a great mountain was a little unpleasant, but some things there

were very entertaining, as the hanging Tower, the Campo Santo, and some fine things about the church. From Pisa to Leghorne we fancied ourselves in the midst of summer in a Sandy way covered with evergreen trees and shrubs, a vast quantity of Myrtles, and here and there in the country are a great many bays. At Leghorne is very little to be seen besides a clean neat town, full of trade that has risen in a short time from a very small beginning, so there is nothing stately or Antique; we were there but four days, and came hither three days ago. We were to have had audience of the Great Duke yesterday, but he went out just before we came to the Palace, so we have deferred it till tomorrow. Mr. Molesworth, the Envoy, is extremely civil, but never goes to Court but upon business, when has a ceremonious audience, as much as at his first entrance; but sends his Secretary to introduce us to one of the Ministers. They tell me this is the dullest town in the world for conversation, but it makes amends by pictures and Statues, which are disposed of all about the town, and some of them extremely fine that are in the streets. But the vast quantity of those and other curiosities that are in the Great Duke's Gallery are fund sufficient to employ us while we stay here; I have yet had put one lecture upon them. There are a great number of old Grecian Statues, among which the Venus of Medicis is the chief, which you have seen so often copies of in England. There is a new copy of that, and three more in brass of the best, admirably done, just sent a present from the Duke to the D. of Marlborough. There is a great collection of busts of Roman Emperors, and other Roman Statues, and a great one of good pictures, which I have not seen yet, only a room with above two hundred of the best painters, all drawn by their own hands. We shall stay about 4 or 5 days more here, and then for Rome, where, and at Naples I believe we shall spēnt about two months very well. I hear the Carnival at Rome will be very good this year. The distemper amongst the beasts about Venice has frightened a great many; it is probable that will not be very large. The coming of the Germans into this country has very much frghtened the Court, especially since they do not yet know the reason of it. At first they only

demanded a passage throught it, but since they came in, require quarters, which they have at the Duke's charge. They say they make a stay about Senna, and that more are marching out of Naples to meet them; but I do not care what they do, if they dont make post horses scarce, as they did in our way to Lucca, and stopt us half a day. If you are at home and all friends about you pray my humblest service to Uncle, Aunts, and both Cozens. If any where els I believe will scarce be where I have not some friends I would serve. I am your most affectionate kinsman and servant C.B. Mr. Massingberd is your servant.

C.B.

XII.—CHARLES BALDWYN TO ADAM OTTLEY.

Rome, Jany. ye 9th N.S., 1711.

Dear Cozen Ottley,

Since my last to you from Florence where I staid 8 days amongst pictures and statues and had the Great Duke's audience and regale, Mr. Massingberd and I came hither two days before Christmas, and for some days were taken up with music and Ceremonies in St. Peter's and the Vatican with the sight of ye Pope and College of Cardinals; the beauty and ornaments of St. Peter's excels much the notion I had of it before, which made it more easie to attēnd so long as we did at the Pope's saying Mass there upon Christmas day; Some days ago we have taken an Antiquary to shew us all the curiosities of which the multitude cannot be numbered and I despair of seeing all whilst I stay here much less can I give you now an account of them, but I hope I have taken a good method to do it another time. The Pantheon which is the only entire antient building that is to be seen is now in a more beautiful posture than formerly; this year the Pope has new polished all the marble pillars in it which now appear the noblest things I ever saw, but formerly they were so ruff and nasty that there was not half so much to strike the sight besides the symmetry of the building, the other things I have seen regularly are the Capitol, a noble building of Michael Angelo full of the best antiquities, and some palaces; I fully employ

my time with an Italian master and an Architect for two hours, and the Antiquary for three more till dinner and afterwards take an airing for some villa, and then to ye curso, which is made in ye street. Music at some church or palace often entertains the night, the Operas are just begun two nights ago, I was at one at Carl Ottoboni's, and tonight I go to a public one and there is another at ye Queen of Polands which 3 will last all the Carnival. I have not yet heard any voice in an Opera better than Nicolini's, nor seen any action better. I have had the good fortune to hear often these Holidays Pallucei the Pope's Eunuch, who exceeds certainly all the world. Since I began this to you the post brought me yours of ye 23 of Nov. from Bockleton which brings me such good news of my friends health, I hope to buy a good quantity of prints here, there is so much variety of them I shall certainly lay out a good deal of money in them: This place is extremely pleasant and cheap to live in, in every thing except coach. My next will give you an account of my moving to Naples. Tis a great pleasure to retire from other entertainments, to tell you I desire my humble service to Uncle, Aunts and Cozens.

& rem'n Your most entirely

Mr. Kindon has not yet been affectionate kinsman & servt
so kind as to let me heare how he does. C.B.

To Adam Ottley Esq at Pitchford
near Shrewsbury Shropshire
Great Brittan.

W.P.

XIII.—CHARLES BALDWYN TO ADAM OTTLEY.

Rome, Feb. 6th. 1712.

Dear Cozen Ottley,

You must expect now I shall not give you a very long account of myself or anything else during the height of the Carnival, which employs all our afternoons in seeing the masques, and I told you in my last that my morning was fully engaged, from dinner till night the principal street is full of all sorts of masques in boats and cars, and other fancies upon wheels; all the people of Rome in general

appear, as you shall see Ladies driving, and Harlequins in the vehicle; Princes turned footmen, and footmen like Grandees, and there is nothing in the Roman Nobility that makes them appear so but their clothes; it generally hails sugar-Plums most of the time, and just before night is a horse race in the street without riders upon them. On Wednesday the people are to be cured by putting ashes upon their heads, but are ordered to eat no flesh till Easter. The Popes brother died some days ago, but being a private person he would not let it hinder the diversions. On candlemas we receive candles from the Pope, but have not yet been at audience. As soon as the Carnival is over we shall go to Naples, where Mr. Hill, of the Admiraltie's nephew, who is just returned, and has a house, which his time is not out of, has lent it to us. He is a very pretty gentleman, and we are glad of his company here. Mr. Ben Bathurst is just come, and we are now at least 20 English travellers. Time permits no more; but my humble service to all friends.

I am your
ever affectionate humbe servant

C.B.

XIV.—CHARLES BALDWYN TO ADAM OTTLEY.

Naples, Feb. 28, 1712.

Dear Cozen Ottley,

Since the carnival is finished at Rome, and the view of Antiquities. Mr. Massingberd and I have left Rome, and are come hither last night. I can as yet give you no account of the place, having seen nothing; we are just now come into our lodgings which Mr. Hill had taken for some time and has left us, which is mighty convenient; since the inns are so very bad, there is no comfort in staying two days there, and a lodging cannot be taken for less time than half a year. Ours is at Caja, just out of town, upon the sea-shore, with only the road between us and it, where all the coaches make their passages evtry evening. The Island of Caprea is our view, about ten leagues [away], just before us, and the Mount Vesuvius smoaking on our left hand, and part of the City between; all which makes a very agreeable prospect; and the weather such as in May in

England. However, I can have no hopes that this will be so agreeable a place as Rome, since that had so many curiosities, ancient and modern, that they cannot be paralleled here. Two of our English Gentlemen from Rome came hither 3 days before us, which are Mr. Hooker, Mr. Pelham, and another. Sir John Shelly sets out to-morrow in whose company I have had a great deal of satisfaction; and the day after Ld. Mark Kerr, and Dr. Savage who came from Barcelona two days before I left Rome. My Ld. Shaftesbury who came hither almost dead, is now in a fair way of recovery, but I have not yet seen him. A few days will satisfy our curiosity here, and then we shall return to Rome to buy our things, when I shall not forget your prints; and I doubt I shall lay out a great deal of money in them for myself, to keep myself in mind of the most famous things I have seen. I am in sad want to hear from my friends in England. Tis now six weeks since: the last post brought no mail from England, which gave French and Germans opportunity of spreading strange reports of news from thence, as Rome is a place where they have most news and most lies of any place. I have nothing else to wish to make my journey more pleasant but your company, and sometimes a little more language, that little I had of Sign'r Salvio last winter is of wonderful use, and has made me understand every thing that is said now in Italian better than in French. Pray chide Mr. Kingdon that he will not be so kind as to let me hear from him; but however I'll be his servant a little longer: as to other friends, but particularly to my Uncle, Aunts, and Cozens, and your

most entirely affectionate kinsman
and humble servant

CHARLES BALDWYN.

XV.—CHARLES BALDWYN TO ADAM OTTLEY.

Rome, March 19 1712.

Dear Cozen Ottley,

I little thought to have writt one of this date from this place, 'tis enough to show you how much I am pleased with it; no conversations of the moderns could have kept me so

This will fully extend the capital base & considerably increase our future earnings power, as existing shareholders are not being asked to contribute cash and, conversely, take up substantially more equity participation. Although the stock market would still be concerned with the traditional p. based measures mentioned above, given the additional cash cushion, there would be less incentive to force down a book value & earnings multiple as the market would see that these growths are sustainable. This will also be true if we can demonstrate that our new business model is successful, which I think it will be, given our current market position and the strong support from our shareholders. However, given the significant cash required to finance the new business model, it is likely that the new business will have to be run at a loss initially. This will mean that the new business will be "loss leader" for a period of time. Given all these factors, I believe that the new business model will be successful.

Financially, I believe that the new business model will be successful, because "new business models" are usually based around the concept of "scale". In most cases, the initial costs are high, but once you have achieved a certain scale, the cost per unit goes down. This is what has happened with the new business model. We have achieved a certain scale, and now the cost per unit is down. This is why I believe that the new business model will be successful.

Financially, I believe that the new business model will be successful, because "new business models" are usually based around the concept of "scale". In most cases, the initial costs are high, but once you have achieved a certain scale, the cost per unit is down. This is why I believe that the new business model will be successful.

long away from that of my friends in England, but there is so much good company among the great dumb men of Antiquie, that I shall like better their friends that I read for putting me in mind of them. I shall always remember Julius Cesar much better than Charles ye 6th, and Antonius Pius then the Pope, and Livia almost rivals the Duchess of Mountagne; here are so many good and such a multitude of bad statues, that I believe the whole present Rome has not so many people in it as the antients had Statues. One Pope Gregory the first, destroyed two thousand, because they were heathenish; and there were so many places undigged that we may well believe not half the treasure is found. It cannot but please one extremely to see the Laocoon with his two sons killed by serpents; all of one stone when Pliny describes it, and says, it is the most famous that was in Rome. To see a brazen Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus, which was found in ye Ruins of a Temple Tully speaks of, to be struck with a thunder-bolt, and part of the thigh melted, as he describes it; here is Curtius with his horse going headlong into a Lake; Seneca dying in his bath moves admiration and pity. Caius Marius, admirably expressed, puts in mind of his various fortune; the two Brutus's, Annibal, Scipio, etc., puts one on reflection for what they were famous, and be as instructive as a good Lecture. There is scarce a Greek Poet or Philosopher, but they will show you his head, nay, and pretend somethings to be the works of Phidias and Praxiteles. There is now scarce anything of consideration left but I have seen, and some often times. To-morrow begin the holy week, when we shall see Ceremonies enough, and I should have been inexcusable in everybodies opinion, should I have left Rome before it is over. I believe 'twill please me the least of any thing yet, except they p'lease me with musick. At Naples, in a sacred Opera, instead of being diverted I could not but be displeased to see Angel and Divel (*sic*) make such figures as they did upon the stage, and a buffoon Priest out-acted the Spanish Fryer ridiculing his Order. But here they are much more descent in their sacred entertainments, not representing them on a stage, but reciting them very modestly; one last night had like to have been very tragical, but ended no worse than losing half the

entertainment. In the midst of one of the finest airs I ever heard Pallucis sing, the room we were in being upstairs the vault we were upon gave two great cracks, and the company ran out immediately, and being down stairs found two of five great bars which went from one arch to another were broke, and the others would much less have sustained us had we staid longer. I have almost finished my collection of prints, having laid out about 30 Pistols. There are some of the best are done by Dorigny, who is now doing the Cartoons at Hampton Court. I have bought two sets of them, and since see in the advertisements he sells them in England for three guineas—here they are about two. Mr. Massingberd is your servant, and agrees with me that nothing will be worth seeing between Rome and England: and I believe [I] shall make no turn out of the way, nor stay, except we go to Hanover. My humble service is with all my relations.

I am Dear Friend Yours
most affectionately & faithfully,

CHARLES BALDWYN.

XVI.—CHARLES BALDWYN TO ADAM OTTLEY

Venice, April 29, 1712.

Dear Cozen Ottley,

At length I have left dear Rome, I cannot tell you with how much regret. My concern for the lost of it was not at all lightened by a tedious journey hither, though there were a great many curiosities to be seen by the way; as a bridge of one of the Cesars at Narni, with an arch of 200 foot wide; the Cascade of Terni; the riches of Loretto; an entire beautiful Triumphal Arch, built to Trajan, at Ancona; another to Augustus at Fano; the edict of the Romans (yet remaining) on the banks of the Rubicon, that none of their Captains should that river with an army, which Julius Cesar first broke; at Rimini a bridge built by Augustus, and an Arch built to him. We came to Bolonia in six days, where we spent 2 and a half in seeing churches, and palaces, and the convents, which are finer than any I have yet seen anywhere. In two more days we came hither from Ferrara by water, and I can hardly say that I have been upon dry land

since. The place of St. Marc may indeed claim that title, but otherwise the Court of Pitchford is as big as two or three large Campos. We came hither time enough to see a masking on St. Marc's day, and there will be another next week. The only public diversion in the town is the ring every evening, and would be very pretty, would the Ladies always come before it was intolerably dark. It must be preferred before Hide park, because it exceeds it so very much in its particular excellence of being a large diversion. Here you often lye along instead of lolling, and have no jogs to discompose you. Venice is certainly the dullest place in the world except for some particular diversions which I do not taste. We have our own company, which gives us some relief. Mr. Pelham, a relation of my L'ds came with Mr. Massingberd and me from Rome; and Mr. Drake and another Gentleman came hither yesterday. My Ld Herbert has been here some time, and recovered of a violent feaver which he has had. Nothing shall hire my stay here after next week, and I wish I could fly to Hanover. We shall make no stop till we come thither, more than to rest ourselves. I own my curiosity fully satisfied at Rome, and I shall not care for any sights after it. I only wish it a little nearer that I might have hopes of going again with you; 'twould be the greatest pleasure in the world to have such a companion to enjoy such a pleasant place. I must own that three or four I had there would have made the dullest place agreeable. The long expected pleasure of Mr. Kingdon's met me here, with one of yours; 'twill be but a small compliment to say they were the greatest satisfaction of Venice. If you or the rest of my relations have any commission to execute in Holland I desire I may hear the first post, hoping to be there by the time I can receive an answer. I saw my box of prints pack up at Rome for Leghorne; it comes to an immense bigness. I wish it were safe in England. Besides what I have bought double, I have got a collection enough of good one for you to please yourself out of. When I once set about I could not forbear buying all the good ones I could meet with, and so have laid out a great deal more money than I designed. My humble duty

and the need for health care reform are so acute and the political will to act is so strong, it is important to emphasize that there is time to plan and implement many of the recommendations proposed in this report that could make a real difference in the lives of Americans. This is particularly true if the new Congress and the President are willing to work together to develop a comprehensive national health care system that is based on the principles of equity, quality, and accountability. By doing so, we can ensure that all Americans have access to the health care services they need and deserve, and that our health care system is able to provide the kind of care that is needed to keep us healthy and happy. This is a goal that we must all work together to achieve, and I hope that the new Congress and the President will take the steps necessary to make it happen.

and service to all relations. Service to Mr. Kingdon—I had returned his favour but that I have so much to do this post.

I am Your ever entirely affectionate
Kinsman and Servant,

CHARLES BALDWYN.

XVII.—CHARLES BALDWYN TO ADAM OTTLEY.

Ausburg, June 2, 1712.

Dear Cozen Ottley,

'Tis so long since your last I received, which was dated the 29th of February, that I know not where to find you, and think it a very greate while that I have not heard from you; since I left Venice the 13th of May I have spent two days at Padua, five or six at Vicenza, where was the fair and the Opera, and two at Verona, where one sees the noble remains of the Amphitheatre, which is entire on the inside, as it was at the first, by the continued reparations they have made when it wanted. That of Roime is a great part of it entire of the outside, so that betweddn these two one may form a perfect notion. I also, here, saw the prettiest cabinet of Curiosities and antiquities that ever I saw in any particular man's hands. Here I could have spent some more time very pleasantly, had I not been in haste to go home. A gentleman I met at Frankfort of this place, was extremely civil, and carried me to the place the Nobles of the town met every evening, with the Ladies. They seem very good sort of people. In these little towns where every body knows every body, they live with a great deal more freedom than in the great towns, and divert themselves more with a Bath familiarity than in other places. Here Mr. Massingberd and I bought a Calash to come post in, which we have done hither in six days, though we need not have spent so much time, but that we never travelled but by daylight. The mountains of Tirol are nothing so rude as those we passed into Piedmont, for these are all an extreme good roads to go with a wheel carriage. We have here staid two days to have our wheels made wider, and other things altered for the rest of Germany. Now we are come into a fine flat country. To-night we hope to lie at Donawert (Donauworth), to-morrow at Nuremburg, and with good luck to get to Hanover next

week. I shall be glad to receive your's or your sister's, or other friends' commands in Holland, where I hope to be by the time you can answer this. If I knew where you are I would desire service to friends in particular, but now can only in general.

Mr. Massingberd is your servant. I am your most affectionate kinsman and servant,
To Adam Ottley Esqr. at Mr. Allgood's in Bishop's Court,
Chancery Lane, London. CHARLES BALDWYN.

XVIII.—CHARLES BALDWYN TO ADAM OTTLEY.

Amsterdam,
July 15, 1712.

My Dear Cozen Ottley,

Since I have been here, in three days I have received 2 letters and a half from you, and but one in more than 2 months before, so judge if I had not reason to complain. Here I am fully employed with Merchants, and buying things, and can think of little else. I know you will excuse me if I buy your linen here; as good a pennyworth as I can; and I believe it will be as cheap as at Rotterdam, for I do not intend to make a stay there, and if I should buy your linen there, I must spend some time to have it made up, and I intend to spend what time I can at Utrecht. I have been here two days and waited on Ld. Privy Seal. When I return I have a letter from Tom Cremer to present to his Lady. His excellency expressed himself with satisfaction, that he thought Lord Strafford would soon conclude matters well at the Army. When they were both at the Hague they were more civilly entertained by the States, than was expected, which is looked upon as a good omen. The generality of people, both here and in Germany, are heartily incensed against our nation, which with the silly arguments they support their resentments with, give me very great reason to believe our Queen does what will make our nation very happy; and I have as great hopes as the most sanguine of you all. In my opinion the Prince and people never conversed with greater harmony, or more strength of reason or eloquence. The balance of power seems to be as equal as can be hoped for, and our trade free.

which is all we desire; and no wonder Holland is too jealous upon the latter account to desire a peace that may be favourable to us upon that foot, and Germany's trade, which is the War, is like to be quite ruined. To consider no farther than Hanover, the Elector receives at least one hundred and fifty thousand pounds a year, for his troops, more than he pays them; and in a peace the difference will be sixteen thousand men turned again upon his hands. When we came there at first the English were hard enough teased every day about the Peace, by the Electoral Princess, and sometimes the Prince of Wales was thought to be too dear to England, but that was pretty well allayed when the Queen's first speech came, who has the succession at heart in the first place, and then it was owned the peace was very good for Madam the Electress. But alas! poor Germany, for all this and no civilities from the Courtiers. I was extremely pleased with my reception from the Court; the Electress is one of the best Women in the world, and the Elector an extraordinary good sort of a man; but pretty much retired. 'Tis the greatest misfortune to have so many enemies of England to be about them, and put all the scandalous pamphlets into their hands. A good Envoy always there, I think, would be mighty necessary. Mr. Harley, according to report, is the fittest man at this juncture. I staid there a week longer than I intended, in hopes of seeing him there, but met him on the road a days journey from Utrecht. I hope to-morrow to return thither, and in a little time after set out for England. The exchange of money is so dear I believe I shall not buy more than six shirts; they allow us little or nothing more than 10 Gilders for a pound Sterling.

I beg my humble service to all friends, and am entirely
your affectionate servant,

CHARLES BALDWYN.

Indentures of lease and release, dated 25 and 26 July, 1727, between Charles Baldwyn, 2nd son of Charles Baldwyn, by Elizabeth his wife, both then deceased, and the Brother and heir and devisee of Acton Baldwyn, Esq., deceased, also devisee of Elizabeth Baldwyn, which said Acton Baldwyn was eldest son of the said Charles Baldwyn, the father and heir

surviving adult female *B. tauricus* was seen outside its field of play, and it was not until the final year of the experiment that additional females were seen outside the field. Adult males have been recorded, and the survival rate of males has been estimated at 0·50, and it is clear that the mean age of the surviving males is approximately 2 years, and these animals will still range in their home territories around their birthplace, especially after maturity has been reached during the first year.

The results of the experiments on the effect of habitat on the behaviour and activity of *B. tauricus* are given in Table 1, and the results of the experiments on the effect of the presence or absence of other animals on the behaviour of *B. tauricus* are given in Table 2. In general, the results of the experiments on the effect of habitat on the behaviour and activity of *B. tauricus* are in agreement with those of the experiments on the effect of the presence or absence of other animals on the behaviour of *B. tauricus*. However, some differences do exist. In the first place, the effect of the presence of other animals on the behaviour and activity of *B. tauricus* is more pronounced than the effect of the presence of different habitats on the behaviour and activity of *B. tauricus*. This is particularly true of the effect of the presence of other animals on the behaviour and activity of *B. tauricus* in the first year of life, when the animals are still learning to live in their new environment. In the second place, the effect of the presence of other animals on the behaviour and activity of *B. tauricus* is more pronounced than the effect of the presence of different habitats on the behaviour and activity of *B. tauricus* in the second year of life, when the animals are fully developed and have learned to live in their new environment. In the third place, the effect of the presence of other animals on the behaviour and activity of *B. tauricus* is more pronounced than the effect of the presence of different habitats on the behaviour and activity of *B. tauricus* in the third year of life, when the animals are fully developed and have learned to live in their new environment.

It is evident from the results of the experiments on the effect of the presence of other animals on the behaviour and activity of *B. tauricus* that the presence of other animals has a marked influence on the behaviour and activity of *B. tauricus*, and this influence is most pronounced in the first year of life. The presence of other animals influences the behaviour of *B. tauricus* in a number of ways, and these influences are best explained by considering the behaviour of *B. tauricus* in the first year of life, when the animals are still learning to live in their new environment.

at law both to the said Charles Baldwyn the father and the said Elizabeth the mother, of the 1st part, and Adam Oteley of the second part and Samuel Baldwyn of the 3rd part, and Dame Elizabeth Strachan, widow of Sir Patrick Strachan, of the 4th part.

Ludlow Corporation Insigna. Record Entry 1717:—

One large Silver Cup, the gift of Charles Baldwyn Esq., delivered to Benjamin Karver, gent., Head Bayliffe.

Charles Baldwyn was buried at Forton, co. Stafford, 1751, April 8, and is described as "Lord of ye Manor and Patron of ye Church."

He left issue:—

- (1) Charles Baldwyn.
- (2) Samuel Baldwyn, buried at Forton, co. Stafford, 19 Jan., 1737.

(3) Barbara Baldwyn, buried at Forton, 11, Ap., 1732. She is described in the registers as the daughter of Charles Baldwyn Esquire and the Lady Elizabeth Strachan his wife.

V. 1. His eldest son, Charles Baldwyn, of Bockleton, Aqualate, was born at Aqualate, and baptized at Forton, 29 Sept. 1729. He matriculated 9 May 1747, at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, aged 17, created M.A. 8 June 1751; D.C.L. 9 July 1773. He was M.P. for Shrewsbury 1766—74, and married at Bitterley, 14 May 1752, Catherine, the daughter and heir of William Lacon Childe, M.P., of Kinlet, by Catherine his wife, the daughter of Samuel Pyts of Kyre, M.P. for Worcestershire, whose descendants have succeeded to the estate and representation of the Pyts family on the failure of her brothers heirs.

She was born in 1702 and died the 2 June 1770, and was buried at Kinlet. Charles Baldwyn sold the estates of Aqualate and Bockleton.

Indenture of demise or Mortgage for 1,000 years, dated 8 Dec. 1759, between Charles Baldwyn only son and heir of Charles Baldwyn deceased of the one part and Edward Knight, Esq. of the other part.

Indenture dated 1 Oct. 1768 between Edward Knight Esq. of the 1st part, Charles Baldwyn of the 2nd part,

& the Right Hon. William, Lord Viscount Chetwynd of the Kingdom of Ireland, of the 3rd part

Edward Harries of Magdalen College, Oxford, eldest son of Thomas Harries of Cruckton, was born 1743, and married 1770 Lucia daughter and heir of Francis Turner Blithe of Broseley Hall, and died Jan. 1 1812. He was presented to the living of Cleobury Mortimer by Charles Baldwyn Esq. of Kinlet and Catherine his wife.

He died 28 Sept. 1801, and was buried at Eastbourne, and had issue :

1. William Baldwyn.
2. Charles Baldwyn.
3. Catherine Baldwyn.

In the will of George Woodroffe, of Poyle, who died 30 Nov. 1779, which was proved in London 15 Dec. 1779, he leaves a legacy to Catherine the daughter of Charles Baldwyn of Aqualate co. Stafford, who was the niece of his second wife, whose sister Catherine Childe married Charles Baldwyn.

VI. 1. The eldest son, William Baldwyn, of Kinlet, was baptized at Forton, co. Stafford, the parish church of Aqualate, 23 Nov. 1755. He assumed his mother's maiden name of Childe, and was called "the flying Childe." Catherine Baldwyn his mother was the heiress of Kinlet and daughter of William Lacon Childe of Kinlet co. Salop, and Catherine daughter of Samuel Pytts Esquire. They were married by licence at Kyre, co. Worcester, 28 Sept. 1721.

William [Baldwyn] Childe married at Kinlet 19 April 1775 by licence Anna Bella, daughter of Sir Charlton Leighton, Bart. of Watlesborough and Loton. The marriage register is witnessed by Charles Baldwyn, Baldwyn Leighton, and Charles Baldwyn, junior. Mrs. Anna Bella Baldwyn-Childe, died 21 Jan. 1816. Her husband died 3 Feb. 1824, and buried at Kinlet, having issue.

1. William Lacon [Baldwyn] Childe.
2. Annabella who married Samuel Richard Alleyne.

Ex "Shrewsbury Chronicle," Dec. 2nd, 1775:—

"On Monday was married William Childe Esq. of Kinlet to Miss Leighton daughter of Sir Charlton Leighton Bt. A

On January 1, 1994, a federal statute called the Health Care Bill was signed into law. It included provisions that would make it easier for individuals to purchase insurance from private health plans rather than through state-regulated insurance companies. This would allow individuals to choose their own insurance company and pay less for coverage. The bill also included provisions that will limit the amount of money that can be spent on premiums.

The Health Care Bill has been controversial since its introduction. Some people believe it will help people get better health care at lower costs. Others believe it will lead to higher premiums and more expensive health care. The bill has been signed into law by President Clinton and is now being implemented by the Department of Health and Human Services. The bill is expected to take effect in January 1995.

The Health Care Bill has been controversial since its introduction. Some people believe it will help people get better health care at lower costs. Others believe it will lead to higher premiums and more expensive health care. The bill has been signed into law by President Clinton and is now being implemented by the Department of Health and Human Services. The bill is expected to take effect in January 1995.

The Health Care Bill has been controversial since its introduction. Some people believe it will help people get better health care at lower costs. Others believe it will lead to higher premiums and more expensive health care. The bill has been signed into law by President Clinton and is now being implemented by the Department of Health and Human Services. The bill is expected to take effect in January 1995.

lady endowed with the most amiab'e temper and disposition joined with every accomplishment calculated to promote conjugal happiness and universal esteem. They arrived in town last night and after making a short stay went to Condover" (her sister's house).

VI. 2. The second son, Charles Baldwyn, was baptized at Forton, co. Stafford, 27 Feb. 1785.

VII. 1. William Baldwyn's eldest son, William Lacon [Baldwyn] Childe of Kinlet and Kyre, was born 3 Jan. 1784; he was J.P. and D.L. for Salop and Worcester. High Sheriff 1828. M.P. for Wenlock in 1823. He was Patron of five livings. He obtained the Royal Licence in 1849 to continue to use the surname of Childe. He married 13 Aug. 1807, Harriet daughter of William Cludde of Orleton, and died in 1880. She died in 1849, having issue:

1. William Lacon Baldwyn-Childe. Born 1810.
2. Baldwyn Baldwyn-Childe, born 5 Aug. 1814, died 23 May 1818.

3. Jonathan Baldwyn-Childe, born 8 Oct. 1811 Captain in the Lancers, died 1 Ap. 1862.

4. Charles Orlando Childe-Pemberton.
5. The Revd. Edward George Baldwyn-Childe of Kyre.

6. The Revd. Arthur Childe-Freeman, of Gaines co. Herts, Rector of Edwyn Ralph, co. Hereford and four daughters.

The List of the Shropshire landowners, 1875, states under Bewdley, that William Lacon Childe owns 8430 acres of land, Rental £7,672.

VIII. 1. William Lacon [Baldwyn] Childe, of Kinlet, was baptized 6 June 1810, at Wrockwardine; matriculated 28 Nov. 1828, at Christ Church, Oxford, aged 18.

He married 26 Sept., 1839, Barbara Denys, 5th daughter of Thomas Giffard of Chiltington, who died in 1841. He died in 1881, at Kinlet. His two sons died young.

VIII. 4. The fourth son, Charles Orlando Childe-Pemberton of Millichope Park, became heir to his brother William. By the will of his cousin the Revd. Robert Pemberton, he assumed the name and arms of Pemberton.

He was baptized at Wrockwardine, 27 Dec. 1812; Matriculated at Christ Church, 17 Mar. 1831, aged 18. B.A. 1835. J.P. and D.L., and High Sheriff for Salop 1859.

the difference from the mean of the ensemble, and the slope from the linear regression of the difference from the mean against the difference in the initial condition. The results are shown in Fig. 10. The first panel shows the correlation coefficient between the difference in the initial condition and the difference in the final state. The second panel shows the correlation coefficient between the difference in the initial condition and the difference in the final state, after subtracting the mean of the difference in the final state. The third panel shows the correlation coefficient between the difference in the initial condition and the difference in the final state, after subtracting the mean of the difference in the final state and the mean of the difference in the initial condition. The fourth panel shows the correlation coefficient between the difference in the initial condition and the difference in the final state, after subtracting the mean of the difference in the final state and the mean of the difference in the initial condition, and the mean of the difference in the final state and the mean of the difference in the initial condition. The fifth panel shows the correlation coefficient between the difference in the initial condition and the difference in the final state, after subtracting the mean of the difference in the final state and the mean of the difference in the initial condition, and the mean of the difference in the final state and the mean of the difference in the initial condition, and the mean of the difference in the final state and the mean of the difference in the initial condition.

The results show that the correlation coefficient between the difference in the initial condition and the difference in the final state is approximately 0.5, and the correlation coefficient between the difference in the initial condition and the difference in the final state, after subtracting the mean of the difference in the final state, is approximately 0.3.

The results also show that the correlation coefficient between the difference in the initial condition and the difference in the final state, after subtracting the mean of the difference in the final state and the mean of the difference in the initial condition, is approximately 0.2, and the correlation coefficient between the difference in the initial condition and the difference in the final state, after subtracting the mean of the difference in the final state and the mean of the difference in the initial condition, and the mean of the difference in the final state and the mean of the difference in the initial condition, is approximately 0.1.

The results also show that the correlation coefficient between the difference in the initial condition and the difference in the final state, after subtracting the mean of the difference in the final state and the mean of the difference in the initial condition, and the mean of the difference in the final state and the mean of the difference in the initial condition, and the mean of the difference in the final state and the mean of the difference in the initial condition, is approximately 0.05. The results also show that the correlation coefficient between the difference in the initial condition and the difference in the final state, after subtracting the mean of the difference in the final state and the mean of the difference in the initial condition, and the mean of the difference in the final state and the mean of the difference in the initial condition, and the mean of the difference in the final state and the mean of the difference in the initial condition, and the mean of the difference in the final state and the mean of the difference in the initial condition, is approximately 0.05.

Entered the Inner Temple 1836.

He married 21 Aug. 1849, Augusta Mary, daughter of Henry Davenport Shakespeare, and died 1 May 1883, aged 70, leaving issue two sons: (1) Charles Baldwyn-Childe, and (2) William Shakespear Childe-Pemerton.

PEMBERTON OF MILLICHOPE.

Mrs. Catherine More, widow left by her will dated 1792, the Millichope Estate to Thomas Pemberton who by will bequeathed it to his nephew the Revd. Robert Pemberton Rector of Church Stretton, who dying without issue in 1848, left Millichope to his cousin Charles, son of William Lacon Childe of Kinlet, who assumed the name of Pemberton and whose son Charles Baldwyn Childe sold the estate to Mr. Beckwith in 1896.

The old black and white house was pulled down in 1845, and the present house built.

IX. 1. Charles Baldwyn Childe-Pemberton, the eldest son, of Kinlet and Millichope Park, which he sold; J.P. and D.L.; Captain Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry and Captain, late Royal Horse Guards, born 27 Sept. 1853; matriculated Christ Church, Oxford, 11 Oct. 1872, aged 19. He discontinued using the name of Pemberton in 1884. He married 30 Nov. 1884, Carlotta Amalia, daughter of C. Montgomery of Gottenburg, Sweden, and widow of Arnold Crossley of Halifax. He was killed in action at Potgieters Drift, Spion Kop, S. Africa, 20 Jan. 1900. He left no issue.

IX. 2. William Shakespear Childe-Pemberton, born 14 Jan. 1857, married 28 June 1894, Lady Constance Violet Lucy Bligh, youngest daughter of John Stuart, Earl of Darnley, and has issue two sons.

VIII. 5. The fifth son of William Lacon Baldwyn Childe, The Rev. Edward George Baldwyn Childe, of Kyre, was baptized at Wrockwardine 23 Dec. 1818. He resumed the name of Baldwyn in 1880. He was Prebendary of Hereford, Vicar of Kinlet, and of Cleobury Mortimer. He married 23 Apr. 1862, Frances Christina daughter of Sir Baldwyn Leighton, Bart., of Loton, M.P. He died 1898 and is

buried at Kyre. He succeeded his father to the Kyre estates in 1880 and died on Tuesday 22 Feb. 1898 at Kyre Park, Tenbury, in his 80th year, was the fifth son of William Lacon Childe of Kinlet, M.P. for Wenlock by Harriet, younger daughter of William Cludde of Orleton.

He was born 23 Dec. 1818, receiving his first education from Dr. Corfield's School at Pitchford. From there he went to Harrow, and later to Trinity College, Cambridge.

He became secretary to the Cambridge Athenæum Club.

He took his master's degree in 1845, preferred in 1846 to the Vicarage of Cleobury Mortimer, which he held 44 years with that of Kinlet. He was Governor of the Agricultural College of Cleobury Mortimer founded by his ancestor, Sir William Lacon Childe.

In 1883, he was nominated to the prebendal stall of Warham in Hereford Cathedral. He was private chaplain to the Earl of Bradford, and Chaplain to the Cleobury Mortimer Volunteers. He was a magistrate for Shropshire, Worcester, and Hereford. He married 23 April, 1862, Frances Christina eldest daughter of Sir Baldwyn Leighton, Bt.

He succeeded in 1880 to the Kyre estates on the death of his father Mr. William Lacon Childe of Kinlet who was in his 96th year, and resumed the paternal surname of Baldwyn.

He was buried at Kyre on Saturday 26 Feb. 1898, leaving his estates to his wife, and eventually to his nephews.

The three light east windows of Cleobury Mortimer Church were given by Prebendary Baldwyn Childe to the memory of William Langland, who sang of Jesus Christ in his 14 century poem of "Piers the Plowman."

VIII. 6. The Revd. Arthur Childe-Freeman, of Gaines, born 1820, was Rector of Edwyn Ralph and Collington. He married in 1852 Mary daughter and heir of John Freeman, Esquire, of Gaines, co. Hereford, and died in 1882, leaving five sons and three daughters. He succeeded to the Gaines estate in 1870, on the death of his father in law.

IX. John Childe-Freeman, his son and heir, married Harriet the daughter of C. Alexander, Esq., and died in 1880, leaving issue.

X. John Arthur Childe-Freeman, born 1881, in the Welsh Fusileers 1910, and two daughters.

Mr. Auden of Tong has kindly sent me the following : Shrewsbury School.

Richard Baldwyn entered Dec. 14, 1660 and paid 4d.

William Baldwyn entered Mar. 4 1662-3 and paid 3s. 4d.

Charles Baldwyn entered Mar. 10 1662-3 and paid 2s. 6d.

Robert Baldwyn entered Dec. 9 1663 (fee missing).

William and Charles Baldwyn entered Queen's College Oxford subsequently.

On page 155 is a misprint, 1605 should be 1665, for Richard Ottley was not Knighted till 1660, when he was also made Captain of Horse in the Shropshire Militia.

Mrs. Baldwyn-Childe sends the following :

Monument in St. Clement's, Worcester—

Ann, wife of Mr. Henry Baldwin of this Parish died 1696.

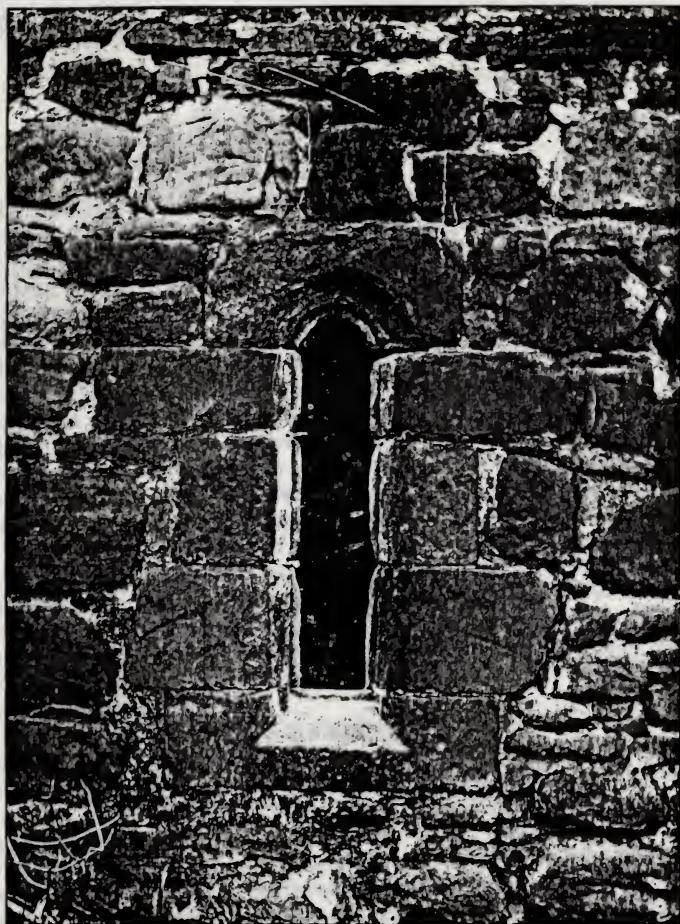
Henry Baldwin her husband died Dec. 1697 aged 86.

Derivation of the name *Baldwyn* by W. H. Duignan.

"Bealdwine means bold or brave friend, was not an Anglo-Saxon name, but was originally applied as a Courtesy title to a young man of gentle birth.—By 1275 it had become a family name."

and "usage of this or another formula" might be "analogous with other existing formulas" (pp. 112-13). This "analogy" is to be understood as follows: since the new formula is to be regarded as "natural," it must be "similar" to the old one. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the author does not consider the new formula to be "natural" in itself, but only in comparison with the old one. He says: "The new formula is not natural in itself, but it is natural in comparison with the old one" (p. 113). I do not quite understand how the new formula can be regarded as "natural" in comparison with the old one, if the new formula is not natural in itself. The author's argument seems to be that the new formula is "natural" because it is "similar" to the old one. But this is not a good argument, since it is not clear what "natural" means. The author does not give any definition of "natural." He only says that the new formula is "natural" in comparison with the old one. This is a very weak argument.

(See p. 113)



AN OLD WINDOW AT LITTLE DAWLEY



THE TWIN TOWERS IN NEW YORK CITY

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. H. W. Admitt (Hon. Sec.), The Square, Shrewsbury.]

I.

ANCIENT WINDOW IN OLD HOUSE AT LITTLE DAWLEY.

The taking down, in 1911, of an old house at Little Dawley revealed the existence of a 13th century window of somewhat ecclesiastical character. The modern house, though altered and adapted to the 19th century, seemed to date mainly from the 17th, or perhaps went back in part to the reign of Elizabeth, and it is possible that the builders of the dwelling-house adapted a ruined or partially ruined mediæval building for use as a house. Little Dawley, though a separate manor at *Domesday*, was early absorbed, according to the Rev. R. W. Eytون, by that of Leegomery, on the other side of Wellington. Wappenshall, Ketley and Malins Lee were also members of Leegomery, and passed with it from the hands of Rainald the Sheriff to a family of De Cambray, from which it derives its early name of Lee Cambray. The Cambray family seem to have died out by about 1220, when Thomas Touchet was Lord of the Manor, possibly as heir to his mother. The Touchets retained it for many generations, but it is not probable that they ever had a house there, as they had property in many other manors. John Touchet, who inherited Lee Cambray in 1351, married the heiress of the Lords Audley, and from them the later Barons Audley were descended.

Before the days of the pits the tract of country between Wellington and the Severn Valley was mainly forest, with a few scattered hamlets, probably grouped round some house partially fortified by moat or wall. Great Dawley had a manor house crenellated in 1316, which survived to the Civil War. Malins Lee Chapel probably owes its origin to some pious landowner who lived not far away from it, and if the building at Little Dawley were a chapel it would have a similar history.—A clearing in the woodland, the house of a Franklin, and the cottages of his dependents, and, adjoining, the little chapel, where they went to prayers when not required to be present at the mother church of Shifnal.

Be the fragment of an ecclesiastical or of a secular edifice, it must have fallen on evil days before the later builders made use of it; but there seemed to be sufficient old masonry remaining to show that it was once a short, oblong building of considerable

height. So far I have not been able to trace any history of the building, and these notes are put on record in the hope that others interested in the neighbourhood may perhaps carry out the quest with better success.

H. M. AUDEN, F.R.HIST.S.

II.

THE ROUND HOUSE, SHREWSBURY.

“The Round House” was the popular name of the last remnant of a rampart, of which the making and the destruction alike are involved in obscurity. The strongly fortified St. George’s Bridge, at the bottom of Mardol, was a sufficient protection for this one of the three great entrances into the town, but the ford below the present Welsh Bridge offered an easy approach for a hostile force. Most likely from very early times there had been at this dangerous spot a stockade, or some other primitive barrier, to hinder the landing of an enemy, but as the Welsh, under Prince Llewelyn, grew more and more aggressive it became imperative for the safety of the town to provide an adequate and permanent defence here. Accordingly a rampart, called The New Work—either from its superseding an older one, or from its being later than the great wall of Henry the Third—was built at some unrecorded date. We can, however, hardly doubt that it formed a part of the great scheme of Edward the First to make the town a stronghold from which he could conduct the final conquest of Wales. It was already existing in 1296, when he confirmed a grant of land to the Austin Friars. It consisted of a strong stone wall, which extended along the ford for about 150 yards, with a massive circular tower at each end, the whole, doubtless, being embattled, for the royal license of 1290 describes it as a *domus kernellata* (a certain antiquary considers this form of the word crenellate to be incorrect, but it is also found in the licence of Edward the Second, 1325, to John de Cherleton, *kernellare mansum suum in villa de Salop*). The execution of David, the last reigning Prince of Wales at the High Cross here dealt the death blow to Welsh independence, and consequently this rampart began to lose its importance. As it fell into decay it would supply a handy quarry from which the Friars could erect new buildings as their possessions extended. Anyhow, the wall itself and its northern tower entirely disappeared long ago, whether before or after the Dissolution. The other tower was saved because—most likely in Tudor times, for a well of ancient construction has been found adjoining—it had become transformed into part of a dwelling house. Several views of it in this condition are extant, but although one of them is dated as late as 1813, there is no record of its destruction, and its site had become quite forgotten. It remained unknown till last November, when it was discovered by workmen in levelling the ground at the Priory gardens to make

a new approach to The Quarry. Several feet below the surface a layer of concrete was found covering one half of a circular structure, which is bisected by the boundary wall of the Secondary Schools property. The semicircle thus exposed has a diameter of eighteen feet, the wall being three feet in thickness. The surrounding earth has been partly cleared away, and at a depth of four and a half feet from the present surface there is a plinth, or set-off, which runs down to the foundation. The character of the masonry, and the resemblance of this tower to those of the Castle keep, built by Edward the First, justify the belief that this outwork was a portion of the fortifications of the town, which that king established in completion of the work of his father. The judicious preservation of the remains is secured by the patriotic liberality of the Shropshire Horticultural Society, in conjunction with the Town Council.

R. E. DAVIES.

III.

THE PARISH BOOK OF ST. CHAD'S, SHREWSBURY, 1722—1785. (PART III.)

The provision for the maintenance and employment of the poor appears to have been a frequent source of trouble in the parish : the assessments, commencing at 6d. in the pound in 1728, rose to 5s. 6d. in 1785 ; the management of the workhouse does not appear to have been in competent hands, and to have been rendered difficult by the interference of unauthorised persons in its affairs : disputes as to the accounts and the assessments were continually taking place, and the entries suggest that there was very much mismanagement in the care of the poor.

In 1728 the Corporation made an order that "St. Chad's" parish should have the Jersey House for "their workhouse;" this building still exists in St. Austin's Street, and was used for that purpose until the removal of the poor to Kingsland, in 1785.

On the offer of the Corporation a parish meeting was held, and the following gentlemen appointed "to order the place, and in what manner the poor shall be employed with work":—

John Fownes Esq.	Mr. Thomas Lindop.
Henry Edwards Esq.	Mr. James Millington.
Edward Gosnel Esq.	Mr. Samuel Bennett.
Humphrey Sandford Esq.	Mr. Joseph Mucklestone.
Mr. John Skrymisher.	Mr. Price. Collector.
Mr. Richd Wollaston.	Mr. Vincent Price.
Mr. Edward Jones.	Mr. Bold Wilding.
Mr. William Turnor.	Mr. Abel Shepheard.
Mr. Thomas Morhall.	Mr. Richd Morgan.
Mr. James Blakeway.	Mr. Thomas Talbot.
Mr. Edward Gregory.	Mr. John Gorton.
Mr. Michael Brickdale.	Mr. Thomas Wooley.

In 1730 the parishioners "agreed that the above Committee should not have any power, directly or indirectly, for the future, in the management of the workhouse, but in conjunction with the rest of the parishioners and officers for the time being."

In September of the same year it was decided to give "to ye woman at ye workhouse a month's notice to make up her accounts with the officers and deliver the assets of the parish to such person as the officers shall place in her room."

"The woman at the workhouse (presumably the person described in modern times as the matron), refusing to comply," was referred to the committee—with what results are not stated.

In 1731 trouble arose, owing to the assessment having been made by the four overseers without "the consent or assistance of the Wardens and Assessors contrary to the ancient custom and usage," and twelve persons were appointed to make an assessment in defiance of the order of the overseers. To this resolution a long list of signatures is appended.

In 1732 it was agreed that the Wardens "shall contract with George Alker of Wigan for the uniting with other parishes in erecting a workhouse, employing and providing for the poor of the parish for 7 years pursuant to certain articles agreed at the yearly sum of £220," which the parishioners undertook to provide. To this resolution is again appended a long list of signatures, but apparently the arrangement was not entirely carried out, as there is no further reference to it, except a payment of £130 to Mr. Alker in 1737, "for y^e year 1733."

In 1733 a very lengthy resolution was approved, to which there are 85 signatures, refusing payment of an assessment of "one-and twenty pence" in the pound made by the justices in defiance of an assessment of 6^d made by the parish officers.

In 1738 it was agreed that "the parishioners indemnify the Wardens from any lease for term of years that they should make with Mr. Cole for the Workhouse."

In 1741 a committee was appointed "to consult and inquire into Acts of Parliament in order to erect a general workhouse for the maintenance and employment of the poor in the several parishes of Salop." The persons appointed were:—

Robert Moor Esq.	Mr. Rich ^d Gwyn.
Will. Tayleur Esq.	Mr. John Scott.
Mr. Jos. Muckleston.	Mr. Ric ^d Morgan.
Mr. James Mayson.	Mr. Will. Griffiths.
Mr. John Gorton.	Mr. Thos. Wright of Shelton.

In 1742 "It was ordered that notice be given to every Apothecary in the parish of St Chadd to send in proposals for supplying the poor with medicine by the year, and that the Wardens shall have power to agree with that Apothecary who will do it cheapest."

In 1744 it was decided "to purchase three messuages in Barker Street," probably for the extension of the workhouse, on which £60 was expended in repairs.

In 1746 Mr. Newell was appointed master of the workhouse at a salary of £20 a year.

In 1750 the parish meeting decided by the votes of 55 persons against 16, all of whose names are given, to take proceedings against the late overseers—"Robert Evans, Thomas Prosser and others"—to recover the sum of £41 10s. od., "lent to or laid down for the discharge of debts of Bernard Dean, late Master of the Workhouse, being more money than was due to him for necessary maintenance of the poor." It was also decided "to indict the said Overseers for wilful and corrupt perjury."

In 1752 a special meeting was held to legalise an assessment of 2s. shillings in the pound, which was "illegal by reason of omitting proclaiming the said assessment," as required by law.

In 1754 it was decided to take counsel's opinion as to "whether ye Mayor and Justices have a right to make more than four overseers for the parish."

In 1755 "It was agreed that the Wardens employ Council, and pursue such methods as shall be directed, to have the legality of the appointment of five overseers by the Justices determined." Again there are a long list of signatures, with a foot-note that it was also "unanimously agreed" that the wardens are not "to lend the Benches belonging to the Church, on any account."

In 1756 it was resolved that "in case of an illegal assessment being made by Thomas Loxdale, Thomas Presland, Edward Tipton, William France and Richard Plumer, reputed Overseers," the parishioners shall be defended at the cost of the parish in any action that may be taken against them.

In 1756, at a meeting held "after evening service at the toll of the bells," it was decided to employ Mr. Abraham Jones, attorney-at law, to make application "to the King's Bench to seek relief by reason of the Justices having settled and passed the Vagrant Accounts for 14 years and upwards, notwithstanding many material objections there-to."

The "poor lewn" at this time was 2s. in the pound, and gradually rose to 5s. in 1778.

In August, 1779, the poor-rates having generally increased, and meetings having been held in all the parishes of the town to consider a plan for uniting the parishes as far as concerns the employment and maintenance of the poor, and proposals having been received from the Governors of the Orphans' Hospital in London for letting their house, buildings and lands on Kingsland for a term of three years; these proposals were unanimously approved on behalf of the parish, and the wardens and overseers were appointed jointly with the representatives of the other parishes to enter into a contract with the Governors of the Hospital.

A special meeting of the parishioners confirmed this decision, to which the Vicar (Thomas Humphries), the Wardens (Tho^s Powell Rich^d Spendlove, Joseph Field), the Overseers (John Steventon, Jos. Wickstead, Thomas Cook), and a dozen parishioners appended their signatures.

In October of the same year an agreement was considered to "demise to the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded Seamen, and for the exchange of Prisoners of War, the Hospital buildings and lands on Kingsland."

It was "resolved that in the opinion of this parish it will not (all circumstances being considered) be for the benefit of the parish to enter into any agreement with the Commissioners touching the said hospital, but that the Governors and Guardians of the Foundling Hospital in London be desired to accept the thanks of the parish for their generous offer and preference of a lease, and that they beg leave to give up their interest therein."

In March, 1783, a meeting was held "to consider the propriety of purchasing or leasing the Orphan Hospital for a General House of Industry for the use of the several parishes of the town; and it was decided that the same should be purchased." The following gentlemen were appointed a committee, to act with the other parishes and to carry out the resolution :—

Rev ^d Mr. Humphries and the officers for the time being.	Mr. Sam ^l Pritchard. Mr. Joseph Gittins. Mr. Edward Parry.
Charles Stanier Esq.	Robert Pemberton Esq.
Mr. Samuel Harley.	Mr. John Bather.

Mr. Thomas Powell.

At a general meeting, held in October, 1783, the report of the committee was considered, recommending an average of the payment to be made by St. Chad's parish, based on an average of the outlay on poor relief during the past twelve years, from 1769 to 1781, the yearly average expenditure being £1,276 15s. 11d. and the total average expenditure of the six parishes of St. Chad, St. Mary, St. Alkmund, St. Julian, The Abbey, and Meole Brace being £2,761 16s. 8d. This was agreed as the basis of the proportion of the expenditure required for the purchase and fitting up of the buildings, and the committee was authorised in a lengthy resolution to take the necessary steps to complete the transaction. The purchase was completed in January, 1784, for £5,500 os od. and arrangements made for raising the money.

In this year the poor-rate was five shillings and sixpence in the pound.

In 1785 the old workhouse was leased for a term of lives to Mr. James Baker and others; and the last entry in the book was made in July of the same year, appointing the following gentlemen Directors of the House of Industry :— Mr. Edward Parry, Mr. John Scott and Major Bevan.

J. A. MORRIS.

IV.

GRANT OF ARMS TO THOMAS SMALMAN,
10 OCTOBER, 1589.

In the "Sequestration Papers of Thomas Smalman of Wilderhope" printed in the *Transactions*, 3rd Series, Vol. III., it is stated (at page 4) that the Arms of the Smalman family are—Gules, a chevron between three pigeons volant or. This blazon was taken from the printed Harleian Society's *Visitation of Shropshire* in 1623, pages 438 and 439, but it is incorrect. The birds are not pigeons but falcons, and the proper Arms of Smalman are—Gules, a chevron between three Falcons volant Gold. They are correctly given in the Harleian MS. 1359, fo. 103b, and in Additional MS. 14293, fo. 117.

The last mentioned MS. contains a full copy of the Grant of Arms by Robert Cooke, Clarencieulx King of Arms, dated 10 October, 1589, to Elizabeth, to Thomas Smalman of Elton, Esquire (who was great-grandfather of the Royalist officer.) The Grant is as follows:—



To all and Singular as well Nobles & Gentil: as others to whome theis pressentes shall cum be seene heard red or understood Robert Cooke Esqre alias Clarencieulx Kinge of Armes and Principall Heralde of ye Southe East & West parts of this Realme of England from ye Ryver of Trente Southwardes Sendithe greetinge in our Lord God everlastinge. Wheras aunciently from the beginninge the vertuous actes of worthey persons have been commended to ye worlde with Sondrye moneements & remembrances of theire good deserts Amongest the which ye

chiefest and most usuall hath bin ye Bearings of Signes & Tokens in Shields & called Armes being evident demonstrations & Testimoneyes of Prowes and Valuor Diverseley distributed accoidinge to ye Qualities and deserts of ye Peissons Meriting ye same wch order as it was most prudently devised to Stirre up & Enflame ye Harts of Men to ye imitation of Virtue even so hath ye same bene Continued from time to tyme & yet is continually observed to the entent [that] Such as have done Commendable Service to their Prince or Cuntrye either in Warre or Peace may therifore receave due Honor in their Lives and also derive the same Successively to their Posterity for ever. And being requiered by Thomas Smalman of Elton in the cometye of Hereford Esqre to

make Searche in ye Registers & Recordes of my Office for such Armes and Creast as he may Lawefully beare, whereupon I have made Searche accordingly & do finde that he may Rightly bear these Armes and Creast hearafter followinge That is to say ye field Gules a Cheverone betwene three Faulcons Volant Gold And to ye Creast upon the Helmet on a wreath Gold & Gules an Antelope Seant Sable with a Crown about ye necke and a Chain ye Hornes cleyes and Flesht Gold manteled G: Doubled A :¹ as more playnly appereth depicted in ye Margent Which Armes and Creast I ye said Clarenceulx Kinge of Armes by Power & auhoritey to me committed by letters patentes under the great Seale of England do Rattisfe Confirme give grant & alowe unto ye saide Thomas Smalman Esqre and to his Posteritie for Ever, & he and they the Same to use beare & shew forthe at all times & in all places hereafter according to ye Auncient Lawes of Armes without ympediment let or interruption of Any person or persons. In witnes whereof I the said Clarencielux Kinge of Armes have hereunto subscribed my name & likewise put ye seale of Myne Office the x day of October in the Yere of our Lord God 1589 & in the xxxth Year of ye Reigne of our most gracious Soueraigne Lady Queen Elizabeth.

Robt. Cooke Alias Clarensieulx
Roy Darnies.

Thomas Smalman, the grantee of Arms, purchased the manor of Wilderhope, and lands and messuages at Nether Stanway and Oswestry, &c. He was a Barrister-at-Law and reader of the Inner Temple, and afterwards one of the Justices of the Council of the Marches of Wales. He married Anne, daughter of Stephen Durant of London, and dying 22 July, 1590, was buried in the Temple Church. His will, dated 21 February, 1584, was proved in P.C.C. 2 March, 1590 (Saintberbe 19). His Inquisition post mortem was taken 9 January, 1590-1. (Inq. p.m. 33 Elizabeth, p. 1, No. 131, Salop.)

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

V.

THOMAS JONES, THE EXPELLED OXFORD STUDENT

The paper on "The Expulsion of Oxford Students in 1768" (pages 186-192 *ante*) has elicited, from two of his great-grand children, an interesting letter written by Thomas Jones in 1797 and particulars of some of his published works. The letter is as follows:—

Wm Cardale, Esqr., Grays Inn, London.

Dear Sir,

I am just favored with the opinion of Mr. Nicholl, which, as

¹ That is, "mantled Gules doubled Argent."

far as possible will regulate our proceedings,—but one of our questions is not answered, viz.:—May we admit into the Church whom we please, till within a quarter of an hour of throwing the doors open for the admission of all, with or without Tickets, whether on Sundays, Christmas day, or when divine service is not enjoined, without the permission of the Ordinary? An answer will oblige, Dear Sir, Your obliged Servant,

T. JONES.

Bolton, 16th Decr., 1797.

Accompanying the letter is a printed “Address to the Inhabitants of Bolton and its Vicinity,” signed by “Thomas Jones, Minister of St. George’s Church,” and dated “Little Bolton, Oct. 1, 1797.” In this address Mr. Jones proposes to build at his own risk two Sunday Schools, estimated to cost £1000, one for boys, and another for girls, each to contain five hundred children. He also mentions two Societies, which he instituted in 1797, viz., “St George’s Society of Guardians of female virtue and merit,” for the benefit of female batters, spinners, winders, warpers, weavers, &c., from 15 to 40 years of age, who reside within six miles of Bolton; and “St George’s Society of Guardians of virtue and merit in young men.” The object of these Societies was to procure looms for the members, teach them to weave, and put them forward in business, and assist them in sickness with weekly pay, &c.

The works published by Mr. Jones include:—

1. “A Selection of Psalms and Hymns, by the Rev. Thomas Jones, Minister of St. George’s Church, Bolton, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, 1797.” In two of these, evidently his own composing, Nos. 437 and 461, he refers to his deceased wife “Dear Martha.”

2. “A right Acquaintance with God, the only Way to solid Peace and real good; being the substance of several Sermons preached to the parishioners of Clifton, Bucks, by the Rev. Thomas Jones.” Second edition, enlarged. The preface is dated “Clifton, near Bristol, June 1792.”

3. “Jesus Christ all in all, Two Sermons preached in St. George’s Church, Bolton, on the Consecration of the Church.” (The Church was consecrated 19 August, 1796, the foundation stone having been laid in July 1794).

4. “Radical Reform,” 1801.

5. “Britain’s Triumph and Duty,” being in substance a Sermon preached at St. George’s Church, Bolton, 1801.

I desire to correct a mistake on page 192. The illustration is not from an oil painting in the Cowper and Olney Museum, but from a life-size crayon drawing in the possession of Mr. Frederic W. Jones of Ilford.

The Newport Parish Registers contain these entries relative to the children of Bethuel and Jane Jones:

William Jones baptized 11 July 1736.

Elizabeth Jones baptized 11 May 1740, buried 3 April 1741.

Samuel Jones baptized 11 June 1743.

Thomas Jones baptized 31 March 1745. (The expelled student).

Joseph Jones baptized 7 March 1746-7.

Margaret Jones buried 20 May 1754.

In the Public Record Office is the following Recovery relating to Mr. Jones's Newport property:

Thomas Blakemore demandeth against John Benbow gent. 6 messuages 1 chapel 3 gardens and 1 acre of land with the appurtenances in Newport. Thomas Jones clerk and Ann his wife and and Samuel Jones gent. Vouchees. (Recoveries, Shropshire, Mich. Term 42 George III., 1801, 10: 331.)

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

VI.

JACOBITES IN SHREWSBURY.

Some additional interest is imparted to an incident, which happened here, if we contrast the earliest years of the reign of George the First with those of the reign of George the Fifth. Now we have a native King and Queen governing us from a throne "broad based upon the people's will," and encompassed by the love and honour of the nation. Then we welcomed, with the best grace we could, a foreign monarch, unable to speak a word of our language. The two daughters of James the Second, by his English wife, regained much of the loyalty to the house of Stuart, which their father had alienated by his detestable conduct. So when "Good Queen Anne," the last monarch of the dynasty, died childless, she had so endeared herself to the people that, notwithstanding the paramount importance of maintaining the Protestant succession, there lingered long and strong, even in Shrewsbury, devotion to the Jacobite cause. In the year 1716, when George the First was still a stranger in England, some troops of dragoons, under Brigadier Dormer, were stationed here. Two officers of the regiment were drinking at the Raven Inn, when a fray was caused by their insisting that Mr. Andrew Swift and Mr. Robert Wood, two prominent townsmen, should join in the toast of "King George, and damnation to the Jacobites." To this insolent demand our sturdy Salopians would by no means yield. Whereupon the soldiers drew their swords, but were soon severely beaten, and one, who was thrown on the fire by Mr. Swift, was badly burnt. They took to flight, leaving their hats, wigs, and broken weapons behind them. Andrew Swift was son of an attorney at law, of the same name, who lived at the Council House, and died in the year of this brawl. A clock in the vestry of St. Mary's Church, bears the inscription "Andrew Swift, his gift 1747." As the younger Swift died three years later, it seems likely

that, in his old age, he sought to make some atonement for his early strife by this benefaction. Robert Wood was an apothecary. In 1673, he was one of the wardens of the Guild of Mercers, Ironmongers, and Goldsmiths, which included apothecaries and grocers. In 1685, he was elected Mayor in the room of his kinsman, John Wood, an attorney, who died in his year of office. The family, originally seated at Shinewood, near Much Wenlock, sent several of its members to Shrewsbury, where for some generations they became important burgesses.

R. E. DAVIES.

GENERAL INDEX TO VOL. II.

COMPILED BY F. A. MACLEOD.

[The figures in parentheses show how many times the subject occurs on the same page.]

- Abdon Burf, vi
Acton, 149
Annual Accounts, xxxiv
" Excursion, xiv
" Meeting, v
" Report, vi
Apley Castle, 241, 242
ARMORIAL BEARINGS.
Adderton, 122
Baldwyn, 133, 134, 136, 137 (2),
154, 156, 165, 178, 301, 319,
329, 332
Bowdler, 126
Bright, 125
Clemson, 131
Cooke, 147
Corbett, 141
Felton, 129
Hamilton, 328
Hanner, 123
Harwood, 126
Hollier, 119
Johnson, 124
Kettleby, 118
Kynaston, 119, 124, 125
Leighton, 127, 141
Ludlow, 147, 329
Lutwyeh, 155
Marston, 144
Oakeley, 197, 200
Phillips, 125
Powys, 329
Presland, 125
Reynolds, 124
Sheppherd, 124
Sualman, vii
Smith, 130
Talbot, 329
Thomas, 119
Tonge, 120
Twiss, 127
Royalists' Standards in Civil
War, 255, 259, 276
Stokesay Castle, 328
Aston-on-Clun, 240
Aston-Munslow, 168
- Atcham, 251
AUDEN, H. M., F.R.Hist.S., Ancient
Window in old House in Little
Dawley, i
AUDEN, Rev. J. E., M.A.,
F.R.Hist.S., Four Letters from
Shropshire to Prince Rupert,
1
The War Services of some Shrop-
shire Officers in the King's
Army, 215
Sir Francis Ottley and the
Royalist Attempt, 1648, 203
Certificate of Ordination by a
Shropshire Presbyterian Clas-
sis, 296
Shropshire Institutions, 1648-59,
298
- B
- Benthall, 232
Bishop's Castle, 196, 198, 201,
222, 238, 249
Boulden, 149
Bradford North, 297
Bridgnorth, 2, 192, 222, 238, 242,
244, 252, 269
Buildwas Bridge, 223
BUSHE-FOX, J. P., Uriconium,
Progress of the work at, vii
- C
- Caus Castle, 238
CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS—
Tong, 8
Worfield, 25
- CIVIL WAR AND RESTORATION.
Archers, Employment of, 218
Arms and accoutrements, 217
Bells, redemption of, 8
Fines of delinquency, Baldwyn,
Charles, 330, 331; Samuel, 334
Foreign mercenaries, 17, 18
Letters from Shropshire to
Prince Rupert, i

CIVIL WAR AND RESTORATION—*continued.*

- Military Organisation, 216
 Montgomery Castle, demolition of, 248
 New Model Army, 18
 Officers in the King's Army, 215
 " List of names, 291
 Parliamentary Committee, Derny House, 4, 10, 11, 15
 Sequestration Papers, Richard Oakeley of Oakeley, 193, 200
 Shropshire forges, 223, 239
 Shropshire Clergy who contributed to the free and voluntary Present to His Majesty in 1662, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, 209
 Stokesay Church, 316
 Uniforms, 219
See also Garrisons.
- CLARK-MAXWELL, Rev. W. G., M.A., F.S.A., Notes read at the Annual Excursion, 1912, xvii
- Clee St. Margaret, 149
 Coreley, 320
 Corfton, 149
 Council Meetings, Minutes of, xxii

D

- DAVIES, R. B., The Round House, Shrewsbury, ii
 Jacobeites in Shrewsbury, x
 Dawley, Great, Manor House, i
 Dawley, Little, Ancient Window in old House at, i
 Diddlebury, History of Several Families connected with, Evelyn H. Martin, 133, 209
 Baldwyn Letters, Samuel, 1681, 337; Timothy, 1683, 342; Charles, 1711-12 (European Grand Tour), 348 *et seq.*
 " Marriage Settlement, Samuel, 1648, 334
 " Title, Deeds relating to, 1704, etc., 345; 1727, 379
 " Wills, *see list under W.*

E

- Eaton-under-Heywood, 177
 Ellesmere, 231, 273
 Elsich, Diddlebury, xiv, xvii, 148, 311, 327, 333
 European Grand Tour (Charles Baldwyn, 1711-12), 347

F

FAMILIES.

- Audley, *i*
 Baldwyn of Diddlebury, 133, 136
 " of Stokesay, 167, 314, 325
 " of Asten-Munslow, 168
 " of Shrewsbury, 299
 " of Ludlow, 303
 " of Ledbury, 306
 " of Orleton, 306
 " of Onibury, 307
 " of Ludford, 308
 " of Stanton Lacy, 308
 " of Bitterley, 310
 " of Hopton Wafer, 310
 " of Aqualate, 311
 " of Culmington, 312
 " of Whetleton, 313
 " of Stoke St. Milburgh, 319
 " of Huntington, 319
 " of Easthope, 320
 " of Coreley, 320
 " of Stretton, 322
 " of Bucks, 324
 " of Greet, 324
 " Miscellanea referring to, 326
 " of Elsich, 327

- Cambray, *i*
 Hibbins, 151, 317

- Jordan, 179
 Ketleby, 112
 Ludlow, xv
 More, xv
 Oakeley, 193
 Pemberton, 383
 Pulley, 165
 Touchet, *i*
 Wigley, 138
 Feet of Fines, 1575, Baldwyn, 319; Oakeley, 1600, 1624, 1626, 1628, 198

- Felhampton, 147
 FLETCHER, Rev. W. G. D., M.A., F.S.A., The Expulsion of Oxford Students in 1768, 186
 The Sequestration Papers of Richard Oakeley of Oakeley, 193

- Shropshire Clergy who contributed to the free and voluntary Present to His Majesty in 1662, 209
 Grant of Arms to Thomas Smallman, 1598, *vii*
 Jones, Thomas, the Expelled Oxford Student, *viii*

G

GARRISONS in Shropshire during the Civil War, 15 n., 16
 Apley, 242, 282, 286
 Bridgnorth, 2, 12, 238
 Broucroft, 283
 Caus, 282
 Dawley, 282, 283, 293
 Eeleshall, 11, 14, 258, 266
 Ercall, 15, 282, 283, 285
 Hopesay, 20
 Hopton Castle, xvi, 289
 Lea, Bishop's Castle, 20, 223
 Lilleshall (Lindshall), 14, 254, 282
 Longford, 3, 6, 273, 280, 282
 Madeley, 17
 Oswestry, 286
 Patshull, 256
 Rowton, 17
 Shrawardine, 15, 282, 284
 Shrewsbury, 224, 229, 243, 251, 265, 266
 Shifnal, 3
 Stokesay, 236, 289
 Sudley Castle, 260
 Tong, 2, 3, 7, 12, 13, 15, 16
 Wen, 3, 4, 5, 225
 Whitechurch, 234, 278
 Wrockwardine, 259
 List of, 15n., 16

H

Heath Chapel, vi, xxii
 Hinton, Pontesbury, 223
 High Ercall, 234
 Holgate, xvii
 Hopton Heath, 253
 HOWARD-MCLEAN, N. W., Plan of Tong College, 22
 Hungerford, 174

I

INCUMBENTS, Shropshire.
 Abdou, 80, 97, 98, 101 (2), 214, 305
 Acton Burnell, 211
 Acton Scott, 69, 102, 109, 214
 Adderley, 211
 Alberbury, 67, 103, 214
 Albrighton, 211
 Aston Boterell, 69, 76, 81 (2), 102, 213
 Aston-on-Clun, 56, 66, 87
 Atcham, 211
 Badger, 58, 60, 67, 71, 82, 106

INCUMBENTS, Shropshire—*continued*
 Bagford [?], 90
 Baschurch, 211, 298
 Beckbury, 79, 83, 90, 107
 Bedstone, 63, 76, 84
 Berrington, 211, 298
 Billingsley, 60, 64, 67, 69, 87, 98, 105
 Bishop's Castle, 59, 62, 80, 86, 106, 212
 Bitterley, 69, 81, 96, 99, 310 (2)
 Bolas, 211
 Bromfield, 63, 69, 80, 81, 104 (2)
 Brompton, Ludlow, 59
 Broseley, 70, 76, 85, 91, 106, 214
 Broughton, 211
 Bucknall, 66, 76, 81, 212
 Burford, 69, 77
 " 1st Portion, 78, 107
 " 2nd Portion, 62, 78, 79,
 93, 108, 213
 " 3rd Portion, 91, 111,
 213
 Burrington, 87
 Burwarton, 60, 73, 76, 96, 213
 Caynham, 73, 88, 89, 93
 Cardeston, 60, 66, 75, 81, 92
 Cardington, 57, 84, 90, 92, 93,
 128, 214
 Chelmarsh, 80, 95
 Clleswardine, 297
 Chetton, 57, 60, 67, 86, 87, 105,
 110, 116
 Chetwynd, 211
 Child's Ercall, 211
 Chirbury, 68, 95, 109, 213
 Church Stretton, 104, 214
 Cleobury Mortimer, 78, 80, 98,
 213, 381, 383
 Cleobury North, 60, 61, 91, 100,
 212
 Clive, 284
 Clun, 57, 61, 64, 102, 174, 209,
 212
 Clunbury, 249
 Clunyngford, 65, 90
 Cold Weston, 62, 70, 74, 82, 83,
 87, 110
 Condovery, 212
 Corley, 56, 62, 94, 213, 322
 Conud, 210, 298, 340
 Croft, 319
 Culmington, 84, 104, 108, 212,
 298
 Dawley, 211
 Deuxhill and Glazeley, 62, 86,
 105, 110
 Diddlebury, 60, 67, 93, 174, 180,
 212, 241, 269
 Ditton Priors, 82, 104

INCUMBENTS, Shropshire—continued.
 Donnington (Dunnington), 210,
 298
 Downton, 58, 61, 71, 83
 Dowles, 64, 72, 78, 81, 84, 85, 91,
 213, 301
 Drayton, 210
 Eastham, 99
 Easthope, 58, 65, 93, 214, 320 (2)
 Eaton, 78, 80, 82, 99, 100, 214
 Eaton Constantine, 210
 Edgmond, 211, 298
 Edgton, 212
 Eytoun super Weald Moor, 211
 Ellesmere, 211, 298
 Frodesley, 289
 Glazeley, 56
 Greeete, 64, 85, 86, 89, 109, 115
 Habberley, 68, 96, 101, 111, 214
 Hadnall, 211
 Hanwood Magna, 58, 79, 87, 94,
 214
 Harley, 211
 High Ercall, 211
 Higley, 56, 68, 88, 97, 109
 Hinstock, 211
 Hodnet, 298
 Holgate, 58, 64, 72, 82, 214
 " 2nd Portion, 103
 Hope Bagot, 58, 70, 72, 86, 88,
 107, 212
 Hope Bowdler, 58, 78, 80, 100,
 103, 214
 Hopesay, 67, 82, 87, 89, 107, 249,
 325
 Hopton, 212
 Hopton Castle, 60, 75, 80, 92,
 107
 Hopton Wafers, 72, 77, 97, 101,
 213
 Hughley, 71, 84, 90, 101, 214
 Hyssington, 213
 Lightfield, 211, 297
 Kimmersley, 210, 297
 Kinlet, 59, 71, 77, 78, 95, 383
 Lee Brockhurst, 211
 Leighton, 211
 Lilleshall, 211
 Longdon-on-Tern, 211
 Longford, 210
 Loppington, 211
 Loughton, 74
 Ludlow, 73, 81, 100, 107, 173,
 212
 Lydbury North, 62, 74, 79, 98,
 212, 298
 Lyddham, 56, 59, 74, 76, 85, 91,
 104, 212
 Madeley, 65, 83, 92, 99, 106, 109

INCUMBENTS, Shropshire—continued.
 Mainstone, 75, 84, 110, 212
 Meole Brace, 59, 69, 70, 83, 84,
 89, 110, 214
 Middleton Scriven, 61, 87, 95, 97,
 99
 More, 57, 68, 75, 88, 100, 102,
 105, 212
 Moreton Corbet, 212, 297
 Munslow, xv, 66, 81, 104, 105,
 214
 Myddle, 120
 Myndtown, 56, 73, 95, 96
 Neen cum Milston, 213
 Neen Savage, 85, 107, 213
 Neen Sollers, 65, 82, 106
 Neenton, 59, 63, 66, 68, 75, 76,
 79, 86, 89, 90, 95, 103, 115,
 213
 Ness Strange, 211
 Newport, 187, 211, 225
 Oldbury, 59, 60, 61, 67, 100
 Onibury, 58, 59, 71, 110, 212
 Petton, 210
 Pitchford, 211
 Pontesbury, 185, 225
 " 1st Portion, 64, 85,
 96, 104, 213
 " 2nd Portion, 72, 213
 " 3rd Portion, 71, 84,
 96, 98, 301
 Prees, 211, 297
 Preston on the Weald Moors,
 227
 Pulverbatch, 58, 65, 83, 98, 101,
 214
 Richard's Castle, 97, 212
 Ridnale, 171
 Rock, 213
 Rushbury, 65, 73, 74, 77, 78, 89,
 92, 103, 214, 298
 Salop, Arehdcacounty, 63, 73, 93,
 97, 100, 210
 Shawbury, 211
 Sheinton, 211
 Shelve, 57, 61, 67, 68, 73, 75, 79,
 85, 213
 Sheriffhales, 212
 Shifnal, 211
 Shrawardine, 57, 85, 103, 110,
 214
 Shrewsbury, St. Alkmund, 209,
 210
 " St. Chad, 209, 210,
 225, vi
 " St. Mary, 209, 210
 Sidbury, 58, 63, 76, 99, 107, 111
 Silvington, 72, 77, 79, 110, 212
 Stanton on Hine Heath, 211

INCUMBENTS, Shropshire—*continued*.
 Staunton Lucy, 56, 58, 69, 72,
 88, 93, 95, 106, 108, 212, 33;
 Staunton Long, 63, 70, 74, 87,
 94, 214
 Stirchley, 211
 Stokesay, 60, 63, 94, 96, 99, 102
 (2), 105, 301, 317 (2)
 Stoke St. Milburgl, 74, 84, 85,
 94, 99, 108 (2), 111
 Stottesdon, 66, 75, 82, 83, 91,
 93, 98, 111, 213
 Stowe, 61, 66, 80, 88, 108, 212
 Stowe [Hope] Bowdler, 100
 Stretton-en-le-Dale, 62, 63, 64,
 91; *see also* Church Stretton
 Sutton near Shrewsbury, 59, 77,
 82, 90, 94, 97, 213
 Tasley, 71 (2), 94, 101
 Tugford, 59, 61, 90, 100, 111, 214
 Uffington, 211
 Upton [?Upton Magna], 210
 Upton Cressett, 70, 89, 92, 102
 Wellington, 210
 Wem, 210, 297
 Wenlock Magna, 61, 72, 83, 105,
 109, 298
 Wenlock Parva, 61, 68, 77, 95,
 214
 Weninor, 57, 69, 89, 103, 212
 West Felton, 209, 210
 Westbury, Dexter Portion, 71,
 88, 89, 213
 " Sinister Portion, 77,
 83, 94, 97, 108, 213
 Wheathill, 59, 62, 73, 86, 213
 Whitechurch, 297
 Willey, 57, 70, 75, 79, 91, 99
 Wistanstow, 57, 68, 76, 92, 144,
 298
 Woodcote, 211
 Wolaston, 63, 92, 214
 Wolverley, 298
 Worfield, 33, 45 (2), 212
 Worthen, 66, 74, 91
 Wrookwardine, 211
 Institutions of Shropshire Incum-
 bents (*see list above*), 55
INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM.
 Baldwyn, Richard, 1589, 167
 " William, 1544, 143
 " William, 1614, 149
 Dannett, John, 1608, 149
 Smalman, Thomas, 1500, *viii*

J

Jacobites in Shrewsbury, R. E.
 Davies, *x*

Jones, Thomas, the expelled Ox-
 ford Student, Rev. W. G. D.
 Fletcher, *viii*

K

Kettlebys of Steple, Rev. Ralph C.
 Purton, M.A., 112
 Kinlet, 380, 381

L

Larden, xv, xix
 Launton (Oxfordshire), 196, 199,
 201
 Lea Hall, Bishop's Castle, 223
 Lee Bridge, 287, 289
 Lee Gomery, manor of, *i*
 Leigh Hall, Worthen, 238
 Lilleshall, 253
 Loppington, 247
 Ludlow, 138, 139, 246, 263, 280,
 318, 326; Corporation Plate, 333,
 380; Letter to the Bailiffs, 1640,
 330
 Lydham, manor of, 198, 201

M

Market Drayton, 235, 273
MARTIN, EVELYN H., History of
 Several Families connected
 with Diddlebury, 133, 299
 Mary, Queen of Scots, 152
 Mayors of Shrewsbury, the late
 Joseph Morris, 110
 1690, Thomas, Samuel
 1691, Kynaston, Charles
 1692, Hollier, John
 1693, Tonge, Arthur
 1694, Adderton, Samuel
 1695, Haumer, Simon
 1696, Kynaston, John
 1697, Sheppherd, Robert
 1698, Johnson, Andrew
 1699, Reynolds, Moses
 1700, Presland, Richard
 " Kynaston, John
 1701, Phillips, Robert
 1702, Bright, Rowland
 " Harwood, Thomas
 1703, Bowdler, William
 1704, Leighton, William
 1705, Bowdler, Thomas
 1706, Twiss, John
 1707, Felton, John
 " Smith, William
 1708, Cooke, Samuel
 1709, Clemson, William
 Members, list of, xxvi

Methodists at Oxford, 1768
(Thomas Jones, of Newport), 186, *viii*

Middlehope, 164

Milford, Diddlebury, 180

MINET, W., Uriconium, Financial position of Research Fund, xi

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Baldwyn, Charles, 1674, 332
Edward, 1735, 300
Mary, 1659, 165, 168
Richard, 1623, 154,
168

Samuel, 1683, 338

Bolles, Richard, 1644, 227

Grandison, Lord, 1643, 275

Oakeley, Margaret, 1671, 198

Richard, 1653, 197

Pulley, Edward, 1696, 165

Morehouse, xv, xviii

More, 201

Moreton Corbet, 234

MORRIS, JOSEPH, the late, The Mayors of Shrewsbury, 119

MORRIS, J. A., The Parish Book of St. Chad, Shrewsbury, 1722 to 1785, Part III, *iii*

Munslow, xiv, xviii, 140

N

Neen Savage, 112

Newport, 191, *ix*, *x*

O

Oakeley, Richard, of Oakeley, Sequestration Papers, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, 193

Ordination by a Shropshire Presbyterian Classis, Certificate of, Rev. J. E. Auden, 296

Oswestry, 251

Ottley, Sir Francis, and the Royalist Attempt of 1648, Rev. J. E. Auden, 293

Oxbold, xvi, xix

Oxford, St. Edmund Hall, 186

Students in 1768, Expulsion of, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, 186, *viii*

P

PEDIGREES.

Adderton, 122

Baldwyn, 134, 137, 167, 184, 308,
311

Bright, 125

Clemson, 131

Felton, 130

Hollier, 119

Oakeley, 104

Reynolds, 124

PEDIGREES—*continued.*

Shepherd, 124

Tonge, 120

Twiss, 127

PERSONS.

Acle, Stephen de, 193

Acton, Elizabeth, 341, 344

Walter, 222

Adderton, Samuel, 122

Algood, Elizabeth, 346

Annesley, Ann, 311

Astley, Richard, 256

Aunsham, Richard, 249

Austin, Lady, 190

Bagot, Richard, 224

Baldwyn, Acton, 345

Anchareta, 145

Anne, 165, 166, 327

Awdrey, 325

Benjamin, 323

Charles, 148, 311, 326,

327, 328, 330, 331,

344, 346

Edward, 155, 160, 177,

235, 299, 314, 322, 331

Elizabeth, 147, 327,

339

Francis, 142, 144, 299

George, 342

Henry, 147, 151, 310

John, 141, 155, 164,

169, 318, 319, 322,

331

Mary, 332, 341

Richard, xiv, 141,

142, 144, 147, 155,

163, 165, 169, 303,

309, 323, 326

Roger, 138, 140

Samuel, xiv, 167, 310,

326, 329, 334, 339,

347

Thomas, xiv, 147, 152,

156, 157, 309

Timothy, xiv, 340, 342

Urian, 175, 177

William, xiv, 139,

140, 143, 147, 148,

149, 302, 339

Benson, Edward, 214

Billingsley, Francis, 2

Blunden, William, 250

Bollers, Baldwyn de, 137

Boles, Richards, 226

Bostock, Thomas, 254

Bowdler, Thomas, 127

Brereton, William, 15, 256

Briggs, Morton, 13, 14*a*

Bromley, Edward, 36, 38

Burfield, William, 142, 144

PERSONS—*continued.*

- Butler, Bp. John, 192
 Byron, John, 227
 Nicholas, 230
 Byrusch, John van, 18
 Capel, Arthur Lord, 231
 Careless, William, 12
 Cavendish, William, 261
 Charlton, Francis, 242
 Childe, John, 138
 Churchman, William, 241
 Compton, Spence, 263
 Corbet, Gertrude, xiv, 153
 Vineent, 234
 Crane, Richard, 235
 Crowther, Elizabeth, 142, 144
 Denbigh, Basil, Earl of, 5, 10,
 12
 Davalier, John, 238
 Digby, George, 239
 Dudley, Dud, 294, 295
 Dutton, Ralph, 240
 Ellis, Robert, 241
 Ernle, Michael, 20, 242
 Eyton, Thomas, 278
 Fielding, Richard, 244
 Fletcher, Symon, 255
 Fox, Somerset, 223, 246
 Freville, Baldwyn de, 137
 Gosehull, Rowland, xvi
 Grandison, Lord, 274
 Hamner, Thomas, 240
 Harley, Edward, 217
 Hastings, Henry Lord, 258
 Herbert, Richard, 248
 Heylinge, Edward, 278
 Hibbius, Ansel, 317
 Higgins, Richard, 151
 Higson, John, 186, 187
 Hill, Richard, 189
 Holland, Francis, 327
 John, 2, 21
 Hollier, John, 119
 Hosier, Richard, 241
 Howard, Robert, 249
 Huncke, Fulke, 250
 Jermyn, Henry, 279
 Johnstone, Robert, 117
 Jones, Edward, 214
 Samuel, 191
 Thomas, 186, viii
 Kettleby, Abel, 117
 Edward, 115, 117 (2)
 George, 113
 James, 116 (2)
 John de, 112
 Richard, 112, 113 (2)
 Robert, 115
 Thomas, 113, 114, 116

PERSONS—*continued.*

- Kninersley, Cornet, 3
 Kirk, Lewis, 13, 19, 252
 Kynaston, John, 123
 Lacon, Edward, xvii
 William, 382
 Leighton, Annabella, 381
 Robert, 127
 Lemm, John, 253
 Leveson, Richard, 253
 Thomas, 255
 Lingen, Thomas, 284
 Lloyd, Charles, 256
 Edward, 257, 267, 268
 Richard, 257
 Lokier, Thomas, 183
 Ludlow, George, xv
 Margaret, xiv, 147, 148
 Lutwyeh, John, xv
 Mackworth, Humphrey, 11, 157
 Mainwaring, George, 13
 Maurice, Prince, 16
 More, Jasper, xvi
 Richard, xvi
 Samuel, xvi
 William, xvi
 Morton, William, 260
 Newton, John, 188, 189
 Newport, Francis Lord, 221
 Norton, Martha, 116
 Oakley, Margaret, 196, 198
 Richard, 193
 William, 196
 Osland, Thomas, 324
 Ottley, Adam, 339
 Francis, 265, 293
 Richard, 222
 Thomas, 337, 342
 Owen, John, 267
 William, 223, 268
 Pen, Richard, 260
 Pennyman, William, 260
 Pierrepont, William, 1, 17
 Powys, Thomas, 300
 Pulley, Edward, 164, 165
 Pytts, Samuel, 380
 Richardson, Martha, 190
 Rugeley, Simon, 6, 14
 Rundall, Maria, 116, 118
 Rupert, Prince, 3, 4, 273
 St. George, Elizabeth, 112
 Scroven, Richard, 222
 Thomas, 277
 Seddon, Lawrence, 214
 Sheppard, Francis, xvi
 Richard, xi
 Skrymskire, Mary, 341, 344
 Smilman, Thomas, 266, vii
 Stone, Henry, 6, 14

PERSONS—*continued.*

- Stratford, Lord, 330
 Talbot, Francis Lord, 280
 Tillier, Henry, 6
 Swift, Andrew, x
 Tonge, Arthur, 120, 121
 Twiss, Edward, 129
 John, 128
 Van Garies, 19, 20
 Vaughan, William, 281
 Villiers, Robert, 286
 Walcot, Elizabeth, 334
 Whitelock, James, 195
 Whitmore, Thomas, 286
 Wigley, Alice de, 139, 140
 Willis, Richard, 287
 Wolrych, Thomas, 2, 221
 Wolley, Thomas, 34, 35
 Wood, Robert, xi
 Woodhouse, Michael, 20, 288
 Poston, Diddlebury, 159, 160
PURTON, Rev. RALPH C., M.A.,
 The Kettlebys of Steple, 112

R

- Rupert, Prince, Four Letters from Shropshire to, edited by Rev. J. E. Anden, i
 I. Colonel Tillier, 7
 II. Sir Lewis Kirk, 13
 III. John van Byrusel, 18
 IV. Sir Michael Woodhouse, 19

S

- Shipton, xv, xviii
SHREWSBURY.
 Ancient Buildings, care of, vi
 Jersey House, iii
 Mayors of, 119
 Sextry Club, 267
 St. Chad, Parish Book of, iii
 Poor Relief, iii, iv
 Kingsland Workhouse, v, vi
 The Round House, ii
SHROPSHIRE.
 Incumbents, Institutions of, 1634 to 1759, 55

- Clergy who contributed to the Free and Voluntary Present to His Majesty, 1662, 209
 Officers, War service of, in the King's Army, 215
 Smalman, Thomas, Grant of Arms to, 1589, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, viii
 Stanton Lacy, 139, 160
 Stanton Long, 140
 Steple, Descent of manor, 112, 116, 118

- Stokesay Castle, 167, 236, 328, 329, 334, 335
 Stokesay Church, seatholders, 1654, 315, 316

T

- Thonglands, xvii, xx
 Tong Castle, 1, 2
 College, 7, 9
 " " Plan of, Notes by N. W. Howard McLean,
 22
 " " Statutes, Extracts from, 23
 Totterton, 201
 Tower of London, a Shropshire Prisoner in, 153, 154

U

- Ureonium, Excavation at—
 Houses, vii
 Pottery, ix
 Ornaments, ix
 Coins, vii, ix, xiii
 Historical deductions, ix, x
 Financial position, xi

W

- WALTERS, H. B., M.A., F.S.A.,**
 Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of Worfield, Part VII, 1603-1648, 25
 Wem in the Civil War, 4, 225, 251, 258
 Wenloek, 19, 221, 224, 283, 331;
 Priors of, xvi
 Whitchurch, 234
 Wigley, 139
 Wilderhope, viii

WILLS

- Baldwyn, Abraham, 1687, 307
 Agnes, 1611, 306;
 1555, 307
 " Anne, 1577, 166; 1766,
 304
 " Benjamin, 1687, 343
 " Catherine, 1752, 304
 " Charles, 1604, 326;
 1675, 332
 " Edward, 1731, 161;
 1620, 306; 1625, 322
 " Elizabeth, 1616, 320;
 (Admon.) 1737, 346
 " Frances, 1767, 320
 " Francis, 1546, 144
 " George, 1755, 162;
 1690, 321; 1689, 321

WILLS—*continued*

- „ George (Studley), n.d., 321
- „ Henry, 1613, 306
- „ Hugh, 1614, 326
- „ Jane, 1577, 150; 1779, 304
- „ Joan, 1611, 307
- „ John, 1606, 167; 1605, 174; 1680, 170; 1598, 306; 1567, 314; 1680, 1713, 324; 1558, 1583, 325; (Admon.) 1685, 326
- „ Magdalen, 1731, 184
- „ Margaret, 1611, 148; 1633, 171
- „ Maria, n.d., 326
- „ Mary, 1703, 341
- „ Nicholas, 1609, 307
- „ Richard, 1639, 166; 1591, 170; 1591, 172; 1679, 183; (Admon.) 1779, 303; 1582, 307; (Admon.) 1752, 312; 1580, 324
- „ Roger, 1611, 306
- „ Sarah, 1703, 180; 1696, 183; 1769, 312

WILLS—*continued*

- „ Thomas, 1708, 160; 1708, 181; 1617, 309; 1590, 307; 1670, 323; 1588, 325; 1686, 326
- „ William, 1610, 149; 1565, 150; 1617, 305; 1702, 308; 1768, 313; 1680, 320, 322; (Admon.) 1771, 324
- Ball, *als.* Baldwyn, Thomas, 1630, 325
- Bright, Thomas, 1730, 126
- Corfield, Frances, 1679, 345
- Kettleby, Gyles, n.d.n., 115
- „ Walter, 1671, 114
- Minton, Ann, 1679, 158
- „ Thomas, 1680, 150
- More, Catherine, 1792, 383
- Oakeley, Margaret, 1671, 190
- „ Richard (Admon.) 1653-1654, 197
- Woodroffe, George, 1779, 381
- Worrall, William, 1770, 191
- Wistanstow, 144
- Worfield, Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of, Part VII, 1603-1648, H. B. Walters, 25
- Wroxeter, *see* Uriconium

4th Series, Vol. II., Part I.

Transactions
OF THE
*Shropshire Entomological
and Natural History Society*

ESTABLISHED 1871.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

4TH SERIES.

VOL. II., PART I.,

1912,

(VOLUME XXV).

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

SHREWSBURY:
ADNITT AND NAUNTON, THE SQUARE
OSWESTRY:
WOODALL, MINSHALL, THOMAS AND CO.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Four Letters from Shropshire to Prince Rupert. Edited by J. E. Auden, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.	1
Plan of Tong College. Notes by N. W. Howard-McLean ...	22
The Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of Woifield Transcribed and Edited by H. B. Walters, M.A., F.S.A. (Continued)	25
Itineraries of Shropshire Incumbents (Continued) ...	55
The Kettleys of Steple. By the Rev. Ralph C. Parton, M.A.	112
The Mayors of Shrewsbury, 1690—1709. By the late Joseph Morris (Continued)	119
History of Several Families connected with Diddlebury. By Evelyn H. Martin (see Swinnerton-Dyer)	133

MISCELLANEA.

I. Ancient Window in Old House at Little Dawley	i
II. The Roebuck House, Shrewsbury	ii
III. The Parish Book of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 1722—1785. (Part III.)	iii

ILLUSTRATION.

Plan of Tong College	22
An Old Window at Little Dawley	i

4th Series, Vol. II., Part II.

Transactions
OF THE
Shropshire Archaeological
AND
Natural History Society

ESTABLISHED 1877.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

4TH SERIES.

VOL. II., PART II.,

1912.

(VOLUME XXXV).

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

SHREWSBURY:
ADNITT AND NAUNTON, THE SQUARE.

OSWESTRY:
WOODALL, MINSHALL, THOMAS AND CO.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
History of Several Families connected with Diddlebury. I. The Baldwyns. By Evelyn H. Martin. (<i>Continued</i>)...	149
The Expulsion of Oxford Students in 1768. By the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A.	186
The Sequestration Papers of Richard Oakeley of Oakeley. Edited by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A.	193
Shropshire Clergy who contributed to the Free and Voluntary Present to his Majesty in 1662. By the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A.	209
The War Services of some Shropshire Officers in the King's Army. By the Rev. J. E. Auden, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.	215

ILLUSTRATION.

Portrait of the Rev. Thomas Jones	192
Facsimile Signature of Richard Oakeley	203

4th Series, Vol. II., Part III.

Transactions
OF THE
Shropshire Archaeological
AND
Natural History Society

ESTABLISHED 1877.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

4TH SERIES.

VOL. II., PART III.,

1912.

(VOLUME XXXV).

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

SHREWSBURY:
ADMITT AND NAUNTON, THE SQUARE.

OSWESTRY:
WOODALL, MINSHALL, THOMAS AND CO.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

The War Services of some Shropshire Officers in the King's Army. By the Rev. J. E. Auden, M.A., F.R.Hist.S. <i>(Concluded)</i> ...	... ... ... ... ...	273
Sir Francis Ottley and the Royalist Attempt of 1648. Edited by the Rev. J. E. Auden, M.A., F.R.Hist.S. ...	... ...	293
Certificate of Ordination by a Shropshire Presbyterian Classis. With notes by the Rev. J. E. Auden, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.		296
Shropshire Institutions, 1648—1659. Annotated by the Rev. J. E. Auden, M.A., F.R.Hist.S. ...	... ... ...	298
The History of Several Families connected with Diddlebury. I. The Baldwyns. <i>(Concluded)</i> . By Evelyn H. Martin.		299

MISCELLANEA.

IV. Grant of Arms to Thomas Smalman, 10 October, 1589		vii
V. Thomas Jones, the Expelled Oxford Student ...	...	viii
VI. Jacobites in Shrewsbury ...	... ... ... ...	x
General Index to Volume II....	... ... ... ...	xvii
Title Page, Contents, Annual Meeting, Annual Excursion, List of Members, &c. ...	... ... ... ...	i—xxiv

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Arms of Smalman Family...	... ... ... ...	vii
Great Oxenbold ...	... ... ... ...	xvi

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

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.

A few copies of BLAREWAY'S HISTORY OF THE LIBERTIES OF SHREWSBURY, 500 pages, in cloth, can still be had from Messrs. Aunitt and Nanton, price 11/6. It contains the history of 34 villages and townships in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury.

150 copies of the twelve Papers on THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY, BATHURST CASTLE AND COLLEGE, &c., together with ten Notes from *Miscellanea*, and a full account of the Proceedings of the 500th Anniversary, have been reprinted from the *Transactions* as a special book. This Volume, which contains about 250 pages and 17 Illustrations, is bound in cloth, and can be obtained by Members at 10/-, and free. Application for copies should be made to Messrs. Aunitt and Nanton, The Square, Shrewsbury.

Any Member of the Society may obtain for his own use the eleven volumes of the First Series of the *Transactions* (of which very few copies now remain) at Five and a half Guineas per set, and the twelve volumes of the Second Series at Six Guineas per set. Or the First and Second Series together may be had for Ten Guineas per set of twenty-three volumes. Application for copies should be made to Mr. A. E. COOPER, Montague Chambers, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

THE MUSEUM

IS LOCATED IN THE

OLD FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL BUILDINGS, SHREWSBURY,
AND IS AT ALL TIMES FREE.

Honorary Curators of the Museum:

PHANEROGAMIC AND CRYPTOGAMIC BOTANY	- - -	THOMAS P. BLUNT, Esq., M.A.
CONEHOLOGY	J. COSMO MILLVILLE, Esq., D.Sc., M.A., F.L.S., F.Z.S.	
GEOLGY	- - -	ROBERT A. BUDDICOM, Esq.
ENTOMOLOGY	- - -	MARTIN J. HARDING, Esq.
NUMISMATICS, &c.	- - -	R. LLOYD KENYON, Esq., M.A., F.P.
ZOOLOGY	- - -	H. E. HARRIERS, Esq.
ARCHAEOLOGY	- - -	PROFESSOR T. AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.
FINE ARTS, &c.	- - -	R. H. URWICK, Esq., M.D.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, 1912.

President:

THE RIGHT HON. LORD BERNARD.

Vice-Presidents:

His Grace THE DUKE OF Sutherland	THE Right Hon. Lord Kenyon
The Right Hon. The Lord Kenyon	THE Right Hon. Lord Fornster
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Bradford	Mr. GEORGE WATKINS, M.P.
The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of LICHFIELD	R. LEWIS KENYON, Esq.
The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of WELLESLEY	Rev. Preliminary H. W. MOSS, M.A.
THE COUNCIL	W. H. FESTER, M.A.
	PHILIP STANIFORTH, M.P.

Council:

Rev. Preliminary T. ALEXANDER, M.A., F.S.A.	Rev. E. H. GILCHRIST DE CASTRO, M.A., Chairman Committee
Miss ALICE, M.R.H.S., Church Stretton	Mr. T. H. STRETTON
Rev. J. S. BURTON, B.A., Shifnal	Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A., Shrews- bury
Rev. R. JEWELL BURTON, M.A., Highley	Rev. W. G. D. FLATCHER, M.A., F.S.A., Oxon
Rev. W. G. CLARK-MAXWELL, M.A., F.S.A., Craven	Miss HOPKIN EDWARDS, Netley Hall
Rev. D. H. S. CRANAGE, M.A., F.S.A., Conwy	Rev. CANON MORSELEY, D.D., Shrewsbury
Rev. E. D. COOPER, Shropshire	M. MORRIS, Esq., Shrewsbury
	E. G. PEEL, Esq., Shrewsbury (late late)
	T. E. PRESTON, F.R.S., M.A., Shrewsbury
	HENRY T. WILSON, F.R.S.A., Llangoed

Editorial Committee:

Rev. Preliminary ALEXANDER, M.A., F.S.A.	Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.
	Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

Gen. Secretary:

MR. H. W. ADMITT, The Squire, Shrewsbury

Assistant Secretary:

MR. A. E. COOPER, Montague Chambers, Dogpole, Shrewsbury

Auditor:

MR. W. W. NAUNTON

Treasurer:

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LLD.

F 024577.8

2663 1



