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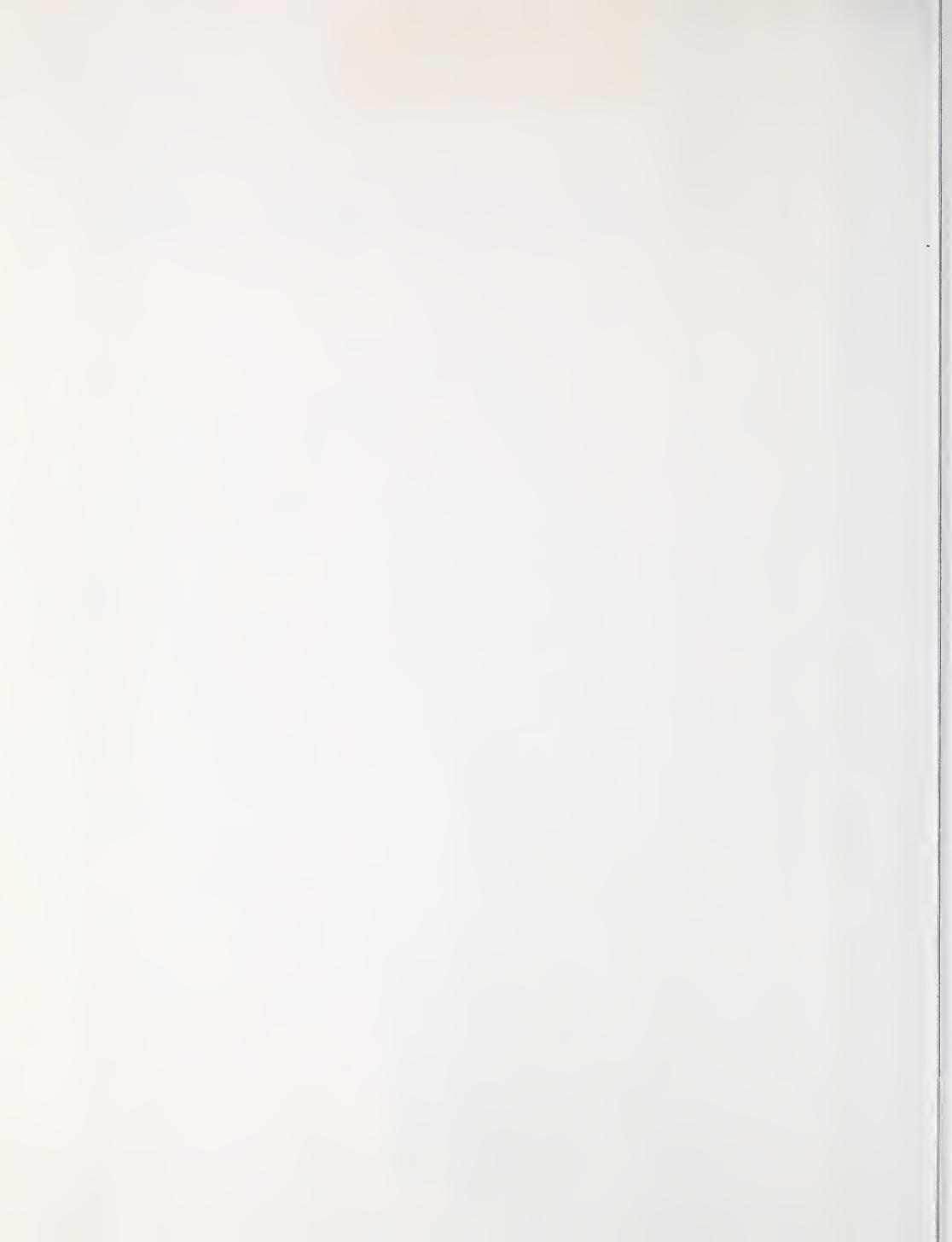
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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The Annual Excursion of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, was held on Tuesday, August 12th, 1919, the neighbourhood chosen being that on the Montgomeryshire border. It was the first Excursion held since July 1914. The party which numbered about 20, left Shrewsbury Station Yard at 10-45, and motored to Westbury, passing by The Lynches, the old seat of the Ashby family, and through Yockleton. The first halt was made at Westbury Church, which was described by the Rector, The Rev. E. M. Cooke. The building was in a very dilapidated state until 1887, when it was restored, and several interesting features were brought to light, including the ornamental timbering of the nave roof and the water-holding moulding of the bases of the pillars of the nave arcade.

CAUS CASTLE.

From Westbury the party drove to Caus Castle, and under the guidance of Mr. Cooke, explored the scanty remains of the Castle, which are now almost hidden by trees and undergrowth. It is a most commanding site, with a wide outlook on every side, and the fortress dominated one of the main thoroughfares from England to Wales. Its first Lords were the Corbets, who built the Castle of Caus very shortly after their arrival in England with William the Conqueror, Roger Fitz-Corbet being the Lord at the Domesday Survey. John Corbet, the last Baron of Caus, died before 1347 without issue; and though he nominally succeeded his brother Peter in 1322, he never enjoyed the estates, which were held until 1347 by his widowed sister-in-law Beatrice. On her death the estates were divided between the heirs of two aunts, Alice wife of Robert lord Stafford, whose descendants became barons of Caus, and Emma wife of Brian de Brompton, the ancestor of the Harleys. Caus went to Ralph Stafford, Alice's great-grandson, who was lord of Caus in 1350. The Accounts of his grandson Edmund, Earl of Stafford, in 1399, contain many interesting details of Caus Castle. Considerable repairs were done that year to the walls and gatehouse. Five windows were mended in the hall, and three in the lord's room. The lord's stable in the outer bailey was of half timbered work, but the outer and inner gatehouses were of stone, and the Castle towers were roofed with lead.

Earl Edmund fell at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403. His son Humphrey, created Duke of Buckingham by Henry VI, in 1444, was slain at the battle of Northampton in 1460 on the Lancastrian side. His son was killed at St. Alban's; and his grandson Henry, the second duke, fell a victim to the mistrust of Richard III, and after hiding on the borders of Staffordshire and Shropshire, was taken prisoner near Wem, it is said by Thomas Mytton of Shrewsbury, and was beheaded at Salisbury, November 2nd, 1483.

Henry VII. restored the estates to his son Edward, the third duke, who in turn was beheaded by Henry VIII in 1521. Edward's son Henry Stafford was restored to his barony in Edward VI's reign, and was summoned to Parliament as Baron Stafford in 1548. He was a learned man, a friend of Erasmus, and an advocate of the Reformed Faith. He died in 1563, and a note in the Pontesbury Register states that he was buried at Worthen. His eldest son Henry died childless in 1566; and Dorothy, one of the two daughters, seems to have taken Caus to her husband Sir William Stafford, although the descendants of her brother Edward carried on the title until the year 1639, when it was surrendered to the Crown, owing to the poverty of the last Baron Stafford who only held it for two years. In 1591 Caus Castle belonged to the Thynne family. It is said to have been sold by Lady Stafford to Sir Rowland Hayward, whose daughter Jane married John Thynne the founder of Longleat, who died in 1604. Sir Henry Frederick Thynne during the Civil War was the owner of Caus Castle, which became a garrison for the King. In June 1645 it was captured by Colonel Hunt after a seven days' siege. Sir Henry was taken prisoner to Shrewsbury, and was fined £1760 for his delinquency.

The party assembled on the keep mound whilst Prebendary Clark Maxwell read a paper by Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., on the Castle. Some discussion followed, and Mr. J. A. Morris mentioned that a moulded stone *in situ* in the wall of the keep pointed to the date of its erection as having been about 1225. Prebendary Clark Maxwell told a story of the Duke of Buckingham's reproof of Cardinal Wolsey's arrogance; and Mr. Medlicott spoke of the descent of the Manor of Caus, and of the advowson of Wentnor which belonged to the Staffords.

TRELYSTAN AND WORTHEN.

The cars were then rejoined, and the drive continued to Marton, where some of the party proceeded to walk to Trelystan Church, under the guidance of the Rev. H. J. Bardsley, who was taking the place of the vicar of Marton. Only seven succeeded in reaching it; but they were rewarded for their long hot walk by the quaint half-timbered building with its oak screen. The history of Trelystan (or Wolston Mynd) still remains to be written. Being in Montgomeryshire, it is outside

the scope of Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, and being in the Diocese of Hereford it is not included in Archdeacon Thomas's *History of St. Asaph Diocese*. The party re-assembled at Marton, and drove to Worthen, where tea on the Rectory lawn was provided by the kind hospitality of Prebendary and Mrs. Alford. After tea, Worthen Church was inspected, with its Georgian chancel attached to an Early English nave and tower, and its Jacobean fittings. After the thanks of the Society had been voiced by Lieut.-Colonel White, the cars started for Shrewsbury, and a pleasant drive home ended an interesting day.

No Annual Meeting of the Society was held in 1919.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL MEETINGS.

January 9th, 1918—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Messrs. Brown and Brinnand's account, amounting to £63 5s. 6d. was ordered to be paid.

Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Pickering were asked to see the printers, and endeavour to get them to complete without further delay the Part now in their hands.

Mrs. A. E. Corbett of Column House was granted the loan of the block of Caus Castle to illustrate her book now in preparation on the Family of Corbet.

Sir R. Talbot to have vols. VIII and X of the 1st series of the *Transactions* for £1 1s. ; or, if parts only of the volume were wanted at 7s. 6d. each part.

Mr. H. W. Adnitt having resigned his post of Honorary Secretary through failing health, the Chairman was requested to convey to him the sincere regret of the Council that, after 40 years connection with the Society, he should feel compelled to resign owing to ill-health. Mr. Adnitt assisted in the formation of the Society in 1878 ; for many years he acted as Secretary to the Editorial Committee, and since 1906 he had been Honorary Secretary of the Society.

February 13th, 1918—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mrs. Martin to be supplied with ten volumes of the *Transactions* for £3 15s.

March 13th, 1918—Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, in the Chair.

Letter read from the North Staffordshire Field Club asking for an exchange of *Transactions*. The Assistant Secretary was instructed to ask for a copy of the Club's publications, to enable the Council to decide as to the advisability of exchanging.

April 10th, 1918—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mrs. Martin to be charged £1 for six odd parts of the *Transactions* supplied to her in March.

It was reported that the printing of *Transactions* had not advanced since the last Meeting of the Council. Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Drinkwater were asked to see the printers, and urge them to proceed with the work without further delay.

May 8th, 1918—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. Fletcher reported that the printers were making progress with the Part in hand.

An exchange of *Transactions* with the North Staffordshire Field Club was agreed to.

June 12th, 1918—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

No business of sufficient interest to report.

July 10th, 1918—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Letter read from Rev. Dr. Cranage, calling attention to certain errors in the last published part of the *Transactions*.

The Chairman, Mr. Fletcher, and Mr. Forrest were requested to interview the printers, with reference to the printing of the next volume.

Mr. Morris called attention to the want of care at Uriconium, and particularly to damage to one of the tessellated floors.

September 11th, 1918—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Leslie, of 31 Kenwood Park Road, Sheffield, was elected a Member of the Society.

Messrs. Brown and Brinnan's account for £80 3s. 1d., for printing Part 2 of Volume VI. ordered to be paid; and Messrs. Admitt and Naunton's account (£12 5s. 6d.) was presented.

The Assistant Secretary pointed out that the Annual Income of the Society, owing to the reduction of the Subscription, was now less than £80, and that after payment of rent of room, Assistant Secretary's salary, postages, &c., very little would remain for printing.

It was decided to reduce the number of pages in the next volume, so that the printer's account for each part should not exceed £50 to £60.

Some correspondence with Mr. Peers as to the condition of Uriconium was read. Miss Auden offered to get together a few voluntary workers, to cover up the floor at Uriconium now being damaged, and so prevent further harm during the coming winter. The Chairman was asked to inform Mr. Peers of this offer, and ask if his Committee approved.

October 9th, 1918—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

A letter read from Sir Offley Wakeman, calling attention to three stones badly decayed in the Abbey Pulpit, and offering to have them replaced. The offer was gladly accepted.

A discussion took place as to the care of Uriconium, and Mr. Morris undertook to write to Mr. Bankes on certain points.

It was reported that Rowley's Mansion was about to be offered for sale by public auction.

November 13th, 1918—Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, in the Chair.

Mr. Morris stated that he had cut away some of the weeds at Uriconium, and that the floor was in a better state than had been anticipated. He also reported that a new caretaker had been appointed.

It was reported that the tenant, Mr. R. A. Downes, had purchased Rowley's Mansion, and that he did not intend making any alterations in the old building.

December 11th, 1918—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Hereford and the Rev. Prebendary The Lord Wenlock were elected Members of the Society.

It was resolved that after 1918 the annual subscription revert to its original amount of £1 1s., and that a printed post-card be issued early in January informing Members of the change.

Mr. Morris stated that he had visited Buildwas Abbey, and found there was no further sign of the vaulting giving way, but in his opinion this and the groining should be strengthened. He thought also that a great deal of the ivy should be cut down, and that certain small repairs which could be carried out at little cost needed immediate attention. Mr. Morris was asked to do what he found possible, and report to the next meeting.

January 8th, 1919—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

A vote of condolence on the death of the Right Hon. Lord Barnard, the President of the Society, was passed, and the Chairman was requested to convey the same to Lord Barnard's relatives.

Mr. Fletcher laid on the table for the inspection of Members a Stone Hammer that was ploughed up some years ago on Onslow Bank, in the field at the corner of Preston Montford Lane,—a new locality for pre-historic implements. Its weight is 3 lbs., length 7 inches, and diameter 2 inches; and it belongs to Mr. Joseph Cooke, of the Grange Farm, Bicton. The Chairman undertook to see if Mr. Cooke would present the Hammer to the Shrewsbury Museum.

February 12th, 1919—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Chairman read a letter which he had received in reply to the vote of condolence on the death of Lord Barnard, as follows :—

Uppington, Wellington,
Shropshire.

6th February, 1919.

Dear Mr. Auden,

Lord Barnard desires me to thank you for your letter of January 14th, enclosing copy of resolution of the Council of the Shropshire Archæological Society, and requests that you will kindly express to them his very great appreciation of their resolution, and the esteem in which his father was held, expressed therein. Believe me, Yours very truly,

E. C. Sowerby.

Rev. Preb. Auden.

Miss H. M. Auden, F.R.Hist. S., was unanimously appointed Honorary Secretary of the Society.

Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., was unanimously nominated as President of the Society by the Council, who will ask the next Annual General Meeting to confirm the appointment.

March 12th, 1919—Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Letter read from Sir Offley Wakeman, accepting the office of President of the Society in succession to the late Lord Barnard.

Miss Auden stated that she had much pleasure in accepting the office of Honorary Secretary of the Society.

The death of Miss Hope-Edwardes was reported ; and the following memorandum, prepared by the Chairman of the Council, was ordered to be placed on the minutes :—

The Council desire to place on record their sense of the loss which the Society has sustained by the death of Miss Hope-Edwardes, who had been a member since 1901, and for the last four years of that period had been one of the Vice-Presidents. Her interest in the work of the Society was keen and appreciative, and the papers she contributed to the *Transactions* were wide in their range and extensive and careful in their research. Her illness was short, and the end was unexpected. Its sadness was increased by its following close on that of her brother.

Letter read from Sir Offley Wakeman, suggesting that Mr. Forrest should write a short account of the work done at Vaughan's Mansion.

April 9th, 1919—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Letter read from Mr. R. E. Davies, stating that building operations would shortly be commenced on Wynne's Cottage Estate, and that, as a Roman Road ran through the estate, a lookout should be kept whilst the excavations were in progress for interesting remains. He reminded the Council that a Jar had been found in the vicinity some years ago.

May 14th, 1919—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Miss Auden, Hon. Secretary, reported that she had written to Mr. Hugh Corbet with reference to old documents relating to the Sundorne Estate.

Letter read from Mr. J. A. Morris, stating that he had seen Mr. Dyke, who offered to allow the Society to select such objects as they might think desirable from his pre-historic collection at Maiden Hill, All Stretton. The Chairman was requested to convey the best thanks of the Council to Mr. Dyke.

It was resolved that the Excursions be resumed, and that the next be held towards the end of June in the Bridgnorth district. Prebendary Clark-Maxwell was asked to prepare a draft itinerary, and make preliminary arrangements.

June 11th, 1919—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The proposed Excursion in the Bridgnorth District was abandoned this year. It was decided that, if possible, it should take place in the Caus Country; and a Sub-Committee, consisting of Miss Auden, Mr. Morris and Mr. Forrest, was appointed to arrange the details.

July 9th, 1919—Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Rev. H. P. Alford, rector of Worthen, attended and gave information as to the district covered by the suggested Caus Excursion.

The Assistant Secretary was instructed to see the Midland Motor Car Co., with reference to the cost of a car for the Excursion.

It was agreed that the date of the Excursion be postponed until August 12th.

Letter read from Mr. Jerome Bankes as to the present condition of Uriconium. The matter was referred to Mr. Morris.

August 13th, 1919—Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, in the Chair.

No business of sufficient interest to report.

September 10th, 1919—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Letter from Mr. J. A. Herbert, Assistant Keeper of MSS. British Museum, asking for a paper by Mr. Stanley Leighton, containing a Catalogue of the MSS. in the Shrewsbury School Library. It was decided to present a copy of the Volume of *Transactions* in which the paper was printed to the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum.

October 8th, 1919—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Miss Auden reported that Mr. Bankes had recently visited Uriconium, and found that the present caretakers were taking an interest in their work, and that there had been a good number of visitors.

Some conversation took place with regard to the Querns collected by the late Mr. Dyke of Maiden Hill, Church Stretton, which had been inspected by the Chairman and Mr. Cobbold.

November 12th, 1919—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Letter read from Mr. J. A. Herbert, thanking the Council for the copy of the *Transactions* containing Mr. Stanley Leighton's paper on the Shrewsbury School MSS.

Mr. E. W. Bowcock, of Vron Villa, Wem, was elected a Member of the Society.

Notice read of Meeting of the Congress of Archæological Societies to be held on November 28th, but no Delegates were appointed.

December 10th, 1919—Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, in the Chair.

The Rev. R. Jowett Burton having resigned his membership, owing to his leaving the neighbourhood, the Assistant Secretary was asked to write to him, accepting his resignation with regret, and thanking him for his past services on the Council.

It was reported that the British Archæological Association had expressed their intention of holding their Meeting in Shrewsbury in 1920. It was decided to give the Association all the assistance possible in making the local arrangements.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, 1919.

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Statement of Accounts for the years 1918 and 1919.

	1918.		1919.	
RECEIPTS.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Balance in hand, 1st Jan.	107	1 0	78	6 0
„ Subscriptions	74	14 6	133	1 0
„ Sale of Transactions	5	18 6	0	0 0
„ Bank Interest	2	1 6	2	1 11
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	£189	15 6	£213	8 11
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
PAYMENTS.	1918.		1919.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
By Messrs. Brown & Brinnand, Printing Transactions	80	3 1	0	0 0
„ Messrs. Admitt & Naunton	12	11 6	0	0 0
„ Miss MacLeod, indexing Transactions 1916-1917	2	2 0	0	0 0
„ Assistant Secretary, Salary and Commission	12	0 0	12	0 0
„ Postages	1	13 6	1	13 6
„ Editorial Committee Postages	0	10 6	0	18 0
„ Postage of Transactions	2	8 11	0	0 0
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
„ Balance at Lloyd's Bank, 31st December :—	111	9 6	14	11 4
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	£189	15 6	£213	8 11
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
			78	6 0
			<hr/>	198 17 5
			1918.	1919.
			Deposit Account £71 7 4	£168 7 3
			Current Account 6 18 8	30 10 2
			<hr/>	<hr/>

THE NAMES OF BOYS ADMITTED TO SHREWSBURY SCHOOL

FROM NOVEMBER 16, 1734 TO NOVEMBER 15, 1746.

TRANSCRIBED AND EDITED BY
J. E. AUDEN, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.

The following list of the names of the boys who entered Shrewsbury School between November 16, 1734, and November 15, 1746, was copied by the Rev. Leonard Hotchkis (Headmaster 1735-1754) from a "large folio volume containing the admissions from 1664," which was afterwards lost by the Rev. James Atcherley (Headmaster 1771-1798). It was copied by Mr. Hotchkis into a MS. volume, which contains a large amount of information about the School. Mr. Hotchkis's MSS. consist of five folio volumes, which are now preserved in the Shrewsbury Free Library, and are known as MSS. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. The first four of these were found at the Guild Hall by some members of a Committee who were engaged from 1889 to 1894 in the work of calendaring and arranging the Shrewsbury Borough Records, and were placed in the Free Library by order of the Town Clerk. The fifth volume (MS. 12) was presented by Mr. H. W. Adnitt to the Free Library in March 1890, and it is from this MS. that the list of names has been extracted (Hotchkis MS. IV., pages 24-26). It should be noted that the MS. 9 is a copy of MS. 8, and both are known as Hotchkis MS. 1.

The following list of names differs from that in the Hotchkis MS. IV. in this respect. The names are here given in alphabetical order each year, whereas in Mr. Hotchkis's list they are written in order of admission to the School, and not alphabetically, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Schools are marked against each group of names every year. The several schools are not reproduced here.

The names of a few boys not included in the list can be found in other parts of Mr. Hotchkis's MSS.; thus it is

recorded that on April 13, 1736, John Waring was nominated to a School Exhibition vacant at Lady Day, and that in May 1760 Richard Harrison was nominated to an Exhibition at St. John's College, Cambridge. A careful search throughout the volumes would no doubt bring to light the names of other boys educated at Shrewsbury School.

The square brackets [] enclose remarks of the Editor, and two or three other friends, about the after career of some of the scholars.

The list of names which was copied by the late Dr. Calvert has been collated with the original Hotchkiss MS. by the Revds. C. H. Drinkwater and W. G. D. Fletcher.

A list of stray names of boys from 1746 to 1798, collected from the St. John's College Registers and other sources, follows; and is supplemental to the list of "Names of Scholars, 1664-1734," printed in the *Transactions*, 4th Series, VI., pages 70-76. The Alphabetical Index of the names of Scholars was compiled by the Editor, and the pages in which the names occur were added by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher.

ENTRANCES FROM NOV. 16, 1734 TO NOV. 15, 1735.

John Atcherley

Thomas Bagley

Charles Bolas

[of Criggion, Burlton, and Shrewsbury, J.P. co. Salop, Mayor in 1765. Son of Charles Bolas of Shrewsbury, Alderman and Mayor in 1736]

Thomas Cook

Richard Cotton

[Pembroke Coll., Oxon, B.A. 1746. Son of the Rev. John Cotton, Vicar of Meole Brace. Born there Nov. 1, 1725]

George Davies

John Davies

Joseph Davies

John Downes

Richard Edwards

Samuel Evans

John Farmer

Edward Harris

Samuel Holme

Thomas Hudson

Littleton Palmer

[Ch. Ch. Oxon, B.A. 1745; Rector of Corwen, co. Merioneth, 1748. Son of Rev. Samuel Palmer. Born at Brompton, co. Hereford, 1723. Died Oct. 29, 1749, aged 26]

George Parker

William Raynor

David Rowlands

John Walters

John Wingfield

[full name John Tombes Wingfield; Trinity Coll. Oxon. B.A. 1749; Fellow of All Souls'; Vicar of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 1756-91; also Vicar of Atcham, and Minister of Berwick. Son of John Wingfield, M.D. Born at Shrewsbury 1727. Buried at St. Julian's Sept. 15, 1791]

Henry Winn

FROM NOV. 16, 1735 TO NOV. 15, 1736.

Charles Bentley

John Betton

[Admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury, 11 Dec., 1753; father of Sir John Betton. Died 1764, aged 37, buried at Holy Cross]

William Bowdler

Wellings Calcott

[Minor Author and Essayist. Son of Mathew Calcott. Bapt. at St. Chad's Jan. 27, 1725-6. See D.N.B., viii. 235]

Thomas Clarke

Thomas Davies

Corbet Edwards

John Ellesmere

[Son of Edward Ellesmere, of Newtown. Died 1770, buried April 30, at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury]

Moses Griffiths

[St. John's Coll. Camb. 1742; University of Leyden, M.D. 1744; L.R.C.P. (Lond). 1747; Physician in London, and afterwards at Colchester; Author *Practical Observations on the Cure of the Hectic and Slow Fevers and the Pulmonary Consumption*. Born at Loppington. Died 1785. See D.N.B. xxiii. 225]

Edward Hotchkis

Francis Hotchkiss

John Lea

Richard Littlehales

John Maddox
 [Chancery Barrister; K.C.; M.P. Westbury
 1786-90. Died Sept. 23, 1794, aged 71]
 Benjamin Mathews
 Edward Morgan
 [Died 1790, aged 64]
 Henry Morgan
 Thomas Oswald
 Thomas Parr
 Noel Prankett
 Thomas Presland
 [of Walford, co. Salop. Died Oct. 5, 1778,
 aged 51. He bequeathed £20 to St. Julian's]
 John Pritchard
 Lewis Pugh
 Richard Scoltock
 Benjamin Stannier
 Thomas Swanwick
 David Salter Swinton
 Walter Young
 [or Yonge; Fellow Commoner, St. John's
 Coll. Camb. 1748; of Charnes Hall, co.
 Stafford. Eldest son of Vernon Yonge of
 Charnes]

FROM NOV. 16, 1736 TO NOV. 15, 1737.

Thomas Ambler
 [Ch. Ch. Oxon. B.A. 1750; Impropiator of
 Ford, and Vicar 1757-93. Son of John
 Ambler of Ford. Bapt. there Dec. 6, 1726.
 Died Feb. 17, 1793]
 John Astbury
 James Barnett
 George Baxter
 [Jesus' Coll., Oxon., B.A., 1745. Son of John
 Baxter. Born at Newtown, Montg., 1722]
 George Bowdler
 [Pembroke Coll., Oxon., B.A. (from Ch. Ch.)
 1749. Son of George Bowdler. Born at
 Shrewsbury 1727]
 Thomas Bowdler
 Richard Calcott
 Corbett Evans
 [Son of John Evans; bapt. at St. Mary's,
 Shrewsbury, Aug. 14, 1725]
 John Evans
 [Brother; bapt. at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury,
 Nov. 2, 1726]
 Edward Gould
 Joseph Hayward

Job Juson
 James Latham
 [Son of Rev. John Latham; bapt. at St. Chad's
 July 18, 1726]
 Jenkin Lloyd
 Thomas Lloyd
 William Mall
 Shadrach Mulliner
 Edward Price
 Richard Price
 Lewis Pugh
 [See 1735]
 John Spencer
 Josiah Thwaites
 Thomas Young

FROM NOV. 16, 1737 TO NOV. 15, 1738.

Thomas Blakeway
 [Son of Thomas Blakeway, of Shrewsbury.
 Born 1728. Buried at St. Mary's, Shrews-
 bury, April 26, 1766]
 Edward Brace
 [St. John's Coll., Camb., 1743; ord. 1750, as
 Minister in the Island of Barbadoes. Born
 in Middlesex]
 John Burlton
 John Cleobury
 [St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A., 1742; Chaplain
 to the Bishop of St. David's; Vicar of
 Woburn, Bucks, 1753, and of Great Marlow,
 Bucks; J.P. co. Bucks 1754. Died Aug. 14,
 1801, aged 83]
 Thomas Corfield
 [Ch. Ch. Oxon., B.A., 1750. Son of Thomas
 Corfield. Born at Newman Hill, Salop, 1729]
 William Corfield
 James Cross
 George Davies
 Corbet Edwards
 [See 1735]
 Robert Edwards
 John Evans
 [? See 1736]
 Benjamin Fox
 John Fox
 John Hawkins
 Benjamin Hughes
 Thomas Mansel
 Robert Metcalf
 Richard Morgan

Deveraux Mytton

[of Garth, co. Montgomery; Capt. Montgomery Militia 1760-91. Died May 12, 1809, aged 84]

Peregrine Thomas Necoytt

Charles Peake

Thomas Bettison Pickering

William Powel

[Curate of Fitz, co. Salop, 1750; buried there Aug. 27, 1765. Great grandfather of William Powell Frith, R.A.]

Price Swancott

John Taylor

Lancelot Taylor

Robert Tench

[Jesus Coll., Oxon., B.A., 1745. Son of Rev. Carbury Tench, of Llanwryn, co. Montg. Born 1724]

Thomas Warter

[Oriol Coll., Oxon., B.A., 1749. Son of Thomas Warter. Born at Shrewsbury 1727]

Borlase Wingfield

[St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A. (Jun. Opt.), 1752; Fellow of St. John's 1755-63; Rector of Bolas, Salop, 1758-60; of Lopham, Norfolk 1760-82. Second son of Borlase Wingfield of Preston Brockhurst. Bapt. at Shawbury Aug. 1, 1729. Died March 4, 1783]

Rowland Wingfield

[Oriol Coll., Oxon., 1746; High Sheriff co. Salop 1753; of Preston Brockhurst and Onslow. Son of Borlase Wingfield. Born at Preston Brockhurst, Bapt. at Shawbury Oct. 28, 1727]

Richard Woodhouse

FROM NOVEMBER 16, 1738 TO NOV. 15, 1739.

Richard Beddes

Thomas Briscoe

Robert Cotton

[Full name—Robert Salusbury Cotton; M.P. co. Chester; succeeded his father as 5th Bart. 1775; of Combermere, co. Chester. Died 1807]

Thomas Cotton

[Brother]

William Cotton

[Brother; Lieut. 27th Foot 2 Feb. 1757; Major 4 Dec., 1779; served in American War of Independence 1780-2; retired as Lieut.-Col. 1785]

David Davis

George Devereux

[of Tregoyd, co. Brecon]

Edward Dicken

John Dicken

Edward Edwards

[Jesus Coll., Oxon., B.A., 1747; Fellow. Son
of Lewis Edwards. Born at Talgarth
1736]

Hugh Edwards

John Edwards

John Ellis

John Elsmere

[Son of Samuel Ellesmere. Bapt. at St.
Mary's, Shrewsbury, April 27, 1727]

Francis Frances

John Griffiths

William Halliwell

Benjamin Harvey

John Harvey

Zacheus Jones

David Lloyd

John Lowe

[Son of Edward Lowe. Bapt. at St. Mary's,
Shrewsbury, July 21, 1724]

James Morgan

John Nicholas

Thomas Ore

Richard Parrot

[afterwards Perrott; succeeded his uncle as
2nd Bart. 1759; Queen's Coll., Camb., B.A.,
1743; A.D.C. to Duke of Cumberland at
Culloden, April 16, 1746; afterwards H.E.I.C.
Service; subsequently in service of Frederick
the Great of Prussia; served in Seven Years
War (Order of Red Eagle); Lord High
Admiral of Prussia 1758 (Order of Black
Eagle); created a Baron of France by Louis
XV. Died Jan. 22, 1796. See D.N.B., xlv.
29]

Corbet Price

[Son of Corbet Price. Bapt. at St. Mary's,
Shrewsbury, Feb. 19, 1727]

Lewis Pugh

[See 1735, 1736]

David Richards

Samuel Symonds

Samuel Thomas

Richard Tibbotts

Thomas Urwick

[Glasgow University; published sermons; Minister of Angel Street Congregational Church, Worcester, 1754-75; of Narborough 1775-9, and Clapham 1779-1807. Born 1727. Died 1807. See D.N.B., lviii. 57]

FROM NOV. 15, 1739 TO NOV. 15, 1740.

James Acherley

[or Atcherley. Magdalene Coll., Camb., B.A. (Jun. Opt.), 1753; 3rd Master Shrewsbury School 1755, 2nd Master 1763; Headmaster 1771-98; Vicar of Lydbury North 1798-1804. Died at Bridgnorth March 3, 1804]

Charles Bernard

[of Tibberton, co. Gloucester]

John Bernard

[Wadham Coll., Oxon., B.A., 1753. Son of Rev. Thomas Bernard. Born at Earl's Colne, Essex, 1733]

Luke Bennett

John Bowdler

John Burchall

James Durston

Francis Eastope

Corbet Edwards

[See 1736]

Robert Edwards

[See 1737]

Samuel Elsmere

[or Ellesmere. Son of Samuel Ellesmere. Bapt. at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, March 17, 1726]

Henry Goughe

John Grey

John Griffiths

[See 1738]

Samuel Griffith

[Fellow Commoner, St. John's Coll., Camb., 1750; High Sheriff co. Salop 1759; of Dinthill, co. Salop. Son of Leighton Owen Griffiths. Bapt. Aug. 12, 1731. Buried at Alberbury Nov. 6, 1767]

John Hatton

[Son of Rev. Alexander Hatton, a master at the School. Baptised at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, Nov. 12, 1728]

John Lee

Humphrey Littlehales

John Lloyd

Hugh Morgan

Charles Newling

[St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A. (Sen. Opt.), 1747; Fellow 1752-55; Headmaster Shrewsbury School 1754-71; Rector of Pontesbury (2nd portion) 1764-9; of St. Phillip's, Birmingham, and Predendary and Treasurer of Lichfield Cathedral 1770-87; Vicar of Westbury, Salop, 1772-87; also Domestic Chaplain to Lord Ferrars; formerly Vicar of Biction, and Official of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; J.P. cos. Salop and Warwick. Died March 17, 1787. Son of Rev. Adam Newling, Rector of Shrawardine]

Thomas Norgrave

Roderick Richards

John Spenser

John Thomas

John Thornes

John Rose Waring

[Son of Rev. Richard Waring, born at Hereford. St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A., 1748; Vicar of Bishop's Castle 1753-77]

Walter Waring

[Son of Robert Waring of Owlbury; St. John's Coll., Camb.; M.P. Bishop's Castle 1755-9; Coventry 1772-80; High Sheriff co. Montgomery 1774; of Owlbury. Died 1780]

John Whittingham

[Magdalen Hall, Oxon., B.A. (from St. Edmund Hall), 1749; Curate of Gorton, Manchester, 1765-1800. Son of Edward Whittingham. Born at Dawley 1727. Died Nov. 1, 1800]

FROM NOV. 16, 1740 TO NOV. 15, 1741.

Peter Berkley

Millington Buckley

John Doubty

Thomas Evans

Jeremia Griffith

Richard Grincell

George Hodges

Robert Latham

George Littlehales

John Lloyd

James Lolley

Robert Morgan

John Rice

Francis Spenlove

Vernon Young

[or Yonge; St. John's Coll., Camb., 1752; ord. 1756; Curate of Pontesbury 1756; of Meole Brace, 1761. Son of Vernon Yonge, of Charnes Hall]

Walter Young

[or Yonge. Brother. See 1735]

FROM NOV. 16, 1741 TO NOV. 15, 1742.

William Bennet

Abraham Bernard

John Bright

Thomas Burgeßs

George Clarke

Thomas Cross

Thomas Davies

Jonathan Downes

[St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A. (Jun. Opt.), 1753; Fellow 1755-62. Son of John Downes, Counsellor, America, *i.e.*, St. Thomas, Barbadoes]

William Duke

[St. John's Coll., Camb., 1750; ord. 1758. Son of William Duke, lawyer, America, *i.e.*, Barbadoes]

Thomas Edwards

Richard Gifford

[Balliol Coll., Oxon., B.A., 1748; Vicar of Duffield 1759; of North Oxendon, Essex, 1772. Author of *Contemplation, a Poem*, etc.; Son of Rev. John Gifford. Born at Bishop's Castle 1725. Died March 7, 1807. See D.N.B., xxi. 305]

Thomas Hanmer

[St. John's Coll., Camb., 1751; ord. 1758; Curate of Montford 1758-75; Vicar 1775-89. Died Dec. 1789, aged 58. Son of Henry Hanmer, of Montford]

Thomas Humphreys

[St. John's Coll., Camb., 1752; B.A. 1764; ord. 1755; 2nd Master Bridgnorth Grammar School; 3rd Master Shrewsbury School 1763; 2nd Master 1771-83; Vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 1775-83. Born at Upton Magna 1730. Died Oct. 22, 1783]

William Humphries

John Jones

William Jones

Thomas Littlehales

Phillip Morrice

Charles Osborne
 Richard Pinches
 Robert Powell
 David Rice
 David Richards
 Roderick Richards
 [See 1739]
 William Stannier
 [Son of Benjamin Stanier of Shrewsbury.
 Born 1731. Died 1784]
 Robert Waring
 [Pembroke Coll., Oxon., 1752. Son of Edmund
 Waring. Born at Bishop's Castle 1733]
 Thomas Wolley

FROM NOV. 16, 1742 TO NOV. 15, 1743.

Thomas Bagshaw
 ——— Baxter
 John Botevile
 John Bowyer
 Thomas Boycot
 [J.P. co. Denbigh; of Trevelyn near Gresford.
 Born Dec. 22, 1734. Died June 29, 1798]
 Edward Collins
 [This name occurs twice this year]
 Timothy Davies
 William Davies
 John Freeman
 John Griffith
 Joseph Griffith
 Richard Griffith
 Thomas Griffith
 Richard Hill
 [Magdalen Coll., Oxon.; M.A. 1754; Contro-
 versialist; succeeded his father Sir Rowland
 Hill as 2nd Bart. 1783; M.P. co. Salop
 1780-1806; Major Shropshire Yeomanry
 1798-1808. Born 1732. Died Nov. 28, 1808.
 See D.N.B., xxvi. 406]
 R. Humfries
 Thomas Humfries
 [See 1741]
 John Jarman
 John Jones
 Joseph Jones
 Thomas Locket
 William Locket
 Thomas Lloyd
 Thomas Morris
 William Pirrill

Thomas Powis

[of Great Berwick, co. Salop; High Sheriff
co. Salop 1762. Son of John Powis. Bapt.
at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, Aug. 29, 1730.
Died 1774]

Michael Reynolds

Thomas Turner [? Tanner]

Moses Vernon

Rice Williams

[Emmanuel Coll., Camb., B.A., 1756; Vicar of
Weston-under-Lizard, co. Staffs. 1756. Died
Aug. 1791.]

FROM NOV. 16, 1743—NOV. 15, 1744.

Robert Binnel

[Vicar of Shifnal 1752; Rector of Newport
1754]

Thomas Blakeway

James Burley

William Collins

Thomas Edwards

Thomas Gittins

Calcott Griffiths

John Humphries

George Kyffin

John Muckleston

[of Merrington Hall, Shrewsbury]

Francis Ore

Richard Owen

James Parrot

[M.D. University of Leyden; Medical Practice,
Tewkesbury]

Richard Reynolds

FROM NOV. 16, 1744 TO NOV 15, 1745.

Henry Baker

Robert Betridge

Richard Botevile

William Botevile

James Briarley

Rowland Calcot

Francis Edwards

William Jones

Samuel Prichard

John Temple

Charles Tomkis

Edward Williams

FROM NOV. 16, 1745 TO NOV. 15, 1746.

Richard Adney
 Thomas Calcot
 John Davies
 Griffith Griffith
 Samuel Hatton
 Thomas Hatton

[St. John's Coll., Camb., 1753, B.A.; ord. 1758;
 Rector of Waters Upton 1764-1807. Son of
 Alexander Hatton. Bapt. at St. Mary's,
 Shrewsbury, Oct. 18, 1735. Died May 18,
 1807]

Henry Hennings

[Jesus Coll., Oxon., 1747. Son of Henry
 Hennings. Born at Llangynog, co. Montg.,
 1739]

John Holmes

David Jones

Thomas Jones

Richard Leake

Thomas Morhall

[of Onslow]

Richard Scott

[of Betton Strange, co. Salop. Son of Richard
 Scott. Bapt. at St. Chad's Sept. 2, 1731.
 Died Sept. 1770]

Richard Sparkes

Peter Vaughan

SUPPLEMENTAL NAMES OF SCHOLARS.

1746-1798.

- Edward Harwood, St. John's Coll., Camb., 1757; ord. 1755;
 Vicar of Shenstone 1759-82; of Sutton, Shropshire,
 1775. Born in Kent. Died April 18, 1782.
- Thomas Houlston, St. John's Coll., Camb., 1757; B.A. (Jun.
 Opt.) 1761; Fellow of St. John's 1763. Died May,
 1775.
- Thomas Duke, St. John's Coll., Camb., 1757; ord. 1760. Born
 in Barbadoes.
- Samuel Johnson, St. John's Coll., Camb., 1758; B.A. 1771;
 3rd Master Shrewsbury School 1771; 2nd Master 1783;
 resigned 1798; author of several vols. of poems. Died
 Sept. 2, 1798.
- Richard Harrison, St. John's Coll., Camb., 1759; ord. 1763;
 Curate of Woolstaston, co. Salop, 1763; of Worthen
 1765.

The following information is being provided for your information:
 The total amount of the loan is \$100,000.
 The interest rate is 5% per annum.
 The term of the loan is 10 years.
 The first payment is due on 1/1/2001.
 The payments are made monthly.
 The amount of each payment is \$1,000.
 The total amount of payments is \$120,000.
 The total amount of interest is \$20,000.
 The total amount of principal is \$100,000.
 The balance of the loan at the end of 10 years is \$0.
 The following table shows the schedule of payments:
 Year 1: \$1,000 (Interest: \$5,000, Principal: \$4,000)
 Year 2: \$1,000 (Interest: \$4,500, Principal: \$5,500)
 Year 3: \$1,000 (Interest: \$4,000, Principal: \$7,000)
 Year 4: \$1,000 (Interest: \$3,500, Principal: \$8,500)
 Year 5: \$1,000 (Interest: \$3,000, Principal: \$10,000)
 Year 6: \$1,000 (Interest: \$2,500, Principal: \$11,500)
 Year 7: \$1,000 (Interest: \$2,000, Principal: \$13,000)
 Year 8: \$1,000 (Interest: \$1,500, Principal: \$14,500)
 Year 9: \$1,000 (Interest: \$1,000, Principal: \$16,000)
 Year 10: \$1,000 (Interest: \$500, Principal: \$17,500)

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 The total amount of the loan is \$100,000.
 The interest rate is 5% per annum.
 The term of the loan is 10 years.
 The first payment is due on 1/1/2001.
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 Year 5: \$1,000 (Interest: \$3,000, Principal: \$10,000)
 Year 6: \$1,000 (Interest: \$2,500, Principal: \$11,500)
 Year 7: \$1,000 (Interest: \$2,000, Principal: \$13,000)
 Year 8: \$1,000 (Interest: \$1,500, Principal: \$14,500)
 Year 9: \$1,000 (Interest: \$1,000, Principal: \$16,000)
 Year 10: \$1,000 (Interest: \$500, Principal: \$17,500)

- Thomas Cradock, St. John's Coll., Camb., 1760; Rector of Drung and Laragh 1767-1827; Prebendary of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, 1774-1827. Brother of next. Born at Wolverhampton. Died 1827, aged 83.
- William Cradock, St. John's Coll., Camb., 1760; Rector of Lurgan; Archdeacon of Kilmore 1770-6; Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin, 1774; Dean of St. Patrick's 1775; Registrar of the Order of St. Patrick. Born at Wolverhampton. Died May 1, 1793.
- George Warrington, St. John's Coll., Camb., 1761; ord. 1769; Prebendary of St. Asaph 1776; Vicar of Queen's Hope, co. Flint, 1778; of Plealey, co. Derby, 1793. Born in Lancashire. Died 1830.
- William Davies, St. John's Coll., Camb., 1762.
- Samuel Sneade, St. John's Coll., Camb., 1763; LL.B. 1769; ord. 1768; Patron and Rector of Bedstone, co. Salop, 1772-1809. Son of the Rev. Samuel Sneade, Rector. Born at Churchstoke. Died 1820.
- Theophilus Houlbrooke, St. John's Coll., Camb., 1763; LL.B. 1769; Rector of Stockton-on-Tenue 1770-88. Became a Unitarian. Born at Lichfield.
- Charlton Leighton, St. John's Coll., Camb., 1763; M.P. Shrewsbury 1780-4; succeeded his father as 4th Bart. 1780; of Loton Park, co. Salop; M.P. for Shrewsbury 1780. Died Sept. 9, 1784.
- Samuel Pearson, St. John's Coll., Camb., 1765; ord. 1771; Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham; Vicar of Osmaston-by-Derby; of Weston-on-Trent 1807; F.S.A. Died June 13, 1811.
- John Pearson, St. John's Coll., Camb., 1766.
- Richard Podmore, Schol. Christ's Coll., Camb., 1764; LL.B. 1769; ord. 1766; Curate of Rochdale 1766; Vicar of Sittingbourne, Kent, 1776. Born at Condover 1744.
- Henry Lea, Christ's Coll., Camb., 1763; Scholar 1764. Born at Rugeley, co. Stafford, 1745.
- Edward Waring, Exhib. Magdalene Coll., Camb.; B.A. (Senior Wrangler) 1757; 3rd Smith's Prize for Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge 1760-98; M.D. 1767; Physician to Addenbrooke Hospital 1771; F.R.S.; Gold Medallist, Board of Longitude. Born 1734. Died Aug. 15, 1798. See D.N.B., lix. 383.
- William Newling, Farmer, Shrawardine, Salop. Died Aug. 14, 1814, aged 81. Brother of Rev. Charles Newling.
- Watkin Lewis, M.P. City of London; Alderman of Lime Street Ward; Sheriff of London 1772; Knighted Feb. 5, 1773.

Edward Blakeway, Exhib. Magdalene Coll., Camb.; B.A. (11th Wrangler) 1756; Fellow; Rector of Long Staunton, Camb., 1764-79; of Pitton, Gloucester, 1777-95; of Neen Savage, Salop, 1786-95; Mayor of Shrewsbury 1793. Born Feb. 5, 1736-7. Died Feb. 17, 1795. Son of Peter Blakeway, and uncle of John Brickdale Blakeway.

CHARLES NEWLING, Headmaster 1754-71.

[“During Mr. Newling’s Head-mastership, he had, as a rule, more than sixty boarders in his house.” (Rev. J. B. Blakeway)].

JAMES ATCHERLEY, Headmaster 1771-98.

John Hill, succeeded his brother as 3rd Bart. 1809; of Hawkestone; M.P. Shrewsbury 1784-90; and 1805-6; Col. Shropshire Yeomanry 1814-24. Died 1824.

Rowland Hill (brother), St. John’s Coll., Camb., 1744; B.A. (Jun. Opt.) 1769; ord. 1777; Minister of Wootton Chapel, Gloucester; of Surrey Chapel, London, 1785-1833. Born 1744. Died April 1, 1833. See D.N.B., xxvii. 411.

Robert Hill (brother), Pembroke Coll., Oxon.; B.A. 1769; Fellow of All Souls’; Rector of Bolas Magna 1772; of St. Mary’s, Chester, 1772; Vicar of Talk o’ the Hill, Staffs, 1803-31. Born May 17, 1746. Died Jan. 31, 1831, aged 85.

Thomas Johnes, M.P. Cardigan Boroughs 1774-80; Radnorshire 1780-90; Cardiganshire 1796-1812; Lord Lieut. co. Cardigan; Col. Cardiganshire Militia; Auditor of Land Revenues; F.R.S.; Translator of Froissart and Monstrelet; of Hafod, co. Cardigan. Born 1748. Died April 3, 1816. See D.N.B., xxx. 2.

John Wingfield, Vicar of Montford, co. Salop. 1790-1830; of St. Issy, Cornwall, 1803-30. Died Sept. 18, 1830, aged 75. Son of Thomas Wingfield, of Alderton.

Thomas Wingfield (brother), of Dinthill Bapt. at Great Ness July 25, 1750. Died Aug. 19, 1812, aged 62.

Rowland Hunt, J.P., co. Salop; of Boreatton. Son of Thomas Hunt. Born 1753. Died 1811, aged 58.

Thomas Jones, St. John’s Coll., Camb.; migrated to Trinity; B.A. (Senior Wrangler) 1779; First Smith’s Prizeman for Mathematics and Natural Philosophy 1779; Fellow and Tutor of Trinity. Born 1756. Died July 18, 1807. See D.N.B., xxx. 167.

Charles Oakeley, H.E.I.C. Service 1766; Governor of Madras 1790-4; created a Baronet 1790; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. 1825. Born 1751. Died Sept. 7, 1826. See D.N.B., xli. 284.

William Oakeley (brother), J.P. co. Merioneth; of Plas Tan-y-bwlech, co. Merioneth. Died 1811.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5800 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
TEL: 773-936-3700

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- Jonathan Scott, H.E.I.C. Service; retired as Captain; Private Secretary to Warren Hastings; afterwards Professor of Oriental Languages at Haileybury; Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon.) 1805; Hon. LL.D. (Camb.) 1808; translated many books from Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani. Born 1754. Died Feb. 11, 1829. See D.N.B., li. 58.
- Edward Newling. Son of Rev. Charles Newling. Bapt. at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, Sept. 12, 1758. Died at Berwick, co. Salop, 1790, aged 32.
- John Newling. St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A. (12th Sen. Opt.) 1785; Fellow of St. John's; Vicar of Chirbury 1789-1802; of Ford, Salop, 1793-1820; Rector of Ditchingham, Norfolk, 1802; Canon of Lichfield 1807-38; Chaplain to Lord Sidney; J.P. co. Salop and Stafford; Antiquary, many of his MSS. are in the Shrewsbury Free Library (MSS. 30 to 107). Born 1762. Died 1838.
- Hugh Owen, St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1782; Vicar of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 1791-1827; Archdeacon of Salop 1821; Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral 1822; Mayor 1819. Born 1761. Died Dec. 23, 1827. See D.N.B., xlii. 415.
- John Brickdale Blakeway, Oriel Coll., Oxon.; B.A. 1786; Rector of Fitton, Somerset, 1795-1816; of Neen Savage, Salop, 1795-1826; of Kinlet 1800-16; Joint Author with Hugh Owen of *History of Shrewsbury*. Died March 10, 1826. See D.N.B., v. 189.
- William Gorsuch Rowland, Ch. Ch. Oxon.; B.A. 1790; School Bailiff 1805-39; Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral 1814-51; Vicar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 1828-51. Died Nov. 28, 1851, aged 81.
- Daniel Rowland (brother), Barrister; F.S.A.; Editor of Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*; Author of a work on the Nevill Family. Born 1778. Died 1859. See D.N.B., xlix. 349.
- Joseph Thomas, St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1789; Vicar of Elmswell, Suffolk, 1809.
- John Groom Smythe, Lieut. Ancient British Fencible Cavalry; served with Regt. through the Irish Rebellion of 1798; subsequently Major Shropshire Militia; J.P. and D.L. co. Salop; of Hilton, co. Salop. Died Dec. 8, 1835, aged 64.
- William Louis Beaufort, Trinity Coll., Dublin, D.D.; Rector of Glanmire, co. Clare; Prebendary of Cork Cathedral. Died 1831. Grandfather of Mrs. Henry W. Moss, wife of the Headmaster, 1866-1908.
- Roger Atcherley, St. Mary Hall, Oxon.; ord.; Curate-in-Charge of Sheinton, Salop, 1817-24.
- Richard Scott, B.N.C., Oxon.; B.A. 1803; Vicar of Condover 1807; Chaplain to the Prince of Wales 1808. Died Oct. 6, 1848. The great benefactor to the churches of Shrewsbury.

Richard Wace, Solicitor, Shrewsbury. Died 1866, aged 88.
 Edward Bather (also at Rugby), Oriel Coll., Oxon.; B.A. 1803;
 Vicar of Meole Brace 1804-47; Archdeacon of Salop
 1828; Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral 1828. Died
 Oct. 3, 1847. Author of religious works. See D.N.B.,
 iii. 403.

John Bather (brother) (also at Rugby); Trinity Coll. Oxon.;
 Bar (Lincoln's Inn); Recorder of Shrewsbury; of
 Dinthill, co. Salop. Died Nov. 8, 1839.

Bourne	}	At Shrewsbury School 1787-8, with W. L. Beaufort.
Bourne (brother)		
Cooper		
Palmer (brother)		

According to a nephew, Robert, Lord Clive, of Indian fame,
 was for a short time at school at Shrewsbury, but in the
 absence of documentary evidence we can hardly claim him for
 certain as a Salopian. Robert Clive was born 1725.

The above list could be very considerably lengthened by
 anyone who could afford the time, and would take the trouble,
 to transcribe the names cut on the panelling of the Old
 Schools. This would be a very useful and interesting piece
 of work.



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OSWESTRY BOROUGH GAOL.

By R. LL. KENYON.

Blackstone says that it is a principle of law that a gaol can be erected only by the authority of Parliament, and that when once erected it belongs to the Sovereign. But for many centuries Oswestry possessed a gaol which was not erected by the authority of Parliament, and which did not belong to the Sovereign. The gaol finally disappeared in 1869, and in 1877 the Borough was deprived of all vestiges of prison authority; but it may be of some interest to record what is known of the history of the gaol. The Charters under which it was maintained are all printed and abstracted by the late Mr. Stanley Leighton in Vols. II. to VII. of the Transactions.

The earliest known Charter to the Borough of Oswestry was granted by the Lord of the Manor, John Fitzalan, Lord of Arundel, and is dated 12 Jan., 1262. It gives the Burgesses the right to make ordinances for their own profit and well-being, the Lord's prerogative being reserved; and it grants that if any persons living in the town not having the freedom of the Borough buy merchandise in the suburbs before it has been brought to the accustomed place in the town for selling and buying such things, if such persons be taken "they shall be carried by our officers to the prison to be provided according to the discretion of our Bailiffs of our said town." This seems to indicate that no prison was in existence, but that one was to be provided which was to belong to and be under the control of the Lord of the Manor. A Lord of a Manor had not ordinarily the right to have a prison, but the Fitzalans held the Hundred of Oswestry with Palatine jurisdiction, the King's writs, except as addressed to the Lord, did not run in the Hundred,* and he would have

* Eyton x., 316.

THE HISTORY OF THE

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as Lord of the Hundred the royal right to erect and maintain a prison. As prisoners were compelled to pay fees the right was a profitable one, and accordingly in 1276, when the Lord was a minor and the Hundred therefore in the hands of the King as his guardian, among the profits accounted for by the Custos were "profits of the Gaol 9s. 4d." (Eyton x. 331). The gaol contemplated in 1262 had therefore been provided by the Bailiffs of the Lord before 1276.

In 1397 by the attainder of the then Earl of Arundel, the Lordship of Oswestry was forfeited to the King, who visited the town soon afterwards, and granted a Charter dated 14 Aug., 1398, by which among other things he grants that the Burgesses may have a prison of their own and the custody of all prisoners sent to prison within the liberties of Oswestry. The Charter contains a reference to persons being imprisoned within the Castle. The attainder was reversed on the deposition of Richard II. and the Lordship restored to the Earl of Arundel, who granted a new Charter dated 25 Jan., 1407. This does not explicitly refer to King Richard's Charter, which the Earl probably wished to be considered illegal, but it contains a grant to the Burgesses of a prison in exactly the same words as the Royal Charter, adding, however, this saving clause for his own rights "except those who are arrested by our servants or those of our successors on the days of our foreign courts," *i.e.*, courts for non-burgesses. From this time therefore the Burgesses were entitled to have a prison independent of that of the Lord, but the Lord might also maintain one.

Accordingly, it would seem that two prisons were maintained in 1582, for an agreement dated 22 May of that year between the Burgesses and Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, who had inherited the title and the Lordship of Oswestry through his mother, from the last of the Fitzalan Earls of Arundel, provides among other things that the Bailiffs appointed by the Burgesses shall receive certain fees hitherto paid to other officers, and in consideration thereof shall repair the walls, the pavements, and the prison houses of the town, and buy bolts and locks for prisoners.

But in 1590 this Earl Philip was attainted, and the Lordship of Oswestry was again forfeited to the Crown; and in 1594 the Attorney General issued a Quo Warranto challenging the right of the Burgesses to the privileges granted by their Charters and alleging that they exercised them "without warrant authority or royal grant," among the privileges so challenged being the right to arrest and imprison defendants. It would probably be argued that Richard II.'s Charter had been ignored and treated as illegal, and that the charters granted by the Earls became void on the forfeiture of their jurisdiction to the Crown. These proceedings, however, were ultimately dropped, and the Lordship was granted in 1 James I. to Earl Philip's half-brother, Thomas Howard Earl of Suffolk. (Trans. viii. 164). But serious differences continued between him and the Burgesses about their rights, and at last he petitioned King James to grant a new Charter, which he did on 15 March, 1617. This gives to the Bailiffs, &c., authority to act as justices of the Peace, and to commit to the County Gaol persons charged with felony or who refuse to be bound over to keep the peace, but it also authorises them to have a gaol of their own, and to commit to it for trial such persons as they may think fit, and to appoint the gaoler.

In 1624 the Earl of Suffolk sold the Lordship of Oswestry to Lady Craven, from whom it was inherited by her son the first Earl of Craven, a very active Royalist. After the Restoration a great number of burgesses subscribed for obtaining a new Charter, and a joint petition was presented by the Earl of Craven and the Bailiffs and Burgesses asking for a renewal of the Charter with additions and alterations, and in particular that there might be a Mayor instead of the two Bailiffs, and that "the popularitie be excluded from the election of the Mayor Aldermen and Common Council for the prevention of blood shedding and other great disorders." The new Charter with these and other alterations was granted 13 Jan., 1674, but the provisions about the gaol was the same as those of James 1st's Charter. This Charter of 1674 governed the town until 1836 when the Municipal Corporations Act came into force.

The place used as a Prison was the New Gate in Church Street, of which there is a picture in Price's "History of Oswestry," and in Trans. V. 162, and which is said in Price's History to have been built in the reign of Edward II. There are many records in the Corporation books of prisoners confined here, among others of "women led from the Gaole in New Gate" to the Pillory, there to be whipped till their backs be bloody." Similar sentences are to be found in the records of the County Quarter Sessions, and were quite common for thefts and other crimes. In 1689 the Earl of Castlemaine (husband of Barbara Duchess of Cleveland, the favourite of Charles II.) was arrested by the Mayor as an active adherent of James II. and confined in the New Gate for a month, before being transferred to the Tower (Trans. VIII. 113). In 1704 there is an entry in the Corporation Books "Paid the High Constable towards building a Gaole £4 8," but this would be for the new County Gaol which was built at this time, not for the Oswestry Prison. In 1739 a Committee of the Corporation was appointed "to view the Gaol in the Town of Oswestry called Loft a Teer and to report the condition of the same to the next House Meeting." Lloft-y-Tir means in Welsh "Land Loft." It was probably the room over the New Gate, and as the Gate was used for collecting tolls for use of the Lord, the room over it may very likely have been used for collecting his tithes or other land dues, and so got this name, which however does not seem to occur elsewhere. (Trans. VII. 271, VIII. 149).

On 15 Jan., 1741, a House Meeting ordered that "whereas for want of a proper and convenient place to confine prisoners within this town divers evil-disposed persons," &c., have escaped due punishment, &c., "the Gate commonly called the New Gate be put in good and sufficient repair and rendered commodious and safe Gaol for the confinement of all prisoners and that a sum not exceeding 1½d. per £ be assessed and levied on the inhabitants for the purpose." On 20 April, 1743, Mr. John Morphet was employed "to make a plan for the rendering of the New Gate a safe and commodious.

gaol," and to make an estimate of the expense. A presentment was made at Quarter Sessions of the want of a gaol, which was a necessary preliminary to building one, and on 20 Sept. 1743 a rate of 5d. in the £ was levied for the purpose and Mr. Morphet was to do the work and be paid £46 for it. But on 16 Sept. 1782 an agreement was made between the then Lord of the Manor the Earl of Powis and the Corporation, by which it was agreed that the three then existing Gates of the Town, Willow Gate, Beatrice Gate, and New Gate, which had hitherto been repaired by the Lord of the Manor, who received "Toll Thorough" of 1d. from passengers through them, but which were narrow and inconvenient for carriages, should be pulled down, that out of their stones the Corporation should erect where the Gates stood pillars according to the design shown on the deed, and that with the rest of the stones a prison should be built. The pillar on the site of New Gate is still to be seen in Church Street.* In the same year, 1782, the Corporation ordered "that the present Wool Hall be taken down and that the site thereof with the materials be given up and appropriated to the erecting a convenient prison and house of correction for the use of the Town." This must have been carried out before 1786, for in that year they ordered "that a building lease for 99 years be granted to the best bidder by auction of the waste ground at each end of the new Prison or House of Correction, subject to repair and other usual covenants."

Mr. Stanley Leighton in *Trans.* VI. 299 says that the Municipal Buildings (on Bailey Head, on the site of the present Guildhall) were erected at this time, and two prison cells were provided, and he gives two drawings of these buildings, which were pulled down in 1811, when the present Guild Hall was built. Probably the prison built on the site of the Wool Hall was found unnecessary after the cells on Bailey Head had been provided, for the Borough accounts for 1812-13 contain the following items: "Sold old prison to Westleans £800. Received of Wm. Jones, ironmonger, for

* This is the only pillar on the original site. The Beatrice Gate pillars were unfortunately removed about 1881 to the Castle Bank, where they now are, and the others have been destroyed.

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two plots of ground at each end of prison £240. Received from County towards expenses in fitting up the magistrates' office £100. Repurchased Prison £857 15." This old prison in 1812 was clearly the new prison of 1786, with the two plots of waste ground at each end of it, built on the site of the Wool Hall. The Records of the County Quarter Sessions of Oct. 1813 agree with the Borough accounts, as they say that the County paid the Borough £100 towards cost of erection of new Lock-up, on condition that the County Magistrates have the use of the Town Clerk's office, and of the cells for the confinement of prisoners. A framed document recording this agreement was hung up in the Town Clerk's office (Trans. VI. 301). None of the Deeds of Conveyance for carrying out the above transactions appear to be among the documents in the custody of the present Town Clerk, and it is curious that there seems to be neither record nor tradition in Oswestry as to where the Wool Hall was or what it looked like, though when Oswestry was the centre of the Welsh wool trade the Wool Hall must have been the most important building in the town. The transactions quoted in this paper seem to make it probable that it stood on or near the site of the present Christ Church. The new Lock-up built in 1813 was evidently a part of the Municipal Buildings, for in 1814 "the Town Clerk's office, Gaoler's House, Prison, Schoolroom, and other offices" of brick, stone, and slate, adjoining each other, on the Bailey Head, were insured in the Salop Fire Office for £800 (Trans. VI. 301).

But in 1826 a new Gaol was built by the Borough. There is nothing in the minutes of the Council on this subject, except a minute of thanks to Lord Powis for the gift of the site, which seems to show that it was not on exactly the same site as the previous one, but it was certainly on the site of the present Christ Church. A stone in the wall was inscribed Borough Gaol 1826 John Jones Esqr. Mayor John Mytton Esqr. Coroner. These gentlemen held office 1825-6. An acknowledgment under the seal of the Council dated 16 June 1827 stated that the County paid £150 for the use of this new gaol for prisoners until they shall be either discharged or

committed to the County Gaol. A return made by the Corporation to the Government in 1829 stated, "Prison consists of 2 cells capable of holding 4 prisoners. Total number of prisoners admitted 1827-8, 14. Greatest number at one time 4. There are two airing yards, 4 lock-up cells, but no work rooms or day rooms. The Gaol has been lately built but upon a small scale and may be extended. The allowance is 5d. per head per day." The prison here referred to would be the one built in 1826. But several Acts from 1822 onwards imposed obligations on gaol authorities to improve their construction and management, and authorised Boroughs to contract with Counties to receive their prisoners and thereupon to discontinue the use of the Borough Gaols, and in 1842 at the request of the Borough of Oswestry the County contracted to receive all Oswestry prisoners in the County Gaol, the Borough paying per head what had been the average cost in the previous year, and certain other contingent expenses. The Oswestry Gaol continued to be used, but only as a temporary lock-up, and in 1846 we find the County Quarter Sessions complaining of the conduct of the Oswestry gaoler, and threatening to write to the Secretary of State "if anything further occurs."

In 1865 another Prisons Act was passed, which left the Borough still the Prison authority, bound to maintain its own prisoners either in its own prison or by contract with some other authority, but which restricted its power to build a new prison by requiring the sanction of the Secretary of State and imposing conditions as to accommodation, &c., among others that a chapel must be provided; and the Act authorised the Prison authority to sell any prison which appeared to be unnecessary in consequence of provision having been made for prisoners elsewhere. The Oswestry Gaol had nothing like the accommodation required, nor was there space for providing it, even if it had been otherwise desirable, and the agreement with the County made it unnecessary. Therefore in 1869 when the trustees of the old Chapel of the Independents applied to purchase the old Gaol the Corporation determined to sell it to them, the old gaol

(though not older than 1826) being reported as inconvenient, unhealthy and defective. The agreement was for the sale of 150 square yards in the Pitcher Bank on which the Borough Gaol or Lock-up stands, with the buildings thereon, to the trustees "of the Church or Society of Congregationalists or Independents meeting in the old Chapel in the town of Oswestry," and the trustees were to erect for the Borough a new Gaol or Lock-up on a site near the Horse Market, containing 155 square yards and being part of the Red Lion property near the back of the Powis Market, the Borough paying £100 towards the cost. Of the gaol so sold and pulled down Bagshawe's Gazetteer of 1851 says it is "a brick structure in Castle Fields erected in 1826, which contains three cells and two airing yards. It is now used as a lock-up, under the control of the borough and county magistrates." On the site, with other land, the Congregationalists erected their present Christ Church. The building substituted for the Gaol did not attempt to comply with the statutory requirements as to accommodation in gaols, and was therefore not a gaol to which persons could be committed on being sentenced, but only a lock-up for the temporary detention of prisoners whose cases had not been disposed of. The Borough no longer possessed the gaol to which all its charters had entitled it, but it continued to be nominally the Prison Authority, and to be bound to maintain its own prisoners, until the Prisons Act of 1877 transferred the responsibility to the Secretary of State. The Oswestry Borough Police had been voluntarily transferred to the County in 1861, and the Local Government Act of 1888 made the County the Police Authority in the Borough, so that the County and not the Borough has to maintain the Lock-ups, and there no longer is or can be an Oswestry Borough Gaol.

THE PENDEREL ANNUITIES IN 1665.

BY H. M. AUDEN, F.R.Hist.S.

The Church books of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, contain many items of interest relating to both the parish and the town of which it forms so large a part, and incidentally to other subjects. The advowson of the Church, on the Dissolution of the College of St Chad (which consisted of a dean and ten canons, with the Bishop of Lichfield as patron), passed into the hands of the Crown. In 1579 Queen Elizabeth granted "all the possessions of the Deanery that remained to the Crown" to Sir Christopher Hatton, "the dancing chancellor," and though he conveyed them to Thomas Crompton and John Morley, and they the next year to Thomas Owen and Rowland Watson, they seem to have been resumed by the Crown on the fall and forfeiture of Sir Christopher in 1591. The Corporation bought back some of the other tithes in 1581. In the following century those of Crowmeole, sold in 1549, after passing through many different hands, were restored to the Church in 1674 by Nathaniel Tench, of London. Sir Christopher Hatton's portion was charged with the payment of £15 a year to the two parochial clergy of St. Chad's and £4 6s. 8d. to the curate of Broughton.

The Hattons were a Shropshire family, seated on the border of Cheshire. The Shrewsbury branch were descended from Richard Hatton of Ellesmere, eldest son of Peter Hatton, who is reported in the Heralds' Visitation of Cheshire to have fled out of Cheshire for murder. The Hattons of Holdenby, co. Northants, who ended with the Chancellor and his brother Thomas, and their sister's son, William Newport, who died in 1597, were descended from Richard's brother Henry, who married the sister and heir of William Holdenby, a Northamptonshire landowner. According to the Heralds' Visitation of Shropshire each of the 8 sons of Peter Hatton of Kistibriches,

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

The first settlement in the town of Boston was made by a group of Englishmen who came to the island in the year 1630. They were led by John Winthrop, who was the first governor of the colony. The town was named after the city of Boston in England. The first church was built in 1630, and the first school was founded in 1635. The town grew rapidly, and by 1680 it had a population of about 10,000. In 1780, the town was incorporated as the City of Boston. The city has since become one of the most important cities in the United States. It is known for its rich history, its beautiful harbor, and its many famous landmarks. The city is also home to many of the most important universities and research institutions in the world. The city of Boston is a place of great pride and honor for its people. It is a city that has shaped the course of American history, and it continues to play a vital role in the world today.

who lived in the time of Henry VI., founded a branch (five of them in Cheshire), and left descendants to the 4th and 5th generation. Edward Hatton of Shrewsbury, who was a contemporary of Sir Christopher of Holdenby, called his second son Christopher, and it is possible that it was through this kinship that Sir Christopher knew of the unsold Crown property in St. Chad's parish.

As before mentioned, Sir Christopher died in 1591, and apparently the Crown paid the stipends due to St. Chad's and Broughton, but regarded the property from which they were derived as Crown land, for, in 1664, a rent charge on it of £6 8s. 10d. was among the items that went to form the annuity of £400 granted by Charles II. to the five loyal Penderel brothers who helped him in his wanderings after the Battle of Worcester in 1651. Hence among the things recorded in the St. Chad's Parish Books is the complete list of the Rents granted to the five brothers and their descendants in perpetuity, and those that made up the £50 granted to the Widow Yates for her life.

Mr. Allan Fea in his book "The Flight of the King" gives a copy of the list, but many of the place names are incorrectly spelt, which makes them difficult to identify. Mr. Fea's list is that given in the grant of 1675, in which Sir Walter Wrottesley, Richard Congreve and John Giffard and their heirs and assigns for ever were appointed as trustees of the annuities.

The list in the St. Chad's Parish Book bears the date of 1664 when the grant was first made. It has been carefully copied by Mr. J. A. Morris, and has been compared by Mr. C. W. Giffard Inge of Lichfield with the copy of the grant in his possession and some slight differences are noted in square brackets. The names in parentheses printed in italics are the present names of some of the places. The list in Mr. Allan Fea's book gives one or two apparently different items, as the "chapel of Dawley," "Tithes in Shipton, Moorhouse, &c.," and £4 from "the Co. of Clothiers in Shrewsbury." This last item suggests the £4 paid by the Shearmen's Company to the Vicar of St. Julian's, but that was never

diverted, and remains to this day the only remnant of the mediæval endowments of that parish.

Sir Christopher Hatton is said on the Lichfield list to have been the possessor of land in the Abbey Foregate once belonging to the Abbey. The Shrewsbury Hattons also had an interest in that part of the town, and lived there.

A COPY OF THE RENTS granted to the Pendrills, By King Charles 2nd, 1664, in Reward for their particular Faithfulness to him in his obscurity at Boscobel and at their House 1655.

Com. STAFF.

	£	s.	d.
From Iverley Wood near Kinfare Forest.. ..	2	12	6
From the Monastery of Ronton & Rectory of Seyford [Sedgford] (<i>Seighford</i>)	8	0	0
From Lands in Oresley [Oresley] formerly belonging to the Monastery of Lilleshull in Com. Salop	2	00	0
In Titenshore [Tittensore], formerly belonging to the Priory of Stone, in the Tenure of Thos. Shelly	2	13	4
From the Rectory of Swinnerton	2	00	0
From Farley & Cotton in the Parish of Alton the inheritance of Mr. Owen & Mr. Blake formerly belonging to the Monastery of Croxdou in Com. Staff	2	5	0
From the Mannour of Wetton & Butterton the possession of Mr. Jo. Crimes [Crymes] in the parish of Matchfield [Mathfield] (<i>Mayfield</i>), formerly belonging to the Monastery of Tutbury in Com. Staff	4	4	2½
From the Rectory of Shenton [Shenstone] formerly belonging to the Monastery Xti & btae (Beatae) Marie Virginis [Christchurch and the Blessed Virgin Mary] in Oxon the inheritance of Mr. Ed. Williams.. ..	5	19	2½
From Ric. Trentham formerly belonging to the Monastery of Rocester in Com. Staff	3	15	0

From diverse Lands in Stone Durlleston & Walton the possession of James Collier formerly belonging to the Priory of Stone	3 16 6½
In Great Wierley [Worley] the possession of Mr. Wilson formerly belonging to Hatton's Chantry in ye City of Lichf'd	2 9 10
From the Church of Church Eaton in ye County of Staff. formerly belonging to the Monastery of Polesworth, Com. War.	10 00 0
From the Rectory of Bradley in the County of Staff. formerly belonging to the Monastery of Darley Com. Lincoln (<i>Derby</i>)	3 6 0
From the Rectory of Kinvare belonging to Mr. Wm. Werwood (<i>Whorwood</i>) formerly belonging to the Monastery of Bordesley, Com. Wigorn ..	2 4 0
From Lands in Burlaughton Staff. formerly belonging to the Monastery of Lilleshull Com. Salop	5 16 8
From the Manour of Mosehouse in Shenston Com. Staff. formerly belonging to Christ Church in Oxford (Abbot of Oseney)	19 0 9½
From the Priory of Trentham in Com. Staff ..	105 00 0
In Calmore Com. Staff. granted to Richard Lydall & Thos. Bostock formerly belonging to the Guild of Walsall Com. praed.	2 00 0
From the Rectory of Stone and in the Hamlets of Walton, Stoke, Darleston, Aston, Mayford (<i>Meaford</i>), Alton [Olton], Cotwalton, Woodhouses, Modershall, Spotfulford, Beech and Stallington with Mormilote Grange [the Grange of Normicote], in Com. Staff. formerly belonging to the Priory of Stone	19 00 8
From the Rectory of Stone in the Holding of Robert Weston	26 9 8
From the Tythes of Rocester the possession of Wiseman & Moore formerly belonging to the Monastery of Rocester in Com. Staff. ..	8 13 4

From the Tythes of Breedon (? Grindon) 26s. 8d. and Calton 20s. in the parish of Wotenhall in Com. Staff.	2 6 8
In Alvecote the Holding of Mr. Thos. Bache in Com. Staff. (? co. Oxon) formerly the Estate of Robert Earl of Leicester	5 0 0
From an Acre of Land near Lichfield with a Croft and Pasture in the Holding of Rd. Hamersley formerly belonging to the Chantry of St. Michael [St. Nicholas] in the City of Lich- field	3 0 0

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

From the Parsonage of Shumingfield (<i>Shinfield</i>) in Com. Berks. belonging to the Cathedral of Hereford	5 0 0
From the Manor & Rectory of Wombridge (<i>Wormbridge</i>) formerly belonging to the Priory of Dynmore granted to Sir Christopher Hatton	8 4 2

COUNTY OF SALOP.

From the Manor of [Gittin otherwise] Eaton formerly belonging to the Monastery of Wenlock granted to Sir Jo. Packington	4 8 5
In Morveld (<i>Morville</i>) one Messuage with Garden, Orchard and one Close and one Orchard near a Close called Pool's Close and 30 acres of arable Land with other Lands and Tenements in the parish of Morveld granted to Jo. Dudley Viscount Lisle formerly belonging to the Monastery of Salop	3 0 8
From [Shiffenham or] Sheffenhall (<i>Shifnal</i>) in Com. Salop formerly belonging to the Monastery of Wombridge in Com. Hereford (co. Salop)	2 0 0
From the Tythes of Barrow 12/6 Possenhall 12/6 Arlestry [Arlestree] 12/6 and Swinney 12/6 granted to Edward Downing and Peter Ashton formerly belonging to the Monastery of Wenlock	2 10 0

From the Manour of Lilleshull granted to Ja. Leveson formerly belonging to that Monastery	4	4	0½
The Tythes reserved in the Manour of Burton (<i>Bourton</i>) & Calloughton in Com. Salop, granted to Ri. Lawley	3	1	0½
From Lands formerly belonging to the Monastery of Lilleshull in Com. Staff. granted Jacob. Leveson Armig. [James Leveson]	4	4	4
Tythes reserved in the Mannor of Hardwick formerly belonging to the Monastery of Haughtmond Com. Stafford [<i>Salop</i>]	3	0	8
In Vill. Salop. Lands formerly belonging to the Monastery of Salop	4	0	0
In Le Ffortiett in vel juxta Vill. Salop formerly parcel of the possession of the Monastery of St. Peter and Paul Salop. [Granted to Sir Christopher Hatton Knt]	4	4	4
From all the Rectory of Ercol granted to Downeing & Ashton Com. Salop	10	0	0
For the Lands and Tythes of the Chapel & College of St. Mary Magdalene in [within the Castle of] Bridgnorth pd. by several persons	19	19	4
From the Great Tythes of Nese [Great Nesse, Nesse Strange or Nesse Strand], Hopton & Shutterton (? <i>Alderton</i>) granted to [Richard] Moore & [Francis] Philips nuper possession' Monaster' St. Petri et Pauli in Villa Salop ..	7	0	0
All the Rectory of Marchomley in Com. Salop belonging to that Monastery.. .. .	3	0	2
From the Great Tythes of Weston, Hopton and Muchall [Muckhall] &c. in Com. Salop, granted to Philips & Moore. (Now Mr. Mytton's)	4	13	4
The Great Tythes of Calton and (<i>Calloughton</i>) [or Walton in the parish of Much] Wenlock ..	4	13	4
From the Glebe Lands & Tythes of the Church of St. Cedd [Chad] granted to Sir Christopher Hatton who pays £15 pr. an. Stipend to two Curates in the Church of St. Cedd [Chad] &			

1905020

£4—6—8 for a Stipend to the Curate of Church
Broughton in Vill. Salop [and 6d. to the
Speaker of the Convocation].. .. 8 6 10

COUNTY OF WIGORN.

From the Great Tythes of Willersley in Com.
Wigorn, granted to Sir Chrisr. Hatton for-
merly belonging to the Monastery of Evesham 9 2 2
The Grange & Tythes of Defford in Com. Wigorn 4 0 0
The Rectory & Tythes of Ombersley formerly
belonging to the Monastery of Evesham in
Com. Wigorn to Sir Robert Constable & Saml.
Sands [Sandys] Ar. 32 18 4

In all .. 411 00 0

In the County of Warwick

belonging to the Widow Yates

From the Rectory of Wolhampton [Wovencote or
Wolfhamcote] formerly belonging to ye Coll. of
ye Virgin Mary in Warwick granted to Sir
Chris. Hatton by Q. Eliz. 24 13 4
From St. Michael's Rectory in Warwick granted
to that Corporation formerly belonging to the
Virg. M. College 6 13 4
From the Rectory of Thurnby [in Co. of Leicester]
formerly the possession of Jo. Beaumont de-
funct granted since Downing & Ashton . . 10 00 0
The Tythes of Workington, Newbold, &c.
[Staunton and Willeston] in Com. Leicester for-
merly to Breedon Coll. now to Ashton & Downing 9 6 8

In all .. 50 13 4

Granted to Ric. Pendrill and Mary his wife. pr.
ann. 100 0 0
To Wm. Pendrill & Jone his wife pr. ann. . . 100 0 0
To Jo. Pendrill pr. ann. 66 13 4
To Hump. Pendrill pr. ann. 66 13 4
To George Pendrill pr. ann. 66 13 4

In all .. 400
To Wid. Yates for her Life pr. ann. 50

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The list of the sources from which the annuities to the Penderell family were derived is of interest as showing that 100 years after the spoliation under King Henry VIII. Church lands were still regarded as, to some extent, at the disposal of the Crown. Almost the whole of the £400 was raised from land originally belonging to the Church, either to Monastic houses or parish churches. Some of the property had reverted to the Crown, such as that once the property of Sir Christopher Hatton, or the Earl of Leicester. It seems as if the estates of the Religious Houses had been sold with some reservation of Crown rights, as otherwise the Levesons, for instance, would hardly have been prepared to find the annual sum of £8 8s. 4¹/₂d. from their land that once had belonged to Lilleshall Abbey.

The religious houses mentioned on the list are, in Salop : Lilleshall, Wenlock, Shrewsbury, Wombridge, and Haughmond Abbeys, and the College of St. Mary Magdalene in Bridgnorth ; Rowton, Stone, Croxden, Tutbury, Rocester and Trentham in Staffordshire ; two chantries in the city of Lichfield and the Guild of Walsall ; Polesworth in Warwickshire, and the College of St. Mary in Warwick ; the Abbey of Evesham in Worcestershire, and the small Cistercian house of Bordesley ; the Priory of Dinmore in Herefordshire, and the house of Darley in Derbyshire (not Lincolushire as the list writes it). The maker of the list was evidently vague in his knowledge of counties. He puts Wombridge into Hereford, confusing it with Wormbridge, and Haughmond into Stafford. Burloughton, generally now called Burlington, is partly in the parish of Shifnal and partly in that of Sheriffhales, just on the border of Shropshire.

The parish churches charged with a payment to the Penderels are Swinnerton, Shenstone, Seighford, Kinver, Church Eaton, Bradley, Stone, Stoke, all co. Staff. ; High Ercall and St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and tithes from several other Shropshire parishes ; Wormbridge in Herefordshire ; Shinfield in Berkshire, and Wolfhamcote and St. Michael's, Warwick, in Warwickshire. The monastery and church of St. Mary in Oxford is mentioned as having possessed Shen-

stone, and the college of Breedon co. Leicester had been the possessor of tithes granted to Downing and Ashton, who seem to have been speculators in church property, as they also held tithes near Wenlock, the rectory of High Ercall, and that of Thurnby co. Leicester, with tithes in Warwickshire charged with the £50 annuity to the Widow Yates.

Shinfield, with its chapel of Swallowfield, was given to the Cathedral of Hereford in 1269 by the Abbot and convent of Lyre, who received in return a confirmation of their right to tithes from Marcle, Fownhope, Linton, Bridstow, Tenbury and other churches in the diocese, and the Abbot was made *ex officio* and canon of the Cathedral. In 1319 the income derived from it was secured to the fabric fund, as at that date the Cathedral was in need of repair.

Of the monastic orders to whom the property charged with the annuities had once belonged, Shrewsbury, Evesham, Tutbury and Polesworth were Benedictine; Croxden and Bordesley Cistercian, and Much Wenlock, Cluniac. The Austin Canons had held Lilleshall, Wombridge and Haughmond in Salop; Stone, Ronton, Trentham and Rocester in Staffordshire; Darley in Derbyshire; Breedon in Leicestershire, and a charge on Christ Church, Oxford, had once belonged to their Abbey of Oseney. The Knights Hospitallers of Dinmore in Herefordshire had owned the Manor and Rectory of Wormbridge, which paid over £8. Sir Christopher Hatton's property there and at Willersley, co. Worcester, and at St. Chad's had been apparently nearly a century in the hands of the Crown, as had that of Robert, Earl of Leicester, at Alvecote in Oxfordshire, as Sir Christopher was attainted in 1591 and the Earl of Leicester in 1588.

Nearly all the shares are small, the majority being under £10, and many under £5. The Priory of Trentham paid the largest—an annual charge of £105. The Rectory of Stoke paid £26, and that of Ombersley over £32, while St. Mary Magdalene, Bridgnorth, the Rectory of Stone with its hamlets, and the manor of Morehouse in Shenstone parish each paid over £19.

The Penderel annuities are still paid to the descendants of the five brothers, William, John, Richard, Humphrey and

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general theory of the subject. It is shown that the theory is based on the principle of least action, and that the equations of motion can be derived from this principle. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the special theory of relativity, and the third part to a discussion of the general theory of relativity.

The general theory of relativity is based on the principle of least action, and the equations of motion can be derived from this principle. The special theory of relativity is based on the principle of relativity, and the equations of motion can be derived from this principle. The general theory of relativity is based on the principle of least action, and the equations of motion can be derived from this principle.

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George, who so loyally stood by the King in his time of need. Another brother, Thomas, had fought for him at Stow-on-the-Wold in 1646, and was commonly reported to have been killed there, but was among the prisoners sent to the sugar plantations, as his will was proved in Barbadoes in 1669, when he left 1,000 lbs. of sugar to his English kinsfolk.

The care of the King at Whiteladies and Boscobel was shared by two Francis Yates. One, whose wife was named Elizabeth, guided Charles from Kinver Heath, and placed him in the care of the Penderels. He was executed at Oxford for his loyalty. The other Francis Yates, whose wife Margaret died before the Restoration, provided the King with money when he left Hobbal Grange to try to cross the Severn at Madeley. He was rewarded with an annuity, which his descendants enjoyed till 1834, when it was commuted for £1,800 by Thomas Waddington, whose mother was descended from Francis and Margaret. Francis and Elizabeth, according to the carefully drawn out pedigree in Mr. Allan Fea's "The Flight of the King," were represented in 1908 by a Mrs. Greenwood and a Mrs. Williams in England, by Dr. Thomas Walker in New Brunswick, and a Mr. Adlam in India, as well as descendants in New Zealand and other parts of the Empire.

Of the Penderel brothers, William's annuity was shared in 1908 by a Mr. Moss, a Mr. Rice, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Pring, Mrs. Price, and Mrs. Yeomans, while another branch doubly descended from William's granddaughter commuted their share in 1879 for £250.

John Penderel's descendants in the male line continued till 1899, when the annuity passed to a daughter. His descendants through the female line are numerous. His grandson John settled at Storrington in Sussex, and held property there. Richard's descendants in 1908 seemed to be represented solely by a Mr. MacLaren. Humphrey is represented by the Penderel-Brodhursts, and by a Mr. Gould, and George's branch still exists in the male line in America, where George Washington Pendrell, born at Philadelphia, was living in

1908, and it may be that his four sons took their part in the Great War.

Charles II. owed his escape in a great measure to the organisation by which the priests of Roman Catholic congregations could be passed on from one house to another in spite of the severe penal laws of the 17th century. The bull of Pope Pius V. in 1570, which declared Queen Elizabeth a usurper and absolved her subjects from their allegiance, placed many loyal Englishmen in a very equivocal position. They had continued to adhere to the Roman obedience throughout the changes of the English Reformation, but were not the less loyal to their Queen. In some cases they had continued to attend their parish church, and openly entertained itinerant priests of their own Communion, or shared in the ministrations of a chaplain at one of the larger houses. The Papal bull changed all this, and they found themselves regarded with suspicion by their neighbours, and their priests denounced as a danger to the realm. The Pope's edict was met by severe penal measures towards those who professed obedience to him. The priests especially were hunted down as political agents (as some of them undoubtedly were), till almost every Roman Catholic family of standing had a hiding place (a "priest's hole") in their houses. Nicholas Owen, a Jesuit lay-brother, planned such secret hiding-places in many 17th century houses, and those at Boscobel are attributed to him. There naturally came into existence a certain amount of organisation by which men with a price on their heads could be safely handed on from one family to another. Charles Giffard, one of the King's small band of followers after Worcester fight, was a Roman Catholic from the neighbourhood of Boscobel, with kinsmen living at White-ladies and Blackladies, once two nunneries in the Forest of Brewood, on either side of the hunting lodge of Boscobel.

He was thus able to put the King in touch with men to whom the handing on of a fugitive was no new thing. Father John Hudleston, the chaplain to the Whitegreaves at Moseley Hall, is said to have planned the royal journey after Boscobel. Charles did not forget his knowledge of the disabilities of his

loyal Roman Catholic subjects, who had helped him so well, and he showed his gratitude by exempting them and their descendants from the penalties of recusancy. In 1715 this claim was allowed by George I., at which time there were some 33 persons entitled to the privilege—8 Penderels, 3 Giffards and one Yates being among them. The then tenant of Boscobel was Thomas How, who had married Catherine, granddaughter of William Penderel. John Penderel, grandson (or great grandson) of John, was of Parham in Sussex, and Richard, grandson of Richard (though called of Hobbal Grange) lived in London, where he was an apothecary, while Richard, grandson of Humphrey, seems to have lived in London and in Italy.

The connection with Sussex was probably in the first instance through the Howards, Earls of Arundel, who held property both in Shropshire and in Sussex, and who were of the same communion as the Penderels.

The half-timbered mansion at Whiteladies seems to have been pulled down before 1715, and its place taken by two cottages, which were in turn pulled down about 1815, and the materials used up in the present Whiteladies Farm, which stands about half-a-mile from the site of the convent. The gatehouse was converted into a cottage, and stood till the beginning of the 19th century, but Humphrey Penderel's mill seems to have disappeared earlier. When Charles II. was sheltered there, Whiteladies was very unlike what it now is. Henry VIII. at the Dissolution of the Religious Houses decreed that the site of an abbey should be inhabited, and that the lands should not be in any way depopulated. The order was carried out for the time, and the new owners either adapted the conventual buildings for their own use, as at Haughmond and Buildwas, or built a house on the site as at Blackladies, and possibly Whiteladies. The abbey buildings in many cases proved too large and expensive to keep up, and smaller houses were built from the stone of the earlier fabric. Then as the years went on and the King's edict became considered obsolete, in many cases the ruins were left in solitude with only the foundations of the later house left to

mark the time of transition from ecclesiastical to lay tenure. The list of the money granted to the Penderels is only one example of the wholesale alienation of Church property, and we of the present day can only be thankful that St. Chad's still retains a fraction of its original endowments wherewith to meet the pressing needs of Church work in the 20th century.

WILL OF THOMAS HARRIS, OF PRESCOT, GENT.,
1674.

Will dated 22 Feb. 1674. To be buried in the church of Baschurch.

To Edward Donne of Place of Court co. Salop, Gent. and Edward Holland junr. of said co. Gent., tythes etc. of land in Little Ness co. Salop etc. etc., for use of my eldest son Arthur Harris, subject to payment of £400 to my younger children viz. to my youngest son Joseph Harris £60, my daughter Sarah Harris £80, my daughter Thomasine Harris £80, my daughter Martha Harris £80, and my daughter Anne Harris £80. My tythes etc. in Eaton etc. to Alice my now wife for life. My messuage etc., in Prescott & Eaton etc., after death of my wife Alice, to my said son Arthur in strict tail male, with remainder over. £5 to my grandson William son of my daughter. . . West. Personal Estate to my Wife Alice. 10s. to my daughter West.

Executors—my Wife Alice and my sons Arthur Harris & Thomas Harris.

Witnesses—William Tydder, Thomas Cotton & Thomas Shalluocke.

Inventory 24 Nov. 1674 appraised by William Statham Thomas Cotton & Thomas Shelluocke, sum £184 8s. 4d.

Proved at Lichfield 26 October 1675 by Exors.

The testator was buried at Baschurch 21 November 1674. The Armorial Seal affixed to the Will (Barry of eight ermine and azure, over all three annulets or) shows that he was a member of the Cruckton and Tong Castle family, whose pedigree is given in Harl. MSS. 1396, fo. 135, and 1982, fo. 22b. He was the eldest son of Arthur Harris of Prescott (by his wife Jane Newton), who was a younger brother of Sir Thomas Harris, 1st baronet, of Tong Castle. Sir Thomas was third in descent from John Harris of Cruckton. (Harl. Soc. Vis. of Shropshire, pp. 223-4.)

THE SEQUESTRATION PAPERS OF SIR THOMAS HARRIS,
THIRD BARONET OF BOREATTON, AND OF LADY
ANNE HARRIS, HIS STEPMOTHER.

Edited by the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

THE Sequestration Papers which follow conclude the series purchased by our Society from Mr. G. B. Morgan, and published in these *Transactions*. A list of those already printed, with a reference to the volumes in which they occur, may well be given here :

Bridgeman, Sir Orlando ...	...	3rd Series, II. 1.
Edwardes, Sir Thomas ...	...	3rd Series, I. 321.
Eyton, Sir Thomas ...	...	3rd Series, VIII., 337.
Newport, Sir Richard and Sir Francis		2nd Series, XII., 1.
Oakeley, Richard ...	...	4th Series, II., 193.
Pigott, Thomas... ..	...	3rd Series, VI., 67.
Smalman, Thomas ...	...	3rd Series, III., 1.
Walcot, Humphry ...	...	3rd Series, V., 308.
Weld, Sir John, Senior and Junior ...		3rd Series, I., 135.
Whitmore, Sir Thomas ...	...	4th Series, IV., 265.
Wolryche, Sir Thomas ...	...	4th Series, IV., 107.

Besides these Sequestration Papers, there are very many others relating to the sequestered estates of Shropshire Royalists, not yet transcribed or printed, which remain amongst the Interregnum Papers in the Public Record Office. A list of these can be found in the five printed volumes of the *Calendar of the Committee for Compounding*. Some valuable notes as to the members of the Shropshire Committee for Sequestrations are given in the *Transactions*, 2nd Series, VI., 19, in a Paper by Mr. R. L. Kenyon, on the "Committee for the Sequestration of the Estates of Shropshire Delinquents."

Sir Thomas Harris was really very young to have taken much part in the first Civil War. He was born in or about 1629, and entered Shrewsbury School soon after the war broke out. Yet he was sequestered by the Committee of Salop "for adhering to the forces of the Kinge in both Warrs." He was however really punished, together with his step-mother, "for the delinquency of Sr. Paule Harris Baronett, late father of Sr. Thomas, in the first warr." He could only have been about twenty when, in 1649, he preferred his Petition to be admitted to a composition for his delinquency. Prior to this, on 16th October, 1648, the Parliament Committee had ordered that the Sequestrations and Compositions of Sir Thomas Harris, Baronet, and others be employed for them till £5,000 be raised. (P.R.O., Interregnum papers, G.247, p. 138, also G1, pp. 217-218).

Sir Thomas was the eldest son of Sir Paul Harris, second Baronet, and grandson of Sir Thomas Harris, first Baronet. He entered Shrewsbury School on 9th October, 1643, and succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father in July, 1644. He must have left school for a time after his father's death, as the School Register records that he re-entered, together with his younger brothers George and Paul, on 8th January, 1644-5. The three boys were no doubt at School when Shrewsbury was captured by the Parliamentarians on 22nd February, 1644-5, for the name of Sir Thomas Harris, Baronet, occurs in the list of prisoners taken. Thomas Chaloner, the head master was expelled from his office, and the school became practically empty; on its re-opening under Richard Pigott, who was appointed by the puritan authorities of the town, the three boys returned to school, and re-entered some time between November, 1646, and November, 1647. The name of "Thomas Harris" again occurs in the School Register as entering in 1647-8, and also in 1649-50, but this is probably some other boy of the name. He would hardly enter the school at the age of twenty, when he was already petitioning to compound as a delinquent.

The family of Harris originally came from Conover. Roger Harris, a draper in Shrewsbury, who lived in the parish of St. Julian, and filled the office of bailiff in 1578, founded the fortunes of the family; he was the son of John Harris, yeoman, of Conover, and was admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury 4th March,

1551-2. The following is an extract from the Shrewsbury Burgess Admission Book B., folio 40 :

Tempore Rogeri Luter	} Ballivorum ville predicte.
Ricardi Whytaces	

Villa Salop'. Sessiones Admissionis nouorum burgensium in Gildam marcatoriam ville predicte &c. die veneris quarto die Marsij Anno R.R. Edwardi Sexti sexto. Rogerus Harries de villa Salop' generosus filius Johannis Harries de Condober in Comitatu Salop' yoman similiter admissus est liber Burgensis eiusdem ville qui super Sacramentum suum dicit quod nullum habet exitum Et solvit pro feodis &c.

In 5 Edward VI. 1551, Roger Harries was elected Clerk of the Fellowship and Fraternity of Drapers, at the annual fee of ten shillings ; and two years later on 6th April, 1553, he was admitted a combrother of the Fraternity. He thrice served the office of Warden of that Company, namely in 1557, 1567, and 1575. On 11th April, 1577, he was elected an " assistant " (or sessor) to the Master and Wardens. He is noted in the Drapers' Company Book (1460-1609) as being present at Assemblies of the Fraternity on 11th January 1 and 2 P. & M., 28th April 11 Eliz., 3rd April 18 Eliz., and 21st Dec. 23 Eliz. In 1573 the Master and Wardens borrowed money from various Drapers " for the setting furthe of necesserye busyness towching theym," and Roger Harries, Draper, lent them xls. The following entries in the Drapers' Company Book refer to the admission of Roger Harries :

fo. 209. Edward VI. 1551. 5 yeare.

Md. that at this assembly they be aggreeyd that Roger Harries hereafter named shalbe the clerck of the said felowshipp and fraternitye havinge for his ffee by yer xs.

fo. 210. Edward VI. 1553. 7 yeare.

Md. that upon Thursday, being the vjth day of Aprell Ao. RR. Ed. Sext. vijo, Roger Harries sonne of John Harries of Condober in the countie of Salop ys admytted combrother of the said ffraternytye and hath payed for his flyne in hand [*blank*] and for the Wyne xvjd.

A list of the names of the brethren of the Fraternity, 28th May, 5 Elizabeth, includes about sixty names of Drapers, amongst whom are these : Willelmus Harries, Rogerus Harries, Edwardus Harries (folio 367).

CHAPTER I

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is divided into three parts: the first part deals with the discovery and early settlement of the continent; the second part deals with the growth of the colonies; and the third part deals with the American Revolution and the formation of the United States.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the growth of the colonies. It is divided into three parts: the first part deals with the early years of the colonies; the second part deals with the middle years; and the third part deals with the late years of the colonies.

The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the American Revolution and the formation of the United States. It is divided into three parts: the first part deals with the causes of the Revolution; the second part deals with the course of the Revolution; and the third part deals with the formation of the United States.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the early years of the United States. It is divided into three parts: the first part deals with the early years of the Republic; the second part deals with the middle years; and the third part deals with the late years of the Republic.

The fifth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the middle years of the United States. It is divided into three parts: the first part deals with the early years of the Republic; the second part deals with the middle years; and the third part deals with the late years of the Republic.

Blakeway, in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, page 105, states that Roger Harris, draper, was "son of William Harris, yeoman, of Wheathill, in the parish of Condover"; and this is repeated in a pedigree by the Rev. W. A. Leighton in the *Transactions*, Vol. X., p. 336. But it is undoubtedly erroneous, for the Shrewsbury Burgess Admission Book and the Drapers' Company Book both state distinctly that Roger Harris was the son of John Harris of Condover, yeoman; and Roger himself, in the pedigree certified by him in 1585, gives his father's name as John. The mistake no doubt arose from confusing this Roger with another Roger Harries of Shrewsbury, draper, the son of William Harries of Wheathill, yeoman, who was admitted a burgess on 12th September, 1581, and a combrother of the Drapers' Company on 22 November, 1583.

Of Roger Harris's sons, Richard, the eldest, entered Shrewsbury School in January, 1571-2, became a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and D.D., rector of Gestlingthorp and Bradwell, in Essex, and in 1612 published *Concordia Anglicana*. (See Dict. Nat. Biog., xxv., 22). Thomas was created a baronet. George was baptized at St. Alkmund's, 24th October, 1564, and buried at Baschurch, 10th May, 1636, as "Mr. George Harris, of Boreatton." Hugh, the fourth son, was a draper in Shrewsbury, bailiff in 1610 and mayor in 1640 (*Transactions*, 3rd series, v. 139 and vi. 197), and was baptized at St. Alkmund's 26th February, 1566-7, and buried at St. Chad's, 16th June 1641; he married twice, first Jane, daughter of John Owen Vaughan, she died 26th May, 1594 (see Owen & Blakeway, II. 232), and secondly Elinor, daughter of Richard Purcell, by whom he had a son and six daughters, all baptized at St. Alkmund's, 1595-1605. Arthur, the fifth and youngest son, was baptized at St. Julian's, 15th December, 1571; he married Dorothy, daughter of John Harrys, of Brocton, and left three daughters and coheirs; he was buried at Condover 21st February, 1615-16, and his widow, who gave a communion cup and cover to Condover Church in 1629, was buried there 16th August, 1631. (See Pedigree of Harris in Harleian M.S. 1241, fo. 65b).

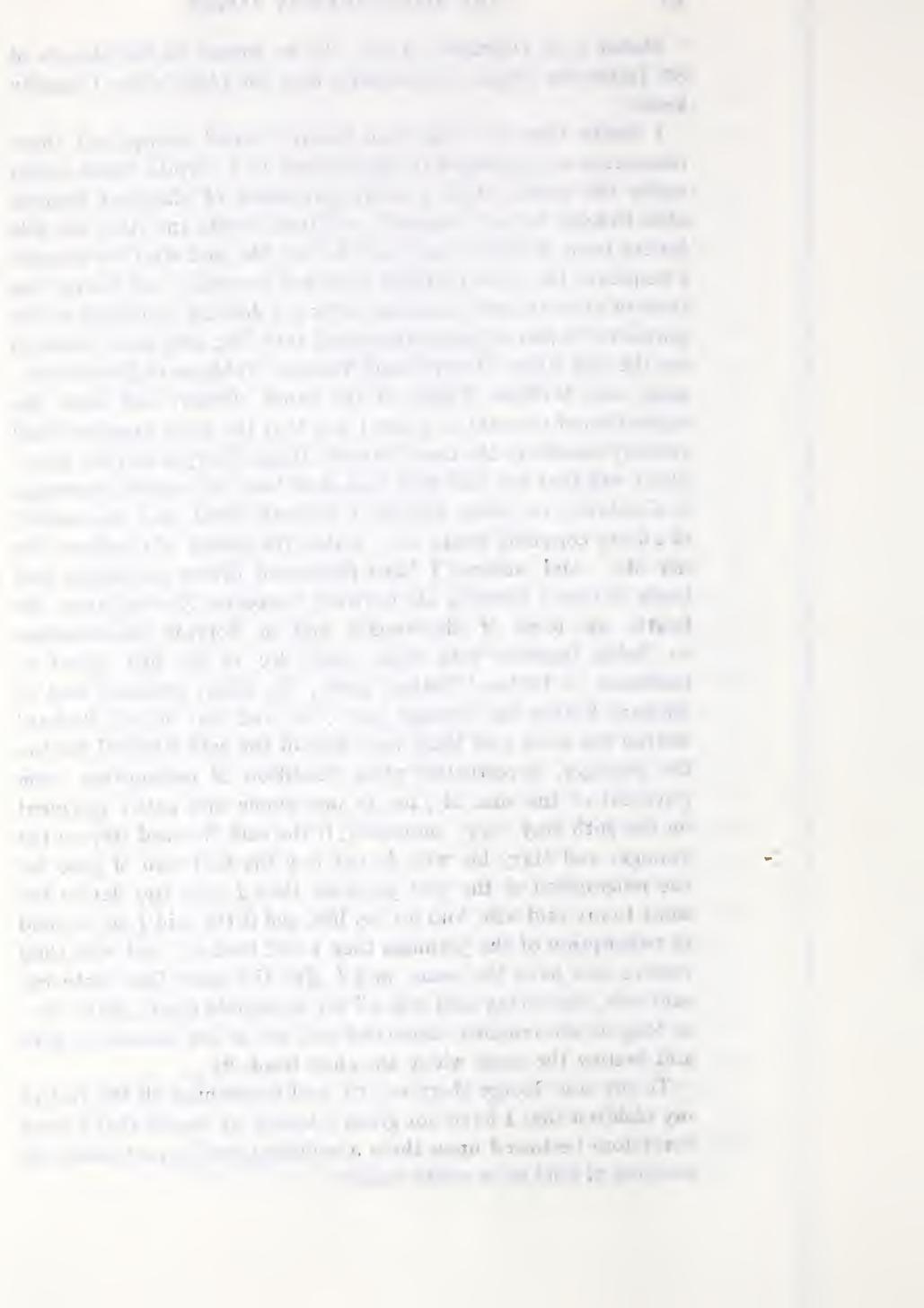
Roger Harris was buried at St. Julian's on 21st September, 1598, his widow on 1st January, 1611-12. Their Wills are as follows:—

Will of Roger Harryes, of Shrewsbury, co. Salop, gent.

Dated 17th December, 1593. To be buried in the church of St. Julian the Virgin, Shrewsbury, near the place where I usually kneel.

I desire that my wife Ann Harris should occupy all those messuages or tenements in Shrewsbury in a certain street called under the wylde which I lately purchased of Margaret Boughe alias Bulghe, widow, deceased, and John Fyritt and Alice his wife for the term of three score years, for her life, and after her decease I bequeath the same premises unto her executors and during the term of 21 years next ensuying after her decease according to the purport of a pair of indentures dated 10th Dec. and made between me the said Roger Harryes and Nicholas Gybbons of Shrewsbury, gent, and William Kynge of the same, draper, and after the expiration of the said 21 years I will that the same premises shall entirely remain to the use of my son Hugh Harryes and his heirs; also I will that my said wife Ann shall have my capital message in Condover, co. Salop wherein I formerly lived, and the moiety of all my copyhold lands, etc., within the manor of Condover for her life. And whereas I have purchased divers messuages and lands in Great Berwick als Berwick Leaborne, Newton upon the heath, the town of Shrewsbury and in Foryatt Monachorum co. Salop together with other lands &c. of the gift, grant or feoffment of Richard Betton, gent., the elder, deceased and of Richard Betton the younger gent., son and heir of said Richard Betton the elder and Mary now wife of the said Richard Betton the younger, nevertheless upon condition of redemption upon payment of the sum of £400 in one whole and entire payment on the 20th May, 1597, moreover, if the said Richard Betton the younger and Mary his wife do not pay the said sum of £400 for the redemption of the said premises then I give and devise the same to my said wife Ann for her life, and if the said £400 be paid in redemption of the premises then I will that my said wife shall receive and have the same, and I give the same £400 unto my said wife, also to my said wife all my household goods, plate, &c., so long as she remains unmarried and she at her decease to give and bestow the same where she shall think fit.

To my son George Harryes £10, and concerning all the rest of my children that I have not given a legacy by reason that I have heretofore bestowed upon them a sufficient child's part either by assuring of land or in ready money.



Wife Anne executrix.

Witnesses, Nicholas Gibbons, Wm. Roberts, Wm. Corfield,
Fowke Genowe.

Proved in P.C.C. 29 Sept., 1598, by Richard Stubbes Not. Pub.
for Anne Harryes relict and executrix. (73 Lewyn.)

*Will of Anne Harris, widow, late wife of Roger Harris, gent.,
deceased, of Shrewsbury co. Salop.*

Dated 26 April 1609. To be buried in the parish church of
S. Julian neare my said late husband.

Whereas by a certain bill obligatory I stand bound to Richard
Harries my eldest son to make him my executor of and for the
receiving of £400 to be paid to me or my executors by Richard
Betton my son-in-law or Mary his late wife or the heirs of the
said Richard Betton according to the tenor of an indenture
tripartite dated 13 Aug., 36 Eliz. made between the said Roger
Harries of the first part and Richard and Mary Betton of the
second part and Nicholas Gibbons and William Kinge of the
third part now in accomplishment thereof and in performance
of the condition of the said bill I do give and bequeath to the said
Richard Harris my son the said £400 and my best silver salt guilt
over for his whole portion and executor of that only.

Whereas the said Roger Harris in his lifetime by sufficient
conveyance in law as by his last will did convey and give to me
the said Anne all those messuages and tenements in Shrewsbury
in a certain street called under the wild which he lately purchased
of Margaret Bough alias Bulgh, widow, deceased, and of John
Fyrret and Ales his wife for three score years immediately ensuing
after his decease, I do now therefore devise and bequeath the said
houses, messuages, &c., to my executor hereinafter named,
provided always that if Hugh Harris my son and his heirs permit
my said executor peacefully and quietly to enjoy and occupy the
same for one year next after my decease without interruption then
this present bequest and estate limited to my said executor shall
cease and be void from and after the end of the one year and after
the said one year I give and bequeath the premises to my said son
Hugh Harris for the residue of the term.

I will the plump of lead with the pipes of lead together with the cistern of lead standing in the backside of the house as also the furnace, &c., to the use of my son Hugh.

To my son Arthur Harris all my goods and household stuff now remaining at my house at Conover where he now dwelleth and my silver saltseller parcel guilt and my silver goblet parcel guilt on which is engraven "Benedictus deus in donis suis."

To my son George Harris my silver goblet parcel guilt on which is engraven "In God is all my trust," and two silver spoons with flat guilt ends for his whole portion of or concerning my goods for that heretofore in my widowhood I have given him £40 which was paid to one Sir Robert Hampson, knt., citizen and alderman of London and also a debt of £30 with one John Smyth, draper of Shrewsbury for cloth.

To my daughter Winifred Mountgomery a silver salt-seller and a gold ring.

To John Harris son and heir apparent of my son Thomas Harris my best silver goblet parcel guilt.

To Samuel More son and heir apparent of my son-in-law Richard More my second best silver goblet parcel guilt.

Whereas my son Richard Harries by his deed obligatory stands bound to me for £160 for the payment of £80 within 3 years after my decease I do give the said sum to my executor hereinafter named. Provided that if the portion bequeathed to my said executor shall amount to £100 or more then my executor shall distribute the said £80 due by bond to my children's children.

To Mary Griffiths, daughter of my son-in-law, Henry Griffiths, £52 10s., for which sum I have taken bond in her name of John Berker, of Haughmond, Esq., and Thomas Colfax, of Uffington for £100, and to her sister Martha Griffithes £30.

To John Kinge son of my son-in-law William Kinge £10, to his sister Sara Kinge £30, and their sister Priscilla Kinge £20.

To the five children of my daughter Mountgomery namely, Joseph, Mary, Elizabeth, Sara and Abigail £10 each, when 21.

To the poor of S. Julian's, S. Alkimon's, S. Marie's, S. Chad's and the Holy Cross, Shrewsbury, four marks each.

To the following for mourning: son Richard £3 6s. 8d.; son Thomas £6; son George £5; son Hugh, £5; son Arthur, £5; son-in-law Henrie Griffithes 40/-; son-in-law William Mountgomery, £5; son-in-law Richard Betton, £5; son-in-law William

Kynge, 50/-. To every servant, 40/-. To Morgan Genowe, 40/- To Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Revell, my tenant, 20/-. To my maid servant Katherine Genowe £3 besides the 40/-.

The residue of all my goods to my son-in-law Richard More whom I appoint my sole executor.

Witnesses—Richard Huggons, bailiff of Shrewsbury, Nicholas Gibbons, William Rowley, Roger Browne.

Will proved 18 May, 1612, by Richard More, the executor. (39 Fenner.)

The Harris family were tenants of lands in the manor of Condover from a very early period. A volume of Condover Court Rolls preserved at Eyton Hall contains a great deal of information about this family.¹ As early as 1363 Thomas Henr' held two messuages and a noke of land and a quarter of a noke at Condover at the rent of 2s. 3d., and either he or another Thomas held a messuage and a noke of land at Wheatehall at the rent of 2od., whilst John Henr' held the third part of half a virgate of land at Dodingtonne (Dorrington) at the rent of 13d. and 8 mites, and a cottage at Ruiton Magna (Ryton) at the rent of 4d. This Thomas Harrys (for so the name is commonly spelt in the Court Rolls) died in 1377, and his lands passed to Agnes, or Alys, his wife, during her widowhood, but were forfeited to the lord of the manor "for that she kept her sellfe not pure wedowe." The same year Margery, the daughter of Thomas Harrys, paid 12d. to the lord to have license to marry, "and no more because she was poore."

It is difficult to trace the descent of the Harrys family, because there seem to have been several different families of the name living in Condover at the same time, from the fourteenth century onwards, and their surrenders and admissions do not all appear on the extant Court Rolls.

In May, 1394, Richard Harrys held two messuages and half a yard land in Ryton; and Thomas Harrys, son of Richard, paid 10s. fine to have seisin of two messuages and two nokes of land

¹ I am indebted to the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater for the loan of a copy of this Court Book, that was made by him some years ago.

which were his father's. At a court held in July, 1421, it was found that Thomas Harrys, Alice Harrys, Thomas Harrys the younger of Wheatehall, and Thomas Harrys of Condover, all held lands in the manor. Richard Harrys (brother of Thomas) held lands in 1425. In 1636 Thomas Harrys is mentioned as having married Sybil, daughter of Richard Adyes, and five years later his son Richard Harrys is mentioned as having married Margaret the daughter of John Peers. There was also another son Thomas. Sybil died in 1471.

In 1453 the township of Wheathill presented that Thomas Harris, who held a messuage and half a yard land there, was dead. Eight years later his lands were surrendered to his son William. In 1466 Richard Harrys and Matilda his wife, who was daughter and heiress of Richard Tomkyns and cousin and heir of John Dager, were admitted to a messuage and noke of land in Condover. Richard died in 1471, and Matilda in 1475; they had issue two sons,—John (the father of William Harrys), and Richard, who succeeded to the estate by the custom of the manor. John Harrys died in 1497, when his land passed to Alys, his wife. In 1506, Robert Harrys, son and next heir of Richard Harrys esq., was admitted to two messuages and four nokes of land in the town and fields of Condover, of which his father died seised.

Thomas Harrys of Wheatehall died in 1508, leaving a widow Margaret (daughter and heir of Richard Wheathall), and a son Thomas. The next year John Harrys of Wheathall had a grant from Sir Thomas Leighton of waste there called Woodlands; he died in 1512, when it was found that his nephew Robert Harrys was his next heir. This Robert was the son of Richard Harrys of Shrewsbury, esq., and Elizabeth his wife. His elder brother John Harrys, seems to have had issue three sons,—John, Thomas, and William. John Harrys of Wheathall died in 1525, leaving a son William, aged twelve years. William Harrys had, by Agnes his wife, two sons, William and Richard. In 1579, William and his two sons had a lease for lives of lands in Wheatill.

A Survey of the Manor of Condover taken in September, 1545, shows that Richard Harrys, of Shrewsbury, held a messuage, the nether mill, a close by the myll lane, and a mese plot by Houghton's lane, in Condover. Thomas Harrys of Wheatehall held a close in longnors twofield, a close in the lyttyll two, two closes called

the helde, a close called the hethe, a close under lyttyll Ryton, and a close called Shakellforde. William Harrys of Wheatehall held two closes called the Woodlande, a close called Cockshute, and a close called the helde.

In 1580 Roger Harys senior held 9 nooks, 20 acres in Berrywoode, Catslowsyorde, and other lands in Condoover. On 12th September 1581 Roger Harries, of Shrewsbury, draper, son of William Harries, of Wheathill, yeoman, was admitted a burges of Shrewsbury. Roger Harrys junior held a considerable estate in Wheathull, Little Righton and Condoover. William Harrys held land in Wheathall; and Richard Harrys and William Harrys held land in Chatford. In 1583, Richard Harrys, of Condoover, Richard Harrys of Wheathall, and John Harrys occur.

Roger Harris of Condoover, gent, occurs in 1638. In 1651 Arthur Harris occurs; in 1652 and 1655 Sir Thomas Harris is on the lord's rent roll; and in 1659 Richard Harris surrenders to Adam Harris.

The entries relating to the Harris family in the Condoover Court Rolls are so very numerous that it is impossible to do more than very briefly summarize a few of the more important entries.

John Harreys the younger of Condoover, in his Will (proved at Lichfield in 1556) mentions his father, his brothers Richard, William, Thomas, and Roger Harreys, his brother Richard's son Roger, his sister Catheryn, his brother Rychard Shurethes, Richard Harreys of Stapulton, and many others. Apparently this testator was uncle to the first baronet.

The Will of John Harryes, of Chatford, 1595, shows that he had two sons, Richard and Thomas; a brother Rowland Harryes, parson of Stapleton; and a sister Alice, the wife of Lewis Poyner. The testator's wife was Joane, daughter of Thomas Smith of Chatford. Richard Harryes of Coleham, tanner, son of William Harryes of Chatford, was admitted a burges 11th October, 1573.

It is not easy from these Court Rolls and records to put together a connected pedigree of the Harris family. And at present we have nothing more definite than the pedigree already given, as recorded in the College of Arms M.SS. There is also a similar pedigree (but omitting the names of the wives) in the Additional M.S. 14,314, fo. 132, at the British Museum.

SIR THOMAS HARRIS, 1ST BARONET.

The first baronet was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1583 was made a Master in Chancery. In 1586 he was elected a Member of Parliament for Shrewsbury, and in 1603-4 was made a Serjeant-at-law. He had purchased a large property in Shropshire, including the manors of Lebotwood, Baschurch, Boreatton, Onslow, Ratlinghope, Wooderton, Great Lyth, and Smethcote. In December, 1622, on the recommendation of the Earl of Anglesey, Thomas Harris was created a baronet. The chief gentry of the county protested against this honour being conferred on him; they declared that he was not by birth capable of that dignity, and was of very ill report for usury, cunning, and crafty dealing; they felt much injured that Sir Thomas should have place and precedence over them, and they considered his elevation to a baronetcy as a disgrace to themselves. The result was a good deal of litigation in the Earl Marshal's Court, the Court of Chivalry, the Court of Star Chamber, and the Court of Chancery, to which Sir Thomas had appealed for redress.

A summary of the proceedings connected with this litigation is given in the *Transactions*, 2nd Series, Vol. X., pp. 77-92, in a very able paper on "Sir Thomas Harris and his Family," by the Rev. G. W. Fisher. The Additional M.S. 6297, fos. 386-393, and the Harleian MS. 6591, fos. 83-96, in the British Museum, also contain a detailed account of the "Proceedings at the Court of Chivalry held in the Painted Chamber at Westminster, 24th November, 1623." The plaintiff in the cause against Sir Thomas Harris was one Captain Simon Leake, a gentleman who had been employed by the Harris family to procure the necessary documents in support of their pedigree, and who had been treated most generously by them. I can only conclude that the Shropshire gentry, who were aggrieved at Harris being made a baronet, paid Leake, who knew so much about Harris's ancestry, a larger fee to work against him! If so, it was scarcely an honourable action on his part.

Leake's arguments against Sir Thomas Harris's gentility are these:—(1) The Condover Court Rolls prove that his ancestor Thomas Harris of Condover was not a gentleman, and that his son John Harris was presented for an aleseller in 13 Henry VI., and they were the father and grandfather of Sir Thomas's great-

grandfather Richard Harris. (2) John Harris served the office of constable of Conover in 21 Edward IV. (3) Sir Thomas Harris's grandfather John Harris is called "yeoman" in the Court Rolls. (4) In the Shrewsbury Burgess Admission entry, Sir Thomas's father Roger is thus admitted: "Rogerus Harris gen. filius Johannis Harris yeoman." (5) Roger Harris is styled "yeoman" in two bonds made to Sir Richard Newport, when he was his Under-Sheriff, dated 4 & 5 P. and M. and 11 Eliz., and he is not styled "gentleman" until 11 Elizabeth. (6) Roger Harris was disclaimed in 1585.

Sir Thomas Harris's Answer fills five pages in the Harleian MS. 6591, and begins "My just defence and apologic of my Gentry." He meets Leake's charges thus: (1) He denies that Thomas and John were his ancestors. There are many other Harris's in the Court Rolls, and the lands said to have belonged to John Harris never came to any of his ancestors. The Visitation of 1585 shows that his ancestor Thomas Harris was father of Richard Harris. This Thomas Harris was living in 13 Henry VI., when he surrendered his land to Richard Harris his son. (2) John Harris the constable was not his ancestor: there were others of the name living in 21 Edward IV.; but if he was his ancestor, all have to serve the office of constable in their turn. (3) John Harris yeoman named in the Court Rolls was not his grandfather: there were others of the name living then. (4) This contention is absurd; the term "yeoman" is inconsistent with "gentleman." (5) In 11 Elizabeth, a Commission was issued to enquire into the lands of the Lord Lovell attainted, and Roger Harris is named first after the "esquires," and is styled "gentleman" in the Commission. He is also called "gentleman" in the Burgess Admission entry; in the purchase deeds of Lybottwood Manor, 2 and 4 Eliz.; in the payment of his homages into the Exchequer; and in an Obligation of 4 Elizabeth under his seal of Arms. His grandfather John Harris had £2,000 by his marriage; his means were not so great as his father's, nor had he freehold lands; but after his marriage he always styled himself "gentleman," and sealed with his seal of arms. (6) Roger Harris was not disclaimed in 1585; he was disclaimed in 1584, but the disclaimer was not executed.

Richard St. George, Norroy King of Arms, drew up the case and presented it to the Earl Marshal, Thomas, Earl of Arundel.

St. George states that Sir Thomas's father and grandfather were styled "gent," and used arms. His great-grandfather was styled "esquire," and remunerated for his good service done at Bosworth Field against Richard III. His great-grandfather's brother, whose heir he was, used the seal of arms temp. Edward IV. His father Roger entered the pedigree in 1585, after the disclaimer of 1584. But Roger was not really disclaimed. Arms are the true and essential marks of the Gentry, and they distinguish *nobilem a plebeio*. St. George's Report fills four pages in the Harleian MS. 6591.

A MS. Book in the College of Arms contains a Report to the Earl Marshal, dated 18th November, 1622, signed by R. St. George, Norroy, and two other heralds, stating that Sir Thomas Harris was son of Roger Harris and grandson of John Harris, who bore on their seals these arms: or three hedgehogs azure.

The case came before the Court of Chivalry under the presidency of the Earl Marshal, on 24th November, 1623, but was adjourned. In November or December, 1624, in default of his appearance, the Court of Chivalry formally pronounced Sir Thomas to be "no gentleman"; but at the same time declared that it had no power to revoke a patent of baronetcy. Early in 1625, Sir Thomas petitioned the King to appoint a Commission of Appeal to decide the question of his *gentility*. The King assenting, a Court of Referees was nominated by the Duke of Buckingham. Sir Thomas's *pedigree and gentry* were proved by the Visitation of Shropshire 1585, and by deeds, seals, and court rolls from 1473 to 1623; and the Commissioners were so satisfied with these proofs that they decided at once in his favour, in March 1625. A month later his son Mr. Paul Harris was knighted. Sir Thomas died not long after, on 26th January, 1629-30, and was buried at Baschurch on 27th January. His Will and Inquisition post mortem follow. The latter shows what large estates he held and their value.

*Will of Sir Thomas Harris, of Shrewsbury, co. Salop,
Baronet, 1630.*

To be buried in some convenient place in the parish church of Baschurch.

Whereas I have by an Indenture made between me of the one part, and Richard More of Lynley, co. Salop, Esq., and

Samuell More Esq. his son and heir, of the other part, settled all my manors lands &c. in co. Salop on the said Richard More and Samuell More for the term of 100 years, Upon Trust that they should imploy the rents &c. unto such of the children of me the said Sir Thomas Harris as I should limit and appoint. Now my Will is that they shall permit my wife Sara during her natural life to enjoy my Manor of Lybotwood. And after her decease to my eldest son Sir Paul Harris knight and the heirs male of his body, to hold during the residue of the same term.

And after my decease the said Sir Paul Harris, and the heirs male of his body, and in default of such, the heirs male of my body, to hold and enjoy the residue of the said term, the manors or lordships of Baschurch, Bore Atton, Onslowe, Ratlinghope, Wooderton, Great Lythe, and Smethcote, And all my farms, messuages, lands, &c., in Bore Atton, Baschurch, Onslowe, Ratlinghope, Wooderton, Great Lithe, Smethcote, Hanwoode, Nobold, and Brace Meale in the said county. And out of the profits of my lands in Willaston, Wynington, and Hargreave, and of the profits of my lands in Trevenant, Edgerley, and Stanwardine in the fields, and of my messuages lands &c. in the Towne of Shrewsbury, and all other my lands in co. Salop, and of my personal estate, pay to my said wife £20 for her part and porcon of my goods and chattels; but she is to have the use of my plate and household stuff, as also her owne jewells and apparell, so long as she keeps sole and unmarried.

And that my Trustees give to my daughter Anne £1000 at her marriage, if she marry with the consent of her mother and brother Sir Paul Harris and of the said Richard More, or the more part of them. And likewise to my daughter Eleanor the same sum or more, but not to exceed £1500, so as she be ruled in her marriage by her mother and brother Sir Paul Harris and the said Richard More, or the more part of them.

And that they pay to my son Roger Harris one annuitie of £30 per annum for his life. And to my son William Harris

one annuitie of £15 per annum for his life. And to my sons Edward and Robert Harris, after their apprenticeship expires, £500 each.

And forasmuch as I am in some good hope that my son Humphrey Harris will give himself to his books and will become a good Scholler, and continue at one of the Universities in studdy, my will is that the said Richard More and Samuell More allow him one annuitie of £40 per annum for his life.

Executors: my brother-in-law Richard More, and the aforesaid Samuell More my nephew.

Dated 26 January 1629. (*Signed*) Thomas Harris.

Witness: Hugh Harris, George Harris, George Peers, Richard Percevall, Thomas Knight, John Prowd, Rowland Lateward, Thomas Harris.

Memorandum that the 26 January 1628 upon the reading of Sir Thomas Harris' Will, the said Sir Thomas Harris directing his speech to Richard More, esq., one of the executors used words to this effect, "You marvaile that so small porcons are given to some of my children, but they have not followed my advice, but if hereafter they behave themselves it is in your power to make addition thereunto." The said Richard More answered that he heard nothing to that effect in the Will, and for the sake of his reputation he desired that Sir Thomas Harris would in the presence of the witnesses further express himself, who in their presence said That he did leave it to his executors to enlarge the porcons out of the lands or personall estate lymitted to that use, and if God spared his life he would revise his Will which upon that suddaine he had made, but if not he did comitt the care thereof to his executors of whose fidelitie he doubts not.

Witness hereof, Hugh Harris, Thomas Knight, John Prowd, Richard Percevall, Thomas Harris.

Will with Codicil proved in P.C.C.

24 April 1630 by Richard More
and Samuel More the executors.

(28 *Scroope*.)

*Inquisition post mortem Sir Thomas Harris, of Boreatton,
Baronet, 28 September 1631.*

(*Chancery Inq. p.m., S.II, vol. 486, no. 114.*)

(*See also Wards Inq. p.m., vol. 82, no. 10.*)

Writ de inquirendo dated 20 June 7 Car I. [1631.]

Inquisition taken at Bishop's Castle 28 September 7 Car I, [1631], before Thomas Bromehall esquire Eschetor, after the death of Thomas Harris Baronet deceased, by the oath of Richard Nowell esq. Francis Morris gen. John Heath gen. Thomas Clonne gen. John Bowen gen. William Jones gen. Charles More gen. Roland Baker gen. Robert Wallis gen. Hopkin ap Owen gen. Andrew Baugh gen. Philip Jones gen. Edward Medlicott gen. William Bright gen. Edward Maddocks gen. John Evans Edward Strevard Evan Meredith John Pryce gen. Nathaniel Mathews gen. and John Blucke gen. Who say on oath that one George Ouslowe esq. Thomas Clive gen. and Mary his wife were seised of the manor of Baschurch, immediately after the decease of Mary Vernon now the wife of Robert Vernon Knight, and formerly the wife of Thomas Ouslowe esq. deceased, and of lands in Baschurch, Newtowne Baschurch, Bagley, Prescott, Nonily, More and Lee in co. Salop, and by Indenture dated 12 November 5 Jac. [1608] conveyed the reversion of the Manor of Baschurch, a capital messuage in Boreatton, and all other premises, &c., to Thomas Harris and Paul Harris and the heirs of the said Thomas Harris. And that Thomas Corbett esq. and Jane his wife, and Edward Corbett esq. and Margaret his wife were seised of lands &c. in Libotwood, and by Indenture dated 19 July 22 Jac. [1625] conveyed the same to Thomas Harris and Paul Harris and the heirs of the said Thomas Harris. By virtue of which grants the said Thomas Harris and Paul Harris were seised of the reversion of the Manor of Baschurch and other premises in Baschurch, Newtowne Baschurch, Bagley, Noniley, More and Lee, the said Thomas Harris in fee, and Paul Harris for his life. And the said Thomas Harris was seised in fee of the Manor of Lith Magna, Libotwood, Smethcote and Ratlinghope, and of lands in Lith magna, Libotwood, Smethcott and Ratlinghope, and in Church

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of North America in search of a new world. These early explorers, such as Christopher Columbus and John Cabot, opened the way for a vast and diverse population. Over the centuries, the United States has grown from a small collection of colonies to a powerful nation that has shaped the course of world events. The American Revolution, the Civil War, and the struggle for civil rights are all part of this rich and complex history. Today, the United States continues to evolve, facing new challenges and opportunities in a globalized world.

The early years of the United States were marked by a sense of adventure and discovery. Settlers from Europe, Africa, and Asia came to the New World in search of better lives and new opportunities. They brought with them their cultures, languages, and traditions, which blended to form a unique American identity. The land was vast and unexplored, offering endless possibilities for growth and expansion. As the population increased, so did the need for organized government and laws to govern the new nation.

The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the country's history. It was a struggle for independence from British rule, fought for the principles of liberty and self-determination. The revolution led to the creation of the United States Constitution, which established a system of checks and balances and a federal government. This document has served as the foundation of the nation ever since. The Civil War, which followed, was a conflict over the issue of slavery, ultimately leading to the abolition of the practice and the preservation of the Union.

The late 19th and early 20th centuries were a time of rapid industrialization and technological advancement. The United States emerged as a world power, with its economy and military strength growing significantly. This period was also marked by social and political changes, including the rise of the Progressive Movement and the struggle for civil rights. The United States played a leading role in World War II, which further solidified its position as a global superpower. In the decades following the war, the country has continued to expand its influence and shape the world as we know it today.

Hanwood, Newton, Nobold, Brace Meole, Welshampton, Cotham, Wollaston, Hargreave, Winnington, Brechill, Whitfield and Weston Lullingfield in co. Salop. And the said Thomas Harris and Paul Harris were seised of the Manors of Baschurch, Wooderton, and Onslowe, acquired of the said George Onslowe, Thomas Clive and Mary his wife, Edward Onslow, Thomas Corbett and Jane his wife, Edward Corbett and Margaret his wife. And the said Thomas Harris and Paul Harris by Indenture dated 3 March 22 Jac. [1625-6], in consideration of a marriage to be solemnised between the said Paul Harris and one Anne Paul widow, conveyed the Manors of Lith Magna, Libotwood, Smithcott and Ratlinghope to trustees, to the use of the said Thomas Harris till the said marriage should be solemnized, and after the solemnization thereof as to the said manors, and half the manor of Baschurch, and lands in Baschurch, Newtowne Baschurch, Bore Atton, Birch and Weston Lullingfield, to the use of the said Paul Harris for his life, remainder to said Anne Paul for her life for her jointure, remainder to the heirs male of the bodies of said Paul Harris and Anne Paule, remainder to said Thomas Harris and his heirs. And as to the other messuages and lands in the same Indenture named, to the said Thomas Harris and Lady Sarah for their lives during the life of the said Thomas Harris, and after their decease to said Paul Harris and Anne Paul and the heirs of their bodies, remainder to the heirs of Thomas Harris. And that after the execution of this Indenture the marriage between the said Paul Harris and Anne Paul was duly solemnised. By virtue whereof the said Paul Harris was seised in tail male of the premises. And the said Anne was seised for her life for her jointure. And the said Thomas Harris and Lady Sarah were seised of the manor of Libotwood for their lives and the life of the longer liver of them. And the remainder of all the premises belongs to said Thomas Harris. And said Thomas Harris was seised in fee of a messuage in Edgerley, and of two messuages two mills and lands in Trevenant in co. Salop, and by Indenture dated 26 January 5 Car. [1629-30] he demised the same to Richard More esq. and Samuel More gen. for 100 years. And the said Thomas Harris

was seised of the manors of Walford and Eyton, and of lands there, obtained of the said Thomas Clive. And that he died on 26 January 5 Car. [1629-30]. And that the said Lady Sarah, late wife of the said Thomas Harris, is living, and Mary Lady Vernon is living. And that the said Paul Harris is now knight and baronet, and was son and next heir of the said Thomas Harris, and is aged 30 years and upwards. And the Jury say that the Manor of Baschurch was held of the King in capite by military service, but by what part of a Knight's fee they are ignorant, and it is worth per annum £4. And that the Manor of Libotwood and premises there were held of the King in capite by military service, viz., the 40th part of a Knight's fee, and are worth per annum £4. And that the Manor of Ratlinghope was held of the King in capite by military service, but by what part of a Knight's fee they are ignorant, and it is worth per annum 30s. And that the Manor of Woodderton was held of the King in capite by military service, but by what part of a Knight's fee they are ignorant, and it is worth per annum 40s. And that the Manor of Onslowe and premises in Onslowe were held, but of whom and by what service the jury are ignorant, and they are worth per annum £4. And that the Manor of Walford was held of Walter Barker in socage as of his Manor of Haghmond, and is worth 20s. And that the Manor of Eyton is held of Thomas Earl of Arundel in socage as of his manor of Wem, and is worth 10s. And that the Manor of Smethcott and premises in Smethcott were held, but of whom and by what service the Jury are ignorant, and they are worth 10s. And that the premises in Wollaston Winnington, Brechill, and Whitfield, were held, but of whom and by what service the Jury are ignorant, and they are worth 10s. And that the manor of Lith magna, and premises in Lith magna, were held in fee of the King as of the Castle of Caurse by military service, and are worth 30s. And that the premises in Hargreave and Trevenant were held of Richard Hussey Knight deceased as of his Manor of Nethergorda in co. Montgomery, and are worth 10s. And that the premises in Stanwarden in le feld, Welshampton, Weston Lullingfield, Church Hanwood,

Newton, Nobold, Shrewsbury, Colham and Edgerley, are held, but of whom and by what service the Jury are ignorant, and they are worth 20s. And that Lady Mary Vernon has the issues and profits of the Manor of Baschurch. And Sarah Lady Harris has the issues and profits of the Manor of Libotwood and premises in Libotwood. And Mary Clive widow has the issues and profits of the Manors of Walford and Eyton and premises there, And Richard and Samuel More have the issues and profits of the premises in Edgerley and Trevenant. And the said Paul Harris has the issues and profits of the rest of the premises from the decease of the said Thomas Harris to the time of taking this Inquisition. And the said Thomas Harris had no other Manors or lands &c. In witness &c.

The Inquisition is signed by "Tho. Bromhall escheator," and by all the Jurors.

Sir Thomas Harris was twice married, first to Sara Kyffin, and secondly to Sara, daughter of William Jones, alderman of Shrewsbury. His second wife was buried at Baschurch 9 April 1641, and administration to her estate was granted at Lichfield 10 May, 1641, to her son Roger Harris of Leebootwood, esquire. In it she is described as Dame Sarah Harris of the parish of St. Alkmund, Salop. By her he had issue eight sons and three daughters, all baptized at St. Julian's, namely:

(1) John, baptized 23 June 1594; entered Shrewsbury School 17 March, 1605-6; buried at St. Julian's 21 February, 1612-13.

(2) Paul, afterwards second baronet.

(3) Elizabeth, baptized 20 November, 1597.

(4) Jacob, baptized 9 September, 1599. Was dead before 1666.

(5) Roger, afterwards sixth baronet.

(6) Anne, baptized 29 December, 1603.

(7) Ellner, baptized 27 February, 1605-6, married to Sir William Middleton, 2nd Baronet of Hoddesdon, Herts.

(8) William, baptized 30 April, 1609; entered Shrewsbury School 19 April, 1624. Was dead before 1685.

(9) Edward, baptized 17 March, 1610-11; entered Shrewsbury School 19 April, 1624. Was dead before 1685.

(10) Robert, afterwards seventh baronet.

(11) Humfrey, baptized 16 March, 1614-15; entered Shrewsbury School 14 January, 1627-8.

George and Hugh, who are named as two of Sir Thomas's sons in the pedigree given in the *Transactions*, X. 336, and somewhat doubtfully by Mr. Fisher in the same, 2nd Series, X. 79, were not Sir Thomas's sons, but his brothers. They were the third and fourth sons of Roger Harris, draper. Sir Thomas names all his sons in his Will, and neither George nor Hugh occur.

SIR PAUL HARRIS, 2ND BARONET.

Sir Paul Harris, second baronet, succeeded his father in January 1628-9. He was baptized at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, on 30 December, 1595, and was admitted to Shrewsbury School 17 March, 1605-6. He was knighted in his father's lifetime, at Whitehall, on 30 April, 1625. In 1628 he was appointed Surveyor of the Ordnance; and in 1637 he was Sheriff of Shropshire. When the Civil War broke out, Sir Paul joined the royal cause. He signed the Declaration and Protestation of the Gentlemen of Salop, agreed upon at the Assizes held on 8 August, 1642, his name appearing at the head of the Grand Jury. He also subscribed the Engagement and Resolution of the Principal Gentlemen of the County, for raising and maintaining forces at their own charge. In December 1642, and in January and February 1642-3, he committed several prisoners to the Spring Assizes for treasonable words against His Majesty. Amongst the Ottley Papers is the following letter (No. clix) from Sir Paul Harris to Sir Francis Ottley:—

Sir,—I sent some of my goods & Arms to one of my tenants howses at Onslow for the better safety against the parliament forces, and I am informed that yor Soldiers have been there this day, and have taken away my Arms, and offered to break open my trunks, the cause hereof I know not, nor by what authority it is don, therefore, I desire to

be satisfied by you, and to know whether I may have my goods restored without further complaint, and rest.

Yor Loving frend,

Bore Acton,

PAUL, HARRIS.

17 June 1643.

Sir Paul Harris was an unpopular man both with his equals and inferiors, which may account for the conduct of the soldiers from the Shrewsbury garrison. Sir Francis Ottley disregarded his complaint, and Sir Paul made his trouble known to Chief Secretary Edward Nicholas, who wrote to Sir Francis Ottley from Oxford, on 22 July, 1663, begging that the Arms taken away from Onslow might be restored to Sir Paul, and stating that he had engaged himself "for ye restitution of these Arms to this Gent." (Letter, No. clxxvi.)

Gough, the historian of Myddle (page 67), says: "Sir Paul Harris of Boreatton was a Commissioner. Hee was a person not well beloved by the antient gentry of this county, for beeing (as they termed him) but a bucke of the second head; yet, being a Barronett, and a proud imperieuse person, hee tooke place of those that were of antient Knight's degree. Neyther was hee beloved by the common people. . . Sir Paul Harris sent out warrants requiring or comanding all men, both housholders with their sons, and servants, and sojourners, and others within the Hundred of Pimhill that were between the age of 15 and three score to appear on a certaine day upon Myddle Hill. I was then a youth of about 8 or 9 years of age, and I went to see this great show. And there I saw a multitude of men, and upon the highest banke of the hill I saw one Robert More standing, with a paper in his hand, and three or four soldiers' pikes stickd upright in the ground by him; and there hee made a proclamation, that if any person would serve the King, as a soldier in the wars, hee should have 14 groats a week for his pay."

For his delinquency, his estate was sequestered by the Parliamentary Committee of Salop. He did not live to see Shrewsbury captured by the rebels, but died in July

1644, and was buried at Baschurch on the 18th of that month. He was twice married, first to Anne, daughter of William Brett of Rotherby, co. Leicester, and widow of Richard Paul (she was buried at Baschurch 20 January 1638-9); and secondly, 19 April, 1643,¹ to Anne . . . (surname at present unknown) who afterwards married John Worth, and was living in July 1660. By his first wife Sir Paul Harris had issue 4 sons and 4 daughters:

- (1) Thomas, who succeeded as 3rd baronet.
- (2) George, baptized at Baschurch 13 Oct., 1631, entered Shrewsbury School 8 January 1644-5, succeeded his brother as 4th baronet. Le Neve styles him baronet, and states that he died s.p.
- (3) Paul, baptized at Baschurch 8 April, 1634, entered Shrewsbury School 8 January, 1644-5, matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, 2 April, 1652, entered Gray's Inn 1651, succeeded as 5th baronet, died s.p. and was buried at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 19 July, 1666.
- (4) Richard, baptized at Baschurch 9 August, and buried there 10 August, 1637.
- (5) Sara, baptized at Baschurch 27 September, 1627, died unmarried.
- (6) Elinor, baptized at Baschurch 16 February, 1630.
- (7) Anne, baptized at Baschurch 12 June, 1635.
- (8) Mary, died of the small pox, and buried at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 24 November, 1648.

By his second wife he had an only daughter Lettice, who was baptized at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 28 July, 1644.

Will of Sir Paul Harris, of Boreatton, co. Salop, Knight and Barronet, 1645.

Dated 12 July, 1644, being sick &c. To be buried in my Chappell in the parish church of Baschurch in the vault there.

As to my sonne and heire apparent under 21, I beseech the King's Majesty (whom I praye God longe to prosper and assist in his most righteous cause, wherein to have continued longer an unworthy instrument would have been the greatest

¹1643, April 19. Sir Paul Harris and his Ladie were married. (Baschurch Register).

happiness of my life) and his Counsell of the Wards, graciously to grant the wardship of the body and lands of my son to my executors.

Whereas Samuell More esq. (son of Richard More deceased) is seised to my use of lands in Stanwardine in the fields, Willaston, Winnington, Hargreave, Brechill, Whittfielde, Trevenant, Edgerley, and Shrewsbury in co. Salop, and of houses in London, I desire him to convey the same to my wife Dame Anne and my brother Roger Harris.

My wife to have my lands in Willaston, Winnington, and Hargrave for her life in lieu of dower.

To my daughters at 21 or marriage one thousand marks, if they marry with her consent; but if not, one hundred pounds only. To my younger sonnes five hundred pounds each.

My wife to inhabit my house at Boreatton during the minority of my son.

I appoint my wife Dame Anne and my brother Roger Harris executors of my Will.

Will proved in P.C.C. 15 May 1645
by Dame Anne Harris, the relict
and executrix, power reserved to
Roger Harris.

(73 *Rivers.*)

SIR THOMAS HARRIS, 3RD BARONET.

Sir Thomas Harris succeeded his father as third baronet in July 1644. He could then have been only about fifteen years old, and as we have seen was at Shrewsbury School, which he left for a few months but again re-entered with his younger brothers George and Paul on 8 January, 1644-5. When Shrewsbury was captured by the parliamentarians six weeks later, Sir Thomas Harris, Bart. was claimed as one of their prisoners. He and his step-mother, the Lady Anne Harris, were both very keen supporters of the King, and were engaged in Lord Byron's rising in August 1648. For this, as well as for the delinquency of Sir Paul Harris deceased, their estates were sequestered by the Committee of Salop. Lady Harris was herself imprisoned for sixteen

weeks; Sir Thomas had fled. On 4 May, 1849, they petitioned to compound for their delinquency, and on the 27th of September they were fined in the large sum of £1572 3s., being one-sixth of the value of their estate. He was also assessed at £600 on 1 September 1651 by the Committee for the Advance of Money; this was to pay the Commonwealth troops.

A letter of Edward Mytton¹ addressed to Major-General Thomas Mytton, and dated "Salop, frydaie 26 Jan. 1648-9," has the following allusions to Sir Thomas Harris's movements:

" . . . Some report but Sir Thomas Harries ys gone to London, but for certen Mr. Walter Harries of Graye's Inne, that doth sollicit for the sisters, did take post towards London on Saturdaie morning, aboute their busynes, eyther to procure a lease of the house and demesnes of Boreatton, or ells about his composition, or to insist upon his justification, and to cleere himself, or to compound with the horse gwarde, who are to have the profytts of his land in the meane time, or what ells I cannott conceave, yf you could use any meanes to make him more respective of you by preventing these designs, they do make use of, sir . . . Kinge, of neere relation to the Generall. . . . These comittees did not long synce send to the judges to have their opinions, whether Sir Paule, being a delinquent and sequestred, could by will chardge his land or devise his personal estate, but their opinion not yet certified, which may occasyon Harris posting. . . . E. MYTTON."

" This fridaie night Cousin Nycholas came hither and acquainted me that you and Mr. Harris have agreed to staie all proceeding until you and his returne in the busyness of his daughter Harris."

Another letter from Edward Mytton to Major-General Mytton, dated "Salopp, Tuesdaie 24 April 1649," alludes to Sir Thomas's wife: " I expected your answeere heere more, for which purpose I came hither, but have no letter from you, only have seen that you sent to my Ladie

¹ I am indebted to Mrs. Martin for the two letters of Edward Mytton.

Harris which is not your writing, therefore I suspect your health which I daylie prais for and hartilie wishe you more than his that ys yours, E. MYTTON."

In 1654-5, Sir Thomas Harris was concerned in a plot with Ralph Kynaston, esq., of Llansaintfraid, to seize the Castle in Shrewsbury. Their plan was to send six gentlemen, two of them dressed in female attire, on the 8th of March, who should beg leave to view the Castle, which was garrisoned with 70 men. At a given signal a number of adherents he had engaged were to rush out of certain alehouses and overpower the garrison. Sir Thomas Harris was to have had a rendezvous in Boreatton Park early that afternoon; but the plot failed through the indiscretion of Mr. Kynaston, who on March 7th openly enlisted 50 troopers for the service of King Charles II. within ten miles of Shrewsbury. On news of this reaching the ears of Colonel Hunt, the Governor of Shrewsbury, he collected his forces, and immediately sent a party to Boreatton Park, where Sir Thomas Harris and several of his friends were arrested. Fuller details of this episode, which was only part of a general scheme of revolt, will be found in the *Transactions*, 3rd Series, vol. X, pages 139 et seq., and in an extract from *Mercurius Politicus* for March 17, 1654-5, given in the appendix. Sir Thomas was evidently very troublesome to the authorities in power. A letter from Richard Griffith and Joseph Prowde, dated from Shrewsbury 29 October 1659, addressed to the Commissioners for Sequestration, with reference to his being concerned in General Booth's rising, states that "Sir Thomas hath not been only guilty in this insurrecon, but in all others since 1648, and hath beene a prisoner in the Tower a long tyme. And hee had not been at home three daies but hee engaged in this insurrecon." Presumably he was sent to the Tower as a punishment for his attempted rising in 1655, and must have remained there between four and five years, for the same Shrewsbury Commissioners again write, on 7 December 1659, that "Sir Thomas Harris . . . hath beene a prisoner in the Tower for many yeares, and we thinke not yett discharged, but upon Baile." For his abortive rising, his estates were

again sequestered, and seized by the County. Before the sequestration was removed, he seems to have sold or attempted to sell several of his manors and farms, and in particular some time in 1658 he made a Lease of his estates for a thousand years to one Mr. Beverley, which was deemed to be invalid. The rents of the property had been received by John Evanson, the agent, during the Sequestration. Probably this second Sequestration ruined Sir Thomas Harris; at all events he sold a good deal of his property. In 1658 Thomas Harper bought the manor of Onslow, which his grandfather Thomas Harris of Salop, esq., had purchased in 1617 from Edward Onslow of Onslow, esq., for £2,220. In 1663 the Boreatton estate was conveyed to Colonel Thomas Hunt. The Restoration of Charles II. would put an end to the sequestration, which had not been formally annulled. In June 1660 Sir Thomas applied for a lease of the Post Office, for which he offered to pay £15,000. If he were successful in obtaining it, he must have sold his Shropshire property in order to obtain the necessary purchase money. When he died or where he was buried I have not been able to ascertain, nor have I found his Will or Letters of Administration at Somerset House or at Lichfield.

Sir Thomas Harris when very young married Mary, daughter of Thomas Mytton of Halston, the Parliamentary General, and had issue an only daughter Magdalen, who was baptized at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 129 April and buried there 4 May 1648. His marriage to Mary Mytton is recorded in Le Neve's Barons, Vol. II., fo. 40, in the College of Arms, and in the Harleian MS. 1982, fo. 43 (now fo. 50) at the British Museum. Both MSS. state that Sir Thomas died *sine prole*. His wife was living in 1649, but she was probably dead before 1656, as she is not named in her father's Will which was proved 4 November 1656. Sir Thomas survived her, and was alive in 1660, but must have died shortly after. It was probably due to the influence of his father-in-law General Mytton that his life was spared after his capture.

On Sir Thomas's death the title presumably devolved successively on his brothers George and Paul (the second

¹In the Register Sir Thomas Harris is styled "knight," no doubt the clerk's mistake for "baronet."

and third sons of Sir Paul), who became 4th and 5th baronets. Le Neve, Norroy King-at-arms (who lived 1661—1729), states that both George and Paul were baronets and that they died *sine prole*. (Le Neve's Baronets, II., 40, MS. in College of Arms). Neither could have possessed the title more than a year or two, as the burial of Sir Paul Harris is recorded at St. Chad's Shrewsbury, on 29 July 1666.

The title then passed to Sir Paul's uncle Roger Harris (the fourth son of the first baronet), who thus became 6th baronet: he was baptized at St. Julian's on 7 October 1601, but died without male issue, and was buried at Leebotwood 2 March 1685-6. Robert Harris, a younger brother of Sir Roger, and the seventh son of the first baronet, succeeded as seventh and last baronet: he was baptized at St. Julian's on 24 May 1612, entered Shrewsbury School on 14 January 1628-9, was apprenticed to the Drapers' Company in 1631, and made free of that Company in 1638; he probably carried on the business in Shrewsbury founded by his grandfather Roger Harris. He was buried at St. Julian's on 26 May 1693 as "Sir Robert Harries, Barronet, from ye Aby parish." On his death without male issue the baronetcy is believed to have become extinct. His wife predeceased him. She was buried on 23 April 1688, at St. Chad's as "Dame Hannall, wife of Sr. Robert Harris." The Will of the last Baronet is as follows:

*Will of Sir Robert Harries, of the Town of Shrewsbury
in co. Salop, Barronet, 1694.*

To be buried at the discretion of my executors.

I give and confirm to my servant Margaret, the wife of Richard Pritchard, and her heirs all my messuages, gardens, lands, &c., situate in Shrewsbury, according to a conveyance or deed to her the said Margaret (therein written Margaret Cooper). I give to the said Margaret £5 and one half of my household goods, and to the said Richard Pritchard 20s.

To Richard Cooper, baker, and to Thomas Cooper, glover and skinner, each 20s.

To my kinsman Robert Price, esq., 20s. for a ring. To my kinsman Thomas Jones, son of William Jones, 20s. for a ring. To Thomas Wright £10, to be allowed out of £60 he

oweth me by Bond. To Naboth Harnage the debt he oweth me by Bond. To Edward Burley, gent., £5.

To my executors, to dispose of the yearly rents unto such poor people as they shall think fit, all my right and title in messuages, lands, &c., situate in the parishes of Averhavis and Tregunnon in co. Montgomery, by virtue of a lease from Mr. Edward Blaney, gent.

To the said Richard Pritchard all my wearing apparel. To Mary Cooper 20s.

I appoint Edward Burley and Richard Cooper executors of my Will. Dated 8 October 1692.

(Signed) Robert Harris.

Witnesses: Thomas Falkner, Edward Griffiths, Richard Tecko, Will. Burley.

Will proved in P.C.C. 3 July 1694 by Edward Burley and Richard Cooper, the executors. (154 *Box*.)

The descent of the baronety has never yet been quite correctly printed, so it will be useful to set forth the correct descent here.

ROGER HARRIS, of Shrewsbury, draper,
buried at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 21 September, 1598.

Sir Thomas Harris, 1st baronet, = Sarah, daur of
created a baronet 22 December William Jones,
1622, died 26 January 1629—30, Alderman of Shrewsbury.
buried at Baschurch. (Second wife.)

Sir Paul Harris = Anne, daur of
2nd baronet; bapt. William Brett,
at St. Julian's 30 and widow of
Dec. 1595; buried Richard Paul,
at Baschurch 18 buried 20 Jan. 1638,
July 1644. He at Baschurch.
mar. 2ndly, 19 April (1st wife.)
1643, Anne . . .

Sir Roger
Harris,
6th baronet,
bapt. 7 Oct. 1601,
died s.p.m. and
buried 2 March
1685—6 at
Leebotwood.

Sir Robert
Harris,
7th baronet
bapt. 24 May
1612, and buried
26 May, 1693, at
St. Julian's.

Sir Thomas Harris = May, daur
3rd baronet; of Thomas
born circa 1629; Mytton, of
died circa 1663. Halston.

Sir George
Harris, 4th
baronet, bapt.
at Baschurch
13 October 1631,
died s.p.

Sir Paul
Harris 5th
baronet, bapt.
at Baschurch
8 April 1634,
buried at St.
Chad's 19 July
1666.

Magdalen, bapt. 29 April,
and buried 4 May 1648, at St. Chad's.

The ARMS of Harris are:—Or, three hedgehogs, two and one, azure.

Neither of the three last Baronets ever owned or resided at Boreatton Park, which had been sold to Colonel Hunt in 1663. This house was taken down by the new owners.

Mrs. Stackhouse Acton (*Castles and Old Mansions of Shropshire*, page 57), has given a sketch of the old house at Boreatton, which was built by the Hunts subsequent to the Civil War period, on the site of the house that belonged to the Harris family. Part of this house has also been taken down, and a new mansion erected. No portion of the baronets' house remains.

A good deal of ill-feeling grew up between the Harris and the Hunt families, and lasted so long, that in 1709 when Eleanor Harris left by Will a valuable property in Stanwardine and Weston Lullingfield or elsewhere in the parish of Baschurch, to support a school in Baschurch and to apprentice boys, she directed that the heirs of Rowland Hunt of Boreatton, and any person enjoying Boreatton under him by descent or settlement, should never be trustees of her charity, but should be for ever excluded therefrom. And that the minister should preach a sermon on the Sunday next after the anniversary of her death (February 22nd), at which time the principal directions of her Will should be publicly declared, and never concealed or suppressed. In 1840 the income of this charity amounted to £323 10s. a year. (Charity Commissioners' Report for Salop, pp. 442-444.)

The founder of the School, Elianor Harris, describes herself in her Will as "surviving daughter of Sr. Paul Harris late of Boreatton, Knight Barronett deceased." As she was baptized in February 1630-31, she must have been 78 years of age when she made her Will, and 86 when she died on 22 February 1716-17. She expressed the wish to be buried in St. Margaret's Westminster, near her sister Anne Harris. She leaves legacies to her kinsmen Sir Hugh Middleton and his sister Charlotte Middleton, the widow Woods aunt of Sir Hugh Middleton (her executrix), Mrs. Jane Abbott, Mrs. Mary Powell and her sister Elianor Warre, and Mrs. Elizabeth Jones and her daughter Ballue. There are legacies to several others who are not termed "kinsmen." She devised her

messuage and lands in Stanwardine in the Fields, formerly called Higley's tenement, to Mrs. Margaret Jones (granddaughter of my uncle Sir Roger Harris, Baronet deceased), in tail, and in default of issue to her Trustees, in trust for her School. The Will, with two Codicils dated 28 July, 1713 and 13 March 1715, was proved in the P.C.C. 7 March 1716-17 by Elizabeth Woods. (61 Whitfield.)

The Rev. Edward Williams in 1794 noted these Inscriptions in the Church of Baschurch. (*See* Addit. MSS. 21236, fo. 118):

Upon Benefaction Tables erected 1779.

MADAM ELEANOR HARRIES gave by Will certain lands in ye Township of Stanwardine in ye Fields and Weston Lullingfield, for ye founding and endowing a charity School for ye purpose of educating and apprenticing ye Children of ye Poor of this parish for ever.

Upon a brass plate, against the side of the gallery.

This Gallery
is the property of
Mrs. Harries' Charity School
in Newtown Baschurch
erected by the Trustees
1768.

The Harleian MS. 1241, fo. 65b., has a good pedigree of some collateral branches; by some oversight it was omitted in the printed Visitation of Shropshire 1623.

Another family of Harris, in no way related to the baronets of Boreatton, resided in the parish of Baschurch. Arthur Harris of Prescot was the third son of John Harris of Cruckton, and a younger brother of Sir Thomas Harris, Baronet, of Tong Castle; he married Jane Newton of Prescot, and his descendants for several generations were settled there. Their arms were: Barry of eight, ermine and azure, over all three annulets or.

The Sequestration Papers which follow were copied from the original documents preserved at the Public Record Office.

SEQUESTRATION PAPERS.

I.

SIR THOMAS HARRIS AND LADY ANN HARRIS PETITION TO
COMPOUND.

Interregnum G. 217. No. 407.

To the Right hon^{ble} the Comission^{rs} for Composicons
with Delinquents sitting at Goldsmith's Hall.

The humble petition of Sr Thomas Harris of Boreatton
in the County of Salop Barronett and the Lady Anne
Harris his mother in law :

Sheweth

That the estates of your peticoners are sequestred by the
Comittee of Salope for adhering to the forces of The Kinge
in both warrs and for the delinquency of Sr Paule Harris
Baronett late father of Sr Thos. in the first warre.

They humbly praye that your hono^{rs} would be pleased to
admitt them to a favourable composicon for their estates and
delinquencyes and for the delinquency of the sd Sr Paule.

And they shall pray &c.

Tho: Harris
Anne Harris

Recd 4th May 1649
and referred to the sub-Comittee.

J. LRECH.

II.

A PARTICULAR OF THEIR ESTATE.

G. 217. No. 409.

A full and perfect particular of the estate of Sr Thomas Harris of Boreatton in ye County of Salopp Barronet And the Lady Anne Harris his Mother in Law.

The said Sr Thomas Harris is seized in ffee of and in ye Mannor of Baschurch in the County of Sallop and of and in certeyne Messuages Tenem^{ts} Lands and premises in Boreatton in the Parish of Baschurch aforesaid of the cleere yearly value before the warr of £141 3s. 4d. Hee hath the like estate of and in a Messuage or tenemt. and ffarme in the Parish of Nobuld Newton and Edgbold in the said County of Salop wth ye appurtenances of the cleere yearly value before ye warr of £40.

Hee hath the like estate of and in certeyne Tenem^{ts} and premisses with the appurtenances in great Leith in the Parish of Cundover in Com. p'dict of the cleere yearly value before the warr of £16 8s.

Hee hath the like estate of and in a Tenement and certeyne lands and premisses in Church Hanwood in Com. p'dict. of the cleere yearly value before ye warr of £4.

Hee hath the like estate of and in the Manor of Leebootwood in Com. p'dict. of and in certeyne Messuages Tenem^{ts} Lands and premisses there of the cleere yearly value before the warre of £74 11 4.

Hee hath the like estate of and in the Manor of Ratlinghope in Com. p'dict. with the Messuages Tenem^{ts} lands and premises there with their appurtenances of ye cleere yearly value before the warr of £29 16 8.

Hee hath the like estate of and in certeyne Tenem^{ts} lands and premisses with their appurtenances in Wartherton in the Parish of Cherbury in Com. predict. of the cleere yearly value before the warr of £40.

Hee hath the like estate of and in a Tenem^t Lands and premisses with the appurtenances in Onslowe in the Parishes

of Ponsborough and Chad in Com. predict. of the cleere yearly value before the warr of £76.

Hee hath the like estate of and in certeyn Lands and premisses in Welch Hampton of the cleere yearly value before the warr of £1 10 0.

The said Lady Anne Harris is seized of a ffrank Tenem^t for her life as for her joynture of and in certeyne Messuages Tenem^{ts} lands premisses in and neare the parish of Obberbury in the said County of the cleere yearly value before the warr of £100 16 8.

There is to remaine and come into the said Sr Thomas Harris the said Messuages lands Tenements and premises in Joynture to ye said Lady as abovesaid £100 16 8.

The said Sr Thomas Harris conceives himselfe to have an Interest in Law or equity in certeyne Messuages Tenem^{ts} Lands and premisses in London and in ye parishes of Baschurch Smethcott Posborough, Chad, Lebotwood Nobald Newton and Edgbolt and elsewhere in Com. Salop, but he hath noe rentalls or other writings in his possession concerning any of those lands nor was ever possessed of any part of them and cannot at present discover either his Interest in (or ye value of) them ffor these he prayes a saving with liberty to compound for them and every of them as he shall recover.

The Com^{tes} for Sequestracons for ye County of Salop have formerly Sequestred ye estates of the compounders for ye delinquency of Sr Paul Harris Barronet deceased late ffather of the said Sr Tho. Harris in the first warr against the Parliam^t they therefore pray to have the delinquency of ye said Sr Paull Harris likewise discharged.

THO. HARRIS.

ANNE HARRIS.

III.

A RENT ROLL OF THE LANDS OF SIR THOMAS HARRIS.

G.236. No. 24.

A rent role of the lands and tenem^{ts} of Sr Thomas Harries, Barronett as they were before these late warres.

				£	s.	d.
Hanwood Magna						
George Passant	..	..	..	..	14	0 0
Noball						
Symon Downes	..	..	..	..	30	0 9
W. Lore	..	..	..	..	15	0 0
Onslowe						
Thomas Griffiths	..	..	..	..	60	0 0
A message and lands late in the poss ^{ss} of Tho.						
Bolas	..	..	..	..	22	0 0
Thomas Beddington	..	..	..	..	1	0 0
Coleham						
Two Tenem ^{ts}	..	..	..	..	2	0 0
Boare Acton						
The demeasnes and milns	..	..	..	..	150	0 0
Stanwardine of the feild						
Thomas Dountout	..	..	..	..	2	8 0
James Dodd	..	..	..	..	0	13 4
Richard Smyth	..	..	..	..	1	0 0
William Vaughan	..	..	..	..	1	0 0
Thomas Higley	..	..	..	..	2	0 0
Richard Clarke and						
John Griffiths of Edgerley	..	..	..	..	23	0 0
Widdow Madder	..	..	..	..	2	4 0
Humfrey Ward	..	..	..	..	2	18 0
Richard felton	..	..	..	..	2	8 0
Thomas Calcott	..	..	..	..	0	15 0
John Tonge	..	..	..	..	2	4 0
William Walley	..	..	..	..	1	4 0
Richard Harrison	..	..	..	..	3	14 0
Chiefe Rents.						
The Townshipp of Lee	..	..	..	..	0	7 10
The Townshipp of Bagley	..	..	..	..	0	8 6
Richard Palin	..	..	..	..	0	6 8
The Townshipp of Nuneley	..	..	..	..	0	5 0
The Townshipp of Prescott	..	..	..	..	0	2 6

Lybotwood & Smythcott				£	s.	d.
Thomas Kindricke	..	..	..	1	0	0
Richard Davies	..	..	..	3	0	0
Thomas Botfield sen	..	..	..	3	0	0
Idem more for other lands	..	..	..	17	0	0
Thomas Botfield jun	..	..	..	1	10	0
Roger Harries farme att £50 out of which hee ought to pay £20 per An. his Annuity being						
but £40	..	..	..	20	0	0
Thomas Heyway	..	..	..	4	2	6
John Hotchkiss	..	..	..	3	6	8
Idem more	..	..	..	6	0	0
Jane Bright widd	..	..	..	5	0	0
Richard Harries	..	..	..	9	10	0
Idem more land	..	..	..	4	0	0
Sarah Chidley	..	..	..	7	0	0
Thomas Wicke	..	..	..	2	0	0
Newall Davies	..	..	..	7	0	0
Richard Scottocke	..	..	..	0	16	0
Silvanus Sankey	..	..	..	0	3	4
Tho. Harries nowe Rich. Rogers	..	..	..	2	0	0
William Rogers	..	..	..	4	0	0
Richard Kendricke	..	..	..	1	0	0
Edward Wicke	..	..	..	0	3	6
Katherine Davies	..	..	..	0	13	4
Mary ffarmer	..	..	..	2	0	0
Edward More	..	..	..	1	6	8
Idem more held by him	..	..	..	6	0	0
Edward Wilding	..	..	..	10	0	0
William Chidley	..	..	..	4	10	0

Cottingers in Lybottwood and Smythcott.

Edward Wilkes	..	..	..	0	3	6
Dorothy francis	..	..	..	0	10	0
Katherine Davies	..	..	..	0	13	4
Mary farmer	..	..	..	1	0	0
Jane Woosell	..	..	..	1	12	8

Isaac Sankey	..	..	..	..	1	13	4
Richard Jorden	1	13	4

Land held by Richard Kindricke and

Richard Harries	7	10	0
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140 19 2

Smythcott

Tho. Rogers for the Cobby house	4	16	4
William Hall for Howells Cottage and Bollinses					1	17	0

Greate Lyeth

William Sturchley	..	..	..	..	2	8	6
Idem another tenem ^b on the rocke					21	0	0
John Moseley	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
Griffith Owen	..	..	..	..	1	10	0

Wotherton

Thomas Williams or his undertenant	30	0	0
------------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	---	---

66 11 10

140 18 2

340 18 1

548 8 10

A particular of the estate
of S^r Thomas Harries
returned by ye Com^{tee} of Salop.

IV.

REPORT.

G. 217. No. 403.

S^r Thomas Harris of Boreatton in the County of Salop
Baronett and Dame Anne Harris widdowe his Mother
in Law desireing to Compound for their owne

delinquency and for ye delinquency of Sr Paul Harris Baronett deceased father of the said Sr Thomas.

The delinquencies that the said Sr Paul did assist ye forces raised for ye Parliam^t in ye first warr for which his estate was sequestred. And the pet^{rs} also adhered to the said forces since his death.

They petitioned here ye 4th of May 1649.

They compounded &c.

The said Sr Thomas Harris is seised in fee to him and his heirs of and in ye Mannor of Baschurch, Lebotwood and Rustlinghope in ye said County of Salop and of divers other lands and hereditam^{ts} in Baschurch Boreatton Nobale Newton and other Townes in ye said County in his particular named being altogether of ye yearly value before ye warrs £423 4 4.

That from and after ye death of ye said Dame Anne Harris there will come and remaine to him and his heirs certaine other messuages lands and tenem^{ts} in Obberbury in ye said County being her jointure of the yearly value of £100 16 8.

The said Dame Anne Harris is seized of a ffrank ten^t for her life of the said Lands in Obberbury aforesaid the Revercon as before being of ye yearly value of £100 16 8.

He conceaveth he hath a right to certaine Lands in Baschurch Smethcot Polsborough and other Townes in ye said County and to other lands in ye City of London of w^{ch} he never could gett possession nor hath yet writings or Rentalls to discover ye land or yearly values. And therefore he prayes a saveing to compound for the same when he should recover them by suite in Law or otherwise.

D. WATKINS.

27 Sept. 1649

J. READINGE.

27. 7^{br} 1649

1
fine at -£1572 3 0
6

V.

LETTER FROM COUNTY COMMITTEE, 21 JUNE 1649.

G.236. No. 25.

Right hono^{ble}

Wee received yo^{rs} of the xxvth of Aprill last wherein wee are required to find an account unto yo^r Lo^{pp}s of the rents and estates of certaine delinquents menconed in an ordinance of Parliament of ye xvith of October last amongst w^{ch} Sir Thomas Harries barronet was one, noe other of the delinquents named in the said ordinance haveing any estate in this Countie to our knowledge. Unto all w^{ch} wee humbly returne this answe^r. That wee have not recd any rents, out of the estate of the said Sr Thomas Harries since the said ordinance of the xvith of October came to our hands,

And touching the rents accruing due the xxvth of March last wee as yet suffer the same to remaine in the tenants hands according to the late notes of the ho^{ble} house of Comons. And wee have here inclosed sent unto yo^r Lo^{pp}s a particular Rent rolle of the estate of the said Sr Thomas Harries, as neer as we can at present discover, a fift^h part whereof wee have allowed to the Lady Harries wife to the said Sr Thomas Harries according to the ordinance of Parliament All w^{ch} wee leave to your Lo^{pp}s further consideration.

And rest

Y^r Lo^{pp}s humble servants,

H. MACKWORTH.

THO. NICOLS.

Shrewsbury 21st

June 1649.

VI.

FINED AT ONE SIXTH, 27 SEPTEMBER 1649, £1572 3s.

G. Vol. 6, p. 216.

Thursday 27th Sept. 1649.

Sir Thomas Harris & Dame Harris for ye delinquency of Sir Paul Harris.

past	In fee per ann.	423 : 4 : 4	1269 ^{li} 13 ^s
	In revercon	100 : 16 : 8	302 10
The lady	For her life	100 : 16 : 8	
A saving	He hath a right to lands	fine—1572 ^{li} 3 ^s	
	per ann.		

G. 248. No. 101.

1649, December 18.

Order of the Committee at Goldsmith's Hall that the Treasurer pay the fines of Sir Thomas Harris (and others) to the Haberdashers' Hall Committee, and no abatement be made for rectory tithes or otherwise. [G. 6, p. 249.]

VII.

HE BEGS TO COMPOUND FOR HIS SAVING. 16 JANUARY, 1650.

G. 207 [? 217], No. 406.

To the Right ho^{ble} the Com^{tee} for Composicons.

The humble peticon of Sr Tho. Harris Barronett, Sheweth.

That yo^r pet^r hath formerly submitted himselfe to his composicon and paid and secured his ffine.

That upon his particular he prayed a savinge for some landes to w^{ch} he conceived he had a good title and for w^{ch} he now desires to compound.

Yo^r pet^r therefore prayeth he may be admitted to perfect his particular as to those lands and be admitted to compound for them.

And he will pray &c.,

THO. HARRIS.

Recd. 16 Jan. 1649
and admitted.

VIII.

NOTE, THAT THEY HAVE A SAVING TO COMPOUND FOR LANDS
IN SMETHCOT, POLSBOROUGH, &c. 31 AUGUST 1652.

G. Vol. 12, p. 517.

31st. August, 1652.

Savings. Adhuc Salop.

Sir Thomas Harris of Boreaton and Dame Ann

Co. 2690. Harris widow have a saveing to compound for certaine lands in Smethcot, Polsborough and other townes and to some estate in London when he should record ye same.

IX.

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE REPORT HIM AS GUILTY IN ALL INSURRECTIONS SINCE 1648, AND HATH LONG BEEN A PRISONER IN THE TOWER. 24 OCTOBER 1659.

G. 263. No. 87.

Salop, Octobr^r the 29th 1659.

May it please yo^r Hono^{rs}

Wee have here enclosed in a box sent up the Coppies of what depositions have bene taken since the last wee returned there are many of them that have considerable estates Wee desire yo^r Hono^{rs} Order upon them, the severall persons that have procured Orders from you do not prosecute them. It was only to delay time for they cannot cleare themselves. S^r Thomas Harris hath not been only guilty in this insurrecon but in all others since 1648 and hath bene a prisoner in the Tower a long tyme and hee had not been at home three daies but hee engaged in this insurrecon. * * *

Richd Griffith
Joseph Prowde

These ffor the Hono^{ble} the Com^{rs} for
Sequestracon at Haberdashers Hall
present in London.

for ye Service of ye State.

X.

THE COMMITTEE FOR SEQUESTRATIONS GRANT LEAVE TO EXAMINE WITNESSES WITHIN TEN DAYS, OR NEGLECT TO BE CERTIFIED, 31 OCTOBER 1659.

G. 59. No. 170.

Gent.

Wee have receiv'd yo^{rs} of the 26th of Octob. concerning Mr. Lyster and S^r Thomas Harris. They did petition as

for a copy of their charge and liberty to examine witnesses for their defence and that in the meane time they might enjoy their estates upon security (which wee could not deny) but they will be mistaken if they thinke to gaine much tyme by it. Wee therefore desire you will send a summons forthwith to them and all others who have brought you such orders from us and whoever els you have the oaths of two persons against as to any Act yt may make them liable to Seq^{con} and require them within ten dayes after that summons to produce and examine such writings [? witnesses] as they have for their defence and alsoe within yt tyme to cross examine such as have bin examined agt. them w^{ch} you are to returne to us or certify their neglect And wee shall thereupon direct publication or otherwise give judgment upon their default.

Yours &c.

31 Oct. 59.

XI.

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE STATE THAT A LEASE FOR 1000 YEARS, UNDER WHICH MR. BEVERLEY CLAIMS THE ESTATES, IS INVALID. 7 DECEMBER 1659.

G. 236. No. 26.

May it please y^r Hon^{rs}

We received y^r Orders upon the peticon of Mr. Beverley laying clayme to the estate of S^r Thomas Harries of this County dated a moneth since but came to our hands but three daies agoe wherein he alleadges that hee hath taken a lease for a Thousand yeares and this deed was made to him the last yeare. Now with submission to yo^r hono^{rs} judgment wee conceive the deed or lease invalid and that S^r Thomas Harries had not power to grant any such. In regard he hath been under Seq^{con} this many yeares and his estate sequestred And now greate sumes of money remaining in the late agents hands w^{ch} we humbly conceive ought to bee paid in to the Comonwealths use, we shall desire yo^r answeere wheather wee call the said agent to accompt and require him to make payment of what moneyes is in the sd agents hands his name

is John Evanson. further wee acquaint yo^r Hon^{rs} that Sr Thomas Harries hath sould severall Mannors and ffermes Since his former Seq^{con} of w^{ch} hee was never yett discharged, and hath beene a prisoner in the Tower for many yeares and wee thinke not yet discharged but upon Baile. The evidence taken against him for his severall former engagements against the Comonwealth were taken before Sr John Reignalds whose Clerke had them in Custodie, but we having the witnesses neare unto us shall examine them againe And returne them yo^r Hono^{rs} as alsoe the Coppies of Ord^r for his Seq^{con} wee desire yo^r further advice therein and remaine

Yo^r Hono^{rs} Servants

Rich. Griffith

Joseph Prowde

Salop Decemb.
the 7th 1659.

XII.

THE COMMITTEE ORDER THAT IF HIS ESTATE WAS SEQUESTERED FOR ANY ACT SINCE 31 JANUARY 1648-9, IF EARLIER THEY HAVE NO POWER. [?] 14 DECEMBER 1659.

G. 59, No. 171.

Gent,

* * * The like course you are to take wth Evanson if you find yt Sr Thomas Harris his estate were sequestered for any Act comitted since the last of January 1648. But if the cause of his seq^{con} did precede that tyme, hee is not within y^r cognizance As soon as money comes to yo^r hand wee desire you would return it by exchange with what convenient speed you may.

XIII.

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE CERTIFY THAT HE WAS SEQUESTERED FOR DELINQUENCY COMMITTED 8 MARCH 1654. 21 DECEMBER 1659.

G. 164. No. 48.

May it please yo^r Hono^{rs}

* * * Sr Thomas Harries was Sequestered for an Act of Delinquency committed the 8th of March, 1654 the

particulars wth the depositions we are preparing to send w^{ch} is all at present from

Yo^r Hono^{rs} Servants

Richd. Griffith

Joseph Prowde

Salop Decemb.

the 21st 1659.

XIV.

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE REPORT THAT JOHN EVANSON, SEQUESTRATION AGENT, HAS RECEIVED THE RENTS. 7 JANUARY 1659-60.

G. 164. No. 57.

May it please yo^r Hono^{rs}

* * * Wee did formerly acquaint yo^r Hono^{rs} with the case of S^r Thomas Harries that he was under Seq^{con} since March 1654 for his delinquency and his rents issueing from his estate received by our John Evanson a late agent for Seq^{con} in this County who we heare hath most of the money in his hands Soe that we thinke that what estate S^r Thomas Harries hath sold or Mortgaged since is not good And wee desire yo^r Hono^{rs} Order whether wee shall proceed wee have severall Orders upon record for Sequestring him at that tyme w^{ch} wee have Copyed out concerns S^r Thomas w^{ch} wth further prooffe wee shall send if yo^r Hono^{rs} bee not already satisfied. * * *

Yo^r Hono^{rs} Servants

Rich^d Griffith

Joseph Prowde

Salop January the

7th 1659.

XV.

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE REQUEST ORDERS FROM THE COMMITTEE OF SEQUESTRATION ABOUT THESE ESTATES. 18 JANUARY 1659-60.

G. Vol. 264, p. 67.

May it please your honours

Wee received yours of the 11th of this instant requiring us to returne a list of all persons of our county that engaged in the late insurrecion. In obedience to your command wee have enclosed sent another list agreeable to the former lately sent which we conceive is methodicall in regard wee had your

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honors approbation of it; Wee did aboute a fortnight sence give your honours an account how that wee have above 600 li worth of iron piggs of Sir Thomas Midleton in this county and that wee did contract with Mr. William Wilson of Denbighshire for them, who hath now refused to medle with them being threatened by some of the late partnours of Sir Thomas Midleton who pretend a share in them, but cannot make appeare that they have any right to the same, wee haveing full testimony that it solely belonged to Sir Thomas Midleton. But since it is that the said Wilson liveth in the county of Denbigh wee cannot compell him to take these iron piggs without further power from your honours, and cannot returne any moneyes till then, hee beeing to pay for them upon the delivery thereof. Wee did alsoe acquaint you with debts due to Sir Thomas Midleton out of Worcester shire and Stafford shire of which wee have the accompt and bonds but have not renewed your honours dirreccion in it as alsoe for Sir Thomas Harries who appeares to bee under sequestracion for an act comitted aboute the 8th of March 1654 and the rents issuing from his estate received and much of it in the custody of one of the late agents. The said Sir Thomas Harries hath sold leased and mortgaged severall of his lands since; we desire to know your pleasure in it and alsoe if wee may proceed against those that acted in 1651 in the Worcester engagement there are many of them amonge us. This being all att present from

Your honours servants

Rich. Griffith
Joseph Prowde

Salop January
the 18th 1659.
answered
[Endorsed]

Theise

For the Hon^{ble} the Com^{rs} for Sequestracon sitting att
Habberdashurs Hall

present

in London

For ye service of ye Commonwealth.

XI.

THE COMMITTEE FOR SEQUESTRATIONS ORDER AN ACCOUNT TO BE DEMANDED OF JOHN EVANSON, AND PROOFS AGAINST SIR THOMAS TO BE EXPEDITED. 19 JANUARY 1660.

G. 59 p. 172.

Gent.

We have recd yo^{rs} of ye 7th of January instant wherein you desire our orders and direcons touching ye case of S^r Thomas Harris and S^r Tho. Midleton As concerning S^r Tho. Harris wee desire that you would summon John Evanson the Agent who hath recd ye profits of S^r Thomas his estate during ye seq^{con} and demand an account of him touching the same as alsoe paym^t of such moneys as he hath in his hands and yt would expedite such orders and proofes as you have agt ye sd S^r Tho. whereupon we shall give you o^r further order touching him.

COMMITTEE FOR THE ADVANCE OF MONEY.

p. 79. Parliament Order, 16 October 1648, that the sequestration and composition of Sir Thomas Harris (and others) were engaged to reimburse certain persons who had advanced money. And Sir Thomas Harris has paid in part his fine.

p. 1388

A. Vol. 73, p. 161.

Salop.

Persons assessed

Sommes

Sept. 1, 1651.

assessed

Sir Thomas Harris for the delinquency of Paul Harris.	}	600
1572 li : 09 : 00 :		

APPENDIX.

Extract from *Mercurius Politicus*, 1654 and 1655.

From Shrewsbury, March 17, [1654-5.]

Upon Thursday morning March 8, the Governor had intelligence from 4 severall parts of this county, to this effect,

that there was a general insurrection intended al over Northwales, that one Sir *Arthur Blaney* who was to command the Montgomeryshire forces, was that night to have a Rendezvous and seise on Chirk-castle; and that Sir *Thomas Harries* was at one of the clock at night to have a rendezvous of severall persons he had engaged, in his own Park, 5 miles off this place, and was very confident of this Town and Castle that night: Likewise that one Mr. *Ralph Kinaston* ten miles hence had the 7 of March publickly lifted 50 troopers for the service of Charls 2. Thereupon the Governer having but 70. foot in the Garison in the Garison (*sic*), and a troop that was commanded to come from Hereford to his assistance not coming in season, he immediately cald in all his men into the Castle, planted the guns as advantagiously as he could; set a file of soldiers at every Gate of the town that none might stir, seised of 20 the best horse he could find in any stables, and mounted so many of our Friends, with order to secure all persons in Sir *Thomas* his house, and search it for Arms, which accordingly they went about, and at their coming to *Borlton*, found some trying to escape, whereof 2 got clear away, some endeavouring to make resistance, but finding themselves overpowred, yeelded upon quarter; there were taken Sir *Thomas* himself and about five gentlemen more, som 15 horses, so many case of pistols, 7 of them found hid under straw in the Barn, and a little barrell of Gunpowder, a good quantity of bullets in his study, new made of lead took from off his house: He confidently for all this denies any design he had against this Garrison; but *Ralph Kinaston* being taken by *Redcastle* forces, hatli confessed the whole business and that the way intended for the surprize of the Castle was thus; About 4 of the clock in the afternoon March 8 there were two gentlemen appointed that knew the Castle, and two other gentlemen in women's apparell, and 2 serving-men to attend them, who should enter the Castle (under the pretence of showing the Castle to the pretended Gentlewomen) to keep the Gates open and the bridg down until a party designed to seise upon the castle should rush out of certain alehouses neer unto the Castle, where they

were to be ready at the discharging of a Pistol. The Governor has seised on all the eminent Cavaliers in this county and finds good cause of suspicion against most of them, but they act very warily; and he had certain Intelligence the Malignants left unseised were very high, and had taken new courage, seeing so small forces in the Town; and as we are credibly informed, did intend afresh to stir, but I believe the arrival here of Commis: gen: *Reynolds* has quite dashed those thoughts who hath Commission to settle this place and all Northwales before his return.

From Shrewsbury, April 4. [1655.]

All here is now in a perfect quiet; two of the prisoners engaged in the late Plot against this place, viz. Mr *Armstrong* and Mr. *Ralph Kinaston* went from this Garison for *London* on Monday last by Order from his Highness. On Sabbath day night Mr. *Eyton*, an agent that Sir *Thomas Harris* used to draw in his several Friends in his late designe, escaped out of the House of Correction, though he had irons on his legs; and notwithstanding all possible diligence hath been used for his retaking, yet we can hear nothing of him.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CALENDARS OF STATE
PAPERS.

DOMESTIC SERIES.

(State Papers, Domestic, Charles I., Vol. DXV., No. 143.)

List of the names returned from Shrewsbury. It comprises 51 names of gentry in co. Salop, including Sir Thomas Harris. (?1647.)

ORDNANCE OF PARLIAMENT, 16 October 1648.

(State Papers, Domestic, Charles I., Vol. DXVI, No. 101.)

Ordinance of both Houses, 16th October 1648, that the sequestrations and compositions of Sir Thomas Harris, Part. [and others], shall from henceforth be employed and disposed for the payment of guards of horse attending the Parliament, until £5000 be raised thereout for this purpose.

PETITION OF DAME MARY HARRIS, 5 May 1657.

(State Papers, Domestic, Vol. CLV., No. 11.)

1657, May 5. Proceedings of Council.

4. The Petition of Dame Mary Harris, on behalf of her husband, Sir Thomas Harris, Bart., now a prisoner in the Tower, read.

PETITION OF JOHN EVANSON, 21 December, 1658.

(State Papers, Domestic, Vol. CLXXXIV., No. 55.)

1658, Dec. 21. Petition of John Evanston of Shrewsbury to the Protector.

In the insurrection of March 1655, the judges were seised upon at Salisbury assizes, and the same design was carrying on in several parts of England. On information that Sir Thos. Harris, living 5 miles from Shrewsbury, was ready to head a party of horse and foot, I and others were sent to apprehend him. We found him with 20 others in arms, 20 horse with saddles fitted for holsters, 14 cases of pistols, and a barrel of gunpowder, and after some opposition, we seized him and 7 others—the rest escaping through by-ways—and brought them to Shrewsbury, whence he was sent to London, and committed to the Tower.

His estate being sequestered by the Commissioners for securing the peace, I was entrusted with the management of it; but after two years, he obtained leave to return home, and now he distrains his tenants for the money received by me. I beg a speedy course for their relief and indemnity.

Note of reference thereon in Council. (Dec. 21.) Order 23 Dec.

PETITIONS OF SIR THOMAS HARRIS, BART., 1660.

(State Papers, Domestic, Charles II, Vol. VI., No. 102.)

Sir Thomas Harris petitions the King, For the Farm of the Post Office, for £15,000 a year, £14,000 being the largest sum yet paid. June 1660.

(Ibid, Vol. VI., No. 34.)

Sir Thomas Harris, Bart., petitions the King, For the arrears unaccounted for remaining in the hands of Mr. Bond, late receiver of fines for compositions in the Alienation Office. Note, that this is granted to Mr. O'Neale. November, 1660.

PETITION OF RICHARD REYNOLDS, 1665.

(State Papers, Domestic, Vol. CXLII., No. 195.)

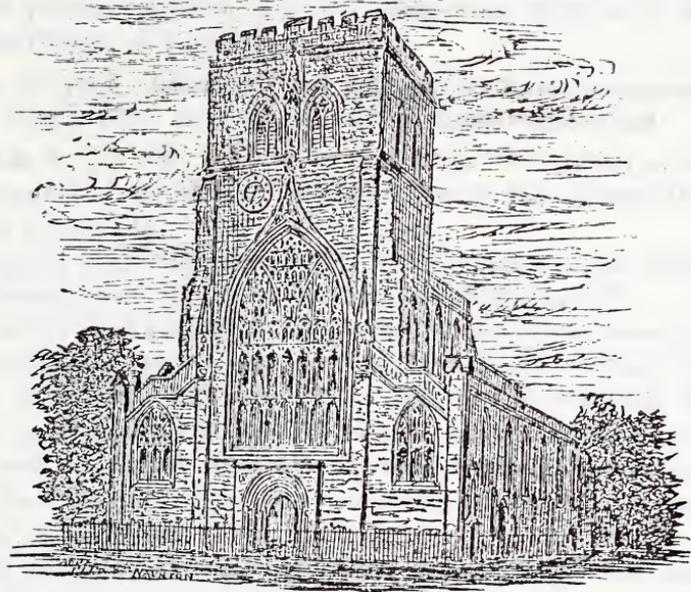
He petitions the King, For a letter to the Justices of Shropshire for the next reversion of the place of Keeper or Master of the house of correction there. He was in vain tortured, and tried for life in that house, and then sent up to the Tower, examined before Oliver, and confronted with others to induce him to discover those concerned in the intended rising with his late master, Sir Thos. Harris, Bart., in favour of the Restoration.

ADDENDUM—Page 65, lines 20 and 21.

(6) Elianor, bapt. at Baschurch, 16th February, 1630. Founder of the School at Baschurch, 1709. Will, dated 17th May, 1709, with two codicils proved in P.C.C. 7th March, 1716-17, by Elizabeth Woods, widow, the executrix. (61 Whitfield.) "To be buried in St. Margarett, Westminster, near my sister Anne Harris." She died 22nd February, 1716-17.

(7) Anne, bapt. at Baschurch, 12th June, 1635. Was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF THE CHURCH OF
ST. MARY'S, COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA.
AS CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY IN 1777.



THE STATUE OF EDWARD III., ON THE TOWER OF
THE ABBEY CHURCH, SHREWSBURY.

By COLONEL H. R. H. SOUTHAM, V.D., F.S.A.

For centuries this stone figure, supported by a bracket in a niche, and with an elaborate canopy above, has been in its present position over the large west window of the Abbey Church of Holy Cross.

In the past, statements and suggestions have been made, from time to time, as to the person this figure represented.

Long ago it was said to be Roger de Montgomery, the founder of the Abbey; and later, that it was Edward III., which it surely is.

Again, a suggestion was made, a few years ago, by an old and valued friend of mine, that it portrayed Richard II.

There is some reason for his theory; as he draws attention to the fact that there is no record of Edward III. visiting the town or Abbey; and it is not known that he benefited the latter in any way. It is well known that the Parliament of 1398 was adjourned from Westminster to Shrewsbury, and that the King presided at this assembly, held in the Chapter House of the Abbey.

I do not think that Richard wore armour frequently, and that if it was intended to place his figure on the tower, then it would have been clothed differently.

I, also, think that it was not usual to erect, at that period, a statue of a *living* monarch, and that it certainly could not have been placed after his death.

Richard—as his father was never king—may have desired that his grandfather should have an effigy on the tower: but if it was not placed there after the death of Edward III., then it may have been erected in commemoration of the 50 years that this king had reigned (25 January, 1327—24 January, 1377). He died 21 June, 1377). Surely there is some reason

THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS, SS. I, the undersigned, a Notary Public for the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original thereof, as the same appears from my records, and I am a Notary Public for the State of Texas, and my commission expires on the 1st day of January, 1907.

Witness my hand and seal of office at Dallas, Texas, this 1st day of December, 1906.

Notary Public for the State of Texas.

My commission expires on the 1st day of January, 1907.

Notary Public for the State of Texas.

My commission expires on the 1st day of January, 1907.

for this, my suggestion, that if it was not erected until *some time after* Edward's death, then it might have been Henry IV. who proceeded in the matter. We know that he was at Shrewsbury before the battle and what the Abbot did towards peace.

Richard, who was only 30 at the time of his visit, wore a small moustache and thin peaked beard; and the figure shows a much older man with a long drooping monstache, such as we know Edward wore.

In 1907, during the repair for the preservation of the tower, under the direction of Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., I asked the late Mr. William Bowdler, of Shrewsbury, to whom was entrusted this difficult work—which he carried out so well—if he would photograph for me the figure and take measurements.

This he very kindly did, and thus, for the first time, the details of the figure can be seen and examined.

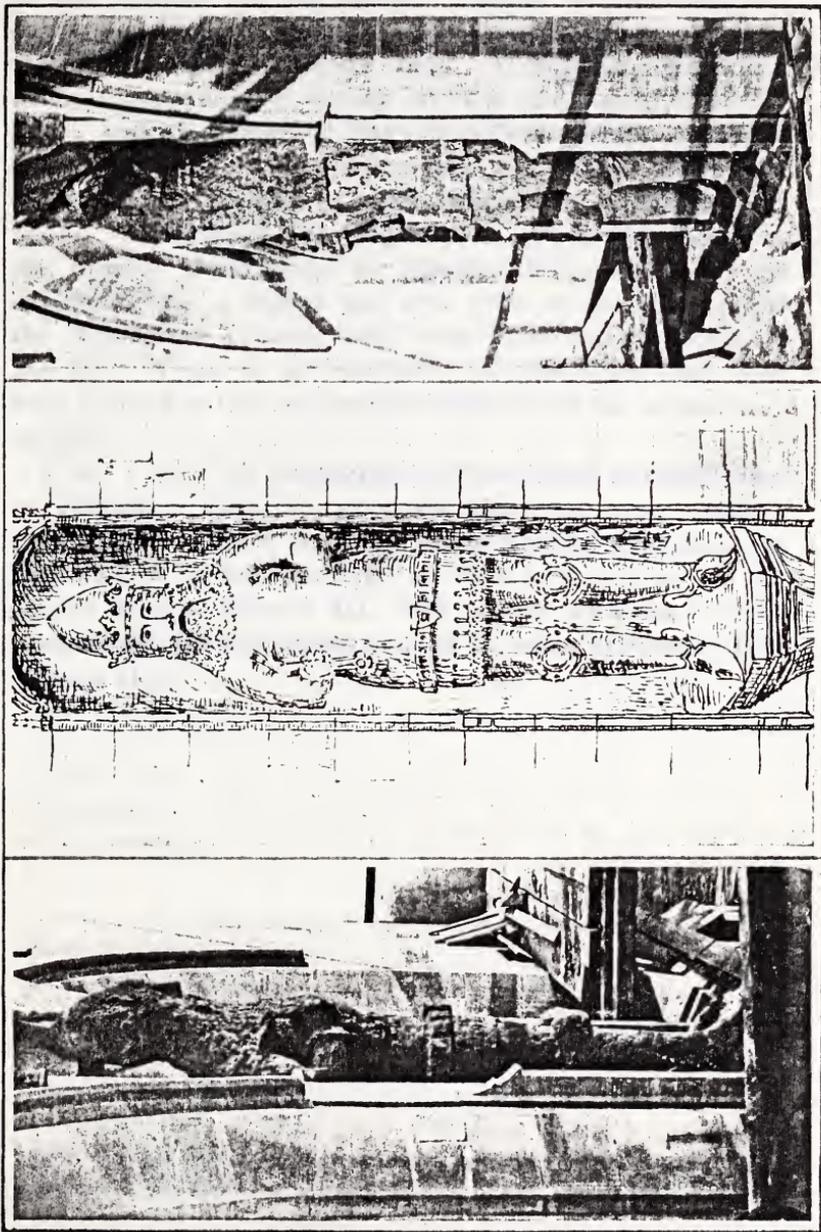
Owing to the narrow platform it was found impossible to photograph from the front, but he made a sketch which was photographed, and is shown in the illustration here given.

After examination of these photographs I think it must appear that the effigy is that of Edward III.

The height of the statue is, from top of helmet to sole of foot, 9 ft. 4½ in. If it was intended to represent—at the height on the tower—the height of the king as he really was then—by comparing the measurement of the face of the figure with that of a man, of same age, at present time, it is probable that the king stood nearly 6 ft.

The features are "clean cut" and have weathered the westerly wind and rain in a remarkable manner.

The chain-mail camail hangs gracefully, the bascinet is encircled with a royal crown and in the right hand is a kingly mace. The armour is certainly of the time of the king's death. Local examples of this can be seen in the brass of Sir Nicholas Burnell at Acton Burnell, 1383, and also the alabaster figure of Sir Fulke Pembruge (d.1409) at Tong. He is shown as wearing armour of an earlier period to that of his death.



STATUE OF EDWARD III.. ABBEY CHURCH, SHREWSBURY.



A very good example is that of the brass of Sir Robert Swynborne—1391—at Little Horkeley, Essex. An illustration of this appears in the special "Battle of Shrewsbury" publication of the *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 1903. On page 12, Lord Dillon writes concerning the armour worn at and earlier than the battle, and his remarks "The rich military belt, to which the sword and dagger were suspended, and which itself was maintained in position by some unseen and at present not known arrangement, the cingulum, . . ." is well shown in the present illustrations of Edward III. There is no indication that a dagger had ever been on the right side of the figure, but I think there may have been a sword on the left. There is no evidence that the figure has ever been painted or that coat-armour ornamented the surcoat. surcoat.

When I sent the photographs of the figure to Lord Dillon in February, 1909, he gave the following very valuable information:—"I am returning the photos and drawing of the figure which no doubt belongs to about 1375 so far as one can see the details—Edward III. died 1377 so with the crowned bascinet and the rest, there can be no other attribution than Edward III."

LORD CLIVE AND THE REV. DR. WILLIAM ADAMS
OF SHREWSBURY.

By COLONEL, H.R.H. SOUTHAM, V.D., F.S.A.

In 1905, Mr. Peach, bookseller of Leicester, advertised for sale a very interesting letter written by the great Lord Clive to the Rev. William Adams, D.D., Vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury; and very kindly lent me the letter, with permission to use the same in any article I might write concerning Dr. Adams. Circumstances have prevented this article being completed until May, 1919. I am now able to print this letter, which is interesting from the historical and local point of view:—

“Calcutta, 29th Sept^r 1765.

To the Rev^d. Dr Adams.

Sir,

Bengall will at Last afford you some agreeable news after the many disastrous accounts of Massacres Mutinies &c. Peace and Tranquillity is at last restored to these much Distressed Provinces, and I think, I may say, I have Established affairs upon such a Solid Basis, that we need entertain no Apprehensions of Revolutions in future, by the Treaty of Soujah Doulia Vezier of the Empire, the Company receives 600,000 sterling the one half was paid upon Signing the Treaty, the other will be paid in Twelve months, for which, we have the best Security, the Great Mogul who is established at Mahabad in affluence and Grandeur out of Gratuity for the many great services rendered him, has Granted to the East India Company for ever All the Revenues of Bengall Bahar and Orissa, upon certain conditions, The Company's Income, by this, will Exceed Two Millions Sterling p^r Annum clear of all Military and Civil Expenses, Be assured this is not an Imaginary Revenue but is paid monthly by in hand money. If I was to give an account of all our proceedings

in Bengall; Volumes wo^d not Suffice. I shall only observe, that upon my arrival at this Place; I found it overwhelm'd with Luxury and Corruption, the Company's Affairs totally neglected. There Orders from home sett at Defiance, the spiritts of the Unhappy Natives sunk with the ravages of War and Oppression, in short the revenues of these Provinces have been divided amongst Civil and Military, to the Great Detriment of the company and the Dishonour of the Nation. The length of our passage will make my stay Longer in India, than I at first Intended, however no Consideration on Earth shall Keep me in Bengall longer than December 1766 and I hope to be in England in April or may 1767 my best wishes attend &c.

CLIVE.

Make my Compliments Acceptable } "
to all my well wishers in Shrewsbury }

Sir John Malcolm, in his life of Clive, quotes a somewhat similar letter of Clive's to Sir Matthew Featherstonhaugh, dated Calcutta, 30th September, 1765, with reference to the payment of the £600,000 by Sujah-u-Dowlah, and to the corruption existing amongst the Company's servants. And in a letter, bearing the same date, to his friend Walsh, Clive mentions that, "No consideration on earth shall prevail upon me to stay beyond the month of December, 1766; and my friends may be assured, if no accident happens to me, of hearing of me from Europe in April or May, 1767."

Whatever may have been Clive's faults, during the time of his authority in India, I feel persuaded—by the tone of the above letter—that he set out to do his duty honestly to the Company and Great Britain. The information sent to a friend, must have been read by many, and it is to be hoped that his action, and that of the company at home, soon caused a cessation of the terrible abuses he so strongly condemns. The Rev. G. R. Gleig, in his "Life of Robert, First Lord Clive"—1869—states:—No wish to benefit himself, no desire to screen or slur over the faults of others, seems to have been present with him throughout. Whatever he did had been done in obedience to that strong sense of duty which, if we

take it as our sole principle of action in private life, may perhaps stiffen rectitude into severity, but which, to public men, is the only guide that can lead them straight to the point which they ought to seek—their country's well-being and their own honour as connected with its advancement."

Clive left India at the end of January, 1767, and landed at Portsmouth on the 14th July. "Not only the pilferers and oppressors whom he had removed from the public service in Bengal, but relatives of these men, their friends, and acquaintances, combined to work him harm." Broken down in health and disappointed—as he must have been by the unthankfulness of his country—he ended his life, as is well known, on the 22nd November, 1774. Malcolm in his *Life of Clive*, vol. III., pages 371 and 372, states as follows:—"He suffered from a derangement of the liver, the fatal disease of warm countries, which exposed him to frequent and violent attacks of bile. But above all, he had been subject to excruciating attacks of pain from gall-stones, attended with severe spasms, both before he left India and since his return. To moderate these he had long called in the dangerous aid of opium. In November, 1774, when in Berkley Square, he had a violent return of the complaint. On the the 21st and 22nd he endured extreme agony, and had recourse, for relief, to powerful doses of laudanum." This corroborates the statement in the letter of Mr. Robert Pardoe, printed in the *Transactions*, 4th Series, vol. V., pp. 117, 118. Sir George Forrest, in his "Life of Lord Clive," published in 1918, says:—"Body and mind became more affected by the prolonged agony, and in a moment of collapse and excruciating pain, his intellect lost its balance, and Clive died by his own hand on November 22, 1774."

According to the Parliamentary Return of Members of Parliament-Blue Book, 1878,—Lord Clive was one of the members for Shrewsbury from 1761 until the time of his death in 1774.

Burke's 1914 edition of the "Peerage" gives 1760 as the date of his first election, and the "Dictionary of National Biography" infers the same in the following quotations:—

“Clive left India for the second time on 25 Feb. 1760,” and
 “In the year of his return he was elected member for
 Shrewsbury, which seat he retained until his death.”

I think this is an error; because George II. died 25 Oct.
 1760, and the Parliament which had been summoned to meet
 at Westminster on the 31st May 1754—was dissolved 20th
 March 1761, and the first Parliament, after the Accession of
 George III. met at Westminster on the 19th May, 1761.

The “Blue Book” states as follows:—

Robert Clive, Esqr. of Berkeley Square, County Middlesex.	<i>Date of Return</i> 27 March, 1761.
Robert Lord Clive.	19 March 1768.
Robert Lord Clive, Baron Clive of Plassy in the Kingdom of Ireland.	14 Oct. 1774

The present town house of the Earl of Powis is 45 Berkeley
 Square: Rider’s “British Merlin,” 1824, gives this number,
 which is, I believe, the same house as that inhabited by Lord
 Clive in 1761.

Malcolm states:—“Lord Clive purchased, as his town
 residence, the lease of the excellent and spacious house,
 which still belongs to the family, in Berkeley Square.”

In the above remarks with reference to Lord Clive, I do
 not presume to attempt to give any history, but only sufficient
 information to show the type of man who was connected with
 ties of personal friendship to Dr. Adams; and also his
 connection with the town of Shrewsbury.

Clive’s letter to Adams in a manner concerns all whose
 ancestors lived in Shrewsbury when Dr. Adams, by his
 conduct and ability, was loved by all classes in the town.

Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS was certainly one of Shrewsbury’s
 greatest sons, unfortunately not very much is now known of
 his early life.

He was descended from an old Shropshire and Shrewsbury
 family, and was the eldest son of Mr. John Adams of
 Shrewsbury, Mayor in 1726; who had married at St. Chad’s
 Church, Shrewsbury, 13th June, 1705, Elizabeth, daughter of

Edward Jorden, Esq., of Prior's Lee, County Salop, whose grandson, Edward Jorden, was High Sheriff of the County in 1720. Mr. Adams, who died 15th July, 1752, was buried in St. Alkmund's Church; as also was his wife, who died 11th Jan., 1753, aged 79. The entries of burial are as follows:—

“1752, July 17. Adams, John Esqr. a senior Alderman and Justice of Peace aged 75 Bur.”

“1753, Jan. 14th. Adams, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow aged 81 Bur. N.B. She was Relict of J. Adams Esquire buried in last July.”

Owen and Blakeway mention an inscription in the Old Church of St. Alkmund to “John Adams, alderman, 1752, 77. Elizabeth, his wife, 1753, 79.” (*Vol. II., p. 296.*)

Dr. Adams was born at Shrewsbury on the 17th of August, and baptized at St. Chad's on the 3rd of September, 1706. He had two brothers and four sisters.

His maternal grandmother was Margaret Wightwick, daughter of Anne Wightwick (daughter and co-heir of John Hunt of Shrewsbury), who had married Alexander Wightwick, of Wightwick, (1587-1658) who was grandson of Humphrey Wightwick, who died in 1594. The above Humphrey was a first cousin of Richard Wightwick, a co-founder of Pembroke College, Oxford.

Dr. Adams was baptized at St. Chad's Shrewsbury sometime in August or September 1706, the date is illegible. Owen and Blakeway give it as 3 September.

He maintained his connection with his native county when he married at St. Chad's 12th July, 1742, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Hunt of Boreatton. She died in April, 1785, at Oxford, and was buried at St. Aldate's Church; by her he had two children: Thomas, baptized at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 5th December, 1744, and buried there on 17th of same month: and Sarah, who was born 28th March, and baptized at the same Church, 29th April, 1746. She was a favourite of the great Dr. Johnson, who affectionately called her “Slim.” There are several references to her in Boswell's “Life of Johnson,” one of particular interest, which expresses that her “good qualities, merit, and accomplishments and her



THE REV. WILLIAM ADAMS, D.D.



constant attention to Johnson were not lost upon him." She married 10 July, 1788, Benjamin Hyett, Esq., of Painswick House, Co. Gloucester, and died, childless, in 1804, aged 58.

There is some difference of opinion as to the school at which Dr. Adams was educated, whether at Shrewsbury or Abingdon. The Rev. D. Maclean in his "History of Pembroke College, Oxford," implies that Adams was educated at Roysse's Free School, "The School of the Blessed Trinity" at Abingdon. On pages 197 and 200:—"Besides Tesdale and Wightwick Abingdon School has had several generous benefactors. Its many eminent sons witness to the utility of their bounty." Several people are mentioned, then, "It has given seven Masters to Pembroke etc.;" he then gives Dr. Adams as one of them. Again, in connection with the same school, "has had such a close connection with Pembroke College, which it claims as a daughter."

The present Head Master of Abingdon School informs me that, "we have no School Register going further back than an isolated list of 1732."

The Bursar of Pembroke states that there is no mention of the school at which Adams was educated in the Admission Book of that College. The Rev. J. E. Auden, in his "Shrewsbury School Register page 75, infers that Adams was educated at that school; and this information was likely obtained from the statements in Fisher's "Annals of Shrewsbury School," page 206, in which "among the distinguished men who were educated at Shrewsbury in Richard Lloyd's time . . . Dr. William Adams, master of Pembroke College, Oxford, Samuel Johnson's friend."

In a foot-note to page 207:—"He is described in the Register of Shrewsbury School, to which he was a benefactor in 1738, as a former scholar."

This raises the question that he may have been at Shrewsbury before he went to Abingdon. Possibly he went to both Schools.

Sir Francis Adams Hyett, of Painswick House, Nr. Stroud, Co. Gloucester, possesses a portrait of Dr. Adams, painted by Opie (1761-1807); and also a small oil painting, painted in

the same time, the fact that the poet was a man of letters, and that he was a man of letters, is a fact which is not to be overlooked. It is a fact which is not to be overlooked.

There is some evidence to show that the poet was a man of letters, and that he was a man of letters, is a fact which is not to be overlooked. It is a fact which is not to be overlooked.

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1784, by James Roberts (fl. 1766-1809), and a profile vignette, made in wax, by Isaac Gosset, a noted modeler (1713-1799). He has kindly provided a photographic reproduction of Opie's portrait as an illustration for this article. A copy of this picture was presented to Pembroke College by Mr. F. B. de Sausmarez about 25 years ago; it hangs in the Hall there. Sir Francis Hyett's great-grandfather was John Adams of Shrewsbury, a brother to Dr. Adams. Mr. Benjamin Hyett, of Painswick House, who died in 1810, not having had a child to succeed him, devised his property to William Henry Adams, a son of the John Adams above mentioned, and this gentleman's son, also named William Henry Adams, in 1813 took, by Act of Parliament, the surname and arms of Hyett. At his death in 1877, he was followed by his surviving son, the present owner of Painswick House.

Dr. Adams matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxford, 6th August, 1720, being of the kin of the co-founder. He was admitted on the 10th of same month. It is generally stated that he entered the above College at the age of 13. As a matter of fact he was just seven days short of his fourteenth year. He took the degree of B.A. 5th June, 1724. proceeded M.A., 18th April, 1727, and B.D. & D.D., 12th July, 1756, being a Grand Compounder for the latter. He became a Fellow of the College in 1723, and succeeded his cousin, William Jorden, as tutor in 1731. His name is not on the "batell" books after 7th March, 1734-5. It is evident that Fellows were appointed at a much younger age at that period. The "D.N.B." gives the date 1730 as that when he became tutor; I think this is not correct. He vacated his Fellowship after Easter 1732, and became minister of St. Chad's Shrewsbury, to which he was admitted 26th February 1731-2. He then became, in succession, Prebendary of Lichfield in 1747, Canon of Llandaff, 1749, and Precentor in 1750. He was appointed Rector of Holgate, Salop, 1748, of Bedwas, Co. Monmouth, and of Cwm, Flintshire, 1774, and Archdeacon of Llandaff in 1777.

The following particulars have been supplied to me by the Bursar of Pembroke College, Oxford:—

“Guil. Adams admissus est scholaris consanguineus e fundatione Richardi Wightwicke in locum Briani Roberts die Aug. 10^{mo} 1720.”

“Gulielmus Adams admissus fuit socius consanguineus e fundatione Richardi Wightwicke in locum Briani Roberts 15^o die Maii 1723.”

“Gulielmus Adams admissus fuit ad gradum Bac: in Artibus 5^{to} die Junii ter^{mo} S.S. Trinit: 1724.”

“Johannes Hayward	}	admissi fuere ad gradum
Gulielmus Adams		magistri in artibus 18 ^o die
		Aprilis term ^o Paschatis 1727.”

In 1755, Mrs. Elizabeth Cresset, of Cound, Co. Salop, had presented him to the living of Cound, this he retained until his death.

On the death of Dr. Ratcliff, 13th July, 1775, “Dr. Adams, though forty three years absent from the College, and though he had outlived almost all his contemporaries was, on July 26th, elected Master.” Chalmers writes that this was done “as a mark of respect due to his public character.”

He obtained a Prebend of Gloucester, as this was attached to the Mastership, which he retained until his death. In 1775, when elected Master of Pembroke, he resigned the living of St. Chad's “to the lasting regret of hearers, as well as of the inhabitants at large, to whom he had long been endeared by his aimable character, and pious attention to the spiritual welfare of his flock.” Chalmers also adds the following interesting information with reference to his ministry and town work:—“he discharged the duties of his ministry with exemplary assiduity, patience and affection, and contributed a very active part in the foundation of the Salop Infirmary and promoting its success.” As this was written about 20 years after the death of Dr. Adams, we can conclude that the praise is not exaggerated. Prebendary Auden states in his “*Shrewsbury*” page 256, that Dr. Adams resided for some years at Rowley's Mansions in Hill's Lane. He was succeeded at St. Chad's, 10th November, 1775, by the Rev. Thomas Humphries.

He died in the prebendal house at Gloucester, 13 January, 1789, and is buried in the Cathedral church of which he was a Prebendary.

There is a monument on the inside wall of the Cathedral, showing the head of Dr. Adams in relief, and also a long inscription, which I give below. In 1905, when I first collected some notes, I was informed that the stone on the floor over the grave was very much worn. The mural sculptural tablet is of considerable size, and is affixed to the South wall, (South aisle) near the east end. The grave stone, which is immediately in front of above, has the following cut into the stone :—W. ADAMS, D.D.

The inscription on the tablet is as follows :—

Sacred to the Memory of
WILLIAM ADAMS D.D.
Master of Pembroke College Oxford.
Prebendary of this Cathedral, and
Archdeacon of Landaff.
Ingenious, Learned, Eloquent,
He ably defended the Truth of Christianity.
Pious, Benevolent and Charitable,
He Successfully inculcated its sacred Precepts.
Pure and undeviating in his own Conduct,
He was tender and compassionate to the failings of others.
Ever anxious for the welfare and happiness of Mankind.
He was on all occasions forward to encourage
Works of Public Utility and extensive Beneficence.
In the Government of the College over which he presided,
His vigilant Attention was uniformly exerted
To promote the important objects of the Institution :
Whilst the mild Dignity of his Department,
His Gentleness of Disposition and Urbanity of Manners,
Inspired Esteem, Gratitude and Affection.
Full of Years and matured in Virtue.
He died January 13th 1789. Aged 82.

Dr. Adams has been described as a Whig and low churchman, and Courtney in the "Political Review," 1785, writes:—

"Candid Adams, by whom David fell,
Who ancient miracles sustained so well."

He is referring to Adams' principal publication, "Essay on Hume's Essay on Miracles," 8vo, 1752, which, according to Chalmers, "was long considered as one of the ablest answers that appeared to Mr. Hume's sophistry, and was distinguished for acuteness, elegance, and urbanity of style."

"Dr. Adams, a man of polite manners and extensive learning, and an able controversial writer, will be long more particularly remembered as the friend of Dr. Johnson, with whom he once studied in this college (Pembroke) and whose last days he frequently cheered by his hospitality."

There is no doubt as to the fact that he was a very intimate friend of Johnson, who had great regard for him: and it is curious that men, so far apart in questions of polite manners and such like, should have managed to be together for fairly long periods without any record of disagreements which might have broken the friendship. This speaks much for the kind heart and thoughtfulness of Adams. In June 1784, Johnson and Boswell stayed with the Master at Pembroke College for a fortnight, and again, for a few days, in the November of the same year: this, however, was the last visit, as Johnson returned to London and was dead before the end of the year.

"Dr. Adams told Boswell that Johnson was caressed and loved by all about him, was a gay and frolicsome fellow, and passed at Pembroke the happiest part of his life."

Boswell relates:—"Dr. Adams, the worthy and respectable master of Pembroke College, has generally had the reputation of being Johnson's tutor. The fact, however, is, that in 1731 Mr. Jorden quitted the College and his pupils were transferred to Dr. Adams; so that, had Johnson returned, Dr. Adams would have been his tutor. It is to be wished that this connexion had taken place. His equal temper, mild disposition, and politeness of manners might have insensibly softened

the harshness of Johnson. . . Dr. Adams paid Johnson this high compliment. He said to me at Oxford in 1776, I was his nominal tutor ; but he was above my mark. When I repeated it to Johnson his eyes flashed with grateful satisfaction, and he exclaimed, 'That was liberal and noble.' Adams' compliment certainly appears to imply that Johnson was actually under his tuition." Johnson's name ceased to be on the books after Oct. 1731, and between 1730 and that date he only resided for short periods ; so that it is hardly possible that he was.

It is much to be regretted that Dr. Adams, evidently a man of great genius and warm sympathy, did not leave to posterity some written work, of a spiritual nature, suitable to all times and for all men.

His only writings, other than the Essay, mentioned above, are the following, which seem to have given rise to some controversy.

Chalmers sums up his remarks when mentioning these, in the following words :—" Dr. Adams's first publications were three occasional sermons, printed, 1741, 1742, 1749 ;" and, " His sermon entitled 'On true and false Doctrine' which appeared in a volume with other occasional sermons and involved him in controversy." It was delivered at St. Chad's Sep. 4, 1769, and challenged some of the principles of Methodism. " The dispute turned principally on the degree of Calvinism to be found in the Articles, &c., of the Church of England."

(Authorities :—" The Life of Robert, Lord Clive." Collected from the Family Papers Communicated by The Earl of Powis. By Major General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B. F.R.S. &c. 3 Vols. 1836 ; Gleig's " Life of Lord Clive" ; Blakeway's " Sheriffs of Shropshire" ; " Owen and Blakeway's History of Shrewsbury" ; " Salopian Shreds and Patches," vol. 3, 1878-9 ; Gregory's " Shropshire Gazetteer," 1824 ; " The Gentleman's Magazine," 1752 and March 1789, etc. ; " Oxford Honours," 1220-1894, Clarendon Press ; " Dictionary of National Biography" ; Boswell's " Life of Johnson" ; Maclean's " History of Pembroke College, Oxford," 1897, Oxford Historical

Society; Burke's "Landed Gentry," 1914; Private notes of the Adams' family made by Sir Francis Adams Hyett; "Catalogue of Graduates," Oxford University 1659-1850; "Alumni Oxonienses," J. Foster, 1888; "The General Biographical Dictionary," A. Chalmers, 1812; "A History of the Colleges, Halls and Public Buildings attached to the University of Oxford," Alex. Chalmers, 1810; Information supplied by the Master and Bursar of Pembroke College; the Head Master of Abingdon School; and other sources.)

PEDIGREES OF THE FAMILY OF ADAMS OF SHREWSBURY.

The *Transactions* for 1913, 4th Series, vol. III., pages 24 and 25, contain a pedigree of the above family. In the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, there is a pedigree in Blakeway MSS., vol. 5, ff. 10 and 11. In this, however, I think that there are errors of dates, etc. In the pedigree of Wightwick, in the History of Pembroke College, there is an entry of a few of the family.

GRANT BY JOHN DE HASTINGS TO ROBERT BURNELL, BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS, OF THE MANORS OF CONDOVER AND WOLVERHAMPTON, IN EXCHANGE FOR THE MANOR OF WOTTON NEAR NORTHAMPTON. 1283.

Know all men present and to come that I John de Hastings have given granted and by this my present charter have confirmed to the lord Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, my manors of Cundover and Wolverhamdon with all their appurtenances as well in demesne as in the services of free men, villeins with their villeinage and chattels, in exchange for the manor of Wotton near Northampton with the advowson of the church of the same manor: which manor with the advowson of the church aforesaid the said lord Robert Burnell gave to me in exchange aforesaid freely quietly entirely and hereditarily for ever: rendering to the chief lords of the fee the services therefore due and accustomed. And I the said John and my heirs will for ever warrant the said manors of Cundover and Wolverhamton with all their appurtenances to the said lord Robert and his heirs and assigns whomsoever against all people. And if it shall happen that I John and my heirs shall not warrant or shall be unable to warrant the said manors of Cundover and Wolverhampton with their appurtenances to the said lord Robert and his heirs and assigns whomsoever, then I will and grant for me my heirs and assigns that the said manor of Wottone with the advowson of the church of the same manor, with all their appurtenances, shall fully and entirely revert to the said lord Robert his heirs and assigns without contradiction of me or my heirs. So that this my gift grant and confirmation of my present charter may for ever remain firm and stable, I have to this present Charter set my seal &c. These being witnesses: Sir William de Stepelton, Adam de Lacie, Robert de Stepelton, John du Lee, Knights; William Burnell, Richard Burnell, Engelard de Polileye, Randulph de Harcott, and many others.

[Translated from a Latin copy of the charter, preserved amongst the Condover muniments. It is referred to by Eyton (vi. 17), who states erroneously that this Deed "exists only in an abridged form."—W.G.D.F.]

EXTRACTS FROM A MANUSCRIPT BOOK IN THE
LIBRARY AT SWEENEY HALL.

Transcribed by RACHEL LEIGHTON.

This MS. Book was bought by Mr. Stanley Leighton in 1872, at the Sale of Henry Pidgeon's Library. It is a 4to volume bound in parchment, the paper is of the time of James I. It is entitled

“Old Book of Remarkable Occurrences
of Bailiffs, Mayors and Sheriffs,
of ye Towne and County of Salop.”

In his Report on the Sweeney MSS. made for the Historical Manuscripts Commission by Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte in 1885 some extracts are given and the contents described as:—

- F. 1. Copy of the confirmation by Henry VI. of the agreement between the Bailiffs and the Community of Shrewsbury, with the oaths of the different officers of the Corporation.
- F. 21. “The names of the Villages within the franchises of Shrewsburie.”
- F. 23. “A noate of those that have been Baylifes of the towne of Shrewsburie, beginning in the 46th year of King Edward the third,” with historical notes in the margin.

The present transcript begins at f. 21.

In the MS. the information is arranged in four columns, as indicated by the “Noate” on f. 23. In order to save space, the years in which no “remarkable occurrence” is noted have been omitted. The Report is printed, with some of these Extracts in *Shropshire Notes and Queries*, Vol. II., p. 177 (for November 5th 1886). The Book appears to have been compiled about 1619 from earlier sources, the handwriting is clear and careful, with the exception of the notes in the years 1429, 1589, 1599, which are inserted by a different hand. From 1675 onwards the entries are made by two persons, successively, who note the events of their own day.

LETTER FROM A MEMBER OF THE
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS
 TO THE STOCKHOLDERS

The Board of Directors has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. in relation to the proposed change in the name of the corporation. The Board has given the matter its careful consideration and has concluded that it is in the best interests of the corporation to accept the proposed change.

Very truly yours,
 J. W. [Name]
 Chairman of the Board

The Board of Directors has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. in relation to the proposed change in the name of the corporation. The Board has given the matter its careful consideration and has concluded that it is in the best interests of the corporation to accept the proposed change.

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The List of Mayors, Sheriffs and Under Sheriffs is carried on up to 1790, but from 1726 the List is presumably in the handwriting of Mr. Pidgeon. There are twenty-four blank pages at the end of the Book.

These extracts are now printed by permission of Major Parker Leighton.

THE NAMES OF THE VILLAGES WITHIN THE
FRANCHES OF SHREWESBURIE.

Stone warde Olde Lyberties.

Sutton Noboulde	Edgboulde Newton	Pulley vetus libbi
and meelee Brace	Pulley Forren	Longnor supersabrinam

Stone warde Newe Lyberties.

Betton Strange	Alkmore	Little Hanwoode	Woodhall and
Whelbetche	Whitley	Woodhouse	hamletes

So there is the stone warde xiiij villages.

Welshe Warde Olde Lyberties.

Munke Moore, Gooshill, Shelton and Oxon.

Welshe Warde Newe Lyberties.

Onslow	Woodkott	Preston Monford
Horton &	dyntle and	Rosshall superior
Bicton	great hanwood	Rosshall subterior

So there is in the Warde xiiij villages.

Castle warde Oulde Lyberties.

Hencotte and Darvalle.

Castle warde newe Lyberties.

Alman Parke w ^t	Ashley	Broughton w ^t
Berwicke	Haston	yorton
Berwike Leborne	Shotton	Acton Reynold
Newton w th abouthe ye	Alderton	and Grinsell
leathe	Clive	Hadnole & Eves
Leaton and Wollaskot	Sonsowe	Abritley
Mereden and Harlskot	Smethcott	Preston gubbalds
Pymley	Albright Hussey	

So there is in the Castle warde xxvij^{ti} villages.

Totall in the iij Wardes liiij villages.

A noate of those that have been Bailifs of the towne of Shrewsbury beginninge in the 46th yere of Kinge Edward the third Noted with the yere of our Lord God, and the first daie of the raigne of the kinges of this realme of Englande.

Note yet the A^o beginneth the 25th Marche.

[Only the names of those Bailiffs in whose year of office remarkable occurrences are recorded, are transcribed.]

Anno Domini raigne

1372. Thomas Birington. Roger Attiate. 46

1378. William de Birrington. James le Dier.

This yere it was granted that every person aboute 14 yeres ould should paie 4d. to main the warse.

1381. Thomas le Skinner. Richard Russell.

Wat Tylor and Jack Straw rebels.

1385. William de Birrington. Heughe Wigor.

King Richard entered Scotland and burned divers townes and viliges.

1398. Robart Thornes. Wm. de Birrington.

This yere K. Rich. ye 2 set ye realme to farme to ye yearle of Wilshire and iij knightes but the same yere he was deposed.

1399. Thomas Pounceby. Richard Aldrskott.

This yere k. Rich. ye 2 was put to death at Pomfret Castle by Sir Pearce Exton Knight.

1400. Jacobe le Dier. Thomas Porter.

*This yere battle feelde where Sir Wm. Percy was slaine and Sir Henry Percy was hedded in Shrewesbury.

1403. Symon le Tawre. William Froster.

The Kinge was crowned.

1405. William Tower Wm. Birrington died }

John Pearle junior }

This yere was an Earle hanged for murtheringe the Duke of Glosester.

1406. John Pearle jun. John Skriven.

The arche-bishop of Yorke beheded for treason.

1429. Roger Corbet. Richard Hoorde.

This yere the King conquered France.

* Wrong year. Battle of Shrewsbury was fought in 1403.

A notice of these things has been given in the ...
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1432. Robert Whitcome. Thomas Thornes.
This yere Kinge Henry ye 6th crowned Kinge of France.
1434. Thomas Forster. Willm. Burley.
This [yere] poles-steple was sett on fire wt lightninge
and also from St. Katerns day till St. Valentyne's day
yer was a frost men might wt carts passe over temes
from place to place.
1444. Wm. Burleighe. Ric. Sturry.
The King gave to this towne a newe composition,
chosen ye baylifes the Fryday next after Michalmas date.
1450. Robt. Skriven. Thomas Lloid.
Blakeheath Feelde.
1455. Roger Hyton. John Trentam.
This yere Qr. M'gett gave bages, and my Lord of
Shrowsbury and Jno. Trentam varied and had either
of them a man slayne.
1457. Nic. Fiharben. Roger Addis.
Blower heath Feelde.
1458. Robt. Skreven. Nic. Stafford.
Northampton Feelde.
1459. John Trentam. Thomas Birrington.
Pame Sunday Feelde.
1461. Thomas Wynne. Thomas Stone.
This yere Q. slewe ye duke of Norfolke and herle of
Warwike at St. Alban's, and Shee delyvered the K.
out of Prison.
1464. Rich. Sturry. Thomas Mytton.
This yere the Kinge was secretly murthered, and his
sonne taken prsoner.
1468. Thomas Mytton. Thomas Goldsmithe.
This yere the yerle of warwike made the k. flie ye
realme, & k. henry ye 6 proclaimed.
1469. Willm. Oteley. Thomas Pontesbury.
Barnet Feelde.
1472. Tho. Mytton. John Trentam.
this yere the Duke of Yorke was borne at the *gray
fryers in Salop.

* The Black Friars is named as his birthplace in other chronicles.

Robert W. Brown, Boston, Mass.

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1474. Willm. Otley. Roger Horton.
This yere the k. went to France.
1475. John Cole. Robert ap. Egnion.
this yere the Lord Mayor [*inserted* "Ryvers"] and ye
L. Ric. went to Oswestree.
1487. Ric. Wantnor. John Otley.
the Duke of Buckingham beheded.
1488. Tho. Mytton. Roger Knight.
This yere K. H. ye 7th came to Salop.
1490. John Gittyns. Robt. Thornes.
This yere Kinge Henry ye 8 was borne at greenewiche.
1491. Tho. Trentam. Florence Somper.
This yere K. Henry the 7 went to bullan.
1494. John Gittins senior. Lawrence Hosier.
This yere K. H. 7th with the queene and prince Arthor
came to Salop and the same yere the eschequir was
built.
1495. Nic. Waringe. Houghe Walker.
this yere David Lloid and Heugh Porter were
behedded.
1496. Tho. Mytton. Edward Hosier.
This yere was ye battle of ye b. heathe.
This yere prince Ar. died at Ludlowe.
1501. Tho. Knight. Edward Hosyer.
This yere the pullinge out of the bage for Election of
Officers.
1502. Willm. Cole. Rich. Dicher.
This yere Q. Eliz. died.
1516. Tho. Trentam jun. Tho. Hosier.
this yere was ill may daie in london.
1518. Rich. Mitton. Rich. Purcell.
Towney was delivdred to ye Frenche K. and a peace
was concluded.
1520. Randle Biston. Edward Bent.
This yere Griffith Mitchell was drawne throughe
Shrewbury and hanged etc.
1524. David Ireland. Randle Biston.
This yere wheat at vjd and Rie at iiijd the bushell.

1525. Roger Thomas. Tho. Hosier.
this [yere] the sickness in Salop, and money and gold
was altered.
1526. Robt. Dudley. Edward Bent.
this yere was gret darth men died in divers places for
want of bred.
1529. Thos. Hosier. Randle Beston.
this yere was the parlement pristes that they should
have but one benefice.
1532. Tho. Birrington. Nic. Pursell.
this yere the K. went to calis, and maryed q. Anne,
and this yere ye Pope was deposed.
1535. John Thornes. David ap Owen.
this yere q. Ann was put to death with divers others,
and ye Duke of Somerset & the Duke of Norfolk was
in Salop.
1536. Roger Lawes alles Pope. Nic. Purcell.
this yere the north Rist.
1537. Edmond Cole. Addam Mitton.
this yere K. E. ye 6th was borne, and q. Jane—his
mother died, and bishopp Lattimer was deposed.
1538. Tho. Birrington. Tho. Irelande.
this yere the L. of Exeter beheaded.
1541. Addam Mitton. Edward Hosyer.
this yere q. Katerin was beheaded.
1543. Tho. Ireland. Roger Luter.
this yere Bullen was gotten, and angelles fell to vlijs.
1545. Tho. Montgomery. Richard Dawes.
this yere the stone gate fell.
1546. Addam Mytton. Roger Pope alles Lawes.
this yere was Musklebowe Felde.
1547. Edward Hosyer. Wm. Whitekers.
this yere was the insurrection in ye northe.
1548. Tho. Birrington. John Mackworthe.
this yere bullen was sould by ye L. pagett.
1550. Nic. Parcell. Tho. Ireland.
this yere Swetinge sickness.
1551. Roger Luter. Ric. Whittekers.

- this yere 12d. fell to 9d, & 9d to 6d.
1552. Addam. Mitton, knight. Roger Lawes alles Pope.
*Mr. Aston's first play.
1553. Richard Mytton. Roger Dawes ["Lewes alles Pope"
erased.]
this yere the L. Tho. Grey was taken in Oswestree by
Rich. Mitton then Baylife of Shrewsbury & sherif of
ye sheere.
1557. Rich. Mytton. John Mackworth.
this yere Callis was lost.
1561. Ric. Mitton. Ric. Dawes.
4 June Paules steeple was burned (was set on fier by
lightinge) wch. began in ye top of ye steple & burnt
downwardes & so consumed ye steple and 4 great
ruffes in less the. 4 howers.
1562. Rog^r Luter. Ric. Owen, mercer.
this yere Newe haven was.
1563. Humphrey Onslowe. George Higgons.
this yere Mr. Aston's second play.
1566. Robt. Allen. Robt. Irland.
this yere the riall exchange began to bee built by Sir
Tho. Gressam knight.
1568. George Leighe. Ric. Owen.
this yere was a yerthquake in Salop, and this yere was
Mr. Aston's third play.
1570. Humfrey Onslow. Henghe Baynes.
this yere was Dotor Story was (*sic*) hanged drawn and
quartered.
1571. Wm. Peerce. Tho. Burnell.
this yere the Duke of Norfoke beheded.
1572. Tho. Sherer. Willm. a Lowe.
this yere 2 June ye duke of Norfolkke beheded at
tower hill.
1573. Ric. Owen senior. Richard Powell.
this yere a poulter's weif was brought to bedd of 4
children.

* Head Master of Shrewsbury School.

- 1721 The first of the year, he was at the
 table with Mr. Johnson, and
 the company was very
 agreeable.
- 1722 The second of the year, he was at the
 table with Mr. Johnson, and
 the company was very
 agreeable.
- 1723 The third of the year, he was at the
 table with Mr. Johnson, and
 the company was very
 agreeable.
- 1724 The fourth of the year, he was at the
 table with Mr. Johnson, and
 the company was very
 agreeable.
- 1725 The fifth of the year, he was at the
 table with Mr. Johnson, and
 the company was very
 agreeable.
- 1726 The sixth of the year, he was at the
 table with Mr. Johnson, and
 the company was very
 agreeable.
- 1727 The seventh of the year, he was at the
 table with Mr. Johnson, and
 the company was very
 agreeable.
- 1728 The eighth of the year, he was at the
 table with Mr. Johnson, and
 the company was very
 agreeable.
- 1729 The ninth of the year, he was at the
 table with Mr. Johnson, and
 the company was very
 agreeable.
- 1730 The tenth of the year, he was at the
 table with Mr. Johnson, and
 the company was very
 agreeable.

1575. David Lloid. John Ockley.
this yere the plague in Salop, and there was a great
crosse in ye Clement, and ye fayer was kept in
Kingesland.
1577. Tho. Sherer. Tho. Chorlton.
this yere the haule adjoyninge to ye checker was
reedifyed and builded.
1580. Willm. Jones. Willm. Heringe.
Sir Henry Sidney L. President kept St. George's feast
in this towne because he was a knyghte of the garter.
1581. Tho. Sherer. Tho. Lewes.
this yere captaine Mackworth slayn in Ireland, and
ther was 76 burgeses taken into the towne.
1585. Rich. Owen. Rich. Dawes.
This yere the queene gave the abbey forriate to be of
ye librties of Shrewsbury.
1589. Tho. Lewes. John Davis.
This yere too semen were hanged for Cilange a man
for cutinge dowe ther tree.
1592. Robt. Ireland. Michall Chambré.
This yere Sir Tho. white money sett.
1593. Edward Owen. Humfrey Houghes.
This yere was p'chased xx^{ti} marks a yere to
mayntayne a p'cher.
1595. Wm. James. Tho. Chorlton.
This yere was ye towne m'get erected, ye first stone of
ye foundation began and laid ye 15' June and ye woorke
so furthered by ye diligence of the Bailife yt. ye same
house was covered and were fynished before thend of
there office.
1596. John Webb. Nic. Gibbons.
This yere wheat was sould for xviii s, and Rie for 17s.
a bushall.
1599. Tho. Edwards. Edward Owen.
Mr. Edwards Refused to were scarlet at Crismas and
the accostomed feste.

1604. Richard Chirwill, died. Edward Downe. Tho. Lewes, died. Robt. Betton.
this yere the plague was in Shrewsbury.
this yere Addam Bradshowes wieffe was brought to bedd of iij children, to witt iii boyes & one girle.
1605. Rowland Langley. Robt. Steephens.
this yere ye K. of Denmarke came to Englande.
1606. Willm. Wilkes. Arthur Kinason.
this yere coton hill was burnt.
1610. Tho. Jones. Henghe Harris.
This yere Bishop of Coventree & Lichfield was in Shrewsbury, and p'ched in St. Chad's, and did co'firme many.
1613. Richard Betton. Richard Hunt. Thomas Gardner.
The Exchequer robbed.
1616. John Nicolls. Richard Wynne.
This yere the Lottarie was in Shrewsbury.
1621. Roger Pope. Howell Vaughan.
iu St. Alkmonds was five bells made of three.
1630. George Hunt. Symon Weston.
this yere the plague was in Shrowsbury.
1634. Charles Benyon. Thomas Hayes.
This yeare was a great sno, and many were Lost in it.
1637. Richard Lewellin. John Whitwick.
These were the 2 last Bayliffs of the Towne of Shrewsbury.
This yeare the government was altered from Bayliffs and Burgesses to Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councell men.

[Here follows a List of Aldermen and Common Councillors. These are printed in Owen and Blakeway's History, I. 407-409. But the MS. notes that 'Thomas Jones, Robert Betton, Hugh Harris, and Richard Hunt, "being eldest Aldermen are Justices for their lives, likewise the quond'maior."]

The names of all the Mayors of the Towne of Shrewsbury Begining in the fowerteenth yeare of the Raigne of King Charles the First.

Anno Dom. 1638. Thomas Jones, Esq. 1st. Mare.

1641. Richard Gibbons.
this yeare the Rebels in Ireland rose ag^t the King English and great hurt with tyranuous blood sheding was then donne.
1642. John Studley, draper.
the King, Prince, and the duke of York came to Salop the 19th of Septb, and marched from thence the 12th of Octob. with a great Army and went to Edgehill Battell.
1644. Charles Benyon.
November the 20th the Parliament voted the Common Prayer booke downe, Shrewsbury was betrayed to the Parliament forces the 22nd of February which in memory they kept a holy day untill the returne of King Charles the second.
1645. Thomas Nicholls, Esqr.
this yeare Excise was first paid in Shrewsbury.
1648. Owen George, mercer.
King Charles the first was sentenced to death by Bradshaw that bloody Traytor and murdered by his owne Subjects at Whitehall January the 30th .
1649. Thomas Hayes, draper.
This yeare the plague begun & ended in June 1651.
1650. John Proud, draper.
ye Welsh market altered out of the Towne hall and now in ye Woole hall.
1651. Charles Benion.
This yeare the King came to Worcester with a great Army, And beeing worsted by Cromwell, was preserved in the Royall Oake, And from thence conveyed by Mrs. Jane Lane beyond sea.
1655. Adam Webb, draper.
in his time maior Smallman of Wildertop was putt in the stocks for sweareinge, and 2 parcellls of Welsh Testaments was sent to him from Doctor Gouge to bee given freely into Wales, but hee solde ym. to Esaw Watkiss a Bookseller and he to Jon. Hughes of Wrexam, and they made great proffit of them, butt they all 3 waxed extreamply poore and Mr. Web died a prisoner.

1659. John Walthall.

This yeare King Charles the seconde of worthy memory returned into England from his longe Banishment from Breda and arrived to Dover, and soe to London.

1661. Richard Bagot.

This yeare the King and Parliament passed an Act for the Regulacion of Corporations and appointed Com^{rs} for that purpose, which Com^{rs} sat in the Castle at Shrewsbury the vijth day of Auguste, where they commanded Richard Bagot, Mayor of this Towne to appeare and there dischargd him of his office, And placed Robert Forster sen. to serve out that yeare instead of the said Richard Bagott and likewise displaced all other officers, and made Tymothy Turner Esq, one of the Justices of the Marches of Wales Recorder, & Thomas Baldwyn Esq. Steward, and likewise Adam Ottley Esq. Towne Clarke, Mr. Robert Forster jun. Mr. George Hosier, Chamberlaines, Mr. Arthur Hincks and Mr. Thomas Harris, Coroners, and these persons following Aldermen and Comon Councell:

The Names of the Aldermen.

Sr. Richard Prynce knt.	Richard Wareing gent.
Timothy Turner Esq.	Robert Betton gent.
Robert Forster sen. gent.	John Harding gent.
Andrew Vivers gent.	Samuell Loyd gent.
Thomas Rock Esq.	Richard Taylor gent.
Phillip Prynce Esqr.	Thomas Cotton gent.
Jonathan Langley Esqr.	Gabriell Wood gent.
Ed. Kynnaston Esqr.	Roger Griffiths gent.
Francis Burton Esqr.	Daniel Jevon gent.
Tho. Bawdewyn Esqr.	Thomas Myrick gent.
Sam. Wingfield Esq.	Rowland Middleton gent.
Francis Newton gent.	

The Names of the Councillors.

John Gardner	Hugh Plungen
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Joseph Baynes	Tho. Bowdler
Daniel Brigdale	Stephen Davies
Richard Wright	Collins Wolrych
William Hill	James Vaughan
Rowland Pritchard	William Owen
Richard Brompton	Rowland Jencks
John Seavorne	Thomas Loyd
William i Thynn	James Betton
Rowland Tench	Thomas Langley
George Hosier	Thomas Tipton
Robert Forster	John Harwood
Edward Philllips	Abraham Giles
Thomas Hayes	George Lewellin
Thomas Barnston	William Loyd
William Pearse	Rowland Collins
Richard Loyd	Thomas Baker
Arthur Hincks	Jacob Bathoe
Richard Bowdler	Richard Cocks
John Shelvocke	Thomas Jackson
Edward Griffiths	John Gawen
Rich. Griffiths	William Watkis
Ed. Bayton	Thomas Ryton
Michael Wilding	

The Names of the Mayors since the Regulation.

1661. Robt. Forster.
 this yeare and Ancient man went up the outside of St. Mary's Steeple and tooke downe foure yards of the same steeple, and built it up again.
1662. Sir Rich. Prynce, Kut.
 This yeare came the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfeild to Shrewsbury, who did re-establish the Booke of common prayer and allsoe did confirme many in St. Chad's Church & there did preach.
1663. Jonathan Langley Esq.
 this yeare the Castle was given to the King, also never requested itt of the towne.
1665. Francis Burton, Esq.
 This yeare happened a great plague in London whereof there died of all Diseases in one Week, 8,297.

1672. Dan. Jeven, draper.
This yeare was such a vast flood in Shrewsbury that it threw down the Welsh Gate and did other great spoyles besides.
1674. Will. Thynne, lawyer.
ye great flood yt overthrew ye Tower on ye Welsh Bridge and ye Arch under itt.
1675. John Sevorne, gent.
in his time the drawe bridges were taken away, and ye places layd and paved.
1679. Arthur Hincks, attorney.
ye very last daie of his maiordom, hee unpaved ye high streete to make worke for his successor.
1681. Geo. Llewelin, draper.
this maior most Court dayes borrowed Tho. Cooper ye miller of Rowsell mill his horse to ride up to Ride up to [——] Courtt on Tuesdays.
1683. Collins Woolrich, apothicary.
This Mr. Woolrich did render up ye charter to K. James unasked for, and it cost ye towne 200 li. to gett a new charter.
This yeare Lord Russell and Coll. Sydney were beheaded for conspiring against ye King & Duke of Yorke.
1684. John Wood, atorney.
He died in his mayordome and Robertt Wood apothicary suplied about 6 weekes.
1686. Tho. Baldwin, gent.
in Mr. Baldwin's time there was a grait Terror yt. ye Irish Brigade were comeing with fire and sword to Burne and kill all, wch. did soe afrighte him yt. he out run his horse in the towne and all in ye night.
- Duke Monmouth Beheaded.

[The following is closely written on a separate sheet, pasted into the Book.]

In Mr. Baldwin's time King James came his progress to Holywell in Sept. and on the Wilde-cop, Mr. Mayor presented him with ye keys of the gates and a purse

1776	The Declaration of Independence
1777	The Battle of Brandywine
1781	The Battle of Yorktown
1787	The Constitution
1791	The Bill of Rights
1793	The Whiskey Rebellion
1796	The Election of 1796
1798	The XYZ Affair
1799	The Death of George Washington
1800	The Election of 1800
1801	The Marbury v. Madison Case
1803	The Louisiana Purchase
1804	The Election of 1804
1805	The Lewis and Clark Expedition
1806	The Embargo Act
1807	The Chesapeake Incident
1808	The Election of 1808
1809	The Start of the War of 1812
1810	The Hartford Convention
1812	The Battle of Lake Erie
1813	The Burning of Washington
1814	The Treaty of Ghent
1815	The End of the War of 1812
1816	The Election of 1816
1817	The Monroe Doctrine
1818	The Adams-Onís Treaty
1819	The Missouri Compromise
1820	The Election of 1820
1821	The Adams-Onís Treaty
1822	The Nullification Crisis
1823	The Monroe Doctrine
1824	The Election of 1824
1825	The Erie Canal
1826	The Death of John Adams
1827	The Election of 1828
1828	The Nullification Crisis
1829	The Election of 1832
1830	The Indian Removal Act
1831	The Election of 1832
1832	The Nullification Crisis
1833	The Election of 1836
1834	The Election of 1836
1835	The Election of 1836
1836	The Election of 1836
1837	The Election of 1836
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1899	The Election of 1836
1900	The Election of 1836

of gold, hee Rec'd them and did give the keyes to Seriant Willm. Bowers who was one of the ye mayors seriantts then, and hee kept them till the comeing in [of] the Prince of Orange and then delivered them in the chequer.

When King James was at super in the great Chamber in the Counsell house, hee caused the Chamber to be propt up for feare of ffalling: and hee had 3 dishes of flesh, 3 of fowle and 3 of sweetmeats, 9 in all to super: and no more. Mr. Patrick Lamb his head-cooke brought them all 9 to the Table and did [*sic*] presentt them on his knee, hee Brought all his household goods with him and his owne Beere and Wine and Bed, etc.

On the morow, being Friday, all the fish that could bee had was brought up and presented and in order for his dinner and the maior and alldermen being 12, and assistants 24, came to attend him: but he stayed not to dine, nor to see them: butt gott down a private back staires and for hast got upon the wrong side the horse, and to Whitchurch yt. night: this I had from one yt. saw him take horse.

in the morning the prisbyterian preachers, John Briau, Francis Tallents preachers att Olivers Chapell in the high Streete, and Mr. Rowland Hunt, Doctor Jackson, Doctor of physick, Daniell Jenks, Ironmonger, Joseph Pearson Cutlor, presented him with a purse of Gold suposed to bee 100 li. and were freely accepted, butt still lying ye obligation on them to chose such members for next parliament as should bee for takeing of ye penall lawes and Test: and to yt. end he left behinde him William Pen, chiefe and head of the quakers who began to speak at Mardole head: butt ye Rabble suposing what he could be att, the mob gave a shoutt and over Bawled him, so hee desisted and gott his way, the mob knocking the Bulks as he pased.

This St. Oliver's Chapell in ye Streete ye prisbyterian meeting house was soe called by reason, one Thomas Olivers a Turner lived in ye house and his

Garden where his Timber stood was Builded the chapell wch was ye first yt. was Baptized there.

When King James came into Towne a man climed up and gott to stand on the top stone of St. Mary's steeple and held by ye cross Barr with a flagg in his hand all the while the K. was Touching for the King's Evil in ye Church under him, and when the King came out of ye Church ye man on the steeple shot off a pistoll wch. made K. James ask what meant that : and it was answered him yt. it was for joy of his person : the King said it was a presumtious thing to doe itt ! Butt I never could learned the man ever got a farthing for his paines.

Upon ye high conduitt on ye top of the conduitt in an alabaster stone about 2 feet square was ye King's Arms ingraven and stood facing ye Castle on ye side of conduitt next ye high cross, wch. alabaster stone with ye King's arms on itt, ye very same day and at ye same time yt. King James went by to go up to ye Councill House where hee lodged : the stone fell downe and all Broke and dashed in peeces, for yt. stone was much whiter and higher than ye rest, for yt. it was alabaster and all ye rest was Grinshill free stone.

1687. Richard Salter, draper.
in his time Mass was in a house of Mr. Jevons, wch. is betwixt the high cross and ye high Conduitt, sang openly and one Judge Alibond who satt then as judge of nisi prius, went of the Bench to mass in that house ; K. James 2nds time.

1688. Richard Mucklestone, taner.
Mayor by K. James mandamus butt he continued butt some six weekes.

John Hill, Beerebrewer.
in his time came in Wm. Prince of Orange and sent to summons this towne by Mr. Moore of Linly, Esq., wch. was presenly granted, and yt. Lord Herbert of Chirbury and Sir Jon. Morgan tooke possession. Collins Woodridge, Deputy Mayor.

1689. Jona. Scott, brewer.
now Mardol conduitt was taken downe and a wood one sett up in its stead, ye stones was caried to help to repaire Cotton Hill Wall.
King James 2nd abdicated.
1690. Jona. Scott, Brewer.
While King James 2nd a Regulation was made butt of 12 aldermen & 24 assistants, and a new mare made yt. was [the following eleven words are erased—"Richard Muckleston, taner, he was maior a month or 6 weekes."]
King William 3d. and Queen Mary proclmd February 13th, 1689.
1691. Samll. Thomas, mercer.
the French proclaimed war against England.
1692. Charles Kynaston, gent.
in his time the Jaroye Schole was made a counter for prisoners to bee kept in, and each serj. paid 5 pound a peece for ye keeping of it yearly for 3 years: the first keeper was Richd. Clievlis [?] in halls.
1693. John Holiar, mercer.
part of Rowsell lower wall repaired.
1694. Arthur Tonge, Atorny.
about this time died one John Jones and Jone his wife, the one 100 and 2 yeeres old, ye other 100 butt 2 yeeres, for betwixt ym. Both 200 yeeres old, they lived about the middle of the High Street and Lye. Buried in St. Chad's Churchyard.
1695. Samll. Atherton, draper.
all the aldermen and assistants paid 2s. 6d. ordinary of their owne charge: on the making this new maire: the poor members hee pd. for wch. saved ye towne 32. 06. 00. as was pd. ye yeare before.
also after hee had paid above 200 and odd pounds of the towne's debt, hee brought into ye hall 100 & 20 pounds more in a Bagg: the like was never seen before. This Mr. Atherton dined his sword bearer the 3 seriants and their under officers and cryer of ye Court every day during his mairalty, hee did iustice to Poore and Rich.

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in Feb. was buried Queen Mary, a very sumptuous Funerall.

1696. Simon Hanmer, grocer.

at the usuall Maior's Feast hee feasted both aldermen & councellors att his owne charge.

towards the later end of Feb. was discovered a great plott to kill ye king, etc., and about ye middle of Aprill died one Chernock : kings and keyes and about 9 dayes after died Sir William Perkins and Sir John Friend: for acting in yt. plott to assianate K. William 3rd.

About the middle of Aprill the asosiation was sett on foott and was signed by all, the maior ye Recorder the Aldermen and Counsell and above 600 handes of ye best of the towne except some few [“ which was Richd. Lloyd head schoole master then and Mr. Talbott parson of St. Julians, Squire Humph. Sandford of the Yle, and 2 or 3 more.” These names are erased, and a note in the margin says they joyned in the asosiation after.]

about the latter end of Aprill was executed Brigadeer Rookwood Maior I,owick, who died a protestant.

A Rejoiceing day was held for ye discovery of ye plott. A great Bonfire with aluminations, great store of wine, Beere, Tobaco att ye Towne Hall : and an efegie of the French King made in sumptuous manor : and caried along ye streets and Burnt at the High crosse in most splendid manor, etc.

May 4th, 96 : all Base and clipt moneyes called in. 17th ye Tax of Coles taken of to ye great joy of ye Broseley colliers. Best merchants cloathing woole sold at 30^s. per stone this yeare.

this yeare ye Lord Newport now Earle of Bradford begun and Builded a new Brick house in Dogpole, and ye old Timber house yt. stood there before was sett up on ye Right hand as you go into the Castle facing ye schoole house wall.

Aug. 7th, yt. day at a meeting of ye house it was agreed that Mr. Barkly ye present Recorder should 20 li. per ann. as his reward for his servis as Recorder till further order.

Also yt. advice should be taken this Asises whether ye new erected Keyes or Wharfes bee not in ye power of ye towne to pull downe.

and if there should bee any suitt comenced agst. ye parties yt. does itt: the the towne is to defray ye charge.

1696. John Kynaston, esq.

Att his election it was voted that ye presentt Recorder Ed. Barklye whose salary formerly was 4 li. per ann. was now agreed to bee 20 li. per ann. till further order. Friday, October 2nd this mayor was sworne and there was only 100 and ninety pounds yt. the towne then owed wch. was oweing to St. Chadds parish poore. Saturday, Oct. 3rd was at ye Old Heath brought one Richard Jonson to be hanged: & though sentenced 16th day of Aug. at ye asises last past: and in order thereto made a long confession on the ladder, and also beggd. ye under sheriff Mr. Joe Edwards of Bridgenorth yt. he may not be stript for that hee had ye pox, butt to bee lay'd in his coffin in his cloathes: and so hee easily turned himselfe of the ladder, where hee hanged about half an hower, ye spectators marvailing he was not dead in all yt. time for they observed him still to heave up his shoulders, which caused one, Jo. Blankley, to run up ye ladder, and open his shirtt on his Bosom: where they found hee had 2 shirtts on and under ym. att his throat an Iron hook wch, had att each end an hook, the upper hook much broader than the lower, wth. a coard comeing to his navell and about his thighes and about his middle and over his shoulders and under his twisst with a towel wrapt close about it yt. it may nott hurtt him when hee hanged, the coards was tyed over the under shirtt and another haland shirtt was over them all: and his perewigg on, that

no one could discern the least of them; and a crick or slifter 3 quarters of a yard long in ye coffin to take his breath out of; and he always beggd. the sheriff hee may be put in his coffin in his cloathes and not to be stript, for he said he had ye pox, and therefore beg'd. hee should not be stript. Butt ye hook, etc. being discovered itt was openly shewed to all ye people and ye coard of 8 yards long and ye towels, etc., and after he was stript his two shirts downe to his waste and hanged downe righte, without confessing a word or declaring where he was born or anything else. A roll of wond [rest cut off] [continued in the margin] about 12 o'clock at nighte hee, in his coffin was putt into ye Jaylor's porch, wch. cost ye under sheriff ijs. to bring him to ye galowes, where hee was putt in a hole, and his coffin Broke, and his Coffin broke and hee lay above ground severall dayes for ye world to see it was hee yt. was yn. executed.

1696. About this time died one Martha Farmer, a single woman who left a peece of ground, it lyes on ye left hand as you go to ye old heath adjoining to a peece of Mr. Jonsons, dyer, ye Rentt of it being 7 li. per ann., to go yearly in course to ye poore of these four parishes, first St, Chadds in Salop, to Monford, to Guillsfield, to Kinerley and then to begin at St. Chadds again, and so continue forever: it was purchased of Mr. Rowland Huntt of Boraeton by her Brother George Farmer, taylor, hee died a Batchelor and ever since its called ye Taylor's peece.

This Mayor dined all the Aldermen and Councillors nobly with divers gentlemen att his owne charge.

Att this mayor's swearing it was ordered yt. every seriantt should gather ye towne rents within his Wards.

This mayor was one of ye members of parlmt. for this towne as well as mayor for yt., hee was chiefe Burgese for Parliament before he was elected mayor and served as member at all yt. session of Parliament

and ye senior aldermen served every one his month as mayor till his returne.

On Thursday, Jan. 28th, was beheaded att Towerhill Sir John Fenick for plotting against K. William etc.

This Christmas came not in ye 20^l of Mr. Owen's of Cunders money from Mr. Cookes of Wauton's estate to be distributed amongst poore housekeepers ye Thursday before Christmas as usually, whereupon Mr. Maior called a house, and it was ordered a suite should be soone comenced, and an entry made of Mr. Cooke's estate wch. was accordingly done and Mr. Cooke was put to charges and 16 new trustees chosen being most of ye aldermen then liveing, and some other gentlemen added to ym. and alsoe the usuall sum of 20 li. was paid in towne upon Thursday, January 28th, 1696: was a called at Preston Gubballs for yt.: there was a cottage lately erected on ye West yt. one person Ursgate lived in wch. was presented to Shrewsbury court and the Mayor's officers demanded Rentt for itt. Butt ye Rentt was never had for ye Trustees for Squire Cleaton ye heir of ye Lea hall sd. yt. anything erected on ye waste belonged to ye heires of Sir Rieh. Lea of the Lea hall: and for that end they called called [*sic*] a courtt on purpose to invilidate Salops power and to strengthen their owne Title.

About this time, neare Darbye, died one Mrs. Brooks widow, her maiden name was Pritchard she was borne in Salop: shee in her lifetime placed out 100 pounds at 5 li. per ann. interest, wch. interest she equally gave to be given in Bread to ye poore every saboth day of St. Julians and St. Talkmans parishes to the poore of them for ever.

1697. Robert Sheppard, mercer.

Upon Thursday after Easter was a meeting of the house and there was found an incroachment. on the towns land by Mr. John Twiss cloathier, one of ye Comon Couns. valued at 2d. per ann., it was incroached by putting out a peice of Brick building at ye lower

end of Beeches Lane and then ye house solde it him for 20 years purchase forever.

This yeare it was ordered by Mr. Ed. Barkly, Recorder, yt. there should bee no arest of any man's person or goodes that lived within ye libertyes of Salop: but first hee should have summons a full week, and then upon the officers returning a non est inventus next courtt day upon yt. complaintt there should bee granted out a destringues [*sic*] to lease of either Body or goodes.

This yeare was granted the great Tax called ye Capitation Tax in wch. was taxed all sortts of people and servantts exceptt such who by reason of their poverty could not pay to ye poore. they paid every head a penny a day for 13 monthes & ye pd. 50^s. for every 100 pounds work of trading goodes & ye pd. 12^s. for every 100 pounds worth of Stock of Land and live catle, 25^s. for every 100 pounds for moneys at use or on any mortgage: at ye same time there was a tax upon Tobaco pipes, glass, & glass botles and Earthern Botles and all earthern ware and Drinking glases, and 2^s. upon windowes for 10 yeares.

and 20^d. per strike upon salt

and 6^d. per strike upon all maullt.

and 3^s. per every 20^s. worth upon all sortts of Leather Taners and Glovers whatever sortt, be it what it will. 20 pounds per every 100 pounds worth of all white paper and upon parchment velom, etc.

25 pound upon every 100 pounds worth of foreign paper. 3^s. per every 20^s. worth of Browne paper, etc.

and the least seale for all Bonds and bills to bee 6d., and soe upwards to bee 2^s. 6^d. others 5^s. others 10 others 20^s. as the Clerk of Parlimt. will informe you more at large and 500 li. forfeitt for anyone yt. shall counterfeitt any seale and 4^s. for every pound upon land or houses, etc.

and 16^d. exise on every strike of maullt Brewed into ale or Beere, besides ye exise upon all sorts of Brandy

and strong watters and ye additionall exise upon perry cider, mum, etc.

besides ye Actt. for 4^s. for every Buriaill, 3^s. for every Birth dead or alive.

4^s. for every wedding, ye poorest that was married or Burid. Butt if any persons of quality or sufficiency ye tax was accordingly 1^s. for being either widower or Batchelor to be pd. yearely.

This yeare was chosen John Dutton distiller an overseer of the poore for ye yeare ensueing, and next saboth day hee with ye Wardens and other 3 were likewise published, but yt. weeke following the mayor etc., lay'd all aside and another one Edward Poole in his stead who did officiate ye place.

On ye 9th of June it was agreed by ye house yt. on condition St. Alkmonds parish should bring 10 li. and pay it into the Chamberlain's hands towards ye repaire of the long causye, on the old heath: that then ye towne should be at ye rest of ye repaires and charges and so to keep it forever.

Alsoe then Parson Pearson ye Parson of the Abbye Church did petition the towne to have ye tower at ye spoutt hole and a garden place without ye Walls by ye side of ye spoutt hole and ye mixon place under ye tower without ye Walls for 31 yeares att 6^s. 8^d. per yeare.

1732. Richard Lloyd, draper.
Rowsill Walls repaired.
1739. Brockwell Griffith, esq.
Great fros:.
1742. Wm. Turner, draper.
repaired Rousell Walls.
1745. John Langley, attorney.
A Rebellion in his time, & Rebels defeated at Cullader by ye Duke of Cum.
1760. John Rocke, esqr.
25 Oct. 1760. King Geo. 2d. dyed. K. Geo. proclaimed.

[On a later page:]

Jesus, 1612.

Mr. William Jones, deceased the 15th }
day of July Anno Domini 1612. }

[The list of Mayors is continued up to 1790, and of Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs to 1788; but no further "Remarkable Occurrences" are noted.]

SOME OLD SHROPSHIRE HOUSES
AND THEIR OWNERS.

BY H. E. FORREST.

We shall now deal with a group of old houses in the neighbourhood of Wellington.

X. CHARLTON HILL.

This house dates from about 1660 and has come down to us practically unaltered. It is of brick with stone facings and is nearly square, but has a projecting porch with a short flight of semi-circular steps leading up to it. The bricks are of the medium size characteristic of the period. The most interesting features of the house are its internal fittings, for it is a perfect museum of old-time furniture and utensils. Amongst the more remarkable of these are a set of spits in the kitchen, including several in cage form for roasting poultry of different sizes. Some of the rooms are panelled, and the massive oak staircase has flat cut-out balusters, some with incised ornamentation. Quaint cupboards abound, and there are several fine old hob-grates. The house is full of old furniture and fittings, many of the pieces being very quaint. There is a fine old harpsichord. Also many rare and valuable old books including an original *Eikon Basilike*, as well as the later edition.

Although the land belongs to the estate of Lord Barnard, the house itself has always been occupied by the Jenkins family. The reason for this unusual state of things will presently appear. The house was built by:—

RICHARD JENKINS (I) who came of an old family of clothiers who were living first at Piniperne, Dorset, and afterwards at Blandford, where he was born in 1621. He attached himself to the celebrated Royalist, Lord Colepeper and was with him at St. Germain's in 1649, afterwards accompanying him when ambassador to the Emperor of Russia, "all the time employed in business of trust and importance in all which he demeaned

himself faithfully, diligently and discreetly." In 1651 he returned to England. Amongst his friends he numbered Lord Newport, lord-lieutenant of the county, who was then seated at Eyton-on-Severn. He urged him to settle near him, offering him a site for a house on his estate free. Mr. Jenkins at length accepted the offer and built the house at Charlton Hill. Probably Lord Newport intended to convey the land to his friend, but died without having done so. In order to afford easy communication between the two friends a direct roadway was made between the houses at Eyton and Charlton, which is still extant: the public road is very circuitous. Soon afterwards Richard Jenkins married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Bagot, esquire, of Hargrave, on the Long Mountain, and with her acquired that and other estates in the parish of Alberbury. He died in 1697 and his widow Mary in 1717. He was succeeded by his son

THOMAS JENKINS (I), who was sheriff of Shropshire in 1729, and died 29th December, 1730. His tombstone on the floor of the Abbey Church, near the pulpit, depicts his arms and crest, and states that he was in his 54th year, so he must have been born in 1676. He built the beautiful "Queen Anne" house facing the east end of the Abbey Church in Shrewsbury about 1706, and resided there during the rest of his life. Many of his descendants were baptized and buried in the Abbey Church close by. In 1708 he married Gertrude, daughter of Captain Richard Wingfield, of Preston Brockhurst, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. Three of the sons died unmarried but the other two married, and had families. The eldest

RICHARD JENKINS (II) succeeded to the Abbey Foregate and Hargrave properties, to which by his marriage with Letitia, only daughter and heiress of John Muckleston, Esq., of Bicton, he added another property at that place. He and his descendants for four generations resided at Bicton until the property was sold by his great great grandson Colonel Richard Jenkins (V) (1828-80). His father, Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B. (1785-1853) was a man of note in the Indian diplomatic service, of whom a full history is given in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Charlton Hill, however, went to another branch of the family—the descendants of

THOMAS JENKINS (II) (1715-43), younger brother of Richard (II). He married Rachel, daughter of Sir Edward Leighton, Bart., of Loton, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. The younger daughter, Emma (1740-64) married her cousin John Jenkins (1740-71) of Bicton, and from their union came all the later members of the Bicton branch mentioned above. Of the three sons two died young. The survivor was

EDWARD JENKINS of Charlton Hill. He was born at Abbey House in 1738, so must have been a mere boy when he inherited this property, for his uncle Richard died in 1742, his father Thomas in 1743, and his mother Rachel in 1745. The inscription on his monument in the Abbey Church states that "the early part of his life was devoted to the service of his country and during the first American War, being then a lieutenant in the 60th Regiment, he underwent the greatest hardships, and was twice left prisoner in the hands of the Indians. On the return of peace he retired to a country life in his native county, where he acquired universal esteem for his benevolence and kindness of heart." He married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Richard Boycott, of Whittington (1736-81) and had issue a son Robert Charlton, who died an infant; a daughter Emma Gertrude, born 1775, who married Francis Blythe Harries of Benthall and Cruckton (estates which later passed to the Jenkins family) and a son and heir

ROBERT BOYCOTT JENKINS (1781-1836) who succeeded to Charlton on the death in 1820 of his father Edward at the mature age of 80. He married his cousin Elizabeth, second daughter of Richard Jenkins (II) of Bicton, and sister of Sir Richard Jenkins the Indian diplomat. By her he had issue three sons and a daughter. The eldest son

EDWARD LEIGHTON JENKINS succeeded to Charlton on the death of his father in 1836. He was born in 1816 and died unmarried in 1875. His sister Miss Louisa H. Jenkins occupied Charlton till her death in 1886, when her brother

ROBERT JENKINS (1825-94) went to reside there. He was in the Navy and attained to the rank of vice-admiral of the Fleet. His wife Maria Catherine Hornby, of Lythwood Hall, survived

him and continued to reside at Charlton Hill till her death in 1915. Subject to her life-interest Admiral Jenkins left Charlton Hill to his nephew—the present holder—Lieut.-Colonel

CHARLES BRADFORD HARRIES WOLSELEY JENKINS. He was the younger son of Major-General Charles Vanbrugh Jenkins (1822-92) of Cruckton, which estate the General succeeded to under the will of his first cousin Francis Blythe Harries on the death of Colonel T. Harries in 1879.

General Jenkins had by his wife Annette Louisa Robertina Aylward, three sons, of whom the eldest, Robert Edward Arthur Jenkins (1845-76) who predeceased his father left a son Captain Charles Edward Jenkins, the present holder of Cruckton, to which he succeeded on the death of his grandfather in 1892.

Colonel C. B. H. Jenkins, who was born at Cruckton in 1856, married in 1885, Ada Frances Alice Wolseley and assumed the additional name and arms of Wolseley.

Arms of Jenkins : Argent a lion rampant regardant sable.

XI. EYTON ON SEVERN.

Eyton was a very ancient possession of Shrewsbury Abbey, being part of its original endowment by Earl Roger de Montgomery. The Abbot used it as his country seat. Thus in 1506 the bailiffs accounts record "expenses of Thomas Cowper (Town Clerk) and the sub-bailiff (Edward Hosier) riding to the Abbot of Shrewsbury at Abbot's Eyton 8d." The Abbot then was Richard Lye. Eyton remained the property of the Abbey until the Dissolution in 1539, when it was purchased by Chief Justice Bromley, whose only child Margaret took it to her husband Sir Richard Newport. Their son Sir Francis Newport was a great builder. He not only rebuilt the family seat at High Ercall in 1608, but built an entirely new house on a different site at Eyton on Severn. The old Abbot's house has entirely disappeared, though its site can still be traced in dry weather owing to the burning up of the grass over the foundations. The house erected by Sir Francis was a stately Elizabethan mansion resembling Condover Hall, with a terrace terminating in an octagonal summer house at each end. The house was destroyed by fire and only the terrace with one summer house now remains. One gable of the

house was standing within living memory. The spot is marked by a solitary oak tree in the field, which stood close to the wall: the latter was taken down because it was tottering.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* 1816 is a drawing by David Parkes of Eyton as it appeared in his day. It is taken from outside the terrace and shows the eastern summer house in the foreground with the roofs of both staircase turrets visible over the top. To the left is an ivy mantled gable, with two square-headed mullioned windows, but the architectural features are shown so vaguely that it affords very little help to us in judging of the appearance of the old mansion. As usual with Parkes the buildings are grouped picturesquely rather than accurately, and as a matter of fact the mansion stood much further off the terrace than it appears in the drawing. The existing summer house is still intact except that the lower storey, which was an open arcade, has been enclosed by blocking up the arches. The upper storey, and the roof, are reached by a stair turret, the stairs winding round a central newel post terminating in a ball at the top. The flat lead roof is surrounded by an open stone balustrade, while the stair turret terminates in a cupola above its level.

There was a chapel at Eyton in connection with Wroxeter, and certain blocks of sandstone in the buildings to the rear of the house are said to have belonged to its structure. It was still standing a century ago. In a coppice nearer the river there still remains the Abbot's wine-cellar—a kind of cave cut out of the sandstone rock.

At Eyton on Severn is an ancient looking cottage (a very short distance from the present house) the lower part of which is of red sandstone, the upper part of timber, with stone-slabbed roof. On a beam of the gable end are the following letters in two monograms S.F.N.K. 1607. These stand for Sir Francis Newport Knight. This was probably the house of his farm bailiff or other retainer.

An avenue of Spanish chestnut trees, now dying down, was planted by the same Sir Francis Newport, in conformity with the fashion of the period. Aston Hall has a similar avenue, the chestnut being rare until the 16th century, when it began to come into general use.

The Bromleys took their name from the village of Bromley in the parish of Eccleshall, Staffordshire. They were remarkable for

the many eminent lawyers they produced in Tudor times. The connection of the family with Shropshire commences about the beginning of the fifteenth century when

WILLIAM BROMLEY, of Mitley (? Mickley, Prees) married Beatrice daughter of Humphrey Hill, of Blore and Buntingdale, Market Drayton. The eldest son

GEORGE BROMLEY (I) was seated at Hawkstone and was sheriff of Shropshire in 1522. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Lacon of Willey, by whom he had two sons, Sir George (II) and Sir Thomas (I) of whom the former was chief justice from 22 to 31 Elizabeth, while the latter became Lord Chancellor in 1579, dying in that office 1587.

ROGER BROMLEY (younger brother of the above William Bromley) married Jane, daughter of Thomas Jennings, of Wellibourne, and had three sons, of whom the second, Sir

THOMAS BROMLEY (II) had a distinguished career. He was entered at the Inner Temple where he was reader in 1532. From 1540 when he became a serjeant at law his rise was rapid, for in little more than four years he was made a Judge of the King's Bench. He was in favour with Henry VIII., who bequeathed him a legacy of £300 and made him one of the executors of his will, in which capacity he became one of the regency council on the accession of Edward VI. He also retained the favour of Queen Mary, who raised him to the head of his own court. He died 15th May, 1555, and was buried in Wroxeter church, where there is a splendid monument to him and his wife Isabel, daughter of Richard Lyster of Rowton. Sir Thomas Bromley purchased the manor and estate of Eyton-upon-Severn at the Dissolution of the Abbey of Shrewsbury in 1539. At his death it passed to

SIR RICHARD NEWPORT (I), who had married his only daughter and heiress Margaret, and thereupon appears to have removed from High Ercall to Eyton. He died in 1570, and was also buried at Wroxeter, where there is another fine monument to him and his wife, whose death is thus recorded in the Taylor M.S.: "1598. This yeare Lady Margaret Newport of Eyton . . . wydowe departid this present lyfe the XIth daye of August and was buried at Rocksetter the next day. . . and the XXIXth

day of August all the bells in Shrusburry dyd ringe in remembrance of hyr the whiche towne she lovyed well and she was beloved of the inhabytants therein there was bestowyde uppon the poore that day XXI. besyds many other places in the countrey very amply. She was a verteous lady in all hyr lifytyme and verey good to the poore." The same chronicle describes Sir Richard Newport as "a valiant knyght of Shropshire and of a pryncely personage." Four sons and four daughters were born to them, and are depicted on the monument at Wroxeter. The youngest daughter, Magdalen, married Richard Herbert of Montgomery, by whom she was mother of Edward Lord Herbert of Chisbury, and of George Herbert the eminent divine, both of whom were born at Eyton and spent part of their boyhood there. The eldest son

SIR FRANCIS NEWPORT (I) had a great passion for building, and having resided much in London and stayed at many of the best country houses, conceived that the old family houses of High Erccall and Eyton-on-Severn were unworthy of his position, and undertook to rebuild them. That he felt himself fully qualified for this work will be seen by a letter he wrote to the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury in which he says: "Good Mr. Bayliefs, whereas I am informed that you intend to buyld a new market house of stone in that Towne, and to go forward with the work next spring, I pray you let mee comende a Mason of approved skyl and honestye, one Walter Hancock, unto yo for the doing thereof. I think it is nott unknowne to you that I have had great cause to make tryall of workmen, and therefore can well write unto you of myne owne knowledge and experience that you cannott match the man in these parts (with any of that occupacon) neyther in scyence and judgement of workmanship, nor in playnes and honestye to deal with all. And therefore doe praye you that he maye undertake the worke, which I assure you I doe wishe more in good will to the Towne (to have the work sufficyently and truely done) than unto him (although I love the man well). I know that if Mr. Justice Owen [of Condovery] were in the countrey he would say as much on Hancock's behalf as I have done. And so praying you to regard him the rather for my sake, doe, with my very hartie commendacons, committ you to God—. High Erccall, the

XIth of November, A.D. 1595." Mr. Justice Owen built Condover Hall, the architect of which, we are for the first time informed, was honest Walter Hancock.

One would like to know whether the bailiffs adopted the recommendation of Francis Newport to employ Hancock in building our old Market Hall. It is probable that besides Eyton, Ercall, and Condover, we have examples of his handiwork at Saulton Hall, near Wem, Preston Brockhurst, and Wilderhope. Walter Hancock lived to a good old age and died in September, 1599. He was buried on the 15th at Much Wenlock, and the church register contains the following notice showing the high esteem in which he was held: "This man was a very skilful man in the art of masonry, in setting of plottes for buildinges and performing of the same, ingravinge in alebaster in other stone or playster, and divers other giftes that belonge to that art, as doth appeare by his workes whiche may be seene in divers partes of England and Walles, most sumpteouse buildings, most stately tombes, most curyous pictures. And to conclude in all workes he took in hand he hath lefte behind him longe lastinge monuments of skilful workmanship, and besides these qualities he had others whiche passed these: he was a most honest man, devout and zelouse in religion, pittiful to the poore, and had the love and good will of all his honest neighbours."

Sir Francis Newport died in 1623, leaving by his wife Beatrix Lacon of Willey a son

SIR RICHARD NEWPORT (II) who in 1642 was raised to the peerage by Charles I under the title of Baron Newport of High Ercall. His gallant defence of High Ercall against the Roundheads is a brilliant episode of the Civil War in Shropshire. After the Civil War, Eyton became the chief seat of the Newport family, and descended with most of their property to the present owner, Lord Barnard. By his wife Rachel Leveson Sir Richard had a son.

FRANCIS NEWPORT II., 2nd Lord Newport, who was later on created 1st Earl of Bradford. The Parliamentary Sequestrators fined him more heavily than any other Shropshire Royalist—£5,284, and £170 per annum. He succeeded on the death of his father in February, 1651, but lived in partial retirement till

the restoration of Charles II. One of the first acts of the king was to appoint him Lord Lieutenant of the county, and two years later he received the grant of Shrewsbury Castle. In 1672 he was made Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household, and in 1675 was created Viscount Newport of Bradford. On the accession of James II he was continued in these offices for a short time, but a few months later was superseded because he refused to carry out the odious services demanded by the king. A very full account of his work as lord lieutenant, with many of his letters, and a portrait, are given in the *Transactions Shrop. Arch. Soc.*, 1904, 141. By his wife Lady Diana Russell, daughter of the Earl of Bedford, Lord Bradford had a son

RICHARD who succeeded him as second Earl of Bradford on his father's death 19 September 1708. By his wife Mary, third daughter of Sir Thomas Wilbraham, Richard had three sons who each in turn succeeded to the Earldom—Henry, Richard, and Thomas, who became respectively third, fourth, and fifth Lord Bradford, the title becoming extinct with the last-mentioned.

HENRY, third Lord Bradford, succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father in 1723, and himself died 26 December 1734, leaving only a natural son John Harrison, by Mrs. Ann Smith to whom he left the bulk of his property. This son took the name of Newport. He was of weak intellect and died unmarried in 1783. There being no direct heir the large estates passed on his decease partly to the Crown, and partly to the representatives of his mother. She having disposed of the reversion during her lifetime the property eventually devolved upon the present holder, Lord Barnard.

XII. HIGH ERCALL HALL.

Eyton devotes no less than 31 pages to the early history of High Ercall. "Here," he writes, "the co-heirs of Hamo Peveril retained their last hold on the county which had nursed their fortunes. Here the chancellor Burnell, never sated with acquisition, reconsolidated in himself a seignery which had been severed more than a century. In later times Ercall was the caput

of those vast estates which formed the heritage of the Newports—a heritage than which none greater has accrued to any single family since the advent of the Normans."

Hamo Peveril owned High Erccall in 1098 and it remained with his descendants till 1271, when the homage of their knightly tenants the de Erkalewes was granted by the last of the Peverils to Sir Richard Burnell, Archbishop of York. About 1294 William de Erccall, the vassal of Bishop Burnell, married Petronilla, the bishop's niece. The de Erccalls remained here down to 1346, when, on the demise of William de Erccall, his cousin and heir William de Careswell (or Caverswall) took possession. In 1391 Peter de Careswell enfeoffed Thomas Newport, parson of the church of Eyton, in the manor of Erccall, retaining the life interest for his own and his wife's lives with remainder to Thomas Gech and his heirs. This Thomas Gech was nephew of Thomas Newport the parson, and Thomas Newport of High Erccall, sheriff in 1403, was his son. William Newport was sheriff 1473 and John Newport 1490, 1500 and 1510. Thus the Newports became lords of Erccall. When the family attained knightly rank is uncertain, but early in Elizabeth's reign the titles of Erccall, which had belonged up till the Dissolution to Wombridge Priory were given to

SIR RICHARD NEWPORT, Knight (I) (Sheriff 1551, 1557 and 1568), the same who married the heiress of Eyton as related in our account of that place. The existing Hall at High Erccall was begun in 1608 by his son

SIR FRANCIS NEWPORT, Knight (I) (Sheriff 1585, 1600), on the site of, or adjoining, the ancient residence of the de Erccalls, as shown by this inscription on one of the three northern gables.

"An. Dni

1608, ætat vero suæ 52

Francis Newport miles

Hoc œdificium Deo incœpta

Secundante, incohavit peregit."

A few years later Sir Francis (who died in 1623) appears to have built a strong defensive wall round the enclosure within the moat while his son Sir Richard (Sheriff 1627) constructed a drawbridge over the latter. These outer works made the place into a kind of fortress, with a bailey, enclosed by a moat and

wall, defences which were very shortly afterwards to prove most useful. Their construction is recorded on an inscribed stone now built into the garden wall in line with the northern face of the house. It runs thus :

“ Pars ista hujus dom incohata fuit 14 Martii Ao 1617
finita vero 13 Octobris Ao 1620 opera impensis Francisci
Newport militis.”

On either side of the above are the words

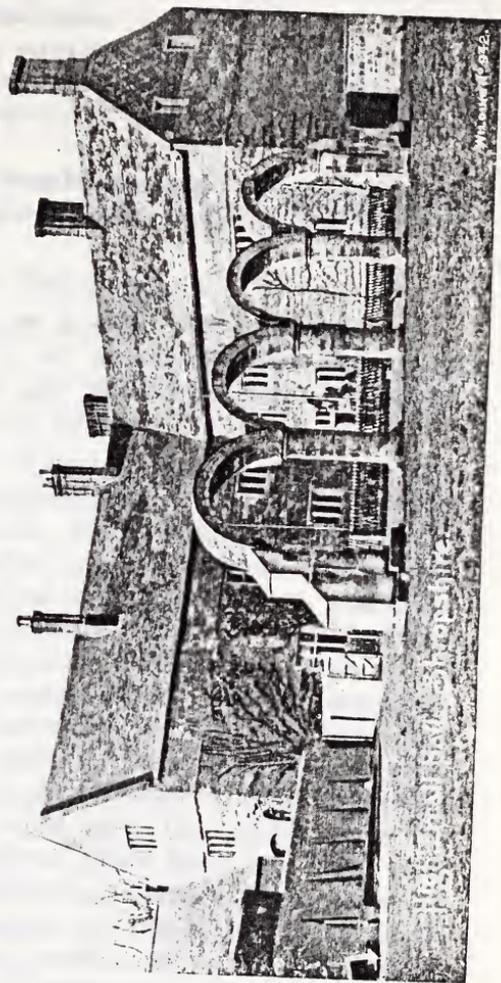
“ This Bridge ”

“ S. R. N.”

These stones are obviously not *in situ*. The house is of three storeys, the lower part of large squared stones, the upper of diapered brickwork. The walls are very strongly and massively built. The stones are traditionally said to have come from the ruins of Uriconium and Haughmond Abbey, and as there are no local quarries of this red sandstone it is not at all improbable that they did come from those ancient buildings. In various parts of the grounds traces of the foundations of the larger residence and fortifications are still discernible, especially on the eastern side. It was here that in levelling a mound about forty years ago a store of about 1,000 coins, weighing 12½ lbs., were found, mainly of Elizabeth and Charles I. These were doubtless hidden there at the time of the famous siege, the story of which has now to be told.

In the quaintly entitled books of the period published by the Parliamentary faction Sir Richard Newport is described as a man of vast estates, having many tenants, and being nearly allied to other county gentlemen by the marriage of his daughters, of whom he had many. His son Sir Francis Newport (II) resided at Eyton on Severn, but both appear to have shared in the fighting at High Ercall, for in the list of sums paid to the Sequestrators by Shropshire Royalists, Francis Newport of Eyton “ Esquire ” heads the list with £5,284 and £170 per annum, while Sir Richard Newport of High Ercall comes fifth with £3,207, and £170 per annum. The Parliament would not recognize titles conferred by King Charles on his supporters: hence they ignore the fact that Sir Richard had been created in 1643 Baron Newport of High Ercall! He was indeed a most ardent supporter of the king, for, at the very beginning of the war he advanced a great loan of money and plate amounting to £6,000 for the King’s use to put the artillery

in order for the campaign, which opened at the Battle of Edgehill. He next garrisoned High Ercall Hall and fortified it at his own expense. Forces sent out from here demolished Apley Castle to the great damage of Mr. Francis Charlton, who was a Parliament man and whose daughter was married to Richard Baxter, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, and a native of this parish. In 1645 the "Shrewsbury Committee" of the Parliamentary Army, which had just taken the town and castle, sent a strong force to besiege this place, and raised a very strong work "within musket shot of the walls, by means of which the enemy could not stir in or out." This work is said to have been in a banky field called Birch-tree Bank, so named from a birch tree then growing there, from the top of which the drummer of the Roundheads daily beat a challenge to the beleagured garrison to surrender. Eventually one of the garrison, who was a good shot, brought down the drummer from his perch with a musket ball. The church also was converted into a fortress and occupied by a portion of the garrison, which comprised over 200 foot and 40 horse soldiers. So strong was the place and so gallant the defence that High Ercall held out for more than a year after the fall of Shrewsbury. At length the besiegers brought up reinforcements from Wem and Shrewsbury, with a battery of cannon. The guns were placed on a little hill near the Hall, and thence the place was battered gradually to pieces. Its strength may be imagined from the fact that the besiegers used twenty barrels of gunpowder, "slaying and wounding many, beating down the drawbridge, and making a great breach in the church." On May 27th, 1646, the besiegers sent a summons to the gallant garrison to surrender, and the defenders desired a parley. The Roundhead chronicle records that at this parley "it was concluded that the horse, all but forty, should march away without arms, that the foot should all leave their arms behind them, and that they should all leave their ammunition and provision (of which there was great plenty) behind them, and they were to have convoy to Worcester, the place they made choice to go unto. There marched out 212 soldiers and officers (all good plucked brave fighting men) out of this strong garrison, and thus Shropshire, the bravest souldiers in the world, by God's great mercie, and indefatigable industrie, care, and valour of their committee, is now well cleared of all her enemies." Immediately "after the crowning victory of High



(Lent by Wilding & Son).



Ercall in Shropshire by order of the Commons assembled in Parliament " a day was set aside for a public thanksgiving " for the great success gained by that valiant battel by our brave Shropshire force." Ercall was the last place in Shropshire to hold out for the King, except Ludlow Castle.

High Ercall and Eyton remained with the Newport family continuously afterwards, and both manors descended with other family estates to the present owner, Lord Barnard. (See under Eyton.)

There is an effigy of a cross-legged knight in armour, dating from about 1100, in High Ercall church, said to represent one of the de Ercalls.

HIGH ERCALL HALL.

The existing mansion—now occupied as a farmhouse by Mr. Davies—has come down to us practically intact from 1608, although the outer works and drawbridge have disappeared and most of the moat has been filled up.

It is of three storeys and of lofty proportions. The lower part is of red sandstone in large square blocks ; the upper of diapered brick work of the same period. The plan is L shaped, but modified by three projecting gabled bays on the north side, another at the N.W. corner, and a porch to the S. of this last. The porch has a square opening—no trace of the Tudor arch—with mouldings in three orders. All the windows, which are numerous and of greatly varying size, are square headed without dripstones, and where they consist of more than one light they have stone mullions. These, and the quoins of the brickwork are of white freestone, quite different from the red sandstone of the lower walls. A projecting cornice runs right round the building above the second storey, and a chamfered plinth round the lower walls. The chimneys are of moulded bricks forming a chevron ornament up each side. In the courtyard on the E. side of the house, but some twenty yards away, stands a row of four arches resting on round pillars. These are very puzzling. From their position they cannot have formed part of the house itself, yet they appear to be of the same date—certainly not earlier, so that the suggestion that they belonged to the old house of the de Ercalls is untenable. The outer surfaces are quite smooth too—there is no trace of any stone or brick work having been joined on to them. I can

only conjecture that they were entrances to stables of *wood*, put up to accommodate the horses of the 40 cavalrymen who were here during the siege of 1645-6.

The interior of the mansion has few features of interest. The rooms have been modernized to a great extent. For instance all the great ceiling beams are encased, so that they appear quite flat on each of the three faces. The fireplaces still retain the Tudor arch, though in a very depressed form, as we should expect at that date. The most striking internal feature is the series of attics. They are very large and lofty, with fine open timber roofs. One of them has a good stone fireplace with open hearth, while another has a concrete floor. This was used as a granary and has a trap door through which the sacks of grain were hoisted.

HIGH ERCALL ALMSHOUSES.

Near the church are seven almshouses for poor people of both sexes. They are of brick with stone facings, and form a straight frontage with projecting wings at each side. Each tenement consists of two rooms, one above the other, but the end houses are larger than the others, and have an extra room. Between the houses and the road is a pretty garden surrounded by a high wall. Over the central house is a large stone inscribed :

Deo. O.M.

In sustentationem
 Sex pauperis quibus
 Senis et labore confectis
 Nihil aliud reliquum est
 Quam vivere et precari
 Has ædes
 Cære suo extractas et dotatas
 In grati animi testimonium
 Dat Dicit Dedicat
 Franciscus Comes de Bradford
 Anna salutis 1694.

XIII. THE OLD HALL, WELLINGTON.

This house has had so many additions made to it in the course of the last century, when it was occupied as a school, that it does not now look at all antiquated. There are, however, two parts of the building which are ancient: though both are timber-framed one is earlier than the other. The oldest portion is the

part which runs parallel with Watling Street. It is built in a succession of bays in a straight line, and is a timber structure of two storeys, the uprights stout and set close together with no transoms between the floor levels. This is a very early type of timber frame and dates from the fifteenth century. There is no doubt that this was the original house, and that it was built by Edward Forester about 1480. He is described as "of Wellington or Watling Street," and as he is the first of the family so described it seems that he was living at first elsewhere in Wellington, but moved into his new house at Watling Street as soon as it was ready. The house was occupied by four generations of Foresters without alteration until it was inherited by Francis Forester (I) in 1591. At that time he was under twenty, but he was a wealthy man and not only added to the family estates, but built a new wing on to the Old Hall at Watling Street. This is the Jacobean wing with gable end towards the roadway. It contains a panelled room and carved oak mantelpiece, and was probably erected about 1620. Francis Forester was the head of the family, and in that capacity signed the pedigree in the *Herald's Visitation* of 1623. He died in 1637. His building has the square open panels usual in the frames of Jacobean houses: they present a strong contrast to the framing of the older portion adjoining. It is worth noting that in the upper rooms of the older building the massive timber frame and roof timbers are exposed to view in the interior.

The Forester family were hereditary foresters of that portion of the forest of the Wrekin, or Mount St. Gilbert, known as Wellington Hay. The name is perpetuated to this day in Haygate and Haybridge. The estate here has probably descended in the male line from the time of William the Conqueror, but the first direct ancestor of whom we have actual record was

HUGH FORESTER, who lived in the time of Henry II and Richard I.

He died about 1200, when he was succeeded by

ROBERT (FORESTER) of Wellington (I), and he about 1242 by

ROBERT FORESTER (II). He died 1278 when his son

ROGER FORESTER (I) took office, but died soon afterwards, in
| 1283, when his son

ROGER FORESTER (II) was a minor. He attained his majority 3 May, 1285, the duties of his office having been performed meanwhile by John Fitzhugh of Bolas. This Roger was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1319. He died in 1335, when his son

JOHN FORESTER (I) was also a minor, though he attained his majority the same year. At the inquest held in Wellington to prove his age one of the witnesses was John de Arleston, who remembered the date of his birth, 20 July, 1314, because on that date his house was burned down. John died 10 Sept., 1349, and was followed by his brother

WILLIAM FORESTER (I). He died in 1394, leaving a son Roger, who, however, died before attaining his majority, so was succeeded by his cousin

ROGER FORESTER (III) in 1397. On his death six years later his son

ROGER FORESTER (IV) inherited the estate, being then 26 years old. He died 1443 and was followed by his son

JOHN FORESTER (II) who died in 1466, leaving a son

EDWARD FORESTER, who was then aged 36. He is the first of the family who is described as "of Watling Street or Wellington," and as the Old Hall dates in its oldest portion from the latter half of the 15th century, there can be little doubt that he built it and on its completion went to reside in it. He appears to have been succeeded by a son or grandson

JOHN FORESTER (III) and he by another

JOHN FORESTER (IV), who as "John Forster the younger" witnesses a deed in 1506. He was twice married; first to Alice, daughter of Thomas Charlton, Esq., of Apley Castle; and secondly to Isabel, daughter of Richard Lyster, Esq., of Rowton. By his first wife he had an only daughter, but by his second two sons—John and Richard. The latter acquired the manor of Sutton Maddock, where he died in 1587. He was secretary to Bishop Bonnor from 1540 to 1550 and again from 1553 to 1559, when the bishop was again deprived on the accession of Queen Elizabeth. The elder son

JOHN FORESTER (V) went to London as a young man, and was made a freeman of the company of patten makers. He became attached to the court of Henry VIII, who styled him "our

trusty and well-beloved John Forster of Wellington gentleman," in a grant dated 1520 whereby because of certain bodily infirmities affecting his head his Majesty licenses him to "were his bonet on his hede at all tymes and in all places as well in our presence as elsewhere." This grant is still preserved in the muniment room at Willey. On his retirement from court John Forester resided at Easthope instead of at the Old Hall. He increased his estate by marriage with Joyce, daughter and heiress of Philip Upton, of Upton Magna, and Oteley, and had a numerous issue, of whom John and Richard, the two eldest sons, predeceased him without issue. The third son William also predeceased him, but left a son

FRANCIS FORESTER (I) who was nineteen years of age in 1591 when his grandfather John died. His estate comprised (in addition to the possessions of his ancestors in Wellington and Watling Street) lands and houses in Little Wenlock, Farnley, Arleston, Shifnal, Hodnet, etc. William Forester resided at Upton Magna, where his sons John and Francis were baptized in 1570 and 1571 respectively. The elder died without issue, but Francis succeeded his grandfather John and went to live at the Old Hall, to which he added the eastern wing with gable towards the road. He was probably also the builder of the fine old timber house at Arleston described on another page. He purchased from Sir John Hayward in 1623 the Manor of Little Wenlock. By his wife Cicely, daughter of Andrew Charlton, Esq., of Apley Castle, he had four sons and two daughters. He died in 1637, and was succeeded by his son

FRANCIS FORESTER (II), who by his wife Dorothy Skrimsher, of Norbury, Staffs, had an only son

FRANCIS FORESTER (III) who left the Old Hall and went to reside at Dothill Park, his wife's estate. It came to her, and so to the Foresters, in this way. Francis Forester (III) married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Newport (Baron Newport 1642), widow of John Steventon of Dothill. By her first husband, who died two years after the marriage, she had a son Richard Steventon, baptized at High Ercal 11 April 1637. The grandfather William Steventon died at Dothill in 1647, so the estates devolved upon young Richard Steventon, then a boy of twelve. His mother married Francis Forester (III) in 1648, and with her

second husband removed to Dothill the seat of her son Richard Steventon. By her second marriage she had four daughters and two sons Francis and William, of whom the elder died in infancy. Richard Steventon was the last in the male line of that family. He died and was buried at Wrockwardine in April 1659, having attained his majority a few days before, and made a will bequeathing the mansion and estate at Dothill to his mother Mrs. Mary Forester, with remainder to his half-brother, her son William Forester. Francis Forester (III) was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1652. He lost his wife Mary in 1661, but himself survived till 1684. His son

SIR WILLIAM FORESTER (II) of Dothill was created a K.B. by William III in 1689. He married in 1680 Lady Mary Cecil, third daughter of James Earl of Salisbury, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. On his death in February 1718 he was succeeded by his eldest son

WILLIAM FORESTER (III) of Dothill, who was M.P. for Wenlock 1714 and 1734 to 1754. By his wife Catherine, daughter of William Brook, Esquire, of St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, he had three sons and three daughters. On his death in 1758 he was succeeded by his eldest son

BROOKE FORESTER of Dothill, who also represented Wenlock in Parliament for most of the period 1738-1768. On his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of George Weld of Willey, he went to reside at Willey for several years. By this lady he had four sons but of these two died in infancy, the survivors being George, born 1735, who succeeded him, and William, who died abroad unmarried. On the death of his first wife Brooke Forester married again, his second wife being Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Barnstone, of Chester, by whom he had a daughter Harriet, who married Thomas Mason of Shrewsbury, but died without issue. Brooke Forester died at Dothill in 1771, and was succeeded by his brother

GEORGE FORESTER of Willey, the famous hunting squire. He died unmarried in 1811, and devised all his estates to his cousin,

CECIL FORESTER (brother of Brooke Forester) afterwards Lord Forester, who took the additional name and arms of Weld. The present Lord Forester is his descendant.

XIV. DOTHILL.

In olden times this place-name is spelt Dudhill or Dodhill, but its origin is unknown. There must have been a house here from very early times, as Dodhill was one of the five berewicks comprised in the manor of Wellington. The first family of whom we have record here was that of the Hortons, from whom it passed in 1431 by marriage of the heiress Alice (daughter of Robert Horton of Dothill) to William Steventon. It remained in that family for five generations, when, about 1564, Anna, only child and heiress of Richard Steventon of Dothill, married Philip Upton of Oteley. Their daughter Joyce married John Forester of the Old Hall, Wellington, whose grandson Francis Forester (II) eventually inherited Dothill and went to live there. His son Sir William Forester; grandson William; and great-grandson Brooke Forester: all resided here, but upon the marriage of the last-named to the Weld heiress he removed to Willey, which has been the chief family seat of the Foresters ever since, although Dothill still belongs to them.

The existing house at Dothill consists of two distinct portions. The front is of brick with stone facings and dates from about 1820. It is chiefly remarkable for the loftiness of the rooms, and windows, especially on the ground floor. The rear part is also of brick, but of an earlier type. A sculptured stone on the southern gable bears the date 1628 and initials W.S., indicating that it was built by William Steventon (III). There is a large central chimney stack connected to the newer part of the house by a sort of flying buttress. Originally this old house was much more extensive, but a large portion was pulled down by a former owner as it was deemed too big a place to keep up. The existing farm buildings and barns are contemporary, and are on a very big scale, having evidently belonged to a larger mansion than the present one. Detached from them is an octagonal dovecote.

DOTHILL.

The pedigree in the *Herald's Visitation* begins with
 THOMAS STEVENTON, who was living about the year 1300. His
 | son
 NICHOLAS STEVENTON was living in 1342; his son
 WALTER STEVENTON (I) in 1387. He had a son also
 WALTER STEVENTON (II), whose son

WILLIAM STEVENTON (I) in 1431 married Alice, daughter and heiress of Robert Horton of Dothill. From this we learn that Dothill belonged originally to the Horton family, who were living here about the year 1400 and possibly earlier. It now passed by marriage to the Steventons, but we are not told where they had been domiciled up to this time. William and Alice had a son

WILLIAM STEVENTON (II) of Dothill, who was living here in 1471. He married four times, but left issue only by his first wife Margaret, daughter of Robert Charlton, by whom he had two daughters and one son

RICHARD STEVENTON (I) of Dothill, who married Eleanor, daughter of John Dodd, of Cloverley. His son

JOHN STEVENTON (I) married Margery, daughter and heiress of John Bridgman of Little Dean, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. The eldest son

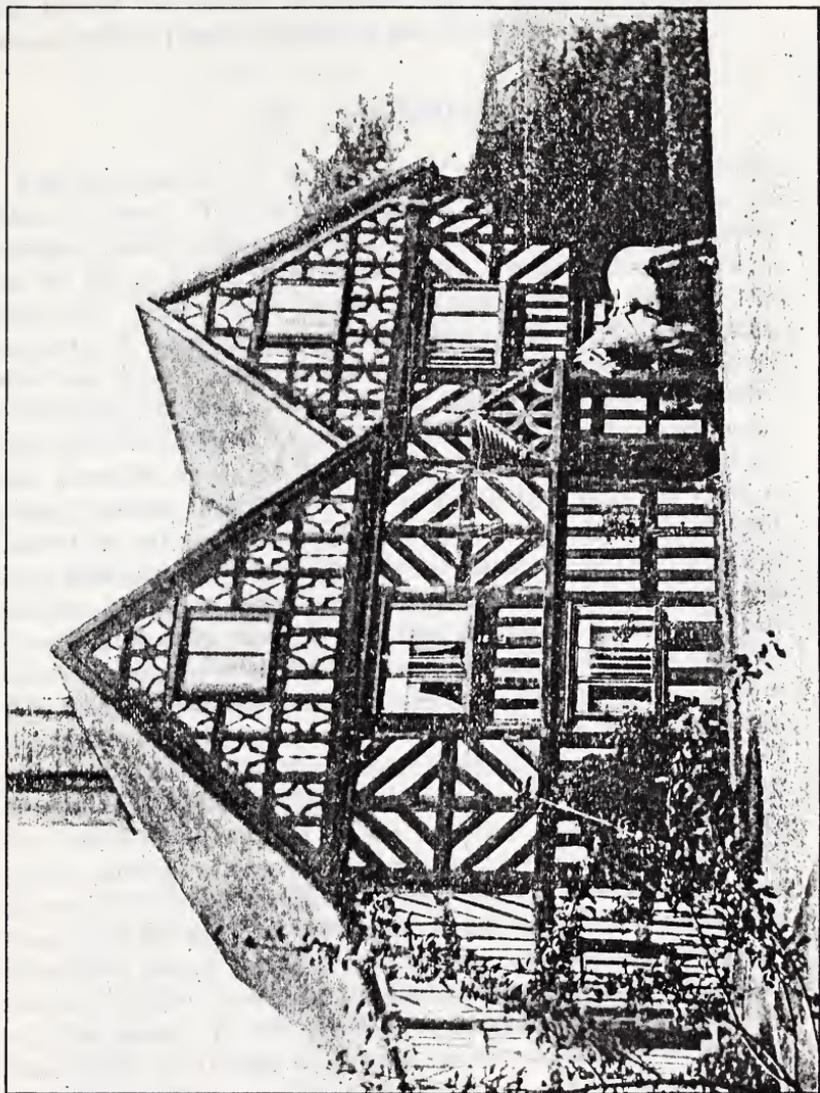
RICHARD STEVENTON (II) was living at Dothill in 1564. By his wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas Needham of Shavington, he had an only child Anna, who was his heiress. She married Philip Upton of Oneley, whose daughter Joyce married John Forester of the Old Hall. On Richard's death Dothill passed to his nephew,

WILLIAM STEVENTON (III) (son of his brother John) who rebuilt the house in 1628. By his wife Sara, daughter of John Dawes, he had eight daughters but only one son,

JOHN STEVENTON (II), who married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Newport (Lord Newport 1642), by whom he had a son Richard, the last in the male line of the Steventons. John Steventon died two years after the marriage. Later his widow Mary took for her second husband

FRANCIS FORESTER (III) of Watling Street, who thereupon took up his residence at Dothill. Young

RICHARD STEVENTON died in 1659, and left Dothill to his mother, Mrs. Mary Forester, with remainder to his half-brother William Forester. Richard Stevington by will dated 23rd March, 1658, devised a rent charge of £10 per annum for the poor of Wellington parish, to be paid out of certain lands called the Bury Yards. These are two fields near the town, one of which was sold by Lord Forester about 1820. The £10 is still paid by



ARLESTON HOUSE.

his lordship and is laid out in cloth coats for men and warm gowns for women. He also left an annuity of £6 13s. 4d., payable out of lands at Arleston, to the schoolmaster of High Ercall for the gratuitous teaching of children resident in that parish.

The rest of the history of Dothill will be found in our general account of the Forester family of the Old Hall.

XV. ARLESTON.

This place-name is of Saxon origin, and is a contraction from Alured's town. The hamlet consists of a scattered group of cottages, mostly timber-framed, and a large house standing alone on the top of a low rounded hill, with a wide outlook in every direction. This is now known as Arleston House, and was the property of Lord Forester, but now belongs to Mr. Charles Exley who lives there. Arleston was a member of the great manor of Wellington, and was in King John's time a more populous township than Wellington. According to Eyton King Henry II. made this place his abode on his hunting expeditions to the Wrekin Forest, and an interesting story in connection with the same is related in our account of Hadley Manor. Forty acres of land were then granted by royal gift to an ancestress of the Corbets of Hadley. Arleston does not appear to have belonged to the Foresters in early times, but is first mentioned as part of their estate in the time of Henry VIII or Elizabeth, when John Forester (V), who died in 1591, owned amongst other property, "three messuages and thirty acres of land, three acres of meadow and ten acres of pasture in Arleston next Wellington." John Forester's son William died in his father's lifetime so that the estates passed on John's death in 1591 to his grandson Francis Forester (I). In the marriage settlement of the latter's son Francis Forester (II) in 1622 it is stated that Arleston was "held of William Steventon, Esq., as of his manor of Wellington in free socage." This William Steventon was of Dothill Park, and the connection by marriage between his family and the Foresters will be found in our account of that place. It will be seen from this, therefore, that the Steventons of Dothill were lords of the manor of Wellington, including Arleston, and that the latter, as well as Dothill, came to the Foresters by intermarriage with that family. Arleston

House appears to have been built in two distinct halves, side by side, but the left portion is longer than the right, so that it projects beyond the latter at both front and rear. Both are dated on the front gable, the larger one to the left 1614, the other 1630. The whole structure is timber-framed and a fine example of its period. The four gables are fitted with panels with shaped bracings forming a star pattern. The two lower storeys, however, are close-timbered, all the blocks being stout and straight. Those in the lower storey are vertical, with transoms halfway up, but most of those on the next storey are set diamond-wise, while the corner posts and some others have the cable moulding. All these details correspond with similar parts of Ireland's Mansion in High Street, Shrewsbury, and if it were not for the dates on the gables I should feel inclined to suppose that Arleston House was erected at about the same period—1570-1590. Still, as the dates are quite distinct and presumably authentic, we may accept this as an interesting example of the continuance of a style beyond the period in which it usually prevailed.

Most of the windows are supported by leaf-scroll bracket, and the two front ones on the first floor have carved arcading under them, like the Council House Gateway in Shrewsbury (1620), though not so bold in design. There is a big central chimney stack with beautiful cluster of shafts at the top, the sides adorned with a chevron ornament which is continued in the projecting cornice. The bricks are all of the thin type in use at that period. The storeys overhang about 18 inches all round the house. With the exception of the cable ornament already mentioned and one or two bracketed posts, none of the timbers are carved, and there are no barge-boards to the gables now, though there may have been originally.

According to local tradition Arleston House was built as a hunting lodge for King James I, though others say that it was built by the Foresters for the same purpose. Probably both statements are correct. The Forester family (of whom Lord Forester is now the head) have been hereditary custodians of the portion of the Wrekin Forest known as Wellington Hay since the 12th century, and their name itself is derived from their profession. At the time when Arleston House was erected the head of the

family was Francis Forester, living at Watling Street in the house now known as the Old Hall. In our account of that place we have given a history of the Forester family, and shown that Francis (I) added a wing to the Old Hall, as well as building Arleston House. Both halves of the latter were erected in his lifetime (1614 and 1630), for he died in 1637, seven years after its completion. Corroboration of the fact that it was built by him is afforded by the designs on the remarkable plaster ceiling in the drawing room at Arleston. This is certainly one of the most striking examples in Shropshire, though the workmanship is very crude. The entire surface of the ceiling, including the beams and cornice, is covered with a network of geometric mouldings enclosing a great variety of heraldic devices, while along the beams an endless POMEGRANATE stem runs its sinuous course. The pomegranate was a popular Tudor emblem originally the badge of Katherine of Arragan. Another Tudor device many times repeated is the DRAGON, which was then the supporter of the royal arms in place of the latter-day unicorn. St. George and the dragon also appears in many places. Also the LION RAMPANT, the arms of the Charltons of Apley, Francis Forester having married a daughter of that ancient family. Other devices alluding to the Foresters and their profession are, the FORESTER'S HEAD, with plumed hat; FALCON displayed, typical of the art of falconry; STAG and STAG'S HEAD with spear thrusting into the neck; and the TALBOT (hound) with curved leash ending in a knot (the Forester crest). Besides these there is the MERMAID, a device that appears on the Council House Gateway (1620) at Shrewsbury; and a REINDEER'S HEAD with sprig of oak in the mouth, crest of the Eytons of Eyton.

In a smaller room adjoining is another plaster ceiling and frieze, but it is much less elaborate, and only covers a small part of the surface. The frieze consists of Tudor dragons in pairs, while along the side of the main beam runs a row of birds, apparently ravens—crest of the Corbet family. On the end of a bracket-beam over the fireplace is a small coloured figure said to represent James I, for whom Francis Forester built the house. By-the-way this monarch could only have occupied the first-erected part of Arleston House, since the second was not built till five years after his death, at which time Charles I was king.

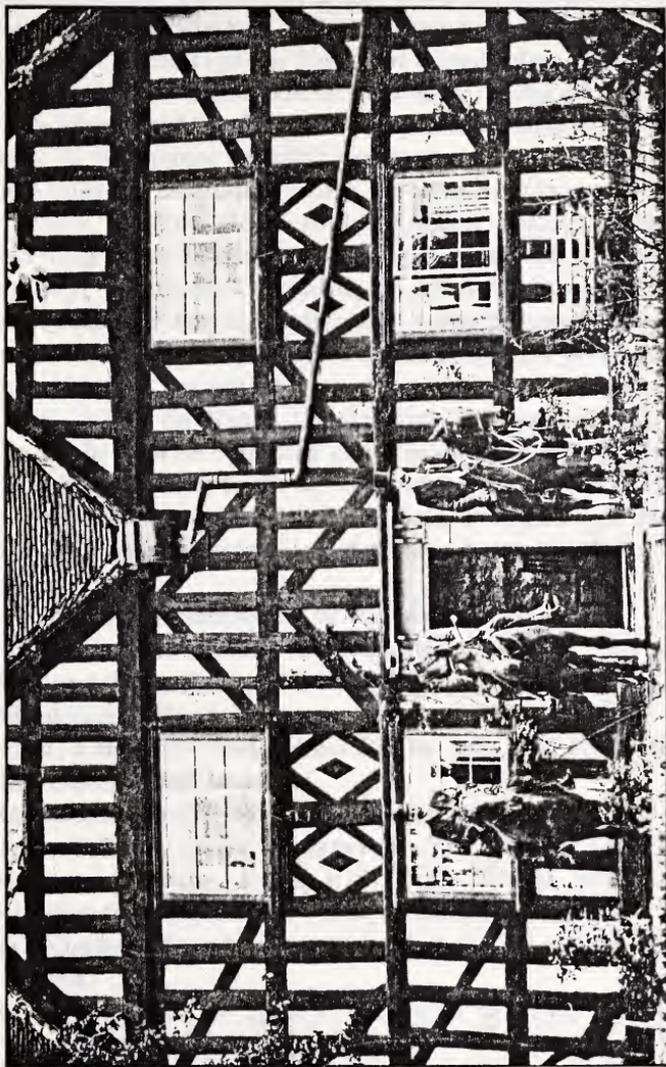
XVI. HADLEY MANOR HOUSE.

This fine old timber-framed house is interesting as having come down to us almost untouched by modern alterations or additions. It is of three storeys and presents two large equal gables in front and one to each end, but none to the rear. The timbering is of a simple character, with no carved ornament except bracketed posts at each corner and a pair of diamond-shaped embossed logenges between the principal front windows. This ornament is characteristic of the time of James I and Charles I, and indicates that the house dates from the early part of the 17th century. The staircase, which winds round a central newel post, and a cupboard with cut-out balustrade forming a grille, are of the same date. There is a large central chimney stack massively built of squared stones, with thin brick shafts at the top. But the most interesting feature of this building is the series of carpenter's marks on the timbers of the frontage. This being the northern side, they are, as usual, but little weathered. I believe Hadley Manor is unique in that the whole of the timbers forming this frontage are numbered in one continuous series, beginning at the top right hand corner and counting from right to left (instead of left to right) and running into the eighties, formed thus XXXXXXXX. The units are also reversed, 9 is iiiiv. not viiii.

Some years ago a workman carrying out certain repairs at the old manor house found in a cavity by one of the beams in the wall a small pewter drinking cup about three inches high, the sides embossed with figures of gnomes. With it were some old coins and a copper token.

In the front garden stood a very old mulberry tree, said to be the largest but one in England. Sad to say it was blown down by a gale in July, 1915, but though prostrate, part of the tree is still alive. Mulberry trees were introduced into England about the middle of the 16th century, so the tree was probably at least as old as the house.

[A short distance E. of the Manor stands another timber-framed house, now known as "Post Office Buildings." On the tie-beams is carved W.E.W. 1628. The overhang of the first floor is supported by bracketed corner posts, but the carving is of crude workmanship, and the building is altogether inferior to the Manor.]



HADLEY MANOR.



The Manor of Hadley was held in the time of William the Conqueror by Goisfrid under Rainald. Soon after Domesday one William de Hadley was lord of the manor and a man of importance, having married Seburga, daughter of Hamo Peverell. He, with his wife Seburga, and son Alan founded in the neighbouring wood about 1130 the Priory of Wombridge. There must have been a manor house here at that time as one of the priests from this priory used to officiate in the private chapel in the house. The lady of the manor outlived her husband some 20 years and Eytton relates an interesting story about her. On one occasion King Henry II. came down to his hunting lodge at Arleston. The old lady upon hearing of the royal visit sent a present to his majesty, consisting—according to local tradition—of cakes and wine made by her own fair hands. She followed this up by a personal visit, and so pleased was the king with the interview that he presented her with forty acres of land at Arleston where they met. Later on Henry III attempted to reclaim this land, but the Corbets, who had then come into possession of Hadley, established their title to it by recounting the above incident.

The Lady Seburga seems to have held the Manor of Hadley in her own right, so that it was not till her death about 1160 that her son

ALAN DE HADLEY succeeded to the estate. He made several additional grants of land to Wombridge Priory. He had a grant from King Henry II of the Manor of Bromley Regis in Staffordshire. He died about 1170, leaving by his wife Alice Pantulf, a daughter and heiress Cecilia, who had High Hatton as her dower. She married

SIR ROGER CORBET (II) son of Roger Corbet (I) by his wife—the heiress of Tasley, near Bridgnorth. The manors of Hadley, Tasley, and Bromley Regis, with High Hatton, remained in the Corbet family for nearly four centuries. Roger left a son

THOMAS CORBET (I), who was succeeded on his death in 1247 by his son,

ROGER CORBET (III) of Hadley. He died in 1259, leaving by his wife Eddilena Fitz-Philip a son

THOMAS CORBET (II), then a boy of eleven. He died in 1300 and was succeeded by his son,

SIR ROGER CORBET (IV.), who was then 28 years old. He died about 1360. By his wife Joan Lovel he left a son

SIR JOHN CORBET (I), who died in 1365. He left by his wife
| Agnes a son

SIR ROBERT CORBET (I). This knight, lord of Hadley, on 21 May,
| 1377, concedes to John Prior of Wombridge a messuage, a
| half virgate, a mill, and a croft in Hadley, for a term of 99 years,
| during which the said prior was to provide a brother canon and
| a chaplain to celebrate services in the chapel within the gates
| of Hadley manor house for the soul's health of the said Sir
| Robert and his relations on Sundays and Wednesdays and
| Fridays weekly. On his death in 1405 he was succeeded by
| his son (by his wife Joan de Thornbury)

SIR ROBERT CORBET (II) who was sheriff in 1414 and died about
1419. His daughter and heiress Sybil married John Greville
of Campden, Glo'stershire. They were childless, however, and,
by a family arrangement were succeeded at Hadley and Hatton
by Sybil's cousin

SIR ROBERT CORBET (III), son of Sir Guy Corbet, younger brother
of Sir Robert Corbet (II). He married Maud, daughter of Sir
John Fortescue, but the union was an unhappy one, and they
separated. Sir Robert married secondly Lettice, daughter of
Sir John Shirewood of Coventry, but as he had not been
divorced, this marriage was not a legal one. Hadley, however,
remained in the possession of his descendants for three gener-
ations, until, about the year 1620, it was purchased by

RICHARD CORBET, of Chesthill Grange, near Market Drayton,
whose son,

JOHN CORBET (II) was afterwards the first baronet of Stoke
and Adderley. Richard died in 1621, and as the existing
Manor House at Hadley dates from about that time there is
little doubt that it was built by the baronet. By his wife Anne
Mainwaring he had no less than twenty children, of whom
seventeen grew up to men and women. Sir John himself
probably never lived at Hadley, but he appears to have built it
either for one of his sons, or as a dower house, or perhaps merely
as a mode of aggrandisement, for he was wealthy and had only
recently been created a baronet by Charles I, about 1627. He
was sheriff in 1629. Sir John entered into the public life of the
county with great zeal, and soon got to be recognised as leader
by the local malcontents. His activity in opposing the tax

called Ship Money, earned him the title of "The Patriot," but also landed him in prison, though he appears to have soon been released, probably through the influence of his mother, who was a daughter of Lord Chancellor Thomas Bromley. In many other ways Sir John Corbet exhibited a strength of mind which might be called by the less polite term of obstinacy! How long afterwards Hadley remained in the Corbet family is not known, but it appears to have passed out of their possession before the end of the eighteenth century.

XVII. LEE HALL, ELLESMERE.

This charming old timber-framed house, is the residence of Miss Louisa Jebb. The front part, dated 1594, has diagonal bracings forming a diamond pattern. The rear part has a frame of rather small square panels, without braces, and dates from about 1550. Originally it was a two-storeyed cottage, converted into a mansion by the addition of a larger frontage, the whole being T-shaped in plan. The two staircases confirm this.

Lee was built by a Mr. Charleton, agent to the Earl of Bridgewater (who enlarged it in 1594). In 1634 he sold it to Mr. Richard Hatchett, whose son Stephen added paneling and a carved fireplace in the drawing-room in 1657, and the quaint porch-like projecting chamber on the east side in 1651.

THE HATCHETT FAMILY OF LEE.

RICHARD HATCHETT (1) was born at Acton Reynald in 1583.

In 1611 he married Alice (born 1595). He was admitted burgess of Shrewsbury 1624. In 1634 he purchased the Hall of Lee (alias Leigh) with lands in Lee and Kenwick Wood, all of which he settled on his son,

STEPHEN HATCHETT, who married in 1640, Sarah, daughter of Richard Lloyd of Emstrey near Shrewsbury. Richard died 1654-5. Stephen's wife Sarah appears to have died before 1657, as the mantel-piece at Lee bears that date and the initial of his second wife Elizabeth, who was buried at Ellesmere 5 Aug., 1677. Stephen was born 1616 and died 1682: he was buried with his first wife Sarah in the chancel of Ellesmere Church. By his will dated 30 Oct. 1677 he settles Lee in jointure on his son,

RICHARD HATCHETT'S (II) marriage in Dec. 1665 to Elizabeth eldest daughter of John Lyth of Lee. Richard was born 1641, and is described as of Haughton Farm as well as of Lee. By his will dated 8 Feb. 1710 he settled Lee on his son,

RICHARD HATCHETT (III) on the latter's marriage at Myddle in 1690 to Mary Richards of Tethill, Co. Salop, daughter-in-law of Francis Morris of the same place. Richard was born 1666, and was receiver for the Earl of Bridgewater within the lordship of Ellesmere. His will is dated 7 March, 1712. His son,

EDWARD HATCHETT, of Lee, married Elizabeth, only daughter of Richard Bulkeley, of Coedana, Anglesey. He was born 1696, died 1754, and was buried at Ellesmere. His son,

RICHARD BULKELEY HATCHETT, of Lee, born 1720, died aged 80 in 1800 and was buried at Ellesmere, his will being dated 1 Dec. 1797. He married in 1748 Martha Owen, daughter of Thomas Owen, of Llynllodd Co. Montgomery, who was born 1713, and dying at Lee in 1792, was also buried at Ellesmere. There were two sons, Hugh, born 1751, and Bulkeley 1760. Of these the elder,

HUGH HATCHETT, was High Sheriff of Anglesey in 1812. He succeeded to Tedsmore Co. Salop, and in 1804 by royal leave assumed the name of Owen after his mother's death. He died at Tedsmore in 1818, and was succeeded by his nephew Thomas Bulkeley Hatchett—see below. Hugh's younger brother,

BULKELEY HATCHETT was high sheriff of Merioneth in 1800. He married in 1789 Mary, only daughter of Thomas Mainwaring of Bromborough, at St. Julian's. He died aged 80 in 1830, and his widow aged 75 in 1837, both being buried at Ellesmere. Their son,

THOMAS BULKELEY HATCHETT, succeeded to Tedsmore on the death of his uncle Hugh (Owen) in 1818. He dropped the name of Hatchett and by royal license assumed that of Bulkeley-Owen. He was born in 1790 and died in 1867, leaving by his wife Marianne (Thelwall) a son,

BULKELEY HATCHETT BULKELEY-OWEN (1824-1868), who sold Lee to Salisbury Kynaston Mainwaring of Oteley, father of the present owner.

THE MANOR OF RORRINGTON.

BY SIR OFFLEY WAKEMAN, BART.

The Manor of Rorrington is exceedingly small in area, consisting as it does of one Township only within the Parish of Chirbury.

At Domesday it was a divided Manor. Half was held by Robert Fitz Corbet with Leuric as under-tenant, and the other half by Roger Fitz Corbet, and Ossulphus under him. Each half included a wood for the fattening of swine, from which we may infer that oak wood was as conspicuous a feature of the landscape then as now. The value of each half was VI Solidi, in the time of King Edward III and VII Solidi respectively. Eyton says "It is singular that, after Domesday, we never hear of any Seignery at Rorrington, asserted," "or maintained," by the Corbets of Caus - - - . Possibly "those Barons, at some early period, had surrendered their" "Seignery at Rorrington to their Kinsmen, the Fitz" "Herberts." At any rate we find that family in possession of half the Manor in 1255.

From the time of the Seignery of the Fitz Herberts we have no record of the devolution of the Manor until the period of the Reformation when it was held by the Commandery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Dinmore in Herefordshire, and was seized by the Crown. In 1545 Henry VIII granted the Manor with the Lands and Buildings belonging to the Knights to John Warner, one of his Chaplains, who in the same year sold the whole to W. Kerry or Kery, a Salter of London, one of a family who already held lands in

THE JOURNAL OF THE
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At the meeting of the Royal Anthropological Institute held at the Royal Society on the 11th of January 1907, the following papers were read:

The first paper was read by Mr. H. H. Skaife, and was entitled 'On the Origin of the Human Race'. The author discusses the various theories of human origin, and concludes that the most probable is that of a single origin from a common ancestor.

the adjoining parish of Worthen. The Visitation of 1623 shows a pedigree of Kerry of Worthen, to whom two Coats of Arms are ascribed, viz :—

(I) Per Saltire Azure and Ermine, (II) Quarterly I and IV per Saltire Ermine and Azure, II and III Quarterly 1 and 4 Or a lion rampart regardant gules, 2 and 3 argent 3 boars heads, couped, close sable for Powell.

I think that the Kerrys must at first have occupied the Old Buildings, which then included a Chapel, since in the Inventory of 1553 the Vicar (John Myddelton) and the Wardens (Jno. Bady and Walter Hocculton) of Chirbury report,

“ To the Chapell of Roryngton belongythe

“ Ite' on' Pyxe of Copper

“ Ite' on' Chales of Sylver w a patene of the same.

“ Ite' on' vestment of Red chamlet

“ Ite' one bell

“ The P'ochianers there do saye that aboute IX yeres past
 “ they solde three belles of theires for the some of XII^{li} whiche
 “ XII^{li} was delyvered unto oon S^r John Braye clerke for the
 “ space of sixe yeres then next following and he for his s'vice
 “ there to have thencrease thereof duryng the said terme and
 “ to redelver the said XII^{li} to the p'ochianers there at the end
 “ of the said sixe yeres and althoghe he was desyred dyverse
 “ times to redelyver the same as yet he had not done so,” See
Transactions, Vol. XII., 1900.

Of this Chapel there is now neither trace nor tradition; perhaps it was pulled down when the present Hall was built on the site of the former buildings probably early in the 17th century.

In 1637 W. Kerry (Arm.) and George Kerry (Gen.) sold the Manor and Lands to John Edwards for £1390. I have in my possession a Bell with an inscription in 17th century characters round the outside “John Edwards de Rorington,” which I take to be the Bell referred to in the Inventory of 1553 re-cast by John Edwards on his purchase of the Buildings.

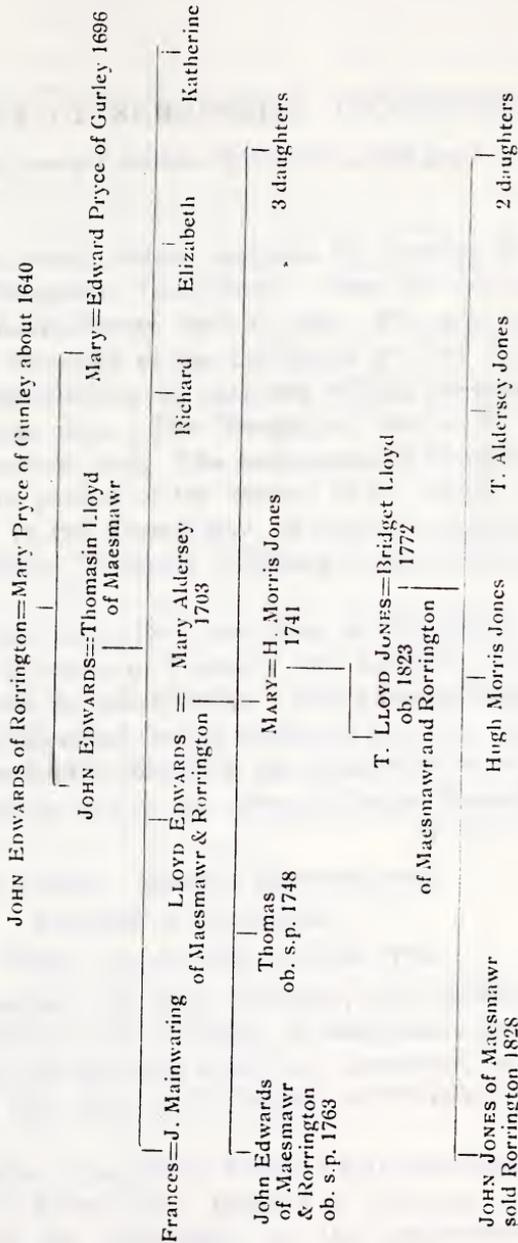
During the 17th century the Edwardses of Rorrington intermarried with many of the families of the district including the Lloyds of Maesmawr beyond Welshpool, John Edwards Rorrington marrying Thomasin Lloyd towards the end of the century; their descendants Lloyd Edwards (son) and John Edwards (grandson) held both Rorrington and Maesmawr until the death of the latter in 1763, when a nephew, T. Lloyd Jones the son of H. Morris Jones and Mary Edwards, succeeded to the estate. In the next generation John Jones of Maesmawr in 1828 sold the Manor and Lands at Rorrington to Sir Henry and Lady Wakeman, who already owned adjoining lands in Rorrington and Wotherton which Lady Wakeman had inherited from her mother Sarah Penbury.

The late Mr. Whettal of the Green, who died only a few years ago told me that he remembered the Manorial Pound and Stocks close to the Bridge at Rorrington behind the Hall, and that the Pound Keeper and Commoners used on occasions to round up and impound all strange cattle etc found on Rorrington Hill, and I find that Courts Leet were occasionally held during my father's lifetime, but now-a-days the Manor is of historical interest only.

Amongst the trees to the East of the Hall are the remains of the Manorial Mill to which water was brought by a lengthy cut from the Halliwell brook in the Mount Dingle—so named from the Tumulus shown on the Ordnance Map to the S E of the hamlet and now known as The Mount—whilst the brick Dovecote within the grounds of the Hall now affords accommodation for a Bull.

On Rorrington Hill at the extreme eastern boundary of the Manor is a small Stone Circle known as the Hoar Stone, the stones of which are now completely covered by the heather, and on the crest of the Hill 1200 ft above the sea is situated the Holy Well, which in former days was the scene of the Halliwell Wakes on Holy Thursday as is mentioned in Miss Sophia Bourne's "Shropshire Folklore."

A pedigree showing the descent of the Manor through the Edwards and Jones families is appended.



INSTITUTIONS OF SHROPSHIRE INCUMBENTS.

(Concluded from 4th Series, Volume VI., page 330.)

The documents which follow complete the records of the Institutions of Shropshire Incumbents. They are extracted from the *Libri Institutionum*, 1800 to 1838. The entries in these books are a summary of the *Certificates of First Fruits*, which are not permitted to be searched without payment of fees after the year 1800. The Shropshire entries do not extend beyond the year 1816. The Institutions of Incumbents in the Shropshire portion of the diocese of St. Asaph have not been printed in the *Transactions*, as they can readily be found in Archdeacon Thomas's "History of the Diocese of St. Asaph."

The Institutions here given are those of Shropshire Incumbents in the Dioceses of Coventry and Lichfield, and of Hereford, from 1800 to 1816 inclusive. Also a few institutions for the Diocese of Hereford for the years 1726 and 1727, which were by some oversight omitted by our transcriber when he extracted the entries on File 24. (See 4th Series, Volume II, page 91).

W. G. D. F.

FIRST FRUITS. BISHOPS' CERTIFICATES.

DIOCESE OF HEREFORD.

File XXIV. April 1725 to April 1730.

On 22nd November, 1726, Hugo Wishaw, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the Vicarage of Diddlebury, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of the last Incumbent, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, and instituted.

On 8th December, 1726, John Acton, LL.D., was admitted to the rectory of Acton Scott, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by death of the last Incumbent, on the presentation of Edward Acton of Acton Scott, esquire, patron.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

By James M. Smith, LL.D.

The American people have long been distinguished by their love of liberty and their devotion to the principles of justice and equality. This has been the history of the United States, from the first settlement of the continent to the present day. The American people have always been a people of the future, and their history is a history of progress and improvement. The American people have always been a people of the future, and their history is a history of progress and improvement.

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On 27th December, anno supradicto, William Dale, clerk, A.B., was admitted to the second portion of the Rectory of the parish church of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of the last Incumbent, on the presentation of Edward Owen, esquire, patron.

On 24th January, anno supradicto, Richard Crosse, LL.B., clerk, was admitted to the Archdeaconry of Salop in the Church of Hereford, vacant by the death of the last archdeacon, on his own patronage, and was collated and canonically instituted.

On 9th February, anno supradicto, Page Newborough, clerk, A.M., was admitted to the rectory of Onibury, in the deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of the last Incumbent, on the presentation of William Lord Craven, Baron of Hampstead Mashall in the County of Berks, patron, and instituted.

On the same day, Antony Seymore Onians, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Stokesay, in the deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of the last Incumbent, on the presentation of Lucius Henry Hibbins, esquire, patron, and instituted.

On the last day of March, anno supradicto, William Read, clerk, A.M., was admitted to the first portion of the Rectory of Burford, in the deanery of Burford, vacant by the death of the last Incumbent, on the presentation of William Bowles, esquire, patron, and instituted.

LIBRI INSTITUTIONUM.

1800 to 1838.

DIocese of COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD.

St. Alkmund's V. Shrewsbury. Edward Linzee, instituted 16 July, 1806, patron The King.

Acton Burnell R. Robert Hesketh, instituted 8 January 1813, patron Robert Hesketh, clerk.

Baschurch V. Thomas Presland, instituted 10 June 1800, patron The King.

Baschurch V. Frank Blakiston, instituted 27 May, 1806, patron The King.

On the 10th of August, 1841, the following was published in the *Register*: "The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been admitted to the office of Justice of the Peace for the County of Franklin, in the State of New York, for the term of one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1842."

JOHN W. FOSTER, Justice of the Peace for the County of Franklin, in the State of New York, for the term of one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1842.

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APPENDIX

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INDEX OF NAMES AND SUBJECTS

- Bicton P.C. Henry Campbell, instituted 20 July, 1807, patron
The Vicar of St. Chad.
- Broughton P.C. Francis Salt, instituted 25 May 1812, patron
Richard Lyster, esquire.
- Condover V. Richard Scott, instituted 17 July 1807, patron
William Smith Pemberton, esquire.
- Chetwynd R. William Otter, instituted 1 August 1811, patron
Thomas Borrow, esquire.
- Chetwynd R. William Otter, instituted 23 December 1811,
patron Thomas Borrow, esquire.
- Condover V. Lawrence Gardener, instituted 17 March, 1816,
patron Edward William Smythe Owen, esquire.
- Cound R. Edward Henry Owen, instituted 28 November 1816,
patron John Cresset Pelham.
- Ercall Parva P.C. Charles Hodgkin, instituted 24 July 1801,
patron Sir Corbet Corbet, Bart.
- Edgmond R. John Dryden Pigott, instituted 21 May 1811,
patron John Kynaston Powell and another.
- Frodesley R. Benjamin Edwardes, instituted 10 June 1816,
patron Lady Francis Edwards, widow.
- Grinshill P.C. John Pitchford, instituted 24 April 1804, patron
John Wood, esquire.
- Grinshill P.C. Francis Salt, instituted 22 April 1814, patron
John Wood.
- Hordley R. Edward Kynaston, instituted 4 April 1803, patron
John Kynaston Powell, esquire.
- Hodnet R. George Allanson, instituted 20 June 1804, patron
Richard Heber, esquire.
- Harley R. John Gibbons, instituted 7 February 1805, patron
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- Hinstock R. William Cotton, instituted 16 April 1810, patron
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- Hodnet R. Reginald Heber, instituted 15 August 1816, patron
Richard Heber, esquire.
- Idsall or Shiffnall V. Nathaniel Hinde, instituted 21 May
1811, patron George Brooke, esquire.

1700. The first of these was the church of St. Andrew, which was founded in the reign of King Henry II. The second was the church of St. Martin, which was founded in the reign of King Richard I. The third was the church of St. Peter, which was founded in the reign of King John. The fourth was the church of St. Paul, which was founded in the reign of King Henry III. The fifth was the church of St. James, which was founded in the reign of King Edward I. The sixth was the church of St. Michael, which was founded in the reign of King Edward II. The seventh was the church of St. George, which was founded in the reign of King Edward III. The eighth was the church of St. Nicholas, which was founded in the reign of King Richard II. The ninth was the church of St. Andrew, which was founded in the reign of King Henry IV. The tenth was the church of St. Martin, which was founded in the reign of King Henry V. 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The thirty-first was the church of St. George, which was founded in the reign of King George VIII. The thirty-second was the church of St. Nicholas, which was founded in the reign of King George IX. The thirty-third was the church of St. Andrew, which was founded in the reign of King George X. The thirty-fourth was the church of St. Martin, which was founded in the reign of King George XI. The thirty-fifth was the church of St. Peter, which was founded in the reign of King George XII. The thirty-sixth was the church of St. Paul, which was founded in the reign of King George XIII. The thirty-seventh was the church of St. James, which was founded in the reign of King George XIV. The thirty-eighth was the church of St. Michael, which was founded in the reign of King George XV. The thirty-ninth was the church of St. George, which was founded in the reign of King George XVI. The fortieth was the church of St. Nicholas, which was founded in the reign of King George XVII. The forty-first was the church of St. Andrew, which was founded in the reign of King George XVIII. The forty-second was the church of St. Martin, which was founded in the reign of King George XIX. The forty-third was the church of St. Peter, which was founded in the reign of King George XX. The forty-fourth was the church of St. Paul, which was founded in the reign of King George XXI. The forty-fifth was the church of St. James, which was founded in the reign of King George XXII. The forty-sixth was the church of St. Michael, which was founded in the reign of King George XXIII. The forty-seventh was the church of St. George, which was founded in the reign of King George XXIV. The forty-eighth was the church of St. Nicholas, which was founded in the reign of King George XXV. The forty-ninth was the church of St. Andrew, which was founded in the reign of King George XXVI. The fiftieth was the church of St. Martin, which was founded in the reign of King George XXVII. The fifty-first was the church of St. Peter, which was founded in the reign of King George XXVIII. The fifty-second was the church of St. Paul, which was founded in the reign of King George XXIX. The fifty-third was the church of St. James, which was founded in the reign of King George XXX. The fifty-fourth was the church of St. Michael, which was founded in the reign of King George XXXI. The fifty-fifth was the church of St. George, which was founded in the reign of King George XXXII. The fifty-sixth was the church of St. Nicholas, which was founded in the reign of King George XXXIII. The fifty-seventh was the church of St. Andrew, which was founded in the reign of King George XXXIV. The fifty-eighth was the church of St. Martin, which was founded in the reign of King George XXXV. The fifty-ninth was the church of St. Peter, which was founded in the reign of King George XXXVI. The sixtieth was the church of St. Paul, which was founded in the reign of King George XXXVII. The sixty-first was the church of St. James, which was founded in the reign of King George XXXVIII. The sixty-second was the church of St. Michael, which was founded in the reign of King George XXXIX. The sixty-third was the church of St. George, which was founded in the reign of King George XL. The sixty-fourth was the church of St. Nicholas, which was founded in the reign of King George XLI. The sixty-fifth was the church of St. Andrew, which was founded in the reign of King George XLII. The sixty-sixth was the church of St. Martin, which was founded in the reign of King George XLIII. The sixty-seventh was the church of St. Peter, which was founded in the reign of King George XLIV. The sixty-eighth was the church of St. Paul, which was founded in the reign of King George XLV. The sixty-ninth was the church of St. James, which was founded in the reign of King George XLVI. The seventieth was the church of St. Michael, which was founded in the reign of King George XLVII. 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The eighty-first was the church of St. Andrew, which was founded in the reign of King George LVIII. The eighty-second was the church of St. Martin, which was founded in the reign of King George LIX. The eighty-third was the church of St. Peter, which was founded in the reign of King George LX. The eighty-fourth was the church of St. Paul, which was founded in the reign of King George LXI. The eighty-fifth was the church of St. James, which was founded in the reign of King George LXII. The eighty-sixth was the church of St. Michael, which was founded in the reign of King George LXIII. The eighty-seventh was the church of St. George, which was founded in the reign of King George LXIV. The eighty-eighth was the church of St. Nicholas, which was founded in the reign of King George LXV. The eighty-ninth was the church of St. Andrew, which was founded in the reign of King George LXVI. The ninetieth was the church of St. Martin, which was founded in the reign of King George LXVII. The hundredth was the church of St. Peter, which was founded in the reign of King George LXVIII.

- Idsall or Shiffnall V. Nathaniel Hinde, instituted 27 February 1815, patron John Brooke, esquire.
- Kinnarsly R. Thomas Butt, instituted 17 September 1816, patron George Grenville Leveson Gower.
- Leighton V. William Corser, instituted 10 November 1807, patron William Hall, esquire.
- Lilleshall V. Stephen Hartley, instituted 26 August, 1814, patron Marquis Stafford.
- Leebotwood P.C. Richard Wilding, instituted 16 August, 1808, patron The Archdeacon of Salop.
- Leighton V. George Hu. Halewood, instituted 5 January, 1815, patron Julian Gartner Hall.
- Lilleshall V. John Blunt, instituted 31 January 1816, patron Marquis of Stafford.
- Leighton V. Robert Maddocks, instituted 14 March 1816, patron Margaret Maddocks, spinster.
- Moreton Sea P.C. Reginald Heber, instituted 7 June 1816, patron Reginald Heber, p.j.
- Ness magna or Nestrangle V. George Martin, instituted 20 October 1800, patron The King.
- Prees V. Edward Nevill, instituted 4 September 1801, patron The Bishop.
- Pitchford R. Richard Corfield, instituted 6 February 1812, patron Honble C. Jenkinson.
- Quatt R. John Wall, instituted 26 February 1801, patron William Whitmore, esquire.
- Quatt R. John Wall, instituted 31 October, 1808, patron William Whitmore, esquire.
- Sheinton R. Michael Pye Stephens, instituted 13 December 1803, patron John Stephens, esquire.
- Salop, Holy Cross with St. Giles. Henry Burton, instituted 2 February 1804, patron Lord Berwick.
- Stoke upon Tern R. Oswald Leycester, instituted 23 January, 1806, patron Sir Corbet Corbet, Bart.
- Stockton cum Bouinghall R. John Wall, instituted 19 July, 1806, patron Thomas Whitmore, esquire.
- Stockton cum Bonningale R. John Wall, instituted 23 November 1808, patron Thomas Whitmore, esquire.

- Stockton cum Boningale R. C. B. C. Whitmore, instituted 27 May 1811, patron Thomas Whitmore, esquire.
- Tong P.C. John F. Muckleston, instituted 15 May 1807, patron George Durant, esquire.
- Upton Parva R. Robert Hill, instituted 29 July 1807, patron The King.
- Upton Magna R. Corbet Browne, instituted 28 April 1808, patron Corbet Browne, clerk.
- Upton Parva R. Richard Hill, instituted 3 April 1815, patron The King.
- Withington P.C. Corbet Brown, instituted 25 September 1801, patron Corbet Brown, A.M.
- Worfield V. Edmund S. Davenport, instituted 11 June, 1803, patron William Yelverton Davenport, esquire.
- Wem R. Edward Tucker Steward, instituted 7 January 1804, patron Sir William Pulteney, Bart.
- Wombridge P.C. Thomas Oliver, instituted 24 April 1805, patron William Charlton, esquire.
- Wroxeter V. Edmund Dana, instituted 21 October 1805, patron Earl of [*sic*. Should be "Earl of Darlington."]
- Withington P.C. Richard Pitchford, instituted 15 June 1808, patron Corbet Browne.
- Wombridge P.C. Charles Richard Cameron, instituted 1 July 1808, patron William Charlton, esq.
- West Felton R. Thomas Shepherd, instituted 24 June 1816, patron Earl of Craven.

DIocese of Hereford.

- Aston Botterell R. Edmund Dana, instituted 10 October 1805, patron Earl of Darlington.
- Burwarton R. John Churton, instituted 4 July 1800, patron Thomas Holland, gent.
- Beckbury R. Francis Henchman, instituted 30 July 1801, patron The King.
- Brace Meole V. Edward Bather, instituted [no date given, but 20 May 1804], patron Martha Hanah Bather, widow.
- Bedstone R. John Rogers, instituted 27 October 1809, patron Charles Rogers, esquire.

The first of these is the *Journal of the*
British Association for the Advancement of Science
 which was first published in 1831. It is
 one of the most important scientific journals
 of the world. It is published annually
 and contains a large amount of original
 research. It is edited by the President
 of the Association. The second of these
 is the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*
 which was first published in 1666. It is
 one of the oldest scientific journals in
 the world. It is published weekly and
 contains a large amount of original
 research. It is edited by the President
 of the Society. The third of these is
 the *Philosophical Transactions of the*
Royal Society which was first published
 in 1666. It is one of the oldest
 scientific journals in the world. It is
 published weekly and contains a large
 amount of original research. It is
 edited by the President of the Society.

The fourth of these is the *Annals of*
the Royal Society which was first
 published in 1666. It is one of the
 oldest scientific journals in the world.
 It is published weekly and contains a
 large amount of original research. It
 is edited by the President of the
 Society. The fifth of these is the
Journal of the Royal Microscopical
Society which was first published in
 1830. It is one of the oldest
 scientific journals in the world. It is
 published weekly and contains a large
 amount of original research. It is
 edited by the President of the Society.

- Burford R. Edward Green, instituted 9 December 1813, patron George Bowles, esquire.
- Bucknell V. David Hopkins, instituted 1 May 1816, patron Company of Grocers, London.
- Culmington R. Thomas Alban, instituted 12 August, 1800 patron Charles Johnstone, esquire.
- Clebury Mortimer V. George Moultrie, instituted 11 November 1800, patron William Childe, esquire.
- Culmington R. Thomas Alban, instituted 25 September 1801, patron Charles Johnstone.
- Clebury North R. William George Maxwell, instituted May 1802, patron Anne Maxwell, widow.
- Chirbury V. Thomas Farmer, instituted 26 August 1802, patron Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of Shrewsbury.
- Culmington R. William Johnstone, instituted 2 February 1804. Patron Charles Johnstone, esquire.
- Cardeston R. William Thornes, instituted 20 July 1803, patron Sir Robert Leighton, Bart.
- Clun V. Christopher Swainson, instituted 9 April 1805, patron Earl of Powys.
- Cardeston R. William Thomas, instituted 5 October 1807, patron Sir Robert Leighton, Bart.
- Coldweston R. James Johnson Baines, instituted 7 June 1809, patron Somerset Davies, esquire.
- Chetton, Duxhill and Glazely R. William Vickers, instituted 16 March 1813, patron Valentine Vickers senior and Val. Vickers p.j.
- Clungunford R. John Rocke, junior, instituted 26 May 1814, patron John Rocke, senior.
- Cardington V. George Hunt, instituted 6 June 1816, patron Rowland Hunt, esquire.
- Cainham V. Robert FitzWilliam Hallifax, instituted 7 November 1816, patron Mary Baines.
- Coldweston R. Henry Cowdell, instituted [no date given, but probably 1816], patron Somerset Davies, esquire.
- Dowles R. Francis Winnington, instituted 15 June 1815, patron Wm. Burton, esq and others.

- Eaton V. Thomas Lloyd, instituted 22 June 1805, patrons Henry Lloyd and William Lloyd.
- Eaton V. Thomas Alban, instituted 3 July 1810, patrons Henry and William Lloyd.
- Holgate R. Joseph Plimley, instituted 25 June 1802, patron The Bishop.
- Habberley R. John Dryden Pigott, instituted 8 October 1802, patron John Mytton, esquire.
- Highley R. Morgan Jones, instituted 17 March 1803, patron Lord Bradford.
- Hopesay R. John Harding, instituted 20 June 1803, patron Mathew Pilkington.
- Hopton Wafers. Thomas Bowdler, instituted 24 March 1806, patron Joseph Cotton, esquire.
- Hope Bowdler. George Watkin Marsh, instituted 9 August 1806, patron Charles Price Stanier, esquire.
- Hanwood R. Charles Gregory Wade, instituted 4 July 1810, patron Henry Diggory Warters.
- Hopton Castle R. George Dansie Pardoe, instituted 18 May 1812, patron Thomas Beale, esquire.
- Hughley R. Morgan Walter Jones, instituted 16 March 1813, patron Lord Bradford p.j.
- Holgate Deaconry. Samuel Picart, instituted 23 August 1816, patron The Bishop of Worcester.
- Kinlet V. John Brickdale Blakeway, instituted 18 December 1800, patron William Childe, esquire.
- Kinlet V. William Otter, instituted [no date given, but 1816], patron William Child, esquire.
- Ludlow R. Richard Baugh, instituted 17 March 1803, patron The King.
- Little Wenlock R. Michael Pye Stephens, instituted 10 March 1803, patron George Forrester, esquire.
- Leedham [Lydham] R. Herbert Oakley, instituted 5 March 1812, patron Herbert Oakley, clerk.
- Long Staunton V. Charles Taylor, instituted 12 June 1815, patron Dean and Chapter of Hereford.
- Mainstone R. Herbert Oakeley, instituted 6 November 1805, patron The King.

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- Munslow R. Richard Powell, instituted 7 July 1806, patron Richard Powell, clerk.
- Mindtown R. Richard Bowen, instituted 18 July 1810, patron Earl of Powis.
- Middleton Scriven R. Charles Fewtrell, instituted 15 October 1812, patron Thomas Rowley.
- North Lydbury V. John Bright Betton, instituted 24 June 1800, patron John Bright, esquire.
- Neen Sollers R. John Chambers, instituted 15 April 1814, patron Worcester College, Oxford.
- Pontesbury 1st portion R. Joseph Langford, instituted 19 March 1800, patron John Hand, esquire.
- Pontesbuury 2nd portion R. Charles Peters, instituted 28 July 1803, patron Queen's College, Oxford.
- Pulverbach R. William Gilpin, instituted 6 May 1806, patron Lord Kenyon.
- Pontesbury 3rd portion R. John Wilde, instituted 15 August 1807, E. W. Smythe Pemberton, esquire.
- Pontesbury 1st portion, Cathedral Church of Hereford, Hamlet Harrison, instituted 8 December, 1809, patron The Bishop.
- Pontesbury 3rd portion R. John Wilde, instituted [date not given, but 1813], patron Edward Wm. Smythe Owen, esquire.
- Richards Castle R. Robert Fitzwilliam Hallifax, instituted 2 July 1802, patron The Bishop of Worcester.
- Rushbury R. Samuel Picars, instituted 12 January 1814, patron The Bishop of Worcester.
- Richards Castle R. Robert F. Hallifax, instituted 19 December 1816, patron The Bishop of Worcester.
- Stottesden V. Henry Cay Adams, instituted 5 August 1804, patron Sir William Pulteney, Bart.
- Stottesdon V. John Masewood, instituted 16 April 1805, patron Sir William Pulteney, Bart.
- Staunton Lacey V. Robert Henry Johnson, instituted 16 March 1807, patron Lord Craven.
- Stretton R. Thomas Bernard Coleman, instituted 9 June 1807, patron Thomas Coleman, esquire.

- Stokesay V. Francis Marston, instituted 9 June 1811, patron William Smith, gen. p.j.
- Tugford R. John Morgan, instituted 10 May 1801, patron The Bishop.
- Westbury, left part. Laurence Panting, instituted 7 March 1800, patron Nicholas Owen Smythe Owen, esquire.
- Wheathill R. John Churton, instituted 4 July 1800, patron Thomas Holland gent.
- Westbury, right part R. Thomas Oswell, instituted 15 March 1806, patrons Edward Pemberton and his wife.
- Wistanstow R. Robert Henry Johnson, instituted 5 June 1806, patron Earl Craven.
- Woolstanton R. John Wall, instituted 13 October 1808, patron William Whitmore, esquire.
- Worthen R. Philip Smith, instituted 19 March 1811, patron New College, Oxford.
- Westbury, left part R. Lawrence Gardner, instituted 6 May 1811, patron E. W. S. Pemberton, esquire.
- Worthen R. Philip Smyth, instituted 14 March 1811, patron New College, Oxford.
- Winstanstow R. Christopher Swainston, instituted 26 March 1816, patron Earl of Craven.
- Westbury, left part R. Lawrence Gardner, instituted 29 May 1816, patron Wm. Smythe Owen, esquire.
- Wentnor R. Thomas Hunt, instituted 19 December 1816, patrons Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford.
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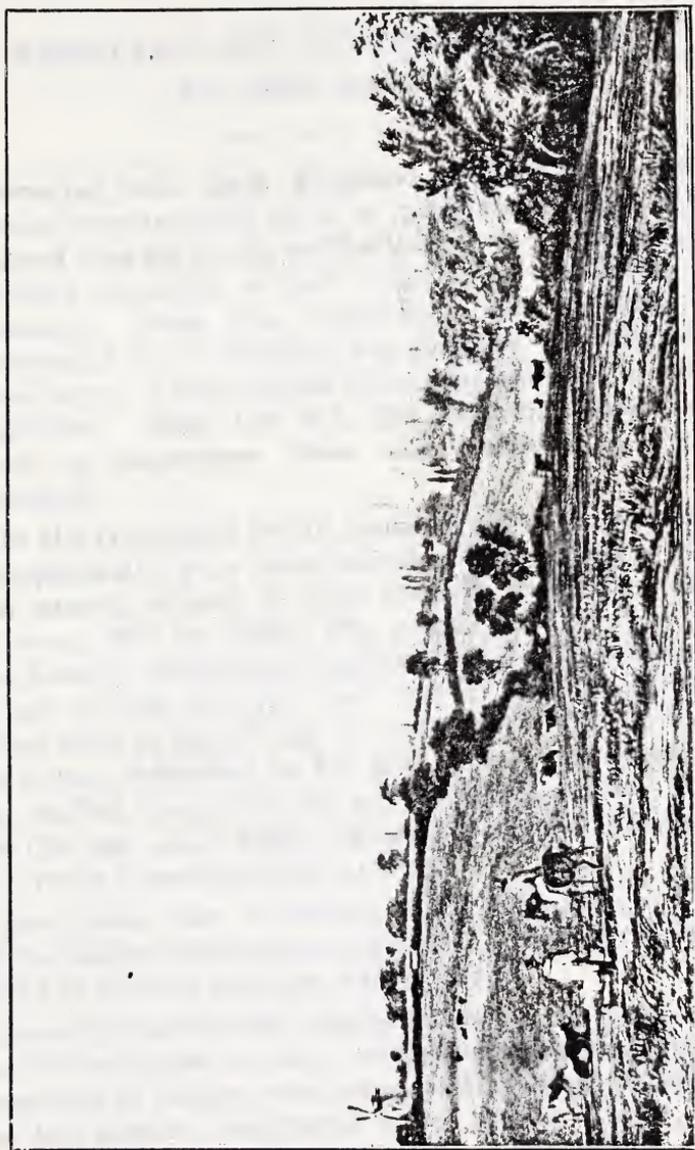
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GRANT BY HENRY III. TO PHILIP MARMION OF A
MARKET AND FAIR AT PULVERBATCH,
20 FEBRUARY, 1254.

The original Charter, in Latin, is preserved amongst the muniments at Condober. It is numbered DCCCCIII, and is in excellent preservation :

HENRY by the grace of God King of England Lord of Ireland Duke of Normandy Aquitaine and Count of Anjou to the Archbishops Bishops Abbots Priors Earls Barons Justices Sheriffs Provosts Ministers and all Bailiffs and his lieges greeting. Know ye that we have granted and by this our Charter have confirmed to our beloved and faithful Philip Marmiun, that he and his heirs for ever may have one market each week on Monday at his Manor of Pulreback in the County of Salop, And one fair there each year to last for three days, namely on the vigil day and morrow of Saint Edith the Virgin. Unless that market and fair be to the hurt of neighbouring markets and fairs. Wherefore we will and firmly order for us and our heirs that the said Philip and his heirs may have for ever the said market and fair with all the liberties and free customs pertaining to a market and fair of this sort, Unless that market and that fair be to the hurt of neighbouring markets and fairs as is aforesaid. These being witnesses: John de Pless, Earl of Warwick, Geoffrey de Lerinan and William de Valence our brethren, Peter de Paband, John de Grey, Ralph de la Hayne, William de Grey, Robert Waleraund, Nicholas de St Maur, William de St Ermin, Ralph de Bakepuz, William Gernun, and others. Given under our hand at Vasatum the 20th day of February in the thirty-eighth year of our reign. [Seal in green wax. Obv. The King seated. Rev. Three leopards.]

W.G.D.F.



VIEW OF KINGSLAND PRIOR TO 1845.



KINGSLAND AND SHREWSBURY SHOW.

By JOHN BARKER.

Interesting facts about Kingsland and the Shrewsbury Show are found treasured up in an unpublished MS., a folio volume of some 274 closely-written leaves. It is a unique and interesting collection of facts relating to the history of Shrewsbury. From this storehouse "The History of Shrewsbury," by T. Phillips, was compiled, but only to a limited extent; a large number of the collected facts are still unpublished. From this MS. the following unpublished records of Shrewsbury Show and Kingsland are now reproduced.

The MS. is arranged first in chronological order, and then is supplemented by a miscellaneous collection of events of local interest, followed by large abstracts from other MSS., viz.:—1st. The Dr. Taylor MS. now in the Library of the Free School in Shrewsbury, beginning the 46th year of Edward the 3rd, 1372 (pp. 145-172). 2nd. MS. of G. Edwards, Esq., "Civil Wars in Salop" (pp. 172-176). 3rd. MS. relating to the British Antiquities by Dr. John Thorpe, collected from Mr. Stafford Price, who was son of the Dean of St. Asaph (pp. 186-190). 4th. Bishop Tanner's Churches and Hospitals and Native Monasteries (pp. 211-217).

Then follow lists of Sheriffs, M.P.s, particulars of Town Walls, Bridges, Street names, Churches, a plan of the inside of Old St. Julian's, with pew holders' names.

Probably this folio MS. was the collection and work of the two Bowens, father and son. which afterwards came into the possession of Phillips, who edited and published it, marking the MS. portion incorporated in the printed History, with number of the page and other marks on the margin of the MS. indicating the portion used.

T. Phillips' "History and Antiquities of Shrewsbury" was published by subscription in 1799, printed by T. Wood, the owner of the "Shrewsbury Chronicle"; it was a quarto, with 15 plates, and dedicated by the Editor to the Mayor, Noel Hill, Esq. The preface, addressed to the Inhabitants of Shrewsbury, states:—"An ardent affection for the place of my nativity induced me in early life to collect together all the particulars I could. In the course of 20 years I had ranged together a considerable chronological list, which lately, by the favour of several gentlemen, has much increased. Understanding that several of the gentlemen had been collecting materials for a general History of Shrewsbury, I imagined anything of mine would, by a publication of some other of them, be superseded. Nothing of the sort appearing as yet, I have ventured to publish this short History.

THE EDITOR."

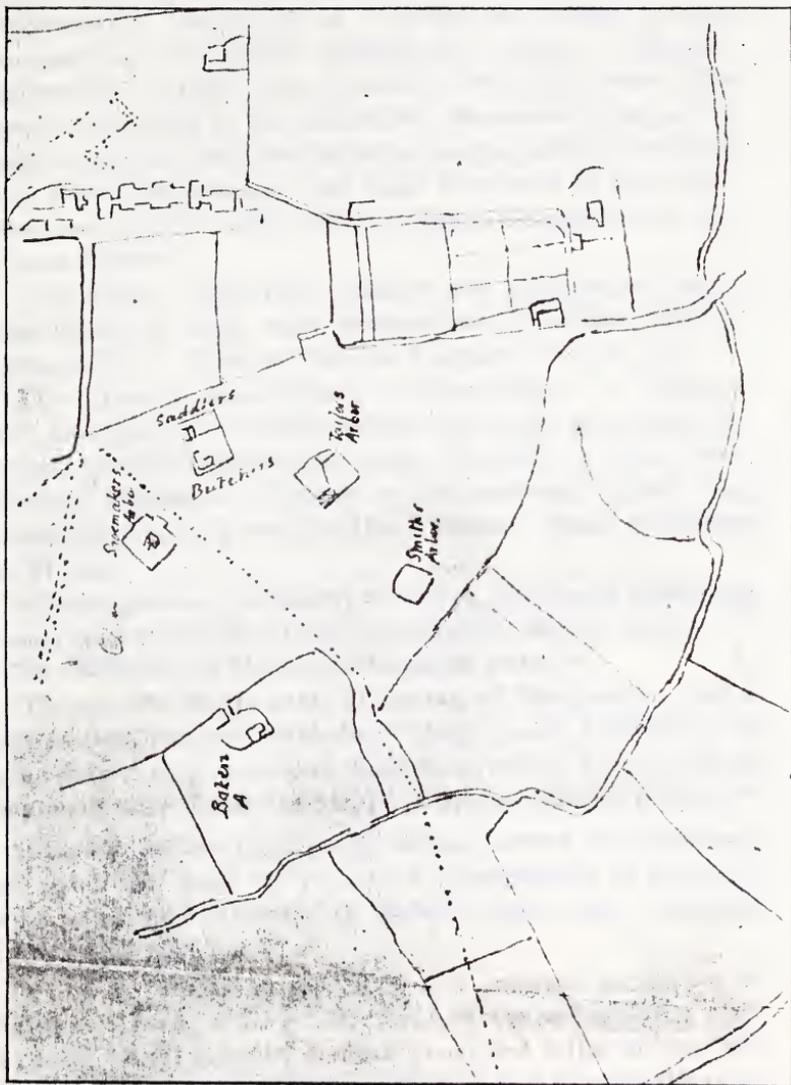
A printed title page, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 5in., 8vo., price 5s., is bound up with the MS. at page 178, as a specimen of the History to be published, but was evidently changed afterwards to a larger book, quarto, 8s. No author's name appears on this specimen title page. It reads:—

"The History and Antiquities of Shrewsbury."

"The whole selected from the notes and observations of several gentlemen and published by a Native and Inhabitant of Shrewsbury...T. WOOD, Printer."

The specimen prospective title page states, "selected from the notes and observations of several gentlemen." This is omitted in the History, and the name of T. Phillips is added on the title page, though the dedication and preface is signed "The Editor," while Phillips states in his preface that his own collection of facts for some 20 years has been increased by the favour of several gentlemen.

The authorship of Phillips' History is slightly doubtful, but the almost certain conclusion is that T. Phillips came into the possession of two collections for Shrewsbury History made by James and John Bowen, which is most probably the present folio MS., marking the portions he used by notes, *e.g.*, "entered Phillips' History, page so and so."



MAP NOW IN REFERENCE LIBRARY, SHREWSBURY.

James Bowen, painter and topographer, was a native of Shrewsbury, where he died in 1774 (Leighton, Guide through Shrewsbury, p. 182). He made a copious collection for a history of Shropshire, having taken Church notes, sketches of monuments, transcripts of records, &c., when he was accompanying Mr. Mitton through the County ("Gough's Topography" ii, 176). One of Bowen's works is a view of the Church of St. Mary in the Battlefield, Shrewsbury (ib. p. 185). Gough bought all the genealogical and topographical materials which Bowen had amassed, and they form part of the manuscripts and similar relics which Gough bequeathed to the Bodleian Library.

"John Bowen (1756-1832) painter and genealogist, son of James Bowen (d. 1774) made antiquarian collections, relating to Shropshire." (Dict. of National Biography, vi., 46, 47).

"The Literary Associations of Shropshire," by Charles Hiatt, says, page 16:—"Shrewsbury has quite a considerable topographical literature of its own. So early as 1616, there appeared Matthews' 'History of Shrewsbury,' which was followed in 1779 by a work by James Bowen, whose pen-name was Phillips."

As James Bowen, the father, died 1774, five years before the History was published, Hiatt's statement is hardly correct.

The Dictionary of National Biography states:—

"Thomas Phillips (d 1815) Historian of Shrewsbury, had a place in the Customs; published 'History and Antiquities of Shrewsbury,' 1779, a second Edition of which formed the 1st Volume of the 'History of Salop' (1837), by Charles Hulbert."

"Charles Hulbert (1778-1857), author, cotton manufacturer, and publisher. drew up report on management of factories, 1808; published 'History of Salop' 1837; and 'Cheshire Antiquities' 1838."

In 1837 C. Hulbert re-published and enlarged an Edition of Phillips' History, stating "Mr. Phillips was aided in his work of editing the History by my late venerated father-in-law, Mr. Wood," whose name appears in Phillips' list of subscribers to his History, as "T. Wood, Bookseller, Shrewsbury, 24 books."

The book was published at 8s., with 14 plates engraved by

Hollingsworth, who then lived in the next house to the Sun Tavern, Milk Street. Hulbert's Edition, he says, contains every word of Phillips' History, except the list of subscribers.

Hulbert says: "The author of the original work (Phillips' History) was a native of Shrewsbury, and at the time he published his History was a grocer, conducting his business on the premises now Mr. Hackney's china establishment, Pride Hill. He was a member of the Society of Baptists, a Deacon of their Church, and always considered a conscientious, intelligent man." (Hulbert's preface).

Kingsland, formerly a portion of unenclosed Crown lands,—probably it is this fact which accounts for the origin of its name "Kingsland"—was made over to the Corporation by Royal grant.

Phillips' MS.

1600. (p. 5). James the 1st.

That a grant be made of a piece of void ground between Mr. Jenks Ray and Crippleload Gate, that a mortgage be made of the Pasture behind the Walls and Kingsland.

1650. (p. 48).

The Pesthouse at Kingsland was repaired.

From the 12th June to the 16th January following was buried of the plague at St. Chad's 253.

1651. (p. 48).

On 15th Oct. Capt Jno. Benbow was shot to death at the Castle in Salop for going to King Charles 2nd party at Worcester, and buried in St. Chad's Churchyard Shrewsbury on the 16th. The same year the Corporation purchased the Fee Farm of £23 6 8 per annum due from the Town, and the yearly rent of 1s. due for Kingsland; paying for the same to the Rumpish Commissioners appointed for that purpose the sum of £312 15 0.

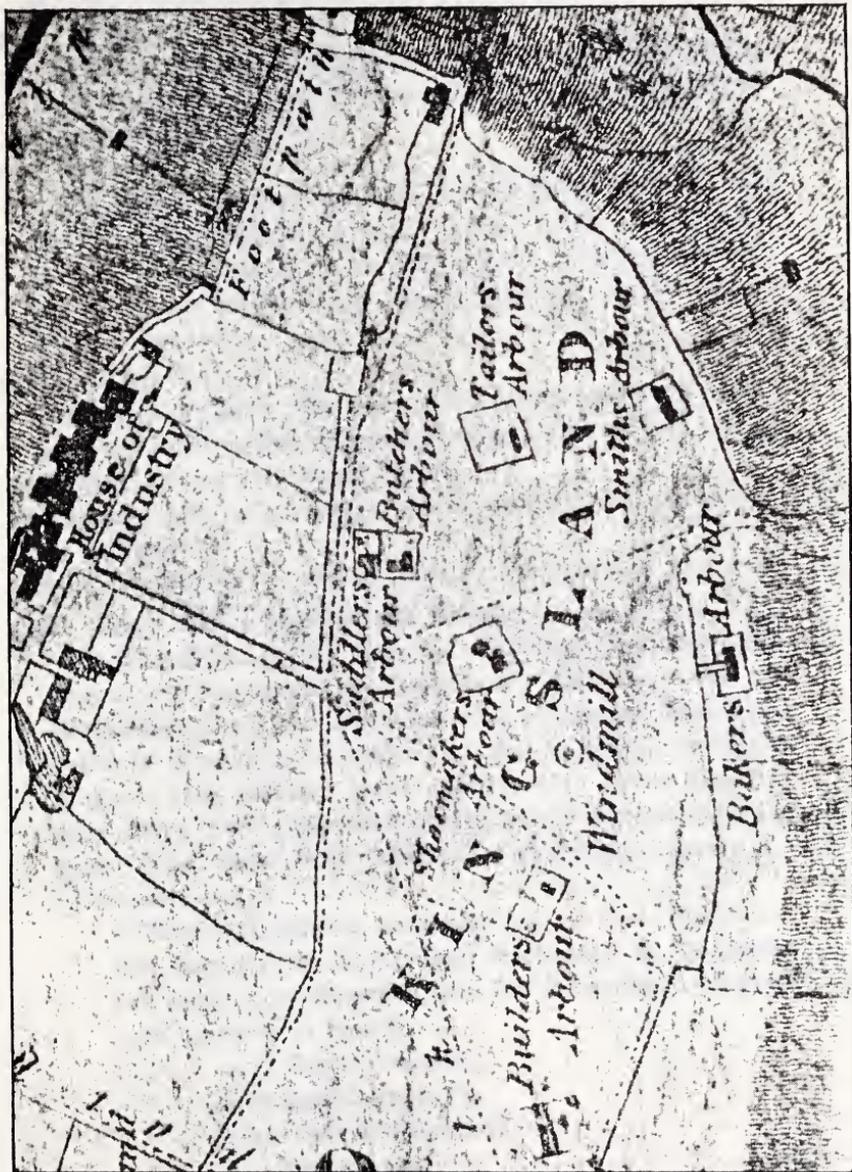
1718. (p. 54).

The horse races began in Kingsland April 1st.

1719. (p. 45).

The trees planted in the Quarry and the Market House Flagged.

Mr. Henry Jenks then Mayor.



KINGSLAND AND THE ARBOURS. (Taken from J. Hitchcock's Map of Shrewsbury 1839).



Roushill set to Mr. John Thornton for 99 years. He levelled it and sow'd it with clover and rye grass. Mr. Bennett, Parson of St. Chad's had tithes of it.

1723. (p. 55).

Brigadier Stanwix's Regiment at Salop kept camp during the summer in Kingsland from ye latter end of June to ye latter end of September.

1724. (p. 55).

Kingsland enclosed and set to Richard Morgan the Butcher who sow'd it with corn. The Tradesmen threatened to destroy it to get to their Arbours, but by fair words and promises not to be hindered for ye future it was prevented.

1726. (p. 55).

Richard Morgan this year sow'd Kingsland with corn, but the Cloth-workers Company oblig'd him to cut a way through the corn to their Arbour.

Lamps put up in several parts of the town maintained by ye Parishes.

From T. Phillips's printed History we learn in the year

1752. Dec. 11th, by Shoemakers' Arbour.

Thos. Anderson was shot for deserting from Sir John Legonier's regiment of Dragoons. He was tried at Worcester, On Dec. 11th. he was conducted from the Gaol to Kingsland attended by the Regiment with the Mayor. Five soldiers were appointed to shoot him but only three fired. He was buried in St. Mary's Church-yard. The tomb stone bears this inscription drawn up by himself:—

“Thomas Anderson, youngest son of Geo. Anderson, Esq. was born at Gales, near Richmond in Yorkshire Jan. 13th 1720 departed this life December 11th 1752, aged 32 years 11 months.

... Stop, Traveller,
I've passed, repass'd,
Thro seas and distant lands;
Can find no rest,
But in my Saviour's Hands.

p. 32.

Monday after Corpus Christi Day is the Annual Procession of the Mayor and his Attendants to Kingsland preceded by the several companies with their colours and musick. At the Arbour is an entertainment and the Mayor after visiting the several Companies returns in the evening to Town followed by the Companys in the following order:—

to their Hall in Milk Street facing High Street.

Clothworkers....1st.

Preceded by their Beadle in his Coat with his Halberd followed by a man supporting the Arms of the Company with a Ram upon a Wreath Gili. They bear Sable a Chevron Ermine, between two Hubicks in chief Argent, and a Tossol in base or.

Shoemakers....2nd.

Preceded by their Beadle in a Blue coat followed by two men, on horseback representing Crispin and Crispianus two brothers born in Rome and travelled into France in 303, to propagate the Gospel of Christ, and for their support followed the trade of Shoemaking, but the Governor detecting them of gaining Proselytes ordered them to be beheaded. The shoemakers chose them for their Tutelar Saint.

Arms, Azure a chevron or between 3 goats' heads.

p. 82.

3rd Glovers.

Preceded by a man clothed in Buff representing an Indian Hunter with his spear followed by a man supporting a Buck on each side, a man as a keeper clothed in green.

Arms, Party per fesse sable and argent, a pale counter chang'd on every piece of the first, a Ram Salient of the second.

p. 83.

4th Weavers.

Preceded by their Beadle and a man on horseback representing Bp Blaze and a girl on horseback representing a Queen with a small spinning wheel.

...the following information was obtained from the review of the records of the ...
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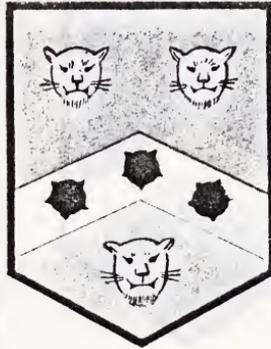
CLOTHWORKERS



SHOEMAKERS



GLOVERS



WEAVERS



1874-1880



1881-1887



1888-1894



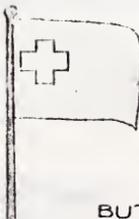
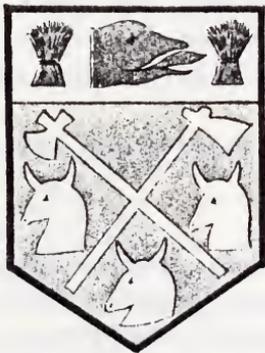
1895-1901



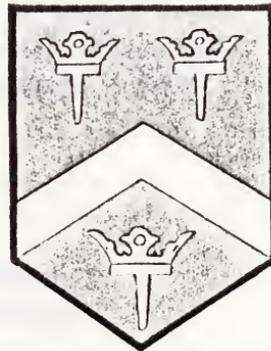
TAYLORS



BAKERS



BUTCHERS



SMITHS



Arms, azure on a Chevron Argent, between 3 leopards heads having each a shuttle in his mouth or, as many Roses Gules, Seeded Proper.

p. 82.

5th Tailors.

Preceded by a man with Sword and Target having the Company's arms painted. Arms, Argent on Tent Royal, between two Parliament Robes lined Ermine on a chief Azure, a Lion Passant or.

6th Bakers.

Preceded by their Musick.

Arms, Gules, a balance between three Gerbs or, on a Chief Barry wavy of 6 argent and azure, the hand of Justice Glorified, and issuing out of the Clouds proper, holding the said Balance between 2 anchors of the Second.

7th Butchers.

Preceded by their Beadle and two men each Bearing a Sword and Target with the arms of the Company.

Arms, Azure, two axes in Saltire or, headed proper between 3 bulls heads coup'd argent armed or, on a chief of the 4th a boars head coup'd, Gules, between 2 garbs of the 5th.

Sub Pedibus oves or boves.

p. 83.

8th Smiths.

Preceded by a man in armour on horseback.

Arms, Sable, a Chevron between 3 hammers.

Argent, handled and crowned or.

The weight of the Armour.	Helmet	8 lbs.
	Body	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
	Arms	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	2 thigh pieces	11 "
		<hr/>
		44 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>

By hammer and hand

All arts do stand.

There were on a certain day, and I believe
some other days, a number of persons who
from their conduct

to be

the same

It is a well known fact that the
conduct of the people of this State
is such that it is not possible to
maintain a government which is
not a government of the people

the same

It is a well known fact that

There is a large number of persons
who are not only ignorant but
also are not only ignorant but
also are not only ignorant but
also are not only ignorant but

the same

It is a well known fact that
the people of this State are
not only ignorant but also
are not only ignorant but also
are not only ignorant but also
are not only ignorant but also

the same

It is a well known fact that

to be

the same

It is a well known fact that
the people of this State are
not only ignorant but also
are not only ignorant but also
are not only ignorant but also

1850	1850
1851	1851
1852	1852
1853	1853
1854	1854
1855	1855
1856	1856
1857	1857
1858	1858
1859	1859
1860	1860

It is a well known fact that
the people of this State are
not only ignorant but also
are not only ignorant but also
are not only ignorant but also

9th Saddlers.

Preceded by a man leading a horse with a Caparison the Arms of the United Companies worked on it.

Arms, Azure, a chevron or between 3 saddles.

Holdfast Sit Sure.

10th Bricklayers

&

Carpenters.

Preceded by their Beadle.

Carpenters' Arms, Argent a chevron ingrailed between 3 pairs of compasses pointing towards the base and a little extended sable. Bricklayers, Argent a chevron between 3 (blank). In God is all our Trust.

p. 83.

11th Hatters &c.

Preceded by a man representing an Indian with his bow and arrows and spear.

Arms, the arms of the several United trades in one Shield.

The Saddlers formerly followed the Smiths but since they took to Ride, they close ye Procession, the Mayor visits them at their Arbour in their proper place.

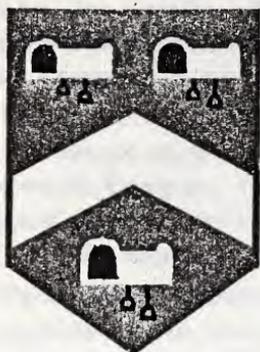
p. 84.

The origin of Shrewsbury Show.

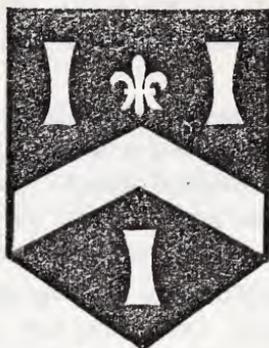
That the procession at Shrewsbury now called Shrewsbury Show, is the remains of an Ancient religious Procession, will appear from the following records:—

Among the numerous Feasts observed by the Romish Church, that of Corpus Christi, viz. : the Feast of the Holy Sacrament or Body of Christ, is distinguished by particular Marks of Respect, insomuch that on that day the richest Church treasures are brought out to grace the Procession and honour the Presence.

On this day, viz., the Thursday following the week of Whitsuntide it was the custom of this Town as appears by National Charters, for the respective Incorporated Bodies



SADDLERS



BRICKLAYERS &
CARPENTERS



HATTERS



С. П. П. П. П.

or Companies preceded by the Masters and Wardens to attend the Bayliffs, Aldermen and Commonality to St. Chad's Church with the Colours and Devices belonging to such Company or craft.

In this procession the holy Sacrament was carried under a rich canopy supported by Priests, and after hearing Mass, the whole Company returned from Church keeping their respective places assigned them, the parties being subject to a fine for non-attendance or non-observance of order.

Upon several incorporated Companies it was obligatory to provide certain necessaries for the procession, such as wax candles &c., which were carried before the Host, and afterwards placed before the Altar of St. Michael the Archangel, in St. Chad's Church.

This procession was on the Thursday before that Monday on which the show is now held and the days of entertainment, or as they are called in the Charters, the days of Disport, and recreation for the several Companies were at some other time fixed upon by the Masters or Wardens.

It seems probable that this procession continued in the manner related till the time of the Reformation from Popery, when the Salopians, though prohibited from attending Mass, yet were determined to retain as much of the Ceremony as they could, and accordingly fixed on the Monday following Corpus Christi day for the procession, and made choice of an entertainment at Kingsland for their Bodies in lieu of assembling before the Altar of St. Michael to pray for their Souls.

The most probable reason why the day was changed from Thursday to the Monday following, seems to be that, though prohibited from going to Church to hear Mass on Corpus Christi day, they may think it improper to observe that as a day of recreation; and Coventry Show and Fair always falling out on the following day (Friday) many inhabitants attended there and many in the Country round about were prevented coming here.

p. 85. Plan map of Kingsland.

p. 60.

1759. The Orphan Hospital was opened in Doglane and continued till the New one was built.

1760. The Orphan Hospital began.

p. 130.

1779. 20th Oct. The Orphan Hospital began to be altered and fitted up for the reception of French Prisoners.

p. 61.

A Schedule of the Freehold Lands belonging to the Orphan Hospital.

Congreves Land on which also the House stands.	{	The Banky Piece	{	a	r	p	£	s	d
		rented to Messrs.		5	1	32	13	10	0
		Baker, Old Garden.		1	2	5	2	13	6
		Playing ground and Drying Yard.	}	2	0	0	3	0	0
		A small part of the great garden, the remainder pur- chased of the Rev. Mr. Fowler rented from Mr. Thos. Baker.	}	3	3	4	10	0	0
		Gorton's Piece	}	4	1	22	11	7	0
				17	0	23	40	10	6

Total 17 a. o r. 23 r. @ £40 10 6 per annum
at 47s. an acre upon an average.

See printed History p. 121.

The Orphan Hospital—A House for the reception of Several Orphans from the Foundlings' Hospital at London, was at first opened at Doglane, in the year 1759, and continued so, till the present large and elegant building was erected on the bank of the Severn opposite the Quarry. This House was begun in 1760, and finished in five years, by direction of proper persons, appointed by and at the expense of the Manager of the Hospital at London.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Children were sent down in their infancy, and put out to nurse in the Country for many miles about, under the inspection of neighbouring gentlemen, and at a proper age were brought into the House, where under the care of proper masters and mistresses, the boys and girls were instructed in sewing, knitting, carding, spinning, and several other branches of a woollen manufactory, begun and carried on there, until a proper age to put out apprentices.

For several years past, the Managers of the London Hospital have not thought proper to send any more children, the House in consequence broke up, and has been for some time uninhabited excepting in one part, where a considerable manufactory in the woollen branch is carried on by Messrs. James and Thos. Baker.

The expense of erecting this Building was above £12,000. It consists of a front with two wings, and all necessary outhouses and conveniences.

Application is intended to be made to the Governor of the Foundling Hospital at London by the several parishes in this Town, who have in view the renting of this House to make use of it as a general Poor House.

In the Shrewsbury Reference Library there is a most interesting MS. "History of Shrewsbury Show" composed by S. J. M. Hulbert, who died in 1842 aged 22. The following extracts give us a vivid description by a youthful eye witness:

"The History and description of the festivities of Show Monday in and near Salop's Metropolis will be found entirely original with the exception of the ancient History by Mr. Phillips in 1777 in the History of Shrewsbury."

After quoting from the History he adds—"I shall now enter into a more minute description."

"On Kingsland several arbours (or feasting houses) still remain, the most curious and ancient of which is the Shoemakers'; in front stands an archway of free stone, of the date of Henry VIII, with two mutilated figures, probably of Crispin and Crispianus, on each side over the arch. The arbours contain a dining room, and a small house for cooking—which is tenanted the whole year; before this building is a small

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enclosure, a suitable place for 'tripping the light fantastic toe'—a windmill stands on the South side of this cluster of Arbours.' Then follows a quotation from the Shrewsbury Chronicle giving 'A description of the procession of 1831—

During the whole of the previous week great preparations were made for the coming festival, and about eleven o'clock the gentlemen of the various companies met each other at the inns fixed for their starting place—parading the principal streets before meeting at the Castle—those assembled on the street called Pride Hill, are enlivened by two men of the Butcher's band playing on a fife and drum their favourite tune of 'Oh, the roast beef of Old England.' The procession is led by a 'king' on horse back, gaily dressed with crownlets and gauds of rare device, either representing the monarch who granted their charters or some principal personage of their trades, before proceeding to dine at Kingsland.

The Tailors were headed by two persons dressed in imitation of our first parents, Adam and Eve, wearing a flesh coloured leathern dress partly concealed with leaves sewn together in imitation of the first human covering ever invented—after these two (or rather between) came a man bearing a tree with a number of apples tied on its branches, of which the happy pair plentifully eat—round the stem of the tree is the 'subtle serpent' (who proved the frailty of woman).

Flax Dressers &c., represented by two men, although in this case one personifies a woman, dressed in stuff similar in quality to sack cloth, called 'Jobson & Nell' (who acted man and wife) and are the principal characters in a farce bearing that name; Nell, the wife, held a distaff covered with flax, she occasionally partook of the contents of a wine bottle (which if once filled would soon be empty) but her husband, when he thought she was drinking more than her share, would give her a smart tap on the shoulders with a leathern belt, for he, like Roderick Random, possessed a friend 'Strap,' Jobson compels her to surrender the bottle and then himself

'Takes a sup
and drinks it up'

much to his own gratification and the amusement of the beholders.

It has been the practice of the Companies at Kingsland to provide (in addition to themselves) refreshments for the Mayor and Corporation at their respective harbours.

Various were the means provided for entertainment, 'Ups and downs' 'Jerry-go-rounds' for the juveniles, whilst those whose could muster 'the matter o' threepence' with Light and slack rope dancing, Hocuspocus, Punch and his family.

Towards evening began the Publican's harvest—their tents were crammed, and it seemed a hard task to supply their customers fast enough.

The proceedings at Kingsland and Shrewsbury have been conducted for the last few years in a very degraded manner by a number of low and dissolute persons, who have gone to such immoderate excess on the occasion, as to render what was once a pleasing institution now a disgusting one.

In consequence of the dissolution of the Corporation Companies (trading) &c., this custom (Shrewsbury Show) has become *voluntary* for the burgesses to observe, whereas before 1835 they were compelled to feast the Mayor and Corporation on that day,"

Charles Hulbert the author of the History of Shrewsbury, in his book "Memoirs" 1852, gives interesting topographical sketches. On p. 190 he says:—"I passed over Kingsland, visited the Harbours of the Trading Companies; sat a few minutes at the Kingsland Coffee House, kept by Mrs. Oliver; formerly by a Mr. Johnson, who lost his life in the river Severn, at a time of the great flood in 1776, while endeavouring to save property floating down the stream. From thence I proceeded to the House of Industry (late Orphan Asylum) the inmates were not very numerous, and the house seemed to be under good management.

I was very much amused with the eccentricities of one of its inmates, Evan Thomas, 'Prince Thomas, Astrologer,' as he called himself. He had written verses for the Shrewsbury Almanac; but his great pretension was to the knowledge of the fate of man, from the aspect of the Stars. Sometimes he took a stroll from his Palace, as he called it, and solicited the favour of a shilling to make known the destiny of the giver.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome the difficulties of a new and untried experiment in self-government.

Another important fact is that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It is a nation of people who have come from all parts of the world, and who have brought with them the best of their respective countries. This has made the United States a more tolerant and more liberal nation than any other in the world.

There is also the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome the difficulties of a new and untried experiment in self-government. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome the difficulties of a new and untried experiment in self-government.

The history of the United States is a history of growth and expansion. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome the difficulties of a new and untried experiment in self-government. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome the difficulties of a new and untried experiment in self-government.

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On one occasion he called at our house, and obtained the usual fee from the nurse maid. On examining her hand, he foretold that 'she would be very happily married, and become very rich.' On hearing this she exclaimed, 'I am married very miserable, and made very poor, give me my money again.' The demand was complied with, and Prince Thomas lost his fame."

In Field's life of John Howard, the prison philanthropist, p. 321, he describes Howard's second visit to Shrewsbury, visiting the Kingsland Prisoner of War detention Camp:—

"Proceeding to Shrewsbury, he found a prisoner who had been for five years under sentence of transportation. A large building, erected on the banks of the Severn, in 1765, for the reception of children from the Foundling Hospital in London, contained at this time 338 Dutch prisoners of war. Most of them were barefooted, having received no clothing from the States, as the French and Spanish prisoners had from their respective governments. British benevolence had therefore been excited in their behalf and contributions had been raised to supply them with requisite apparel. Clothes were purchased, but the Commissary had forbidden their distribution, with the base design of forcing them to enter our Navy, having an officer in attendance to receive all who would consent, Howard first made a donation of ten guineas to the fund. He learned that access to the prisoners was refused. Having an order from the Transport Board for free admission into the Prison; he desired that the Articles which had been purchased might be brought there, and the Commissary, not daring to resist him, he had the prisoners assembled and distributed the clothing amongst them. He then told them that, if any of them should so far forget their duty to their country as to serve against her, though in the pay of England, he would take care that their names should be transmitted to Holland, where, if ever they were taken, they would most certainly be hanged. Then charging the subordinate officers that the articles were properly applied, he took leave, after giving them a small gratuity.

Amongst the captives in this temporary prison was a common sailor conspicuous for his attention to his fellow-



prisoners who were sick. He sat up with them, he administered their medicines, he prepared their food, and, which accounts for his sympathy and self-denial, he 'prayed by them.' Howard heard of him, and, attracted by the kindred spirit of a Christian, he inspired what he could do that might best conduce to his comfort. He found the man content in his captivity, and, whilst cheerfully devoting himself to the relief of many sufferers, he sought no earthly recompense; he would ask nothing for himself. At last his visitor discovered that, when weary with watching, a cup of tea was especially grateful to him. About a week after, this Dutch sailor received a loaf of sugar, a pound of tea, a kettle, with all other apparatus required for a favourite repast."

In 1878 the Shrewsbury Show was suppressed by order of the Home Secretary, and Kingsland was laid out for Villa residences. In 1882 the Shrewsbury School was transferred to Kingsland and the vacated old buildings became the Free Library and Museum. The stone gateway of the Shoe Makers' Arbour still survives, having been re-erected in the Quarry Dingle Salopian Shreds and Patches, p. 222, Sep. 1877.

"Memorials of the Cholera 1832. Two grave stones mark the spot where the victims were buried, in a field near the House of Industry, one bearing the following inscription:— 'Sacred to the memory of Mary, the beloved wife of Wm. Johnson, Wyle Cop, who died August 11th 1832 aged 36.'"

Ibid. Feb. 1884. p. 15.

The Harbours, a name which means a place of entertainment, but, in accordance with a local dialectic peculiarity, it became changed into Arbour. The interior fittings of all the Arbours were of a like character. A central table extending the whole length, with benches on either side, a raised chair with a canopy for the Mayor or presiding warden, at the upper end, and at the lower, a buttery for the viands enclosed by a partition. Attached to the hall were other buildings for the use of the people who had care of the place, and a court or space of ground, usually rectangular, was surrounded by a hedge and a ditch, with an entrance gateway more or less ornamental.

The largest and most interesting was the Shoemakers' Arbour. It was composed of a timber frame and lattice work, but differed from the others in shape, being octagonal. The close or area in which it stood was entered by a stone archway of Doric design, which was erected in 1679 at a cost of £28 6s. 7d. and in 1684 two stone statues of Crispin and Crispinianus were placed in the tympanum, with the following lines inserted on a panel:—

We are but images of stonnes;
Do us no harme, we can do nonne.

They have, however, been sadly and wantonly mutilated.

The Cherry tree still growing in Mr. Pickering's garden stood in front of the Shoemakers' Arbour.

In this Arbour was born the wife of Councillor John Oliver, one of the first labour men appointed as Borough Magistrate. His younger brother Edward is the present Schools Estate Engineer.

Salopian Shreds and Patches, 1883, p. 151.

Adjacent to the Shoemakers' Arbour was a maze, generally known as 'The Shoemakers' Race.' It formed a labyrinth of walks, containing a measured mile within the compass of a few yards. It was destroyed in 1796 when a large brick windmill was built on part of its site. This windmill was demolished in 1861.

Shropshire Notes and Queries, 1898, p. 43.

The frontispiece to Phillips' History is a 'south view of Shrewsbury taken from Hermitage Coffee House,' 'The Salutation,' Kingsland.

Shropshire Notes and Queries, 1895, p. 73.

"The Kingsland 'Bee-hive' public house, bore on its sign:—

Within this hive, we are alive
Good liquor makes us funny,
If you are dry, come in and try
The flavour of our honey."

In 'Memorials of Shrewsbury,' 1851, page 226, Pidgeon states, 'Kingsland' is spelt 'Chingsland' in an early Norman grant.



SHOEMAKERS' ARBOUR, KINGSLAND.

(Since Re-erected in the Quarry Dingle).



DELICIOUSLY FLAVORED STEAKHOUSE
RESTAURANT AND BAR (1900)

DAME MARGARET EYTON'S WILL, 1642.

By C. STUART BETTON.

The will of this lady is remarkable for mention of no less than 40 relatives. The copy in Somerset House runs as follows :—

“ In the Name of God, Amen. The nynth day of June in the Eighteenth yeare of the raigne of our Souraigne Lord Charles by the Grace of God k England Scotland ffrance and Ireland King Defendor of the faith &c I Dame Margarett Eyton Widdow and Relict of Sir Phillipp Eyton late of Eyton in the Countie of Salopp Knight deceased, beinge weake of bodie, but of good and perfect memorie praised be God doe make ordaine and declare this my last Will and Testament in writinge in manner and forme followinge Vizt ffirst I comend my soule into the hands of Allmighty God my Maker and Redeemer hoping assuredly through the only merritts of Jesus Christ my Saviour to bee made partaker of life everlastinge And my body to be buried in the parrishe Church of Sainte Chadde in the Countie of Shresburie in ye said Countie of Salop And I doe give and bequeath unto my Brother Robert Betton the some of ffoure pounds of lawful Englishe monie wherewith to buy him a mourninge Gowne to weare after my decease And I doe also bequeath unto my Brother ffrancis Betton the some of Eight pounds to be yearly paid by my Executors to the said F. B. and Katherine his wife duringe their nrral lives, and ye life of the longer liver of them and after the decease of the said ffrancis and Katherine then to bee paid yearly to Charles Betton sonne of the said ffrancis, and Elizabeth Betton daughter of the said ffrancis, and ye longer liver of them beinge equally divided betwixt them whilst they both are alive and after the decease of either of them then the whole Eight pounds to bee paid yearly to the survivor of them. Alsoe I give and bequeath unto James Betton Doctor in Divinitie over and above more then the

hundred pounds w^{ch} he hath already of mine in his hands the some of ffortie pounds of like monie. Also I doe give to my Cousin Joseph Betton Tanner his children to be equally divided amonge them the some of Twentie pounds And to my Cousin Robert Betton Esquie^r the some of fffitie pounds Likewise I do give & bequeath to my Cousin Edward Purcell gent the some of Thirtie pounds over and aboue more then the Twentie pounds w^{ch} he hath already in his hands. And to my Cousin Richard Owen Gent more than the hundred pounds w^{ch} he hath alreadie received the some of Threescore pounds And alsoe to my Cousin James Proud Gent more than what I have already given fffitie pounds. Likewise I doe give to my Cousin Cousin Mr. John Studley fffitie pounds whereof he hath already in his hands ffortie pounds And to my Sister Mrs. Elinor ffreebodie ffortie shillings wherewth to buy her a Ringe And I doe give to my Kinswoman Mrs. Sarah Wightwicke twentie pounds more then what she hath already received I do also give to my Cousin Richard Betton Vintner fffitie pounds over and aboue besides those somes w^{ch} he hath already received Item I doe leave to my Brother in lawe Richard Wicherley Gent twentie pounds And to my Cousin Mr Daniel Wicherley Batchelor in Divinitie the some of one hundred pounds more than the former hundred w^{ch} he hath already received I doe leave alsoe to my Cousin Margarette Donne the daughter of William Donne of Little Ness deceased fffitie pounds to be sett forth by my Executo^r for her use till she come to age And to my Cousin Mrs Elizabeth Donne widdowe the some of two hundred pounds w^{ch} she hath alreadie received I also give to my Cousin Nathanell Lea Mercer the some of twentie pounds w^{ch} said some he hath alreadie received And I give to Edward Wildinge of Shresbury Mercer twentie pounds Likewise I give to the children of my Cousin Mr Richard Betton of Nerwick [Berwick] one hundred pounds to bee equally divided amonge them Moreover I give to William Eyton my son in lawe the some of fffitie pounds w^{ch} said some he hath already in his hands And I doe give to William Cheshire of Eyton ffive pounds And to Mrs Frances Charlton the wife of

Andrew Charlton of Tearne Gent Twentie pounds in money and my chaine of gold and my silver Cann Also I doe give to Cadwalader Ellies and his wife Margarett beinge now my servant the some of five pounds Item I give and bequeath to Jane Massey, beinge my servant Twentie pounds And to my servant Ellinor Sambrooke Ten pounds and to Philipp Steeventon Three pounds Item I doe leave to the poore of the parrishe of Wellington in the Countie of Salop ffive pounds Item I doe give to my Cousin Sidney Betton Twentie nobles in monie And I doe give unto Stephen George sonne of my Cousin Owen George that my lease for the yeares yet remaynunge of and in one Tenement in Trewnant now or late in the houldinge of William Rogers and Reignald Rogers or one of them their or one of their assignes or undertenants w^{ch} I have of the graunt of Edward Tannat and Anne his wife ffor the Terme of ffive hundred yeares Uppon condition of redemption by payment of one hundred Twentie and ffoure pounds sixteen shillings at a day menconed in the same Condition, as by the lease thereof bearinge date the Eleventh day of October relacon thereunto beinge had more may appeare And if the said Tenement shalbe redeemed by payment of the aforesaid some of [£124 16 0] as aforesaid Then I doe give unto the said S.G. the same some of [124 16 0] and all and eury other somes of monie w^{ch} shalbe paid or accepted for and in redemption of the premises in Trevnant aforesaid Also I doe give to my Cousin Thomas Rocke of Shrewsburie Esquiour ye some of Thirtie pounds. I doe alsoe give the some of fffitie pounds to be disposed of at the discretion of my Executo^r hereafter named for the augmentation and increase for ever of the maintenance of the Minister of the parishe church of Sainte Cadd in Shrewsbury for the time beinge. Item I doe give to Ellinor the daughter of my Cousin Thomas Betton draper the some of Ten pounds Item I doe give to Margaret the daughter of my Cousin John Betton of Shrewsburie draper one hundred pounds Item I forgive William Pitchford of Pulley yeoman the some of Twentie pounds w^{ch} he oweth to mee Alsoe I bequeath to Philipp the sonne of Thomas Eytton Esquiour Two guilt wine

bowles and to Thomas the second sonne of the said Thomas Eyton Esquiour one guilt wine bowle Likewise I give to my Cousin Edward Davies of the Middle Temple in London one hundred pounds Item I give to Margaret the wife of my said Cousin Edward Davies a nest of silver and my best second sault being over guilt Moreover I give to Edward the sonne of my Cousin Owen George Gent a silver vioall and one dozen of silver spoons And to Stephen the sonne of my said Cousin Owen George Gent a silver violl and one dozen of silver spoons Item I doe give to Marie Betton and Abigall Betton daughters of my Cousin Mr John Betton Draper Two guilt bowles Moreover I doe give all my household stuffe, Pewter, Brasse, Beddinge, Linnen, and the rest of my Plate un-bequeathed unto my Cousin Marie the wife of my said Cousin Owen George Gent And I will that all my kindred to whome by this my Will I have given Legacies shall eury of them at his and her owne charge buy them black mourninge Gownes and Cloakes to weare at my funeral And all the legacies aforesaid to be paid wth in the space of Three yeares except such as my Executo^s in their discrecion shall see cause to be sooner paid And all the rest of my monies, Corne, Cattle and personall estate whatsoever w^{ch} I have not in this my last Will and Testament perticulerly given and bequeathed unto others (my debts Legacies and funerall expenses paid and discharged) I give and bequeath to each of my Executo^s hereafter menconed Vizt to Owen George and John Betton Lastly I doe make constitute and appoint my welbeloved Cousin Owen George of Shrewsbury Gent, John Betton of the said Towne Gent, and Edward Davies of the Middle Temple in London Gent to bee the Executo^s of this my last Will and Testament In Witness whereof I have to eury leafe or sheete of this my present last Will and Testament sett my hand and seale The day and yeare first aboue written Memorand that theis words (vizt to Owen George and John Betton) were interlined before the sealing thereof. Sealed signed and published by the wthin named Dame Margarett Eyton as her last Will and Testament in the presence of ffrancis Baynes, Thomas Betton, Thomas Alcocke, Rich. Poole.

Probatum [etc] Secundo die Mensis Decembris A.O. Millimo Sexceno quadragesimo secundo Juramento Edwardi Davies unius Executorum [etc] Reservata p'tate similem Com^a faciend Oweno George et Johanni Betton Ceteris Executor [etc] Administraconis honor dict' defunct' Ultimo mensis Augusti Millesimo sexceno quadragesimo secundo quibusdam Richardo Betton senior et Richardo Betton junior commissionis prius revocats Probatum ac per sententiam diffinistram approbatum Vicesimo die mensis Januarii Anno Mill. sex quad secundo Juramento ... Oweni George et Johannis Betton [etc]. [P.C.C. 3 Crane.]

Two of the Executors were residents in the Town of Salop. John Betton was an inveterate litigant ; and after his failure to establish a workhouse for poor children in the Jersey House was described in 1642, by Thomas Jones of Salop, as "of well-known peevish and fierce disposition," which he may have inherited from his Welsh mother. In the litigation which he instituted concerning the Will, considerable allowance must be made both for his irascible temper and political rancour.

It is stated that, on the day Dame Eyton died, the local executors placed the will in a sealed letter and posted it, via Nantwich Co. Chester, to Davies in London to be proved ; and that John Betton wrote a letter to John Robinson, who was his partner in Woollen Trade in London, informing him how the will was being forwarded. This second letter was sealed and left at the "Mancon House of one Richard Betton in Shrewsbury, vyntner and then postmaster (and a malignant and disaffected person and an open and professed enemy against the States) to be posted away unto London."

Obviously it could not have been in connection with this Will case that on Aug. 22, 1642, the House of Commons ordered that Richard Betton "Receiver of letters at Shrewsbury" was to be replaced by John Hopton ; who, according to a local counter petition (Ottley papers fo. 109 Phillipps MSS 224 in Shr. Ref. Lib.) was "a bad fellow, neither of Abillitie, honnestie, or Credit, and a factious person."

In the narrative of the conspiracy, the Vintner is accused of having opened, read, resealed and dispatched the 2nd letter, and in confederation with "Richard Owen, then of Shrewsbury, gent, a malignant also and enemy to the States," "by force with about 100 persons entered and took possession of deceased's dwelling house, turned her servants out of doors, took away her cattle, and reaped her corn." (Affidavit by J.B. House of Lords Calendar).

In a later chancery suit against Richard Betton, draper, Trumper and his wife, and Thomas Purcell, the confederates names then also included the 4th Richard Betton of Berwick and his wife, and Elizabeth wife of the vintner; all of whom are alleged to have taken "a company of unruly and disordered persons with them . . . to the house in Pulley . . . armed with divers kinds of unlawful weapons on or about Aug. 19, 1642 . . . broke open the doors . . . took . . . all the goods, plate, ready money, household stuff . . . remayning . . . in trunks, chests, presses . . . & carried away the same in cartes, waynes," etc., & (in 1646) "refuse any manner of satisfaction for the same, and shift the same from hand to hand and place to place in such private and covert manner that your orator cannot come at them" (Chan. Proc. Chan I. G. 13/33).

After which, the vintner "rideth away with one ffyges, then his servant, unto Stone Co. Stafford," and there tried to persuade the servant of the Nantwich postmaster to open the packet; which, however, was safely delivered to Mr. Challoner, postmaster at Stone; who delivered it to the post for Lichfield, which was the next stage. Foiled in their first attempt, R.B. and F. then "wayted the Boyes going forth of Stone on the 24th August and the Lordes day," persuaded him to return to his mother's house, and there got the will, and "upon the Monday following, did ryde post unto London," and confederated with R. B. draper, Purcell, and Trumper, to suppress the will. But J. B., on hearing from Robinson that the will had not been received, made enquiries at Nantwich and Stone; and the post boy, on being brought

in the course of the century, the country had become a more settled and civilized one. The population had increased, and the arts and manufactures had advanced. The government had become more regular, and the people more attached to their rights. The country was now a more united and powerful one than it had ever been before.

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before Thomas Crompton, Justice of the Peace for Co. Stafford, confessed that a letter had been taken from his bag.

Whereupon J. B. "took horse and did ride with all possible speed unto London and came thereupon . . . 2 days after admon" had been granted to R. B. Vintner and R. B. draper.

It does not transpire on what grounds admon had been granted to a nephew and great nephew of Dame Eyton, who, even had she died intestate, "had two brothers both of them living in Shrewsbury, and two sisters to witt, one in London, and the other in or near Henley in Arden."

In one suit, R. B., draper, states he was credibly informed that Dame Eyton died intestate; Trumper and wife, and Purcell, answer similarly.

However, J. B. and Davies repaired unto Dr. Allett, and the letters of admon were cancelled; and the Lords of Most High and Hon. Court of Parliament ordered that a messenger be sent to call the accused; so Mr. Cuxton proceeded to Salop, and arrested Richard Owen, "but was taken from him by force and strong hands of malignants and disaffected persons"; and R. B., vintner, concealed and hid himself; and R. B. draper "was attached in London, and remayned a prysoner under the Clarke rodd" (Chan. Proc. Char. I. B 32/33).

It is evident that J. B's affidavit, attached to the 3 executors' petition to the House of Lords on Aug. 30th, caused the 3 accused to be sent for as "delinquents"; and that the petition of R. B. draper, of his "being apprehended by this House for suspicion of a Riot, and no charge against him" was read on Sept. 21st, and he was released on Bail; and that on Oct. 7th the executors petitioned the case "may not be heard until all the parties and witnesses can appear" before the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench (House of Lords Journal). Finally, the will was proved by Davies on Dec. 2, power reserved for the other two executors, who proved Jan. 20, 1642-3 P.C.C.

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Presumably, as no one was hanged, and everyone pursued their ordinary avocations, it was found that J. B's sensational allegations were somewhat exaggerated. But, jointly with the other executors, he continued litigation till Davies' death in 1645; after which, with Owen George.

By June 1646 other relatives had been dragged into the case; John Bishop of Muckleton and Edward Betton of Lombard Street being bound with Trumper in a recognizance by order of the Court of Chancery (Close Rolls, 22 Chas I., 20th part, M. 140 and 225). Naturally by this time litigation had "caused the wastage of a great part of the estate," and several of the legatees and Owen George had died by 1653.

Echoes of the case are heard in Chancery suits of succeeding generations e.g. in 1657, when Rowland Hunt was defendant in a suit (Chan. Proc., Bridges before 1714, 406/128).

In 1661 a "specall capias ut legatim against the body and lands" of the 5th Richard Betton of Berwick directed to the Sheriff of Salop was taken out by a son of Thomas Purcell, touching a matter of debt, but the outlawry proceedings were stopped (Chan. Proc. Bridges 433/44).

On May 6, 1667 John Betton "being sicke in body but of perfect memory, blessed bee God" made his own will and was buried at St. Alkmunds two days later, and apparently litigation ceased.

In tracing all the parties mentioned in Dame Eyton's Will and Chancery suits, some curiously complex relationships are disclosed. Only "Cousin Sydney Betton" remains unidentified, possibly a child, for the term cousin includes nephews, nieces, and their children both by blood and alliance.

Dame Margaret was a daughter of the 2nd Richard Betton of Great Berwick by his wife Eleanor Jenckes [? of Dorrington] and was christened at St. Alkmunds, Salop, Dec. 13, 1573.

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She married firstly Edward Donne, Mercer, Bailiff of Salop in 1604 etc.; of whose family some details are given in Shr. Arch. Trans. Ser. 3, vol. 5, p. 135. In 1604 the Manor of Broncoppol alias Builthy, which was then in Co. Montgom, but now is in Wollaston par., County Salop, had been mortgaged to him (Newling's MSS. 31, fo. 108, Shr. Ref. Lib.), and by his will pr. P.C.C. 1629 was left to William Donne of Little Ness, his nephew both by blood and by alliance. The latter in 1641 willed that, out of his tenement in Placey Court, £500 was to be raised for his wife Elizabeth "to be paid at the decease of Lady Dame Margaret Eyton of Pulley, widdowe, at which time the tenement in Little Ness, wherein I now dwell, falls from her."

Edward Donne's will mentions "Anne Pitchford, widow, my sister," and her 3 children, one of whom may be "William Pitchford of Pulley yeoman" in 1642.

The rest of his property, including the messuages and lands which they had in Bangor, Co. Flint, he left to his wife; who must have been a fascinating widow of 58 when, as Mrs. Margaret Donn, she married with Lysence Sir Philip Itonn at St. Chads Feb 3, 1630-1.

Philip Eyton of Eyton had been Knighted at Tamworth 1619 and by his first wife Mary Yale, who died Oct. 1630, had sons William and Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas Eyton, Royalist). Sir Philip was Sheriff of Co. Salop 1633, and of Co. Montg. 1634. He died 1636, and by his will, pr. P.C.C. 1637, left to Dame Margaret his "welbeloued and good wife . . . all beasts, cattels, . . . corne and grayne . . . and all my coales which are now gotten & doe remayne aboute the grounds in Malensle, . . . all . . . except my old bay stoned horse and my pyed mare which I doe most usually ryde on my selfe," and all else to her for life, then to his eldest surviving son Thomas. The Sole Executor was to be Margaret, "who sayeth she is now well pleased & contented with this my present last will."

Dame Margaret was in June 1641 a wealthy widow residing at Pulley, made her last will in the following year, and died

Aug. 13, "at or within a messuage & tenement wherein shee manye tymes dwelt & still kept separate scituate in Pulley," and was buried Aug. 18 at St. Chads, Salop.

Of her 11 or 12 brothers and sisters:—

I. The 3rd Richard Betton of Berwick had died 1613, when Bailiff of Salop, leaving, by his first wife Mary Harryes,

I. The 4th Richard of Berwick, who md. Eleanor Purcell and had a large family, of whom:—

(i) Richard Betton, Draper of London 1642, and a Blackwell Hall trader to 1655, afterwards the 5th Richard of Berwick. Possibly his first wife was Katherine [? Purcell] bd. at St. Dunstons in the West 1640. He certainly md. at St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, 1648, Elizabeth Carver (on his decease in 1671, she md. 2ndly Joseph Tipton, widower, tanner, of Coleham: their wills pr. Lichfield 1693 and 1711 in which year she was buried at St. Marys from St. Julians par.)

(ii) Edward Betton, Silkman, 1646 of St Edmunds par, Lombard Street; 1669 of St Saviour's, Southwark bd. Salop that year, admon P.C.C.

(iii) Anne Betton md. John Bishop, 1646 of Muckleton, 1656 of Lacon. Bd. Wem 1678 & 1684 respectively.

(iv) Margaret Betton, md. William Trumper, 1640 Mercer of St Augustine's par, London; 1662 of Hardwick, Co. Hereford.

II. James Betton, D.D. Puritan, who 1628 md. Sarah, widow of George Ludford of Ansley Co War., will of latter pr. P.C.C. 1627. She had 7 children by her 1st husband, and eleven by her 2nd. (She was only dau. of Thomas Warren of Bittel, par Alvechurch, Co Worc, Clerk of Arraigns, will pr. P.C.C. 1617, whose widow Sarah was later of Coventry, will pr. P.C.C. 1661).

III. Joseph Betton, Tanner of Salop, d. Dec. 1642.

IV. Eleanor Betton, md. Edward Purcell of Onslow; both bd. at Worthen 1679 and 1666 respectively. His brother Thomas Purcell, draper of St Edmunds par, London, had his "shoppe att the signe of the Goulden fleece in Lumbard Street," and by his wife Lucy, sister of Capt. William and Sir Joseph Throckmorton, Kt. left 5 sons & 3 daus. His will pr. P.C.C. 1661.

2. Robert Betton, Mayor of Salop 1639, died 1646, whose sons

I. Robert, Royalist, Mayor of Salop 1643, died 1658.

II. John, Mayor 1658 [? md. Mary, dau of Andrew & Frances Charlton of Tern].

III. Thomas, Royalist, d. 1655; whose dau. Eleanor Betton md. Robert Passand, Apothecary (son of Thomas Passand by his first wife Ann, dau. of Roger Blakeway) on whose death in 1661 she probably md. 2ndly Collins Woolrich as his 2nd or 3rd wife.

3. John Betton, chr. 1560, md. Frances Bangor of Aberapull; (whose arms possibly were Gu. a chev. between 3 leopards faces or, langued az, a chief erm., granted about 1445 to Smith als. Bangor; for on their son's will 1667 is a poor impression of a seal with a chev. betw. 3 leopards faces barely discerned, impaled with the Betton Arms). He died before 1642, leaving

I. John Betton, the only child recorded in Heralds Visitation of Salop, born about 1600, draper of Salop, inveterate litigant and executor of Dame Eyton. His widow Lucy died 1678 at East Lavant Co Sussex, of which her son John was then Rector.

4. Francis Betton, chr. 1567, Corvizor of Salop, died before 1657, his wife Catherine having predeceased him in 1651.

5. Thomas Betton, chr. 1575, was "of the Gullet" and died from plague 1631. (His widow Anne md. 2ndly 1635 Thomas Allen, owner of "the Bear" in the Gullet," and cousin of William Berrington of Moat Hall, Pontesbury. He was a widower with 2 children by his first marriage, when his will was proved P.C.C. 1655). His son was that

I. Richard Betton, born 1601-5, Vintner of Salop, and 1642 Postmaster; in 1648, he leased "the Gullet Inn" from Thomas Hunt, and in later years was "decayed in his estate by being plundered . . . by the Parliamentary party and souldiers . . . in the late unhappy times of warrs to value of £2000, for being a servant & loyal subject to late King Charles," and died 1671; his wife Elizabeth was living 1656.

(6). Margery Betton md. 1588 Richard Wicherley, Mercer of Wem. They were bd in Wem 1637 and 1643 respectively, leaving:—

I. Daniel Wicherley, D.D. Prebend of Hinton and Rector of Witney Co. Heref till 1677, who had an only son Daniel living 1670.

II. Elizabeth Wicherley, who md William Donne of Little Ness & Plas-y-Court, as previously mentioned; whose eldest son Edward Donne, Chr. at Little Ness, 1642, md. Mary Wynne. (Their joint initials, E.M., & date 1678 appear on the fireplace at Plas-y-Court. In Shr. Arch. Trans. Ser. 4, vol. 5, p. 334, their descent is erroneously given).

III. Mary Wicherley md. 1616 Owen George, Mercer, Mayor of Salop 1648, Wills pr. P.C.C. 1670 & 1654 respectively, of whose children, Edward George chr. 1617, mercer, d.s.p. Will pr. P.C.C. 1664; Stephen George, mercer, chr 1620, died 1657; and Margaret George, md 1637 Edward Davies of Middle Temple

whose Wills were both pr. P.C.C. 1645. The latter's dau. Mary Davies md Rowland son of Colonel Thomas Hunt.

- (7). Ann Betton, chr. 1570, may be the Ann Betten of Wootten Waven whose marriage bond with Richard Dale, yeoman of Claverdon Co. Warw. is dated July 9, 1599 (Worc. Prob. Reg.); & one of the 2 surviving sisters of Dame Eyton who 1642 was living "in or near Henley in Arden."
- (8). Alice Betton md. 1stly in 1592 Richard Prowde, draper of Salop who was bd at St Alkmunds 1608, Will pr. P.C.C. 1609, by whom she had
- I. James Prowde, living 1642.
 - II. Eleanor Prowde, chr. 1592, md. St Alkmunds 1611 Richard Roche "the younger," who born 1594 was Sheriff of Co. Montg 1620 in succession to his father. Their Wills pr. P.C.C. 1633 & 1628 respectively; their dau. Alice Roche md. 1635 Nathaniel Lea (son of Rev. Lawrence Lee of Whittington, & mercer of Salop, whose Will pr. Lichfield 1676.
 - III. Margaret Prowde md. Richard Owen of Lythwood & Salop; they died 1645 & 1652 respectively.
 - IV. Sarah Prowd, chr. 1600, md. John Wightwick, Draper, Bailiff of Salop 1637, as his 2nd wife: his Will pr. P.C.C. 1639.
 - V. Mary Prowd, chr. 1595, md. John Studley, draper, Bailiff of Salop 1624, Mayor 1642, as his 3rd wife, & their son John Studley was chr. 1623.
(John Studley the Bailiff by his 1st wife Anna Edwards had Lucy Studley, who md. 1625 John Betton, an executor of Dame Eyton).

Alice, widow of Richard Prowde, md. 2ndly at St Alkmunds 1611 Richard Roche, who born 1564 was Sheriff of

Co. Montg. 1620, in which year he died and his will pr. P.C.C. (By his first wife, he had Thomas Rocke, draper of Salop, who md. Mary Scott of Betton Strange; and Richard Rocke "the younger," who md. Elinor Prowde aforesaid). Aiiice was thus both mother in law and step-mother of Richard Rocke the younger. She and her dau. were married at St. Alkmunds the same day.

9. Elinor Betton chr. 1582 md. John Freebody (Visitation of London, and will P.C.C. pr 1658); both buried in St. Andrew Under-shaft, d.s.p.
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The House of Representatives is the lower branch of the national legislature. It is composed of members elected by the people of each state. The number of members from each state is determined by the number of representatives to which that state is entitled under the Constitution. The House has the power to originate bills for raising revenue, and to impeach and try federal judges and officers. It also has the power to elect and remove members of the Executive branch.

The Senate is the upper branch of the national legislature. It is composed of two members from each state, elected by the state legislatures. The Senate has the power to ratify or reject treaties and to confirm or reject appointments made by the President. It also has the power to impeach and try federal judges and officers.

AN ORDER OF THE COUNCIL IN THE MARCHES,
JULY 1571.

By CAROLINE A. J. SKEEL, D.Lit.

The following Order of the Council in the Marches (Brit. Mus. Add. Charters 40,858) is of interest as being one of the comparatively few records of the Council that escaped destruction after its abolition in 1689. The Shrewsbury and Ludlow records contain a fair number of Orders from the Council, and many are entered in the Register for 1586—1642 (Brit. Mus. Egerton MS. 2882), but this document would seem to have been filed among the Council's records at Ludlow Castle. The Order shows that the complaint against the Court of the Marches of extending its jurisdiction over cases which could be sufficiently determined by common law was not always justified. The Order was issued during the presidency of Sir Henry Sydney (1559-86). It is signed by Thomas Sherer, who was Clerk of the Council for many years: details of his work are given in the preface (p. 25) to the Calendar of the Register of the Council in the Marches of Wales (1569-1591) published as No. 8 of the Cymmrodorion Record Series (1916).

Apud Bridgnorth Quarto Julii anno Regni domine nostre Elizabethie dei gracia Anglie ffrancie et hibernie Regina fidei defensor etc. decimo tertio, Inter Richardum Culmer et florens uxorem eius Querentes et Johannem Edwardes, Rogerum Tanner, Richardum Budd, Johannem Bluck, Johannem Smythe, Johannem Tanner senior (*sic*), Johannem Robertes, David Waters, Richardum Waters, Aliceam Wotton, Maltildam (*sic*) Tanner, Edwardum Lewis, Thomam Robins, Lawrence Waters, Thomam Wotton, Johannem Tanner Junioem, David Rowland et Edwardum Gittoes deffendentes (*sic*).

At which daye Richard Culmer and florence his wyeff planytiffes and John Edwardes one of the deffendauntes together with Charles Bouthe, Attorney for the other

deffendautes, appeared before the Quenes majestie's Counsaill In the marches of Wales. By whom the matter touchinge the arrerages of rente in these bookes menconed was examyned. And consideracions had unto the answeere of the deffendaute whereby it appeareth that the said plaintiffes heretofore exhibited their bill of Complaynte unto this Courte againste the said Awardes as well of for and conteyninge the rentes of the premysses as alsoe the use and occupacion of the landes in the byll menconed, uppon which bill exhibited and the matter pleaded to Issue and delyberat hearynge and examinacion of the same the said deffendaute was by order beringe date the Vth day of ffebruary Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe etc. decimo dismissed owte of this Courte and reserved to the tryall of the common lawe, of which order of dismissal there is not any mention made in the bill of Complaynt hereunto annexed nor yet of any order made and taken by the said Counsaill dated decimo tertio die Januarii Anno Regni Reginae Elizabethe etc. Septimi, whereby it appeareth that the said deffendaute was ordered unto the rentes in these bookes menconed. Therefore it is by the said Counsaill considered and ordered that the deffendautes be estesones dismysed owte of this Courte and referred to the tryall and order of the Comon lawe—where the said John Edwardes upon on accion broughte against hym shall answer the plaintiffe without any synister delaye, and in case the plaintiffe recover or have any verdicte or Judgement upon demurrer with them or eyther of them upon an accon broughte againste the said Edwardes by order of the Comon lawe, then the plaintiffe to take their remedy againste thother deffendautes (and euery of them by order of the comon lawe or elles where, any order heretofore taken in any wise notwithstandinge.

examinatur per Bouth

T. SHERRER

Sol(utum)

endorsed

RICHARD CULMER.

(on the left-hand side of the order are two parallel incisions showing that it has been filed).

MEDICAL MEN IN PRACTICE IN SHROPSHIRE,
1779—1783.

BY R. R. JAMES, F.R.C.S.

In the Library of the Royal College of Surgeons of England there are three small volumes, copies of the earliest Medical Directories published in this country; these volumes are very scarce, and to find a complete set in one library must be almost unique; I believe I am correct in stating that the library of the British Museum is without one.¹ After the year 1783 no further attempt to publish a complete list of the medical men in practice in Great Britain was made till 1845, when the Directory which is issued annually at this day was published in two small volumes, Vol. I. the London Directory, and Vol. 2, the Provincial Directory.

Of these three early Directories, that for 1783 is indexed, the others are not; the volume for 1779 was printed for J. Murray, of 32, Fleet Street; that for 1780 by Fielding and Walker, of Paternoster Row; and the last of the three by Joseph Johnson of 73, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Besides other matters of medical and surgical interest, the medical men in practice in the various English counties are given, arranged together under their particular county. I propose in this article to group the names together in the order in which they are printed and to give notes about such of the men, that I have been able to discover, under their individual names; were I to transcribe the list afresh for each of the three years there would be much needless repetition.

I hope that readers of the Transactions will be interested to see the number of men in practice in any particular town or part of the county, in comparison with that of the present day.

¹ There is a complete set in the Library of the Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole St., W.

The sources from which the annotation notes are drawn are the usual ones, I have a very good collection of books dealing with my native county and I have searched everywhere for details; in addition I have derived much assistance from Anderson's lists of Edinburgh Medical Graduates, 1705-1866, Foster's Alumni Oxoniensis, and the various lists of Cambridge graduates. The lists printed by the company of Surgeons are preserved in the library of the Royal College of Surgeons, of those who passed their qualifying examinations, they begin in 1777 and last to 1799; in 1800 the company became the Royal College of Surgeons of London, and later the Royal College of Surgeons of England, but these later lists hardly concern us here.

I may perhaps be allowed to draw attention to three milestones in the medical history of this country, the separation of the Surgeons from the Barber Surgeons Company in 1745, the passing of the Apothecaries Act in 1815, which was the first attempt made by law to regularise the position and status of the general practitioner and the formation of the General Medical Council and the institution of the Medical Register, in 1858.

Medical men of the period 1779-1783 may be divided into three classes, Physicians, Surgeons and Apothecaries, the physicians were of course graduates of a University, usually either Edinburgh, Cambridge, Oxford or Leyden. Surgeons obtained their right to practice either by passing a qualifying examination at Surgeons' Hall, or much more frequently by being apprenticed for a term of years to some surgeon already in practice, either in London or in the provinces; as regards the apothecaries, they, like the surgeons, were apprenticed, either at the Hall in London, or to a country apothecary; in Shrewsbury the apothecaries names as a rule seem to be entered on the books of the Mercers' Company.

Men who were apprenticed to the more eminent of the London surgeons often paid very large sums of money for their apprenticeship; if they could afford the time and money to do so, they would most likely take out a course of instruction at some London or Provincial hospital, and

walk the hospital as it was called; many of the Salopian practitioners during the latter part of the XVIIIth century became pupils at St. George's Hospital, partly I suppose owing to the fact that Sir Cæsar Hawkins, Bart., an old Ludlow boy, was surgeon to the hospital from 1735 to 1774, and also probably to attend the teaching of the celebrated John Hunter, surgeon to the hospital from 1768 to 1793. There would have been nothing to stop their attending the practice of other hospitals if they could afford the necessary time and fees, the Borough Hospitals, St. Thomas's and Guy's, had a deservedly high reputation as a teaching school, while the reputation of Pott and later that of Abernethy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital must have attracted many students to that famous old hospital.

SHROPSHIRE.

SHREWSBURY. The Salop Infirmary founded in 1747, for all diseases save small pox is supported by voluntary contributions and contains about 70 beds. Mr. William Sandford, Apothecary to the Infirmary resides in the house. ¹

William Sandford was appointed to his post Sept. 30th, 1777, it may be that the William Sandford who entered at St. George's Hospital on Oct. 1, 1782, for a six months course under John Hunter is identical with this man, he retired from his post at the infirmary on Oct. 19, 1784; this is presumably the same William Sandford who later settled in Worcester, who was surgeon to the Worcester Infirmary for 27 years and who died on Jan. 26, 1823, aged 64. He was the author of an article on the medicinal effects of wine and spirits. In his obituary notice in the Gentleman's Magazine it is stated that he was born in Shrewsbury, the son of a surgeon.

PHYSICIANS. Cheney Hart, M.D.; Price Owen, M.D.; Samuel Harwood, M.B.; John Evans, M.D.; W. H. Muckleston, M.B.

Cheney Hart, who heads the list in 1779 and 1780, was born at Warrington, Co. Lancs. in November 1726, he was educated at Warrington, Glasgow and Edinburgh, he became

¹ This is an abstract from the 1783 Directory.

M.D. Edin. in 1748, the title of his thesis being "de cortice peruviano." He was in practice in Shrewsbury for 33 years, his election to the staff of the Salop Infirmary took place on October 13, 1750; he resigned his office on November 5, 1765, and was succeeded by Dr. Berington, the latter dying 1766, Dr. Hart was re-elected on March 18 and served till February 5, 1782. On his retirement he was elected Physician Extraordinary. Dr. Hart died June 21, 1784, at the age of 58, and was buried in St. Giles' Churchyard, he was J.P. Salop and was the father of Robert Cheney Hart, M.D., of Shrewsbury. He published in 1748 his thesis, *De Cortice Peruviano*, Edinburgh, quarto, and was the author of an article entitled, An account of the effects of electricity in the county hospital at Shrewsbury, which was published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. 48, 49. In the Shrewsbury Free Library there is a MS. by Dr. Cheney Hart, entitled "The History of Anatomy"; also a MS. in three volumes, "Remarks on the Materia Medica": collected chiefly from the Lectures of Dr. Charles Alston 1744-1747, with additional observations by Cheney Hart (Nos. 139, and 140-142.)

Pryce Owen was son of Lingen Owen esq. and great nephew of Hugh Owen, M.D. of Shrewsbury, he graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1757, the title of his thesis being "de mercurio;" he was Physician to the Salop infirmary from November 22, 1757 till his death in 1786. He was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1763. His wife was Bridget only daughter of John Whitfield of Shrewsbury, and Archdeacon Hugh Owen who was baptized at St. Mary's in 1761 was their only son. Pryce Owen died on July 31st, 1786, aged 55 and was buried in St. Julian's Church where there is a tablet to his memory. He was the author of an essay on the good effects of large doses of musk in convulsive disease, in the third volume of medical observations and enquiries. A copy of his bookplate is in my collection of the plates of medical men.¹

Samuel Harwood was a son of Samuel Harwood, esq., of Cound, he was baptized at Cound 12 December, 1744, and

¹ The plate is identical with that of E. Pryce Owen, M.A., figured in *Trans. Shrops. Archaeol. Soc.* 3rd series, vol. 5, p. 298, No. 14, with a different inscription.

matriculated at Christ Church College, Oxford on November 16, 1762, at the age of 17. He was the grandson of John Harwood who matriculated at Christ Church College Oxford in 1679. He became B.A. in 1766, M.A. and M.B. 1772. Samuel Harwood entered as a pupil at St. George's Hospital in April 1771; he was Physician to the Salop Infirmary from August 6, 1771 to June 27, 1789, when he sent in his resignation and was elected Physician Extraordinary. In Foster's Alumni Oxoniensis he is given as of Crickheath and Kenwick, while from his obituary notice in the Gentleman's Magazine we learn that he was a J.P. Salop (appointed 1799), and that he died at his seat, near Oswestry, Sept. 14, 1816, aged 72. It is probable that some of his medical education was received in Edinburgh, for a Samuel Harwood was elected a member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh on December 31, 1768.

John Evans was born at LLwyngwes, Co. Montgomery, on July 4, 1756, he graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1778, the title of his thesis being "de Foetus Humani Nutrimento"; he was Physician to the Salop Infirmary from Feb. 5, 1782 to Dec. 17, 1814, and also for many years Physician to the County Gaol, which latter post he also resigned in 1814. I am informed that he lived in the Council House and that he died at Heversham Vicarage (the house of his second son, Archibald Evans) in 1846. On the death of his father in 1795, he succeeded to the paternal estate of LLwyngwes. He was the author of a book on bee culture.

William Hawkins Muckleston was a son of Richard Muckleston, esq of London and a brother of Joseph Muckleston of Merrington. Sheriff of Shropshire in 1788. Dr. Muckleston was born in 1756, baptised July 23, he matriculated at Brazenose College Oxford, Jan. 26, 1774, he became B.A. in 1777, M.A. in 1780, and proceeded to the degree of M.B. from Pembroke College in 1782. He was Physician to the Salop Infirmary from Feb. 5, 1782 to May 10, 1783, when he was elected a Governor and appointed Physician to St. George's Hospital, London, by a majority of 15, 127 Governors voting. He resigned his appointment for reasons of ill health on May 2, 1787, and died in the same year, being

buried at Baschurch. His wife was Frances, daughter of Thomas Presland of Walford, Salop, their only daughter Elizabeth, was heiress to her uncle Joseph, the Sheriff above mentioned and in 1812, she was married to Robert Aglionby Slaney esq of Hatton Grange. Dr. Muckleston's letter of resignation, a copy of which is preserved on the minutes of the Weekly Board of St. George's Hospital, was written from his wife's house at Walford.

SURGEONS. Mr. Peter Blakeney, Mr. William Cooper, Mr. Samuel Sandford, Mr. Francis Lomax, Mr. John S. Dod, surgeons to the Infirmary. Mr. Morris, Mr. Birtles, Mr. Samuel Winnall (member of the company of surgeons), Mr. Allen Wheeler.

Mr. Peter Blakeney,—(his name is given correctly in the 1780 and 1783 Directories as Blakeway)—was the first surgeon elected to the Salop Infirmary, on April 25, 1747. In Bevan's records of the Infirmary he is said to have resigned on October 8, 1766, but as Bevan gives no other surgeon to the Infirmary of the name of Blakeway at about the time I am writing of, I assume that the Directory is in error. He was born in 1707, married Dorothy, only daughter of Joshua Johnson, one of the masters of the Free School, and died 12 June, 1794, aged 87. His grandson was the historian of Shrewsbury.

William Cooper was surgeon to the Infirmary from October 8, 1766, to his death, he died in 1781, aged 43, and was buried in old St. Chad's. A man of the same name was a student at St. George's Hospital in September 1765. A William Cooper (son of William) was baptized at St. Chad's on 18 April 1734), and another of the same name on 16 October, 1739.

Samuel Sandford entered as a surgical pupil at St. George's Hospital in June 1764, he was surgeon to the Salop Infirmary from October 8, 1766, to February 25, 1812, when he retired and was elected Surgeon Extraordinary. He died in Shrewsbury in January 1813, aged 69. I assume that he was a relation, possibly an elder brother of William Sandford, the

resident apothecary. Samuel Sandford, esq., and Miss Hannah Sandford were married at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, on 7 June, 1791. William Sandford was a witness to their marriage.

Francis Lomax was surgeon to the Infirmary from November 1, 1768, to October 9, 1781; he died in 1782, aged 44, and was buried 6 July in St. Chad's churchyard. He was the son of Francis Lomax, and was baptized at St. St. Chad's September 2, 1737.

John Salusbury Dod was elected surgeon to the Infirmary on the resignation of Lomax, on October 9, 1781, he served till February 1, 1791; he and his wife Hannah had a son, Charles Sandford Dod, who was baptized in St. Chad's in 1784; it is possible that J. S. Dod was a brother of Robert Dod of Calverall, who was born in 1724, if so, he must have been a son of John Dod and his wife, who was a daughter of Charles Sandford.

William Morris was elected surgeon to the Infirmary on October 9, 1781, he resigned on December 21, 1786; I have not been able to find out anything further about him.

Mr. Allen Wheeler (see below) entered as a pupil at St. George's Hospital in February 1764, he was apothecary to the gaol from 1780 to 1784.

Mr. Samuel Winnall was the only surgeon in Shrewsbury at this time who was a member of the Company of Surgeons. I find the Winnalls of Shrewsbury a little perplexing; it will be seen later that among the apothecaries in practice in the town were Messrs. Winnall and son. I assume that Samuel was the eldest son of James Winnall, (for the pedigree, see *Transactions* 4th series, vol. 4, page 103). He was born in 1748, was admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury on July 2, 1777, and he was of Muxton Parish in 1786. The 1780 directory informs us that Mr. Allen Wheeler (see above) had lately removed from Kidderminster to Shrewsbury to replace Mr. Samuel Winnall who is now an army surgeon. Johnston's roll of the army medical service tells us that Samuel Winnall was appointed surgeon, 91st Regiment of Foot on December 1, 1779, and that he retired on half pay (the regiment being

disbanded) in 1783. He was appointed surgeon to the army of reserve, Salop district, July 30, 1803, presumably succeeding William Fleming, surgeon to the recruiting district of Salop, who died in 1803, and who was buried in Shrewsbury. Winnall retired from this appointment January 24, 1804. He died April 25, 1816.

Mr. Birtles. I have been unable to find out anything about this man.

APOTHECARIES. Mr. Thomas Boteogle, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Fowke, Messrs. Holt and Bromfield, Mr. William Sandford (apothecary to the Infirmary), Mr. Symonds, Mr. Tudor, Messrs. Winnall and Son, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Yeomans.

The first of these names does not occur in the 1779 or the 1780 Directory; it is obviously a misprint, for Thomas Botevyle, who was a son of Richard Botevyle, sadler, of Shrewsbury, and of Elizabeth his wife; he was baptized at St. Chad's January 15, 1705, and buried there November 11, 1783. He was apprenticed to Rowland Jencks, Apothecary of Shrewsbury, in 1720; among his own apprentices on the books of the Mercers' Company (see *Transactions*, vol. 8), occur the names of George Adney, son of the Rev. George Adney, of Cleobury North, in 1735, and of his nephew, Richard Botevyle, in 1748.

Mr. Cartwright is William Cartwright, Apothecary, probably more famous as a non-juror and for his Chronological History of the town (see *Transactions*, 4th series, vol. 4, page 1), where the late William Phillips states that he was a surgeon in practice in Shrewsbury, and was better known as Bishop Cartwright. He was a son of William Cartwright, an exciseman, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs. He was apprenticed to John Dod, of Shrewsbury, Apothecary, in 1745. He married Sarah Sophia, daughter of Thomas Deacon, a non-juring bishop residing in Manchester. For our present purposes it will be sufficient to state that he died in October, 1799, aged 69, and that he was buried in St. Giles's churchyard. His widow died on October 6, 1801, aged 70, and was buried in the same tomb. Mr. Cartwright had a partner, William Thomas, Apothecary.

Among the apprentices of William Cartwright were his son Thomas Theodorus, in 1778, William Meteyard, of Nantwich, Cheshire, in 1795, and Richard Careless, of Shrewsbury, ward of Richard Oakley, of Stapleton, in 1781. Mr. Cartwright was apothecary to the gaol from 1784 to 1789, at a salary of £24 per annum.

Mr. Fowke. I have not been able to find out anything about this man.

Messrs. Holt and Bromfield were evidently in partnership; I have no notes about Holt, but in Leighton's Guilds of Shrewsbury I find an entry that a Thomas Bromfield was admitted an apothecary by purchase (£10) May 30, 1771. Mr. Bromfield, surgeon of Shrewsbury, was an original subscriber to Phillips' History of Shrewsbury.

Mr. Symonds I take to be Samuel Symonds, Apothecary, a son of Samuel Symonds, joiner, of Shrewsbury; he was apprenticed to his uncle Joshua Symonds, Apothecary of Shrewsbury in 1742. He married Priscilla, daughter of the Rev. John Cotton, vicar of St. Alkmund's, and dying in 1805, was buried in St. Alkmund's churchyard. His son Robert was apprenticed to him in 1777.

Mr. Tudor is Thomas Tudor who was resident apothecary to the Infirmary, or House Surgeon as it would be called now, from May 1, 1770 to September 20, 1774. I have no further notes about him save that some of his children were baptized in St. Mary's, and that he subscribed to Phillips' History of Shrewsbury.

Messrs. Winnall and Son. The father must be James Winnall, who was descended from a Worcestershire family of that name. He was apprenticed on the books of the Mercers' Company on June 16, 1736, to Benjamin Stanier, of Shrewsbury, apothecary, and is described as the stepson of Richard Rowley, of Oakengates. He was admitted an apothecary on June 17, 1745; a burgess of Shrewsbury, October 5, 1761, and he was mayor of Shrewsbury in 1773; he was the father of Samuel Winnall, mentioned above; I assume that he is the Mr. Winnall, Apothecary in Shrewsbury, who died in July, 1793, buried, St. Julian's July 19, 1793. (Musgrave's Obituary).

The son may be either James Winnall of Shrewsbury, ironmonger, admitted a burghess August 27, 1773, admitted to the Mercers' Company, Salop, June 14, 1773, or John Winnall, born in 1753, and admitted a burghess of Shrewsbury June 7, 1796; a Mr. Winnall, junior, was apothecary to the gaol from 1780 to 1784, with Mr. Allen Wheeler, above mentioned, at a salary of £10 per annum.

Mr. Wynne is probably the John Wynne admitted an apothecary by purchase (£10) on June 28, 1770; he was elected warden of the Apothecaries' Company in 1787. He married Elizabeth Davies at St. Chad's Church in 1771, and seven of their children were baptized there. From 1769 to 1772 Mr. Wynne was steward of the company. In 1802 a R. Wynne was the senior apothecary in practice in the town of those who signed a memorial to Edward Jenner, possibly this was his son.

Mr. Yeomans; all that I have been able to discover about him is that he was dead in 1800, when his daughter married Henry Smith, esq., banker of Haddington, the marriage notice in the Gentleman's Magazine states that she was a daughter of the late Dr. Yeomans, Physician in Shrewsbury, but I assume that an apothecary is meant, he was possibly a son of Joseph Yeomans, churchwarden of St. Julian's from 1756 to 1770.

ALBRIGHTON. Mr. Crump. George Crump, surgeon of Albrighton, his wife's christian name was Sarah and they had a large family, figuring frequently in the Albrighton parish registers. George Crump died in 1799, aged 54 and was buried at Albrighton on June 5.

BISHOPS CASTLE. Mr. Drew, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Meyrick, Mr. Woollaston, these names occur in the 1779 directory, while in the 1780 directory the name of William Nathaniel Davies is added and that of Mr. Meyrick drops out in the 1783 directory.

Enquiries which have been made for me at Bishop's Castle have not been very productive, I am informed that Mr. Drew owned some property in the town, that Mr. Woollaston was probably a member of an old Bishop's Castle family and that Mr. Davies left a charity for the use of the poor of the town,

but I was not able to get the dates of the deaths of any of them for certain, though the Mr. J. Woollaston, senior Alderman and many years coroner of that district of the county, who died at Bishop's Castle in 1830, aged 84, may possibly be the Mr. Woollaston referred to here.

BRIDGNORTH. Mr. Beale, Mr. Evans, Mr. Hall, Mr. Wilkes, these names occur 1779, in 1780 the name of Mr. Coley appears for the first time and they were all in practice there in 1783.

Here again my enquiries have not resulted in gaining much information, Mr. Hall may possibly be the Joseph Hall, elected a freeman of the borough in 1799, while Mr. Coley must be William Coley, who was elected a freeman in 1789 and and who was bailiff in 1804, 1815, 1821 and who was the father of John Coley, freeman 1805, and Mayor in 1824. In the Gentleman's Magazine for February, 1785, is an article by William Coley describing a form of ague which was then prevalent at Bridgnorth and its treatment. William Coley, surgeon, died at Bridgnorth, July, 14, 1841, aged 84.

BROSELEY. Mr. Corbett, Mr. Wyke, Mr. Rowley, these names occur in all three directories. I have no positive facts about any of them, Daniel, William and Richard Corbett and James Wyke, all figure in Langley's Parish Registers of Broseley, but my letter to the Rector did not produce anything definite.

CHURCH STRETTON. Mr. Home, Mr. Richard Langslow, these names occur in 1779, 1780. In 1783 Mr. Langslow is noted under Ludlow to have recently moved there from Church Stretton, and Mr. Home stands alone. I have no notes about him.

CLEOBURY MORTIMER. Mr. Whitcombe, this name occurs in 1779, the name of Mr. Seager appears for the first time in 1780. Mr. Whitcombe was Edmund Whitcombe, Apothecary, he was also one of the coroners of the county of Salop, from 1763 till his death; he died January 17, 1782, being buried on January 20, at Cleobury Mortimer, aged 49; for not attending the county sessions in January 1765, he was fined the sum of ten shillings.

Mr. Seager was Edmund Seager, also one of the Coroners of the county; in my possession is a copy of the findings at an inquest held by him at Stanton Lacy, on the death of a child and the deodand resulting therefrom.

DRAYTON. Mr Beardmore, Mr. Grosvenor, Messrs. Nicholls & Son, Messrs. Pretty & Son, Mr. Judgson. All these names occur in 1779, 1780; Mr. Beardmore's name is omitted in 1783 and the name of Mr. Arthur Blainey is added. In Lee's History of Market Drayton I find references to a Robert Beardmore, a John Grosvenor, a Thomas Nicholls, and a Princeps Pretty, for the most part under sittings in the church at about this time. Mr. Judgson was James Weston Judgson, a member of the Company of Surgeons, his name occurs on the lists at the Royal College of Surgeons from 1777 to 1786, and as it does not figure there in any subsequent years, it is probable that he died then. It may be that he was related to the Rev. W. Judgson, Rector of Drayton from 1785 to 1794. A John Pretty died on November 20, 1800, aged 86, while Dr. Princeps Pretty died between 1816 and 1820 (Salopian Shreds and Patches).

ELLESMERE. Mr. Betenson, Mr. James. I have no notes about either of these men.

HALESOWEN. Mr. Dixon, Messrs. Gaunt, father and two sons. Mr. Dixon's name is omitted from the 1780, 1783 Directories, but I have not been able to find out anything about them.

LLANYMYNECH. Mr. Llewellyn. A George Llewellyn's name occurs on the Barber Surgeons lists in 1776, he was Warden in 1789 and steward in 1777 (see *Transactions*, vol. 5, page 278).

LUDLOW. The Ludlow Dispensary opened in February, 1781; 391 patients were treated in the first year; the first year's subscriptions amounted to £66 and the expenditure to £52.

PHYSICIANS. Dr. John Ward, lately removed from Gainsborough, Lincs., this name occurs in 1779, 1780, but is omitted in 1783. He does not appear to have been a graduate at either Edinburgh, Oxford, Leyden or Cambridge. Martin Dunne, M.B., this name occurs in all three years. He was a

son of Thomas Dunne, esq. of Aymestry, Herefordshire, he matriculated at Brazenose College, Oxford, March 26, 1760, aged 19. became B.C.L. from Oriel College in 1768, and M.B. in 1770, he was afterwards of Gatley Park, Hereford and died at Ludlow in 1814, aged 74.

SURGEONS. Mr. Richard James, Mr. Richard Turner. Mr. James was the first surgeon elected to the Ludlow Dispensary, he was a subscriber (6 copies) to Hodges' Historical account of Ludlow Castle. Mr. Turner was a member of the Company of Surgeons, his name occurs on the College lists from 1777 to 1788, but I have no more notes about him.

APOTHECARIES. Mr. Herbert Cole, Mr. Gilley Pritchett, Mr. Henry Davies, Mr. William Baldwyn, (Mr. Langslow in 1783.)

Mr. Cole was the apothecary to the Dispensary, I assume that he was a son of the Rev. Brian Cole, Rector of Ludlow, he was twice married, first to Catherine Hawkins, sister of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, Bart. and daughter of Cæsar Hawkins, surgeon of Ludlow, by her he had two children, a daughter, Jane and a son named Peneal in the Ludlow Registers, who is undoubtedly the Pennell Cole who entered as a surgical pupil at St. George's Hospital in March 1772, he was House Surgeon to the Hospital in July 1772, and became a member of the Company of Surgeons. Pennell entered the Army Medical service as Regimental Mate in the Guards, 1774, in January 1776 he was appointed Staff Surgeon to the forces in North America and he served in the American War of Independence. He was on half pay December 1783 and retired from the service on half pay, April 25, 1816. In July 1821, he became Brevet Deputy Inspector of Hospitals and he died at Worcester on June 25, 1833. Mr. Herbert Cole's second wife had the christian name of Mary and by her he had a large family. He was Low Bailiff of the town in 1757 and High Bailiff in 1764, 1770. He was buried at Ludlow on January 6, 1791.

Mr. Gilley Pritchett may have been a son of Gilley Pritchett of Richard's Castle and Mary Dale of Culmington, who

were married at Ludlow on April 17, 1727. He entered as a twelve month's pupil at St. George's Hospital on October 9, 1775, under the care of Mr. Charles Hawkins, son of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, Bart. In 1794 a Mr. Gilley Pritchett of Ashford subscribed to Hodges' Historical account of Ludlow and this is probably the same man.

Mr. Henry Davies may possibly be the Henry Davies, Gent. who was buried at Ludlow on December 18, 1800. A. H. Davies of Ludlow was a subscriber Hodges' Historical account of Ludlow Castle. Mr. Baldwyn does not figure in the 1783 Directory, a William Baldwyn, Gent., was buried at Ludlow on November 7, 1780, which may very well be the same man.

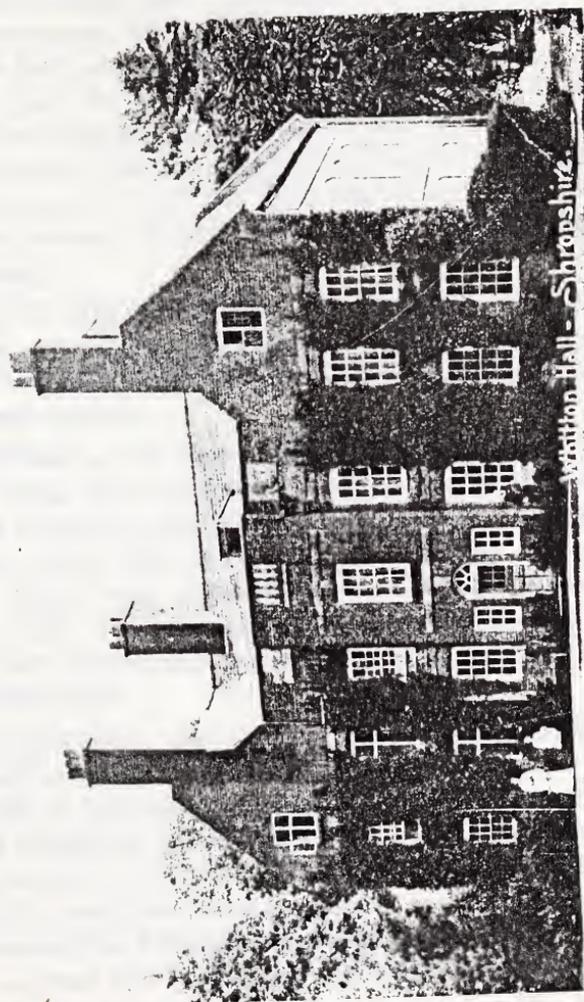
Mr. Langslow was Richard Langslow late of Church Stretton, his name figures in the Ludlow registers as the father of a family; can it be that the Richard Langslow, M.D., member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and late Physician to the Lying In Charity in London, who died at the Hot Wells in 1813 and one of whose sons died at Tiverton in 1807, aged 18, is identical with our Ludlow apothecary of 1783?

MADELEY WOOD. Mr. Stanley, Mr. Wright, Mr. Bowden. These names occur in all three years; enquiries which have been made at Madeley for me have not resulted in any information.

NEWPORT. Mr. Browne, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Collins, Mr. Jones. Of these Mr. Jones is William Clunn Jones, a member of the Company of Surgeons. Mr. Stanley's name is omitted in 1780 and the name of Mr. Collins is added.

NORNCOTT. Mr. Francis Bray. This name appears in the 1780 and 1783 Directory but I have not found out anything about him.

OSWESTRY. Mr. Cotterell, Mr. Evans, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Langford, Mr. Lovett, Messrs. Price and Son, Mr. Reade. All names occur in each year. Although the first name is spelt throughout, Cotterell, I assume that it is an error for Cockerell, the father of Roger Mercer Cockerell, surgeon, of Oswestry, and Mayor in 1827. His father was a surgeon and his mother a professional midwife.



WHITTON HALL—REAR VIEW.

Mr. Griffith must be William Griffiths, apothecary, Mayor of Oswestry in 1775, who died on November 14, 1791, aged 80, and to whom there is a memorial tablet in the old church.

Mr. Lovett is presumably John Lovett, surgeon, Mayor of Oswestry in 1762, who died on May 11, 1795.

Messrs. Price and Son. The father I assume to be Richard Price, apothecary, Mayor of Oswestry in 1762, Alderman in 1778, who died on September 26, 1790, aged 80, and to whose memory there is a tablet in the old church. I have no information about any of the others, save that Mr. Evans is John Evans who was the author of two articles in the Medical Commentaries, vol. 6; the first, the history of a case of retroverted uterus; the second, on certain obstinate affections of the bowels.

PRESTON BROCKHURST. Mr. Johnson. This may be Benjamin, son of Samuel Johnson, of Shrewsbury, school-master, who was apprenticed to John Wood, apothecary of Shrewsbury in 1754.

SHIFFNALL. Mr. Stanier, Mr. William Young.

Mr. Young was a member of the Company of Surgeons; his name occurs on the College lists from 1777 to 1788, so he probably died in the latter year; Mr. Stanier may be the Francis Stanier who entered at St. George's Hospital in January 1764; the name is a very well known one in the county, but I have not been able to find out any facts for certain about him.

WELLINGTON. Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Doughty, Mr. Roe, Mr. Shelton. These names occur in all three years. Mr. Cartwright is William Cartwright, surgeon, of Wellington; he was a subscriber to Phillips's History of Shrewsbury, his original copy is now in my possession; bound in full calf, it is in perfect condition and it contains a copy of his bookplate, which is subscribed William Cartwright, Surgeon, Wellington. I have not been able to find out anything further about him. I know nothing about either Mr. Doughty or Mr. Roe, but Mr. Shelton may possibly be the Mr. Shelton who entered at St. George's Hospital as a pupil of Mr. Hawkins's in 1774.

WEM. Messrs. Beetenson and son, Mr. Higgins. Arthur Beetenson was a subscriber to Garbett's History of Wem, he lived in New Cripple Street, while the son may possibly be the A. Beetenson who died at Wem on April 9, 1825.

WENLOCK. Mr. Edward Grainger, Mr. Edward Corfield; the latter I assume to be the Edward Corfield, son of William Corfield, of Harley, Salop, Gent, who was apprenticed to John Dod, apothecary, of Shrewsbury, in 1739.

WHITCHURCH. Mr. Brookes, Messrs. Wickstead and Meakin, Mr. Edward Jones; of these Mr. Jones was Edward Jones, a member of the Company of Surgeons, his name occurs on the College lists from 1777 to 1799, so it is probable that he died in the latter year. Messrs. Wickstead and Meakin were evidently in partnership, Mr. Wickstead may possibly be the Archibald Wickstead who was a pupil at St. George's Hospital in 1764.

In presenting this article for publication in the *Transactions* I am conscious of having assumed much that I cannot at present prove, I hope I shall be forgiven for any mistakes which I may have made; the subject of the biography of the rank and file of the medical profession is one that has never been satisfactorily worked out, anyone who has had to consult either the obituary notices in the Gentleman's Magazine or any of even the later medical directories will know how difficult it is to place one's men, so frequently they are entered as plain Mr. and no Christian name or initial is given. I can only say that I have spared no pains to try and get the information as complete as possible; I owe a deep debt of gratitude to Miss H. M. Auden and to the Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher for much assistance with those men who were in practice in Shrewsbury. The minutes of the weekly Board of St. George's Hospital are open to my inspection at any time by leave of the chairman of the Board, the records of the medical school are in my custody as Dean.

THE SEQUESTRATION PAPERS OF JOHN YONGE
THE ELDER OF PIMLEY, AND OF JOHN YONGE
HIS SON.

By the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

John Yonge the elder of Pimley and John Yonge his son and heir apparent were fined as delinquents in May 1646, for adhering to the Royal cause, at one-tenth, £200. In the following March they were assessed by the Committee for the Advance of money at £150, which they were ordered to pay, and they were not finally discharged until October 1651. Their offence was that the father left his own house at Pimley, and went to live in Ludlow which was one of the King's Garrisons, where he acted as Steward of the household belonging to the Council of the Marches of Wales, whilst the son was in Arms for the King until about September 1645.

The Yonges of Pimley were not connected with the old Shropshire family of Yonge of Caynton, whose pedigree is recorded in the Visitation of 1623 (see Harleian Society, XXIX., page 517), but were descended from the Staffordshire family of Yonge of Charnes, whose pedigree was entered at the Visitation of that county in 1614 (see William Salt Collections, vol V., part ii., page 336). A full pedigree of both families of Yonge is given in the late Joseph Morris's MSS., vol. VII. As the pedigree of Yonge of Pimley has never been printed, it is here given, founded on the pedigree in Morris's MSS., folios 3478-9, with many additions from Wills, Deeds, and the Registers of Fitz and Uffington, &c.

PEDIGREE OF YONGE OF PIMLEY.

ARMS: Azure a buck's head cabossed or, a chief sable. (But John Yonge of Charnes was disclaimed in 1583, and Thomas Yonge of Charnes was declared to be "Ignobilis" in 1614).

I. JOHN YONGE of Charnes Hall, co. Stafford, (son of James Yonge of Charnes by his wife Anne, daughter of . . .

Perynne of Brocton), living 1546-1600. He had also an estate at Pimley, co. Salop. His Will dated 10 Dec. 1600, was proved in P.C.C. 19 May 1701. (34 Woodhall). He married Anne, daughter of Robert Pigott of Chetwynd, and had issue :

1. Thomas Yonge of Charnes Hall.
2. John Yonge of Pimley, of whom next.
3. A daughter married to John Sudley.
4. Mary, buried at Uffington 1 Nov. 1626.

II. JOHN YONGE of Pimley, co. Salop. In 1851-2 he had a release from Anthony Forster of Watling Street of all his right in the great tithes of Roden in the parish of High Ercall. In 1588 his father levied a Fine to Edward Hussey and John Badeley of all his messuages, lands, &c., in Salop, Uffington and Pimley; and on 30 September 1590 executed a deed, whereby he declared the uses of the Fine to be to the use and for the promotion of his son John Yonge the younger. On 3 Jan. 1618, John Yonge of Pimley, in conjunction with his son and heir apparent John Yonge junior and Ellener his wife, conveyed the tithes of Roden chapel to Sir Francis Newport of High Ercall. In the list of Trained Soldiers in 1587, John Yonge, gent. of Pymley is named as having a bow and arrows, sword and dagger, skull and callyver furnished. He was buried at Uffington 13 January 1634-5, Inventory at Lichfield 1635. He married Joyce, daughter and coheir of Richard Horner of Pimley, by his wife Joan, daughter and coheir of Philip Upton, and by her (who was buried at Uffington 23 May 1607) he had issue :

1. John Yonge of Pimley, of whom next.
2. Anne, baptized at Uffington 2 Feb. 1581-2, married there 17 Nov. 1603 to Francis Lokier, gent., bailiff of Wenlock in 1622 (see pedigree of Lokier in Vis. Salop 1623). He was buried at Wenlock 15 February 1635-6.
3. Dorothy, baptized at Uffington 23 October 1583, buried there 5 Sept. 1606, married there 12 Nov. 1601 to George Dodd of Stoake, gent., and afterwards of Petsey, and had a daughter Margaret, who was baptized at Uffington 26 Aug. 1606 (see pedigree of Dodd in Vis. Salop 1623).

III. JOHN YONGE (called "the elder" in the Sequestration Papers), of Fitz and afterwards of Pimley, co. Salop. Espoused the royal cause in the Civil War, was sequestered as a delinquent, and fined £200. In 1637 he was engaged in a lawsuit with the Corporation of Shrewsbury for enclosing Pimley Wood out of the Old Heath, and obtained a judgment in his favour in the King's Bench in Easter Term 1638. In Trinity Term 1639 he obtained a similar judgment against Humfrey Raven and others, as tenants to one Mr. Thomas Jones, who claimed common of pasture in Pimley Wood. He does not appear to have taken any very active part in the Civil War, beyond leaving his dwelling-house,—which he says he did only for the preservation of his wife and family and to save his personal estate from plundering,—and going to reside in Ludlow, where he was employed as Steward of the household belonging to the Council of the Marches. Becoming "sensible of his error," he returned to the Parliament's Quarters about 10 November 1645, and made an application to compound. He was seised of the capital messuage or farm and lands in Pimley, worth £95 per annum, of a messuage in Corvisor's Row in Shrewsbury, and of personalty valued at £60, and his wife had a moiety of a messuage in Mitton. He was baptized at Uffington 19 March 1585-6, and buried there 13 Dec. 1655, M.I. His Will dated 18 May 1653, was proved in London 18 Feb. 1655 (72 Berkeley). He was twice married, first at Upton Magna 2 Nov. 1603, to Eleanor daughter of Thomas Charlton, gent. (she was baptized at Upton Magna 2 Nov. 1603); and secondly at Fitz 30 August 1608, to Eleanor daughter of George Southern (or Sotherne) of Fitz (she was baptized at Fitz 8 October 1591, and buried at Uffington 10 October 1671). By his second wife he had issue nine children:

1. A child unbaptized buried at Fitz 2 Nov. 1609.
2. John Yonge, of whom next.
3. Lucretia, baptized at Fitz 16 Jan. 1612-13, married to Richard Wickstead, and had issue—John, Thomas, and Eleanor, all baptized at Uffington.

4. George Yonge, baptized at Fitz 14 Feb. 1615-16.
5. Richard Yonge, baptized at Fitz 28 July 1617. Living 1654 and 1672.
6. Thomas Yonge, baptized at Fitz 2 Nov. 1618, buried at Uffington 7 March 1621-2.
7. Francis Yonge, baptized at Fitz 15 Nov. 1621.
8. Henry Yonge, baptized at Fitz 5 Nov. 1622; named in his father's will 1653 as disobedient to his father and mother.
9. Alexander Yonge, called "youngest son" in his father's Will 1653.

IV. JOHN YONGE of Acton Reynold. A royalist, and sequestered as a delinquent for being in arms against the Parliament, but laid down his arms about September 1645. He was about 31 years of age when the Civil War broke out. He was baptized at Fitz 28 July 1611, and died at Shelvoek early in 1677. His Will dated 12 Dec. 1676, was proved in the Manor Court of Ruyton 26 April 1677. He married Elizabeth, fifth daughter of Sir Andrew Corbet, Knight, of Moreton Corbet, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Boothby (she was baptized at Shawbury 13 Nov. 1618, and buried at St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, 26 Feb. 1644). They had issue a son and a daughter.

1. Thomas Yonge of Acton Reynold, living 1680 and 1696. Admon. granted at Lichfield 4 April 1711. His wife Dorothy occurs in 1696.
2. Elizabeth, baptised at Uffington 11 August 1640, married to Peter Leigh.

I am unable to carry on the pedigree any further.

Will of John Younge of Charnes, co. Stafford, Gent. 1601.

Dated 10 Dec. 1600. To be buried in the churchyard of Eccleshall. To my son Thomas Younge cattle, implements of husbandry, etc. To my son John Younge two oxen in his possession and one steere in Wales. To my son-in-law John Sudley and my daughter his wife, each 5s. My nephew John Hinton. (Other relatives are named). My daughter Marye Younge is

to live with my son John, and to have £40. at marriage. Executor: my son the said John Younge. Overseer: my cosen Robert Peshall.

Will proved P.C.C. 19 May 1601 by John Yonge, the son and executor. (34 Woodhall).

Will of John Younge of Pimley, co. Salop, Gentleman. 1655.

Dated 18th May 1653. To be buried without any great cost or charge. To my eldest son John Younge my best bed and bedstead and the furniture belonging thereto. To my son Richard Younge 20s. To my grandchild Elinor Wickstead £5. To my son Henry Yonge (notwithstanding his disobedience to me and especially to his mother) £30.

Whereas a great sum of money is due to me by Humphery Mackworth, esq., and William Jucke, gent. (brother-in-law to the said Humphery Mackworth), I direct my executor to get it, and to pay thereout to my son Henry Yonge £20, to my son Richard Yonge £10, to my servant Richard Whilstone £5, to my daughter Lucretia Wickstead £5, and to my son Alexander Younge £5; and the residue of the said debt between my eldest son John Yonge and my youngest son Alexander Yonge, my grandchild Elinn Yonge and my wife Elenor Younge.

My wife is to have for her own use all moneys in her hands, or arising from the sale of a tenement in Mitton in the parish of Fitts to one Henry Highley, and all rings, jewels, &c., in her trunke, and the bedstead, etc. And I appoint my wife Elenor Yonge executrix.

Will proved in London 18 February 1655 by Elline Yonge, the relict and executrix (72 Berkley).

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION FORMERLY AT UFFINGTON.

(From Additional MS. 21,236, folio 366. Rev. Edward Williams's MSS.)

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
IOHN YONGE OF PYMLEY
GENT. WHO DECEASED THE
13 DAY OF DECEMBER 1655.

In the Shrewsbury Corporation Court Books, William Yonge of Pymley occurs in 1508, but I cannot locate him. John Yonge gent. of Pimley occurs in 1564, and John Yonge gent. and John Yonge junior in 1597. "Alexander Younge 1656" is scribbled on the second page of the Uffington Register.

Thomas Young of Fitz names in his Will, dated 20 March 1728, and proved at Lichfield 29 Oct. 1729, his wife Martha, his son Thomas, his daughter Martha, and his brother William Young of Albright Hussey and John Young of Bickton. William Young of Albright Hussey, names in his Will, dated 5 Oct. 1743, and proved at Lichfield 31 Oct. 1746, his niece Jane Eddowes, William Yonge son of his late brother John Yonge, and Francis France son of his brother-in-law Francis France.

No part of the old house of the Yonges at Pimley remains. The present house was erected by Andrew William Corbet, esq. in 1849. The history of Pimley is given in the Shropshire Arch. Society's Transactions, 2nd Series, vol. VIII, page 160, &c.

The Sequestration Papers which follow were extracted by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher from the original documents preserved in the Public Record Office.

SEQUESTRATION PAPERS.

I.

JOHN YONGE THE ELDER AND JOHN YONGE THE YOUNGER
PETITION TO COMPOUND.

Interregnum G. 180. No. 453.

To the hon^{ble} Com^{ttee} at Goldsmiths Hall for
Compounding with Delinquents.

The humble peticon of John Younge the elder of Pimbley in the County of Salopp gen. and of John Younge his sonne and heire apparent.

Sheinge. That yo^r Petr John Younge the elder, did onely for preservacon of his life wife, Children, and family, and to saue his personall estate from plunderinge absent from his owne dwellinge house and went into Ludlowe a neere Garrison

of the Kings, where he staid for some tyme, and was then employed as Steward of the household belonging to the Councill for the Marches of Wales, where after some tyme, being sensible of his error, returned into the Parliam^{ts} Quarters about the 10th of November 1645, at which tyme he sent upp an expresse to John Crewe Esqr. a member of the hon^{ble} howse of Comons, that he would be pleased that some Course might be taken to make his Composicon with the Parliam^{te} for cleering him from his Sequestracon at as easy a rate as might be, and not longe after, yo^r Petr^r came upp hither and peticoned the hon^{ble} Com^{tee} of Lords and Comons for Sequestracons, hopeinge to haue cleered himselfe of his Delinquency his offence beinge noe other than as aforesaid.

Yo^r Petr^r John Younge the younger, haueinge bin in Armes hath laid downe his Armes about September last, and submitted himselfe to all orders and Ordinances of Parliam^{te} and the said John the elder haueinge taken the Negative oath and Nationall Covenant, and his said son likewise as he will make it appeare, or to undertake that he shall soe doe hereafter.

Therefore the said John Yonge the elder, for himselfe and his said sonne doe pray that they may be admitted to their Composicon to free their p'sons and estates as others. And they shall praye &c.

John yonge.

II.

A PARTICULAR OF THEIR ESTATE.

G. 180. No. 448.

A iust Particular of all the estate reall and personall of John Younge the elder of Pimbley in the County of Salopp gen. and John Younge the younger of the same his sonne and heire apparent.

Impr. I the said John Younge the elder am seized of a franckten'te for and duringe tearme of my life, the remainder to my wife for life, the remainder to my said sonne

for life, and to his eldest sonne in taile, and soe to all other his sonnes in taile with seuerall remainders over, the remainder to the right heires of me the said John Younge the elder, of and in one Capital messuage or ffarme and divers Lands and Ten'ts to the same belonginge lyinge and beinge in the County of Salopp of the yeerely value before theis troubles 95 li. out of which there is yeerely paid to Sr. Vincent Corbet Knight for a quit rent 13s. 4d. per ann. for euer.

That I the said John the elder am seized of a ffrancken't duringe the tearme of three liues yet in beinge of and in another Messuage or Ten'te with the Appurtennes lyinge and beinge in Corvisor's rowe in the towne of Salopp of the cleere yeerely value before theis troubles ouer and aboute the rent reserved—6li. 17s.

That I am seized of a ffrancken'te duringe the life of my wife Elinor Younge, whereof shee is seized in ffee, and I as Tennant by the Curtesye, of and in one moyety of a Messuage or Ten'te lyinge and beinge in Mitton in the said County of the yeerely value before theis troubles 7 li.

That I the said John the elder was owner and possessed of a personall estate in Goods, Cattel, Chattells debts and howsehold stuffe to the value of 60 li. the greatest parte of which the Sequestrators have seized, and I am oweinge to divers other persons in the some of 260 li.

This is a true p'ticular of all our Estates reall and personall for which wee onely desire to compound to free them out of Sequestrreon and doe submit unto and undertake to satisfye and pay such ffine as by this Com^{tee} for Composicons with Delinquents shall be imposed and sett to pay for the same in order that the ffreedome and dischardge of our p'sons and estates.

JOHN YONGE.

G. 3. No. 78.

16^o April 1646.

Mr. Stephens

Mr. Bateman

Mr. Shute

Mr. Jenner

Mr. Alexander

Mr. Waring

Sir D. Watkins

Mr. Moyer

Mr. Herring

John' Younge of Salop Peticoned, refer'd to the Sub-Committee.

III.

REPORT.

G. 180. No. 446.

John Younge the elder of Pimbley in the County of Salopp, gen., and John Younge his sonne and heire apparent.

The fathers Delinquency, for disertinge his owne howse and goinge to Ludlowe to live there, beinge one of the King's Garrisons and holden against the Parliamen^{te}, and was the Steward for the Kings howse for providinge things necessary for the lord President and Councill and their officers and attendance in the Marches of Wales.

And .it doth appeare by the Certificate of John Crewe esq. one of the members of the hon^{ble} howse of Comons, that whiles the Compounder was yet in Ludlowe, he did wright to him divers monthes sithence, wherein he desired to come off without chardge or if that could not be that he might compound upon easy tearmes and sent by an expresse which the lord Roberts doth certefye to have seene, and the Compounder doth depose that this letter was sent about the beginninge of November 1645, in manner as is certefyed, but his peticon came in sithence the first of December last.

He hath taken the Naconall Covenant before Willm. Barton minister of John Zacharies the 14th of March 1645, and the Negative oath heere the 12th of March 1645.

The sonnes Delinquencye, that he was in Armes against the Parliam^t and rendered himselfe in September last.

They compound upon a perticuler deliuered in under their hands, by which the father for both doth submit to such ffine &c. and by which it doth appeare.

I have
p'used
this
deed.

That the said John Younge the elder is seized of a ffranckten^{te} duringe tearme of his life, the remainder to his wife for life, the remainder to the said sonne for life, and to such wife as he should marry for life, and to his eldest sonne in taile, and to the heires males of the body of such sonne, and soe to his other sonnes in taile, with other remainders over, the remainder to his right heires, of and in one Capitall Messuage or ffarme, and of diuers Lands and Ten'ts to the same belongeinge lyinge and beinge in Pimbley aforesaid in the County of Salopp of the yeerely value before theis troubles ouer and aboute the rents issueinge—94 li. 6s. 8d.

value
67 li. 17s.
P^d 8d.
Junij:
1646.

That the said John Younge the elder is seized of a ffranckten^t duringe tearme of 3 lives yet in beinge, of and in another Messuage on Ten'te with the Appurten^{ances} lyinge and beinge in Corvisor's rowe in the towne of Salopp of the cleere yeerely value before theis troubles ouer and aboute the rents reserved—6 li. 17s.

value
7 li.

That the said John Younge the elder is seized of of a ffranckten'te duringe the life of his wife Elinor Younge who is seized in ffee, of and in one moyety of another Messuage or Ten'te lyinge and beinge in Mitton in the said County of the yeerely value before theis troubles 7 li.

That he was possessed and Owner of a personale estate in Goods Chattells, debts and howsehold stufte, to the value of 60 li. which the Sequestrators in the County haue seized, and he is oweinge as he alledged to diuers persons scuerall somes of money, amountinge to the some of 260 li.

D. WATKINS.

16^o Maij 1646

JERO^m ALEXANDER.

Fine—200 li.

V.

CERTIFICATE THAT HE TOOK THE NEGATIVE OATH.

G. 180. No. 455.

These are to certifie all whome it may Concerne that the bearer hereof John Younge hath freely and voluntarily taken the Oath prescribed by Parlym^t the 12th of March 1645 Att Gouldsmiths hall Lond.

Jo. Leech, Cl.

VI.

CERTIFICATE THAT HE TOOK THE NATIONAL COVENANT.

G. 180. No. 456.

These are to certifie that John Yonge of Pimley in the County of Salop, Gent. did freely and fully take the Nationall Covenant and subscribe the same. Upon the ffourteenth day of March 1645 The sayd Covenant being administred unto him according to order by me.

William Barton Minister
of John Zecharies London.

VII.

FINED AT £200.

G. 3. No. 118.

23^o Maij 1646.

Mr. Jenner

Mr. Shute

Mr. Herring

Sr. David Watkins

Mr. Packe

Mr. Moyer

Mr. Wareing

John Younge sen' of Pimbley in the County of Salop gent., and John Younge his son and heir apparent. ffine 200 li.

VIII.

DEPOSITION THAT HE APPLIED TO COMPOUND IN

NOVEMBER 1645.

G. 180. No. 458.

John Yonge of Pimbley in the Countye of Salop doth make oathe that he by his 1^{ro} beeringe date aboute 3 weeks before the 1st of December 1645 did desire John Crewē esq. one of the members of the hon^{ble} house of Commons that he would please to use his beste meanes, that a composicon might be

made for the saide John Yonge at as easye a rate as it possiblye might be paied, or in words to that effecte, And that the wife of the saide John Yonge did hire a messenger on purpose to goe to London wth the said letter, that it mighte Come in due time to the hands of the said Mr. Crewe.

JOHN YONGE.

Jur. 14^o Maij 1646.

JOHN PAGE.

Mr. Crew did some months since shew a letter to the comittee of both kingdoms which imported a desire of composition from one in the kings quarter. This I certifie 15th May 1646.

J. ROBERTES.

Mr. Young aboue mentioned being at Ludlow dyd write me a letter divers months since, wherein he desired if he might to come offe without charge, or if that could not be that he might compound uppon easy termes. His letter was to that effect, and sent, as I take it, by a messenger on purpose diverse months since, I cannot charge my memory wth the particular time.

JO. CREWE.

May 14, 1646.

IX.

NOTE AS TO THEIR DELINQUENCY, THE VALUE OF THEIR ESTATES,
AND THE FINE IMPOSED.

G. 180. No. 450.

December 20th 1647.

John Younge sen. of Pimbley in the County of Salop gen., and John Younge his sonne and heire apparent. The ffathers delinquency That hee left his habitacon and resided in the enemies Quarters; The delinquency of the sonne that hee was in Armes against the Parliament. They rendered before December 1645 The estate in ffee per Annum 94 li. 6s. 8d. ffrom 3 lives per Annum 6 li. 17s. ffor one life per Annum 7 li. ffor which the ffine at a tenth is 200 li.

Co. 74
339.

COMMITTEE FOR THE ADVANCE OF MONEY.

I.

JOHN YONGE SENIOR IS ASSESSED AT £150, AND IS
SUMMONED TO PAY.

A. 112. No. 106.

March 6^o 1646.

These are to give you notice, that you are Assessed by the assessors sitting at Haberdashers-Hall, London; appointed to asseesse such as have not contributed upon the Propositions of both Houses of Parliament, or not in Proportion to their Estates, at the summe of *One hundred and ffiftie* pounds, by vertue of the late Ordinance of both Houses of Parliament for assesment of the twentyeth part; And you are hereby required to appear at Haberdashers-Hall, London; to give satisfaction to the said assesment within ten dayes after notice hereof.

To John Younge seni' of Pimbley in Com' Salopp.

ff 71.

J.H.D.

Copia June 12^o

[Printed form, except words in italics]

A. 71-71.

March 6, 1646. John Younge sen of Pimbley in Com. Salop.

Somes assessed 150-00-00.

II.

CERTIFICATE BY THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS THAT HE

PAID £20 TO THE COUNTY TREASURY.

A. 112. No. 107.

These are to Certifie to all whom it may concerne that John Younge of Pimly in the Countye of Salop gentl' hath been Assessed within the said Countye by order of this Com^{tee} upon the proposicons of Parl^t of the ffifte and Twentieth parte And upon the xxvith daye of ffebruary. 1645 Contributed and payde the Some of Twenty pownds into the Treasurye of said Countye for the use of the State accordinge to the Ordinance of Parl^t in that behalfe (a Note of Receipt whereof under the handes of some of the Members of the said Committee bearinge date of the said xxvith daye of february 1645 remayneth in the Custodie of the said Mr.

Younge for his security for repayment of the same upon the publique ffayth). In testimony whereof Wee of the said Committee for safety of the said County of Salop whose names are subscribed have hereunto put o^r handes this xith daye of June in the three and twentyeth yeare of the raigne of o^r Sovereigne Lord Kinge Charles of England &c. Annoque d^m 1647.

H. Mackworth
Tho. Niccols
Leigh Owen,

III.

ORDER THAT THEY PAY £43, HALF IN FOURTEEN DAYS,
AND HALF IN A MONTH.

A. 9. No. 423.

Die Veneris 7mo. ffebr. 1650.

YOUNG. In the case of Mr. John Young of Pimley in the County of Salopp and John Young his sonn concerning an Assessm^t upon them for their 20th part Upon perusall of the Perticular of their Estates and calculating the same deduction being made of such Debts as they owed upon the 20th of May 1642 It is ordered that the said John Young thelder and John the younger do pay to Mr. Dawson Tre'r the some of fforty three Pounds in this manner vizt. one halfe thereof within foureteene dayes and thother halfe thereof within a moneth after, In which time they haue liberty to produce Certificate to be proued upon oath before the Comiss' for Sequestracons in the said County of what they haue paid for their 5th and 20th partes in the Country which shalbe defaultked out of the said fyne And your entry of their acquittance wth the Auditor shall then haue a full discharge of and from their Assessm^t for ye 20th part.

IV.

CERTIFICATE BY HUMPHREY MACKWORTH THAT HE PAID £20
INTO THE COUNTY TREASURY.

A. 112. No. 108.

These are to Certifye all whome it may Concerne that John Younge of Pimley in the Countye of Salop gent. hath bene assessed within the said Countye by order of the Committee

there upon the proposicons of Parliamente of the fife and Twentieth p'te, And upon the xxvith day of ffebruary 1645, Contributed and payd the somme of Twentye pounds into the Treasurye of the said Countye, As upon enquirye appeares, for the use of the states, beinge the somme assessed upon him by the Committees of the said Countye of Salop, Witnes my hand this xxvith day of April 1651.

H. MACKWOTH.

V.

CERTIFICATE OF JOSEPH PROWDE TO THE LIKE EFFECT.

To the Honorable the Commitionors for Advanc of money sitting at Haberdasher's Hall, London.

Thease may Certify that Mr. John Younge of Pimly in the County of Salop was Aseased by the Commite for safety of this County uppon the ordinanc off the 5th and 20th at the some off 20 li. wich some was payd into the treasury of this County and the Committee gave him a recayt for it under theare one hands: all wich I make bold to Certify your Honors off and rest Yor Honors seruant

JOSEPH PROWDE.

Salop this 25th of June 1651.

VI.

ORDER THAT THEY HAVE TWO MONTHS TO PROVE THAT THE £20 IS NOT DOUBLED, SOLD, OR GIVEN AWAY.

A. 112. No. 110.

Haberdashers hall London. ffryday 27^o June 1651.

By the Comiss'rs for advuance of money &c.

In the Case of John Yonge of Pimley in the County of Salop and John Yong his sonne concerning an assessm^t upon him for his 20th part, upon reading our order of the 7th ffebrv last whereby the sume of ffortie three pounds was imposed upon the said partyes as a fine for their 20th part Twenty three pounds whereof they payd unto o^r Tre'r. Now upon heareing of Mr. Walter Harris on their behalfe who produceth Certificætes of Twentie pounds payd in the Countrey for their 20th part desireing deduction thereof out of the said fine according to our order of the 7th of ffebruary last It is ordered

That the said John Younge senior and junior haue two moneths tyme to make othe before the Comiss^{rs} of the County of Salop, that the money menconed in the said Certificates is not doubld sold giuen away or made use of and then wee shall take the same into consideracon.

ffr. Squibb

Ja. Russell

Willm. Molins

Ric. Moores

Vera Copia: Exr. Tho. Detton.

Mallison.

Intr.

VII.

DEPOSITION BY JOHN YONGE THE ELDER THAT THEY HAVE NOT
DISPOSED OF THE £20.

A. 112. No. 111.

John Younge the elder of Pimbley in the Countye of Salop gent. maketh oath this fifteenth day of Auguste 1651 before us, That neither he nor his sonne John Younge the younger, have sould, given away, doubled, or anye other way disposed of the Twentye pounds, w^{ch} he paid into the Treasurye at Shrewsburye to the use of the State, for his fifth and Twentieth p'te, nor of any p'te or p'cell of the same.

John Yonge, sen.

Sworne before us by vertue of
an order from the Com^{rs} for
aduance of money dat' 27^o
Junij 1651.

W. Crowns

William Kyng

} Com^{rs} for seqns

} in Shropshire.

VIII.

CERTIFICATE THAT JOHN YONGE SENIOR WAS EXAMINED UPON OATH.

A. 112. No. 112.

Honoble:

In persuaunc of yo^r order of the xxvith day of June last in the Case of John Yonge senior and John Yonge junior of Plimley in the County of Salop concerning their twentieth part Wee did in order thereunto Examine upon othe the said

John Yonge senior touching the same and haue herein enclosed sent you his Deposition humbly leaveing the same to yo^r hon^{rs} Consideration and remayne

Yo^r hon^{rs} humble servants

W. Crowns

William Kyng.

Salop 15th of August 1651.

IX.

ORDER FOR THEIR DISCHARGE, 22 OCTOBER 1651.

A. 17. No. 63.

Wednesday: 22 Oct. 1651.

Present:	}	Mr. Moyer	Mr. Molins
		Mr. Squibb	Mr. Winslow
		Mr. Berners	
Young.	}	John Young upon order 27 June	
Intr.		Discharged.	

SIR THOMAS HARRIS, THIRD BARONET OF
BOREATTON.

SUPPLEMENTAL NOTES.

BY THE REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

Through the kindness of Mr. Richard Hunt of Boreatton Old Hall, I have been permitted to see some old title deeds, which throw a good deal of fresh light upon the Harris family and their Shropshire property. To the Rev. C. S. James I am indebted for abstracts of several Harris Wills preserved at Lichfield. And Mrs. E. H. Martin, who has made considerable research into the life of General Mytton and his connections, has supplied me with several additional facts relating to Sir Thomas Harris. All this additional information, as also some documents from the Public Record Office and Somerset House, I have put together in the form of these "Supplemental Notes" to the Paper on Sir Thomas Harris's Sequestration, which is printed in the present volume of the *Transactions*, pages 43-92.

The Manor of Baschurch was conveyed in 1604 by Sir William Leighton of London, knight (cozen and next heir of Thomas Onslow of Boreatton, Esquire, deceased) and George Onslow of Walton Grange, co. Stafford, gentleman, to Thomas Clyve, of Walford, gentleman, and his heirs. In December 1607, Thomas Clyve (son and heir apparent of Edward Clyve of Walford, Esquire) married Mary Onslow, a daughter of George Onslow then of Boreatton, and on their marriage the Manor of Baschurch, the capital messuage mansion house and tenement in Bore Atton, and lands in Noniley, Baschurch, and Byrch, were settled on George Onslow for his life, with remainder to Thomas Clyve and Mary in tail, ultimate remainder to Thomas Clyve in fee.

In 1613 Thomas Harris of Shrewsbury, Esquire, had a lease for seven years of lands in Egerley, Baschurch, Newton Baschurch and Birch, and a capital messuage in Cayhowell, from Thomas Clyve. The Cayhowell property had belonged to Clyve's mother Blanche Clyve, who was a daughter of Thomas Lloyd of Cayhowell, and had married Edward Clive of Walford. On 20th April 1617 Thomas Harries purchased from Thomas Clyve, for £3,300 the Manor of Baschurch, the capital messuage in Boreatton, and all Clyve's lands in Baschurch, Boreatton, Birch, Bagley, Prescott, Noniley, Ley, and Newton Baschurch, in fee. Seven months later, on 12 November 1617, George Onslow and Thomas Clyve and Mary his wife, convey to Thomas Harries and Paule Harries his son and heir apparent, and the heirs of Thomas Harriès, the Manor of Baschurch, eight messuages in Baschurch, the capital messuage of Bore Atton and lands in Baschurch, Bore Atton, Birch, Bagley, Prescott, Noniley, Meyre, Ley, Newtowne Baschurch and Stanwarden in the fields, three parts of the manor of Wooderton, and a capital messuage in Edgerley. In 1621, Thomas Harries bought for £90 a messuage in Baschurch from Thomas Cotton of Prescott and William and Francis his sons. All the foregoing deeds relate to purchases by the first Baronet. Those which follow relate to dealings with the property by the third Baronet.

In 1649, Sir Thomas Harries of Boreatton, Baronet, leased the Manor of Baschurch and the capital messuage of Boreatton for 99 years to John Merrick In Trust for Lady Anne Harries (his step-mother); and the following year he conveyed his lands in Boreatton, Birch, Wyllaston, Hargreave, Winnington and Travenant, to trustees, to provide a marriage portion of 1000 marks for his sister Lettice Harries. She was the only daughter of the above Lady Anne Harries, and was then but five years old.

Owing to his sequestration Sir Thomas had to raise money. In December 1654 he mortgaged his manors of Boreatton, Birch, Lybotwood and Ratlinghope to Richard Hampden of London, Draper, for £2000; and four years later this mortgage was transferred to James Beverley, Esquire,

of Begwraye, Bedfordshire. On 3 July 1661, Rowland Hunt of Shrewsbury, Esquire, lent Harries £1500 on mortgage of the Manor of Baschurch, Boreatton, Byrch, Lybotwood and Ratlinghope. On 9th January following Sir Thomas Harris and Sir James Beverley (his mortgagee) for £3500 conveyed to Rowland Hunt in fee the Manors of Boreatton, Birch, Lybotwood and Ratlinghope. This is the last deed to which Sir Thomas Harries was a party. In the Chirk Castle Accounts he is named as living on 20 November 1661, but he must have died shortly afterwards.

Sir Thomas's brothers and sisters evidently had some interest in the estates, for in December 1664, in consideration of £5200, Sir George Harris of Boreatton, Baronet (brother and heir of Sir Thomas Harris, Baronet deceased), and Paul Harris, Elianor Harris and Anne Harris (brother and sisters of Sir George), convey to Rowland Hunt in fee the Manor of Baschurch, and lands in Baschurch, Boreatton, Birch, Newtown Baschurch, Bagley, Prescott, Noniley, Meere and Lee, and all other the lands of them, and of Sir Paul Harris their father deceased, in the said manor and townships. Also in consideration of £1700, they convey to him the manor of Ratlinghope, Stanwardine in the fields, and lands in Leebotwood. When Lettice Harries came of age in 1665, she quit-claimed her interest in the property, in consideration of £620.

Sir George Harris must have died in 1665, for on 6 March 1665-6 "Sir Paul Harris of the town of Salop, Baronet" entered into a Bond with Rowland Hunt, Esquire.

In March 1670, Elianor Harris and Anne Harris of London spinsters, "for a competent sum of money to them paid," bargained and sold to Rowland Hunt of Boreatton, Esquire, the capital messuage called Boreatton, and the manor, advowson, rectory and tithes of Ratlinghope. This Elianor was the Foundress of the School at Baschurch. This is the first deed in which Rowland Hunt is described as "of Boreatton."

It is clear from these deeds that Rowland Hunt was the purchaser of Boreatton, and not his father Colonel Thomas

Hunt, as is stated on pages 69 and 72. The succession of the Baronets is quite correctly given in the pedigree on page 71, as these deeds witness. A note endorsed on the Conveyance to Hunt of 9 January 1661, states that Rowland Hunt is deceased, and the Manors, &c. descended to Thomas Hunt his son and heir, who is about to marry Jane Ward; and that the Manors, &c. were conveyed to Trustees by Indentures dated 29 and 30 April 1701.

The Boreatton and Baschurch property had belonged to the Harris family only for about fifty years. It is clear that Rowland Hunt's first interest in it was as mortgagee, in July 1661, though he became purchaser of it six months later. He does not however appear to have gone into residence at Boreatton much before 1670. Rowland Hunt was a strong Puritan, and it might be mentioned that he and Thomas Hunt of Shrewsbury (presumably his son) were two of the executors of the Will of the Rev. Richard Baxter.

There was a Suit between Eleanor Harris and Anne Harris, plaintiffs, and Rowland Hunt and others, defendants, in 1668, but of this suit I have no details. I have however the Bill and Answer of a Chancery Suit,—William Mountgomery v. Rowland Hunt and others—in 1667, which throws some fresh light on the descent of the baronetcy, and as to the dealings with the property.

(Chancery Proceedings before 1714, Hamilton 482 89.)

Bill of complaint to Edward, Earl of Clarendon, Chancellor of England, dated November, 1667, by William Mountgomery of co. Salop, gentleman. That Sir Thomas Harris of Boreatton, Baronet, was seised of the manors of Bastchurch, Booreatton, Byrch, Lybottwood, Ratlinghope and Coates, co. Salop, &c. of the yearly value of £1500; and in the year 16 .. he borrowed of Thomas Taylor £144, and plaintiff and Richard Scriven of Frodgeley, esquire, became bound with Sir Thomas to Thomas Taylor for the payment thereof. That Thomas Taylor died, and his widow married Bevis Lloyd gent. who sued plaintiff and Scriven, and obtained judgment. That the said manors &c. were conveyed to several persons, namely Rowland Hunt of Boreatton, esq., Thomas Hunt of

Shrewsbury, esq., John Thomas of Shrewsbury mercer, John Shelvocke and Richard Reynolds both of Shrewsbury, Eleanor Harris and Anne Harris sisters and heirs of Sir Thomas Harris, and to Sir Roger Harris uncle of Sir Thomas Harris. And he prays that they may appear and answer.

The Answer of John Shelvocke and Richard Reynolds alone is preserved, and it is dated 19 January 18 Charles II. They say that Sir Thomas Harris is dead, that deft. Reynolds was his servant for several years, and therefore Sir Thomas gave him a messuage in Baschurch of the yearly value of £14. for his life. That "Sir Paul Harris [fifth] baronet deceased, who was brother and heyre to Sir George Harris [fourth baronet] deceased, dying without issue, who was brother and heyre to the said Sir Thomas Harris," was seized of lands and tenements parcel of the said real estate whereof the said Sir Thomas Harris died seised. That Sir Paul Harris on 16 July last past made his Will, and appointed the defendants Shelvocke and Reynolds his executors, and devised his estate (except three tenements in Lyebottwood) to his executors, to sell and raise money for the payment of his debts, and a debt of £60 owing by Sir Thomas to Sir Joseph Sheldon, and discharging his funeral expenses which cost above £70, and paying legacies, and the overplus to Sir Roger Harris [6th baronet] who was uncle to the said Sir Paul [5th baronet] to witt his father's brother. And as to the three tenements in Lyebottwood, testator devised one to deft. John Shelvocke, another to deft. Richard Reynolds, and the other to his friend Richard Jordan for his life with the remainder to the said Sir Roger Harris and his heirs.

The Writ of Subpœna to Sir Roger Harris baronet, John Shelvocke, and Richard Reynolds, gen. is dated 11 December 18 Charles II., but I have no note of any further proceedings in this Suit.

Of the younger daughters of Roger Harris named in the pedigree on page 46, Eleanor the 4th daughter became the wife of William Kinge, and Sara the 5th daughter, who was baptized at St. Julian's on 5 August 1570, was married there on 22 May 1592 to Richard More of More, Larden and Linley.

The eldest son of this marriage was Samuel More, and a younger son John was baptized at St. Julian's on 16 Jan. 1602-3. Roger Harris had two younger sons who are not named in the pedigree, namely William his 6th son, who was baptized at St. Julian's 22 November 1573, and buried 3 July 1583, and John his 7th son, baptized there 16 April 1575, presumably dead in 1685, when Roger entered his pedigree.

Sir Thomas, the first Baronet, served the office of Sheriff of Shropshire in 1619. The *Calendar of State Papers* (Domestic Series, James I.) shows that Captain Simon Leeke, who had been employed by his son Paul Harris to procure the necessary certificates in support of the pedigree, received in payment for his services £30. (See p. 54.)

The State Papers give some further particulars about Lady Anne Harris, the second wife of Sir Paul Harris, second Baronet. A letter written by Robert Jones, dated Shrewsbury 6 August 1648, states—"we have taken the Lady Haris and divers others prisoners." In a petition dated 1 July 1660, she mentions that in 1648 she was herself imprisoned for sixteen weeks. Some time after her husband's death she married John Wroth of Hollingbourne, and now she petitions for a place for him.

"On 1st July 1660, appeared Dame Anne, the widow of Sir Harris of Boreatton, Shropshire, and now wife of John Wroth, and petitioned for a place for her husband. She had shown extraordinary zeal for the late King, had concealed Lord Byron when the Shropshire gentry rose, was herself imprisoned for sixteen weeks. Sir Paul Harris, a Commissioner of Array for the late King, had dyed the 18th of July 1644, distracted at the disasters of Marston Moor."

This Lady Anne Harris was the second daughter of Sir William Caulfield, 2nd Lord Caulfield of Charlemont in the Peerage of Ireland, and she was three times married: first to Sir Ralph Gore, 2nd Baronet of Manor Gore, M.P. for Donegal (he died before 1 Feb. 1661-2); secondly 19 April 1643 to Sir Paul Harris, 2nd Baronet; and thirdly to John

Wroth of Blenden Hall in Kent (he was created a Baronet 29 Nov. 1660, and died about 1672.)¹ She had children by each of her husbands, namely

1. Sir William Gore, 3rd. baronet.
2. Lettice Harris, born in 1644.
3. Sir John Wroth, 2nd baronet.
4. Henry Wroth.
5. Sophia Wroth.

The Chirk Castle Accounts, written by Thomas Pritchard, steward and secretary to Sir Thomas Myddelton, Bart., have these entries relating to Sir Thomas and Lady Mary Harris:—

1656-7, Jan. 4. Paid yor selfe in the draweing roome the day my ladye Harries was att the Castle £1-0-0.

1657-8, Jan. 11. Paid Monsieur Myddleton at hys goeing to my ladye Harrys 1s.

[“Monsieur Myddleton” was Samuel Myddelton, son of Richard Myddelton of Jersey, by his wife Elizabeth le Cousteur. He died at Chirk Castle in 1678, aged 98.]

1661, Nov. 20. Paid to my Mr. att the Beare in Drury Lane with Sr. Tho. Harris 10s.

The Will of John Harreys the younger of Condover, 1556, is noticed on page 53. The Wills of two of his brothers, William and Thomas, are as follows:—

Will of William Harreys of Condover, 1554.

Dated 28 August 1553, To be buried in the churchyard of St. Andrew, Condover. To my brother John £20, and I make him executor. To my brother Thomas the yeres and takyng of the parke. My brother Roger. My sister Kateren. The residue to my father and mother. Overseers: my father, Sir Thomas my brother, and my brother Roger.

Will proved at Lichfield, 21 April 1554.

Inventory, Sum £38 5s.

Will of Thomas Harreis, clerk, parson of Stapleton, 1581.

Dated 13 January 1580-1. To be buried in Cundover Church. My brother Roger Harreis' sons, Thomas, Richard,

¹ This is entirely due to the researches of Mrs. Martin.

and eight other children. My brother Richard Harreis' son Thomas, and six other children. William Harries' son of Condover. Catherine Harreis. The blind Harreis. Richard Harries my kinsman. Richard Smythe my brother-in-law. William Adams my brother. Executors: William Crompton and Roger Harreis.

Will proved at Lichfield 1 March 1580-1.

These three Wills give the following pedigree of the testators' immediate relations. It should be compared with the tabular pedigree on page 46.

John Harris of Condover, residuary legatee of his sons William in 1554 and John in 1556, by Margaret his wife had issue :

1. William Harris of Condover, Will 1554.
2. John Harris of Condover, Will 1556.
3. Thomas Harris, parson of Stapleton, Will 1581.
4. Richard Harris, had issue—Roger, Thomas, and five other children.
5. Roger Harris of Shrewsbury. Will P.C.C. 1598. Had issue—Richard, Thomas (the first Baronet), and eight other children.
6. Katherine.
7. A dau. mar. to Richard Shmethes [or Smythe].
8. A dau. mar. to William Adams.

The Will of George Harris, 3rd son of Roger Harris, and next brother of Sir Thomas the first Baronet, is an interesting Will. He was baptized at St. Alkmund's 24 Oct. 1564, and buried at Baschurch 10 May 1636. (See page 47.)

Will of George Harris of Boreatton, co. Salop, Gentleman, 1637.

Dated 22 Jan. 1635. To be buried in the parish church of Baschurch in the vault there lately made by me. Executor: my well-beloved nephew Sir Paule Harris, knt. and baronet.

To the children of Sir Paule Harris, namely, George Harris, my godson, £100; Thomas Harris, his eldest son, £10; Paul Harris another son £10; Mary, Sara, Elinor, and Anne, four of his daughters, each £3 6s. 8d. for a ring.

My executor to put out £20, to purchase an annuity for my cosen Roger Harris, one of the sons of my late brother Sir Thomas Harris, baronet, deceased.

To Richard Lateward, a servant of Sir Paule Harris, 20s.
To Jeffery Beddowe, butcher, 20s.

By a Codicil, dated 3 May 1636, George Harris revoked the legacy to George Harris, and bequeathed £5 to the Ladie Harris, wife of Sir Paul, for a ring.

Will proved P.C.C. 4 November 1637 by Sir Paul Harris, knight and baronet. Sentence &c. (145 Goare.)

Will of William Harreys of Stepulton, Condover, 1556.

Dated 4 February 1556. To be buried in the churchyard of St. Andrew of Condover. To Rychard my son in tail two tenements in Chatford, after the decease of Jone my wife. To Margaret, Mary and Alys my iii deytterne [?daughters] £10 each at marriage. To Roger my son, goods. The residue to Jone my wife, she to be executrix. Overseers: my brother Sir Thomas and my brother Roger Harreys. Witnesses: Thomas Harreys prest, John Harreys the elder, John Harreys the yoner, wt. other.

Debts I owe: my brother Sir Thomas £3, my brother John 26s. 8d., Maued Butter 20s. Total £5 6s. 8d.

Will proved at Lichfield 4 May 1556.

Inventory appraised by David ap bowen and Rychard Harreys the younger. Sum £27 10s.

Will of Richard Harryes of Condover, 1590.

Dated 29 May 1590. To be buried in the churchyard of Condover. Elynor, daughter of my son John Harryes. Roger, son of my son William Harryes. Executors: my wife Katherine and son John Harryes. Overseer: my kinsman John Heynes of Condover, yoman. Witnesses: Thomas Fletcher clerk Vicar of Condover, John Heynes of Condover, &c.

Will proved at Lichfield 24 September 1590.

Inventory taken 31 August 1590. Sum £41 11s. 4d.

CHAPTER I. THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION I. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

SECTION II. THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

SECTION III. THE GROWTH OF THE UNION.

SECTION IV. THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

SECTION V. THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION VI. THE EARLY PART OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

SECTION VII. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS.

SECTION VIII. THE WAR OF 1812.

SECTION IX. THE TREATY OF GENT.

SECTION X. THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

SECTION XI. THE CALIFORNIA GOLD DISCOVERY.

SECTION XII. THE GIBBS AND WALKER DISCOVERY.

SECTION XIII. THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.

Will of Dorothee Harries of Bicton, widow, 1597.

Dated 8 Oct. 1597. To be buried at Monford. My sons George, Thomas, Roger, John, and Andrew Harries. My son in law John Burlom [?]. Executors: Harrye Cunde clerk and John Danlom. Witness: Richard Harries, Thomas Harries, John Harries, Andrewe Harries, Syna Chesshyre, and others.

Will proved at Lichfield 18 January 1597-8.

Inventory taken 19 October 1597. Sum £78 6s. 8d.

Will of William Harrys of Salop, draper, 1604.

Dated 16 August 1604. My son-in-law Thomas Browne, taylor, executor and residuary legatee.

Will proved at Lichfield 5 February 1604-5.

Inventory taken 4 February 1604. Sum £1 5s. 6d.

Will of Roland Harris of Uffington, husbandman, 1609.

No date. To be buried at Uffington. My son Thomas, and two other children. Executrix: my wife Joane. Witness: my brother Thomas Hotchkiss and others.

Will proved at Lichfield 4 May 1609.

Inventory taken 26 March 1609.

The next Will is that of Dorothy Harris, daughter of John Harrys of Brocton, and widow of Arthur Harris (the youngest brother of the first Baronet). She was buried at Condover 16 August 1631, and left three daughters and coheireses, viz. (1) Anne wife of Richard Harrys of Stockton, (2) Sarah baptized at Condover 19 August 1595, married at St. Chad's 16 January 1622-23 to Robert Betton of Salop, and (3) Martha, baptized at Condover 14 January 1596-7, wife of Thomas Wynne of Garth. (See page 47). Their only son Roger was baptized at Condover 7 November 1603 and buried there 30 December 1605.

Will of Dorothy Harris of the town of Shrewsbury, widow, 1632.

Dated 18 November, 1630. To be buried at Condover. To my son in law Robert Betton and Sara his wife £8 for

mourning, and £20 to said Sara. To my son in law Thomas Wynn and his wife £8 for mourning, and £20 to my daughter Wynn.

To my brother Arthur Harris 20s. for a ring. To my kinsman John Harris, eldest son of my brother Richard Harris, 20s. for a ring. To Katherine wife of Roger Harris of Condover 40s. To Jane Jennins my now servant maid £3 and goods.

To the said Robert Betton all my lands tenements etc. in Stockton for 21 years, or until my son in law Richard Harris pays £100 to William Whittingham (for the payment whereof the said Robert Betton and Richard Harris became bound). And then the Mill Meadow and the Mill Leasowe in Stockton, occupied by Edmonde Lloyd, to my grandchild Richard Harris, eldest son of my said son in law Richard Harris; and the residue of the premises at Stockton to my daughter Anne Harris for life, remainder to my grandchild Richard Harris.

To my daughter Sara Betton my best beare boule and best wine boule. To my daughter Martha Wynn my other two silver bowls. To my daughter Anne Harris silver salt, bedding, etc.

Executrix: my daughter Anne Harris.

Witness: Arthure Harris, Tho. Lloyde clerke, Abraham Higgons.

Will proved at Lichfield 4 April 1632.

Inventory of Dorothy Harris of St. Alkmund's parish, co. Salop, widow, appraised 2 April 1632 by Thomas Lloyde clerk, John Rusback clerk, and John Walthall.
Sum £33 16s.

The next Will is that of Hugh Harries, mayor of Shrewsbury in 1640, who was buried at St. Chad's 16 June 1641. By his second wife Elinor Purcell he had issue an only son, Thomas Harries (who by his wife Mary daughter of Edward Corbett of Newton had issue—Elinor, Sara, and Anne), and six daughters,—Sara wife of Richard Moynes, Martha wife of John Gibbes, Anne wife of William Sturchley, Dorothy wife of Andrew Bayne, Hester (or Easter), and Winifred. (See page 47, and Harleian MS. 1241, fo. 65 b.)

*Will of Hugh Harries of the town and county of Salop,
esq., and mayer of the said town. 1640.*

Dated 19 March 1640. To be buried in the parish church of St. Chad's in Shrosbury, near my toume I there caused to be made at the burial of my first wife as may appeare, and then I caused my second wiffe lickwise to [be] buried there, and wold be myself lickwise be there buried.

To my only son Thomas Harries my now dwelling house, with all wonscott tabell bords benches which joyn therunto, and other things in the brewhouse wheare nowe he dwelleth, excepting the hey bed and truckell bed in my brothers Mores chamber, which I will hereafter bequeath to some other of my children, on condition that he pay for my funeral. If he refuse, he is only to have the house I dwell in, the brewhouse and malthouse, but the moveable things to go to my executors. But I hope he will performe to pay for all that belongeth to my funeral, natur sholde soe bynde him, knowing howe loveing a father I have byn to him, that had power in myself to sett my forsaid house from him to what child I wold for three liffes or one and twenti yeres, but did not, and hee beyng soe disobedient a child to mee in all his liffe time, as hee was and yet is, and maring agaynst my mynde and comfort, which had but a honderd ponnds with her, wheare I might have had eight hounderd pounds. And of the 100 li. hee had with his wiffe, hee had all the money to himself, and I never had penny thereof, and soe my affection was soe towards him made a perfect estate to him of my howse in consetheration of xxx li. od money and sessers of hyt indifferently chossen as is expressed in deade to uses, unto wch deade reffere myself. For all the writings of the howse is in the custody of Mr. Howse, Mr. Homffrey [————] them indifferent betwixt me and my sonne in a box. And nowe for the disposings of my temporall estate, if my sonne dooth performe my desire before expressed for my funeral, I am willing he should have all the particullers before expressed and bequeathed unto him, if not, then my will is my executors

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and oversears of this my will shall have all the disposing of all my goods movabell to performe my funerall and paying of my debts, &c.

I give to my daughter Easter Harris bed, &c.

To my daughter Wynefred the standing bedd and truckle bed in my brother Mores chamber, &c.

To my grandchild Elynore Sturchley, bed &c., for that she was bred and borne in my howse and hath been trewe and trustie to me and her granmother.

To my daughter Martha, quilt in my brother More's chamber.

And if I had more I would have byn more bountiful, the mean tyme, I hope you will all of you tacke hit in good parte.

My cossen Abraham Griffies. Danell Ryder.

My son in law William Sturchley.

To my daughter Anne Sturchley, her mother's silke gowne.

My daughter Sara Moyes.

To all my sonne Thomas' two daughters Elynor and Sara, 10s. each; and likewise to the six other children of William Sturchley which nowe is living, besides Elyner Sturchley, 10s. each.

To Sara Moyes now living 10s.

My goods in the house or in Mr. Thomas Bettones by inventory.

Executors: Mr. Edward Griffies and Thomas Griffies of Bentall.

Overseers: Mr. Robarte Betton the younger and Mr. Thomas Betton.

Witness: Daniel Porta, John Watmer, Homfray Richards.

Debts I owe: Mr. John Birch mercer, £3. Thomas Meredieth cooper, £8. My daughter Wynefrede £5 by bill. Beatreche Anderton, widow, by bond due 24 August next, £10. Item I owe [blank] brethren, being yonge men and mercers without bill, according to their note for stoffe I had of them for my use.

Edward Griffithes of Edgerlêy gent. and Thomas Griffithes of Bentall gent., the Executors, renounce executorship 19

June 1641; and appoint Richard Walmsley gent. proctor on 15 Sept. 1641. Witnesses: Thomas Harris, Thomas Meredieth, Rowland Tenche, John Lande.

Administration was granted at Lichfield 21 October 1641 to Richard Venables, a creditor, the executors named in the will having renounced.

[For account of Hugh Harris, mayor in 1641, see *Transactions*, 3rd Series, V. 136, VI. 197.]

Will of Elizabeth Harris of Pitchford, spinster, 1681.

Dated 10 October 1680. I give the interest of £100. left me by the Will of my aunt Joane Browne, to my father Richard Harris and my mother Margaret Harris for their lives; and after their decease I give £30 to my sister Sarah Harris, £30 to my sister Margaret Harris, £5 to my cozen Thomas Russel, and £5 to his sister Joane Russel, £20 to my cozen Richard Russel, and £5 each to my executors.

Executors: William Cound and William Russell, both of Pitchford.

William Cound renounced executorship 22 February 1680-1.

Inventory 22 February 1680, sum £15 9s. 2d.

Will proved at Lichfield 19 April 1681.

Will Nuncupative of Richard Harris of Leebootwood, 1681.

Dated 20 March 1680-1. My grandchildren Thomas Russell, Richard Russell and Joan Russell, and my daughter Margaret.

Executors: My wife Margaret Harris and my youngest daughter Sara Harris.

Inventory 28 March 1681, £62 10s.

Will proved at Lichfield 19 April 1681, by Margaret Harris, Sarah Harris [or Hughes] having renounced.

Will of William Harris, of Shrewsbury Town, esq., 1684.

Dated 21 November 1684. All to my wife Anne Harris, whom I appoint executrix. [Seal: three hedgehogs; and crest.]

Inventory 18 December 1684. Sum £66 13s. 10d.

Will proved at Lichfield 3rd April 1685.

I presume that this last Testator was the eighth child of the first Baronet, and was baptized at St. Julian's 30 April 1609. He entered Shrewsbury School 19 April 1624. His father left him by Will an annuity of £15 per annum for his life. He was buried at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 14 December, 1684. Had he lived four months longer he would have succeeded to the baronetcy.

An error that has crept into G.E.C.'s *Complete Baronetage*, vol. I. page 216, may well be corrected here. G.E.C. states that the Will of Lady Anne Harris, widow of Sir Paul Harris, second baronet, was proved in the P.C.C. in 1676, (39 Box.) A reference to this Will shows that the Testatrix was quite another person. This Dame Anne Herris mentions in her Will her daughters Mrs. Argall and Mrs. Port, her son Sir William Bowyer, her sisters Mrs. Anne Harris and Mrs. Mary Harris, and her sons Edward, Arthur, and Thomas Harris. She appoints her son Mr. Thomas Harris executor, and desires to be buried at Arnall in Essex, where her son Port did dwell. This testatrix died on 1 April 1676; her will was proved 20 April 1676 by her son Thomas Harris; and on 23 March 1692 Administration de bonis non was granted to Alice Argan widow, the daughter and next-of-kin of Lady Anne Herris deceased. The names of her children show that there was no connection with the Shropshire family.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 46.—Pedigree, line 19. Ursuley the daughter married Henry Griffiths of Bentall, and not Henry Bentall as stated.

Page 53, line 24. For "Rychard Shurethes" read "Rychard Shmethes."

BISHOP'S TRANSCRIPTS AT HEREFORD.

BY THE REV. F. C. NORTON.

The Transcripts of Parish Registers at Hereford were formerly supposed to begin in 1660, but as a matter of fact they certainly began at least as early as 1600. From that date to 1660 only 49 Shropshire Parish Registers have been found. They were discovered by me in the summer of 1903 when cleaning up the muniment room over the north porch of the Cathedral at Hereford. The surnames in the Shropshire Returns for the Archdeaconry of Ludlow were all copied, and in some cases the whole of the Return.

The early Returns from parishes in the Archdeaconry of Hereford were indexed, but not copied. The early Returns of both Archdeaconries were made up into bundles and placed on the shelves in the room. Other Returns may have been found since 1903, but the following lists prove that Returns certainly began as early as 1600, and *not* 1660.

Early Returns before 1660.

Shropshire 37.
Herefordshire 16.
Worcestershire 6.
Montgomeryshire 5.
Radnorshire 3.

Early Shropshire Parish Returns.

Acton Round 1638.	Meole Brace 1638.
Acton Scott 1638.	Madeley 1638.
Aston Botteral 1638.	Neen Sollers 1638.
Alberbury 1638.	Oldbury 1631.
Bagsore 1638, 1640.	Preen (Church) 1638, 1640.
Bentall 1638.	Ratlinghope 1638.
Bettus 1638.	Shrawardine 1638.
Cleobury North 1637.	Stretton (Church) 1638.

Deuxhill and Glaseley 1638.	Shelve 1638.
Ditton Priors 1638.	Sibden 1638.
Downton 1638.	Sidbury 1638.
Eaton u: Haywood 1638.	Tugford 1638.
Edgton 1638.	Upton Cressett 1637, 1638.
Habberley 1638.	Wentnor 1638.
Hopton Wafers 1638.	Wenlock (Parva) 1638.
Munk Hopton 1638.	Whistanstow 1638.
Milsom 1638.	Willey 1600, 1605, 1608, 1614,
Myntowne 1630, 1638.	1620, 1622, 1626, 1638.
Midleton Scriven 1638.	

Early Montgomery Parish Returns.

Buttington 1638.
 Churchstoke 1638.
 Forden 1638.
 Hussington 1638.
 Woolstanmind 1635.

Early Radnorshire Parish Returns.

Knighton 1639.
 Norton 1631.
 Brompton Bryan 1638.

Early Worcestershire Parish Returns.

Bockleton 1638.
 Clifton on Team 1638.
 Hanley William 1638.
 Knighton on Team 1639.
 Mamble 1638.
 Rock 1638.

Early Herefordshire Parish Returns.

Aston 1630, 1631, 1638.	Edwin Loach 1638.
Bayton 1638.	Henley 1638.
Dowles 1638.	Kyre Wyard 1638.
Edwin Ralph 1640.	Leintwardine 1638.

Lindridge 1638.

Sapey Lower 1638.

Leisters 1638.

Stockton 1638.

Pensax 1638.

Shelsley Walsh 1638.

Rochford 1638.

Stanton on Arrow 1642.

From 1660 the returns of 191 Parishes in the Archdeaconries of Ludlow and Hereford, including :—

113 Shropshire Parishes.

55 Herefordshire „ (including 3 Border Parishes).

10 Worcestershire „ („ 2 „).

7 Montgomery „ („ 6 „).

6 Radnorshire „ („ 1 „).

These were cleaned, arranged and tied up in bundles, and a complete copy made of 95 Shropshire Parish Returns for the Archdeaconry of Ludlow, in which 27 Church Registers were lost, and 89 gaps missing. These were all restored, and a copy made of the whole collection from 1600 to 1812, which is now in the College of Arms, London, E.C.

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 Miss H. M. Auden, F.R.Hist.S. (Hon. Secretary), Alderdene, Church Stretton.]

I.

MEMORANDUM AS TO THE FAMILIES OF
BAUDEWIN AND BALDWYN, 1672.

During a recent visit to Oxford I found the following paper amongst the Blakeway MSS. at the Bodleian Library. I take the writer to be Thomas Baudewin (or Baldwyn) of Diddlebury and of Shrewsbury, barrister-at-law, recorder of Shrewsbury 1676 and Mayor 1686. He was the second son of Edward Baudewin of Diddlebury, who had entered his pedigree at the Visitation of Shropshire in 1623, by his wife Mary, the daughter of Edward Lutwich. His "cozen Charles Baldwyn of Stoke" is presumably the father of Sir Samuel Baldwyn of Stoke Castle. John Baldwyn of Munslow, who "was turned off without any coate at all," was son of William Baldwyn of Aston Munslow by his wife Joyce, daughter of Roger Foster; he was baptized in 1598 and died in 1680. (See the *Transactions*, 4th Series, vol. II. for further details of all these men). Dugdale was at Ludlow on August 17 and 18, 1663, and amongst the pedigrees then entered at his Visitation of the County are those of Bawdwyn of Diddlebury, Baldwin of Elsieh, and Baldwin of Munslow. To the last is prefixed "*n.i.*" (*i.e.*, *nulla insignia*), not entitled to bear Arms. Edward Baldwyn of Astley Abbotts disclaimed at the same Visitation.

(Blakeway's Salop MSS. vol. V., fo. 30, in Bibl. Bodl.)

Difference between Baudewin & Baldwyn's family.

Memorandum found among the papers of Mr. Charles Bawden
in 1734-5.

That Mr. Baldwyn of Munslow came to the King at armes in Ludlow & told him his name was Baldwyn, & his coate of

arms was a Salter sable, field argent, & that he was the most antient family that bore that coate of armes; & shewed him a deed wherein the name was Bawdewin, & of land which theretofore belonged to Didlebury & not to him,—but long since sould. To which the herald answered that those armes belonged to Bawdewin & not to Baldwyn, & that he found no armes belonging to Baldwyn in this county. Soe Mr. John Baldwyn of Munslow was turned off without any coate at all: and no relation to us, but by matching into our family.

My cozen Charles Baldwyn (Baudewyn) of Stoke was likewise with the herald; & on debate at first had like to have been disallowed our coate. But making appeare to the herald that he came out of Didlebury house soe lately, his coate as second family was to him confirmed, with distinction, that is, the halfmoon. But withall the herald told him he must write, if he would write Baldwyn with alias Bawdewin, or else could not presume to beare that coate, for it belonged to Bawdewin only, & not to Baldwyn: & allowed it my father () without scruple.

Bawdewin & Baldwyn are both very ancient familys, & not so late as man's memory. And our family shewed a dozen generations since they came to Didlebury, & matches with gentility, which was proved by the several deeds of joynture, & a competent estate so long remaineing to it, better than Munslow. Though Baldwyn of Munslow is as good or better family then Briggs, or any of that name in this county &ca.

Ludlow 1672.

This paper will shew the interest excited among the gentry of the county by the heraldic visitations, and the sollicitude with which genealogical pre-eminens was then guarded. Mr. Baudewin's jealousy on the subject of family is as characteristic as that of a Cambro Briton could be.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

II.

A MUSTER ROLL, OF SHERIFF HALES, 1539.

A.D.
1539.

**In the Public Record Office, London.
T.R. Miscellaneous Books, No. 48,
Muster Rolls, Salop.*

The muster taken before Thomas Newport and William Yonge esquiere att Newport the laste daye of Marche in the XXXth yere of the Raynge of our sovereign lord King Henry

the viijth of the one part of the hundred of Bradfort wthin the Countie of Salop and all ther men here Insuing whos namys be heryn wrytten are abull men.

Shereff Hale.

Thom's Eyton hath harness for hymself.

A.D.
1539

**In the Public Record Office, London.
State Papers—Domestic—Henry viii
Muster Rolls. Folio S. pp. 87, 88.*

Cutleston hundred. Shrevehales cum membr.

Thes psons foloing be abull men w^t bowes and have harnes & artilleri as folrith their namys

	I ⁿ	p'mis Xpofer Cowy
	I ^t	Rob't Blockley a bow & a sheff arr.
	I ^t	Thom's Moston a bow & sheff arr.
	I ^t	Thom's Huntbach
(crossed out)	I ^t	John Berber a bow & a sheff arr.
	I ^t	John Grae a bow & xij arr.
	I ^t	Thom's Buck
	I ^t	Ric. Hewes
	I ^t	Will ^m Dyeser

Thes psons foloing be abull men w^t billes & have hernes

	I ⁿ	p'mis John Drew a gestion & a bill
	I ^t	Will ^m Taylor a gestern
	I ^t	Thom ^s Hewer a gestern a owle a per of gussets of yayle & arr
	I ^t	Will ^m Bayly
	I ^t	Will ^m Hewes
	I ^t	Will ^m Chapma'
	I ^t	Hu'frey London a peyr of splents
	I ^t	John Lookley
	I ^t	Edward Hart
	I ^t	Will ^m Mills a gestern & sallet & bill
	I ^t	Geffrey Chorme a per of splents a wallet a bow & xij arr
	I ^t	John Barber a bow & a sheff of arr
	I ^t	Roger Stalbroke a bill
	I ^t	Ric Mullyns a peyr of splents & a gorget
	I ^t	John Littlehales a sallet
	I ^t	Henry Whytmore a bow & a bill
	I ^t	Ric Leke
	I ^t	Thom ^s Gryse a gestern
	I ^t	Thrist Glover a bill & a sheff of arr
	I ^t	Will ^m Add'ms hernes for a ma'
	I ^t	Will Cotes
	I ^t	John Woodfen a horse & hernes for a man
	I ^t	Thom ^s Patrick a bill

- *I am indebted to Mr. W. N. Landor for calling my attention to the existence of this Roll.

These psons foloing have hernes as heraft foloith their nam

In	p ^m John Carte a gestern a perr of splents & a bill & a sallett
It	Thom ^s Hawle a gestern and a sallett
It	John Sanbrok a peyr of splents & a bill
It	George Howle a byll
It	John Bromfeld a gestern
It	Ric Chapman a gestern a sallett & a peyr of splents
It	Will ^m Horsbrok a gestern & a sallett
J ^t	Rob ^{rt} Bowy a gestern and a bill
J ^t	John Hawle a peir of splents a bow vj arr & a bill
J ^t	John Dycher a sallett & a bill
J ^t	Rog Lockley a hors a sallett and a bill
J ^t	Rog Morgan a gestene
J ^t	Thom ^s Lookeley a hors a sallett & a bill
J ^t	Humfrey Wotton a gestene
J ^t	Ric Poler a gestene a sallett & a bill
J ^t	Thomas Hewes a bill & a sheff of arr
J ^t	Will Herve a sheff of arr
J ^t	Wtro Smyth a bill
J ^t	Ric Bower a gestern and a bill
J ^t	John Moston a gorgett
J ^t	Will Chapman a sheff of arr

NOTE. Thomas Eyton of Shirifhales, gentleman, was one of the witnesses to the deed of surrender of Lilleshall Abbey to the King, 16 October, 1538, and is no doubt, the Thomas Eyton whose name comes first on the above Roll. He must have been very young at the time, if he was the same Thomas Eyton, husband of Fortune, whose son, Thomas, was baptised here 18 May, 1584. He probably resided at the Manor house, which was then the property of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford in right of his wife, the heiress of the Trussells. The Trussells had acquired the Manor by the marriage of Richard Trussell with the heiress of the Pantulphs, the early lords. The Eytons bear the arms of Pantulph, and there was presumably some connection between them and the lords of Hales. As Thomas Eyton is the only able man in that part of the parish lying on the right hand bank of the Worfe, and in the hundred of Bradford, we may assume that there was then no other dwelling-house on that side.

The surnames of most of the men on the Roll of the Cutleston Hundred side appear in the early pages of the parish register, which begins in 1557. On some Elizabethan Rolls the men are those "within the age of three-score years and above the age of sixteen years," but we should expect more bearing the same surnames, if this Roll embraced any so young as sixteen.

A. T. MICHELL, F.S.A.

III.

GRANT OF ARMS BY JOHN TOUCHET, LORD
AUDLEY, TO JOHN MACWORTH AND THOMAS
MACWORTH, 1 AUGUST 1404.

(Queen's College, Oxford, MS. 139, No. 3.)

A tous Ceulx qui ces lettres verront ou orront: Johan Tochet siue Daudeley Salus. Sauoir vous faisons nous per Consideration que nos eschiers et bienamez John Macworth et Thomas Macworth sont Frere estraitz de et vaillants gens et aulli pour le bon Service, que leurs ancestrez on faite a noz ancestres nous voudrions leement fere que purroit honurer, et auances leurs estatz. Si a nous en auancement et honnour des estatz des ditz John et Thomas lour donne parcelle de nos Armes, Daudeley et de Tochet auoir et porter ouec certaines differences Compiert per un Escucheon dessoutz paintz les Couloirs Sable et Ermine partez et endentez ouec un Cheueron de gules frettez d'or et le Daudeley Et un Crest. Cest assauoir un eele g'est parcelle de notre Crest Daudeley De quele ele les plumes serront des Couloirs de Sable et Dermi[n] Auoir et porter les dites Armes avec autielx differences Come lour Semble mieux affaire hors de Mesmes les armes a eulx et a leurs heires de nous et de noz heires pur tous iours Saitz empeschement de nous ou de noz heires queconque per le temps auenir. En testmoi[n]gnance de quele chose aicestes noz presentes lettres nous auons fait mettre notre seale: Donne loubz notre Manoir de Marcheton le primer iour D'august lan du grace Mile quatre Centz quart: &c.

[Seal of John lord Audley of Heley.]

The foregoing Grant is of considerable interest. It was made not by the King but by a great lord, Sir John Touchet, Baron Audley of Heley, to two brothers John Macworth and Thomas Macworth, whose ancestors had done good service to Lord Audley's ancestors. The Arms of Touchet were: Ermine a chevron Gules, and of Audley, Gules a fret Or; and he now grants the brothers a clever combination of these Arms, viz., Per pale indented Sable and Ermine, a chevron Gules fretty Or, and for crest, a part of the crest of Audley: a wing, the feathers Sable and Ermine. It is curious that the present Mackworth Baronets, who trace descent from the younger brother, Thomas, do not use these Arms exactly, but varied thus—Per pale indented Sable and Ermine, on a chevron Gules five crosses patée Or, with an entirely different crest.

Lord Audley, the grantor, was grandson of Sir John Touchet, of Markeaton, co. Derby, by Joan his wife, daughter of James Audley, Lord Audley of Heley and Red Castle, who fought at Crecy and Calais, and in her issue heiress of her brother Nicholas Audley, Lord Audley. He was born in 1370-71, was

summoned to Parliament in 1403, and died five years later. See *William Salt Historical Collections for Staffordshire*, N.S., vol. ix, p. 245, etc.

Of the grantees, John Mackworth was LL.D., Prebendary of Empingham 1404, Dean of Lincoln 1422, and died in 1451. Thomas Mackworth of Mackworth, co. Derby, died between 1433 and 1446; he married Alice, sister and heiress of Sir John de Basinges, knight, and had issue two sons, 1, Henry, of Mackworth and Empingham, and 2, Thomas, of Meole Brace, co. Salop, ancestor of the baronets.

This must be one of the earliest grants of arms extant.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

IV.

EARLY STOUP AT SHAWBURY.

A remarkable carved stone was recently discovered near Shawbury Church. It is thus described by the Vicar, the Rev. Frederick Vernon, M.A., in a letter of February 17th, 1919:—

“In 1896, the 9th year of my incumbency, we took a considerable portion of entirely new ground into our Churchyard, on the south side of the Church. In this new ground, of which the soil is very sandy, the sexton was digging a grave last summer . . . and when he had dug out the soil to about the depth of 6 feet, he came upon the piece of carved stone lying entirely by itself embedded in the sand. There was no other stone of any kind near it. The spot where it was found is some yards outside the previous boundary wall of the churchyard.”

The stone was exhibited at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on February 20th, 1919. There can be no doubt that it was a holy-water stock or stoup of the pillar type. It is evidently not the angle-shaft of a doorway, as the capital is carved all round. The basin, too, has every appearance of being original and of not being cut out of an earlier feature. The material is evidently sandstone from the neighbouring Grinshill quarries. There is no sign of a lead lining to counteract the porous nature of such a material. The date is late Norman, probably towards the end of Henry II.'s reign, and it is the earliest example in the county. The capital is cut up into rudimentary foliage, as is common at the period, and nail-heads are added. The details fit in well with those of the south and north doorways, the latter removed to its present position when the aisle was rebuilt. We do not know which doorway it stood near. The village is on the north side, so that the north doorway may always have been, as now, the main one.

Niche stoups frequently remain, but the pillar stock was naturally often removed when its use had passed away.

From their comparative rarity, therefore, it must not be assumed that the pillar type was much less common than the other. Stoups are clearly a survival of the laver in the atrium of a basilican church, which in turn was derived from the similar feature in the ritual of the Jewish Temple and Tabernacle. The whole subject, for its full treatment, awaits the attention of the architectural antiquary.

D. H. S. CRANAGE, F.S.A.

V.

ELIZABETHAN COINS FOUND AT HANWOOD.

On Nov. 25th and 28th, 1919, three silver coins, viz., an Elizabethan shilling and two sixpences, were dug up by schoolboys at the end of a small glebe field adjoining the schools in a plot which has recently been lent to Hanwood School for cultivation (the field is named Podlin or Padlin's Door in the glebe map of 1843).

The coins, especially the shilling, are in a good state of preservation; Mr. Lloyd Kenyon states that they are of common type. Each bears on the obverse a profile portrait of Queen Elizabeth, facing left, and on the reverse a shield quarterly France and England. The mint mark of the shilling is a tun (barrel) indicating the date 1592-5: the inscription reads:—

Obv.: ELIZAB.' D.'G.' ANG.' FR'. ET: HIB: REGI.'

Rev.: POSVI DEV.' ADIVTOREM. MEV.'

The inscriptions on the sixpences are similar, but on the obverse the words ELIZABETH and REGINA are written in full and only the first two letters of HI[BERNIAE] are given. One sixpence bears as mint mark an ermine (in use 1571-3) and on the reverse the date 1573: the other has a Greek Cross (1577-81) and the date 1578. In every case the mint mark precedes the inscription.

LILY F. CHITTY.

VI.

VAUGHAN'S MANSION.

This fine old building was seriously damaged by fire in February, 1917, the beautiful hammer-beam roof, with quatre-foiled panels being destroyed, and the surface of the great oak screen badly charred. The former has now been replaced by a new oak roof copied from the old one, though modified by the insertion of dormer windows to admit more light, while the latter has been re-faced by cutting away the charred surface. Unfortunately in the process the ancient carpenter's marks, which were remarkable for their great size, have entirely

vanished. The heat caused the plaster on the walls to fall off in places, bringing to light two large stone-mullioned windows on either side, which had been blocked up for more than a century. These have now been cleared and, though still blocked up, show their original form. The great oak screen has also been cleared and now shows the doorway and butterfly-hatch, the former of which has the typical flattened arch of Tudor date. Two of the windows are seen from the outside in the sketch of Vaughan's Mansion on page 38 of my "Old Houses of Shrewsbury." These, and the screen, date from about the year 1500, so were probably inserted by William Mytton who owned and lived in the mansion at that time. A still more interesting discovery was made by the workmen a few months ago—a small doorway of stone with pointed head and chamfered edges. This is to the left of the screen, and partly hidden behind its end-post, so is obviously of earlier date, apparently about 1300. There can be little doubt that it is part of the original structure erected by Sir Thomas Vaughan about that date. It was a back door giving access to the area now known as College Hill, but which was at that time the garden of Vaughan's Mansion. It may also have been used as a means of reaching the Chapel of St. Blaise which stood on the site of the garden of Swan Hill House, and which is supposed to have been the private chapel of Vaughan's mansion. The only doorway comparable to this one in any domestic building in Shrewsbury, is that in Messrs. Hall, Wateridge & Owen's Auction Mart (formerly the Shearmen's Hall) leading from the Mart to the offices. This also dates from the first quarter of the 14th century. There is a third arch somewhat similar near the High Street end of Golden Cross Passage, but this is wider and less acutely pointed, so is probably nearly a century later.

H. E. FORREST.

VII.

STONE HAMMER FOUND AT ONSLOW.

A Stone Hammer, recently exhibited to the Council, was dug up by a workman whilst ploughing in the field called Onslow Hill, which lies at the corner of the Pool Road and the lane leading therefrom towards Montford Bridge, on Onslow Bank. The hammer weighs 3lbs., and it is 7 inches in length and 2 inches in diameter. It is in the possession of Mr. Joseph Cooke of the Grange Farm, Bicton. It is probably of rather late date in the Stone Age. Onslow township is quite a new locality for pre-historic implements.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

VIII.

OLD ST. CHAD'S, SHREWSBURY.

The following extracts from the Parish books, during the latter years of the Old Church, and the earlier years of the New Church, are of interest:—

Easter 1783.—Expenses attending the new roof and new Piers in the Bishop's Chancel (detailed bills)	£104	6	7½
Easter 1784.—Received for Iron of the old Clock	£1	11	6
Paid 3 Men cleaning and polishing the Altar Piece	£1	8	0
,, Hughes's Bill for repairing the Church	£3	10	4
,, Payton's Bill for Beer had at the repairing of the Church	£1	11	8
,, John Fradyley's Bill for repairing the Steeple and Sconces		18	10
,, Spendlove for work done to the Altar Piece		4	0
,, Carrying away rubbish from the Church	£2	8	8
,, Mr. Humphrey's Bill being what he expended in cleaning and polishing the Altar Piece	£5	17	11

NOTE.—The Parish Book ends with 1785; the Tower fell on July 9th, 1788; and probably the Church accounts for the next few years were retained by the Church wardens.

The minute book of the Committee for the building of the new Church commences in 1789: the majority of the Church wardens having been in favour of the restoration of the Old Church, had opposed the Act of Parliament for the building of the new Church; and had refused to hand over the monies in their hands to the Trustees appointed under the Act, unless they were allowed to deduct the legal costs of their opposition, which the Trustees refused to permit: legal proceedings were commenced against the Senior Warden (Mr. Sampson Morris) to recover the sum in his hands, which were eventually withdrawn, and the matters in dispute arranged.

July 9th, 1789.—At a meeting of the Trustees for the building of the new Church. Resolved: that Mr. Stewart's plan of the intended new Church, marked No. 4 now produced, is approved and signed by the Chairman, and that the Revd. Mr. Stedman be requested to wait on the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry for his approbation thereof.

Resolved. That the Communion Table, the ten Commandments, and the Apostles Creed in the Chancel of the Old Church be given for the use of Bicton Chapel.

NOTE:—The above mentioned Altar Piece still exists in the old Church at Bicton—it has evidently been cut down, and its proportions spoiled in adapting it for its present situation.

Sept. 8, 1789.—Extract from a letter written by the Architect Mr. Stewart in reply to one from the Committee asking for his opinion as to the possibility of there being an echo in the New Church, owing to the unusual shape of the building.

“A similar circular building designed for a tea-drinking place in the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell is now a chapel: it will contain 7 or 8000 people and has no echo: the preacher is wonderfully well heard.”

“A new Church at Eden of an oval shape is much approved.”

Nov. 5, 1789.—Mr. Bromfield (the Surveyor) having made a report of the state of the Bishop's Chancel of the Old Church and given an estimate of the probable expense attending the repairs thereof it was resolved that the same be immediately repaired and made convenient for the Minister for the time being to do the necessary duty.

Nov. 21, 1789.—Ordered that the Bishop's Chancel of the Old Church be immediately repaired, pursuant of the order of the meeting of the 5th inst. and that the same be covered with slates. That Mr. Smith pay such a price for the tiles taken from the roof as the Surveyor shall fix upon, which he has agreed to do.

Nov. 26, 1789.—Mr. Stedman having proposed to give up to the Parish, his proportion (as one of the Impropriators) of the stone and other materials of the Chancel of the Old Church. Resolved that the same be accepted and that the thanks of the Meeting be given to Mr. Stedman for his liberal offer, and that the Chairman be requested to write to the other Gentlemen Impropriators to solicit the like favour from them.

Mr. Bromfield, Surveyor, having produced a sketch of the intended alterations and repairs of the Bishop's Chancel of the Old Church, the same being approved by the Trustees present: it is ordered, that he proceed to the completion thereof in the plainest manner possible—and that the floor of the Old Chancel be raised under the direction of Mr. Stedman Mr. Owen and Mr. Gittins.

Ordered that a wall of 4ft. height, a brick and a half thick be built with the old bricks produced from the old Church between the intended new Church Yard and certain houses adjoining known by the name of Jukes's houses.

NOTE:—All the suitable stone from the old Church was built into the foundations of the new Church, the Trustees having purchased horses and Carts for hauling, and employed labour to put in the foundations before the Contract was made for the building of the new Church.

Dec. 31, 1789.—Ordered that a Bell be put in the Bishop's Chancel of the Old Church now repairing and fitting up for the use of the Parish, but which bell, when the new Church is completed is to be taken down unless the Parish at the time shall think proper to pay for the same, and defray the expenses of putting it up.

NOTE :—There is a Bell in the Old Church.

Apl. 4, 1790.—The Committee appointed to view the state of the Old Church having viewed the same—reported the state thereof. It is ordered that the Surveyor be directed to fill up the Dimmery and level the ground thereabout in the best manner he can.

Jan. 6, 1791.—The propriety of giving the old stained glass belonging to the old Church of St. Chad for the use of St. Mary's Church in this town—having been considered. It is resolved unanimously that the same be given for that purpose accordingly.

NOTE :—In later years the seats in the Bishop's Chancel were taken down, some of them being used for wainscotting against the walls, and further repairs were made from time to time.

J. A. MORRIS.

IX.

HIGH ERCALL HALL.

Since my paper was printed I have learnt that the arches at High Ercall Hall are not *in situ*. It seems that they were removed and re-erected in their present position some half-century ago when the Stedman family were residing there. A drawing in Mrs. Stackhouse Acton's *Castles and Mansions*, shows them as forming part of the main building on the same side as the Church. This disposes of my suggestion that they were possibly the entrances to wooden stables for the cavalry horses during the famous siege, and I now withdraw that theory altogether.

H. E. FORREST.

X.

GRANT OF ARMS TO WILLIAM PYTT OF THE PIRRIE, 1570.

(also of Kyre Wyard and Broome, Hopesay, Salop.)

To all & singular as well as nobles & gentlemen & others to whom these presents shall com Robert Cooke Esq alias Clarencieux principall Herault & Kinge of Armes of the Southe easte & weste partes of this Realme of England from the river Trent Southwards sendeth greeting In our Lord God everlasting Whereas aunciently from the beginning the valiaunt & vertuous actes of worthy persons have been comended to the world with sundry monuments & remembrances of their good deserts & amongst the which the chefest & most usuall hath ben the bearynge of signes In shildes caled armes which are evident demonstracon of prowes and valour dyversely distributed according to the qualities & descente of the persons, which order as yt was prudently devised in the begening to stir & fondell the hartes of men to the ymitation

of vertue & nobles even so hath the same ben & yet so continually observed to thend that suche as have don comendable servyce to their prince or contry either in warre or peace may both receive due honor in their Lives and also devise the same successively to their posteritie And Whereas Wyllm Pitt of the Pyrry in the Countie of Hereford gentleman hath required me Clarencieux Kynge of Armes to make search in the registers & recordes of my office for suche armes & creast as he may lawfully beare without preiudiceng of any person, whereuppon I have found that he may lawfully beare the armes and creast hereafter following that ys to saye barry of ten peses gold & azur an urle of Inscochens silver and to his creast on a Torse gold & azur standing on a branch of oke a rowe buck in proper coolar, horned golde mantled gules doubled argent as more playnly appeareth depicted on the margin To have & holde the saide armes & creast unto the said Willm Pitt gentleman & to his posteritie with their dewe difference & they the same to use & beare and shew for ever In their cote armour or otherwise & therein to be revested & his & their libertie & pleasure without prejudice let or interruption of any person or persons.

In witnes whereof I have set herewith my hande and seale the fyve and twentieth day of June in the yeare of oure Lord God a thousand five hundred and seventy and in the 12th yere of the reign of our sovereign lady Elizabeth by the grace of God Queen of England France & Ireland, defender of the faith &c.

Rob. Cooke Alias Clarencieux

Roy Darnes

William Pitt who died 1571 to whom these Arms were granted was the Representative of an ancient family settled at Kyre Wyard and the Perrie in Worcestershire in the 14th Century. His brother Thomas in his finely emblazoned Pedigree describes himself as "Standard Bearer to King Henry 8th at the Battle of Bologne." William had several sons,—Sir Edward knighted in 1602, and William of Brome in Hopesay, Shropshire, who signs the Shropshire Visitation of 1623. He was also connected with Pontesbury, probably through his wife, a daughter of Leonard Lister and widow of Richard Tipton of Pontesford. There are two coats of Arms granted, one by R. Cooke Clarencieux, and the other of about the same date with the quarterings of Hinckley, de la Pole and Hyde granted by Norroy Roy D' Armes. At the back of Cooke's grant there is contemporaneous writing partly illegible but also giving (in Sir Edward Pitt's handwriting) the births of his children.

OLD PEDIGREE.

The Pedigree & Descent of the ancient family of Pitt Keyer Wyard in the County of Worcester.

Pitts Coat with quarterings of Hyde Pole & Hinckley.

Motto: "ASTRA REGUNT."

These are the Armes of the ancient family of Pitt of Kyer-Wyard in the Countie of Worcester as they are registered in the office of Armes.

Edwd. Norgate Windsor.

F. C. BALDWIN CHILDE.

XI.

THE JERSEY HOUSE, SHREWSBURY.

By the statute of 43 Elizabeth (1602) Church Wardens and Overseers were required to maintain and employ the "impotent and poor" of their several parishes, they were authorized to build or purchase suitable premises, and to "contract with any persons for the lodging, keeping, maintaining and employing of all such poor in their respective parishes." In 1728 the Corporation made an order that St. Chad's Parish should have the Jersey House "for their work house." This building still exists at the end of St. Austin's Street, opposite Claremont Bank. Excepting that it has a comparatively modern brick front, it might date from the time of the passing of the Act of 1602. It has two floors and a basement, and internally remains much as its original condition.

The parish officers at first, appear to have managed it themselves, but in 1730 they decided "to give ye woman at the work-house a month's notice to make up her accounts with the officers, and deliver the accounts of the parish to such person as the officers should place in her room." In 1732, the parish agreed "to contract with George Alker of Wigan for the erection of a work house, and the employment and maintenance of the poor of the parish for a period of 7 years." In 1738, they further decided that they "would indemnify the Wardens from any lease for a term of years that they should make with Mr. Cole for the work house."

In 1744 a parish meeting decided to purchase three messuages in Barker Street, adjoining the work house, as stated in the following resolution:—

Copy of a Parish meeting from the Old Church Book, Folio 174, relating to the purchase of the Old Work house:—

At a public meeting of the Parishioners of Saint Chad assembled in the Church after usual notice the thirteenth day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand, seven hundred and forty-four. It was unanimously agreed and ordered. That the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said Parish should purchase of

Samuel Pearson, Clerk all those three Messuages with the Appurtances situate in the Barker Street in the Town of Shrewsbury in the Names of Trafford Barnston, William Tayleur, William Turner Esqs., Richard Wooley, Wine Merchant, Joseph Muckleston, John Gorton Gentm. William Bennett, Timber Merchant, John Scott, Draper. Richd. Gwynn, Milliner, John Spencer, Grocer, Richard Morgan, Ironmonger as Trustees for the said Parish. And should give him the sum of Two hundred and thirty-five Pounds for the same. And it was further agreed and ordered That One Hundred Pounds given by the Will of Frances Swift Widow, for the benefit of the Poor of the said Parish in such manner and for such uses as appears in the Church Book Fo. 117. Ten Pounds given by the Will of Mr. John Lloyd, the Interest whereof is to be distributed in Bread to the Poor of the said Parish every second Day of November, and every second day of February for ever. Ten pounds which was in the hands of Widow Grosvenor, the Interest whereof has with other Money been given in Bread to the Poor of the said Parish every Sunday. And One Hundred Pounds secured by Willm. Tayleur Esqr. to be paid at his Mother's Death, to the said Parish, to be disposed of for the benefit thereof, in such manner as the Parishioners at their meetings from time to time shall direct and appoint. Should be laid out in the purchase aforesaid.

John Leigh.	John Walford.	Edmd. Littlehales.
Fra. Lomax.	Thos. Bennett.	Richd. Baxter.
Thos. Addenbrocke.	Jno. Gorton.	Robt. Evans.
Willm. Grosvenor.	Josh. Muckleston.	Robt. Hill.
Thos. Prosser.	Richd. Gwynn.	Edwd. Jones.
Thos. Warter.	S. Cheeke.	

In 1746 Mr. Newall was appointed Master at a salary of £20 a year. In 1785 the property was leased to James and Thomas Baker, Drapers, for a term of years, conditionally upon the erection of certain additional buildings, and leaving them in structural repair, at the termination of the lease. In later years Mr. Baker purchased the freehold. The old building has since been occupied as the head quarters of a company of Rifle Volunteers, it has been a church room, and is now used for office purposes. It has been little altered from the time when it served as the last refuge of the "impotent and poor."

J. A. MORRIS.

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