

Transactions  
OF THE  
Shropshire Archaeological  
Society

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE SHROPSHIRE PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY).

ESTABLISHED 1877.

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.  
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ANNUAL MEETING, 1935.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, Sept. 25th, the Deputy-Mayor (Mr. R. Mansell) presiding. There was a good attendance of members and their friends.

The Chairman, on behalf of the Town Council, welcomed them to the Castle, and said that some time ago the Corporation woke up to the fact that care should be taken of the town's treasures and old buildings. No one knew the careful watchfulness of Mr. A. W. Ward, the Borough Surveyor, in that respect. At the corner of Butcher's Row there was a wonderful example of a building carefully preserved and restored.

Miss Auden presented the following Report:—

There is not very much to record of the work of the Society in the last twelve months. The care of the Uriconium excavations has taken thought and money, and we are indebted to our President for much help in the matter.

Several subjects of archaeological interest, such as the indexing of the Shropshire MSS. in the Duke of Norfolk's archives, remain apparently still in abeyance. The authorities in charge of Whiteladies have been awakened to the damage being done by ivy, and the ruins are being cared for, and the ivy has been removed as far as possible. The case of the little 13th century Parish Church of Sutton has had attention called to it. It possessed a Rector in 1275, though its stipend was only that of a chaplain, £4 a year, the same as the Shearmen's Guild gave to the Vicar of S. Julian's as their chaplain, which at the present value would be about £100 a year.

The Society has resolved to invite young people under 21 to join as Associate Members, paying a nominal subscription of 5s., which would entitle them to receive the Transactions of the Society, but would not confer the power of voting.

The Society has viewed with regret the demolition of much characteristic half-timbered work in the course of clearing the space for the new car-park, but the care and attention given to what remains, which can now be seen to full advantage, is a great compensation.

The Society has gone on with the printing of Parish Registers, as far as funds permit. Great Ness is finished, and High Ercall is in the press.

Mr. A. E. Cooper read a statement of Accounts for 1934, which shewed an overdraft of £27 on the General Account. Details will be found on another page.

The Report and Accounts were adopted.

The following were elected members of the Council:— Miss Auden, Miss Chitty, Miss Rachel Leighton, Mr. Bowcock, Preb. J. R. Burton, Preb. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Mr. H. E. Forrest, Dr. Gepp, Mr. H. Hobson, Sir Charles Marston, Bishop Moriarty, Mr. J. A. Morris, The Dean of Norwich, Mr. J. B. Oldham, Mr. T. E. Pickering, Rev. E. C. Pigot, Rev. R. C. Purton, Major T. E. Price-Stretche, Dr. Urwick, Dr. Watkins-Pitchford, Mr. H. T. Weyman, Prof. E. W. White, and Mr. E. J. James (*ex officio*).

Mr. A. T. Marston was re-elected Auditor.

Mr. J. A. Morris proposed that a resolution should be sent to the Town Council suggesting that the Old Ship Inn might be preserved either as an isolated building, or by re-erecting it elsewhere. It was a fine building in fairly good condition, he said. Mr. Morris said that they were all pleased to congratulate Mr. Ward on the restoration of the central building.

The chairman seconded the proposal, and it was carried.

Mr. J. A. Morris referred to Sutton Church, saying that it was going to be restored with the idea that it might at some future date be needed for religious services.

Mr. Morris also spoke of the excavations at Uriconium, and said that there were on the site two large dumps of earth which had accumulated after the excavations made in 1860. These had prevented further excavations. Their President (Sir Charles Marston) had kindly said that he would head a fund by giving £200 towards the cost of removing the dumps and making further excavations. Unfortunately the greater part of the money would be used in removing one of the dumps, and they were anxious to enlist support and interest with a view to increasing the fund. He expressed the hope that others would follow the President's generous lead. Wroxeter, he said, was the third largest city in the Kingdom in Roman days, and there remained a very large area to be excavated. The old wall on the north side was supposed to be the entrance to the bath buildings, and on the west side were a number of buildings connected with the baths. They were convinced that about half of the buildings were underneath a field nearby, and they were anxious, when they removed the one dump, to get the money to go further in exploring the remaining section of the baths buildings. In the winter they were proposing to remove the one dump, which was rather in the way for future excavations. They hoped next summer to have the advantage of Miss Kathleen Kenyon's supervision of the excavations in the field.

Mr. Morris said that they did not propose to do a great deal, but roughly they wanted at least another £350, and whether they could go on with the excavations after having removed the dump would depend on the support they received.

Sir Charles Marston then gave an interesting account of recent discoveries at Lachish in Palestine, where a temple bowl and various potsherds go to shew that an alphabetical script was in use before the time of Moses, so that it is possible that the Pentateuch was in writing at a far earlier date than has been supposed of late years. The potsherds had been used to convey messages of the garrison at Lachish. The writing in carbon ink was in some cases still perfectly clear, and three or four different hands were distinguishable, which suggests that writing was in general use at that early date. The inscription on the bowl seems to be: "His righteousness is my support," which recalls the phraseology of the Mosaic books, while the writing on the potsherds apparently deals with the organization of the defence of the city of Lachish. The finding of this early script is a valuable contribution to world history.

Lord Berwick proposed and Mr. T. J. Mytton More seconded a vote of thanks to Sir Charles for his address; and a vote of thanks to the Corporation for the free use of the Castle concluded the proceedings.

#### ANNUAL MEETING, 1936.

The Annual Meeting was held at the Castle, Shrewsbury, on September 24th, when Sir Charles Marston, F.S.A., who was supported by the Deputy-Mayor (Mrs. Cock), presided over a large attendance of members and their friends.

The following Report was presented:—

The Report of the Society's work since the last Annual Meeting begins with a note of loss. The Council is the poorer for the deaths of the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., Prebendary Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A., and Professor E. White; and the list of members loses the name of our venerable townsman Mr. Gowen Cross, senior, a pupil of Dr. Kennedy.

The printing of Shropshire Parish Registers goes steadily on under the editorship of the Rev. R. C. Purton, and the first volume of High Ercall has been issued. Mr. J. A. Morris, to whom the Society owes much gratitude, has arranged for the storage of the spare copies of printed registers in the buildings of his office, and has given personal help with his staff and some members of the Society's Council in reducing the store to some form of order.

The Borough and the County are awake to the importance of the care of Records, and Mr. Stobbs is constantly at work on those they possess. The Society was represented at the London Meeting of the Records Society by Mr. S. T. Medlicott, and also at the Congress of Archæological Societies.

Miss L. C. Chitty is giving much time and skill to the preparation of the monumental Work on the occurrence of prehistoric stone and bronze implements in Britain, which has been in hand for some years. The maps of finds are of great value in tracing early history of sites and trackways, and of civilization generally.

The Roman Roads Committee have verified the existence of an early road at Roden, and more has been traced at Oaken-gates. At Wroxeter, through the generous help of our President, a large dump of earth has been removed, and excavations are being carried on upon the site.

It is pleasant to record that Sutton Church is now weather proof, and that Wilderhope Manor is in safe and capable hands, while Pitchford Church is being conservatively repaired.

The Society wishes it to be known that young archæologists under 21 can become Associate Members on payment of a small subscription, which entitles them to nearly all the privileges of the Society. New members mean a larger income, and more work undertaken, more especially the printing of Transactions.

The movement for slum clearance in Shrewsbury and elsewhere needs careful watching, lest really good work of the 16th and 17th centuries should be lost, and good timber-work done away with. There is danger of some of the charm of our county being harmed. The Society wishes to express its appreciation of the good work in this direction of several property owners, but regrets the tendency to vandalism shown by some under the name of business.

The Accounts, submitted by Mr. A. E. Cooper showed a Balance in hand. Details will be found on another page.

Miss Kenyon gave an interesting account of recent excavations at Wroxeter. A full Report of this work is issued with these Transactions.

Mr. J. A. Morris, who moved the adoption of the report and accounts, said that the accounts were more favourable than in past years. They had had a debit for some time, whereas now they had a little to spare. But they wanted to do a great deal more than their financial resources permitted.

An important work during the year was the rescue of Wilderhope, near Church Stretton. They had induced those responsible to make arrangements for the property to be purchased and handed over to the National Trust.

As regarded the old church at Sutton, with the assistance of the Vicar of Meole Brace (the Rev. J. C. Bartleet), they were able to raise sufficient money to put a new roof on the church, repair the outside and repair the buttresses and put the external part of the building in really good order.

Mr. Morris referred with regret to the fact that an old bay window in Butcher Row had now disappeared. The owners had found that it was absolutely essential in making a new approach to their premises to relieve traffic in the main streets to remove that old window, but they very generously had offered the whole of the front of the building to the Corporation and had subscribed £50 towards its re-erection. He understood that the offer had been accepted.

Dr. M. Gepp, seconding the adoption of the report, referred to the rescue of Wilderhope House, saying that not only the Society, but the county and country, were indebted to the W. A. Cadbury Trust for the work the Trust was doing there. He thought the house would be opened in the spring as a Youth Hostel and there would be no more dignified hostel in the country. Stone slates which had been taken off one side of the house were being replaced, and the work of restoration was going on at an incredible speed. A road about half a mile long had been laid which made the house much easier of access.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Alfred Marston was re-elected auditor, and the following were elected to the Council:—Miss Auden, Miss Chitty, Miss Rachel Leighton, Mr. Bowcock, Preb. J. R. Burton, Mr. H. E. Forrest, Dr. Gepp, Mr. Hobson, Sir Charles Marston, Mr. L. C. Lloyd, Mr. J. A. Morris, the Dean of Norwich, Mr. J. B. Oldham, the Rev. E. C. Pigot, Mr. Michael Peele, the Rev. R. C. Purton, Major Price-Stretche, Dr. Urwick, Dr. Watkins Pitchford, Mr. H. T. Weyman, Mr. C. S. Woollam, and Mr. Ernest James.

#### WROXETER AND THE WREKIN.

“Wroxeter and the Wrekin—some outstanding problems of Shropshire Archaeology” was the title of the address given by Dr. Mortimer Wheeler, in the course of which he urged the Society to turn its attention to the hill town on the Wrekin.

They were familiar, he said, with that great pyramid, the Wrekin, which loomed over the Shropshire landscape, the name of which was incorporated in the Roman town and the modern village on the lowlands below. They seemed to have there exactly the same sort of thing that they had in so many parts of Gaul. The one represented the successive stage of the other.

The change from hilltop to valley was really perhaps the most significant change between prehistoric and historic Britain. It implied the complete removal of the population from local environment to what might be called something like national environment.

"Since we have here in Shropshire so notable an example, as it seems, of that change, it seems a pity that we should not enquire somewhat further into it," said Dr. Mortimer Wheeler. "Wroxeter is an old friend of ours. The work down there requires extensive revision, and that revision will bring out features of importance unrealised by the previous excavators, as Miss Kenyon's work already shows."

They knew a great deal, from one source and another, about Roman Britain, he continued, and at Wroxeter they had that long series of excavations behind them, and the important series now in progress. It seemed to him that when great problems of those impressive central buildings had been solved by Sir Charles Marston and Miss Kenyon in their present work, then perhaps it might be possible to consider the suspension of work on Wroxeter to some future date, and to turn to that earlier Wroxeter which overlooked the present site—the Wrekin,

"The Wrekin stands before you as an unread memorial. Let us read it. It will have much to tell us," concluded Dr. Wheeler, "much that is academic and much that is flesh and blood."

Mr. Forrest moved a hearty vote of thanks to Miss Kenyon and Dr. Mortimer Wheeler, which was seconded by Dr. Watkins-Pitchford.

On the motion of Major Price-Stretche, seconded by Mr. L. C. Lloyd, a vote of thanks was accorded to Sir Charles Marston, who thanked the Mayor and Corporation for allowing the use of the Castle for the occasion.

#### ANNUAL EXCURSION, 1935.

The annual excursion of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, took place on July 31st in perfect summer weather. The party, including several members of the Caradoc Field Club, left the Shrewsbury station yard at 10.15 for High Ercall. The ruins of Haughmond Abbey were beautiful against their wooded background as they passed, and the foliage of the trees on the hill was at its best. At High Ercall the party were met by the vicar, the Rev. A. N. S. Scott, and Mr. Pitchford, and by the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Pidduck were allowed to visit the wonderfully spacious attic rooms of the Hall, where a garrison of 200 men were housed in 1646, when the Hall held out

against the Parliamentary forces for a long siege before its surrender on the 28th March, 1646. It was the last Shropshire fortress to hold out for the King except the castles of Ludlow and Bridgnorth. Mr. H. E. Forrest gave a short account of the Hall, the earlier wing of which was built and designed by Walter Hancock, the architect of the old Market Hall in Shrewsbury, and of Conover Hall. An inscription gives the date of the later building as 1608. Sir Francis Newport was a great builder, and added considerably to the older house. The arches (which now stand in the area once bordered by the moat) resemble those of the old Market Hall, and once formed a piazza like that on the garden side of Conover Hall. The Newport family seem to have derived their name from Newport, Salop, where their ancestors are said to have been well-to-do men in the early days of that borough, being practically bankers there. Thomas Newport of Ercall was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1404, an office which many of his descendants subsequently held. Richard Newport, Sheriff in 1552, added to the fortunes of the family by marrying Margaret Bromley, the heiress of Eytton-on-Severn. He was sheriff in 1552 and was the father of Sir Francis, the builder of the Hall. He was sheriff in 1586 and in 1601. His son, Sir Richard, sheriff in 1628, was created Baron Newport, and his son Francis, was the first Earl of Bradford. The church suffered severely during the siege and was described in 1658 as a ruin. It was originally of Norman foundation, probably with additions of 14th or 15th century work. There is mention in 1334 of a Chapel of All Saints "in the cemetery of High Ercall", endowed by William de Ercall (V.) with a messuage, 6 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, and rights of pasturage in Ercall. It is possible that some worked stones recently found in the southwest of the churchyard may be from this chapel, which was standing in 1591.

Leaving High Ercall, the members drove on by Crudgington, noting a picturesque half-timbered house at Sleap, possibly that of the ancestors of Admiral Geary, through Waters Upton (which takes its name from Walter de Upton, its lord in the 12th century), past Great Bolas, with its church of 1727 and 17th century chancel, and its memories of the Marchioness of Exeter in 1790, Sally Hoggins, to Childs Ercall Church, one of the most interesting of the neighbourhood. There was a Priest here in 1086, but no work remains in the church earlier than the 12th century. The chancel (rebuilt in 1879) retains a doorway, which probably dates from the close of that century. The aisles have 13th century arcades, the south being slightly the earlier. The south aisle is of good Decorated work and the interesting font may be of that date. There is a squint between the south aisle and chancel. The tower is a good building of late Per-

pendicular date. The nave roof is old and those of the aisles modern copies of it. The manor was in 1086 an important one of three hides held by Rainald the Sheriff. Rainald's successors, the Fitz Alans, held the Manor for some generations and granted land at Dodicote to Combermere Abbey, and at Nagington to Haughmond. This latter grant was made by Hamo le Strange, the tenant of the Fitz Alans. Hamo was succeeded at Childs Ercall by his brother Ralph, who granted land there to Wombridge Priory about 1170. The land was on the bank of the Mees not far from Cherrington. In 1255 the Abbot of Combermere was holding the Manor one part as tenant and apparently another part as owner. In 1272 Roger le Strange challenged the Abbot's right to the land and was adjudged to be in the right and acknowledged as tenant-in-fee of Little Ercall under his elder brother, John le Strange (IV.), of Ness and Cheswardine. Roger died in 1311 without legitimate issue, and though there was a John le Strange of Ercall, who lived till 1330, it is uncertain who he was. The Fitz Alans, Earls of Arundel, continued to be overlords of Childs Ercall till the 16th century, when, in 1560, it was bought by Sir Rowland Hill, Lord Mayor of London, and descended to his sister, Alice Gratewood, wife of Reginald Corbet, with whose descendants it still was in 1851. The family of Horne of Childs Ercall and of Pixley (near Sambrook) entered their pedigree at the Heralds' Visitation of 1623. In 1474, William, son of William Horne, late of Childs Ercall, was a tenant of the Abbot of Haumond at Nagington and Howle, so the family was long connected with the neighbourhood. After lunch the members proceeded to Cheswardine Church, which stands in a commanding position some 470 feet above sea level, with a view across to the Stretton Hills, 30 miles or more distant. Here they were kindly met by the vicar, the Rev. B. J. Pasterfield, who showed them the interesting book of early churchwardens' accounts, and the portion of an old missal in which they were originally bound. The accounts began in 1544, but the Breviary is said to be 12th century. There was a church here in the 12th century, but it fell on evil days in the 18th century and in 1790 the church was thatched. An effort was made to collect money for its repair by means of briefs, but they brought in comparatively little money and in 1811 the church was simply badly patched. The north nave arcade is Early English and that on the south somewhat older. The whole church was almost rebuilt in 1889 and the nave lengthened by a bay. The north chapel was rebuilt stone for stone. Its beautiful 15th century oak roof has a figure of a dog in its ornamentation, which seems to show that it was given in the 15th century by one of the Talbots, then lords of Cheswardine, to whom it came by marriage. On the tower occurs the Stafford

knot. John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who died in 1473, married Katherine, daughter of the sixth Earl of Stafford, and the tower is of late 15th century date. Miss Donaldson-Hudson kindly pointed out the many features of interest in the building and spoke of its history, and then guided the party to the site of the Castle of the Le Stranges, a square moated area, behind the 17th century old Hall. The Le Strange family held the manor by gift of Henry II. about 1155, and it passed from them to the Talbots in the 15th century. The castle is mentioned in 1330 as being of little strength, and it probably was more a fortified manor house than a fortress. In 1453 it was among the possessions of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. The advowson of the church of Cheswardine, and that of Hunstanton in Norfolk, were given before 1176 by John Le Strange to the Canons of Haughmond, who were patrons till the 16th century, as they were also of the Fitz Alans' church of Wroxeter.

After having expressed their thanks informally to Miss Donaldson-Hudson for her kind guidance the motors were re-entered for the drive to Muckleston over Blore Heath, passing near the Audley cross, that marks where Lord Audley fell in battle in 1459 in the second battle of the Wars of the Roses. Mucklestone was originally the church of a huge parish of over 8,000 acres. The building suffered much in the past, being partially rebuilt in 1790. It was again rebuilt in 1883, this time in harmony with the Decorated tower, from which tradition says Queen Margaret watched the battle of Blore Heath. The party was met at Muckleston by the Rev. S. J. Daltry, formerly vicar of Woore, who very kindly took the place of the rector of Muckleston, who was away from home, and gave an interesting account of the church and its beautiful modern stained glass windows, which there was not time to fully admire. A short drive then took the members to Oakley Park, on the boundary of which stand the curious stones known as the Ring and Finger, which go back to hoar antiquity. Similar stones are to be found in Cornwall, and elsewhere, where Celtic influence was strong. The hole in the "Ring" stone is large enough for a man to crawl through, as several members showed by practical experiments.

The next move was to Market Drayton, where tea was awaiting them, after which they saw the stately church, and the old Grammar School, now a private house, which was founded and endowed by Sir Rowland Hill, the Lord Mayor of London.

A pleasant drive home ended an enjoyable day in a little visited part of Shropshire and its Staffordshire border.

## ANNUAL EXCURSION, 1936.

The annual excursion took place on August 13, in weather that proved better than was at first feared. The party, which was joined by members of the Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club by invitation, was a large one, numbering over 60, some in the bus, and others in private cars. The first halt was made at Castle Pulverbatch, where the site of the Norman stronghold overlooks the countryside. The keep mound and its bailey are perfect, but there is no trace of stone work. Probably much of the building and its defences were timber, though there is a tradition of stone work having existed years ago on the site. The history of the castle points to its having been in existence till the 13th century. It was held in 1086 by Roger Venator, the Norman ancestor of several Shropshire families. The direct male line ceased at Pulverbatch in 1193, and the castle was for some time in the hands of the King. It was then held for some 50 years by the family of Kilpec. In 1205 there is mention of the King's Castle of Pulverbatch, with its arms and chattels being entrusted to William de Cantilupe as guardian of Hugh, son of John de Kilpec. Hugh died in 1244, leaving two daughters, heirs to his lands in Staffordshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Herefordshire and Shropshire. The younger daughter married Philip Marmion, to whom Henry III. gave permission to hold a weekly market and a yearly fair on St. Edith's Day (Sept. 16). Philip, who in 1262 was accused of having taken a stag, lived till 1291. The castle was then apparently described as a "Capital Messuage." He was succeeded by a nephew, Ralph Boteler, and the manor continued with his descendants till the time of Elizabeth, when Sir Philip Boteler sold it to Roger Owen of Condover; and it continued to be part of the Condover estate till recent times.

The drive was continued up Cothercott Hill with its extensive view, and then along the north western side of the Longmynd, incidentally crossing a portion of the parish of Church Stretton at the New Leasowes Farm. Though to our modern ideas the valley bordered by the Stiperstones seems out of the world, it was not so in old days, as is shown by the number of scattered farmsteads, and by the fact of several religious houses holding land there. Wigmore Abbey held Ratlinghope Priory, and Stitt belonged to Haughmond. The Canons had licence from the Bishop of Hereford about 1180, to build a church, "where they already had an oratory, in which church there was to be a Baptistry and Sepulture, and service performed once in every week." The Canons' Estate at Stitt was called Boveria, and seems to have consisted mainly of pasture on the Longmynd. In 1145 Henry II. gave the Abbot pasture there for his horses.

so the Stretton ponies had predecessors on the hill. Haughmond Abbey held lands and the Rectory of Stitt, till the Dissolution, as Wigmore Abbey did at Ratlinghope. The first incumbent of Ratlinghope whose name we know was Lawrence Johnson, a Canon of the dissolved abbey of Wigmore, presented in 1555 by Philip and Mary. Haughmond at the Dissolution held land at Bechcote and Leebotwood, Pickelscote and Wilderley, and Cothercote, with Bechcote Chapel, which like that at Stitt has wholly disappeared.

The drive was continued past Stitt and The Bridges to Norbury, where the parish church is one of the mediaeval chapries that has survived. It was a chapelry of Lydbury North, and till 1894 was not a separate parish. It is now held with Myndtown, which has always had an independent status, and was called a rectory in 1200. Norbury Church has been practically rebuilt (with exception of the tower) in 1879 and 1892 and the modern spire added, and the tower arch. The tower dates from the 13th century or possibly earlier. The font is early 14th century. There is a little Jacobean woodwork in the chancel and under the tower an interesting old chest with three old locks and a modern one. In the chancel floor is a stone which formerly stood about a foot above the floor level which is popularly said to be a stone of penitence. There seems to be a record of the consecration of the church in 1521, with the dedication to St. Ethelbert, the patron saint of Hereford, which See held the great manor of Lydbury North of which Norbury was a member.

A delay on Cothercote Hill caused the visit to Norbury to be rather hurried, as the party were due at More for the lunch interval. They were met at the More by the squire, Mr. T. J. M. More, who kindly pointed out the interesting features of the church, with its picturesque tower, and its library, given by Richard More in the late 17th century, "to teach the minister sound doctrine." There was a church at the More in the 13th century and the tower may go back to 1220 or before, but there is little in the rest of the church earlier than the 17th century. The manor of More was held by the service of carrying the King's standard at the head of 200 men when the King made war in Wales. In 1295, there was a house here of some importance, with curtilage, gardens, and demesne land and meadow and a water mill. The More has several picturesque houses, at one of which, the Old Malthouse, by the kindness of Mr. More and Lady Norah, tea and other refreshments were provided for the large party, and much enjoyed. After lunch the drive was resumed under the guidance of Mr. More, past Linley Hall, and the site of the Roman villa discovered in the last century, along the valley, where the celebrated Linley avenue once was. The

trees are gone, but it is a beautiful drive, past Squilver to the Roveries, where Major Sykes was awaiting the party. A most interesting time was spent looking at the excavations on the line of the ramparts of the hill camp in the Roveries Wood. Major Sykes, with the advice of Mr. O'Neill (whose work on the Titterstone Clee a year or two ago was of such outstanding interest), has shown that the rampart was originally of dry walling. In one place, excavation shows a piece 8ft. high—with carefully planned entrances. As far as its history can be conjectured the camp had a period of comparative disuse, but this was followed by a time of activity.

From the Roveries after expressing their hearty thanks to Major Sykes, the party drove through Lydham and Bishop's Castle to the Bishop's Mote, once a very important out-post which to this day is on the boundary between England and Wales. The view on all sides is extensive. It was a fortress of the "Motte and bailey" type but probably is pre-Norman in origin, as the Bishops became possessed of their great manor of Lydbury in the 9th century.

The first English roadbook, published by command and at the expense of Charles II., by John Ogilby in 1674, mentions that the road from London to Montgomery passing by Edgton and Bishop's Castle, entered Montgomeryshire at Bishop's Mote and that the road from Gloucester to Montgomery by Knighton and Clun came into Montgomeryshire there also.

From Bishop's Mote, the party returned to Bishop's Castle, where they were kindly met by Mr. F. Lavender, the town clerk, and after tea at the Castle Hotel went under his guidance to the site of the Castle, now an exquisite bowling green, behind the hotel. Owing to a mistake in directions, many of the party went direct to the Town Hall and so missed Mr. Lavender's account of the Castle. The very fine Corporation regalia was on view at the Town Hall, and was much admired. The first charter extant bears the date 1572, and Camden described the town in 1586 as "a well-frequented little town." The Castle seems to have been built soon after the Norman Conquest, probably before 1127, and the town grew up under its protection. In April 1263, Prince Edward, later Edward I., asked his father to order the Bishop of Hereford to take up his residence at the Castle of Lydbury North, but in July the Castle was stormed by John fitz Alan, Lord of Arundel, and then, and in the following four months great havoc was wrought in the manor. Bishop Swinfield stayed at Bishop's Castle in 1290, and in 1292 it was stated that he had there a weekly market on Fridays and a

yearly fair on the eve, the day, and the morrow of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist (August 29). The five maces, some of the finest in England, are of late 17th century date, and the town possesses also two silver headed staves of office, and two halberds. After expressing the thanks of those present to Mr. Lavender, and to Mr. More, to whom so much of the pleasure of the day was due, the party left the town hall, for the picturesque half-timbered mansion of the Blunden family, which they saw through the kindness of the owner, Mr. R. W. Brown. It is of early Elizabethan date, and was the home of the Blundens, who for several generations were a leading family in Bishop's Castle.

The return drive was via Marshbrook and Church Stretton, Shrewsbury being reached soon after seven.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL MEETINGS.

*12th September, 1934. Miss Auden in the Chair.*

Preb. Clark-Maxwell and Mr. S. T. Medlicott were elected Delegates to the Congress of Archaeological Societies.

It was resolved to give a donation of £5-5-0 towards the repair of Rodney's Pillar from the funds of the Shropshire Historical Antiquities Association.

*13th November, 1934. Miss Auden in the Chair.*

The following were elected members of the Society:—  
Mr. D. O. Dyke, Shrewsbury.

University of London Institute of Historical Research,  
Malet St., W.C.1.

Miss Auden reported that she had been invited by the County Council to sit on a Committee in connection with matters affecting County Records.

Mr. Forrest reported on the present position with regard to Gibbons' Mansion.

*11th December, 1934. Miss Auden in the Chair.*

A Report was read from Mr. Medlicott, who attended the Congress of Archaeological Societies in the preceding month.

A discussion took place on the desirability of preserving by Gramophone Records, or other means, talks and readings in the Shropshire dialect.

*8th January, 1935. Mr. J. A. Morris in the Chair.*

Mrs. Carpenter, Ludstone Hall, Claverley, was elected a member of the Society.

A vote of condolence was passed with Sir Charles Marston on the death of Lady Marston.

It was reported that Mr. A. F. Chance had left by Will to the Society £50, which it was resolved should be placed to the credit of the Uriconium Excavations Fund.

A sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Morris, the Rev. R. C. Purton, Mr. Bowcock and Mr. Forrest was appointed to consider the cost of printing, and to consider the financial position of the Society generally.

Major T. E. Price-Stretche was nominated for a seat on the Council.

*12th February, 1935. Miss Auden in the Chair.*

Mr. D. S. Colman and Mrs. D. S. Colman, of the Schools, Shrewsbury, were elected members of the Society.

It was resolved that the Council recommend to the Society that persons under 21 years of age be admitted as Associate-Members, with all the rights of members, except that of voting, at a minimum annual subscription of 5s.; and that immediate effect be given to this resolution.

Authority was given to Mr. Morris to arrange for, and superintend, certain necessary repairs at Wroxeter.

Miss Auden gave a Report of the Committee which had met in the morning, and it was agreed to invite tenders for printing Registers.

Dr. Watkins-Pitchford read a communication relating to a grave-like excavation, discovered in rocky ground to the S.W. of the Bridgnorth golf links, and shewed specimens taken from the site.

*12th March, 1935. Miss Auden in the Chair.*

The following were elected Members of the Society:—

Mrs. Lilian H. Hayward, Ticklerton Court.

Rev. A. L. Burnham, Stottesdon Vicarage.

University of London, S. Kensington, S.W.7.

A letter was read from the National Trust for places of Historic Interest, asking if the Society would care to join the Trust in making an appeal for funds for the purchase and repair of Wilderhope Manor. It was resolved that the Council will be pleased to join in such an appeal, and to do anything possible to assist the scheme.

Mr. Oldham mentioned the high-water marks near the English Bridge, and a sub-committee consisting of Mr. Oldham, Dr. Gepp and Mr. Morris was appointed to inspect the marks, and to report to the Council as to their preservation.

*9th April, 1935. Miss Auden in the Chair.*

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Boyne was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Oldham reported on the high-water marks near the Welsh Bridge, which were now worn away; and a Resolution was passed that the attention of the County Council be drawn to the desirability of substituting a stone quoin for the present brick one at the N.W. Corner of the Priory School property, and of cutting on it the flood-marks and dates at present written on the bricks; and that the Borough Surveyor be asked to

undertake, with the leave of the County Council, to have flood-marks and dates recorded there when occasion arises in the future.

A letter was read from Preb. Clark-Maxwell as to the Council subscribing £5 towards the publication of the Talbot MSS., he himself promising to subscribe a like amount. After discussion it was agreed to see if the County would do anything in the matter.

Acting on the report of the sub-committee, which had met previously, it was decided to accept the tender of "The Shrewsbury Chronicle" for the printing of Registers. Mr. Morris undertook to look into the matter of removing the printed Registers from their present storage.

Mr. Oldham mentioned that the dates on the Gateway of the Old Schools at the Free Library were incorrect, and the Chairman said this should be reported.

*14th May, 1935. Miss Auden in the Chair.*

The Assistant Secretary called attention to the number of Banking Accounts connected with the Society, and the difficulty he occasionally had in getting cheques signed. He suggested that it would be simpler if any two members of the Council were empowered to sign cheques on any of the accounts. In addition to the Banking Accounts a certain amount of War Stock was held for the printing of the Wellington Register, the interest on which did not appear in the Society's Annual Financial Statement. The matter was postponed to a future meeting.

*11th June, 1935. Miss Auden in the Chair.*

It was reported that an anonymous donation of £50 had been received towards the printing of High Ercall Register.

A discussion arose as to whether Gibbons' Mansion would be a suitable place to house the Registers, if the building could be acquired either by lease or purchase. It was decided to leave the matter to Mr. Forrest and Mr. Morris to make enquiries.

Dr. Watkins-Pitchford and Mr. Oldham were co-opted members of the Editorial Committee.

*9th July, 1935. Miss Auden in the Chair.*

The Annual Excursion was fixed for Wednesday the 31st, in the Market Drayton district.

Mr. H. G. Foxall, Mountfields, Shrewsbury, was elected a member of the Society.

*16th August, 1935 (special meeting). Miss Auden in the Chair.*

The following were elected members of the Society :—

Rev. W. Peppercorn, Cockshutt Vicarage, Ellesmere.

Rev. H. E. Evans, Lyneal Vicarage, Ellesmere.

The Annual General Meeting was fixed provisionally for Wednesday, Sept. 15th, and Sir Charles Marston promised to read a Paper.

Sir Charles Marston explained a scheme for further excavations and explorations at Wroxeter, viz :— 1) to clear away the two large dumps ; or 2) to excavate the site of a supposed swimming-bath, between the two dumps on the enclosed site.

It was agreed that enquiry should be made as to the possibility of these schemes, and the probable cost ; and Sir Charles promised to apply to the Office of Works for permission to proceed with the work.

*10th September, 1935. Miss Auden in the Chair.*

Sir Charles Marston stated that he would contribute £200 towards the cost of removing the two dumps at Wroxeter. After discussion it was decided to proceed with the removal of one of the dumps this autumn with the hope of commencing excavations in 1936.

It was reported that Mr. Forrest had arranged for the Transcripts of Parish Registers to be kept in safe custody at the Reference Library.

*25th September, 1935. Miss Auden in the Chair.*

The draft Report for the General Meeting was approved.

An offer by Mr. L. C. Lloyd to finish the transcript of the Register of S. Alkmund's was gratefully accepted.

Reports were submitted by Mr. Morris on White Ladies (where the ivy had been cleared from the walls) ; Sutton Church ; the Old Ship Inn ; and Whittington Castle.

*8th October, 1935. Miss Auden in the Chair.*

Mrs. Whitwell, Belmont, Church Stretton, was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Morris reported that he had made repeated efforts to find some room available for the storage of the surplus copies of Printed Registers, but without success ; and he offered space at his own office for this purpose. His offer was gratefully accepted.

Mr. Morris also reported on the arrangements made for the removal of the one dump at Wroxeter.

A letter was read from the Wolverhampton Archaeological Society, offering assistance in the contemplated excavations. It was resolved to thank the Society for the offer, promising a further communication, when the matter had reached a more advanced stage.

*12th November, 1935. Miss Auden in the Chair.*

It was resolved that the Parish Register Transcripts be available for consultation in the Reference Library by any member of the Society; and that any other person, wishing to consult these Transcripts, must first obtain the written authority of the Council.

Mr. Morris gave an account of the steps which were being taken to repair Sutton Church, and it was agreed that the donation of £10, promised in 1932, be made as soon as the work of repair is put in hand.

Preb. Clark-Maxwell and Mr. Medlicott were appointed Delegates to the Congress of Archaeological Societies, meeting on the 9th inst.

*10th December, 1935. Miss Auden in the Chair.*

Those present stood as a mark of respect to the memories of Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher and Prof. E. W. White, whose deaths had recently occurred.

It was reported that Mr. Medlicott had attended the Congress of Archaeological Societies on Nov. 10th, but that Preb. Clark-Maxwell had been unable to do so owing to illness.

Mr. Morris reported on the repair of Sutton Church, and said that about £58 had been promised, and that a further sum of about £50 was still required.

It was reported that an anonymous donor had promised to give a sum sufficient to cover the cost of sanitary accommodation for the use of visitors at Wroxeter. The best thanks of the Council were offered for this welcome gift; and a sub-committee consisting of Dr. Gepp, Mr. Hobson and Mr. Morris was appointed to co-operate with Mr. Jackson in carrying out the donor's intention, subject to the approval of Lord Barnard's representative.

Mr. Pickering's resignation from the Council was received with much regret.

*14th January, 1936. Miss Auden in the Chair.*

The death of Preb. W. G. Clark-Maxwell was reported.

The report of Mr. Medlicott, who attended the Congress of Archaeological Societies, was read, and it was resolved that a copy of the Report of the Congress be sent to each member of the Council.

Mr. Morris reported that the repairs at Sutton Church were completed, and a cheque was signed for the donation of £10 previously promised.

The Rev. J. E. Auden was elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

It was decided to invite Viscount Boyne, and Caroline Viscountess Bridgeman to be Vice-Presidents of the Society.

The Meetings of the Council were to be held in future on the third Tuesday in each month at 2-45 p.m.

*18th February, 1936. Miss Auden in the Chair.*

The following were elected members of the Society:—

Caroline, Viscountess Bridgeman.

Mr. Franklin Lavender, Town Clerk of Bishop's Castle.

Mr. L. C. Lloyd and Mr. Michael de Courcy Peele were elected members of the Council.

It was resolved to present a copy of the printed Parish Registers to the County Library, if the County Council would subscribe annually to the Society.

A sub-committee consisting of Miss Auden, Mr. Bowcock, Mr. Hobson, Mr. James and Mr. Oldham was appointed to arrange the surplus copies of the Parish Registers now at Mr. Morris's office.

*17th March, 1936. Miss Auden in the Chair.*

Mr. C. S. Woollam was elected a member of the Council.

Miss Auden reported that the surplus copies of the Parish Register had now been moved to Mr. Morris's premises, and that the sub-committee were engaged in sorting and arranging them. On the motion of Dr. Gepp, seconded by Mr. Oldham, the best thanks of the Council were offered to Mr. Morris for providing a place for storing the Registers, and for all the trouble he had taken in their removal.

It was resolved to insure the surplus copies of Transaction and Registers against fire.

The resignation of Bishop Moriarty as a member of the Society and of the Council was received with much regret.

The death of Mr. W. Gowen Cross was reported.

The Rev. R. C. Purton and Mr. James were requested to examine papers removed from Mr. Fletcher's house, and to destroy those that were considered to be of no value.

*21st April, 1936. Miss Auden in the Chair.*

It was decided to ask the Town Council to consider the desirability of marking, with a suitable Tablet, the house at Coton Hill where Admiral Benbow was born.

The Council gladly accepted the offer of Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Forrest to sort and arrange the printed papers in the small store-room at the Castle.

*19th May, 1936. Mr. J. A. Morris in the Chair.*

A schedule of the printed papers stored in the small room at the Castle was laid on the table. Mr. Lloyd had prepared two copies,—one for the Assistant Secretary to be hung, for reference, in the store-room, the other for Mr. Forrest. No copies of the Lay Subsidy Roll or of Blakeway's History of Shrewsbury Liberties were found. Mr. Lloyd was thanked for all the trouble he had taken.

The question of the charges for admission to the ruins at Wroxeter was considered, and it was suggested that the fees be:—Each person, 1s.; Parties over 12 persons, 9d. each; Parties over 20 persons, 6d. each. Scouts, Guides and School parties to be considered at discretion.

Dr. Watkins-Pitchford moved, and Mr. Oldham seconded, that "This Council is of opinion that the Municipal Charters and other Muniments of the Borough of Shrewsbury should be preserved in accordance with the best accepted modern methods, and that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Town Clerk." This was carried unanimously.

It was resolved to send a Letter to the Birmingham Archæological Society, sympathizing with them on the death of their President, and with reference to the Report of the Wroxeter Excavations of 1923-6.

Canon Wyley of Ditton Priors reported to Miss Chitty the finding of a stone hammer on the summit of the Brown Clee Hill.

Miss Chitty reported that, when visiting Warrington, she had seen a stone axe found at Buildwas Abbey. The Director there had written to suggest that a written request from the

Shrewsbury Museum Committee, asking for its transfer to Shrewsbury would probably be favourably considered. Miss Chitty's suggestion that the various Roman finds collected in Shropshire be placed in cases in the Museum was approved.

A vote of thanks was passed to Sir Charles Marston for his continued interest in the work of the Society.

*16th June, 1936. Miss Auden in the Chair.*

A letter was read from the Town Clerk saying that the question of the preservation of the Borough Muniments and Records would be considered by the appropriate Committee of the Town Council.

A letter was read from the Birmingham Archaeological Society with reference to the death of Mr. Andrews and the Report on Uronicum Excavations.

Mr. Lloyd reported that he had seen the Vicar of S. Alkmund's, and was now engaged on the transcript of the Register.

*21st July, 1936. Sir Charles Marston in the Chair.*

The following were elected members of the Society :—

Miss Cynthia Burton-Borough, Chetwynd Park, Newport.

Mr. Geoffrey Pratt, 10 Mount Pleasant, Coalbrookdale (Associate member).

Mr. Percy W. Taylor, The Chestnuts, Wem (Honorary member).

Arrangements were made for the Annual Excursion and the Annual General Meeting.

Sir Charles Marston stated that he was anxious that further excavations should be begun at Wroxeter as soon as possible, and that he was prepared to find a further sum for that purpose. He also undertook to write to Miss Kenyon, asking when it would be convenient to her for the excavations to begin.

It was decided to keep a Visitors' Book at Wroxeter.

It was agreed to give £10 from the Shropshire Historical Antiquities Association towards the Fund for the re-conditioning of the roof of Pitchford Church.

## RULES.

1. The Society shall be called the "Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society (with which is incorporated the Shropshire Parish Register Society)."

2. The Council shall consist of the following persons in whom the management of the Society shall be vested, that is to say:— The President, Vice-Presidents, the Editorial Committee, Hon. Treasurer, Secretary, and other officers, and not less than twelve other members. Any vacancy which may occur in the Council, or in the office of Secretary or Treasurer shall be provisionally filled by the Council.

3. A General Meeting of the Members shall be held annually at such place as the Council shall appoint. The President, or in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, shall have power to call an extraordinary General Meeting on giving through the Secretary, a fortnight's notice to the Members.

4. The Subscription of each member shall be paid in advance to the Secretary or Treasurer, and shall be the annual sum of One Guinea. If any Member's subscription shall be in arrears for two years, and he shall neglect to pay his subscription after being reminded by the Secretary, he shall be regarded as having ceased to be a Member of the Society.

5. Persons under 21 years may join the Society as Associated Members on payment of an annual subscription of 5s., which will entitle them to all the privileges of membership, except that of voting.

6. The objects of the Society shall be carried out with the honorary assistance of the Members, and the funds of the Society shall be disbursed in printing and illustrating such information as shall be contributed by the Members searching for and transcribing public records, and other objects approved of by the Council, and for the necessary expenses of the Society, including the care of the Excavations at Uriconium.

7. Contributors of papers shall be entitled to twelve copies of such articles as they may contribute.

8. Every Member not in arrear of his annual subscription will be entitled to one copy of every publication of the Society.

9. The Council shall determine what number of each publication shall be printed.

10. No alteration shall be made in the Rules of the Society except at the Annual Meeting, or a General Meeting called for the purpose.

## SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 1936.

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SIR CHARLES MARSTON, F.S.A.

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The Right Rev. The LORD BISHOP OF HEREFORD.	The Very Reverend the Dean of NORWICH, F.S.A.
The Right Hon. CAROLINE, VIS-COUNTESS BRIDGEMAN.	Sir OFFLEY WAKEMAN, Bart.
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	The Rev. Canon SAWYER, M.A.
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A. T. MARSTON, Esq.

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Berwick, Right Hon. Lord, Attingham, Shrewsbury.

Boyne, Right Hon. Viscount, Burwarton Hall, Bridgnorth.

Bridgeman, Right Hon. Caroline, Viscountess, Leigh Manor, Minsterley, Salop.

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Betton, C. S., Esq., Danebury, 16 Norman Road, Cheam, Surrey.

Birmingham Central Free Library (Reference Department), Ratcliff Place, Birmingham.

Birmingham University Library.

Blanchard, J., Esq., L.R.I.B.A., 100 Belle Vue Road, Shrewsbury.

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British Museum, The, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.1.

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Burnham, The Revd. A. L., Stottesdon Vicarage, Cleobury Mortimer, Kidderminster.

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Burton-Borough, Miss Cynthia, Chetwynd Park, Newport, Salop.

Cardiff Free Library, Central Library, Cardiff.

Cartlidge, Rev. J. E. G., F.R.Hist.S., The Vicarage, Oakengates, Wellington.

Carpenter, Mrs., Ludstone Hall, Claverley.

Caton-Jones, Col. F. W., Earlsdale, Pontesford, Salop.

Chitty, Miss Lily F., Yockleton Rectory, Shrewsbury.

Cleveland Public Library, 325 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.5.

Colman, D. S., Esq., Green Dykes, Shelton Road, Shrewsbury.

Colman, Mrs., Green Dykes, Shelton Road, Shrewsbury.

Cooke, Rev. E. M., M.A., Colwall Rectory, Malvern.

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Evans, The Revd. H. E., Lyneal Vicarage, Ellesmere.

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Genealogists, Society of, 5 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.  
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Griffin, H. M., Esq., Wyndham Club, St. James' Square, London, S.W.1.  
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Hamilton-Russell, The Hon. Florence, Cleobury Court, Bridgnorth.  
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Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., c/o Messrs. E. G. Allen & Son, 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.  
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Hayward, Mrs. Lilian H., Ticklerton Court, Church Stretton.  
Hemp, Wilfrid J., Esq., F.S.A., Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, Sanctuary Buildings, Gt. Smith Street, S.W.1.  
Hereford Public Library and Museum.  
Hobson, Hugh, Esq., Mount Cottage, The Mount, Shrewsbury.  
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Leese, Mrs., Hope Court, Hope Bagot, Ludlow.  
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SHROPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
with which is amalgamated Shropshire Parish Register Society.

## Statement of Accounts for Years 1934 and 1935

## Excavation Fund

	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
To Balance in hand 1st January	39 16	7 59 3 10	By Rent, Rates, Tithes & Ins., etc.	9 14 0
Sale of Guides	0 0	11 9 0	Wages and Apparatus ..	6 10 0
" Bank Interest	0 11	3 —	Cheque Book ..	—
" Mr. Jackson, proportion of exps.	10 0	0 10 0 0	.., Balance at Bank 31st Dec.	..
" Legacy. Mr. A. F. Chance, deed.	—	50 0 0	.., Balance at Bank 31st Dec.	..
	—	50 0 0	59 3 10	59 3 10
	<u>£75 7 10</u>	<u>£150 12 10</u>	<u>£75 7 10</u>	<u>£150 12 10</u>

AT MARSTON, Hon. Auditor.

19th Sept., 1936.

## THE BOOK-TRADE IN SHROPSHIRE.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE STATIONERS, BOOK-SELLERS AND PRINTERS AT WORK IN THE COUNTY TO ABOUT 1800.

BY

LLEWELYN C. LLOYD.

*Continued from page 142.*

MINSHULL (THOMAS), printer in Shrewsbury (College Hill), c.1784-1810. Son of Giles Minshull, linen-draper, of Chester, and his wife, Ann, daughter of Thomas Crowfoot; baptised at St. Michael's, Chester, 19 September 1760 (Stewart-Brown, p. 137). He was a brother of John Minshull (*q.v.*) and of William Minshull (1767-1833), who was for many years the editor and proprietor of the *Lancaster Gazette* (*Bye-Gones*, 1912, p. 203). Thomas Minshull seems to have settled in Shrewsbury on completing his apprenticeship, for on 16 February 1784 he married Mary Byrch there (St. Chad's registers, p. 1822). Two years later he published, through Ann Pryse (*q.v.*), *The Shrewsbury Guide and Salopian Directory, for the year M.DCC.LXXXVI. Containing, the History and Description of the Town, the Names of all the Inhabitants of particular note, alphabetically arranged . . . . By T. Minshull . . . . (S.P.L.).* This is a 16mo booklet, in paper covers, of 78 pages, and it is interesting as the earliest guide and directory of the town. As Minshull says in his preface,

"At my first arrival here, I was astonished to find the populous town of Shrewsbury without a Directory; I almost blushed for the delay, and, under the disadvantage of a short residence, undertook the task myself; resolved, that a matter of so much importance to the Resident, as well as Stranger, should no longer lie dormant and neglected: . . . . Whatever corrections appear, no doubt the candid reader will excuse, this being the first attempt of the kind in Shrewsbury."

*The Shrewsbury Guide* had a successful career, five editions being published in twenty years. The second edition was printed by Ann Pryse in 1793 (*S.N. and Q.*, 1897, p. 69), the fourth by John Hodges (*q.v.*) in 1803 (*S.N. and Q., loc. cit.*), and

the fifth also by Hedges in 1804 (S.P.L.). The fact that this booklet, throughout its career, was never printed by Minshull himself suggests that either he was unable to undertake any but the smallest jobs or—more likely—that he was not a master-printer but a journeyman employed in one of the offices in the town. In the 1804 edition of his *Guide and Directory* he includes himself as "Printer and bookbinder," College Hill, which seems to suggest that he may have been in business on his own account. I have not been able, however, to find anything bearing his imprint, although he remained in the town for some twenty-six years. On 10 July 1786 the christening is recorded of Minshull's daughter, Catherine (born 26 June) (St. Chad's registers, p. 1528). Thomas Minshull died on 19 July 1810 (S.J., 25 July 1810), and his widow died on 14 May 1812 after a lingering illness (S.J., 20 May 1812; Stewart-Brown, p. 137, quoting the *Chester Courant*, 19 May 1812). Minshull was a prolific versifier and wrote many congratulatory odes, songs, satirical rhymes, and *pieces d'occasion*, of which the following, having a typographical interest, may be given as an example (N.C., ii, p. 244):

TYPOGRAPHICAL SONG

Written in Honor of the Coming of Age, and the Outcome of  
Mr. THEODOSIUS WOOD,

By T. Minshull.

Tune — "Let Care be a Stranger, etc."

I

When freedom began, in the dark monkish days,  
Thro' the hearts of mankind to diffuse her blest rays;  
Their minds were enlighten'd by reason's bright orb, —  
From the lethargy rous'd they soon broke the strong curb.  
Too long had fair learning her injur'd state moan'd,  
While her vot'ries, o'erpow'r'd by blind ignorance groan'd;  
'Till at length in the womb of events grown so ripe,  
She was brought into birth by we SONS of the TYPE !

II

Soon the PRESS did to all the rich blessings impart;  
And the world stood amaz'd at our magical\* art; —  
Then science her charms thro' the universe spread,  
While the treasure of th' arts in each volume was read.  
To the monastic cowl 'twas no longer confin'd;  
We expanded the whole—and enrich'd ev'ry mind !  
'Twas then superstition receiv'd that sad stripe  
Which o'turned her high pow'r, from we Sons of the Type.

## III

In the turbulent seas of each glorious reform  
 Our PRESS labor'd hard, and out-liv'd ev'ry storm !  
 Then Briton's, wise Briton's ! enrol'd this decree,  
 "That the Sons of the Type and their Press should be free !"  
 By this freedom Old England's foes we can so probe,  
 That we're envy'd — admir'd — aye, and fear'd thro' the globe !  
 E'en Gaul's idol Chief strove with hard iron gripe  
 To squeeze into silence we Sons of the Type.

## Finale.

Since the blessings of liberty then we enjoy,  
 Oh ! sacred to friendship these hours we'll employ ;  
 To a young Brother Type our affection we'll prove,  
 For a youth like himself all the worthy must love !  
 To our art, that delight of his study, may he  
 Live an honor — and, oh ! may it ever be free !  
 Companions then come o'er the glass and the pipe  
 We'll drink, boys, long life to each Son of the Type !

[\*Minshull's note]. The Monks persuaded the people  
 that the great number of copies distributed by the Printers  
 Press, was effected by Magic.

Shrewsbury, Oct. 11, 1806.

About 1815 Richard Minshull advertised on the back of Price's *History of Oswestry* a proposal to publish a collection of his father's effusions to be entitled *The Poetical Works of the late Thomas Minshull, of Shrewsbury, consisting of Monodies, Odes, Congratulatory Lines, Songs, Satirical Pieces, etc., from MSS. etc., in possession of his son* (Bye-Gones, 1881, p. 219). The publication was conditional on his securing one hundred subscribers, but these evidently were not forthcoming, and the proposal came to nothing (*Shreds and Patches*, 1881, p. 167). A contributor to *Bye-Gones* (1881, p. 219) suggests that Thomas Minshull was the "M-nsh-l" who figures in some of the Shrewsbury election pamphlets of 1796 and adds that he used to sign himself "Q in the Corner." According to the same writer "by all accounts he gave way to the same bad habits (i.e., intemperance) that afterwards ruined" his son, Richard ; and another reference to this failing occurs in an election squib in which he is described as "perpetually idle and perpetually drunk."

MOBBS ( ), printer at Wellington ('opposite the Church'), 1809. Printed a handbill dated 20 November 1809 [N.C., vii, 372].

MORRIS (WILLIAM), bookseller and printer in Shrewsbury (Kiln Lane (now Princess Street)), 1792-1825. Admitted free-man of the Booksellers' Company, 8 June 1792, on payment of the "foreigner's" fine of £10; steward in 1800, warden in 1816-7, sitter in 1818 (*Trans.*, I, vii, pp. 414, 425, 427, 429). Mentioned in an advertisement of books published by "Lane, at the Minerva, Leadenhall Street," London, in *S. J.*, 5 February 1794. On 20 August 1794 the following advertisement appeared in the same newspaper :

W. Morris, Bookseller and Stationer, Kiln Lane,  
Shrewsbury,

Begs Leave to return grateful Thanks to his Friends and the Publick, for their kind Favours since his commencement in the above Business, and to inform them that he is lately returned from London, with a great Variety of Books, Stationary Goods, Music, Musical Instruments, Prints, Gentlemen's Travelling Cases, Morocco Pocket-Books, Etwees, Thread Cases, Spanish Desks, etc., which he intends selling, Wholesale and Retail, upon the most reasonable Terms.

All Orders for new Publications will be carefully attended to, and Executed with Dispatch.

N.B. Deeds neatly engrossed, and carefully copied; Title Deeds abstracted, etc.

Books neatly Bound.—Letter-Press and Copper-Plate-Printing, at the lowest prices.

Genuine Patent Medicines.

A similar advertisement appeared in the issue for 28 November 1798. In the 1804 edition of Thomas Minshull's *Guide and Directory of Shrewsbury*, Morris is described as printer and bookseller, of Kiln Lane. In 1805 he printed :

The Young Mathematician's Assistant; or, School-master's Guide: being a short and comprehensive System of Arithmetic. .... By George Bagley, Teacher of the Mathematics, and Author of the Grammar of Eleven Languages. Shrewsbury: Printed for the Author, by William Morris, Kiln Lane. .... MDCCCV.

He also printed other works by Bagley. In 1816 he printed the second edition of J. F. M. Dovaston's *Fitz-Gwarine. .... with other Poems, Legendary, Incidental, and Humourous*, while in 1825 he printed the third edition, entitled simply *Poems, Legendary, Incidental and Humorous*. On 18 February 1820, S.C. records the death of his wife at the age of 68 years.

NICHOLLS (or NICCOLS) (RICHARD), bookseller in Shrewsbury, 1721-44. Son of John Nicholls, of Shrewsbury, maltster (*S.B.R.*); probably born on 7 February 1699/1700 (St. Chad's parish registers, p. 584); admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury, 1721 (*S.B.R.*). He married Mary Archer at St. Mary's on 28 November 1739 (St. Mary's parish registers, p. 356). Entries relating to their children are as follow: 12 October 1740, Mary, baptised (*Ibid.*, p. 360); 11 April 1741, Mary buried (*Ibid.*, p. 361); 22 April 1743, Richard, baptised (*Ibid.*, p. 366); 21 May 1743, Richard, buried (*Ibid.*, p. 367). There is no record of Nicholls's admission to the freedom of the Booksellers' Company, but in 1740 he held office as steward (*Trans.*, I, vii, p. 428), from which it would seem probable that he was admitted in the previous year. In 1740, also, he is among the signatories of a declaration regarding certain infringements of the freemen's right of exclusive trading (*Trans.*, I, vii, p. 419). Samuel Yates was apprenticed to him on 1 May 1740 (*Trans.*, I, vii, p. 415). Richard Nicholls was buried at St. Mary's on 9 March 1743/4 (St. Mary's parish registers, p. 369).

NICHOLSON (GEORGE), printer and bookseller at Ludlow (The College), 1799-1801; at Poughnill, 1801-c.1807. Born in 1760, the son of John Nicholson, bookseller, who in 1781 removed from Keighley, Yorkshire, to Bradford, and there set up the first printing-press in the town (*D.N.B.*, xli, p. 15). Commencing business with his brother at Bradford in 1784, George Nicholson afterwards had businesses of his own at Bradford and Manchester. In 1799 he removed to Ludlow, where he "established himself .....in the old building known as The College" (*Wright* (1), p. 148). Here he issued the following book (recorded by Wright):

Gothic Stories. Containing Sir Bertrand, by Mrs. Barbauld.—Sir Gawen, from the *Spectator*.—Edwin, from the *Universal Magazine*. *Ludlow, Printed at the office of G. Nicholson (from Manchester)..... Anno 1799.*

A contributor to *Bye-Gones* (1894, p. 323) mentions a 12mo volume in his possession containing Blair's "Grave" and bearing the imprint: "Printed and sold by George Nicholson, College, Ludlow, 1800." By 1801 Nicholson had removed from Ludlow to Poughnill, in the neighbouring parish of Cainham, and here

he remained until about 1807, finally settling at Stourport, where he died on 1 November 1825 (D.N.B.). As a printer, "he possessed great taste and originality.....and many of the productions of his press, especially those written or edited by himself, although published at a low price, were models of neatness and even of beauty" (D.N.B.). His most notable venture as a printer and publisher was *The Literary Miscellany, or Selections and Extracts, Classical and Scientific, with Originals, in Prose and Verse*. This, which extended to about sixty parts, including works by Milton, Prior, Shenstone, Gray, Pope, Gay, and many others, was begun at Manchester and brought to an end at Poughnill (D.N.B.; *Athenaeum*, 14 April 1894, quoted in *Bye-Gones*, 1894, p. 323). Nicholson was also a prolific author, and among the productions of his pen which he issued at Poughnill were: (1) *On the Primeval Food of Man: Arguments in Favour of Vegetable Food*, 1801; (2) *On Food*, 1803; (3) *The Advocate and Friend of Woman*; (4) *The Mental Friend and Rational Companion*; (5) *Directions for the Improvement of the Mind*; (6) *The Juvenile Preceptor, or a Course of Rudimental Reading*; (7) *Stenography, or a New System of Shorthand*, 1806. Perhaps his best-known work was *The Cambrian Traveller's Guide*, which was published at Stourport in 1808. The third edition (1840) was edited by the author's son, the Rev. Emilius Nicholson, incumbent of Minsterley (D.N.B.).

ORM (J.). Rowlands (p. 578) gives "J. Orm" as the printer of a Welsh book, *Bugeilgerdd; yr ail yn yr iaith Gymraeg. Gan Edward Richard.....1776*. This is almost certainly a mistake. The 1776 Shrewsbury edition of this book was printed by Cotton and Eddowes, and a copy is now in the National Library of Wales.

OSWEN (JOHN), one of the earliest and most notable provincial printers, appears to have maintained a bookselling agency at Shrewsbury in 1549-51. He was established at Ipswich, where he printed at least ten books, in 1548 (Plomer (1), p. 106), and in the following year he appeared at Worcester. The Rev. J. R. Burton (p. 4) has pointed out that this move was

almost certainly prompted by the licence which was granted Oswen on 6 January 1549 to print all kinds of service or prayer-books and "al maner of bokes conteinyng any story or ex-position of God's holy scripture within our Principalitie of Wales and marches of the same." This was tantamount to an appointment as official printer for Wales and the Marches, which at that time included the counties of Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester and Salop. Oswen continued at Worcester until Queen Mary came to the throne in 1553, when his press suddenly ceased its operations and the printer disappeared. During the four years he was at Worcester, Oswen printed at least twenty books, and in two of them provided evidence that he maintained a bookselling agency at Shrewsbury. The first, published in 1549, was :

The boke of the common praier and administratio of  
the Sacramentes, and other Ryties and ceremonies of the  
Churche, after the use of the Churche of Englande. Wig-  
orniae, in Officina Joannis Owsaeni.....Anno Do. 1549,  
Mense Maii.

The colophon of this volume runs as follows (Burton, p. 6) :

Imprinted the xxiv day of May Anno MDXLIX.  
At Worcester by John Oswen. (They be also to sell at  
Shrewsburye).

The second of Oswen's publications which contain reference to his Shrewsbury agency is the following (Burton, p. 7) :

A most necessary and fruteful Dialogue betwene yt  
Seditious Libertin or rebel Anabaptist & the true obedient  
christia, wherein, as in a mirrour or glasse, ye shal se yt  
excellence and worthynesse of a Christia magistrate :.....  
translated out of Latyn into Englysshe, by Iho. Veron.  
Senonoys. *Imprinted the third day of April, Anno Dom.*  
1551. *At Worcester, in ye hygh strete, bu Ihon Oswen.*  
They be also to sell at Shrewsbury.

OWEN (THOMAS), bookseller in Shrewsbury, 1647-53. Son of William Owen, of Berrington, warriner; admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury in 1647 (S.B.R.). He was buried on 13 October 1653 (St. Alkmund's parish registers) and seems to have been succeeded by William Harrison (q.v.), who married Sarah Owen (probably Thomas Owen's daughter) on 1 May 1654 (St. Alkmund's registers).

PALIN (JAMES), bookseller in Shrewsbury (Castle Street), 1792-1829 (?). Almost certainly identical with the Chester bookseller of the same name, son of Thomas Palin, grocer, who was admitted a freeman of Chester on 6 April 1784 (Stewart-Brown, p. 141). He was admitted a freeman of the Shrewsbury Booksellers' Company on 8 June 1792 on payment of the "foreigner's" fine of £10, and held office as warden in 1815-6 and as sitter in 1816-7 (*Trans.*, 1, vii, pp. 414, 425, 427). St. Mary's parish registers (p. 703) record the marriage of a James Palin, of St. Chad's parish, and Frances Hill, on 24 October 1791; perhaps this refers to him. An advertisement published in *The Salopian Journal* of 1 August 1798 states that his shop was at that time in Castle Street. He was still in business in 1821, for *The Shrewsbury Chronicle* of 31 August in that year records the death of "Mrs. Thompson, of Cirencester, sister to Mr. Palin, bookseller, of this town." On 7 August 1829 the same newspaper records the death of "Mr. James Palin, of St. John's Hill, in this town" at the age of 71 years; perhaps this was the bookseller.

PARKER (WILLIAM), stationer at Whitchurch, ?-1808. "Mr. William Parker, stationer, aged 36," died at Whitchurch in August 1808 (*The Salopian Journal*, 31 August 1808); otherwise he is unknown. A Robert Parker was in business as printer and bookseller in High Street, Whitchurch, in 1828 (Tibnam) and 1829 (Pigot), but he does not appear in Pigot's directory of 1835. This was perhaps a son of William Parker.

PARKS (WILLIAM), printer at Ludlow, 1719-20; at Hereford, 1721; at Reading, 1723; at Annapolis (Maryland, N. America), 1726-37; at Williamsburg (Virginia), 1730-50. William Parks first comes to notice on 9 October 1719, when he issued the first number of Ludlow's earliest newspaper, *The Ludlow Post-Man, or the Weekly Journal: being a true and impartial Collection of the most material Transactions at home and abroad*. Nothing is known of Parks's career before 1719, but it seems certain that he was born some time before 1695, and probably in the neighbourhood of Ludlow. He must have been at least twenty-four years of age when he set up in business at Ludlow, as this was

the earliest age at which a printer was allowed to practise his craft. As for the probability of his having been a native of the Ludlow neighbourhood, this is deduced from the fact that when he printed *A Collection of the Acts of Virginia* in 1733 we find among the subscribers Thomas Gough, of Bitterley; William Parks, of Clee Stanton; Matthew Parks, of Ledwich; and Richard Parks, the Town Clerk of Ludlow. The first three are traceable in the parish registers of Bitterley, which also reveal that Gough was allied with the Parks family by marriage. To suggest that these four persons were connected with the printer by family ties is surely no straining of probability. For what other reason would they be likely to subscribe to a work which could have little intrinsic interest for them? William Parks the printer makes no appearance in the Bitterley registers, but it seems likely that the record of his baptism may lie hidden in the registers of one of the neighbouring parishes. There are other bits of evidence indicating Parks's connection with Shropshire, but even to summarise them here would enlarge these notes disproportionately. It is an interesting coincidence—but probably nothing more—that contemporary with William Parks, and no further away than Birmingham, there was another bookseller of the same name (spelt Parkes, however), who was in business from 1687 to 1722 and perhaps later (Hill, *Book-Makers of Old Birmingham*, pp. 26-7, 47). The Birmingham Parkes seems to have been connected with families settled at Cakemore and Halesowen, and to have had no affiliations with the Ludlow or Bitterley districts. Of *The Ludlow Post-Man*, according to the "*Times*" *Handlist*, the British Museum (Burney Collection) has a file running, with omissions, from No. 1 (9 October 1719) to No. 12 (25 December 1719). Wright (1, p. 135) says the B.M. also has seven other numbers—Nos. 14 to 17 and 20 to 22, dating from 8 January to 4 March 1719/20. Wright describes the *Post-Man* as "remarkably well printed, with good type," and adds that it was "not only better edited, and possessed more originality, but was larger in size than I think any country paper which appeared before the end of the century, for it consisted always of three leaves of the then newspaper size, and occasionally of four." In the first number Parks printed an introductory address to his readers which, as Mr. W. Lee (*N. & Q.*, 3, xi, p. 92) has pointed out, contained several paragraphs

taken without acknowledgment from the introductory address in the first number of Daniel Defoe's newspaper, the *Daily Post*, which had appeared only five days previously, on 4 October 1719. This kind of "scissors and paste" journalism was, of course, the usual thing in the eighteenth century, and Parks must not be too hastily branded as a pirate when he was merely following the recognised practice of the time. Wright ((r), pp. 135-43) gives an interesting account of some of the contents of those numbers of *The Ludlow Post-Man* which he had seen, and for further particulars of Ludlow's first newspaper the interested reader must be referred to his pages—or, better still, to an examination of the sheets themselves at the British Museum. Parks's other Ludlow publications consist of the following :

The Most Important Question, What is Truth?.....  
in two Sermons..... By Samuel Jones, A.B. *Ludlow*:  
*Printed by William Parks.* 1719/20. (Allnutt (r), 301).

Of this work a second edition was published in 1720, bearing the following title :

The most Important Question What is Truth. Ex-  
plain'd and Enlarg'd upon in two Sermons Preached at  
St. Chad's in Shrewsbury, November the First. By  
Samuel Jones, A.B. The Second Edition, wherein is  
added a Title to each Page, shewing the Contents thereof.  
.....*Ludlow*: *Printed by W. Parks*: 1720. (B.M.; Wroth,  
p. 37).

In addition to these, Wright quotes an announcement in the *Post-Man* of 8 January 1720 of the proposed publication of "A handsome Prospect of the Demi-Collegiate Church of Ludlow, in a large Copper-Plate, and a Good Paper" (Wright (r), p. 143). A final record of Parks's brief sojourn at Ludlow is provided by an entry in the parish registers (p. 722); this records the baptism on 20 March 1719/20 of "William, son of William Parks and Elianor." Apparently Parks found Ludlow inappreciative of his efforts, for by the following year he had removed to Hereford. Here he published :

Pascha, or Dr. Prideaux's Vindication of the Rule and  
Table for finding Easter.....briefly examined. By a  
Well-Wisher to the Starry Science..... *Hereford*:  
*Printed by Will. Parks.* (1721). (Allnutt (r), p. 302).

Rowlands (p. 327) records the following additional Hereford publication from Parks's press; this is the only Welsh book he is known to have issued :

Pechadur Jerusalem yn gadwedig : neu, Newydd Da i'r Gwaelaf o Ddynion : a Chynorthwy i'r Eneidiau Ano-beithiol : gan ddangos y mynneu Iesu Grist gynnig Tru-garedd yn gyntaf i'r gwaethaf o Bechaduriaid..... Scryfennwyd yn Saesoneg gan Ioan Bunyan, Awdwr Taith y Pereryn, ond yr awron yn Gymraeg gan Benjamin Meredith, Argraphwyd yn Henffordd gan William Parks, 1721. ("The Jerusalem Sinner saved : or Good News for the basest of men : and Succour for Hopeless Souls : with a demonstration of the Will of Jesus Christ to extend Mercy first to the worst of Sinners. Written in English by John Bunyan, Author of The Pilgrim's Progress, and now in Welsh by Benjamin Meredith. Printed in Hereford by William Parks. 1721.")

Two years later Parks appears at Reading, where the first number of *The Reading Mercury, or Weekly Entertainer* appeared on 8 July 1723, bearing the imprint : "Reading : Printed by W. Parks and S. Kinnier, next Door to the Saracen's-head in High-street" (Allnutt (1), p. 303; "Times" Handlist, p. 218). After this he is not heard of again until March 1725/6, when we find him in America, "making proposals to the Maryland Assembly for the printing of its laws and journals" (Wroth, p. 11). In the early eighteenth century, apparently, America was already the "land of opportunity," and there Parks seems to have found that outlet for his talents which England had denied him. This is not the place to follow his American career with particularity ; that task has been performed once and for all by Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth, the erudite librarian of the John Carter Brown Library, Providence, Rhode Island, of whose monograph on the printer considerable use has been made in the preparation of these notes. It may be noted briefly, however, the Parks settled at Annapolis in 1726, became public printer of Maryland in 1727, began printing at Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1730 (thus becoming the first printer in Virginia), and was appointed public printer of that state in 1732 (Wroth, pp. 12 ff.). In 1750 he left for a visit to England, but was stricken with pleurisy and died on 1 April, probably at sea ; he was buried a few days later at Gosport (Wroth, p. 27). His presses were always active. Mr. Wroth has recorded over 150 separate publications bearing his imprint, and no doubt there are others yet undiscovered. Most of his American productions were naturally of an official nature —laws, minutes, proceedings, and so on. But he also published two newspapers—the *Maryland Gazette* (established in 1727) and the *Virginia Gazette* (first issued in 1736)—and a number

of books which are of the first importance in the history of Colonial American literature. These included Ebenezer Cooke's satirical poem on Maryland, *Sotweed Redivivus* (1730); Maryland's *Typographia* (1730), the earliest American contribution to the literature of the press; William Stith's *History of the First Discovery and Settlement of Virginia* (1747); E. Smith's *The Compleat Housewife* (1742), the first cookery-book printed in English America; and, finally, Edward Blackwell's *Compleat System of Fencing* (1734), the first American book on sport. Mr. Wroth ably sums up Parks's contribution to the cultural development of Colonial America in an article in the *New York Herald-Tribune Books* of 11 September 1927:

His works of belles-lettres, of religion, of local history, of social and economic questions, his newspapers, all his output, in brief, shows the possession by him of technical skill, a fine literary sense, business enterprise, and an unusual ability in adapting the operations of his establishment to the needs of his public. Peculiarly alert in perceiving what material needs of the people his press might serve, he was no less sure and successful in encouraging them to express through its medium the things that lay close to mind and heart.

Truly, we cannot wonder that against the name of this notable son of Shropshire an early American historian penned the tribute, "Nomen praeclarum et venerabile."

PARTERICH (JAMES), printer in Shrewsbury, 1712. Known only from the following entry in St. Chad's parish registers (p. 673): "1712 February 25. James, son of James Parterich, printer, and Jane, baptised."

PARTRIDGE and HODGES, booksellers and printers in Shrewsbury (Mardol Head), 1794-8. Partnership between Benjamin Partridge and John Hodges (*qq.v.*), formed in October 1794, the following advertisement appearing in *The Salopian Journal*, 15 October 1794:

"Partridge and Hodges, Booksellers, Bookbinders, Printers, Stationers, and Venders of Patent Medicines, Successors to Mr. Harwood, Mardol-Head, Shrewsbury.

"Partridge begs Leave to return his sincere Thanks to his Customers, and the Public in general, for their kind Support and Encouragement since his commencement in Business, and begs Leave to inform them that he has taken into Partnership Mr. J. Hodges (late apprentice to Mr. Sandford) who has just returned from London, with an

Improvement in all the modern and fashionable Bindings, such as Silk, Morocco, Russia, Calf, or Sheep, ornamented or plain, also Merchants Account Books ruled to any Pattern, with or without Faint-lines, and bound in either Parchment, Vellum, or Rough Calf, with or without Russia Bands. Also they wish to inform the Public in general that they shortly shall open an extensive Library, containing all the new Novels, Plays, &c., that are published.

"Partridge and Hodges, having laid in a new Stock of Music, Patent Medicines, &c., assure those who shall favour them with their Commands, that they can certainly supply them with any Article in their Business and on the most reasonable Terms.

"N.B. Gentlemen and Ladies Libraries neatly fitted up and repaired.

"The most Value given for Libraries or parcels of Books."

This partnership lasted only until May 1798, and the following advertisement appeared in *The Salopian Journal* of 30 May :

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership between Messrs. Partridge and Hodges, of Shrewsbury, Booksellers, Printers, and Stationers, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due on the Partnership Account will be paid by Mr. Hodges.....

B. PARTRIDGE,  
J. HODGES.

Shrewsbury, 24 May 1798.

Under date 1791 Rowlands (p. 657) notes a Welsh book, *Marweiddiad Pechod mewn Credinwyr* ("The Deadening of Sin within Believers") as having been published by Partridge and Hodges; evidently there is a mistake here, for the partnership was not formed until three years after this date. The same authority notes the same book under 1796; this is correct. Mr. Morus Parry informs me that he has a copy of the book bearing the imprint: "Mwythig: Argraphwyd gan B. Partridge a J. Hodges, yn y Flwyddyn M,DCC,XCVI" ("Shrewsbury: Printed by B. Partridge and J. Hodges, in the year 1796").

PARTRIDGE (BENJAMIN), bookseller and printer in Shrewsbury (Mardol Head; afterwards Mardol), 1793-1806 (?) ; and at Bridgnorth (Waterloo Terrace), 1806 (?)—1828. Admitted a freeman of the Shrewsbury Booksellers' Company, 23 April 1793, on payment of the "foreigner's" fine of £10 ; a note informs us that he had served his apprenticeship under Robert Aylward in London, "in the mayoralty of Barkley Kennet, Esq., 1780, John Wilkes, Esq., being Chamberlain" (*Trans.*, 1, vii, p. 414). He served in the office of steward in 1794 (*Ibid.*,

p. 429). He set up in business in Mardol Head, Shrewsbury, and in October, 1794, took John Hodges (*q.v.*) into partnership. The partnership, which carried on business under the style of Partridge and Hodges (*q.v.*), was dissolved by mutual consent on 24 May 1798, and in *The Salopian Journal* of 20 June, Partridge published the following advertisement :

"B. Partridge, Bookseller, Bookbinder, and Stationer, Letter-Press and Copper-Plate Printer; Vender of Patent Medicines : Most respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public in general of Shrewsbury and its Vicinity, that he has REMOVED to opposite the Trumpet in Mardol, where he has opened his SHOP in the above Branches....."

A few years later—the actual date has not been ascertained—Partridge seems to have removed to Bridgnorth. A writer in *Bye-Gones* (1908, p. 259) says that "Messrs. Gitton [*q.v.*] and Partridge were the first booksellers who undertook printing at Bridgnorth," and mentions a broadside referring to the 1806 election which bears the imprint "Partridge, Printer, Bridgnorth." The same writer tells us that "his shop was situate at the end of Waterloo Terrace." In 1821 Partridge printed :

The History of the Ancient Borough of Bridgnorth, in the County of Salop ; ..... To which is added, The Articles agreed upon for the Surrender of the Castle, the 26th day of April, 1646. *Bridgnorth, Printed by B. Partridge. 1821.* (S.P.L. Small 8vo, pp. (ii), 50.)

In 1828 he is described in Tibnam's *Salop Directory* as "printer, bookseller, and commissioner for taking special bail" at High Town; in Pigot's *Shropshire Directory* of 1829 his address is given as Waterloo Terrace. He died at Bridgnorth, "a man much respected," on 19 January 1830, after a short illness (*The Shrewsbury Chronicle*, 22 January 1830).

PAYNE ( ), bookseller at Newport, 1795. On 25 March 1795, *S.J.* records the marriage "lately" of "Mr. Payne, Bookseller, of Newport, to Miss Parkes, of that place." This is the only mention of him I have found.

PEEL (WILLIAM), bookbinder in Shrewsbury (St. Mary's Place), 1800. St. Mary's parish registers (p. 554) record the baptism on 27 April 1800 of "Elizabeth, daughter of William Peel and Elizabeth, St. Mary's Place, bookbinder." Otherwise he is unknown.

PHILLIPS (JOHN), bookbinder and bookseller in Shrewsbury, 1698-1715. St. Chad's parish registers (p. 811) record the burial of "a bastard childe of John Phillips, bookbinder" on 15 July 1698. It is probably the same man who is mentioned in the imprint of Felton's *Sermon preach'd at the Assizes at Salop, 1715*: "Salop: Printed and sold by John Rogers and John Phillips, booksellers in Salop....." (S.P.L.).

PHILLIPS (JOHN), bookseller at Oswestry (Cross Street), 1739-42. In *The Scripture Genealogy..... A Display of Heraldry*, by John Reynolds, "of Oswestry, Antiquarian" (Chester, Roger Adams, 1739), "Mr. Phillips, Bookseller in Oswestry" is among the subscribers. On 13 April 1742 the Oswestry parish registers (vol. ii, p. 635) record the burial of "John Phillips, bookbinder, of Cross Street."

PIERSEY ( ), bookseller (?) at Bridgnorth, 1717. "Mr. Piersey of Bridgnorth" is included in a list of agents published in *The Worcester Postman*, No. 413, 17-24 May 1717; for this information I am indebted to Mr. E. A. F. Keen, librarian at the Victoria Institute, Worcester.

POULTER (WILLIAM), bookseller in Shrewsbury, 1598-1651. A benefactor to Shrewsbury School library in 1606 (Paget, p. 171). A book (pressmark A.VI.20) presented to the School library by Thomas Chaloner (headmaster 1636-45) contains the following note in the donor's handwriting: "I bought this book of Mr. William Poulter ye 18th June 1636, price 6s. 6d. I hould it worth at least 12s." St. Alkmund's parish registers record the burial of "Joane, wife of William Poulter, bookseller" on 25 September 1632, and that of "Mr. William Powlter" on 28 November 1651. S.B.R. records the admission to burgesship of one William Puller, stationer, son of John Puller, of Roden, yeoman, in 1598; there can be little doubt that this refers to Poulter.

PRICE (ABRAHAM), bookseller at Oswestry, 1700. In Thomas Jones's almanac for 1701 (published in 1700), Price is mentioned as selling Welsh books published by Jones (Ashton, p. 77); otherwise he is unknown.

PRICE (STAFFORD) the second, bookseller in Shrewsbury, 1796—c.1800. Second son of Stafford Pryse (*q.v.*) and Ann Pryse (*q.v.*). Born in 1776 (*Mont. Coll.*, xi (1878), p. 267); of High Street, bookseller, in 1796 (*S.B.R.*). Probably he was at this time assisting his mother, as he was too young to be admitted to the Booksellers' Company. His mother retired from business in 1798, when he was still too young to set up on his own account, and he later removed to Hendon. He married in 1804 Margaret, daughter of William Davies, of Brompton, in the parish of Churchstoke, Montgomeryshire, by whom he had five sons and six daughters. She died in Italy in 1843, and he died in 1861 (*Mont. Coll., loc. cit.*).

PROCTER (HENRY), bookseller and printer at Ludlow (Broad Street), 1794—c.1830. Son of the Rev. Henry Procter, incumbent of Orleton, Herefordshire. He started business at Ludlow in 1794—or, perhaps, earlier, since he is mentioned as an agent for *The Salopian Journal* in its first issue, 29 January 1794—having previously been engaged (or apprenticed) in a London bookselling house. Wright ((1), pp. 147 ff.) states that he "began in the small shop on the southern side of the passage leading up to Mr. Richard Jones's yard, now occupied by a grocer," and adds that in 1803 he purchased a block of premises in Broad Street, later occupied by his partner and successor Richard Jones. By 1822 Proctor had taken Jones into partnership—see the imprint of *The History and Antiquities of the Town of Ludlow*, published in that year—and in 1829 they were still in partnership (Pigot). On 1 February 1833 Procter retired and was succeeded in the business by his partner, Richard Jones; a notice to this effect appeared in *S.C.*, 8 February 1833. Ludlow parish registers contain some entries which apparently refer to the bookseller. The marriage of Henry Procter and Ann Onians is recorded on 11 May 1802 (p. 1227), and the baptisms of their children occur as follows: 5 February 1803, Ann (p. 1120); 20 October 1804, Mary (p. 1128); 15 March 1806, Edith (p. 1136); 20 January 1808, Henry (p. 1146); 11 October 1810, Frances (p. 1158). Of Procter's status as a printer, Wright (*op. cit.*, p. 147) gives the following account:

He might fairly be looked upon as the head bookseller in the town ; and, as a printer, he was known for care, accuracy and neatness. He was, if I may use the term, the bookseller and printer of the aristocracy of Ludlow and its neighbourhood.

Procter published a large number of books, including many school books, and as Wright (*loc. cit.*) has pointed out,

he employed himself at times in printing books rather of general than of mere local interest, a practice which appears not to have been attempted by any of his predecessors ; and he allied himself with the well-known house of Longmans in London, and with other London publishers.

Among the more noteworthy books which came from his press were Charles Bowlker's *Art of Angling*, T. A. Knight's *Culture of the Apple and Pear*, and John Price's *Ludlow Guide* (fourth edition, 1801) and *Historical and Topographical Account of Leominster* (1795).

PRYSE (ANN), bookseller and printer in Shrewsbury (High Street), 1784-98. Widow of Stafford Pryse (*q.v.*). Born 27 June 1737, the daughter of Thomas Bright, of Shrewsbury (St. Chad's registers, p. 1011). On the death of her husband in 1784 she carried on the business. The earliest publication found bearing her imprint is an octavo booklet of 35 pages, *An Exact Copy of all the Articles, specify'd in the Composition of Carpenters and Bricklayers* (1785) (S.P.L.). In 1786 her imprint occurs in the first edition of Thomas Minshull's *Shrewsbury Guide and Salopian Directory* (S.P.L.), and two years later she printed a *Llyfr Gwedd i Gyffredin* ("Book of Common Prayer") (Ifano Jones, p. 13). In 1793 the second edition of Minshull's work appeared from her press. On 30 May 1791 she advertised a catalogue of the books she had for sale (N. C., vii, p. 366), and on 18 April 1798 *The Salopian Journal* recorded an attempted robbery at her house. Later in the same year she retired from business. On 7 March 1798 *The Salopian Journal* advertised :

"A Catalogue of a general Assortment of Books, in every Branch of Literature, and in elegant and plain Bindings, consisting of several Thousand Volumes ; being the Stock of Mrs. Pryse, High-Street, Shrewsbury, who is declining Business.....Any Person wishing to take to the House and Shop, may be accommodated with the Fixtures, Printing Types, Press, Binding Tools, &c., at a fair Valuation."

On 26 September 1798 a further advertisement appeared in the same newspaper as follows :

Sales by Auction.....On Monday, October 1, 1798,  
and the following days.....the entire Stock in Trade  
belonging to Mrs. Pryse, Bookseller, High-Street, Shrews-  
bury (who is declining Business,) Consisting of about 8000  
Volumes in every Branch of Literature.

Several copies of Baskerville's beautiful Octavo  
Editions of the Common Prayer Book, and Classics; a large  
and valuable Assortment of other Editions of the Classics,  
Foreign and English; French Books, &c.—A Variety of  
Welsh Books in Sheets, in small lots; Stationary, Musical  
Instruments, &c. A Printing Press and Types; Binding  
Tools, &c., &c.

Ann Pryse died at Shrewsbury on 29 November 1826 (*The Shrewsbury Chronicle*, 1 December 1826).

PRYSE (STAFFORD), bookseller and printer in Shrewsbury (Pride Hill), 1758-84. Stafford Pryse (this was the spelling he generally used) was the second son of Stafford Price, M.D., of Pertheirin, Montgomeryshire, and grandson of Daniel Price, Dean of St. Asaph (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. xi (1878), pp. 265 ff.). (In passing, it may be noted that the Rev. W. A. Leighton (*Trans.*, 1, viii, p. 315) confuses father and son when he writes that "Mr. Stafford Price was M.D. and a clergyman of the Church of England, but relinquished the church and commenced business as a bookseller, printer and publisher" in Shrewsbury.) Pryse's mother—Mary, daughter of Captain David Evans—through her mother, the only daughter of Mansell Stradling, had some claim to be the heiress of St. Donat's, Glamorgan, but she did not get the property (*Mont. Coll., loc. cit.*). The bookseller was born at Pertheirin in 1732 (*Ibid.*), and on 21 November 1750 was apprenticed to Thomas Durston, of Shrewsbury (*Trans.*, 1, vii, p. 416). He was admitted a freeman of the Booksellers' Company on 24 May 1758 on payment of a fine of 17s. 4d., and subsequently held office as steward in 1758 and as warden in 1773 and 1779 (*Ibid.*, pp. 428, 424). By dating two of Pryse's publications in 1700 and 1711 respectively, Rowlands (pp. 266, 293) implies that he had commenced business in Shrewsbury half a century earlier—over thirty years before he was born! The correct dates of these publications are 1760 and 1771; evidently Rowlands misread the figures. Pryse's press at once

became active, the first-fruits being *Tair o Gerddi newyddion* ..... *Argraphwyd yn y Mwythig tros Tho. Roberts, 1758* ("Three new Ballads.....Printed in Shrewsbury for Tho. Roberts, 1758"). On p. 8 of this publication appears an interesting notice which runs as follows: "Yr ydw i Thomas Roberts yn hysbyssu i chwi y cymru fod Cymro yn codi argraphwasg yn y Mwythig i argraphu neu Brintio Llyfrau Cymreig.....yr hwn ydi Stafford Price" ("I, Thomas Roberts, inform you, the Welsh people, that a Welshman is setting up a printing-press at Shrewsbury, to print Welsh books.....who is Stafford Price") (Ifano Jones, p. 12, quoting *Y Traethodydd*, 1886-92, p. 275). Davies (*Bibliog. Welsh Ballads*, p. 27) says that this publication is "unique as to typography, as it is printed partly in black ink and partly in red ink"; this feature, however, is confined to the title-page. The same kind of two-colour work was not uncommon more than a century earlier, but it was no doubt unusual in such ephemeral productions as ballads. Stafford Pryse married Ann Bright, the daughter of Thomas Bright, of Shrewsbury. They had two sons and two daughters—Samuel, who died an infant; Stafford, born 1776 (*q.v.*); Mary, who died unmarried; and Elizabeth, who was twice married (*Mont. Coll., loc. cit.*). He was a benefactor to Shrewsbury School library (Paget, p. 181) and was the preserver of the valuable MS. register of Sir Thomas Botelar, of Much Wenlock, as his father was the preserver of Oliver Mathew's quaint *Scituation, Foundation and Auncient Names of the Famous Towne of Sallop* (*Trans.*, I, vi, p. 96; I, viii, p. 315). He died in 1784 (*Mont. Coll., loc. cit.*) and was succeeded in business by his widow (*q.v.*). As a printer and publisher he seems to have confined his attention almost entirely to Welsh books, of which he issued a large number. Stafford Pryse's printing-office seems to have been situated at the corner of Pride Hill and Roushill Bank—the site of Lloyds Bank at the present day. In *Tair o Gerddi newyddion* ("Three new Ballads") (1758) it is stated to be "yn agos i Farchnad y Garddwyr neu'r Green Market" ("near the Gardeners' or Green Market"), and the same description of its situation is given twenty-five years later in John Prys's *Dehonglydd y Ser, neu Almanac.....am 1783* ("The Stars' Interpreter, or Almanac.....for.....1783") (Ifano Jones, p. 13). The Green Market was in that

part of the market-square where the Clive statue now stands. The Rev. W. A. Leighton (*Trans.*, 1, viii, p. 315) states that Pryse's office was "at the bottom of Pride Hill," while a note quoted from the Blakeway MSS. in the Bodleian Library speaks of "a lumber warehouse of the late Stafford Pryse's (Bookseller) in Rousehill Lane" (*Trans.*, 1, vi, p. 96). Whether he changed his place of business shortly before his death in 1784 is not clear; in 1786, however, the address of his widow (who carried on the business) is given as High Street (see the imprint of Minshull's *Shrewsbury Guide*, 1786).

REDFERN (GEORGE), bookbinder in Shrewsbury, 1779. St. Julian's parish registers (S.P.L., MS. 165) record the baptism on 3 November 1779 of "William, son of George and Mary Redfern, bookbinder." Otherwise he is unknown.

RHYDDERCH (JOHN, SION, or SHON). See Roderick (John).

ROBINSON (EDWARD) the first, bookseller at Ludlow, 1656-1701. There were two Edward Robinsons—probably father and son—in Ludlow during the latter part of the seventeenth century, and it is impossible to distinguish them satisfactorily. Both were booksellers and both held office as bailiff of the town on more than one occasion, but it is uncertain which of them is referred to in any particular year. The only fact giving any assistance in this direction is the death of the elder Edward Robinson in 1701, which enables us to attribute to the younger references occurring after that date. The earliest notice of Edward Robinson which has been found is in 1656-7, when he held office as churchwarden (*Trans.*, 2, iv, p. 155). In 1662-3 he received from the churchwardens 10s. 6d. "for a Com'on prayer booke for the Clarke" (*Ibid.*, p. 160). In 1667 he was bailiff of Ludlow (Wright (2), p. 497), and he held the same office in 1679 and 1696 (*Ibid.*, pp. 498-9), while in 1691-2 he was again churchwarden (Ludlow parish registers, pp. 550-1, 553-4; *Trans.*, 2, v, p. 87). He is last mentioned in the churchwardens' accounts in 1697-8, when he was paid 12s. for a "Comon prayer booke" (*Trans.*, 2, v, p. 90). In 1684 he published *A Just Account of the horrid Contrivance of John Cupper..... in poysoning his wife*, by William Smith, rector of Bitterley

(Plomer (2), p. 256, quoting Bodl. Ashm., 729(27)), and in the same year his name occurs in the imprint of :

A Sermon preached in the Parish-Church of Ludlow in the County of Salop, upon the Fifth Day of November, 1683. By the Assistant, Matthias Whittell. *London, Printed for Edward Robinson, Bookseller in Ludlow, 1684.* (S.P.L. Small 4to, pp. iv, 32).

Robinson's wife's name was Isabel, and the following references to their children occur in the Ludlow parish registers : 30 November 1667, Anne, baptised (p. 416) ; 4 April 1666, John, buried (p. 436) ; 22 June 1668, Isabell, buried (p. 440) ; 17 August 1689, John, buried (p. 541). "Mr. Edward Robinson, senior" was buried on 16 August 1701 (p. 609).

ROBINSON (EDWARD) the second, bookseller at Ludlow, ?-1717. Probably a son of Edward Robinson the first, and his successor in business. He was bailiff of Ludlow in 1705 and 1714 (Wright (2), p. 499). In 1710 he published :

Zeal for Religion recommended : in a Sermon preach'd at the Assizes at Salop, August the 4th, 1710. By Fred. Cornewall, M.A. Vicar of Bromfield, and Lecturer of Ludlow in the County of Salop.....*London, Printed for Edward Robinson, Bookseller in Ludlow, 1710.* (S.P.L. 8vo, pp. 24).

The younger Robinson appears to have married twice. From entries in the Ludlow parish registers it seems that his first wife was named Mary and that by her he had one son, Thomas, who was baptised on 16 October 1690 (p. 546) and buried on 16 March 1691/2 (p. 554). On 25 August 1692 is recorded the baptism of Anne, daughter of Edward Robinson and Elizabeth (presumably his second wife) (p. 557), and other entries referring to their children are as follows : 28 February 1694/5, Elizabeth, baptised (p. 572) ; 8 July 1696, Edward, baptised (p. 580) ; 18 September 1697, Isabel, baptised (p. 587) ; 23 May 1700, Edward, buried (p. 602) ; 27 September 1700, Samuel, baptised (p. 604) ; 5 December 1701, Edward, baptised (p. 611) ; 7 November 1710, Samuel, buried (p. 660). On 27 February 1705/6, Elizabeth "wife of Edward Robinson, High Bailiff," was buried (p. 635), and on 21 November 1717 the burial of Robinson himself is recorded (p. 704).

ROBINSON (WILLIAM) (?), bookseller at Ludlow, 1674-5. Known only from the following entry in the Ludlow churchwardens' accounts for 1674-5: "Pd Wm. Robinson for a bible & Comon prayer booke, 3l. 16s." (*Trans.*, 2, iv, p. 168). *Edward* Robinson was established as a bookseller in the town at this time, and it seems probable that in this entry either the writer or the transcriber of the accounts made a mistake in the name; perhaps "Mr." has been misread as "Wm."

RODERICK (JOHN) (also known under the Welsh form of the name as John, Sion or Shon Rhydderch), printer in Shrewsbury, 1715-28. Some of the older Welsh bibliographers—notably Rowlands and Ashton—thought that John Roderick, Sion Rhydderch and John Rogers were one and the same; since their time, however, it has been definitely established that Rogers was a separate individual. Rowlands (p. 307), followed by Ifano Jones (p. 56) and other writers, states that Roderick was born at Cwmdu, Cardiganshire, on 11 April 1672, the son of Rhydderch Dafydd ab Gruffydd and the scion of an educated and book-loving family, "high above the level of their neighbours in affairs of the mind." In recent years, however, Mr. Bob Owen, who has made a special study of the early Welsh almanac-compilers, has brought forward substantial evidence to show that Roderick's birthplace was Caetalhaiarn, in the parish of Cemmaes, Montgomeryshire, where he died (*J.W.B.S.*, iii, pp. 275 ff.). His arguments do not lend themselves to summarisation, but one point which may be mentioned is the discovery by Dr. Thomas Richards of the following baptism record in the Bangor diocesan registry: "Cemes: Johanes, filius David Roderick et Elenae, uxor, baptisatus 2 April 1673." If this refers to the printer, it will be seen that the older authorities were mistaken not only in the place but also in the date of Roderick's birth. In the absence of fuller evidence than has yet been adduced, the point cannot be taken as definitely settled, but the probabilities seem to be in favour of Mr. Owen's view. That Roderick was born in Montgomeryshire is supported by Lewis Morris, his friend and patron, who in a prospectus quoted later in these notes expressly describes the printer as a native of Montgomeryshire; this is evidence of particular value, for Morris was intimately acquainted with Roderick and would not

be likely to make a mistake in such a matter as this. Exactly when Roderick came to Shrewsbury is unknown. One writer states that he served his apprenticeship in the town and was afterwards set up in business by Durston (Foulkes, *Enwogion Cymru*, p. 884, quoted by Ashton, p. 198); but he gives no evidence in support of this assertion. Rowlands, too, implies that he learned his craft in Shrewsbury (p. 307). Ashton (p. 198), and Williams (p. 278) state that he was settled in the town in 1708, but here again confirmation is lacking. We reach firm ground, however, in 1715, when Roderick printed and published *Galwedigaeth ddifrifol i'r Crymwyd* ("A solemn Call to the Quakers") (Ifano Jones, p. 11). Some grounds for the suggestion that Roderick had at any rate a connection with Durston's office previous to his setting up in business on his own account are provided in Durston's 1714 edition of Rhys Prichard's *Canwyll y Cymry* ("The Welshmen's Candle"). At the beginning of this, signed "John Rhydderch," is "An Address to the Rev. and Hon. John Vaughan, Derllys, Carmarthenshire," thanking him for having helped forward the production of that book and of *Dwyfoder Gymminuol* ("Communal Piety") which is appended to it (David Jones, *Life of Griffith Jones* (London, 1902), p. 65). The latter work is stated to be "gyfleithwyd o'r Saesoneg i'r Gymraeg gan John Rhydderch" ("translated from English into Welsh by John Rhydderch") (Ashton, p. 201). From 1715 to 1728 Roderick was busily occupied in producing Welsh books and ballads; Rowlands ascribes sixteen books to his press during this period, while Davies lists 48 ballads printed by him. His most important productions were the first edition of Theophilus Evans's *Drych y Prif Oesoedd* ("A Mirror of the Earliest Ages"), a book which still holds a distinguished position in Welsh literature, issued in 1716; his own *Geirlyfr Saesneg a Chymraeg* ("English-Welsh Dictionary"), published in 1725; and his *Gramadeg Gymraeg* ("Welsh Grammar"), which came out in 1728. His dictionary, of which augmented editions were published by Durston in 1731 and 1737, was the first English-Welsh dictionary, while his "Grammar" was the first Welsh grammar to be published in Welsh. Roderick also compiled and published a Welsh almanac from 1715 until his death, translated several religious works, and wrote a number of Welsh ballads. His "device" was a monogram. St. Chad's

parish registers contain a number of references to persons named John Roderick, but only one can be definitely associated with the printer. This is the record of the baptism of "Elizabeth, daughter of John Rodrick, printer, and Anne," on 22 June 1720 (St. Chad's registers, p. 721). In 1728 Roderick gave up his printing-office in Shrewsbury, and he is next heard of in December 1729, in London, whence he wrote to his friend and patron, Lewis Morris, a letter containing the following passage (the translation of Ifano Jones (pp. 49-50) is quoted) :

I am like an alien in this city, without office or profit to myself or anybody else, which much disheartens me. Owing to domestic troubles I had to give "a writing of divorcement" to all the implements of my craft, although I had neither complaint nor pain in the world for as much as a penny when I came from Shrewsbury; nor have I yet, God be thanked.

As Ifano Jones (p. 50) says, "Reading between the lines..... it is easy to conclude that Shon Rhydderch was in some distress in London and that his letter to Lewis Morris was a cry for help." Nor was help lacking. By 1731 Roderick was at Llanerchymedd in Anglesey making preparations for setting up a press which Lewis Morris proposed to establish in conjunction with a bookseller's shop, a free school, and a public library. According to the prospectus which Morris issued in March 1732, the profits of the press were to be "apply'd towards the Maintenance of the said John Rhydderch," to whom reference was made in the following paragraph (Ifano Jones, p. 50) :

John Rhydderch, the Printer hereafter mentioned, is a Native of Montgomeryshire and hath kept a Printing House in Shrewsbury for several Years, and was the only Welsh Printer in Britain (*sic*) during which time he hath been of great Service to his Country: He compos'd and publish'd a Welsh Grammar, Dictionary, and sundry other Books, besides several useful Translations: But by great Misfortunes in his Family, is now, in his old Age, reduced to very low circumstances.

Morris's ambitious project did not meet with sufficient support and had to be abandoned. We next hear of Roderick in 1733 at Carmarthen, getting his 1734 almanac printed by Nicholas Thomas and in the preface complaining of the treatment he had received at the hands of another printer—probably, as Ifano Jones suggests (p. 54), Thomas Durston, "the knavish Shrewsbury printer whose dishonest dealings with Shon Rhydderch and John Jones the almanacer.....are well known to Welsh

bibliographers....." In 1734 Roderick was in Glamorganshire, and in the following year he was at Caetalhaiarn, in the parish of Cemmaes, Montgomeryshire, where he was buried on 27 November 1735 (Ifano Jones, p. 55; *Bye-Gones*, 1877, p. 299).

ROGERS (GABRIEL), bookseller in Shrewsbury, 1682-1705. Son of Edward Rogers, of Winnington, yeoman; admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury, 1682 (S.B.R.). Married at St. Chad's, Sarah "Griffithes" on 25 March 1683 (St. Chad's parish registers, p. 475). Entries relating to their children are as follows: 22 April 1684, Sara, baptised (*Ibid.*, p. 482); 2 February 1685/6, Susanna, baptised (*Ibid.*, p. 493); 12 July 1687, Elizabeth, baptised (*Ibid.*, p. 501); 5 August 1687, Elizabeth, buried (*Ibid.*, p. 768). His wife Sarah was buried on 16 November 1688 (*Ibid.*, p. 773), evidently following the birth of a son, Gabriel, who was baptised on 11 November and buried on 21 November 1688 (*Ibid.*, pp. 510, 773). Rogers appears to have married again, for the burial of "Anne, wife of Gabrill Roggers" is recorded on 18 January 1700/1 (*Ibid.*, p. 824). In Thomas Jones's almanac for 1701 Rogers is mentioned as an agent for Welsh books published by Jones (Ashton, p. 77). "Gabrill Roggers, booke sellor" was buried at St. Chad's on 10 January 1704/5, and a note in the register informs us that he left "Personal estat £600"—no inconsiderable sum in those days (St. Chad's parish registers, p. 840). By his will he left £100 to St. Chad's parish, "20s. of the interest to be paid to the possessor of his Bicton estate, and to be by the said possessor distributed in bread to the poor of the township; the rest of the interest to be paid to the preaching minister of Bicton; and if there shall be no minister officiating there, then to apprentice out poor boys of that township" (Owen and Blakeway, ii, p. 226). Plomer ((3), p. 257) suggests that Gabriel Rogers was succeeded in business by John Rogers (*q.v.*), and this is probably correct. The only publication with which Gabriel Rogers's name was associated appears to be a funeral sermon on Queen Mary, preached at St. Chad's by Thomas Dawes, the minister at St. Mary's, in 1695. This was published in pamphlet form by Rogers, having been printed by "F.C.;" the latter was probably a London printer (*Shreds and Patches*, 1874, p. 16; B.M., 226, f.21(8), quoted by Plomer (2), p. 257).

ROGERS (JOHN), bookseller and printer in Shrewsbury (High Street), 1706-38. Son of Reynold Rogers, of London, grocer (S.B.R.); Joseph Morris gives the father's name as Reginald and adds that he "was, I believe, a son of Edward Rogers, of Winnington, parish of Alberbury" (*Trans.*, 4, iii, p. 29). If this is correct, John Rogers would be a nephew of Gabriel Rogers (*q.v.*)—not a son, as is suggested by Ifano Jones (p. 10) and Plomer (3), p. 257)—and probably succeeded him in business. His earliest recorded publication seems to be *A Sermon preach'd at the Funeral of the Reverend Mr. James Owen, Minister of the Gospel in Shrewsbury. April the 11th, 1706. By Matthew Henry, Minister of the Gospel in Chester* (S.P.L.). This bears no date of publication but was presumably issued some time during 1706. It is to be noted that according to the imprint it was printed "for"—not "by"—John Rogers. Probably at this date he had commenced business only as a bookseller and had not yet set up a printing-press. In the following year, however, he published two Welsh books—*Egwyddorion y Grefydd Gristianogawl* ("Elements of the Christian Religion") and *Godidowgrwydd Rhinwedd* ("The Excellence of Virtue")—both of which are stated in the imprints to have been printed by him at Shrewsbury. On 3 October 1707 Rogers was admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury (MS. copy of Burgess Roll in S.P.L., p. 320). There is no record of his admission to the Booksellers' Company. From 1707 to 1724 many publications came from Rogers's press, mostly in Welsh. There is an interesting note referring to him on p. 191 of *Dirgelwch i rai i'w Ddeall..... sef, Tri Aderyn* ("A Mystery for some to understand..... namely, The Three Birds"), which came out in 1714. This is an advertisement under Rogers's name that "Any Person may .....have any Book printed in any Language with New Letters lately come from Holland." Ifano Jones (p. 10) says that "hitherto no date later than 1724 has been assigned to John Rogers's printing career." It is true that no publication of any substance has been recorded after this date, but in 1729 Rogers printed a race-bill dated 9 September, bearing the following imprint: "Printed by John Rogers, Bookseller in Shrewsbury, where is to be had all sorts of Stamp'd Paper, Parchment, Bonds, Indenteurs, and Lycences printed by him as Cheap as at any distributers Office and as good as any in the Kings

Dominions" (*Shreds and Patches*, 1874, p. 74). In the same year (1729) Rogers appears among the creditors of Richard Muckleston, an insolvent debtor, late of Shrewsbury (Middlesex Sessions Book, no. 877, pp. 63, 65, quoted by Plomer (4), p. 217). Davies (*Bibl. Welsh Ballads*, no. 90) records only one Welsh ballad as having been printed by Rogers. In 1716 Rogers was in trouble with the Commissioners of Stamps for printing and selling unstamped almanacs and other pamphlets. An outline of the case is given in the following extract from the *Calendar of Treasury Papers*, 1714-9, p. 285 (vol. ccvi, no. 25); as to its outcome we are unfortunately left in the dark.

"Report of the Commissioners of Stamps to the Lords of the Treasury, on the annexed petition of John Rogers, of the town of Salop, bookseller. [The Commissioners] are informed that the Petitioner, at the time of the Rebellion, printed the *Bishops' Declaration against the Rebellion, Howell's and the Non-Jurors' Doctrine exposed*, and *The Cambridge Address*; but that what is therein alleged as to *Partridge's Predictions* is not true. Having received information from the Stationers' Company, and from one of their riding inspectors, that the petitioner had printed and sold great number of almanacks without stamps under the title of *Partridge's Predictions*, they (the Commissioners) ordered a prosecution against him for the same, but have not ordered any prosecution against him for any other pamphlets which he has printed and sold, although he has sold many others without stamps under the titles of *Don Quevedos' son's arrival to London*, *The Doleful Duchess Garland*, *The last dying speech of Ann Fogget*, and some others, so that the Commissioners apprehend that the petitioner intends to continue his practice of printing and selling what he pleases without stamps. [The Commissioners] conceive that he should be prosecuted for the almanacks and pamphlets liable to stamp duties. [Dated from the] Stamp Office, Lincoln's Inn, 19 February 1716."

During the first thirty years of the eighteenth century there were several Shrewsbury men named John Rogers, which makes it almost impossible to trace anything of the bookseller's personal history. On 24 June 1708 the marriage took place of "John Roggers, of St. Julian's, and Elizabeth Saloway" (St. Chad's registers, p. 648). Joseph, apparently their son, was baptised on 11 December 1717 (*Ibid.*, p. 704), and on 11 December 1724, "Elizabeth, wife of John Rogers," was buried (*Ibid.*, p. 917). The widower appears to have been soon consoled, however, for on 2 July 1725 the marriage of John Rogers and Ann Chandless is recorded (*Ibid.*, p. 920). The burial of Elizabeth, "daughter of John Rogers," is entered on 16 January 1726/7 (p. 934), and

on 9 May 1738 the burial of "Mr. John Rogers, Bookseller" is recorded (p. 1018). The last is the only entry in which definite identification is possible, but those previously quoted may refer to the bookseller. Joseph Morris (*Trans.*, 4, iii, p. 29) says that "Mary, only child of John Rogers by Elizabeth his wife, married Corbet Edwards, son of Robert, and grandson of John Edwards, of Great Ness." The marriage of Corbett Edwards and Mary Rogers took place on 15 August 1727 (St. Chad's registers, p. 938). The only Mary Rogers mentioned in the registers of St. Chad, St. Mary, and St. Julian, Shrewsbury, who is likely to have married in 1727 was the daughter of *Samuel* and Elizabeth Rogers and was baptised on 7 October 1711 (St. Chad's registers, p. 665). I have thus been unable to find any confirmation of Morris's statement, and if he is correct in asserting that Mary was the only child of John and Elizabeth Rogers, the baptism record of Joseph Rogers quoted above must refer to a John Rogers other than the bookseller. In 1734 John Rogers was mayor of Shrewsbury (Owen and Blakeway, i, p. 536). A John Rogers was churchwarden at St. Julian's in 1712 (MS. copy of Register of Baptisms of St. Julian's, S.P.L. 165), but an examination of other entries in this register makes it appear improbable that this was the bookseller. He seems to have been succeeded in business by Richard Lathrop (*q.v.*).

RUSSELL (JOHN), bookseller in Shrewsbury, 1724-40. Admitted a freeman of the Booksellers' Company, 5 June 1724 (*Trans.*, 1, vii, p. 413). On 6 June 1740 he signs a declaration regarding infringements of trading rights (*Ibid.*, p. 419).

RUSSELL (WILLIAM), stationer in Shrewsbury (?), 1585. Under the heading "The Booksellers of Shrewsbury," a correspondent signing himself "Murivance" contributed the following note to *S.N. & Q.*, 17 May 1907: "Probably the earliest bookseller and stationer whose name is preserved to us, was William Russell, son of William Russell, of London, virginal maker, who, in the 27th year of Elizabeth's reign, 'was admitted a Stacyoner and fre brother for the selling of booke, p'chement, paper and ynck only, for xxvjs. viijd.' " As "Murivance"

gave no authority for his statement I have been unable to verify it, and I have failed to discover any other mention of this early bookseller.

SALTER (JACKSON) the first, printer at Oswestry (Bailey Street), 1788-1840. Born 23 March 1763 (Oswestry parish registers, iii, p. 267), the fourth son of Joseph Salter (*q.v.*) ; married at Penley, 13 February 1794, Martha, daughter of Robert Langford, of The Grange, near Ellesmere, who was born at Ellesmere on 28 November 1772 and died in 1825, being buried at Newtown (*Mont. Coll.*, xxiv (1890), pp. 341 ff.). The following entries relating to their children appear in the Oswestry parish registers: 27 April 1801, Mary, buried (iv, p. 171) ; 30 March 1805, Richard, buried (iv, p. 184) ; 30 May 1806, Samuel, baptised (iii, p. 515) ; 26 February 1808, Eliza, baptised (iii, p. 528). Salter died on 14 September 1840 (*Mont. Coll.*, *loc. cit.*). His son Joseph (1794-1846) was a printer at Newtown, Montgomeryshire (*Ibid.*). Jackson Salter appears to have set up as a printer about 1788. In that year he published *The Choice of a Husband, a Poem* (Ifano Jones, p. 164), an 8vo booklet of 24 pages, on which Jones has the following note :

The type must have been quite new, as the clean, sharp impression proves, the booklet being probably one of the first examples of Jackson Salter's book-work.

If, as seems probable from this, Salter laid in a stock of new type about this time, doubt is cast on the suggestion that his father practised the craft of printing before him. The younger Salter's name appears in his imprints as "J. Salter," and this may have misled Watkin and the other writers who thought it referred to Joseph. On the whole, it seems probable that Jackson Salter was Oswestry's first printer, although it is to be noted that in 1785 we find a mention of John Hocker, "printer and bookbinder," of that town. Hocker was perhaps a journeyman employed by Salter. It is worth noting that two printers who afterwards set up for themselves in Oswestry—William Edwards (*q.v.*) and William Price—were apprenticed to Jackson Salter (Watkin, p. 215). Other production of Salter's press were :

The Trial of Thomas Phipps, the Elder, Thomas Phipps, the Younger, and William Thomas, for Forgery, at the Assize holden at Shrewsbury..... (The two former of whom were executed on Saturday the 5th of September 1789.) The Third Edition. *Oswestry*: Printed and sold by J. Salter..... (Rowlands, p. 647; Allnutt (3), p. 254. 4to, pp. 22).

Cynnilliad Barddorion i Gantorian: sef, Carolau, Cerddi, ac Englynion. Gan Daniel Jones. ("The Poets' Collection for Singers; being Carols, Poems and Epigrams. By Daniel Jones.") (Rowlands, p. 649).

Grinning made More Easy. A Collection of Comic Songs..... *Oswestry*: Printed and sold by J. Salter. (S.P.L. 12mo, pp. 248. n.d., c.1830).

Davies lists four Welsh ballads from Jackson Salter's press, dated between 1789 and 1791.

SALTER (JACKSON) the second, printer at Oswestry (Church Street and Lower Brook Street), c.1838-86. Eldest son of Captain Richard Salter and nephew of Jackson Salter the first (*q.v.*); born at Londonderry, 12 June 1799; married at Oswestry on 29 May 1838, Ann, daughter of William Edwards (*q.v.*), who died at Oswestry on 19 December 1885 aged 85 (*Shrewsbury Chronicle*, 30 May 1838; *Mont. Coll.*, xxiv (1890), pp. 341 ff.). Watkin (p. 107) says he carried on business for about twenty years at 31 Church Street, "but his printing-office was in Lower Brook Street." He was mayor of Oswestry in 1867 and died on 26 May 1886 (*Mont. Coll.*, loc. cit.).

SALTER (JOSEPH), printer (?) at Oswestry (Cross Street), ?-1800. Born in 1726, the son of —. Salter, of Ness, Shropshire; married Jane —, who died on 15 August 1794, aged 71 years; died 17 February 1800 (*Mont. Coll.*, xxiv (1890), pp. 341, ff.). He had four sons—Robert (1758-1835), author of *The Modern Angler*; (Captain) Richard (1760-1849), of the Candy; Thomas (1761-1838), of Oswestry; and Jackson (*q.v.*) (*Ibid.*). Watkin (p. 214) says that Joseph Salter was the earliest occupier of Llwyd's Mansion, Cross Street, where he carried on various trades, one of which was printing. He was primarily a watchmaker, and I have found no evidence to confirm this statement that he was a printer; if it is correct, he would appear to have been Oswestry's first printer, but that distinction more probably belongs to his son, Jackson Salter.

SANDFORD (JAMES), bookseller and printer in Shrewsbury (Shoplatch; afterwards Wyle Cop), 1806-c.1846. Son of Philip Sandford (*q.v.*) ; christened at St. Chad's Church, 14 April 1785 (St. Chad's registers, p. 1456). *S.J.* of 2 September 1812 records the marriage on 26 August at Llysfaen, Carnarvonshire, of "Mr. James Sandford, bookseller, of this town, to Miss Oakes, of Penmaen Cottage," and on 17 July 1816 the same newspaper records the death of their daughter, Ann. James Sandford is described as a bookseller, of Shoplatch, in a poll-list of 1806, but he was not admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury until 1830 (*S.B.R.*). He became a freeman of the Booksellers' Company on 21 June 1822, on payment of a fine of £2 (*Trans.*, 1, vii, p. 414). In 1830 he was still at Shoplatch—see the imprint of a poll-list printed by him in that year—but in 1831 he is found at Wyle Cop—see the *Report of the Committee to the Guardians of the Poor of the Shrewsbury United District*, 1831 (*S.P.L.*). In 1846 the imprint becomes "Sandford and Howell," of 25, High Street, but the Sandford here was probably James Sandford's son, James Oakes Sandford, who was admitted a freeman of the Booksellers' Company on 12 June 1846 (*Trans.*, 1, vii, p. 414) and who died in 1873, aged 60 years (R. E. Davies in *Bye-Gones*, 1899, p. 118). James Sandford, senior, seems to have either died or retired about the time that his son became a freeman.

SANDFORD (PHILIP), printer and bookseller in Shrewsbury (Mardol Head; later, Shoplatch), 1757-c.1810. There appear to have been at least two—perhaps three—booksellers of this name at work in Shrewsbury between 1757 and about 1810, and in the absence of fuller particulars than are at present available it is impossible to disentangle them satisfactorily. "Mr. Philip Sandford, bookseller" was one of the wardens at St. Julian's Church in 1757, 1769, 1780 and 1791 (*Trans.*, 1, x, pp. 247-8). Another—probably his son, but possibly the same—was admitted to the freedom of the Booksellers' Company on 26 May 1780, on payment of the usual fine of 17s. 4d., and in 1794-5 filled the office of warden (*Trans.*, 1, vii, pp. 413, 424). The Philip Sandford, bookseller, who was admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury in 1785 was probably the son, since at this time he had only one child, Jane, who was nine months old (*S.B.R.*). Some time before 1798 Philip Sandford, senior, seems to have

retired from the business, leaving it in the hands of his son, for in the record of his death on 5 June 1798 he is described as "father of Mr. Sandford, bookseller of this town" (*S.J.*, 6 June 1798). He was buried at St. Julian's Church on 7 June (*Trans.*, 1, x, p. 334). This must have been a sad year for the younger Philip Sandford, for on 11 July *S.J.* records the death of his wife. Probably he was the "Mr. Philip Sandford, formerly bookseller of this town" whose death at Leicester on 8 July 1821 is recorded in *S.C.*, 20 July 1821. Children of Philip (? junior) and Ann Sandford are noted in St. Chad's parish registers as follows: 30 March 1784, Philip, christened (p. 1443); 14 April 1785, James, christened (p. 1456); 4 April 1787, William, christened (p. 1482); 15 September 1789, an unnamed child, christened (p. 1507); 17 July 1790, Ann Mary, christened (p. 1516); 5 April 1792, Jane, christened (p. 1533); 1 July 1793, William, christened (p. 1549); 3 September 1794, Thomas, christened (p. 1560); 30 June 1798, Henry, christened (p. 1608); 19 August 1810, Philip, aged 21 years, buried (p. 1735). St. Julian's parish registers record the burial on 24 April 1787 of William, son of Philip and Ann Sandford, bookseller (*Trans.*, 1, x, p. 332); this would be the son whose christening is noted above on 4 April 1787. It must be noted that the records quoted above of children born to Philip Sandford in 1784 and 1785 do not square with the statement in *S.B.R.* that at the time of his admission as a burgess in 1785 he had only one child, Jane, whose age was nine months. Further, *S.J.*, in its notice of the death of the Philip Sandford who died in 1810, describes him as the "second son of Mr. Sandford, bookseller, of this town"; according to the records in St. Chad's registers he was the eldest son. One is driven to suspect that there may be some confusion between two Philip Sandfords, which cannot be resolved until further facts are brought to light. In 1786 Philip Sandford was established at Mardol Head (Minshull). By 1792 he had removed to Shoplatch (St. Chad's registers, p. 1533), and here the business remained until 1828 at least (Tibnam). The late Mr. R. E. Davies says: "I believe that Sandford's shop was at the bottom of Gullet Shut" (*Bye-Gones*, 1899, p. 118). The earliest Philip Sandford (d. 1798) does not seem to have been a printer; at any rate, I have found nothing bearing his name in the imprint earlier than 1786, when his son

had joined him. This publication was *A Poetical Epistle to Thomas Ince, Esq., of Crisleton, near Chester. By S. Johnson, A.M.* (S.P.L.). Philip Sandford published several pamphlets and controversial tracts during the elections of 1798 and 1806-7, but the most notable book which came from his press was the Rev. Hugh Owen's anonymous *Some Account of the Ancient and Present State of Shrewsbury*, which was issued in 1808. When Philip Sandford removed from Shrewsbury is not known, but after about 1810 the business seems to have been in the hands of James Sandford (q.v.).

SAWYER (ROGER), stationer and bookseller in Shrewsbury (Cornmarket or Kiln Lane (now The Square and Princess Street respectively)), 1588-1607. Son of Thomas Sawyer, of Damion-froome, Herefordshire, yeoman (S.B.R.). In the Shrewsbury Suit Rolls for 1588 (S.P.L., MS.227) he appears among the residents in Cornmarket and Kiln Lane as "Roger Sayer, stacyon." He was admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury in 1597 (S.B.R.). In the Suit Rolls for 1601 (S.P.L., MS.227) he figures as "Rogers Sawier." He was a benefactor to Shrewsbury School library in 1607 (Paget, p. 171). In S.P.L. there is an indenture dated 29 September 41 Elizabeth (1599), between (1) Edward Owen, of Shrewsbury, gentleman, and Robert Owen, his son and heir, and (2) Roger Sawyer, of Shrewsbury, stationer. It is a lease for 21 years, at a rent of £5, of a messuage in Shrewsbury near the Cornmarket, between the lands of Edward Owen and a way or entry leading from the Cornmarket to a capital messuage called the Gullet (MS. Calendar of Deeds in S.P.L., no. 1848).

SCARROTT ( ), bookseller and printer at Shifnal, 1805-25. In 1805 "Scarrott, Shiffnal" was a seller of the Rev. John Eytون's *Sermon preached on occasion of the late Naval Victory* (S.P.L.), and in 1822 he sold the Rev. W. Sandford's *Sermon in behalf of the Suffering Poor of Ireland* (S.P.L.). S.J. of 10 June 1825 records the death at Shifnal on 6 June "at an advanced age" of "Mr. Scarrott, printer and stationer."

SCOTT ( ), bookseller at Newport, 1791. Mentioned in the advertisement of a book catalogue issued by Ann Pryse, of Shrewsbury (q.v.), 30 May 1791 (N.C., vii, p. 366). Otherwise he is unknown.

SHEEN (RICHARD), journeyman printer in Shrewsbury, ?-1817. All that appears to be known of this worthy is contained in the following notice of his death which appeared in *The Monthly Magazine* of 1817 (quoted in *Bye-Gones*, 1914, p. 145): "Died at Shrewsbury, Richard Sheen, 89. At an early period of his life he worked at the same press with the celebrated Dr. Franklin, and in the same office with that eminent printer, Mr. Bowyer. At his suggestion the late Mr. Wood brought out the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* by which he realised a large independent property: on this paper Sheen worked as a compositor upwards of 40 years, until disease and debility compelled him to seek refuge in a workhouse."

SILVESTER (HENRY PRICE), bookseller and printer at Newport (High Street), 1799-1851. Printed *The Hop-Garden, a Didactic Poem. By Luke Booker, LL.D.* in 1799 (Jones, p. 166; Allnutt (3), p. 259). This is the earliest production of a Newport press so far recorded. On 9 June 1801 Silvester married a Miss Brown at Newport (S.J., 10 June 1801). Silvester is mentioned in an auctioneer's bill dated 7 June 1811 (N.C., iii, p. 43), and in 1822 he printed the Rev. W. Sandford's *Sermon in behalf of the Suffering Poor of Ireland* (S.P.L.). In 1828 he is described as "bookseller, printer, stationer and bookbinder (and vender of patent medicines)" (Tibnam). He appears as of High Street in Pigot's directories for 1829 and 1835, while in that for 1850—and in Bagshaw (1851)—he is found in partnership with Charles Silvester, probably his son. It is interesting to notice that in the 1829 directory he is described as a manufacturer of composition rollers (see Dyas, Edward). S.C. of 24 May 1837 records the marriage of his daughter Eliza to "Mr. Podmore, of Liverpool"; Silvester is there described as the postmaster of Newport.

SMART ( ), bookseller at Ludlow, 1771. Distributed copies of a book catalogue issued by S. Gamidge, bookseller, of Worcester, in 1771 (Plomer (4), p. 231, quoting *The British Chronicle, or Pugh's Hereford Journal*, 8 August 1771). Perhaps identical with the following.

SMART (WILLIAM), bookseller in Shrewsbury, 1769-?. Admitted to the freedom of the Booksellers' Company, 26 July 1769, on payment of the "foreigner's" fine of £10 10s. (*Trans.*, 1, vii, p. 413). He afterwards removed to Worcester, and *S.J.* of 8 September 1813 records the death at the age of 67 years of "Mrs. Smart, wife of Mr. Smart, bookseller, Worcester, formerly of this town." On 23 October 1818 the same newspaper records the death at Pershore, "lately," of "Mr. Smart, late an eminent bookseller of Worcester, and formerly of this town." In 1764 "Smart, Bookseller, Walsall," was among the subscribers to a volume of poems by Miss Whateley, published by R. and J. Dodsley (Hill, *Book-Makers of Old Birmingham*, p. 90, note); possibly this was the man afterwards in business at Shrewsbury, Worcester, and perhaps Ludlow.

SNELSON (EDMUND), printer and bookseller at Market Drayton (and at Nantwich, Cheshire), 1775-98. Snelson was established at Nantwich in 1775, when he published a volume of *Sermons* by the Rev. John Smith, rector of Nantwich (Plomer (4), p. 233). By 1796 he had set up a branch shop at Market Drayton, as is shown by the imprint of Joseph Whittingham Salmon's *Moral Reflections in Verse* (L.C.L.), which he printed in that year. *S.J.*, 25 July 1798, records the death on 9 July of "Mr. Snelson, bookseller, of Nantwich." He was apparently succeeded by his son, for the same newspaper on 25 December 1818 records the death at the age of 25 years of "Mrs. Snelson, wife of Mr. Snelson, stationer, Nantwich."

SNO[W]DON (GEORGE), bookseller, (?) of London, 1629. On 14 June 1629 the baptism is recorded in the registers of St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, of "Thomas, son of George Snodon, a citizen of London, bookseller, and Jane."

SOLDEN (EDWARD), stationer in Shrewsbury, 1688-93. On 7 June 1688, Isaac and Sarah, "son and daughter of Mr. Edward Solden and Anne," were baptised (St. Chad's registers, p. 507). Other records in St. Chad's registers relating to their children are as follows: 30 October 1688, Sarah, buried (p. 772); 27 December 1689, John, baptised and buried (pp. 516, 777);

5 April 1692, Mary, baptised (p. 529); 30 January 1692/3, Mary, buried (p. 788); 9 November 1693, Dorothy, baptised (p. 538). On the date last mentioned Soden's wife, Anne, was buried (p. 791), and on 14 December 1693, "Mr. Edward Soden, stationer," was buried (p. 792). St. Alkmund's registers contain records of the burial on 26 August 1695 of "Edward, son of Edward Soden, Stationer," and on 10 November 1695 of "Anne, daughter of Mr. Edward Soden, Stationer." These entries read as though the father were still alive in 1695; perhaps the stationer who died in 1693 had been succeeded by a son of the same name, the record of whose baptism has not been found. On 24 February 1718/9 St. Alkmund's registers record the baptism of "John, son of Edward Soden and Sarah."

STANTON (CHARLES), printer (?) at Bridgnorth, c.1790. According to Allnutt ((3), p. 254, quoting the late Mr. Hubert Smith), Charles Stanton printed playbills at Bridgnorth about 1790. He adds, however, that George Gitton (q.v.) was the first "permanent printer" in the town. During the early years of the nineteenth century a man named Charles Stanton was the manager of a well-known touring company of players which visited Oswestry, Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, Worcester, etc. Might not this be the man referred to by Mr. Hubert Smith?

STEELE (SAMUEL), bookbinder in Shrewsbury (Raven Street (now Castle Street)), 1766-1817. Apprenticed to Joshua Eddowes (q.v.), 13 April 1759 (*Trans.*, i, vii, p. 416); his admission to the freedom of the Company is not recorded. On 8 May 1774 he married Sarah Thomas (St. Chad's parish registers, p. 1800). He was admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury in 1796, when he had eight children—Ann (21 years), Samuel (16 years), Mary (15 years), Sarah (13 years), Thomas (10 years), Lucy (9 years), Ruth (6 years), and Henry (3 years). (*S.B.R.*) In Shrewsbury poll lists for 1796 and 1806 he is described as of St. Mary's Churchyard. He died on 13 April 1817, aged 72 years, having been employed by the firm of Eddowes for nearly 60 years (*The Salopian Journal*, 18 April 1817).

TAYLOR ( ), bookseller at Whitchurch, 1700-19. "Mr. Taylor, of Whitchurch" was a wholesale customer of John Minshull, the Chester bookseller, 1676-1730, in 1700, when he purchased the following books :

				£	s.	d.
50	Gram[mars]	...	...	01	05	0
50	Accidences	...	...	00	10	0
25	Lillies Rules	...	...	00	06	0
25	Cordenius	...	...	00	10	0
50	Psalters	...	...	01	00	0
12	Ovid's Metam	...	...	00	11	0
12	Ovid's Epistles	...	...	00	09	0
12	Hill's Guide	...	...	00	04	0
12	week Prparacons compleat		...	00	08	0
12	do. First Pt.		...	00	05	0
25	Aesops Fables	...	...	00	14	0

This list is taken from a schedule of Minshull's wholesale customers and their purchases quoted by H. R. Plomer in *The Library* (vol. iv, new series, 1903, p. 383), from which it appears that, with the exception of Ephraim Johnson, of Manchester, Taylor was Minshull's largest customer. In 1714 he subscribed to Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, and in 1719 he was one of the booksellers who received subscriptions for R. Bradley's *Philosophical Account of the Works of Nature* (Plomer (3), p. 284).

TAYLOR ( ), bookseller at Market Drayton, 1738-9. Was an agent for Daffy's "Elixir" in 1738 (J. P. Earwater, *Local Gleanings*, i, p. 237). In 1739 he sold John Kelly's *Nature Delineated*. R. Taylor, who in 1775 sold a volume of sermons by the Rev. John Smith, rector of Nantwich, was probably a descendant. Taylor was also in business at Nantwich (Plomer (4), p. 242).

TAYLOR (WILLIAM), bookseller and bookbinder at Ludlow, 1641-2. In the Ludlow churchwardens' accounts for 1641-2 the following items appear: "Paid William Taylor for bending one booke in folio and for 2 quier of paper, iiijs. ijd.; paid him for one Communion booke in folio, ixs. ix.d." (*Trans.*, 2, iv, p. 143). Apart from this he is unknown. Several William Taylors figure in the Ludlow parish registers of the period, but none of them is identifiable with the bookseller.

THOMAS (EVAN), journeyman printer in Shrewsbury, 1765-1781?. Born in 1734, the son of John Abel (or John Thomas), of Wtra Wen, in the parish of Llanfair Caereinion, Montgomeryshire (Rowlands, p. 485; Williams, p. 295). John Abel was an itinerant Methodist preacher under the name of John Thomas and it is possible that in his earlier years his son may have accompanied him on some of his expeditions; this would account for the statement (for which there is no other evidence) made by one or two writers that Evan Thomas had been a preacher before he turned printer. He married Ellen Parry, daughter of Griffith Parry, of Cae Ceirch, Dolgelly, who was related to Sir Richard Richards, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, popularly known in Wales as "Baron Richards" (Walter Davies, quoted by Jones, p. 113; *Bye-Gones*, 1914, p. 171). Thomas is said to have learned his trade in Shrewsbury, but there is no evidence of this. In 1765, however, we find him in the employment of William Williams (*q.v.*), as appears from the title-page of a book which Williams published in that year:

Yr Ymrddiad, neu Bapuryn a gyfieuthwyd i helpu'r  
Cymru allan o'r hunan a'r drygioni..... Wedi ei ddiwygio  
yn ofalus gan Ifan Thomas, Argraffydd..... ("Resigna-  
tion, or a Pamphlet translated to help the Welsh people  
out of their egotism and vices..... Carefully corrected  
by Evan Thomas, Printer.....") (M.P.; Rowlands,  
p. 484).

At the end of this book is a poem, "Fy Nghydwladwyr tirion" ("My dear fellow-countrymen") by Evan Thomas (M.P.). In the following year Thomas is found in the office of John Harvie, the Chester printer (Jones, p. 114), and in 1767 he appears to have entered the service of John Ross, of Carmarthen. Here he helped in the production of "Beibl Peter Williams" (the Rev. Peter Williams's edition of the Welsh Bible) and in the publication of *Trysorfa Gwybodaeth, neu Eurgrawn Cymraeg* ("The Treasure-house of Knowledge, or the Welsh Golden Treasury"). The latter was one of the earliest Welsh magazines, but did not live beyond its fifteenth fortnightly number. Thomas is next heard of in 1781, when he had returned to Shrewsbury, this time in the office of Thomas Wood (*q.v.*). The latter published in this year a book entitled *Cyssuron Dwyfol* ("Divine Comforts"), on the last page of which he advertised that

.....copies in Welsh are carefully corrected by Evan  
Thomas, the compositor and corrector of the first [sic].

edition of the Welsh Bible at Carmarthen, and who now resides with T. Wood (Jones, p. 114).

Notices of similar purport appear in books published by Wood in 1782 and 1783 (Rowlands, pp. 607-8, 611, 615). In 1783 Thomas published the first edition of an almanac which he afterwards issued annually for some years. This was :

Ouranoskopia : neu Ddrych y Ffurfafen ; sef, Almanac .....am.....1784 ("Ouranoskopia : or, The Mirror of the Future ; being an Almanac.....for.....1784").

It must have been about this time that the Rev. Walter Davies ("Gwallter Mechain") saw Thomas in Wood's printing-loft, and he has left on record his impression (*Y Traethodydd*, 1845, p. 365, quoted and translated by Jones, p. 113) :

He was a stout, heavy-bodied man, who drank beer as an ox drinks water—more a typesetter in a printing-house than the author of the book he printed.

Soon afterwards Thomas seems to have given up printing to devote himself to astrology. But his drinking habits utterly conquered him and towards the end of his life he became an inmate of the Shrewsbury House of Industry, where he died on 12 January 1814 at the age of 80 years (S. J., 19 January 1814). Hulbert (1), p. 190) has an interesting reminiscence of the old printer-astrologer as he saw him about 1803-4 :

.....From thence I proceeded to the House of Industry.....I was very much amused with the eccentricities and talents of one of its inmates, Evan Thomas, Prince Thomas, Astrologer, as he called himself. He had written several copies of verses for the Shrewsbury Almanack, and on local occasions ; but his great pretension was to the knowledge of the fate of man, from the aspect of the stars.—Hence he was consulted by many an aspiring youth and love-sick maiden. 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. On one occasion, in after years, he called at our house in Coleham, 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, the spirited damsel exclaimed, "I am married very miserably and made very poor. Give me my money again, give me my money again." The demand was complied with, and Prince Thomas lost his fame in our neighbourhood. He pretended to wonderful skill in Welsh Pedigrees, and could trace his own to Cadwallader the Great, or any other Prince of the Welsh Royal Family. He was by trade a journeyman Printer, and had he lived in the days of teetotalism and been introduced to the system of abstinence, he might have been an intelligent and highly useful member of society.

Evan Thomas seems to have possessed a certain amount of literary ability (or, at any rate, facility). Under the bardic name of "Ieuan Fardd Ddu" he wrote a quantity of Welsh verse, and he also figured as an editor and translator. Williams gives the following list of his Welsh works :

- (1) *Anfeidrol werthfawrogrwydd Enaid Dyn* ("The infinite Value of Man's Soul"), 1767..
- (2) *Helaethrwydd o Ras i'r penaf o Bechaduriaid* (A translation of Bunyan's "Grace Abounding"), 1767.
- (3) *Barnedigaethau ofnadwy Duw ar Blant creulawn, drwg ac anufudd i'w rhieni* ("God's terrible Judgments on cruel, wicked and disobedient children"), 1767.
- (4) *Traethawd ar Fwyd Ffydd* (A translation of the Rev. W. Ronnaine's "Treatise on a Life of Faith"), 1767.
- (5) *Hymnau cymwys i Addoliad Duw, o waith y diweddar Parch. Jenkin Jones, yn nghyda'i Farwnad* ("Hymns adapted to the Worship of God, by the late Rev. Jenkin Jones, with his Elegy," edited by Thomas), 1768.

Thomas also wrote at least three English works, all in verse. These are :

- (1) *An Elegiac Tribute to the Memory of the Rev. John Fletcher, late Vicar of Madeley, Shropshire.....*  
By E. Thomas, Astronomer.....1785..... (S.P.L. Small 4to, pp. 16).
- (2) *The Shipwreck of the Halsewell, East-Indiaman : a Poem. With very copious and authentic Notes, giving a full Account of that very melancholy Catastrophe, from the Sailing of the Vessel, Jan. 1st, to its Destruction, Jan. 6th, 1786. To which is added, A consolatory Address to the Lady of Capt. Pearce, and the Relations and Friends of all those who lost their Lives in the Shipwreck.* By E. Thomas, Astronomer, F.S.A.B.....(S.P.L. 12mo, pp. 27).
- (3) *Monody on the Death of the Right Honourable Noel Hill, Lord Berwick.....1789.....(S.P.L. 4to, pp. 16. This is anonymous, but has every indication of coming from Thomas's hand.)*

As an example of Evan Thomas's qualities as a poet, the closing lines of *The Wreck of the Halsewell* may be quoted :

Men form vain Castles in the ambient Air,  
In search of Wealth, to distant Realms repair ;  
Thoughts point out Mines of Gold and Silver Ore,  
With glitt'ring Jewels on the Orient Shore !  
In search of which th' advent'rous Merchant sails,  
And spreads his Canvas, 'fore the whistling Gales ;  
But God's firm Council, and his strict Decrees,  
Will ever stand, through all the Earth and Seas ;  
What's best for us, He surely best must know ;  
Unto His Will let every Mortal bow !  
And without Murmur, kiss his chast'ning Rod,  
Convinc'd that He's our Father, and our God !

THOMAS (J.), bookseller and printer at Ludlow (King Street), 1786-94. In 1786 Thomas printed an octavo volume of 290 pages: *Sermons on Religious and Practical Subjects. By the Rev. A. Blackstone Rudd, M. A.*.....(L.C.L.). Two years later there came from his press *The Christian Contest. A Sermon deliver'd at Ludlow, July 9, 1788..... By the Rev. A. B. Rudd, M. A.*.....(Wright (1), pp. 145-6). In the following year he is mentioned in the imprint of *The Trial of Thomas Phipps, etc.* (Oswestry, J. Salter, 1789) (Rowlands, p. 647), and in 1791 he was an agent for a book catalogue issued by Ann Pryse, of Shrewsbury (N.C., vii, p. 366). According to Wright (*loc. cit.*), the last book he printed was a *History of Ludlow Castle* (8vo, pp. 74), which came out in 1794. The same authority says that both Thomas and James Turner (*q.v.*) failed in this year. Thomas's name, however, occurs as an agent for "Dr. Cornwall's Oriental Vegetable Cordial" in *S. J.* of 31 December 1794. Wright adds that his office was in King Street.

TURNER (JAMES), bookseller and printer at Ludlow (? Broad Street), 1777-94. In 1777 Turner published an 8vo pamphlet of 28 pages,

St. Paul's Vindication of himself, a pattern for Christian Ministers. A Sermon preached.....in the Parish Church of Ludlow, July 9th, 1777. By Thomas Warter, M.A., Rector of Cleobury-North, in the County of Salop. (Wright (1), p. 145).

He is mentioned in the advertisement of a book catalogue issued by Joshua Eddowes, of Shrewsbury, on 14 February 1778 (N.C., i, p. 78). According to Wright (*op. cit.*, p. 146), he is "said to have failed in 1794," and the same writer adds that he "perhaps had the shop in Broad Street later occupied by Procter and then Jones." Ludlow parish registers contain some entries relating to a James Turner who was probably the bookseller. The earliest records the marriage of James Turner and Mary Harris on 22 June 1773 (p. 1195). Subsequent records relate to their children, and are as follows: 23 November 1774, Mary, baptised (p. 981); 29 March 1776, Ann Sophia, baptised (p. 987); 16 September 1777, James, baptised (p. 993); 31 January 1778, James, buried (p. 997); 16 June 1780, Mary, buried (p. 1007).

WAIDSON (JAMES), printer in Shrewsbury (Doglane (now Claremont Street)), 1776-1811. Married Mary Kavanagh on 22 April 1776 (St. Chad's parish registers, p. 1804). James Waidson, "son of James and Mary, printer" was born on 2 May 1777 and christened on 11 May (*Ibid.*, p. 1365), but was buried on 10 September 1780 (*Ibid.*, p. 1403). Another son, also named James, was born on 9 June 1783 and christened on 22 June (*Ibid.*, p. 1434). "J. Waidson, printer and stationer, Dog Lane" occurs in Minshull's *Shrewsbury Guide* (1804). He was buried on 12 March 1811, at the age of 57 years (St. Chad's parish registers, p. 1740), having been employed in the office of *The Shrewsbury Chronicle* for 37 years (*The Shrewsbury Chronicle*, 13 March 1811). A "James Waidson, printer, of Doglane" was admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury in 1812 (S.B.R.). This was evidently the son born in 1783, who did not long survive his father and died on 24 January 1815 (*The Salopian Journal*, 27 January 1815).

WALTERS ( ), printer (?) at Madeley, c. 1790-1805. Stated by John Randall (*The Salopian and West Midland Magazine*, March 1875) to have carried on printing at Madeley "for some years during the latter end of the last and the beginning of the present centuries" in association with J. Edmunds and Edward Dyas (*qq.v.*). Apart from this he is unknown. "The Rev. Mr. Walter," curate of Madeley, sold a tract printed by Edmunds in 1800 and he is mentioned in the imprint; possibly this is the person referred to by Randall, who may perhaps have confused seller and printer.

WARD (ROGER), printer and bookseller in London, 1577-95. Included here on account of Mr. H. G. Aldis's statement that "at Shrewsbury, Roger Ward, the pirate printer of London, kept a shop, and thither he despatched a large number of his illegally-printed *ABC and Catechism* in 1582....." (*Camb. Hist. Eng. Lit.*, iv, pp. 408-9). The following account of him is taken from McKerrow (pp. 282-3): "Son of Humphrey Ward, of Ryton, Salop, husbandman. Apprenticed to Thomas Marsh, stationer of London, for nine years from 25 March 1566. Roger Ward made his first entry in the Registers [of the Stationers' Company] on 8 July 1577. This printer is chiefly remembered as the most persistent and violent of those who agitated against

the privileged printers. He is referred to as 'a man without all government' and as 'a most dangerous person.' He succeeded John Wolf as the leader of the malcontents, and his boldest feat was the printing of ten thousand copies of the *ABC and Little Catechism*, for which John Day held the exclusive privilege..... For this offence he was imprisoned in Ludgate. Again in 1585 he was committed to the Counter in Woodstreet for disorderly printing and his printing materials were seized. In the following year on October 17th the Wardens found him printing *Albion's England*, of which they seized three heaps, and Lily's *Grammar* (Francis Flower's patent) in octavo, of which they seized the first leaf; formes were found ready for printing Day's *Catechisme* and for prymers, psalters and other books, and upon this occasion they seized three presses. In 1590 Ward was discovered with a secret press on the Bankside in Southwark, where he printed *The Sermon of Repentance* and the *Grammar* in octavo. This press he removed to Hammersmith, where it was seized and defaced. In 1591 he pawned a press and letters with the Company, who lent him £12 10s. on them. Finally, in 1595 he was discovered to have set up another secret press in the Temple, at which he was printing Primers. Meanwhile he was carrying on a legitimate business as a printer in various parts of London between 1577 and 1595. The date of his death is unknown, but in March, 1598, his widow presented an apprentice." A further link between Ward and Shropshire is provided by his publication (illegally, as usual) of one of the numerous works of Thomas Churchyard, the Shrewsbury poet. This was a quarto of eight leaves entitled: *A Pleasant Conceite permed in verse.....1593. At London, printed by Roger Warde, dweling in Holburne, at the signe of the Castle.* This had been licensed to another printer, T. East, in 1592 (*Trans.*, i, iii, p. 61). Berrington parish registers (p. 13) record the marriage of "Rogerus Warde, generosus, et Margeria Irland" on 30 April 1588. Whether this was indeed the London printer is uncertain, but the fact that he maintained an agency at Shrewsbury is evidence that he had not lost touch with his native county. Berrington is near one of the two Rytons in the county, and if the Ryton near Condover were Ward's birthplace it would be quite natural for him to be married at Berrington—perhaps to one of his youthful companions.

WATKIS (ESAU), bookseller in Shrewsbury, 1655-1711. Son of Richard Watkis, of Harley, yeoman; admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury in 1660 (*S.B.R.*). Mentioned as a bookseller in the news-sheets of 1663 (Plomer (2), p. 190). St. Chad's parish registers (p. 316) record the baptism of William, son of "Mr. Eaza Watkiss, bookbinder, and Marie," on 5 November 1664, and that of George, son of "Mr. Eza Watkiss, stashoner, and Marie," on 18 February 1665/6 (p. 329). Other entries relating to his children are as follow: 10 September 1667, Mary, baptised (p. 348); 23 July 1682, Joseph, baptised (p. 472); 29 November 1683, Joseph, buried (p. 752); 21 April 1684, "Beniamin," buried (p. 754); 1 November 1685, Richard, buried (p. 760); 18 February 1685/6, Anna, buried (p. 762). St. Alkmund's parish registers contain the following entries relating to his children: 8 July 1670, Richard, baptised; 27 February 1671/2, John, baptised; 13 February 1678/9, "Bengimin," baptised. In 1669 Watkis was a benefactor to Shrewsbury School library (Paget, p. 175). He evidently attained a position of some prominence among his fellow-townsmen, for in the record of his burial on 16 January 1710/1 he is described as a "comon Counsellor" (St. Chad's registers, p. 866). He seems to have been succeeded in business by Thomas Durston (*q.v.*). There is a curious reference to Watkis in a MS. chronicle at Sweeney Hall, extracts from which were transcribed by Miss Rachel Leighton and published some years ago (*Trans.*, 4, vii, p. 118); in 1655

.....<sup>2</sup> parcells of Welsh Testaments was sent to him [Adam Webb, draper, mayor of Shrewsbury at the time, seems to be meant] from Doctor Gouge to be 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 extreamly poore and Mr. Web died a prisoner.

WHITTINGHAM ( ), bookseller at Whitchurch, 1778. Agent for a book catalogue issued by Joshua Eddowes, of Shrewsbury, 14 February 1778 (N.C., i, p. 78); otherwise unknown.

WILDE (JAMES), bookseller at Ludlow, 1748-68 (and at Hereford, 1714-55). This bookseller was established at Hereford in 1714, when he subscribed to Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*. In 1728 he published the Rev. Thomas Payne's *Constant regard to the True Ends of Government.....in a Sermon preached at St. Peter's in Hereford, Sept. 30, 1728, being the day of the Mayor's admission.* He seems to have maintained a shop at Ludlow in 1748, as appears from the imprint of a sermon which he sold in that year (Plomer (3), p. 262), and on 18 March 1754 he sold a register book, "with the Act of Parliament," to Richard Wainwright, churchwarden of Munslow, for 8s. (Munslow Parish Registers, p. 225). On 2 January 1755 he advertised John Barrow's *Psalm-Singer's Choice Companion* as on sale at Ludlow (Plomer, *loc. cit.*). In 1768 he was a subscriber to the third edition of Leland's *Itinerary*; by this date, apparently, he had left Hereford, for he is described merely as "Mr. James Wilde, bookseller, Ludlow." (It is, of course, possible that the Ludlow bookseller was a son of the Hereford man, but there is no evidence bearing on this point.)

WILLIAMS (EDWARD), bookseller and printer at Oswestry, 1794-1802. Mentioned as an agent for *S.J.* from its beginning on 29 January 1794 until 31 December 1800, when the agents' names ceased to appear. Printed a race bill in 1796 (*Bye-Gones*, 1879, p. 189). Mentioned in a minute book of Oswestry Corporation in 1802 (*Bye-Gones*, 1877, p. 186). He succeeded Thomas Hotchkiss (*q.v.*).

WILLIAMS (J. ), bookseller (?) in Shrewsbury, 1768. Mentioned in the imprint of :

A Medicinal and Experimental History and Analysis  
of the Hanlys-Spa saline, purging and chalybeate waters  
near Shrewsbury.....By Diederick Wessel Linden, M.D.  
.....London; Printed by John Everingham: And sold  
by.....J. Eddowes, and J. Williams, Booksellers  
in Shrewsbury. 1768. (S.P.L.).

Otherwise he is unknown. It is possible, however, that the initial "J." was a mistake for "W." William Williams was at this time in business in Shrewsbury.

WILLIAMS (WILLIAM), printer and bookseller in Shrewsbury (Mardol Head), 1750-?. Admitted to the freedom of the Booksellers' Company on 15 June 1750, on payment of a fine of 17s. 4d., which indicates that he had served his apprenticeship in the town. He was a frequent office-holder in the Company, being steward in 1751, warden in 1761 and 1770, and sitter in 1762, 1768-9, 1771, 1773 and 1776 (*Trans.*, i, vii, pp. 413, 428, 424, 426). He was sworn a burgess of Shrewsbury in 1772, when he had two children—Thomas, aged 15, and Olivia, aged 12 (*S.B.R.*). His earliest recorded publication is :

Yr Ymroddiad, neu Bapuryn a gyfieuthwyd i helpu'r  
Cymru allan o'r hunan a'r drygioni.....Mwythig :  
*Argraphwyd gan W. Williams, tros Richard Jones o Ddyf-  
fryn Clwyd. 1765.* ("Resignation, or a Pamphlet trans-  
lated to help the Welsh people out of their egotism and  
vices.....*Shrewsbury : Printed by W. Williams, for  
Richard Jones of Dyffryn Clwyd. 1765.*") (M.P. ;  
Rowlands, p. 484).

In 1767 Williams printed :

The Advantages and Pleasures of Unity. A Sermon  
preached before a Society of Tradesmen and Artificers  
.....By T. Warter, M.A., Curate of Meole Brace, in the  
County of Salop. *Salop : Printed by W. Williams : And  
sold by S. Crowder, in Paternoster-Row, London ; J.  
Eddowes, and S. Pryse, in Shrewsbury ; and C. Pugh, in  
Hereford. MDCCLXVII.* (S.P.L. 8vo, pp. 28).

The following year brought from his press a booklet of verse by Samuel Johnson, a master at the Shrewsbury Free Grammar School :

Poems on Several Occasions.....*Shrewsbury :  
Printed by W. Williams, at the Head of Mardol. M,DCC,  
LXVIII.* (S.P.L. 8vo, pp. vi, 74).

In 1774 he published Dr. William Adams's *Select Portions of the Singing Psalms* (8vo, 64pp., L.C.L.). The only other production of Williams's press seen by me is an undated 32mo booklet of 34 pages, *The Pocket-Farrier, or Approved Receipts collected from different Authors* (S.P.L.). Davies records two Welsh ballads as printed by him, and adds that his "device" consisted of a printer's stamp of a vase of flowers, with an ornamental border. No further particulars relating to Williams have been found, but he was dead before 1795, for on 1 April of that year *S.J.* records the death of "Mrs. Williams, widow of the late Mr. Williams, bookseller, in this town."

WILSON (GEORGE), printer in Shrewsbury, c.1790-1840. St. Mary's registers (p. 564) record the baptism of "Jane, daughter of George Wilson and Sarah, St. Mary's Churchyard, printer," on 21 October 1801, while a previous entry (p. 534) refers to the baptism of "Mary Anne, daughter of George Wilson and Sarah," on 27 March 1796. Sarah Wilson died in 1828 (*Shrewsbury Chronicle*, 4 April 1828), while *The Salopian Journal* of 18 November 1840 records the death, aged 74 years, of "Mr. G. Wilson, printer, many years Verger of St. Mary's, in this town."

WOLLASTON (JOHN), bookseller at Bishop's Castle, 1716. Known only from a list of provincial booksellers published in *Notes and Queries*, 10th series, vol. v, p. 141.

WOOD (MARY), printer and bookseller in Shrewsbury (St. John's Hill), 1801-8. Widow of Thomas Wood (q.v.); carried on the business established by him from 7 April 1801, when he died, until her own death on 28 August 1808 at the age of 64 years, (S.J., 31 August 1808; Hulbert (1), p. 207, note).



SILHOUETTES OF MARY AND THOMAS WOOD.  
(By courtesy of The Shrewsbury Chronicle, Ltd.)

WOOD (THEODOSIUS), printer and bookseller in Shrewsbury (St. John's Hill), 1806-10. Son of Thomas and Mary Wood (q.v.). Admitted burgess of Shrewsbury, 1806 (S.B.R.); admitted a freeman of the Booksellers' Company, 30 October 1807, "having been apprenticed to his mother only five years," on payment of a fine of £10; steward in 1808 (*Trans.*, 1, vii, pp. 414, 429). On 7 June 1807 he married at St. Chad's a Miss Harris, "sister to Mr. Harris, grocer, of this town" (S.J., 10 June 1807). On the death of Mary Wood in 1808, the business descended to the three surviving children of Thomas Wood—Zacharias, Theodosius, and Anne. "The newspaper and business were carried on by them for some time, until Mr. Theodosius

Wood purchased the shares of his brother and sister, and carried them on until 1810, when, having received a classical education at Shrewsbury School, and having imbibed the religious views of the Rev. Mr. De Courcy, he determined on entering the ministry. He became a Millington Exhibitioner, and proceeded to Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he graduated as B.A. in 1813, and, after his ordination, served several curacies in Shropshire, Cheshire, and Kent" (S.C., 22 November 1872). He afterwards became vicar of Leysdown, Kent, where he died on 24 November 1836, aged 54 years (Hulbert (1), p. 207, note). On his removal from Shrewsbury in 1810, Theodosius Wood had taken into partnership John Watton, who had already been connected with the business for some years, and in 1813 Watton became the sole proprietor.

WOOD (THOMAS), printer and bookseller in Shrewsbury (Pride Hill; afterwards St. John's Hill), 1772-1801. Founder of *The Shrewsbury Chronicle* and of a printing and publishing business which, during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, rivalled that of the Eddowes. Thomas Wood was born at Painswick, Gloucestershire, and his baptism was entered in the parish registers on 10 August 1746.\* He was the third son of Stephen Wood, a clothier, and his wife, Sarah, and in early manhood followed his father's business for some years. About 1768, however, he articled himself for two years to Myles Swinney, a Birmingham printer, who is said to have declared in later years that he "never met with an apprentice who, in the customary period of seven years, became so completely master of the trade he was connected with in its various ramifications" (Hulbert (2), p. 228). So high an opinion did Swinney form of his apprentice that about 1771 he took him into partnership. Theodosius Wood's statement that the foundation of *The Birmingham Chronicle* was an immediate result of this partnership (Hulbert, *loc. cit.*) does not appear to be correct. The whole question is discussed—not very clearly, it must be confessed—in Joseph Hill's *Book-Makers of Old Birmingham*, pp. 75-7, but since it is outside the scope of these notes it need not detain us further. With regard to the subject of this sketch, however,

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\* For this date, and for that of Wood's marriage, I am indebted to the Rev. Hiram Craven, M.A., Vicar of Painswick.

Hill notes that in April, 1769, one Thomas Wood was book-keeper to Nicholas Boden and Orion Adams, printers, of Birmingham; and adds that "he may have become Swinney's partner during 1771" (p. 77, note). The partners soon found that they were of incompatible temperaments, and a year later Wood came to Shrewsbury to found *The Shrewsbury Chronicle*, the first number of which came out on 23 November 1772. Ten months earlier he had revisited Painswick and on 19 January had married Mary Horlick, the daughter of Zacharias Horlick, also a clothier, of Painswick. In the record of his marriage Wood is described as "of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick." While working in Birmingham, Wood had no doubt discovered the opening which Shrewsbury offered for the establishment of a newspaper, and in the first number he set out his reasons for starting the *Chronicle* and his statement of policy as follows :

To the Nobility, Gentry, and other Inhabitants of the County of Salop.

It has been just matter of admiration, that there has never been a Paper of this kind printed in the polite and opulent Town of Shrewsbury; nor even in any part of the large, rich, and populous County of which this Town is the chief; but the Inhabitants have hitherto been beholden to the Printers of other Counties for their political Information, as well as obliged to have recourse to them for the publication of their Advertisements, which could not fully answer the ends for which they were inserted; and in many instances have been found of no other use whatsoever, than to add to the revenues of the Crown, and increase the Purses of the distant Publications, to whom they were sent for insertion.

Convinced that these inconveniences could not have arisen for want of encouragement from the respectable inhabitants, but rather from the timidity of their Printers to engage in such a work, the Proprietor of this Paper is emboldened, and has resolved, to send forth his infant Production, which, under the friendly protection of the People for whose use and amusement it is designed, he has no doubt of seeing kindly fostered, and successfully reared to maturity.

It cannot, indeed, be denied, that an undertaking of this kind, upon the extensive plan it is designed to be carried into execution, must be attended with very considerable expence, and require a great portion of labour and attention; but these considerations shall not deter the Proprietor from prosecuting this much wanted Work with unwearied application, and the most cheerful alacrity; sensible that neither the one nor the other will be suffered to go unrewarded, by those to whose generous patronage it is with pleasure and confidence committed.

It is intended that this Paper shall contain, beside the best regular collection of *foreign and domestic Occurrences*, from all the public Prints, as shall appear most worthy of notice; together with such occasional *Original Pieces, Miscellanies and Other Tracts*, as may best answer the desirable end of giving general satisfaction; blending the *useful* with the *agreeable*; the *entertaining* with the *instructive*; and thereby rendering it, not only a *compleat and generil History of all the material Transactions of the Globe*, but also a *Magazine of Delight*, and *Repository of useful Knowledge*.

Thus far the Proprietor has thought necessary to say, with respect to the Reasons that induced and encouraged him to adopt this Measure; and in relation to the Plan upon which he intends to proceed: But as to the Merits of his Performance, he desires to submit them, with all due deference, to the candid opinion of those impartial Judges, the Public; by whose Approbation he must stand or fall; whose kind Encouragement he most humbly solicits: and to appear deserving of whose Favours, shall be the unceasing study of

Their most devoted,

humble Servant,

THOMAS WOOD

Advertisements of moderate length will be inserted in this Chronicle at 3s. 6d. each, and others in proportion; which is the lowest Charge that can be made, as Two Shillings Duty is paid to Government on every one inserted.

At first the full title of the paper was: *The Shrewsbury Chronicle, or Wood's British Commercial Pamphlet*, but a few years later it had become: *The Shrewsbury Chronicle, and Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, Merionethshire, Flintshire, etc. General Advertiser*—a somewhat similar title to which it has retained ever since. For the first six or seven weeks it was printed on unstamped paper and consisted of eight pages, 11½in. x 8in, while the price was two pence. In January, 1773, however, the Government required that each copy should bear a penny stamp, and Wood increased the price by one half-penny at the same time reducing the number of pages to four and increasing their size to 16in. by 10½in. On 26 June 1773 the page size was further increased to 17½in. by 11in. (S.C., 22 November 1872). Wood showed considerable courage and enterprise in starting a newspaper in such a comparatively remote centre as Shrewsbury, and he had many difficulties to face. There were no libraries, no reporters, no other news-

papers nearer than Birmingham, no news correspondents, no railways, no mail coaches, and only one stage coach. Local and district news was merely such as could be collected within a short radius of the town or gathered from loquacious carriers and travellers. He even found it necessary to engage a horse-express from Birmingham to bring him the latest London and provincial newspapers (*S.C., loc. cit.*). In addition to these inconveniences on the journalistic side, there was the difficulty of obtaining supplies of paper, ink, type and appliances, all of which had to be brought long distances by road or river. It is not to be wondered at that with these difficulties confronting their publishers, most early provincial newspapers are excellent examples of "scissors and paste" journalism. When he first came to Shrewsbury, Wood had his office in premises "facing the Shambles on Pride Hill, but lately occupied by Mr. William Laplain, Bookseller." He was still there in 1786 (Minshull), but by 1788 he had removed to St. John's Hill—see the imprint of *A Concise System of English Grammar.....Compiled by John Corbet. The third edition* (S.P.L.). Here he remained until his death in 1801. He was admitted a freeman of the Booksellers' Company on 23 April 1778 on payment of the "foreigner's" fine of £10, and in the same year held office as steward (*Trans.*, i, vii, pp. 413, 428). The founding of *The Shrewsbury Chronicle* was Wood's greatest claim to remembrance, but he also conducted a successful general printing and publishing business, rivalling that of the Eddowes. He published most of the theological and controversial works of his friend, the Rev. Richard de Courcy, vicar of St. Alkmund's, and a large number of Welsh books, while among his other notable publications were Phillips's *History and Antiquities of Shrewsbury* (1779) and a Bible. The latter, a copy of which is in the writer's possession, is a quarto volume of 1304 pages, with an engraved frontispiece, and bears the following title-page:

The New Family Bible: or, Divine Library. Containing the Sacred Text at large of the Old and New Testament; with the Apocrypha. With notes selected from the most eminent and approved Commentators. The whole carefully revised and corrected. Shrewsbury: Printed by T. Wood; and sold by G. Robinson, Pater-noster Row; and T. Vallance, Cheapside, London. MDCCCLXXVII.

The production of a Bible at this period was so considerable an undertaking for a small provincial office that one is tempted to wonder whether the work was actually printed in Wood's office in Shrewsbury or whether the text was printed in London and supplied in sheets to various provincial book-sellers, who could print their own title-pages for it. This is, admittedly, mere speculation, unsupported by any evidence, but one would like some confirmation of its actual composition and working-off in Wood's office before claiming it definitely as a Shrewsbury production. Thomas Wood died suddenly on 7 April 1801, his death being accelerated "by too close an attention to business" (S.C., 22 November 1872). Of his children, Thomas and Percival were educated at Shrewsbury School and afterwards assisted in the business until their deaths in early manhood; Joseph entered the Navy as a midshipman and was killed in action against French privateers on 24 March 1804, aged 23; Theodosius and Zacharias are dealt with elsewhere; while Anne became the wife of Charles Hulbert, at first a linen manufacturer at Coleham, and afterwards a successful printer and book-seller, of High Street, Shrewsbury, and later of Providence Grove, near Hadnall (S.C., *loc. cit.*). Judging by the rapid development and success of his Shrewsbury venture, Thomas Wood must have been a keen business man, but he was equally notable for his piety and benevolence, and was known far and wide as "the religious printer." It is said that during the thirty years he was in business in Shrewsbury he excused his debtors sums amounting to ten or twelve thousand pounds, and he also gave away large sums to charity. His son, the Rev. Theodosius Wood, in a memoir of his father which is a marvel of prolixity and syntactic entanglement, does not seem to have exaggerated when he wrote: "In all his connections, and in every department of life, whether civil, social or domestic, in all the tender relations of husband, father, master, and in all the offices of friendship, his temper and whole deportment exemplified the purest principles of christianity" (Hulbert (2), p. 231).

WOOD (ZACHARIAS), printer and bookseller in Shrewsbury (St. John's Hill), c.1804-9. Son of Thomas Wood (*q.v.*); admitted burgess of Shrewsbury, 1806, when he had two children,

Eliza (aged 2) and Thomas (aged 1) (*S.B.R.*). In a poll-list of 1806 he is described as of Dogpole, while in the records of the baptisms of his son and daughter in 1804 and 1806 respectively he is described as of Castle Street (St. Mary's parish registers, pp. 581, 594); these were probably his private addresses, the business remaining at St. John's Hill. He appears to have assisted his mother in the conduct of the business until her death in 1808, after which he carried it on in conjunction with his brother and sister, Theodosius and Anne, until Theodosius became the sole proprietor some time before 1810. Zacharias Wood died on 12 January 1812 (*Hulbert* (1), p. 207, note).

WOODHOUSE (or MILLNER) (FRANCIS), bookseller at Bridgnorth, 1610-41. A benefactor to Shrewsbury School library in 1610 (Paget, p. 172), when his gift consisted of the 12th-century MS. Juvenal which is the earliest book in the library. In the parish registers of St. Mary Magdalen, Bridgnorth, he appears as "Francis Woodhouse, alias Millner." The burial of his son Robert is recorded on 24 August 1610, and other references to his children are as follow: 14 November 1611, "Rose, daughter of Francis Widdowes, als. Millner," baptised; 12 January 1633/4, Elizabeth, "daughter of Francis Millner," baptised. He was buried on 14 November 1641.

WRIGHT (JAMES), bookseller and printer at Whitchurch, 1778-1810. Agent for a book catalogue issued by Joshua Eddowes, of Shrewsbury, 14 February 1778 (N.C., i, p. 78). Subscriber for four copies of Phillips's *History and Antiquities of Shrewsbury*, 1779; mentioned in the imprint of *The Trial of Thomas Phipps*, etc. (J. Salter, Oswestry, 1789) (Rowlands, p. 647); agent for a book catalogue issued by Ann Pryse, of Shrewsbury, 30 May 1791 (N.C., vii, p. 366); agent for *The Salopian Journal* from its first issue, 29 January 1794. In 1795 he was a sub-distributor of stamps (*The Salopian Journal*, 3 June), while in 1796 he sold *Moral Reflections in Verse.....By Joseph W. Salmon, Nantwich, Cheshire.....* (*Salopian Journal*, 21 December) and in 1798 he was a seller (and probably the printer) of :

More Truth for the Seekers ; or, the Charges of Doctor Markham vindicated, in opposition to the Defence of the Quakers imprisoned for not paying Tithes (*Salopian Journal*, 11 April).

In 1799 he printed :

Robin Hood's Garland, to which is prefixed a more particular Account of his Life than any hitherto published (*Bye-Gones*, 1898, p. 487).

*The Salopian Journal* of 25 September 1799 records the death of his wife. He was still in business in 1810, for *The Salopian Journal* of 21 November in that year records the death at Whitchurch of "Mrs. Parker.....only child of Mr. Wright, bookseller, of that place."

YATES (SAMUEL). Apprenticed to Richard Nicholls (*q.v.*), of Shrewsbury, on 1 May 1740 ; apprenticeship entered in the books of the Booksellers' Company, 6 June 1740, fine 2s. (*Trans.*, 1, vii, p. 415). Nicholls died in 1744 and probably Yates did not complete his apprenticeship, as his name is not met with again.

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#### ADDITIONAL NOTES.

A few items of additional information have come to notice since the earlier part of this paper was printed. None of this new matter is of primary importance, but it is included here for the sake of completeness. In the notes which follow the page-references immediately following the names refer to the first part of the paper (pp. 65-142 of this volume).

BAUGH (WILLIAM) (p. 95). On 26 April 1805 Baugh married Miss Edgcumbe, of Prestbury, Cheshire (*S.J.*, 8 May 1805).

CROSS (R.). The following advertisement appeared in *S.J.*, 22 June 1803 :

To be Disposed of, a Quantity of Welsh books, in Sheets.....also about 60 pounds of small Nonpareil Letter [i.e., type] good as new. ....R. Cross, Saddler, Shrewsbury.

What connection this may have with either of the Crosses mentioned earlier in this paper (p. 99) I am unable to suggest.

FELTON (WILLIAM) (p. 115). In *S.C.* of 29 April 1831 Felton announced his intention of starting a newspaper, called *The Reformer*, to be published on Saturday evening each week, and to circulate in Shropshire, Worcestershire and Herefordshire. Whether the project ever came to fruition I have been unable to discover; there is no Ludlow paper of this name in the "Times" *Handlist*.

GRIFFITHS (EDWARD) (p. 122). In *S.J.* of 26 December 1804 the marriage is recorded, on 20 December, at the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, of "Mr. Edward Griffiths, printer, of Bishops Castle, to Miss Sarah Franks, of the Abbey Foregate." If this refers to the Edward Griffiths established at Bishops Castle in 1825 it at once carries back our knowledge of his career by twenty years.

GRIFFITHS (JOHN) (p. 123). *S.J.* of 23 November 1796 records the death, "lately," of Griffiths's first wife, and on 10 March 1803 he married a Miss Embrey, of Bishops Castle (*S.J.*, 16 March 1803).

GRIFFITHS (THOMAS) (p. 123). The marriage of Griffiths to Miss E. Went, of Ludlow, is recorded in *S.J.*, 24 August 1796, as having taken place "lately" at Ludlow.

LOVELL (JOHN), bookseller at Whitchurch, 1740. In the *Book of Freeholders, etc., for the County of Salop, 1740*, compiled by Richard Baldwyn, Clerk of the Peace (S.P.L., MS. 327), "John Lovell, Bookseller," is included under Dodington, Whitchurch. Apart from this I have found no record of him.

MORRIS (WILLIAM) (p. 148). "Will: Morris, law-stationer" is a witness of the will of Edward Lloyd, of Shrewsbury, esquire, on 15 April 1789 (MS. Calendar of Deeds and Charters in S.P.L., no. 1701). If this is the bookseller, as seems probable, it is the earliest mention of him I have found.

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## HENLEY HALL.

BY HENRY T. WEYMAN, F.S.A.

Henley was not only known in the great Domesday Survey but is there stated to have been held in Saxon days, when it was held by one Elmund who was free together with the land. In Domesday itself it is recorded that Henley comprised half an oxteam of land (an uncertain quantity which varied according to the quality of the land) and four teams among the Serfs (male and female) and a Mill, so that it was a Manor of some importance. A Mill there still survives. It was at this time held under the Fitz Alans (Lords of Clun) but later it changed its Overlord as not many years later it was in the Liberty of Ludlow, which then was held by the de Lacy's, and it certainly passed from them on the death of Walter de Lacy in 1241, the last, and possibly the greatest of the Lacy's, to the de Verdons, to John de Verdon, and then to Theobald de Verdon, who died in 1316. Both are shewn by their Inquisitions post mortem to have possessed it.

The principal tenant there under the de Verdons was a family of de Clinton of Clee Stanton, but there was later a family of de Henley taking their name from this place, and it is thought by the Shropshire Historian Mr. Eyton that one of the de Cluntons took the name of Henley. This was certainly a family of importance, and there is no doubt that either they built a Mansion House there or took over one which was already built, but no trace remains to-day of this old Mansion. One of the family Richard de Henley was Bailiff of the Hundred of Overs in which Henley was comprised.

In 1339 Henley was in the hands of a family of le Dunfowe as in that year there was a settlement on Katherine the daughter of Hugh le Dunfowe of Salop and Hugh son of Robert le Dunfowe

and Margery his wife of the Manor of Henley near Ludlow and other property in Ludlow. Hugh le Dunfowe was M.P. for Shrewsbury in the Parliament of 1315 and was Bailiff of Shrewsbury on no less than eight occasions.

Later in Edward III's reign, a third part of the Manor of Henley juxta Ludlow was bought by Sir John de Ludlowe from Gregory de Withyford and Joan his Wife together with other property in Ludlow in 1368.

A few years later, namely in 1372, Sir John de Ludlowe acquired from Hugh Purcell another third part of the Manor of Henley which had probably devolved on three daughters, one of whom married Sir John, and he then set about to possess himself of the whole Manor.

Sir John de Ludlowe was a notable man as he served in Edward III's Wars in France, was knighted, and was M.P. for Shropshire County in no less than six Parliaments in the reign of that King. He died in 1382. He was one of the family which was seated at Stokesay Castle.

In 1374 Sir John de Ludlowe enfeoffed Thomas de Hodnet of Ludlow. John Hodnet of Henley occurs in a deed of 1408. Later Katherine daughter of Edward Hodnet married Thomas Broughton and carried Henley into that family.

The Visitation of 1623 gives their son Richard Broughton as of Henley and his son John or Thomas also of Henley. This line of Broughtons ended in a daughter Frances. However in 1614 Richard Broughton mortgaged and in the next year sold a moiety of the Manor of Henley to Sebastian Harvey and Mary his wife, the sale included 2 houses, a cottage, a dovehouse and 220 acres. The old dovehouse is still a feature of Henley. Sir Sebastian Harvey was Lord Mayor of London in 1610 and owned Whitton Court.

In 1525 Joan the daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Burley and the widow of Sir Thomas Lytelton the Judge, died seized of the Manor of Henley, held of the Priory of Bromfield

her heir being her son William Lytelton of Frankley, whose son John died in 1532 seised of lands in Henley. Anne daughter of John Lytelton married Sir Edward Littleton of Henley, and in 1603 Richard Broughton conveyed 172 acres in Henley to Sir Edward.

The writer owes the last three paragraphs to the kindness of Rev. R. C. Purton.

At the beginning of the 17th century we find a family of Powys in possession of Henley. In 1600 or shortly before Thomas Powys of Ludlow and Smitton (not far from Henley) bought Henley and no doubt built a new House there, and probably this constitutes the nucleus of the present house. This Powys family was one of great legal attainments and one which played no small part in the history of their times.

The builder of the new house was probably either Thomas Powys of Smitton and Ludlow, or his son, another Thomas Powys, a sergeant at law who married a daughter of Sir Adam Littleton and was the father of two eminent sons, the eldest of whom, Sir Littleton Powys succeeded him at Henley, and was made a Judge of the Chester circuit, then a Baron of the Exchequer, and finally a Judge of the Court of King's Bench. He died in 1732.

Sergeant Powys's second son, Sir Thomas Powys, was even more celebrated than his brother Littleton. He was made Solicitor General under James II, and Attorney General, and in that capacity conducted the prosecution of the Seven Bishops, was Knighted as was his brother, and was appointed a Judge of the King's Bench. He was M.P. for the Borough of Ludlow in six Parliaments, beating in his first contest no less than ten opponents, his poll being 209 and that of his two chief opponents, (William Gower and Francis Herbert) being respectively 193 and 171, and he was for twelve years Recorder of Ludlow. He died in 1719 and was buried at Lilford, which he had purchased, and which gave the title of Lord Lilford to his descendant. This family did not always live at Henley Hall, as we find Edward Lord Littleton (the famous Lord Keeper) residing there for some years as his 'hired house.'

There is no doubt that the Powys family not only built Henley Hall, but greatly enlarged and improved the house from time to time.

They retained possession of Henley Hall until it was sold by Lord Lilford in 1770 to Thomas Knight, his lordship no doubt finding a house in Northamptonshire more convenient than a house in far off Shropshire. This sale was greatly regretted by members of his family. One of them Mrs. Philip Lybbe Powys in her diary (1756 to 1808) has recounted a visit to Henley Hall from Court of Hill, where she was visiting her relations, the Hills. She says, under the date of September 8th 1771—

“On Friday morn a large riding cavalcade set forth to see Henley, a seat of their Uncle’s Sir Littleton Powys two miles from Ludlow. You have heard us mention Mr. Powys of Lilford Northampton. He has just sold Henley to the concern of the family particularly the Hills who were most brought up there. They think it a pity to go out of the name that has been in possession such a number of years. Its really a fine old place badly situated. The house and furniture of Henley are quite unique. In the gallery are the portraits of our family (not yet removed) down to the present possessor of Lilford among them that of the famous Lord Keeper Littleton.”

The deed was done, and Henley was sold to Thomas Knight, the great Shropshire Ironmaster. Mr. Stanley Leighton, from whose book on Old Shropshire Houses the writer has taken much information, states that the date 1772 on the pipes shews the time of the Knight’s reconstruction of the old Powys house. There is no doubt that a great amount of work was done to the house about that time, and that though the present owners have contributed in great measure to the appearance and comfort of the house and have laid out the present beautiful grounds, Henley Hall is now substantially the house as reconstructed by the Knights in the early days of their ownership.

The house remained in the possession of the Knights for a little over a century from 1770 down to 1884 when the Executors of the last survivor of that branch of the family sold the property. It was during their ownership that the beautiful avenue of trees leading up to the house was planted which, alas, has suffered much damage from gales, but is still a very fine approach to the house.

In 1852 a visit was paid to England by a well educated American young lady, Miss Anna Maria Fay, from Boston, with relatives who became tenants of Moor Park, and were well received by the County people in the Ludlow neighbourhood. At that time Sir Charles Cuyler was in occupation of Henley Hall and gave a dinner party and ball there at which Miss Fay and her relatives were present. Miss Fay, in a book published in the United States in 1923 gives a vivid description of this entertainment, of the people present, and incidentally of some of the rooms of the house. She calls Henley Hall a fine old place as it undoubtedly is. Speaking of the drawing room, she says that it was a large room panelled with oak to the ceiling, a low but richly ornamented ceiling, and a finely carved mantel piece. The ceiling is a wonderful one, and is probably as old as, if not older, than the beginning of the Powys era. It may go back to the early part of the 16th century, as it has connection with heraldic devices of the Wars of the Roses. She describes the then dining room as large and also panelled with oak. She gives a vivid account of the dinner and the guests, not altogether very complimentary to some of the latter. The whole book is very delightfully written, and is very interesting to one who, like the writer of this little paper, came to know in after days many of the persons referred to. There are several other references to Henley in the book, but no other description of the house.

From Thomas Knight, Henley Hall passed through a niece Elizabeth Knight (a daughter of Richard Knight of Croft Castle) who married Thomas Johnes M.P. for Radnorshire. She left Henley to her son the Rev. Samuel Johnes, who assumed the name of Knight. In those days Henley came on evil days and fell very much out of repair.

It was sold in 1884 to Mr. Edmund Thomas Wedgwood Wood who, as well as his son Mr. John Baddeley Wood and his grandson, the present owner, have done much to make Henley Hall one of the finest of Shropshire Mansions. Its deer park and terraces with the River Ledwych running through the Park add immensely to its charm, and even the old Pigeon House adds very much to its picturesqueness. The splendid gardens, amongst the finest, if not the finest, in the County are a worthy feature of this Mansion.

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DEEDS RELATING TO LAND BEHIND THE WALLS,  
SHREWSBURY.

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This note is supplemental to the abstract given by the Revd. R. C. Purton in Vol. XLVII., p. 57, and the note in *Miscellanea*, xi., in the same.

Looking recently through the second Record Book of the Shrewsbury Drapers Company, 1607-1740, I found an insertion (fo. 7) among the ordinary minutes and such like records it contains, setting forth short particulars of the deeds relating to the land Behind the Walls. This is, I believe, the only list of its kind in the Book, and it does not appear why it was inserted. Sometimes throughout the period covered, some members of the Company were appointed to "vewe the evydences", of which there were (and are) many, but no other lists of deeds were written down here. At all events, it showed that the two deeds abstracted in *Miscellanea* ought to be accompanied by others in the Company's muniments relating to this property. A search among the bundles of unclassified deeds brought to light others, so that a more complete list can now be given. Only two Counterpart Leases (Nos. X. and XI. below) are missing, and so the particulars of these have been copied from the Book of Records instead of being abstracted from the originals.

It will be observed that two of the deeds, Nos. VIII. and IX., relate to Degory Watur's property in all parts of the town and neighbourhood, but their interest is certainly sufficient to justify their being abstracted in full, although this note deals primarily with land Behind the Walls. The parcels in these two, however, are not described in detail; except in omitting the repetition of such words as "all lands and tenements, rents and services" I have not abbreviated them, as might seem to be the case.

No. VIII. is not mentioned in the list in the Book, presumably because No. IX. (a confirmation of precisely the same lands for the same donor to the Company) was regarded as having by all purposes taken its place. Nevertheless, for purely legal

purposes one would suppose that the earlier grant, No. VIII. was that which took full effect; for I fail to see how Degory Watur could grant in fee again what he had already granted in fee some ten years earlier. The importance of this second grant and perhaps the sole reason for it, were evidently its disclosing of the trusts upon which the property was to be held (which indeed were the trusts imposed on the Company by its incorporating Charter of 1461).

I. "Sciant presentes etc." John Porchet grants etc. to Roger de Wytheford of Salop and Alice his wife one messuage and one croft, the messuage situate in Sheteplache between the tenement formerly John de Wygmore's and that of Reginald Perle and extends in length from the king's highway to a tenement formerly Thomas le Dunfowe's, and the croft lies without the walls of the town of Salop between the fosse under the walls and land formerly John de Lodelowe's and extends in length from land formerly Richard Hereberd's to that formerly Laurence Edwyne's. To have and to hold etc. Witnesses,—William Pride and John Reyner, bailiffs, John Gamel, Thomas Gamel, Reginald Perle, John Baldewyne, Simon Colle, and others. Dated at Salop, Easter Sunday, 16 Edward son of Edward (1323). Seal gone.

II. "Sciant presentes etc." John Lord de Leghton grants etc. to Thomas Gamyl of Salop one croft and two butts of land behind the walls of the town of Salop, the croft lying between the king's highway and Agnes Pride's land and extends in length from the garden of the said Thomas to land of the said Agnes, one butt lies in the said field between the said Agnes' land on either side and extends in length from the garden of the said Thomas to the said Agnes' land, and the other lies between land of William de Biriton on either side and extends in length from land of the said William to the garden of the said Thomas; in exchange for one acre of land in the same part of the town "which lies between my land on either side and extends in length from the green way (a viridi via) to my land." To have and to hold etc. Witnesses,—John Stury and William le Parmenter, bailiffs, Reginald Perle, Thomas de Minton, William de Biriton, and others. Dated at Salop, 12th. April, 26 Edward III. (1352). Seal (armorial, indistinct).

IIa. (Not recorded in the Book). The Deed of Exchange referred to above. Same date. Seal.

III. "Sciant presentes etc." Ralph (Radulphus) Lee esq. grants etc. to Roger Wyswall of Salop, merchant, all his lands pastures etc. between Severn and the walls of the town in the tenure of Hugh Tilleley of Salop, butcher. To have and to hold etc. Witnesses.—Roger Eyton and John Trentham, bailiffs, Richard Stury, Robert Scryven, Roger Adys, and others. Dated at Salop, 17th. April, 34 Henry VI. (1456). Remnants of seal.

IV. "Noverint universi etc." Ralph Lee appoints Thomas Adys of Salop, draper, his attorney to deliver possession of land (parcels as in last deed) to Roger Wyswall, draper. Dated at Salop, 22nd. April same year. Seal.

V. "Omnibus Christi fidelibus etc." Richard Lee esq. releases same land and confirms grant of his father Ralph Lee "whose heir I am" to Roger Wyswall. Dated at Salop, 26th. April same year. Seal gone.

VI. and VII. These are "A" and "B", already printed in *Miscellanea* in Vol. XLVII. I must confess to a beginner's mistake as regards "B". John Wytheford grants to Degory Watur the land behind the walls, *and* a rent of 40d. which issued from a piece of land in Sheplache lying between a tenement in which Richard Marshall dwelt and a tenement of Thomas Warynge's. Yielding therefor to the said John one red rose in the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist (if demanded).

VIII. "Sciant presentes et futuri" that I Degory Watur of Salop, draper, inwardly fearing neither suddenly to die nor to fulfil the trust reposed in me which in better and fuller manner in future I hope to fulfil and confirm than recently, grant, etc. to the Master Wardens and brethren and sisters of the fraternity or guild of men of the mystery of drapers of the town of Salop and their successors for the time being all those lands tenements rents services and their appurtenances I have, as well in the town of Salop as in forieta Monochorum, Colneham, Franckvile, and Castle forieta in the suburbs of Salop, or elsewhere in the liberties thereof, and all those lands etc. in the places of the said town

called Sheplache, Clerimount, Knoken Streete, Doglane, Dogpole, and in the churchyard (or precincts) of the Blessed Mary (in amic'lo beate marie), Mardfole, le Corne Markett, Kill lane, subt' le Wyld, sup' le Wyld, opposite the church of St. Julian, and four gardens without the walls and two parcels of land lying there, and a tenement opposite Chorleton Hall, four cottages adjoining the said tenement, a rent of 6s. 8d. issuing from a tenement next to the said cottages, a croft in Colneham, one parcel of land in Meole bracy, land in Harlescott field, one tenement in forieta Castrensi, and land in forieta Monochorum and in the field there. To have and to hold etc. Witnesses,— John Colle and Edward Estopp, bailiffs, Roger Eyton, John Trentham esq., Hugh Hosier, John Cowper gent., and many others. Dated at Salop, in the feast of Gregory the Bishop, 7 Edward IV. (1467). Seal (as on next deed but not as distinct).

IX. "Sciant presentes etc." Degory Watur of Salop, draper, grants etc. to William Sugdon, John Dun, John Guttyns, and William Wylyms, Wardens of the art of drapers of the town of Salop, and to the Master and "occupatores" of the same, all those lands etc. which were Margaret Dackes' and Roger Webbe's and formerly Nicholas Gerard's, as well in the town of Salop, as in Forieta Monochorum, Colneham, and Castilforieta in the suburbs of Salop or elsewhere in the liberties of the same, and all the lands etc. which were Katherine Bonell's, lying Sup' le Wyle coppe, and all those etc. in a place called Sheplache in the tenure of Richard Marshall and John Huet, corvisor, and three cottages which were Katherine Bonell's, and lands etc. in Cleremont in the tenure of Thomas Wynnes, John O....., William Luskyn, Maurice Counes, Richard Haket, and Robert Mynton, one tenement and two cottages in Knokynstrete which Thomas Bulg' "inhabitabat", and four gardens without the walls of the town with two parcels of land whereof one was formerly Roger Wyswall's and the other was in the tenure of Richard Marshall, a tenement opposite Chorltonhall in which John Olyver, corvisor, dwelt, four cottages adjoining formerly John Gamell's, a rent of 6s. 8d. which issued from a tenement adjoining the said cottages in the tenure of John Thomys and John Gamell, other tenements in Doglane in tenure of John Chapman and Richard Bromehall, butcher, one croft in Colne-

ham adjoining the path leading to Sutton in tenure of John Trentham, one parcel of arable land lying in the field of Meole-bracy in the tenure of William Brayn, all lands etc. in Harles-cote, land etc. in Dogpoll, and in the churchyard of the Blessed Mary which he had of the grant of William Umfreston, lands etc. which were Hugh Dyer's alias Hugh Berewike lying in Mardefole, le Cornemarket, and Kyllane, all lands etc. which were Roger Wycherley's lying subt' le Wyle, in Frankvyle, and opposite the church of St. Julian, and one tenement in forieta castr' in which John Gosenell dwelt. To have and to hold etc. (and after the usual legal words to pass the fee simple it continues) "for the maintainance of the service in respect of one Chaplain suitably to celebrate divine services in honour of God and the Holy Trinity in the Parochial and Collegiate Church of the Blessed Mary, and for the maintenance of the poor in the Almshouse next to the said church, to pray for the good and continuing health (or estate) of King Edward IV. the pious Founder of the Fraternity of the Holy Trinity in the Church aforesaid, by our lord the King there founded erected and established, as in certain writings to the Wardens etc. of the same art by me obtained more fully appears" (a special reference to the Company's first Charter of 1461), "and also to pray for the estate of all Wardens Masters and 'occupatores' of the said art and their successors the combrethren and sisters and for all benefactors of that fraternity and for the souls of all faithful departed." Dated at Salop, Monday after the feast of the Ascension, 17 Edward IV. (1477). Seal. This is a fine armorial specimen in good condition. Arms: On a bend between three leopards' faces as many dexter hands clenched. Crest (on a high tilting helmet): A garb, banded. There is a somewhat rich floral decoration around the upper part of the heraldic design, within the surrounding scroll.

X. (Missing) A Counterpart of a grant made by the Master and Wardens of the Drapers Company to Richard Marshall of "one pcell of land as ytt lyeth w'thowte the walles of the Towne of Salop in these wordes iuxta terram nostram et extendit se in longitudine a terra fratr' heremitr' Sancti Augusti usque ad terram Thome hoord." Dated 21 Edward IV.

XI. (Missing) "A Counterpane of an Indenture made by Roger Phillipes goldsmyth to John Lynd Drap' for xx years of all his pte or pcell of grownd or pasture as ytt lyeth in towe pts. seperately w'thowte the walles of Salop whereof one peece lyeth betwene the landes sometime John Hoordes on the North pte and one lane thear caled Cordelane on the Sowth pte and extendeth yttselfe frome the Comon pasture theare of the burgesses of the towne of Salopp in the head of the Est unto the Ryver of Sevarne in the weste end And the other pcell of the said landes lyeth betwene the landes of the said John Hoord on the Sowth pte And the landes of the late pryor and Covent of the fryers Awgustynes of the said Towne and nowe in the tenure and occupacion of the said John Lynde and the landes of the abbott & covent of the monastory of peter and paule nighe Salop forsayd on the north pte and extendeth yttselfe frome the said Comon pasture in the head of the East unto the said Ryver of Sevarne in the west end." Dated 30 Henry VIII.

Entries in the Company's earliest Book show that in 1505-6 among allowances for properties to be set to smaller rents was a reduction from 6s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. a year for four gardens behind the walls. This was the land comprised in the Lease No. X. above, and I find a note against a copy of a later Rental that it was sold for £6 in 1668. In 1530 one of the pieces of land was "in tenura fraternitatis," the Bailiff being accountable for 12s. 4d. in respect of it. Subsequent Accounts show that by the opening of the 17th century an annual rent of 12s. 4d. was being received for this land from the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Shrewsbury. This was regularly received from the Corporation until the year to Ladyday 1789. There is a note in the copy of a Rental mentioned that it was sold to the Corporation in 1790 for £19. 14. 8. It lay "in the over part (of the pasture) towards the Town Wall." The one other piece (comprised in the Lease No. XI.) was let for 8s., and was presumably sold also to the Corporation.

MICHAEL PEELE.

## SHREWSBURY BURGESSES, 16TH—17TH CENTURIES.

There has recently come to light and been restored to Shrewsbury Corporation a book of Corporation records of the late 16th and early 17th centuries. Its contents consist of a list of Bailiffs from 1377 to 1581, recorded in 1582, in which year is entered particulars of the election to the offices of the corporation, with similar annual entries to 1637; these containing the names of numerous Burgesses, with which this article is concerned. (Beginning at the other end of the book is an account of money lent for apprenticing poor children, followed by certificates for apprenticing, required by a statute of Elizabeth, from 1585 to 1698).

The form of each annual entry of election is in outline thus. The Bailiffs and Burgesses, on the Friday next after the feast of St. Michael in such and such a regnal year, in accordance with the Composition (see Owen and Blakeway, I., 172-3) and the good and laudable custom of the town, *per vocem* A. B. one of the Common Council, elected C. D. as *Comunem Camerarium* (with duties for that occasion, no doubt, as a sort of Speaker and Presiding Officer).

The retiring Bailiffs then elected by lot two from among the Common Council, who by alternate choice nominated 25 Burgesses who should elect the officers of the town for the ensuing year, viz. 2 Bailiffs, 2 Coroners, 6 Sessors, and a Common Sergeant (*Subbalivum*), each of the new Bailiffs electing one other Sergeant.

The names of all the above are recorded each year, and memoranda as follows are regularly added: The electors (of the 25 Burgesses) may not be admitted to perform the same task for 5 years thereafter; none of the 25 Burgesses may perform that task again for 2 years; no Bailiff to be Bailiff again for 3 years; no elector of that year to be Bailiff for 3 years; no Coroner to be Bailiff for three years; the Bailiffs newly elected not to be admitted to the office of Coroner for 2 years;

no Sessor to be Sessor again for three years; none previously elected as Bailiff ever again to be a Sessor; no Sergeant to be Sergeant again for three years; no elector to be a Sergeant for 2 years; none who has been Coroner ever again to be Sergeant.

Occasionally there are footnotes added, such as for recording the appointment of an officer in place of one who has died. One, which is exceptional, may be quoted as a matter of interest (1595). "Md. that at the electinge of the above named John Wicherley to be Comon S'jeant of this towne & of Thomas Davyes to be S'jeant to Mr. Bailif Charlton it was objectid in staye of their Admittance that they were retayned in s'vice w'th gentes & did weare their Livereis, contrary to the statut of Livereis, who dischardged themselves upon their sev'all othes to the contrary. And therapon were Admitted to their offices of S'jeantship" (entering into recognisances with sureties not to be retained in service or wear livery while dwelling within the town or liberties). Notes are also sometimes added that all the newly elected officers, or that such and such of them by name, had taken the oath of a Burgess and oath of Supremacy. This is sometimes disconcerting, and evidence of carelessness as regards the oath in respect of men already exercising full Burgess rights. For example, in 1606 "Abraham Baker & Richard Collins did take their burges oath at the tyme as they were sworne Sixe men" (Sessors); but Abraham Baker (unless it was his father of the same name) had already been one of the 25 electing Burgesses as early as 1593.

Every man of those named must necessarily have been a Burgess, and he was exercising his rights as such; and the notes as to some of them being sworn seem to have been added, as it were, for conscience sake, often uncompleted by entry of the names in the Roll. Again it would seem that the sons of some who had been duly admitted were often tacitly accepted as Burgesses although the formality of entering them on the Roll was overlooked. Thus, the three named ap Edward in the list given below were doubtless issue of an ap Edward duly recorded (see printed Roll) as sworn in 1542; similarly with the Clempsons and many others.

It will already have been gathered from the foregoing that many names are to be found in this old book of records which are missing from the Burgess Roll as printed under the editorship of Mr. H. E. Forrest. I have extracted such names, and give them in a list below ; and this, of course, should be regarded simply as complementary to the printed Roll, for I have omitted names of those who are certainly, or seem with great likelihood, to be identical with Burgesses recorded in that. It has been possible, however, to include some who appear to be identical with sons admitted under age at the same time as their fathers, showing now the trades that they had since adopted (e.g. the three Cheshires and the three Swaynes, as will be seen on comparing these names with those in the printed Roll).

The year, as in each case given below, is that in which the individual first appears in these Council elections, and may not necessarily be that in which he was sworn or first exercised Burgess rights. A variation is made in the case of Richard Hussey, of whom other particulars and the actual date of swearing (unrecorded in the Roll) are mentioned in one of the footnotes in the book.

With about two-thirds of the names in the book trades are given, but not always at the date of an individual's first appearance. Where it seems reasonable to assume that A.B. in 1605 is the same as A.B., mercer, 1608, I have recorded him as A.B., mercer, 1605. Where there is a considerable lapse of time, so as to render identity uncertain, the date of the trade being first mentioned is added in brackets (e.g. see Abraham Baker and John Beanes).

I have only inserted the word "Bailiff" where the first appearance is as such.

ADDERTON. George, 1617.

ANDERTON. Richard, corvisor, 1627.

ASHLEY. Thomas, draper, 1591 (probably same as Thos. Ashe, 1590).

ATKINS. Robert, tanner, 1621.

ATKIS. Richard, 1585.

BAKER. Abraham, 1593 (draper, 1615).

BALL. Robert, tailor, 1625.

BARKER. James, 1583.

BARNES. William, corvisor, 1582.

John, 1583.

Richard, mercer, 1609.

Richard, corvisor, 1610.

BATE. Richard, 1592.

BATHOE. Jacob, butcher, 1627.

BAUGHE. John, 1583.

George, 1597.

BAYLEY. John, gent., 1585.

William, draper, 1611.

Philip, weaver, 1620.

BEACALL. Thomas, 1596.

BEANES. John, 1588 (draper, 1602).

Humphrey, gent., 1600.

BEDDOW. Thomas, corvisor, 1591.

Richard, butcher, 1607.

BENYON, BENNION. Hugh, weaver, 1582.

Thomas, tanner, 1583.

George, 1583 (mercer, 1608).

Richard, weaver, 1587.

Robert, draper, 1588.

Richard, draper, 1607.

Richard, yeoman, 1607.

Roger, shearman, 1613.

Charles, gent., 1620.

Adam and Roger, weavers, 1631.

Jacob, tanner, 1633.

BERRINGTON. George, gent., 1628.

Richard, gent., 1633.

BETTON. Richard, 1584 (draper, 1595).

Robert, mercer, 1588.

Francis, 1591 (corvisor, 1609).

Thomas, 1591 (mercer, 1616).

Adam, corvisor, 1620.

Thomas, draper, 1623.

Thomas, vintner, 1625.

Samuel, gent., 1625.

John, draper, 1625.

Thomas, corvisor, 1628.

Joseph, tanner, 1634.

BICKERSTAFF. John, shearman, 1597.

BISTON. John, 1582.

BLAKEWAY. Roger, 1588 (corvisor, 1600).

Thomas, weaver, 1605.

Richard, corvisor, 1610.

BLOWER. Richard, pewterer, 1605.

Andrew, shearman, 1605.

BOTFIELD. John, butcher, 1630.

BOWDLER. Thomas, 1585.

John, 1587.

William, shearman, 1601.

Samuel, 1615.

BRICKDALE. Daniel, chandler, 1637.

BROMLEY. Robert, hosier, 1588.

Griffith, 1588 (corvisor, 1603).

Thomas, 1617.

John, corvisor, 1617.

BROWNE. John, 1583 (draper, 1609).

Robert and Thomas, 1592.

Richard, 1611.

Roger, clothier, 1615.

William, shearman, 1623.

BROMYARD. Hugh, 1585.

BURNELL. Griffith, baker, 1604.

BUTTRY, BUTTERY. John, 1607 (weaver, 1625).

John, clothier, 1626.

CADWALLADER. Thomas, tanner, 1627.

CALCOTT. Roger, shearman, 1596.

CARELES. William, 1614.

CHARLTON, Robert, 1593.

CHESHIRE. Adam, corvisor, 1607.

Robert and William, glovers, 1629.

CLARKE. John, 1583 (butcher, 1595).

Richard, 1586.

Edmund 1603 (corvisor, 1625).

William, butcher, 1609.

Nicholas, draper, 1610.

John, 1610.

Thomas, butcher, 1636.

CLEMPSON. Richard, barber, 1628.

Daniel, cutler, 1628.

Adam, smith, 1632.

William, cutler, 1636.

CLIVE. George, vintner, 1620.

COLE. John, gent., 1584.

COLLINS. Richard, mercer, 1606.

Roland, pewterer, 1624.

COTTON. John, clothier, 1636.

DAVIES. Thomas, tailor, 1601.

Humphrey, 1602 (corvisor, 1620).

Thomas, corvisor, 1604.

John, baker, 1626.

George, shearman, 1626.

DAWES. John, Bailiff 1584.

John, junr., 1585.

Richard, Bailiff 1585.

Thomas, tanner, 1616.

DEWE. Arthur, currier, 1628 (in printed Roll as Den).

DICHER. Edward, 1592.

DONNE. Roger, 1605.

DOWNES. Richard, 1590 (corvisor, 1606).

John, barber, 1607.

John and Robert, corvisors, 1614.

SHREWSBURY BURGESSES 16th—17th CENTURIES. 219.

DUNNE. Roger, gent., 1637.

AP EDWARD. Lancelot, John, and Richard, corvisors, 1591, 1592, and 1633.

AP EVAN. Hugh, baker, 1609.

EVANS. Roger, 1582.  
Hugh, dyer, 1592.  
Thomas, merchant, 1592 (clothier, 1602).  
Richard, 1593.  
Benjamin, gent., 1626.

EVERALL. Richard, corvisor, 1612.  
William, weaver, 1629.

FALLOWES. Richard, 1582.  
John, shearman, 1601.

FARMER. Edward, weaver, 1631.

FAWKENER. Richard, 1592.  
Humphrey, 1592 (mercer, 1602).  
William, corvisor, 1595.  
Thomas, gent., 1602.  
Andrew, shearman, 1609.  
Richard, baker, 1627.  
Thomas, baker, 1633.

FERNES. Richard, mercer, 1606.  
John, corvisor, 1631.  
Richard, shearman, 1631.

FISHER. Thomas, 1583.

FOULLER. Miles, draper, 1608.

FOX. John, shearman, 1625.

FRANCE. Nicholas, glover, 1637.

GARBETT. John, junr., 1619.

GARDNER. Thomas, tanner, 1588.  
Richard, corvisor, 1597.  
George, 1604.  
John, draper, 1616.  
Oliver, gent., 1616.  
Humphrey, 1616.  
John, Ironmonger, 1628.  
Richard, dyer, 1634.

GITTINS. Hugh, 1582 (weaver, 1597).

Thomas, shearman, 1593.

John, butcher, 1595.

Thomas, weaver, 1596.

Richard, mercer, 1597.

Morgan, mercer, 1603.

William, tanner, 1603.

Hugh, shearman, 1618.

GRIFFITHS. Andrew, corvisor, 1617.

Isaac, sadler, 1629.

Andrew, mercer, 1633.

GRINSELL. John, shearman, 1605.

HARDINGE. Richard, shearman, 1586.

Richard, clothier, 1626.

John, gent., 1635.

HARKOODE. Edward, 1587.

HARRIS. Thomas, 1582.

Hugh, 1594 (draper, 1604).

Richard, tailor, 1594.

George, gent., 1600.

Richard, ironmonger, 1626.

HASELWALL. John, 1586.

HENCKS. Roger, baker, 1607.

HENLEY. Thomas, tanner, 1605.

HEINES. Roger, 1583.

Richard, shearman, 1612.

HEYLINGE. Richard, shearman, 1604.

William, shearman, 1605.

Robert, corvisor, 1633.

HIGGONS. Richard, senr., and George (Bailiff), 1583.

Ralph, 1585.

Richard, junr., 1589.

Edward, gent., 1598.

Richard, shearman, 1615.

Arthur, baker, 1619.

Thomas, gent., 1631.

HORTON. Richard, fletcher, 1585.

HOSIER. Robert, 1582.  
George, 1615.

HOWELLS. John, 1585.  
Evan, 1589.  
Daniel, corvisor, 1625.

HOWLE. Philip and John, 1586.

HUGHES. John, butcher, 1585.  
Richard, 1594 (shearman, 1606).  
Randall, 1599.  
Edward, butcher, 1624.  
William, butcher, 1636.

HUSSEY. Richard, 1593 (but Richard, son of Robert, of Harles-cott, is recorded as having been sworn in 1597).  
Thomas, cook, 1604.  
John, corvisor, 1604.  
Thomas, corvisor, 1614.  
John, gent., 1617.  
John, tailor, 1620.  
Edward, scrivener, 1620.

IRELAND. William, 1585 (gent., 1603).  
Edward, Bailiff 1591.  
Robert, Bailiff 1592.

JEFFREYS. John, baker, 1607.

JENKS. Thomas, shearman, 1625.  
Richard, smith, 1626.

JOHNSON. Adam, baker, 1622.

JONES. Thomas and Richard, drapers, 1592.  
Timothy, corvisor, 1614.  
William, gent., 1582.  
Ralph, tailor, 1616.  
Timothy, baker, 1618.  
Richard, baker, 1620.  
Richard, gent., 1624.

JUCKES. Roland, draper, 1598.  
Thomas, shearman, 1615.  
Richard, tanner, 1637.

KEFFINE. Eleazer, draper, 1587.

KYNASTON. Arthur, Bailiff 1606.

LEATON. Francis, 1584.  
Richard, weaver, 1588.

LEE, LEA. William, 1586.  
Nathaniel, mercer, 1630.

LECESTER, LYSTER. William, barber, 1604.  
Thomas, shearman, 1606.  
Richard, barber, 1612.  
William, corvisor, 1624.

LEWIS. John, shearman, 1582.  
Andrew, 1582.  
Richard, draper, 1585.  
Thomas, Bailiff 1589.  
John, tanner, 1594.  
Daniel, draper, 1613.  
Samuel, mercer, 1615.  
Thomas, vintner, 1619.  
Thomas, draper, 1620.  
Michael, mercer, 1629.

LINGHAM. William, shearman, 1584.

LLEWELYN. Richard, tanner, 1615.

LLOYD. Edward, corvisor, 1585.  
Thomas, 1590.  
Richard, 1610 (tanner 1623).  
Thomas, draper, 1633.

LONGDEN. David, 1584.  
Abraham, shearman, 1603.  
Isaac, corvisor, 1631.

LOPPINGTON. Thomas, shearman, 1616.

LUTER. Thomas, draper, 1606.

MADDOCKS. Griffith, cooper, 1586.  
Humphrey, 1589.  
David, glover, 1604.

MARSHALL. Roger, 1587.  
Richard, 1618.

MATTHEWS. Thomas, mercer, 1612.

MEDLICOTT. William, 1604 (yeoman, 1623).

MEIGHEN. Richard, shearman, 1583.

Edward, 1594.

Richard, corvisor, 1601.

MEREDITH. Thomas, John, and Richard, butchers, 1607, 1624, and 1627.

MERIDEN. Edwin, glover, 1622.

MITTON, MYTON. John, 1585.

Francis, 1591.

Edward, mercer, 1609.

MONTGOMERY. Richard, 1583.

William, gent., 1592.

Edward, gent., 1618.

MORRIS. Richard, tailor, 1633.

MYNORS. Edward, barber, 1636.

MYNTON. Richard, 1584.

Edward, 1585.

Thomas, joiner, 1597.

NELSON. Francis, clothier, 1636.

NETTLES. John, tanner, 1593.

Richard, mercer, 1610.

William, 1610 (corvisor, 1620).

NICOLAS. Evan, 1582.

NONELY. Thomas, glover, 1607.

OKELL. John, 1585.

OLIVER. Samuel, glazier, 1634.

ONSLOWE. Nicholas, 1583.

OWEN. Edward, Bailiff 1582.

Humphrey, 1599.

Robert, 1603.

William, knt., Bailiff 1621.

Roger, shearman, 1635.

OWEN DE STALLES. Richard, 1582.

PASSAND. Thomas, apothecary, 1626.

PEATE. Richard, gent., 1631.

PEERS. Richard, mercer, 1591.

John, yeoman, 1622.

PEPLOW. William, cooper, 1621.

PERCHE. John, Bailiff 1588.

George, gent., 1631.

PETER. Hugh, 1584.

PETTON. Roger and John, 1583.

PHILLIPS. Richard, 1582.

John, 1583.

Edward and George, shearman, 1583.

Roger, tanner, 1597.

William, corvisor, 1603.

Edward, gent., 1609.

Philip, 1614.

John and Abraham, butchers, 1619.

Isaac, butcher, 1635.

PIDGEON. John, 1589.

POPE. Robert, 1596.

Roger, esq., Bailiff 1620.

PORTER. Roger, 1611.

Daniel, weaver, 1615.

POWELL. Richard, 1582.

POYN, POYNER. John, vintner, 1605.

Thomas, baker, 1633.

PROWDE. George and Nicholas, 1582.

William, 1590.

Richard, draper, 1592.

PRICE (sometimes PREES, AP REES). Richard, corvisor, 1582.

William, 1583.

Robert, hatter, 1598.

Abraham, shearman, 1612.

George, hatter, 1616.

Richard, hatter, 1622.

Josiah, glover, 1632.

PRITCHARD. Rowland and Thomas, corvisors, 1628.

William, butcher, 1632.

John, corvisor, 1633.

PUGH. John, shearman, 1635.

REESE. Richard, trowman, 1637.

AP RICHARD. Richard, 1584.  
John, corvisor, 1600.

RICHARDSON. Richard, shearman, 1599.

RIDGEWAY. John, mercer, 1622.

ROBINSON. Thomas, draper, 1587.  
William, 1602.

SCOTT. Richard, 1608.  
Isaac, clothier, 1621.  
Isaac, innholder, 1629.

SHERER. Thomas, Bailiff 1586.  
Thomas, tanner, 1593.  
Robert, corvisor, 1602.  
Abraham, yeoman, 1615.  
Thomas, tailor, 1629.  
Thomas, corvisor, 1630.

SHORLEY. Richard, mercer, 1591.

SHURLOWE. Richard, 1591.

SIMPKIS. John, 1599.

SMOUT. Stephen, glover, 1633.

SPURSTOWE. Roger and Thomas, 1582.  
George, shearman, 1604.

STEVENS. William, 1613.

STREET. Robert, 1587.

STUBBS. Thomas, butcher, 1621.

STUDLEY. Thomas, 1584 (draper, 1600).  
John, draper, 1605.  
Richard, draper, 1616.  
Stephen, baker, 1621.

SWAYNE, SWAIN. Thomas, corvisor, 1608.  
John, shearman, 1616.  
Richard, *mu'* (perhaps musician, anyhow not *mercer*), 1616.

TAYLOR. Edward, 1590 (draper, 1616).  
Richard, mercer, 1601.  
John, dyer, 1631.

TEGGIN. Philip, Edward, and Richard, 1582.

Thomas, 1585.

Robert, 1591.

Nathaniel, glover, 1618.

TENCH. William, Bailiff 1582.

Thomas, 1584.

Richard, 1593 (tanner, 1610).

John shearman, 1625.

Edward, tanner, 1628.

Richard, tailor, 1631.

TILSTON. Richard, 1582.

TISDALL. Rowland, 1590 (corvisor, 1616).

TRIGG. John, barber, 1630.

TUDOR. George, corvisor, 1634.

WALKER. Richard, glover, 1607.

WARING. Richard, gent., 1589.

Nicholas, gent., 1611.

William, corvisor, 1615.

Thomas, mercer, 1616.

Basil, draper, 1617.

William, gent., 1626.

WARTER. William, draper, 1615.

William, tanner, 1634.

WEALE. John, 1598.

WEBB. John, Bailiff 1584.

John, corvisor, 1591.

Adam, 1604 (draper, 1623).

Robert, 1618 (yeoman, 1623).

WHITFOOTE. Thomas, 1584.

WHITTAKERS. Robert, shearman, 1615.

WILDING. Richard, 1582.

Humphrey, 1585.

Philip, corvisor, 1588.

Philip, baker, 1619.

Thomas, tailor, 1624.

Humphrey, corvisor, 1628.

Edward, mercer, 1628.

WILKINSON. William, 1613.

WORRALL. Roger, 1582.

Ralph, 1588.

Edward, 1594.

Adam, 1613.

WRIGHT. Richard, shearman, 1597.

John, draper, 1636.

WYNNE. John, 1583.

MICHAEL PEELE.

SHREWSBURY BURGESS ROLL.

*Corrigenda.*

PAGE.

- 13. BALDWIN. line 16, for "Brian" read "Urian"
- 22. BETTON. Add new entry. Samuel of Harlescott s. Robert of Harlescott sw. 1721, 1753
- 25. " line 22, for "farmer" read "servant"  
" line 27, for "Thomas g.s. George" read "Samuel of Harlescott"
- 212. MORRIS. Sampson, sw. 1902, should read Sampson Edward. Arnold John, was sw. 1916 (not 1918).
- 215. NEWNES. Add Thomas of S. tailor, s. Samuel sw. 1796,
- 226. PEYTON. line 29, for "barber" read "writer"
- 239. POWELL. line 6, after "s. Richard" add "g.s. Richard"
- 245. PUGH. line 5, for "Llanworyn" read "Llanwrynn"
- 247. PURSLOW. Percival Reginald Samuel, sw. 1901, was bro. (not son) of Henry James Lake.
- 256. ROCKE. line 31, insert fresh line "Charles of Pool, 1678"
- 280. TAYLOR. Richard sw. 1839, should be described as painter. The Richard (two names below the latter, and referred to as sw. 1826) appears to be a duplication in error, and should be deleted.  
Robert Ryder, sw. 1846, was son of Richard, butcher (the top name on this page).
- 292. VASHONE. Insert "gratis" before "1719"
- 314. WOLRIDGE. line 26, read "James 7 days"
- 318. WRIGHT. line 27 "draper s. John of Lonkeslow"

In 1924 the Shrewsbury Burgess Roll, edited by Mr. H. E. Forrest, was printed under the auspices of the Shrewsbury Corporation and the Shropshire Archaeological Society. That work constitutes a most valuable record—valuable to students of Shrewsbury's rich records of the past, but perhaps above all, valuable to the present Burgessesses themselves. Its usefulness as a work of reference is constant, and it has much intrinsic interest.

A record such as that, however, must inevitably lose something of its value by lapse of time, for additions to the Roll are constantly occurring. It is for this reason that the Association of Shrewsbury Freemen has concluded that it would be of benefit (as well as of personal interest to numerous Freemen) for supplements to be printed at convenient intervals, bringing the list entirely up-to-date. This, for the years 1925—35, is the first of such intended supplements; it has been abstracted from the Roll by the Hon. Secretary, to whom, needless to say, every facility was granted by the courtesy of the Town Clerk.

*January, 1936.*

ADAMS. William, J.P., of High Street, S., chemist. Honorary Freeman, 1934.

BADGER. Frederick Thomas, of Church Stretton, railway clerk. Harry Goodwin, of Copthorne, railway clerk. John Herbert, of Swansea, house furnisher, all s. Frederick Lewis, sw. 1912—1927.

BIRCH. Richard Gordon, of Uffington, motor mechanic, s. George, sw. 1892. 1935.

BLAKEMORE. Ernest Thomas, of Mount Fields, grocer's manager, s. George Lloyd, sw. 1879. 1930. John Henry, of Queen Street, S., coach-builder, s. Charles Henry, sw. 1910. 1933.

BLOWER. Joseph, of Barker Street, S., builder's labourer, s. Edward, sw. 1840. 1928.

BOWDLER. Henry David, of S., solicitor, s. John Charles Henry sw. 1894. 1929.

BRATTON. Frederick Thomas, of Harlesden, London, male nurse, s. Richard, sw. 1895. 1934.

BRIDGEMAN. Sir Orlando, 5th Earl of Bradford, of Newport, Salop, Baron Bradford of B., Bt., J.P., D.L., late Lieut.-Col. 3rd Battn. Royal Scots. 1930.

Viscount, the Right Honble. William Clive, of Leigh, Salop, late Sec. of State for Home Affairs and First Lord of the Admiralty, desc. of Sir Orlando, sw. 1721. 1930.

CLARKE. Richard William Bunney Crawford, solicitor.

Walter Henry Crawford, Capt. Monmouthshire R.E., both of Swan Hill, s. William Richard Crawford, sw. 1894. 1925.

COLE. Reginald, of Belle Vue, manager, s. Edwin, sw. 1882. 1925.

Bernard, of Wyle Cop, accountant, s. Charles, sw. 1897. 1925.

Thomas Stewart, of Ellesmere, police constable, s. James Alfred, sw. 1897. 1930.

Arthur, of Ironbridge, grocer, ano. s. 1930.

CORBETT. Richard William, of Scunthorpe, Lincs., s. Edward Richard Trevor, sw. 1893. 1930.

Charles Edward, of Longnor Hall, ano. s. 1934.

CROSS. Arthur Richard, of Enfield Highway, Middlesex, s. Arthur Richard, sw. 1886. 1925.

Ernest Locksley, of Belle Vue, surveyor, s. Ernest Llewellyn, sw. 1903. 1931.

Douglas Gowen, of Enfield Highway, Middlesex, photographer, s. Arthur Richard, sw. 1886. 1935.

CRUMPTON. Alfred Ernest, of Castle Fields, carpenter, g.g.s. Thomas, sw. 1819. 1934.

DARLINGTON. Guy Henry, of North Hermitage, chemist's assistant, s. William Wood, sw. 1909. 1927.

EAVES. Frederick Thomas, of Frankwell, brewer's lorry driver, s. John Frederick, sw. 1889. 1930.

FLETCHER. Revd. William George Dimock, M.A., F.S.A., of Oxon, nr. S. Honorary Freeman, 1931.

GROVES. Samuel James, of Copthorne, plumber, s. James, sw. 1864. 1927.  
 De Courcy, of same, letterpress printer, ano. s. 1930.  
 Thomas Henry, of same, carpenter and joiner, ano. s. 1930.  
 Leslie Parker, of same, local government officer, s. above:  
 Samuel James. 1934.

HERBERT. Edward Robert Henry, of Orleton, Wellington,  
 Salop, Major K.R.R.C.  
 Christian Victor Charles, of same, member of the Inner  
 Temple, both s. Edward William, sw. 1911. 1930.

HILL. Viscount, Sir Charles Rowland Clegg-Hill, D.S.O., 6th  
 Visc. Hill of Hawkstone, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Reserve of  
 Officers, late R.W.F., g.g.s. John, sw. 1812. 1930.  
 Gerald Rowland Clegg-Hill, Lieut. and Adj. 2nd Battn.  
 R.W.F., his s. 1930.

HUGHES. Richard Henry, of Longden Road, joiner, s. George,  
 sw. 1908. 1928.

JONES. Denis Vincent, of Mount Fields, boiler maker, s. Charles.  
 Joseph, sw. 1916. 1928.  
 Geoffrey Victor, of same, salesman, ano. s. 1930.  
 Richard John Bowdler, of Frankwell, motor driver, s. John  
 Bowdler, sw. 1892. 1934.  
 George, of Richmond, retired banker, s. Charles, sw. 1865.  
 1934.

KENT. Herbert Leslie Ellis, of Castle Street, insurance clerk,  
 s. Leonard, sw. 1900. 1933.

LEE. Harry James, of Monkmoor Rd., S., local government  
 officer, g.g.s. George Ryder, sw. 1806. 1934.  
 Charles Edwin, of Tankerville Street, S., painter, his bro.  
 1934.

MANSFIELD. Harold, of Butcher Row, butcher, s. Frederick,  
 sw. 1908. 1930.  
 Cyril Bromley, of Telegraph Inn, S., P.O. sorting clerk,  
 s. John, sw. 1908. 1931.  
 Geoffrey Ellis, of Butcher Row, motor driver, s. Frederick,  
 sw. 1908. 1935.

MAYBURY. Sir Henry Percy, K.C.M.G., C.B., of Greenhithe, Kent, Director-General of Roads and Bridges in the Ministry of Transport. Honorary Freeman, 1927.

MILLER. Samuel George, of Mount Fields, g.s. John, sw. 1843. 1925.

MORRIS. Arnold Edward, of Castle Fields, railway cleaner, s. Sampson Edward, sw. 1902. 1931.

Cecil Arthur, of Longden Rd., printer, ano. s. 1931.

Francis George Wilfrid, of Oakley Street, S., civil servant, s. Arnold John, sw. 1916. 1935.

NEWNES. Sir Frank Hillyard, Bt., of London, g.g.s. Thomas, sw. 1796. 1927.

OWEN. Loftus Meade, of Monkmoor Rd., S., clerk in Holy Orders, s. Loftus, sw. 1876. 1925.

Thomas Walter, of Castle Fields, gas works storekeeper. Sidney James, of same, tobacco operative. Arthur Frank, of Teddington, Middlesex, bricklayer's labourer. Frederick, of Cherry Orchard, railway carriage cleaner, all s. Richard, sw. 1873. 1930.

Richard William, of St. Julian's Friars, gas works labourer, g.s. said Richard, 1930.

John Edward, of Castle Gates, hairdresser, s. Owen, sw. 1909. 1934.

Robert John, of Greenfields Dairy, shopkeeper and milk retailer. Gilbert David, of 34 Percy Street, motor mechanic. Llewellyn Tudor, of same, dealer, all s. Robert David, sw. 1909. 1934.

PRICE. John David Pursell, of Abbey Foregate, auctioneer's assistant. Thomas Pursell, of Moseley, Birmingham, grocer. Henry Pursell, of Canon Street, S., auctioneer and valuer. Reginald Pursell, of New Longton, Preston, Lancs., motor salesman. Wilfrid Rowland Pursell, of Abbey Foregate, architects' pupil, all s. William Pursell, sw. 1922. 1934.

PUGH. William Charles, of Frankwell, joiner, s. Richard, sw. 1924. 1927.

SANDFORD. Charles Sidney, of Sheffield, land agent and surveyor. Herbert Edward, of same, solicitor. Francis Berkeley, of Ambleside, Westmorland, M.A., all s. George sw. 1847. 1925.

Folliott Hugh Blakelock, of Uganda, colonial civil servant, g.s. said George. 1926.

Francis Rossall, of Saltash, Cornwall, M.C., M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., s. above Francis Berkeley. 1927.

George Ritchie, O.B.E., M.A., of Kenya, and Croydon, Surrey, barrister-at-law, ano. s. 1928.

WARING. William Samuel Ondeslowe, of Totland Bay, Isle of Wight, M.B. (retired), g.s. Samuel, sw. 1796. 1928.

WILLIAMS. John Charles, of Coleham, painter, g.s. Thomas, sw. 1830. 1931.

Thomas Charles, of same, electrician, his s. 1934.

FOUNDATION CHARTER OF SHREWSBURY SCHOOL  
 GRANTED BY EDWARD VI, AND DATED AT WESTMINSTER,  
 FEBRUARY 10th, 1552.

DEPOSITED IN THE SCHOOL LIBRARY, ON PERMANENT LOAN, BY  
 RESOLUTION OF THE SHREWSBURY TOWN COUNCIL, SEPTEMBER,  
 17th, 1934.

Printed (by permission) from the "Salopian."

The following is the text, with translation, of the Foundation Charter of Shrewsbury School, granted by Edward VI, and dated at Westminster February 10th, 1551-2. It was founded under the title "The Free Grammar School of Edward VI," a name which it retained until the Public Schools Act of 1868. What the word "libera" in the title meant has never been very satisfactorily determined, but in the evidence before the Public Schools Commissioner Dr. Kennedy proved conclusively that neither in classical, nor in post-classical, nor in medieval Latin, could the word mean gratuitous, so he inclined to thinking that it meant "free from the jurisdiction of a superior corporation," as opposed to the schools then recently abolished, which had been attached to convents or other ecclesiastical bodies.

The Charter is very clearly written, and in beautiful condition, though unfortunately only about half the Great Seal survives.

J.B.O.

TEXT.

Edwardus Sextus, Dei Gratia Angliæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, et in terra Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et Hibernicæ supremum Caput; omnibus ad quos præsentes literæ per venerint salutem. Sciat is quod nos, ad humilem petitionem tam Balivorum et Burgensium ac inhabitantium Villæ Salopiæ in Comitatu Salopiensi, quam aliorum quam plurimorum subditorum nostrorum totius patriæ ibidem vicinæ, nobis pro Schola Grammaticali ibidem erigenda et stabienda, pro institutione et instructione puerorum et juvenum, de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia ac mero motu nostro, volumus, concedimus,

et ordinamus, quod de cetero sit et erit una Schola Grammaticalis in dicta villa Salopiæ quæ vocabitur Libera Schola Grammaticalis Regis Edwardi sexti, pro educatione, institutione et instructione puerorum et juvenum in Grammatica, perpetuis temporibus futuris duratura, ac scholam illam de uno magistro seu pædagogo, et uno sub-pædagogo sive ypodidascalo, pro perpetuo continuaturam erigimus, creamus, ordinamus et fundamus per præsentes. Et ulterius sciatis quod nos intentionem et propositum nostrum in hac parte ad effectum deducere volentes de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus ac per præsentes damus et concedimus Ballivis et Burgensibus dictæ villæ Salopiæ in dicto Comitatu Salopiensi omnes illas decimas garbarum bladorum et granorum ac fæni nostras annuatim et de tempore in tempus crescentium provenientium sive renovantium in villis campis parochiis hamlettis de Asteley Sensawe Cliff Letton et Almond Parke in dicto Comitatu nostro Salopiensi nuper Collegio Beatæ Mariæ in villa Salopiæ prædicta modo dissoluto dudum spectantes et pertinentes ac parcellam possessionum inde nuper existentes; ac omnes illas decimas garbarum bladorum et granorum ac fæni nostras annuatim et de tempore in tempus crescentium provenientium sive renovantium in villis campis parochiis hamlettis de Frankewell Woodcote Horton Bickton Calcote Shelton Whiteley et Welbach in dicto Comitatu nostro Salopiensi nuper Collegio Sancti Cedde in dicta villa Salopiæ modo dissoluto dudum spectantes et pertinentes ac parcellam possessionum inde nuper existentes; ac reversionem et reversiones quacumque omnium et singulorum præmissorum et cuiuslibet inde parcellæ; necnon redditus et annualia proficua quacumque reservata super quibuscumque dimissionibus et concessionibus de præmissis seu de aliqua inde parcella quoquo modo facta; adeo plene libere et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout aliqui Decani magistri præpositi præbendarii seu aliqui alii ministri vel gubernatores dictorum nuper Collegiorum seu eorum alterius aut aliquis alius sive aliqui alii præmissa aut aliquam inde parcellam ante hac habentes possidentes aut seisi ti inde existentes eadem aut aliquam inde parcellam unquam habuerunt tenuerunt vel gavisi fuerunt habuit tenuit vel gavisus fuit seu habere tenere vel gaudere debuerunt aut debuit; et adeo plene libere et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma

prout ea omnia et singula præmissa ad manus nostras ratione vel prætextu cuiusdam actus de diversis Cantariis Collegiis Gildis liberis Capellis et Fraternitatibus dissolvendis et determinandis ac de aliis nobis datis et appunctuatis in parlimento nostro tento apud Westmonasterium anno regni nostri primo inter alia editi et provisi seu quocumque alio modo iure seu titulo de venerunt seu devenire debuerunt ac in manibus nostris iam existunt seu existere debent vel deberent. Quæ quidem decimæ ac cetera omnia et singula præmissa modo extenduntur ad clarum annum valorem viginti librarum et octo sólidorum. Habendum tenendum et gaudendum prædictas decimas redditus reversiones ac cetera omnia præmissa cum pertinentibus præfatis Ballivis et Burgensibus dictæ villæ Salopiæ et successoribus suis imperpetuum. Tenendum de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris ut de manerio nostro de Estgrenewich in Comitatu nostro Kantiensi per fidelitatem tantum in libero socagio et non in capite. Ac reddendum inde annuatim nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris octo solidos legalis monetæ Angliæ ad Curiam nostram Augmentationum et Reventionum Coronæ nostræ ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archiangeli singulis annis solvendos pro omnibus redditibus serviciis et demandis quibuscumque. Necnon dedimus et concessimus ac per præsentes damus et concedimus præfatis Ballivis et Burgensibus dictæ villæ Salopiæ omnia exitus redditus reventiones et proficua prædictarum decimarum et ceterorum præmissorum a festo Sancti Michaeli Archiangeli ultimo præterito hucusque provenientia sive crescentia. Habendum eisdem Ballivis et Burgensibus ex dono nostro absque compoto seu aliquo alio proinde nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris quoquo modo reddendo solvendo vel faciendo. Et ulterius de uberiori gratia nostra ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus ac per præsentes damus et concedimus præfatis Ballivis et Burgensibus et successoribus suis plenam potestatem et auctoritatem nominandi et appunctuandi pædagogum et subpædagogum Scolæ prædictæ totiens quotiens eadem Scola de pædagogo vel subpædagogo vacua fuerit et quod ipsi Ballivi et Burgenses cum advisamento Episcopi Lichfeld et Coventriæ pro tempore existentis de tempore in tempus faci. nt et facere valeant et possint idonea salubria statuta et ordinaciones in scriptis concernentia et tangentia ordinem gubernationem et directionem pædagogi et subpædagogi ac scolarium Scolæ præ-

dictæ pro tempore existentium ac stipendii et salarii eorumdem paedagogi et subpaedagogi ac alia eandem Scolam ac ordinationem gubernationem præservationem et dispositionem reddituum et reventionum ad sustentationem eiusdem Scolæ appunctuotorum et appunctuandorum tangentia et concernentia; quæ quidem statuta et ordinationes sic fienda volumus concedimus et per præsentes præcipimus inviolabiliter observari de tempore in tempus imperpetuum. Et ulterius de uberiori gratia nostra dedimus et concessimus ac per præsentes damus et concedimus præfatis Ballivis et Burgensibus dictæ villæ Salopiæ et successoribus suis licentiam specialem liberamque et licitam facultatem potestatem et auctoritatem habendi recipiendi et perquirendi eis et eorum successoribus imperpetuum tam de nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris quam de aliis quibuscumque personis et alia persona quacumque maneria mesuagia terras tenementa rectorias decimas aut alia hereditamenta quæcumque infra regnum Angliæ seu alibi infra dominationes nostras dummodo non excedant clarum annum valorem viginti librarum ultra dictas decimas et cetera præmissa præfatis Ballivis et Burgensibus et successoribus suis ut præfertur per nos in forma prædicta concessa statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis aut aliquo alio statuto actu ordinatione seu provisione aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacumque in contrarium inde habito facto ordinato seu proviso in aliquo non obstante. Volumus tamen quod proficia exitus et redditus tam decimarum prædictarum et ceterorum præmissorum per nos per præsentes præconcessorum quam omnium et singulorum huiusmodi terrarum tenementorum et hereditamentorum sic per eosdem Ballivos et Burgenses ut præfertur perquirenda totaliter convertantur et exponentur ad sustentationem et manutentionem Scolæ prædictæ imperpetuum. Et volumus ac per præsentes concedimus præfatis Ballivis et Burgensibus quod habeant et habebunt has literas nostras patentes sub magno sigillo nostro Angliæ debito modo factas et sigillatas absque fine seu feodo magno vel parvo nobis in hanaperio nostro seu alibi ad usum nostrum proinde quoquo modo reddendo solvendo vel faciendo. Eo quod expressa mentio de vero valore annuo aut de certitudine præmissorum sive eorum alicuius aut de aliis donis sive concessionibus per nos vel per aliquem progenitorum nostrorum præfatis Ballivis et Burgensibus villæ prædictæ et successoribus suis ante hæc

tempora factis in præsentibus minime facta existit; aut aliquo statuto actu ordinatiōne provisione sive restrictione inde in contrarium facto edito ordinato seu proviso aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacumque in aliquo non obstante. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium decimo die Februarii Anno regni nostri sexto.

Per breve de privato sigillo et de data prædicta autoritate  
Parliamenti.

P. BEAMOUNT.

Per H. Shawfelde.

ENDORSEMENT.

Irrotulata in officio Johannis Hanbie auditoris mense Novembri anno regni regis Edwardi vi sexto extracta et exemplificata.

TRANSLATION.

TEXT.

Edward the Sixth, by the Grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in Earth of the Church of England and of Ireland Supreme Head, To all to whom these letters shall come, greeting. Know ye, that we, at the humble petition as well of the Bailiffs and Burgesses and Inhabitants of the town of Shrewsbury in the county of Salop as of very many other our subjects of our whole neighbouring country there, for a Grammar School to be erected and established there for the education and instruction of boys and youths, of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, do will, grant, and ordain that hereafter there be, and shall be, one Grammar School in the said town of Shrewsbury, which shall be called the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, for the education, teaching, and instruction of boys and youths in Grammar, to continue at all times hereafter for ever, and the same School to be continued for ever by one Master or Instructor, and one Under-Master or Usher, we do establish, create, ordain, and found by these presents. And further know ye, that we, being willing to carry our intention and purpose in this behalf into effect, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said town

of Shrewsbury, in the said county of Salop, all those our tithes of corn, blade and grain and hay, yearly and from time to time growing, issuing, or renewing in the villages, fields, parishes, and hamlets of Asteley, Sensawe, Cliff, Letton, and Almond Park, in our said County of Salop, to the late College of the Blessed Mary, in the town of Shrewsbury aforesaid, now dissolved, formerly belonging and appertaining, and lately being parcel of the possessions thereof; and all those our tithes of corn, blade and grain, and hay, yearly and from time to time growing, issuing, or renewing in the villages, fields, parishes, and hamlets of Frankewell, Woodcote, Horton, Bicton, Calcote, Shelton, Whiteley, and Welbach, in our said County of Salop, to the late College of Saint Chad in the said town of Shrewsbury, now dissolved, formerly belonging and appertaining, and lately being parcel of the possessions thereof; and the reversion and reversions whatsoever of all and singular the premises and of every parcel thereof; and also the rents and yearly profits whatsoever, reserved upon any demises and grants whatsoever, in anywise made of the premises or any parcel thereof as fully, freely, and entirely, and in as ample manner and form as any Deans, Masters, Provosts, Prebendaries, or any other Ministers or Governors of the said late Colleges, or either of them, or any other person or persons heretofore having or possessing the said premises or any parcel thereof, or being seized thereof, ever had, held, or enjoyed, or ought to have, hold, or enjoy the same or any parcel thereof, and as fully, freely, and entirely, and in as ample manner and form as all and singular the same premises came or ought to come into and now are or ought to be in our hands by reason or pretext of a certain Act made and provided in our Parliament held at Westminster in the first year of our reign (amongst other things) for dissolving and determining of divers Chanceries, Colleges, Guilds, Free Chapels and Fraternities, and of other things to us given and appointed, or by any other manner, right, or title whatsoever, and which tithes and all and singular other the premises are now extended to the clear yearly value of Twenty pounds and eight shillings, to have, hold, and enjoy the aforesaid tithes, rents, reversions, and all other the premises, with the appurtenances to the aforesaid Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said town of Shrewsbury and their successors for ever, to hold of us, our heirs and successors, as of our manor of East

Greenwich, in our county of Kent, by fealty only in free socage and not in chief, and yielding thence yearly to us, our heirs and successors, eight shillings of lawful money of England, at our Court of Augmentation of the Revenues of our Crown, payable at the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel in every year, for all rents, services, and demands whatsoever; and also we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, to the aforesaid Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said town of Shrewsbury, all the issues, rents, revenues, and profits of the aforesaid tithes and other the premises, from the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel last past, hitherto arising or growing, to hold to the same Bailiffs and Burgesses of our gift without account or any other thing for the same to us, our heirs or successors, in any manner to be rendered, paid, or done. And further, of our more abundant grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, to the aforesaid Bailiffs and Burgesses and their successors, full power and authority of naming and appointing a Master and Under-Master of the School aforesaid as often as the same School shall be without a Master or Under-Master and that they, the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, with the advice of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry for the time being, may from time to time make, and may and shall be able to make, fit and salutary statutes and ordinances in writing, concerning and touching the order, government, and direction of the Master and Under-Master and of the Scholars of the School aforesaid for the time being, and of the stipend and salary of the said Master and Under-Master, and of other things touching and concerning the same School, and the ordering, governing, preserving, and disposing of the rents and revenues appointed and to be appointed for the support of same School; and which statutes and ordinances so to be made we will grant, and by these presents command, to be inviolably observed from time to time for ever. And further, of our more abundant grace, we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, to the aforesaid Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said town of Shrewsbury and their successors, special and free licence and lawful faculty, power, and authority to have, receive, and purchase, to them and their successors, for ever, as well of us, our heirs or successors, as of any other persons and person whomsoever, any

Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Rectories, Tithes, or other Hereditaments whatsoever within the kingdom of England, or elsewhere within our dominions, so that they do not exceed the clear yearly value of £20 besides the said Tithes and other the premises to the aforesaid Bailiffs and Burgesses and their successors as aforesaid by us granted in form aforesaid, the statute of "Not placing Lands and Tenements in Mortmain," or any other statute, act, ordinance or provision, or any matter, cause, or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof, had, made, ordained or provided in anywise notwithstanding. Nevertheless, we will that the profits, issues, and rents, as well of the aforesaid tithes and other the premises by us hereby granted, as of all and singular such lands, tenements, and hereditaments so to be purchased by them the said Bailiffs and Burgesses as aforesaid, be wholly converted and disposed to the support and maintenance of the aforesaid School for ever. And we will, and by these presents grant, to the aforesaid Bailiffs and Burgesses that they may and shall have these our Letters Patent under our Great Seal of England in due manner made and sealed without fine or fee, great or small, to us, in our Hanaper or elsewhere to our use for the same to be anywise rendered, paid or made, although express mention of the true yearly value, or of the certainty of the premises or any of them, or of other the gifts or grants by us or by any of our progenitors heretofore made to the aforesaid Bailiffs and Burgesses of the town aforesaid and their successors, is not made in these presents, or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, or restriction to the contrary thereof made, passed, ordained or provided, or any other matter, cause, or thing whatsoever in anywise notwithstanding.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be made. Witness ourself at Westminster, the Tenth day of February, in the sixth year of our reign.

By writ of the Privy Seal and of the aforesaid authority granted by Parliament.

P. BEAMOUNT.

ENDORSEMENT.

By H. Shawfelde.

Enrolled in the office of John Hanbie auditor in the month of November in the sixth year of the reign of Edward VI.; extracted and transcribed.

EXCAVATIONS AT LLOYDS BANK, SHREWSBURY.  
BY H. E. FORREST.

During 1931 extensive alterations were carried out to the premises at the bottom of Pride Hill, Shrewsbury, occupied by Lloyds Bank.

These involved deep excavation behind the Pride Hill frontage, during which the workmen found a large pit full of broken pottery, tiles, stone roofing-slabs, with bones and antlers, several of which had been worked. The architect, Mr. Banks, kindly allowed me to examine all the finds as they came to light.

It was obvious that this was the ashpit of Bennett's Hall—the adjoining premises on Pride Hill, behind Lipton's shop. This was the mansion of the Bennet or Bernard family, one of whom, Thomas Bernard, was provost of Shrewsbury in 1288 and 1292. The chartulary of Haughmond Abbey mentions in a deed of 1378 "a tenement formerly called Bennetthall opposite the Hey-strete": the Bennet family had disappeared from Shrewsbury by that date.

The Hall was a large building of red sandstone, a large portion of which is still standing, including the main south wall against Lloyds Bank. The bank building is of timber and dates from about 1550. It is placed on what was the yard of Bennet's Hall up to that time, with the ashpit in one corner.

Hence, it will be noted that the contents of the pit are necessarily of earlier date than about 1550, since it was covered in by the building over it. What would be the earliest date? I think it can be fixed as the time of Henry III, because Bennet's Hall was situated just inside the second Town Wall which was built in his reign. The Norman Town Wall enclosed only half-way down Pride Hill. The ashpit may therefore have been in use from about 1250 to 1550.

The animal remains were mainly of pigs, cattle, and sheep, the latter of the slender-limbed type usual in medieval times. Also a stag's antler which had been riveted to a handle to form a pick; and a polished bone, probably a netting tool.

There were also a number of oyster shells and some very large heavy roofing tiles of red-clay; also glazed floor-tiles (14th century type). The finds are now in Shrewsbury Museum.

Mr. O'Neil's report on the pottery is appended,

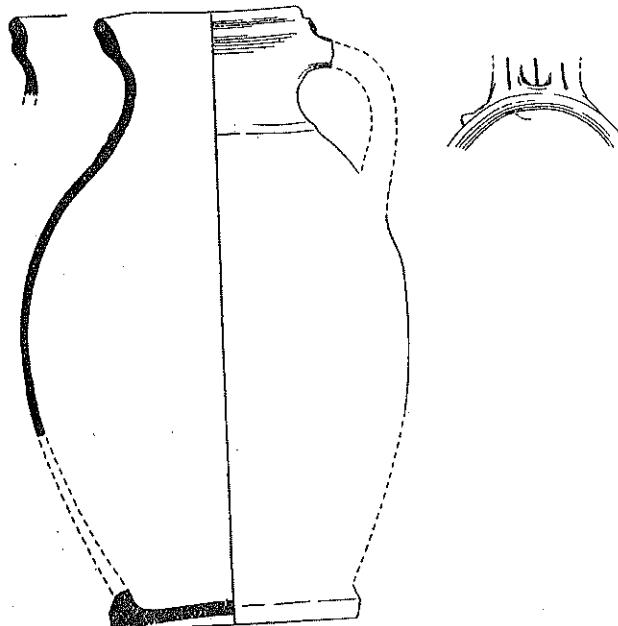
## THE POTTERY.

BY B. H. ST. J. O'NEIL, F.S.A.\*

[N.B. The numbering of the sherds, used in this report, corresponds with the markings on the actual pieces.]

The pottery fragments recovered from the site number twenty-three, apart from those of the restored vessel (Fig. 1). Of this number twelve appear to date from the sixteenth century, the remainder being of the fourteenth or fifteenth century; there is nothing, which can be attributed to an earlier period.

Two pieces only can with any confidence be assigned to the fourteenth century (Nos. 6 and 16). Both are of hard gritty black ware, fired red on both surfaces. No. 16 is a portion of the pinched base of a large pitcher and shows traces of yellow-green glaze. No. 6 is a fragment of the body of a similar vessel (apparently carinated), and is ornamented with deep horizontal grooves. The whole of the remaining surface is covered with brownish-green glaze.



POTTERY FROM LLOYD'S BANK SHREWSBURY (1). FIG. 1.

The restored vessel (Fig. 1) and nine sherds (Nos. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12—15) are attributable to the 14th or 15th century.

The restored vessel is a globular pitcher, 13 inches high, with an almost flat "chamfered-plinth" base, lip spout and grooved rim. It is of smooth hard buff ware, the whole of the exterior except the underside of the base and parts of the rim and handle being coated with a thick glaze. On the neck this glaze shades from dark green to yellow green, but on the body of the vessel it is usually mottled, green spots on a buff ground.

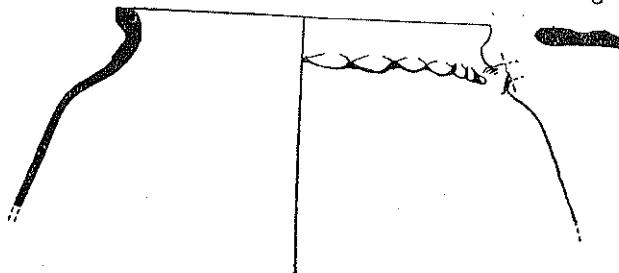


FIG. 2.

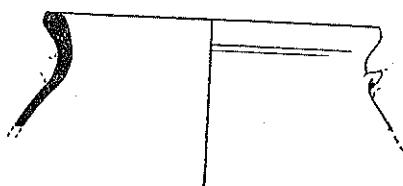


FIG. 3.

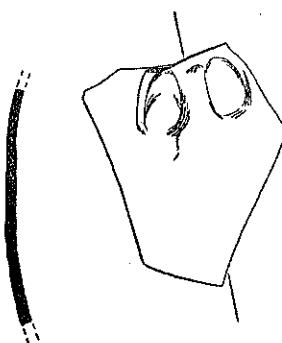


FIG. 4.

POTTERY FROM LLOYD'S BANK, SHREWSBURY (1).

The sherds are all of hard grey ware fired to red on both surfaces, except Nos. 12 and 15, which have a grey interior surface. No. 5 is a piece of a flat base with trace of dark green glaze, brown at the edge. Nos. 1, 13 and 14 are from necks of pitchers, showing the junction of the handle, and have dark green or yellow brown glaze. No. 12 is a portion of a handle with "stabbings" and is coated with brown glaze. Nos. 3, 10 and 15 are fragments from the body of vessels with light to dark green and brown glaze, except No. 10, which seems to have been unglazed. No. 8, the only sherd not from a pitcher, is from the rim of a bowl showing traces of pale green glaze.

The remaining sherds (Nos. 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 17-23) are all, probably, of sixteenth century date. No. 9 is a portion of a handle of debased medieval type with punched decoration and traces of green glaze. Nos. 2 and 11 have a thick glaze; No. 2 (a rim fragment with incised wavy line decoration on its flat top) has yellow green glaze internally and externally; No. 11 of thin hard buff ware has a dull yellow-brown glaze on the exterior only. The other pieces are all of very hard gritty ware, usually brown and are from unglazed wide-mouthed bowls. Nos. 4 and 7 are rims. Nos. 17-23 are sherds of three or perhaps four bowls, Nos. 19-21 being comprised in Fig. 2, and Nos. 22-3 in Fig. 3. Sherd 17 is shown in Fig. 4. All are of a particularly hard ware, dark brown in colour and somewhat resembling stone-ware in fabric. The form of the handles and the applied strip decoration (visible in Fig. 2) indicate the persistence of medieval decoration, but in all other respects, such as form and ware, these vessels are typical of a later period.

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\*The writer is indebted for suggestions and assistance to Messrs. C. A. Raleigh Radford, F.S.A., and G. C. Dunning, F.S.A.

## OBITUARY.

## THE REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

Shrewsbury has lost an Honorary Freeman, and the world of archaeology an eminent member, when the Rev. William George Dimock Fletcher died on December 6th, 1935.

He was a son of the Rev. John Waltham Fletcher, who was minister of S. James', Handsworth in 1851 at the time of the birth of his eldest son. His mother was Elizabeth Sarah, daughter of the Rev. John Giles Dimock, Rector of Uppingham. The Fletchers are an old Staffordshire family, who held land in the County as early as the 12th century. One of its branches was connected with the neighbourhood of Cannock from the time of Queen Elizabeth. One of Mr. Fletcher's uncles, Thomas William Fletcher of Lawneswood, J.P. and D.L. for Staffordshire, was keenly interested in genealogical research. He was a barrister of the Inner Temple, and was present at the Coronation of Queen Victoria (1838) as Earl Marshal's Gold Staff Officer. Another uncle, Dr. William Fletcher, educated at Shrewsbury School, was Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and was a great classical scholar. Another uncle the Rev. Henry Fletcher is still remembered as Vicar of Holy Trinity, Shrewsbury, where he was succeeded by his son, the Rev. William Henry Fletcher, afterwards Canon of S. Asaph.

Mr. Dimock Fletcher, the subject of this memoir, was educated at Bromsgrove School, and passed on from there to London University. He was admitted a Solicitor in 1873, having been articled to Mr. John Woolley of Loughborough. This legal knowledge was of immense help to him in his archaeological researches, but in 1874 he decided to study for Holy Orders, as he had long wished to do. He matriculated at S. Edmund Hall, Oxford, in 1874, and took his B.A. degree in 1877. He was curate of Holy Trinity, Oxford, from 1878 to 1882, and was then for a short time at S. John's, Hammersmith, before becoming curate of Holy Trinity, Leicester, from 1883 to 1885. In the latter year he was appointed to S. Michael's, Shrewsbury, and began his 50 years connection with Shrewsbury and Shropshire.

The beginning of his time at S. Michael's was saddened by the death of the lady to whom he was engaged ; and it may be that this caused him to turn still more ardently to Archæological and genealogical studies in the intervals of his parochial work. His monumental work on Leicestershire Pedigrees was published in 1887, and won him the honour of F.S.A. in 1888. In that year he married Miss Elizabeth Harriet Arrowsmith, of an old Shrewsbury family, and from that time onward identified himself more and more with Shropshire. He had been for some time Editor of the Leicestershire Archæological Society's Transactions (1884-1900), and published many papers on Leicestershire subjects. He joined the Shropshire Archæological Society soon after coming to Shrewsbury, and became the leading member of the Editorial Committee of the Transactions, a post which he held till his death, though he had given over active work to the Rev. R. C. Purton. When the Shropshire Parish Register Society was formed in 1900, he became its Secretary, and—as someone said—"was the master mind behind, and the directing genius of the great work done by that Society," for Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore's connection with it was little more than nominal.

The Town of Shrewsbury owes him a debt of gratitude for the part he took in the cataloguing and arranging of the Borough Archives, which, owing to some extent to the fire at the Shire-hall in 1881, were in great disorder. From 1889 to 1891 members of a Committee met every week, and Mr. Fletcher, Dr. Calvert, Mr. William Phillips, the Rev. T. and Miss Auden were rarely absent. Mr. Fletcher was the authority to whom everything was referred, and his legal knowledge was of inestimable value. His knowledge was so wide, and his skill in deciphering old handwriting so great, that without him the work of putting the MSS. in order could hardly have been carried through. The Borough acknowledged its indebtedness very gracefully by making him in 1931 an Honorary Freeman, a distinction which gave him great pleasure.

Mr. Fletcher stood pre-eminent as a genealogist, which was his favourite form of study, but no form of archæological research came amiss to him, and his industry and accuracy were

amazing. In spite of the calls of a heavy parish, which, aided by his wife, he served ungrudgingly, his time at S. Michael's (1885-1904) saw a constant output of interesting papers. When he left for a comparatively lighter post, as Vicar of Oxon, his work for the Shropshire Archaeological Society and the Parish Registers took up much of his leisure time, and he will be grievously missed by many friends who were accustomed to refer to him in all antiquarian difficulties.

As time went on the calls of parochial work grew more insistent, with new streets growing up at Copthorne, and fresh houses in many other parts of the parish. Mr. Fletcher's History of Oxon and Shelton gives a picture of a very different state of things a century ago, when most of the land belonged to "Jack" Mytton, who had his private racecourse where "Race Course Lane" now is. The death of Mrs. Fletcher, after a long period of semi-invalid life, made him consider the advisability of giving up parochial work ; but it was difficult to face giving up his house, and he abandoned the idea. His second marriage (to Miss Ethel Clarke) added much to his comfort and happiness, and in spite of deafness he did not seem the octogenarian he was, and he still found his bicycle useful for short journeys.

It was with great regret that his many friends heard that he had met with an accident at his own gate, and when news came that the shock had proved fatal, we all felt that we should never see his like again.

The Volumes of the Transactions bear witness to his invaluable work for the Society. Much of it was editorial,—notably Blakeway's History of Shrewsbury Liberties, and (with Miss Auden) the Shropshire Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327. His introductions to several Sequestration Papers give much information relating to the families concerned, and his papers on the Hoggins Family of Great Bolas, and the Baxters of Eaton Constantine are good examples of his careful and exhaustive research. He also contributed many valuable Introductions to printed Registers. This gives but a very inadequate idea of his work as author and editor for the Society, of which space forbids further details.

## PREB. W. G. CLARK-MAXWELL, M.A., F.S.A.

The Shropshire Archaeological Society heard with much regret of the death (December, 1935) of Prebendary William Gilchrist Clark-Maxwell, who had been a member of the Council and a Vice-President for many years, and while in Shropshire always took an active interest in local archaeology.

He was the son of John Gilchrist Clark Esq. of Speddoch, and was born in 1861. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1888, and was ordained in 1891. In 1897 he came to Shropshire as Vicar of Clunbury, bringing his bride, the daughter of Preb. William Selwyn, Vicar of Bromfield. From Clunbury he went in 1913 to S. Leonard's, Bridgnorth, and was made a Prebendary of Hereford in 1915. He left Bridgnorth for the Vicarage of Mackworth near Derby, where his family owned property, and where he lived after he had resigned the benefice.

Preb. Clark-Maxwell was an authority on ecclesiastical archaeology, and contributed several valuable papers to the Transactions of the Society.

## PROF. E. W. WHITE, C.B.E., M.B.

Another member of the Council, who took an active interest in the work of the Society, was Professor Ernest William White of Betley House, near Shrewsbury. A native of Norwich, he was Physician Supt. of the City of London Mental Hospital, and Professor of Psychological Medicine at King's College, London. During the war he was Mental Specialist to the Western Command and to the War Office. He was President of the Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club from 1914 to 1928, and a Vice-President of the Shropshire Archaeological Society from 1927. He was interested in Roman Antiquities and in the work of the Roman Roads Committee. His death occurred in November 1935.

H.M.A.

## MISCELLANEA.

### I. THOMAS ASHTON, HEADMASTER OF SHREWSBURY SCHOOL.

There can be no doubt that Fisher in his *Annals of Shrewsbury School*, the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and Venn in *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, have been wrong in identifying the "first" Headmaster of Shrewsbury with the Thomas Ashton who was a Fellow of Trinity, Cambridge. It seemed inherently improbable that a Trinity man should have, in the *Ordinances*, put the new school almost completely under the control of another college, S. John's, and Fisher never attempted to explain this strange proceeding. Moreover, Ashton of Trinity matriculated in 1555, and therefore was born presumably not much before 1540. If he were really the Headmaster, he would only have been about 21 when he was distinguished enough as a producer of plays and as a scholar to be summoned from Cambridge to help Shrewsbury, already well-known as a dramatic centre, in the production of its Whitsuntide drama, and shortly afterwards to be appointed headmaster of its new school; by about the age of 33 he would have won the confidence of the Queen and her ministers enough to be entrusted, though a schoolmaster and not a politician, with highly important political missions; at the age of 34 he would have hastened on the Bailiffs to complete the *Ordinances* on the ground that he had but a short time to live, and he would have taken a pathetic farewell of Shrewsbury and returned to Cambridge to die, at the age of 38. Further, if a note in one of the School MSS: can be trusted, he would have produced a play at Shrewsbury when only about 12!

These difficulties are solved when it is realised that there was a Thomas Ashton at S. John's, who was made a Fellow of that College in 1524, and who was undoubtedly the Headmaster. The Bailiffs, in fact, in a letter to S. John's in 1583, refer to Ashton as "some time of your Colledge",—a reference which Foster explains away as 'a mistake on their part.' Thos. Ashton would have probably been just under 60 when he was appointed Headmaster, and over 70 when he referred to the shortness of his remaining days.

The policy of the *Ordinances* is thus simply explained; so, too, is the very marked importance attached by the Headmaster to the drama, as evidenced by his annual production of a play with his boys, and the provision in the *Ordinances* that one act of a comedy should be acted every Thursday before the boys went to play. For, at the time, S. John's was far beyond any other College at Cambridge in its cult of the drama, and only twice, it seems, between 1520 and 1544 did it miss giving an annual play, and this was just the time when Ashton was a Fellow of the College.

## II.

WHITE LADIES (*Transactions*, Vol. XLVIII, 1935).

The late Mr. G. K. Chesterton once wrote that the more unfounded a tradition was the more it persisted. This is true of the supposition that "the piece of embroidery now preserved in the Vestry of Tong church is the work of the ladies of this Convent," (p. 4).

By the kind assistance of Miss Rachel Leighton, now a Member of the Council of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, I was enabled to send this hanging to the South Kensington Museum for examination and information. Mr. Kendrick, the needle-work authority there, said quite decidedly that its date was not before 1560 or later than 1630, and he himself was inclined to consider it Elizabethan, and not a fragment but complete in itself, certainly it was *not* part of any vestment.

Another great expert on Church Embroidery said that it was obviously not the work of a religious sisterhood, for they would have used saintly Invocations, not secular mottoes. Moreover the material of which the hanging is made, was not manufactured in England till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it was introduced by refugees who fled from persecution in France, and the Inquisition in the Low Countries.

In the Book of the Accounts of the Church Wardens of Tong, for "the Syxte yeare of the Raigne of our Sovraigne Lorde Charles nowe Kynge of England: Anno Dm. 1630", is the following:—"These ornaments are the free guift of the honorable Dame Ellinor Harres, Lady to Sir Thomas Harres, Barronett:—The Pulpitt: a Clothe and Cushion of velvet workt with siluer for the Pulpitt: a Pulpitt clothe of black only for funerall Sarmonts".

This Pulpit has carved on it the inscription "Ex dno. Dom. Harries. 1629."—the date certainly of her gift, if not also her own work.

So the myth concerning "the Nuns of White Ladies" is clearly, in the words of Shakespeare, "a false creation". It was unknown before the publication of Griffiths' *History of Tong*, in 1894.

(2) With reference to the Statue of the Virgin and Child (p. 12) now in St. Mary's Church, Brewood, may I say that the late Very Rev. Dean Louis Groom, Pastor of that Church from 1877 onwards for over 30 years, was strongly of opinion that it was *from the first* in the Church of the Convent of Black Ladies, and had never been anywhere else before its removal to St. Mary's. For at the Dissolution of Religious Houses in 1536, Black Ladies, "the Church" being specially included in the grant,

had come directly into the hands of supporters of the Old Faith, and not into those of sacrilegious Protestants, as White Ladies did, and such a statue was exactly the sort of gift one would expect to be made to a domestic chapel, such as Black Ladies' church became, especially if dedicated to St. Mary. He thought the work was post-dissolution, and probably temp. Jas. I., when Renaissance designs from Italy were reaching England through Dutch workmen.

Certainly if we compare it with the Madonna Pieta at Battlefield, the style, and fashion, and finish seem fully 150 years later, and to support Dean Groom's opinion that it was carved circa 1610.

*The Journal of Captain Eyre*, (now in the William Salt Library at Stafford), describes how a Parliamentary garrison was posted in the old Benedictine Nunnery of Black Ladies, at Brewood, to curb the activities of the Royalists at Chillington, and how it held out successfully for six days against the King's forces, in June, 1644, till the latter were called away to relieve Dudley Castle.

The supposed marks, therefore, of bullet and sword-stroke on the figure, are just what we should look for from Puritan soldiers, stationed in a house belonging to Catholic enemies. To them it would be an emblem of idolatrous superstition. The wonder is they did not utterly deface it, instead of leaving its beauty unspoiled.

J. E. AUDEN, M.A.

### III.

#### PLAISH.

The following extracts from a letter written (Oct. 16th, 1935) by a member of the Sayer family, which formerly owned the property, gives some interesting details as to the alterations which have been made at Plaish during the past half-century. It is thought desirable that these particulars should be placed on record, as information of this nature is often in course of time lost sight of.

" My first visit was in the earliest eighties, directly my Father had got possession. The House was then a gaunt cold barn of a building utterly un-suited to even the moderate requirements of our family, and it was quite obvious that an immense amount had to be done in carrying out the necessary alterations. My Father did as little as possible to interfere with original features. It was absolutely necessary to rebuild the upper parts of the staircase towers to give safe access to the attics, which, when we got the house, were served by one mean modern staircase cut out of a bedroom. In the event of a fire the attics would have been a death trap to all sleeping

up there. The marks of a fire that had raged at an earlier period in the back part of the attic floor, due probably to a "fault" in the flue from the Hall, were discovered, and the opinion formed was that this fire burnt out the timbering and loosened the stonework of the towers so as to make the top portions unsafe; and instead of re-building them at the time they were taken down to the first floor level and roofed over at the angle of the main roof. The stair treads were undoubtedly solid oak, as they were from the first floor downwards. Neither the former owner, Rowland Hunt, nor the oldest local inhabitant of the district, had ever seen the Towers in their original state, and Charles Sayer's design was taken from a period example and not from his own imagination.

The Kitchen department was hopeless, and it was imperative to build a Scullery and Larder and a Gun Room in which provision was made for drying the shooters clothes etc. besides stacking the guns etc. This building was the low stone erection which connected the two wings and included a service passage from Kitchen to Dining Room, and left an open court behind it, with an entrance door to the Tower next the Kitchen which had always existed.

The oak Parlour was provided with a Hob grate of iron to cover existing brick Hobs, but not otherwise touched by my Father.

Our Drawing Room was a small apartment, and next to it was a Servants Sitt'g room and Pantry.

The front entrance door was original, with a stone Balcony over it, on which my Father put a wrought iron Railing.

The entrance through the front garden Court was rarely used except in fine weather, and the back door was generally used for Visitors coming and going. Beyond the front court there was no garden, only a rough meadow, and my Father only made a tennis lawn along side the House.

The next owner was Master of the Wheatland Hounds. He made a new entrance with a second Hall carved out of the old servants' Hall and Pantry, and the Passage under the Gallery. He also put a story on to the stone addition at the back of the house and erected other rooms on what was the yard to give, I presume, accommodation for guests. This was not an attractive addition outwardly."

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The Master of the Wheatland Hounds was J. Dunn-Waters, who was followed at Plaish by Capt. S. W. Christy, who left it in trust for William E. B. Porter, son of Gen. T. C. Porter of Trematon, Cornwall. On his death unmarried, the property was again sold. ED.

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