

4th Series, Vol. IV., Part II.

Transactions
OF THE
Shropshire Archaeological
AND
Natural History Society

ESTABLISHED 1877.

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4TH SERIES.
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SHREWSBURY:

ADNITT AND NAUNTON, THE SQUARE.

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held at Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton's Room, The Square, Shrewsbury, on Wednesday, October 14th, 1914, under the presidency of the Rev. Prebendary T. Auden, F.S.A., Chairman of the Council of the Society.

There were also present at the Meeting Sir J. Bowen Bowen-Jones, Bart., the Revs. C. H. Drinkwater, W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., and S. A. Woolward, Professor E. White, the Hon. Mrs. William Feilding, the Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen, Mrs. Lee, Miss Auden, F.R.Hist.S., Miss L. S. Wright, Miss Chitty, Miss F. A. MacLeod, Messrs. W. Medlicott, T. E. Pickering, J. B. Oldham, J. A. Morris, J. Nurse, Hugh Hobson, W. E. Gough, H. W. Male, Gordon Bateson, and H. W. Adnitt.

The CHAIRMAN said they met there instead of in a larger room, but, as they knew, their Society as well as everything else had been more or less disorganised by the war. Their Assistant Secretary, Mr. A. E. Cooper, was away with the Territorials, so that they had had some difficulty in making arrangements even for that comparatively formal meeting. Dealing with the accounts, Prebendary Auden said the total receipts for the year was £193 4s. 4d., and the expenditure, including £140 to Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, Thomas and Co. for printing the *Transactions*, left them with a balance in hand of £5 9s., against £13 at the beginning of the year. There was a deficiency on the general balance sheet of £12 7s. 11d. as against £26 12s. 10d. for the previous year. Therefore they had halved the deficiency, but they would like to clear it away, and have a balance on the other side. Still their position was satisfactory.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Prebendary AUDEN then read the Annual Report of the Council as follows:—

The work of the year does not call for any very special remark. The excavations at Wroxeter have been continued with interesting, if not very striking, results. Arrangements were being made by the Society this summer to afford increased facilities for the public to visit the excavations, but the outbreak of the war not only interrupted the proposal, but has reduced the visitors to a very small number. In its capacity of representing Natural History as well as

Archæology, the Society has given its support to the efforts of the Selborne Society to procure the passing of a Wild Plants Protection Act in the interests of botanical research. The Editorial Committee will be glad to receive papers for the *Transactions* dealing with either branch of the work of the Society. As regards membership, the number of those joining the Society has this year slightly exceeded the vacancies caused by death and resignation, which the Council venture to hope is an augury for good in the future when the present war cloud has passed away.—THOS. AUDEN, Chairman.

URICONIUM.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts, said that, as the Report showed, the process of excavation at Uriconium was still going on, and would be going on for a little while longer. Members would find in the new number of the *Transactions* a short sketch by Mr. Bushe-Fox of what had happened during this year. The events had been specially two. One was the discovery of a large house fronting on to the Watling-street, and containing a considerable number of rooms and various interesting points. The other had been a puzzle to everybody. He was over at Uriconium a fortnight ago, and happened to meet Professor Haverfield there, and even he had no theory to offer as to what the discovery was. Of course, it was only the foundations, but there were buildings of two distinct dates. There was draining, evidently of considerable extent, which went over the top of some of the foundations, so that must have been a later addition. It was most likely, he thought, to have been an amphitheatre, or a theatre of some kind, but it was at present very much of a problem, and anyone interested had better pay a visit to Uriconium before very long, because they were now filling up. There had been a number of interesting small finds: a ring or two, some ornaments, and some coins. The coins were always of special interest, because they gave evidence of the date when the city ceased to be inhabited. So far, there had no coins been found coming down to the period when they had been accustomed to think the destruction came—viz., in five hundred and something; all so far went to show that it was destroyed at an earlier period. Still they must wait for further developments.

To turn to something else in the Report, they would find in the *Transactions* a loose sheet, the Index to the last volume, which was the very kind work of the Hon. Mrs. William Feilding, who had taken great pains with it, and had done it without any expense at all to the Society. (Hear, hear.) He might say that that was only the latest of a long series of kindnesses to the Society by Members of the Leighton family. (Hear, hear.) Remarking on the need for more papers for the *Transactions*, Prebendary Auden said they were a Natural History Society as well as Archæological, and they would welcome papers on both subjects. As regards archæology, the supply was by no means

exhausted in the county, and especially was there matter for papers on the history of the various manors and parishes of the county. They had the pleasure of seeing there that afternoon the Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen, and some of them would remember the full and interesting account she gave in the *Transactions* of the history of the parish of Selattyn. (Applause.) He wanted that example followed. (Hear, hear.) It was said, "Well, you have Eyton?" Yes, and a wonderful history of the county it is, but they must not forget that it only came down to a very early period, about the year 1300, and from 1300 onwards there were some of the most interesting portions of history still to be dealt with.

SHREWSBURY FREE LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

There was one other thing to which he must allude. It had only come under his notice in the last two days, and very much surprised he was when he heard it. He understood that a suggestion had been made that the Town Council should take over the Free Library buildings and make them into municipal offices! He confessed for himself it struck him as a most astounding proposal. He did not think it was possible—he did not think it was possible legally, because those buildings were bought at a reduced price for a particular purpose; and there were other reasons that he thought would make it impossible from a point of law. He alluded to it because the suggestion had only a day or two before come under his notice, and he hoped the Press would make the matter public. "I believe," said Prebendary Auden amid applause, "I shall have this Society with me when I say we shall offer the most uncompromising opposition to any such proposal."

The Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER seconded the motion for the adoption of the Accounts and Report. He said he took a very great interest in Uriconium, and he had watched the excavations very carefully. He was at Uriconium about ten days ago, in company with Mr. Bushe-Fox, and examined the building described as an amphitheatre. His (Mr. Drinkwater's) impression was that the building was a copy of the Stadium at Rome—on a very rough scale, of course, but still a copy in point of shape. It has the curved ends, and on the northern side facing the sun there are the remains of the walls which supported a series of seats for the spectators. They all knew the Romans were very fond of amusements, and one of the principal of these was cock fighting, and this building would do very well for the sporting population of Uriconium to witness the cock-fighting mains. As mentioned by the Chairman, there is a certain indication of more modern buildings having been built in the area of what was formerly that Stadium, and they might be accounted for in this way. This Stadium for a long period after the demolition of the city was an open space.

Other people went to live there and built within this open space. That was quite sufficient to explain the more modern erections found within the area of the original building, and he commended that suggestion to those interested, before they filled it in. In regard to the finds of coins, vases, bronzes, etc., they were all of an exceedingly interesting kind, while a number of the small bronze tools found have come down in type to the present day. Even safety pins of all sizes and shapes had been found there. In regard to their Accounts they were in as good a position as they could reasonably be expected to be. (Applause.)

The Report and Accounts were adopted.

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.

It was proposed by Professor WHITE, seconded by the Rev. S. A. WOOLWARD, and carried, that the following names be added to the list of Vice-Presidents of the Society:—The Rev. C. A. Alington, Mrs. Baldwyn-Childe, the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, Sir J. Bowen Bowen-Jones, Bart., the Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen, Miss Hope-Edwardes, and the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield.

THE COUNCIL.

It was proposed by Sir J. BOWEN BOWEN-JONES, and seconded by Mr. HUGH HOBSON, and carried, that the following Members be the Council for the ensuing year:—Rev. Prebendary T. Auden, Miss Auden, Rev. Prebendary J. R. Burton, Rev. R. Jowett Burton, Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Mr. R. E. Davies, Rev. E. H. G. de Castro, Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Mr. H. E. Forrest, Mr. H. F. Harries, Rev. Canon Moriarty, Mr. J. A. Morris, Mr. J. B. Oldham, Mr. T. E. Pickering, Mr. H. T. Weyman.

ELECTION OF AUDITOR.

Mr. T. E. PICKERING moved the re-election of Mr. W. W. Naunton as Auditor, with thanks to him for his continued services.

The Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, in seconding the motion, said how grateful the Council would be if Members would send them more papers, for at times the Editorial Committee found it hard to get sufficient papers for the *Transactions*. There were many things that could be done. The Society had published the Sequestration Papers of many prominent Royalists, but there were others that might be worked out. Then there were a great many Borough Rolls and County Records. Because of the difficulty of obtaining sufficient papers the Society had had to go to the expense of getting work done in London by copyists; he hoped, therefore, more papers would come in locally, and especially parochial and family histories. (Applause.)

The motion was carried, and the meeting ended with a vote of thanks to Prebendary Auden for his services in the chair.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The Annual Excursion of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society took place on Tuesday, July 14th, 1914. The party included the Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., and the Misses Auden, the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., the Rev. S. A. Woolward, the Rev. S. C. Woods, Mrs. LLOYD Oswell, Miss M. B. Lloyd, Miss Chitty, Mr. F. G. Morris, Mr. W. E. Gough, Mr. W. D. Dovaston, Mr. J. P. Scott, Mr. A. E. Cooper (Assistant Secretary), etc., etc.

[For the following account of the various places visited in this Excursion, we are indebted to the kindness of Miss Chitty.—EDITORS.]

Shortly after 10 o'clock, the party started from the Station Yard, Shrewsbury, in motors provided by Mr. Mark Davies. The route lay through Much Wenlock, a short stay being made there, to Bridgnorth, where other members in private cars joined the excursion. The district chosen was a portion of the county included in Staffordshire till the accession of Henry II. Passing Quatford, with its Danish camp, and a church founded by Roger de Montgomery and his wife, Adeliza, and where Leland saw the ruins of their manor house, the party made their first halt at

ALVELEY,

a possession of the said Earl. Later, it came into the hands of Henry II., from whom Guy le Strange held it as half a knight's fee. His son, Ralph, founded the hospital of the Holy Trinity in Bridgnorth, endowing it with $3\frac{1}{2}$ virgates of land in Alveley. On his death the estate was divided between his three married sisters, and passed to their heirs. In 1255 it is recorded that 10s. rent was claimed by the Abbot of Haughmond, of which Abbey Ralph had been a benefactor. In the same year William de Hempton purchased from Ralph Noel, grandson of Margaret le Strange, his share in Alveley. Another portion passed to Henry, Lord of Morfe, on his marriage with the daughter of Sir Madoc de Sutton, son of Matilda le Strange. In 1415 lands and tenements, with a portion of the Severn, were given for the endowment of a chantry in Shrewsbury Abbey.

Alveley was one of the five prebends in the royal free chapel of Bridgnorth; in 1360 William of Wykeham held the prebendal stall here. The church, which was shown by the Vicar, Rev. J. F. Gatliff, presents features of every style of English architecture from Norman to Tudor times. The structure is mainly of sandstone, but the earliest part was built largely of travertine. This may have covered Saxon foundations, as a priest is mentioned in the Domesday account of Alveley, but nothing of that date has been found. The first Norman church consisted of nave and chancel, and a western tower, of which the base remains. Later, the north aisle was added, and a small spiral

staircase leading to a former rood loft is contemporary; the south aisle is Transitional in style. The chancel, inclined towards the north, was rebuilt about 1250-60. Dr. Cranage quotes the mouldings of the bases and capitals of the window shafts as fixing the date almost exactly. In the reign of Edward III. the eastern part of the south aisle was widened to form a chapel, on the walls of which are faded remains of frescoes. The best preserved and most interesting may be an allegory of the part played by woman in the Fall and Redemption of mankind. Some 14th century tiles also remain, and the original stone altar slab, used as a tombstone since 1710, now forms the communion table. The collar-braced roof of the church dates from the late 15th century, as does the clerestory. Glass of the same date is preserved in its two eastern windows. An embroidered altar frontal, found in an old chest and now framed, probably dates from the reign of Henry VII.; the central design represents the Saints in Abraham's bosom.

The north wall is dated by the lintel of a blocked doorway, inscribed 1585, which corresponds with the construction of the wall itself. A brass on the western floor of the nave records John Grove, a Freeman of the Grocers' Company, London, who endowed a school here and died in 1616.

The upper stage of the tower was built to replace a wooden steeple in 1779, and a hundred years later the whole church was restored, and the porch added by Sir Arthur Blomfield.

Outside the church several stone coffins are preserved, the lid of one bearing a cross of good design. The upper part of a cover is built into the interior wall of the vestry. The base and the lower part of the stem of a sandstone cross, probably of the 14th century, is to be seen in the churchyard.

POOLE HALL.

By the kind permission of Canon Hobhouse, the present owner, Poole Hall, the home of the Grove family, was next visited. The pillars of a former stately gateway still stand on either side of the approach. The house is a three-storied building of red brick, of which the front and other parts were added in 1700, as proved by a carved stone bearing that date and the

G

initials G.J. P. A panelled room of the period was also shown. The rooms of the top story preserve earlier features, and the back of the house dates from 1610. It has fine gables, and string courses mark the floors. The mullions of several windows are of stone.

In 1562 this manor was in the possession of Humphrey Grove and his heirs, and it is recorded that James Grove held a capital messuage in Alveley (probably Poole Hall) under the Abbot of Shrewsbury. His grandson, John, who died in 1616, and whose tombstone was seen in the church, amassed a fortune in London, much of which he devoted to the benefit

of his native parish. James Grove, Sergeant-at-Law in 1705, married the Hon. Anne Grey, sister and co-heir of the second Earl of Stamford, and both were buried here in July, 1734. Their son, Grey James Grove, of Poole Hall, was Sheriff of Shropshire 1731, and represented Bridgnorth in Parliament 1734. He died in 1742. His great-granddaughter was the last of the family to possess the estate.

After lunch at the Squirrel Inn, Alveley, the party returned along the road as far as

QUAT,

within the borders of the Forest of Morfe, and perhaps deriving its name from the Celtic *coed*. In Saxon times it was owned by Outi, who continued to hold it under Roger de Montgomery. The three main divisions of the manor probably date from the time of Henry I., who gave it to the three sons of Helgot, the Domesday lord of Stanton (now Holgate). Quat Malvern fell to the share of Wydo, who presented to the monks of Malvern two hides of land here. Quat Jarvis, Wootton and More were given to Philip FitzHelgot, through whose daughter they passed to the de Wauton family. A third son of Helgot owned Dudmaston, an estate which became, in 1422, the property of the Wolryches.

The church is one that presents a number of architectural problems, having been partially rebuilt in brick by the aid of a brief issued in 1761, the old materials being largely employed. It was described by the Rector, Rev. J. S. Roper, who pointed out various features of interest. Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell also spoke. The first notice of a church here is in 1255, when it was in the gift of the Abbot of Malvern. The exterior of the present building is Georgian in appearance, but much earlier work is preserved, especially in the south side of the chancel, the oldest part remaining, where a blocked-up window may perhaps be even of Saxon date. The font is a round Norman bowl, lined with lead, and having a cable moulding at its junction with the stem. The date of the arcade of the north aisle was discussed. It may be a 17th century Gothic rebuilding of the old form, though some features seem to place it much earlier; it resembles some Late Perpendicular work in Kidderminster. The eastern arch connecting the nave and aisle is of most curious construction. The reading desk dates from 1629, and the pulpit is Jacobean. The church also possesses a bookstand of the 17th century and four large books, now sadly dilapidated, among them two volumes of Foxe's "Book of Martyrs," dated 1684.

The Lady Chapel, added in 1333 by Richard de Wells, is separated from the chancel by a round arch of the same period; it contains many interesting monuments of the Wolryche family, the earliest being of the early 16th century. These include the tomb of Thomas Wolryche, the Royalist Governor of Bridg-

north, who later received a baronetcy. His father's tomb has been mutilated, perhaps by supporters of Cromwell.

After leaving the church, the drive was continued across part of the great Forest of Morfe, which, together with the manors of Claverley, Worfield, Nordley and Alveley, was held by Algar, the Saxon Earl of Mercia, till they were granted to Roger de Montgomery. In 1325 John de Hastings, Lord of Bergavenny, whose descendants held the manor of Bronfield in 1370, claimed £6 rent and liberty of pasture in Morfe Forest. A number of stewards and rangers appointed by the King are recorded, the most eminent being George, Earl of Shrewsbury, who, from the year 1494, held it for life with a fee of 4d. a day. William Gatacre de Gatacre held a twenty-one years' stewardship under Edward VI.

CLAVERLEY.

Claverley, the next stopping place, was a rich manor from Saxon times onwards, and was resumed by Henry II. as a Crown demesne, to be stocked at the King's expense by the Sheriff, who was obliged to make good any deficiencies occurring during his tenure of office, and was responsible for the delivery of the yearly rent, probably £15. The estate was assessable to tallages, but possessed many privileges, including supreme local jurisdiction of the Manorial Court. From 1204 to 1210 land in Claverley was held by Madoc ap Griffith Maelor, Lord of Bromfield and Powys. John, son of Philip Helgot, was fermor here from 1229 till his death in 1239. Later, his son held land here for a time. After passing through many hands, the manor was re seized in 1315 by the King, who shortly afterwards made John Knokyn custodian of Claverley.

The handsome church, finely situated on a hill, was first visited, an interesting account of it being given by the Vicar, the Rev. R. P. Guy, supplemented by the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell. The greater part of the building extant is of the 13th and 15th centuries, but part of the base of the tower and the north arcade may have belonged to the church connected by Roger de Montgomery with his collegiate foundation at Quatford, although there is a possibility that this was Saxon, from which period the rough bowl font preserved near the entrance may date. The Norman font now in use, one of the best in the county, has a design of conventional foliage above a round-arched arcade, with a curious variety of columns. The living was transferred by Robert de Belesme to the deanery of Bridgnorth, from which time the deans became rectors of Claverley. The most notable features of the nave are the frescoes, discovered during the general restoration of 1902, of which the best shows a line of Norman horsemen in pairs facing one another, one of whom hangs head downward with his feet high in the air, his spear broken, while his horse seems to be arrested from above by invisible hands. This may represent an incident in

the battle of Hastings, described in the "Roman de Rou," when Roger de Montgomery overcame a gigantic Saxon; or, in the nature of the art of the period, it may be intended for the Conversion of St. Paul. All the stonework has been painted, and a quaint scheme of decoration is the drawing of false joints on the whitewash. There appears to have been a north aisle in Norman times, but the present external wall is of the 15th century. The tower joined the south side of the church, having three external walls, with an arch of slightly later date facing on the east end of the nave. Dr. Cranage shows that this is the only church in Shropshire in which three periods of Norman work are represented. In the internal buttress of the tower is a curious alcove, said to be a penitential seat; but its purpose and date is doubtful. The additions of a 13th century south aisle and arch joining it to the tower, and, later, of a 15th century porch entering on the aisle, brought the western wall of the tower within the church; its upper portion was constructed during the latter period. The 16th century chapel of the Gatacres continued from the south wall of the tower eastward and included its eastern wall; about the same time the original tower arch was blocked, but has since been opened for the insertion of the organ. A large chancel was built in the Decorated period. On its walls and elsewhere a series of consecration crosses was brought to light in 1902. The staircase to a former rood-loft remains. At the end of the north aisle is the Spicer Chapel, in which the earliest memorial stone is that of Richard Spicer, a merchant, who died in 1448. At the entrance is a small piscina. The south chapel is rich in monuments of the Gatacre family, which has been established in the neighbouring township of that name since the time of Edward the Confessor, and can trace an unbroken lineage to the present day. Two interesting slabs are inserted in the eastern wall; the earlier, commemorating William, who died 1577, and his wife, has a Latin inscription in Old English lettering; that of Francis, who died 1599, has an English inscription with Roman capitals. The magnificent tomb of Sir Robert Brooke represents him lying between his two wives, the second of whom was Dorothy Gatacre. He was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1553, Speaker of the House of Commons the next year, and died 1558. In Claverley churchyard stands the old village cross, which was removed from the Bull Ring.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy very kindly invited the party to a refreshing tea in the picturesque half-timbered Vicarage overlooking the churchyard, and afterwards showed them the house. Tradition says that King John gave the timbers for the original building and had them cut in the Forest of Morfe, but the present house may be dated about 1500. In 1659 a bequest was left to the church by Richard Dovey, on condition that a poor man be kept "for waking sleepers in church, and driving out Doggs during divine serviss."

LUDSTONE HALL.

The drive was next continued to Ludstone, formerly the country residence of the Deans of Bridgnorth, Lords of the Manor here and Rectors of Claverley. At the Dissolution the estate passed into the King's hands, and was sold.

Ludstone Hall is a stately brick mansion with stone facings, of early Jacobean date, enclosed on three sides by a moat still containing water, which probably survives from an earlier structure. The fourth side has been filled in. The present house was built by one of the Whitmores, a family which was living at Ludstone prior to its erection. Thomas Whitmore of Ludstone gave a legacy to the poor of Claverley in 1679. During the last century the Hall was used as a farmhouse and fell into disrepair, but it was purchased and restored by J. R. Cartwright, Esq., in 1874. The grounds are now set out in delightful accordance with the character of the place, and form a lovely setting to the building. By the kindness of the present owner, Capt. Tudor Owen, the interior of the house was shown. Many fine specimens of oak carving remain, including a large 17th century bedstead, and where the original work has not been preserved most of the rooms have been appropriately fitted in the old style, with panelling and handsome furniture. The dining-room, with its Jacobean table, is especially fine, and is rendered more imposing by numerous specimens of armour. Several pieces of tapestry are hung in the upper storeys, and a large and varied collection of antiques was viewed with much interest. But time forbade a lengthy stay, and the homeward drive now concluded a most enjoyable excursion.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL MEETINGS.

*December 10th, 1913—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A.,
in the Chair.*

The Hon. Mrs. Gilbert Vane, Lynn Allen, Truro, and Miss Eileen Craig, Kingsland, Shrewsbury, were elected members of the Society.

*January 14th, 1914—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A.,
in the Chair.*

The following new members were elected: The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, W. M. How, Esq., M.A., Nearwell, Shrewsbury, G. L. Bretherton, M.A., Grammar School, Wem, E. P. Marston, Esq., Corve Street, Ludlow, Alfred Gill, Esq., Derwent House, Oakley Street, Shrewsbury.

*February 11th, 1914—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A.,
in the Chair.*

The following new members were elected: T. J. Mytton More, Esq., Burley-in-Wharfedale, H. W. Male, Esq., M.A., Westwood, Wellington.

Permission was given to the Editorial Committee to spend £5 in copying MSS. at the Public Record Office.

The Rev. Dr. Cranage laid before the Council an offer from Dr. James, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, of a paper for the *Transactions* on the windows in St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury.

The offer was gladly accepted. The question of illustrations to be considered later, and the suggestion of printing extra copies for sale to parishioners and visitors to the church was to be discussed at a future meeting.

March 11th, 1914—The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater in the Chair.

The following new members were elected: Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Cunliffe, Bradeney, Bridgnorth, The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, U.S.A., H. E. Forrest, Esq., Hillside, Bayston Hill.

A communication from the Plant Protection Section of the Selborne Society was read, asking if the Council approved of the principle of the State protection of wild plants, and of the passing of a Wild Plants Protection Act. The Council agreed that such an Act was desirable.

*April 8th, 1914—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A.,
in the Chair.*

J. Paddock Scott, Esq., B.A., University of Liverpool, was elected a member of the Society.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to arrange for a rota of members of the Council and others to attend Uriconium on certain days in the coming summer, for the purpose of guiding visitors round the excavations.

The Chairman and the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher each gave a donation of £1 towards the cost of illustrations appearing in the 1913 Volume of *Transactions*.

*May 13th, 1914—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A.,
in the Chair.*

The Annual Excursion was fixed for Tuesday, July 14th, in the Alveley District, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to make all arrangements.

*June 10th, 1914—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A.,
in the Chair.*

A suggested card relating to the excavations at Uriconium, for placing in hotels, garages, etc., was submitted to the Council, and examined and approved.

July 8th, 1914—The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater in the Chair.

No business of any general interest was transacted.

*September 9th, 1914—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A.,
in the Chair.*

The Rev. R. Jowett Burton was requested to write a short report of the current year's work at Uriconium for the next part of the *Transactions*.

The Annual General Meeting was fixed for Wednesday, 14th October.

*October 14th, 1914—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A.,
in the Chair.*

The Rev. S. C. Woods, M.A., Church Stretton, was elected a member of the Society.

*November 11th, 1914—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A.,
in the Chair.*

A. Mayall, Esq., M.A., The Schools, Shrewsbury, and the Yale University Library were elected members of the Society.

Free Library Buildings.—Mr. H. F. Harries stated that the Corporation of Shrewsbury had definitely abandoned the idea of converting the Old School Buildings into Municipal Offices.

The Chairman stated that of the eight Trustees appointed when the Museum was removed from College Hill two only remained—he and Mr. Adnitt.

Whereupon it was resolved that six new Trustees of the Collections belonging to the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, handed over to the Corporation of Shrewsbury in the year 1885, be appointed to fill the vacant places of the six of the eight original Trustees appointed in that year.

It was further resolved that the six vacancies be filled by the appointment as Trustees of the following members: Lord Barnard, Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., Mr. H. F. Harries, Mr. J. B. Oldham, Rev. Dr. Cranage, Mr. Henry T. Weyman.

December 9th, 1914—The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater in the Chair

A letter was read from Mr. R. E. Davies resigning his seat on the Council and membership of the Society.

The letter was received with much regret, and the Assistant Secretary was instructed to ask Mr. Davies to reconsider his decision.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. 1914.

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

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error of description, to the Assistant Secretary, Mr. A. E. Cooper,
St. John's Chambers, St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury.

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- Archæological Society, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Birmingham.
- Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society. Rev. W. Bazeley, Eastgate, Library, Gloucester.
- Cambrian Archæological Association. Rev. Canon Morris, 4, Warwick Square, S.W.
- Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Little St. Mary's Lane, Cambridge
- Cheshire and North Wales Archæological Society Grosvenor Museum, Chester.
- Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological and Antiquarian Society, Kendal.
- Derbyshire Archæological Society. Percy H. Curry, Esq., 3, Market Place, Derby.
- Essex Field Club. Essex Museum of Natural History. Romford Road, Stratford Essex.
- Glasgow Archæological Society, 19 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow
- Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. G. T. Shaw, Esq., The Athenæum, Church Street, Liverpool.
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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Statement of Accounts for the year 1913.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand Jan. 1, 1913	...	13	14 8
„ Members' Subscriptions...	...	...	104 16 0
„ Sale of <i>Guide to Uriconium</i> ...	...	...	12 10 0
„ Revd. Prebendary Auden, Donation towards cost of Illustrations	...	...	1 0 0
„ Revd. W. G. D. Fletcher, do. . .	...	...	1 0 0
„ Interest from Bankers	...	...	0 3 8

£193 4 4

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, Thomas & Co., for Printing <i>Transactions</i>	140	0	0
„ Messrs. Adnitt & Naunton	21	10	4
„ Salary of Assistant Secretary	5	0	0
„ Editorial Committee, Postage Stamps, and Carriage of Parcels	1	5	0
„ Postage Stamps, General Correspondence, Calling Meetings, Collecting Subscriptions, &c.	2	10	0
„ Railway Carriage and Postage of <i>Transactions</i>	5	1	0
„ Commission	8	4	0
„ Subscription to Congress of Archæological Societies	1	0	0
„ Expenses of Annual General Meeting	3	5	0
„ Balance in hands of Bankers, December 31st, 1913	5	9	0

£193 4 4

27th April, 1914,

Examined with Vouchers and found correct,

(Signed) W. W. NAUNTON.
Auditor.

DR. CRANAGE'S ARCHITECTURAL ACCOUNT
OF THE CHURCHES OF SHROPSHIRE.

It will be remembered that this important work was brought to a successful conclusion a few months ago, and was received with unmixed approval. Unfortunately, however, the cost of publication considerably exceeded the receipts, and it was felt by those who knew the circumstances that this was an opportunity for practically showing appreciation of the work, and at the same time doing something to free the author from part of the liability incurred. In pursuance of this idea, a circular was privately issued to members of this Society and others likely to be interested, with the result that Lord Barnard, the President, was able to forward to Dr. Cranage the following letter :—

20, Belgrave Square, S.W.,

25/2/1914,

DEAR DR. CRANAGE,

On behalf of those whose names you will find on the list enclosed with this letter it is with very real pleasure that I ask your acceptance of the cheque, also enclosed, for £140 18s. 7d., as a contribution to the cost of printing and publishing your valuable and much appreciated work on the Churches of the County of Salop, which we feel it is hardly right should, in addition to the demands which its compilation must have entailed upon your time and attention, fall entirely upon you.

I am,

Very faithfully yours

BARNARD.

To this Dr. Cranage replied as follows :—

8, Park Terrace,

Cambridge,

20 April, 1914.

DEAR LORD BARNARD,

I cannot tell you how much gratified I am by your kind letter and the cheque which accompanies it. My work in connection with the Churches of Shropshire has proved much more arduous, and has cost me much more money than I at all anticipated when it was commenced in 1893. The appreciation it has received from yourself and others is a reward which I greatly prize.

With your approval, I propose to purchase with a part of the money some permanent memento which can be suitably inscribed.

I am writing a personal letter of thanks to each subscriber. With renewed expression of my gratitude to your Lordship,

I remain,

Most truly yours

D. H. S. CRANAGE.

It has been felt that the completion of Dr. Cranage's work, and the appreciation it has thus met with, should have this permanent record in the pages of the *Transactions* of the Society.

T. A.

THE EARLIEST BOOK OF THE DRAPERS' COMPANY, SHREWSBURY.

TRANSCRIBED BY IRENE MARY ROPE.

(Continued from 4th Series, Volume III., page 262.)

[fo. 134.] Henry 8 ^o	1509	1 yeare
Item in the hands of John Schetton wyf that yere		x ^d
Item in the hands of Richard Edge for that yere	iii ^s	
Item in the hands of William phelyps for his Rent		
that yere	viii ^s	
Item in the hands of Thomas wryght that yere	viii ^s	
Item in the hands of Richard ponsbury for that		
yere rent	iiii ^s	
Item for Clebury Grownd that yere unpaid	vi ^s	viii ^d
Item in the hands of Robert meyles that yere	viii ^s	
Item in the hands of Edward knyght for iii yeres		
Rent yn the tyme of Roger Don tyme	xxx ^s	
Item Cleburys Grownd for iii yere	xx ^s	
Item of Richard pontysbury grownd for iii yere	xii ^s	
Item in the hands of John for Roger Don tyme	vii ^s	
Item Richard Bulghe ys owyng for his Rent	liii ^s	iiii ^d

Henry 8^o

Memorandum the thursday in the Estur Wyk Anno primo of
kyng henry the viiith by the assent of the mastur and
Bretheren of the said fraternyte they have chosen
Wardens Edward knyght Robert Wotton William
Janyns & William Barbour for terme of ii yeres next
folyng and William Clerk and Edward heylen Stuards
sworn

		1509	} first yeare &
	[fo. 135] Henry 8	1510	} 2 yeare
Rent of Assize	Memorandum that Roger Don than Bayly to the seid ffraternyte for the terme of ii yeres end- yng at the ffest of the annunciacion of our lady last past anno xv ^o ix ^{mo} & xv ^o x ^{mo} hathe accompted to fore the mastur and wardens for the Rent Assize with the encresements of the newe Rente which amounteth to the Summa of xlviii ^{li} xvi ^s		
	Summa ... xlviii ^{li} xvi ^s		
	Wherof the said Bayly asketh allowance for dyvers payments that he hathe paid duryng the terme of the said ii yeres as particulari folowith		
Solucio capellani	In primis paid to sir ffortune for his stipend for ii yeres ... viii ^{li}		
Solucio pauperibus	Item paid to the pouer peple in money for ii yeres iii ^{li} xviii ^s viii ^d		
	Item paid for xxii lode wood for ffuell to the seid pore men ... xi ^s		
	Item paid for xxiiii lode wood for the hall place for ii yere ... xii ^s		
	Item paid for xxiiii Buschell Rye to the seid hall ... xii ^s		
	Summa ... xiiii ^{li} xiii ^s viii ^d		
Corpus Christi day	Item paid to the berers of wax for ii yeres ... vi ^s viii ^d		
	Item for beryng the Baner ii yeres ... viii ^d		
	Item paid to the mynstrell for ii yeres vi ^s viii ^d		
	Item for herbes and pakthred ... iii ^d		
	Item for Topping xii Torches ... iii ^s		
	Item for Bred ale and Chese to the chylturn ... iii ^s vii ^d		
	Item in wyn to the mastur and ffeleschip iii ^s ii ^d		
	Item cakes and chese for ii yeres v ^s ix ^d		
	Item for Reparacion of Tapurs for ii yeres ... viii ^d		
	Summa ... xxxii ^s v ^d		
owt Rent	Item paid to the Commen Sergeant for the town Rent ... viii ^d		

Item to the heyres of Thomas hord for
 chef Rent xii^s viii^d
 Item to the heyres of William Umffres-
 ton for ii yeres vi^s viii^d
 Item to the Abbotts Bayly of monkffor-
 iet for hokmall ii^s iii^d
 Summa ... xxii^s iii^d

		1509	first & }	yeare
	[fo. 136.] Henry 8 ^o	1510	2	
Reparacions	Item paid for dyvers Reparacions on dyvers tenements as appereth by a byll	iiii ^{li}	xi ^s	
	Summa	iiii ^{li}	xi ^s	
Expences	Item paid to John Coly for parte of payment of Estur dyner	xx ^s	viii ^d	
	Summa	xx ^s	viii ^d	
Dekaye:	ffurst for the tenement of Richard leche wright for ii yeres	xxviii ^s		
	Item for the old hall for ii yeres	xxvi ^s	viii ^d	
	Item for the prystschambur for ii yeres	xviii ^s		
	Item for lonkeslowe house for ii yeres	xvi ^s		
	Item for sir John pleyles chambur for ii yere	vi ^s	viii ^d	
	Item for ii Tenements undyr the Wyle for ii yere	xiiii ^s		
	Item for a Tenement next the Borre for ii yere	xvi ^s	viii ^d	
	Item for iii tenements in Scheplache for ii yeres...	xxii ^s		
	Item for ii tenements in knokyn Strete for ii yeres...	xiii ^s	iiii ^d	
	Item for a Tenement next the Walsche yate for ii yere	xiii ^s	iiii ^d	
	Item for a Tenement next to Nicholas ffurbour for ii yere	xiii ^s	iiii ^d	
	Item for a Tenement some tyme John Olymer for i yere...	xvii ^s		
	Item for ii Gardens behynd the Walles for ii yere	vi ^s	viii ^d	
	Summa	x ^{li}	xi ^s	viii ^d

Mynysment of Rents	Item of a Tenement nowe in the hold of William Benthale for ii yere ...	iii ^s iii ^d
	Item of a Tenement yn the tenure of Kateryn Sewster for ii yere ...	iiii ^s
	Item of a Tenement next the oold hall for ii yere	viii ^s
	Item of a Tenement late William Sugdon for ii yere	xx ^s
	Item of the lands in harlescott for ii yere	vii ^s iii ^d
	Item of a Tenement in the castell fforyett for ii yere... ..	xx ^s
	Item a Dowffe house & a Croft in in ffrankwyle	v ^s
	Item of Tenement in the tenure of Jone hopley	ii ^s
	Summa iii ^{li} ix ^s viii ^d	
	money paid In primis paid to the Wardens for money that they land to the Bayl- lys and to Thomas Wythyfford...	xl ^s
	Item paid to the ii Stwards by the Comaundment of the Wardens...	x ^s
	Summa L ^s	
[fo. 137.] Henry 8^o 1509 1510 $\frac{1}{2}$ } yeare		
Rent unpaid	ffurst in the hands of Edward knyght for ii yere Rent	xx ^s
	Item in the hands of Richard pontys- bury for ii yere rent	viii ^s
	Item in the hands of John Gyttn for ii yere Rent	iii ^s iii ^d
	Item for Clebury Grownd for ii yere Rent	xiii ^s iii ^d
	Item for Richard Bulghe tenement for ii yere Rent	liii ^s iii ^d
	Summa iii ^{li} xviii ^s	
feodum arrerage	Item for the Baylys fee for ii yere	xl ^s
	Item for the arrerages of the last acompte	liii ^{li} xvii ^s iii ^d ob.

Wherof the said Roger Don ys
agreed to allowe to the seid
ffeleschip and Bretheren for
certen money that Richard
mitton ys indetted to the
company for the tyme that
he was Bayly for every yere
xvi^s viiid

L^s

Summa L^s

And so the said Wardens ben en-
detted to the said Roger don
bayly to the said ffraternyte
for the tyme of all his ac-
compte sythen he was furst
Bayly

ii^s viii^dob.

Accompte of
Wardens

Memorandum that this ys the accompte of
Edward knyght Robert Wotton William
Janyns and William Barbour Wardens for ii
yeres past upon the accompte of Roger Don
of there Receptes & payments duryng the
tyme of ther offices

[fo. 138.] Henry 8^o

The said Wardens charge them selff with the arrerage of
Richard Dycher John Bayly Richard purcell and Rondull
Byston wardens for ii yeres past upon the accomptes and
Receptes and payments duryng the tyme of ther Office.

[fo. 139.] Henry 8^o

6 yeares wanting here.

[The remainder of p. 139 and p. 140 are blank.]

[fo. 141.] Henry 8^o

1517

1518

8 } yeare
9 }

Memorandum that the thursday in the Ester weke the
viiith yere of the reigne of kynge henre the eight by thassent
& consent of the maister & alle the brethern of the ffraternyte
of the holy Trynyte and the wardens of the drapers in thys
towne of Salop they have chosen wardens Richard dycher
Roberte wotton Roger don & Edward bente for ii yeres next

ensuynge and also they have chosen Stuards for the seid terme morris hampton & humfrey Roberts sworne accordynge to there offices.

Item they have chosen to vi men Richard purser Richard Scriven John Water Randel byston Thomas lloid & olyver vichan (vaghan?) to appere uppon ffriday next after low sonday with the maister & seid Wardens to take the accomptes of the old wardens stuards & baylif &c.

At which day the seid maister & wardens appered and the vi men appered not wherfore it ordred by the seid maister & his brethen then beinge present that the seid vi men & every of them shall be amerced accordynge the constitucions of the occupacion.

Memorandum that at the hall appoynted the Wensday next affore then veneracion of the holy crosse Anno predicto for thaccompte of the old wardens & the baylif & Stuwards at viii of the bell at which day the Stuwards presented that they had don the maisters commaundemente in summonynge the feliship and therupon ther is dyvers that have broken

	1517	8)
[fo. 142.] Henry 8 ^o	1518	9)yeare

there summones and for asmoch as theyre Actes afore this tyme have be mysused & discontynewed therfore it is ordeyned by thassente of the maister & alle the brethern there beinge that all the defautes as well made at this hall as at the last hall shall be pardoned and that fro hens forth every man to pay his defautes without any pardon & that this be a peremptory warnynge

Memorandum that the xiith day of march the ixth yere of kynge henre the eight affore the maister & the wardens & the hole feliship then beinge in the hall William Janyns Thomas withyford Richard purser & Randell beston & William Juy (?) delyvered the Charter of this fraternyte of drapers which was delyvered them for dyvers causes perteynyng to the seid fraternyte And the same Charter was brought in ageyn by Roger don & delyvered in the presens of maister Wardens & the bretheren then beinge in the hall the xviii day of februarye Anno x^{mo} dicti domini Regis

Memorandum that John davy was admitted brother to the company of drapers the xviii day of februarye Anno x^{mo}

henrici octavi & hath paid into the hands of Richard dicher in parte of payment of his fyne vi^s viii^d & xvi^d for the wyne wherof viii^d was dronken at that tyme and hath day to pay the residue at iii tymes that is to sey at Ester next comynge vi^s viii^d & at Estur cum xii moneth vi^s viii^d & at Ester then next comynge vi^s viii^d

	1517	8	}yeare
[fo. 143.] Henry 8 ^o	1518	9	

Memorandum that hugh blaney bailif of the fraternite of drapers the thursday in Ester weke the Eight yere of kynge henre the eight uppon his accompt made for iii yeres then last passed all thynges charged after his owne rentall & all thynges allowed to be allowed the seid hugh resteth in debt to the maister & wardeyns of the seid fraternite as appereth by thaccompt & billes herto annexed—vii^{li} vi^s iii^dob. wherof paid to Richard mynd v^s and to the Stuards xxii^s vii^d & othr Expenses quibus solutis diversis viribus et diversis allocationibus ut patet in rotulo compoti iiiii^{li} x^s iii^dob. & debet claro xix^s viii^dob.

Item thomas Withyford Roger phelips William clerke & John baylie wardens for the too the first yeres of the seid iii yeres have made noo accompte howbeit there hangeth in there charges vi^{li} xi^s xi^d

Item Richard dicher Robert wotton Roger don and Edward bent wardens for ii the last yeres of the seid iii yeres that is to sey the ixth yere & the xth yere of kynge henre the viiith are charged with vi^s viii^d receyved by the handes of Richard dicher for party of the fyne of John davy & viii^d of his wyne

Summa vii^s iiiii^d

[fo. 144.]

here want 12 yeares.

[fo. 145.] Henry 8 ^o	1528	20	yeare
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Memorandum that Edward bent thomas lloit Nyccalas purser & Robart tenche wer cheoisyn wardens the furst day of aprell the xxth yere of the rign of king hary the viiith that ys to said on theursday in the estyr weke a Cording to the annycant good-rewl & Custom.

also Edward hossier & thomas bent be choissyn Stewards the same furst day of aprell in the xxth yere of king hary the viiith a Cording to the Custom.

also the wardens a forseid hath cheossyn vi men to be assystant with them to heyr the a Cownt of adam mytton Rondill biston Roger don & david ap owen latt wardens of the said Craft of drapre Item John baxter William Clerke humfrey Roberts William hogeys thomas subden thomas mynstyrlay

[fo. 146.] Henry 8^o 1529

21 yere

Memorandum that Thomas bromley was amytted brother to the company of draperis the xviith day of may in the xxith yere of the Reigne of kyng henry the viiith & hathe payd xvi^d for his wyne these persons here aftur wittyn were present at his woith im primis Edmund coller mastour david mitton Edward bent warden William baly John Watter Johne baxter William clerk heu blanwey mathew apbowen Johne davis breuer & Thomas bent

Memorandum that Roger byster odor wise callid Roger baly of atcham is amytted brother to the company of draperis the xxvii day of may that is Corpus Christi day yn the xxi yere of the Reigne of king henry viiith & hathe paid viii^d at his woith takyn for the wyne & most paid at the fest of Corpus Christi day next to cum after this day & yere for his fyne fyve scylllyng & so at evry feest of Corpus Christi then aftur to cum fyve scylllyns till the Summe of xxvi^s viii^d be fully paid. Suyrte for the same payments thomas hosyer the eldure

Memorandum that Johne prowid of suten is amytted brother to the company of draperis the xxvii day of may that is Corpus Christi day in the xxi yere of the Reigne of king henry viiith & hathe paid viii^d at his woithe takyn for his wyne & so to pay at the feest of Corpus Christi day nexte to cum aftur this day & yere for his fyne fyve scylllyns & so at evry feest of Corpus Christi aftur to cum fyve scylllyns till the Summe of xxvi^s viii^d be fully paid. Seuyrte for the same payments thomas lloid

Memorandum that Richard byston is amytted brodur to the company of draperes of last day of marche in the xxiith

yere of the Reigne of kyng henry viiith & hathe paid viii^d for his wyne & xiii^s iiiii^d for his fyne or elles accordyng to the Ackthe of parlement to pay

The same day & yere afore writtyn John bent is amyttyd brodur to the company forsaid & hath paid viii^d for his wyne & xiii^s iiiii^d for his fyne. or elles accordyng to the Ackthe of parlement to pay

	1518	10	} yeare
[fo. 147.] Henry 8 ^o	1519	11	

Memorandum that the thursday in the Ester Weke accordyng to the ordre and olde auncient custom the maister of the fraternite of the holy Trinite of the mistery of drapers founded in Salop and Roger don and Edward bent too of the wardens of the seid fraternite & mores hampton & humfre Roberts stuards of the same the xth yere of the reigne of kyng henre the viiith in their hall redy to go the their Eleccion with the moost holsomest & the more nombre of the bretherne desyred Richard dycher & Robert Wotton to cum to the seid eleccion which denyed & after warde the seid maister & wardens by Mores hampton & Edward heylyn commanded the seid Richard dicher & Robert wotton at their perils that they shuld cum to the seid eleccion at their perils wheruppon they made defaute and came not to the seid eleccion but in contempte of the liberte and gode ordynance of the seid fraternite withdrew they selfs by reason wherof they have forfeited to the seid fraternite eyther of them iii^s iiiii^d of the which the newe wardens shall be charged

At which day the seid maister wardens & stuards & other brether there beyng have choson John lloid John water Edward hylens & hugh blaney to be their wardens and adam Coly & John davys stuards for the ii yeres next folowyng the date afforeseid & be sworn

Item vi men William Janyns Richard Scriven John baxter Richard nycolas William Clerke & Thomas lloid

	1518	10	} yeare
[fo. 148.] Henry 8 ^o	1519	11	

Memorandum mores hampton hathe receyved of the fine of hugh blaney because he is chosen Warden affore that he was stuard iii^s iiiii^d & wherwith the old wardens be charged

Rogerus Byryton is admytted brother as a prentise & ys sworne for the which the wardens most be charged with xiii^s iiii^d for his fyne & viii^d for his wyne whiche the seid wardens have receyved & paid to the handes of John Waters

Item John davys hath paid to the handes of John Waters for the ii^{de} payment of his fyne as appereth at his entre vi^s viii^d

Item Robert tenche is admytted brother as a prentise & hath paid to the handes of John Water for his fyne & his wyne xiii^s

Item John beynes is admytted brother as a prentise & hath paid to the handes of John Waters for his fyne & wyne xiii^s

Item Richard beynes is admytted brother as a forener & hath paid to the handes of the seid John Water in partie of payment of his ffyne vi^s viii^d & for his wyne xvi^d and the resydewe of his fyne to be paid in forme folowyng that is to sey at Ester next comynge vi^s viii^d & at Ester then next comynge xiii^s iiii^d for the which paymentes truly to be made John beynes & Roger byryton be suertes

	1518	10
[fo. 149.] Henry 8 ^o	1519	11 } yeare

At the hall made the xviiith day of novembre the xith yere of kynge henre the viiith Thomas Withyford is Elect & chosen to be maister of the fraternyte of the holy Trynnye yeld founded by the noble prince kynge edward the fourth in the colegiat church of Seint marie in Salop and of the crafte of drapers in the seid towne & is sworne

Memorandum that at the hall made the third day of aprile the xith yere of the reigne of kynge henre the eight then beinge present John lloid John Water Edward hilyn & hugh blaney then wardens of thoccupacion & fraternite of drapers and the most holsom partie of the seid feliship by thassent of the same feliship Edmund colle Squyer is admytted brother and hath paid to the handes of hugh blaney xxvi^s viii^d and for the wyne xvi^d

Item Adam mytton gent is admytted brother & hath paid unto the handes of the seid hugh xxvi^s viii^d and for wyne xvi^d

Item lawrans phelips is admytted brother as a prentise and hath paid to the seid hugh xiii^s iiii^d & for wyne viii^d

Item John nicols baker is admytted brother as a prentise
& hath paid to the seid hugh xiii^s iiiii^d & for wyne viii^d

Summa therof paid by hugh blaney for wyne

Summa of the wyne iiiii^s therof paid for wyne at Wylliam
baylys ii^s viii^d

Item for wyne at makynge of the maister xvi^d

	1518	10	} yeare
[fo. 150.] Henry 8 ^o	1519	11	

Memorandum that the Wensday Witsen Wike the xith
yere of kynge henre the viiith the maister wardens Stuards
and William Janyns Richard Scriven William Clerke John
baxter and Thomas lloid Roger don disobeid to appere
wherfore he is distrayned by a goblet of sylver & the baylifes
to be charged with the amercement which goblet is in the
kepyng of Edward hylyn

	1520	12	} yeare
[fo. 151.] Henry 8 ^o	1521	13	

The thursday in the Ester weke the xiith yere of the reigne
of kynge henre the eight the maister and wardens and the
iiii men to them chosen that is to sey Richard dicher Oliver
purser William hochks & mores hampton have Electe to be
wardens for ii yeres next comynge Adam Mytton William
Baylie Thomas lloid david ap owen and stuards Robert tench
laurence felepes

Memorandum that John davys stuard hath receyved iii^s
iiii^d of the fine of adam mytton because he was chosen
warden affore he was steward

Memorandum that the baylie the old stuards & the old
wardens have day to make their accompte the friday next
after lowe Sonday

The vi men William Janyns Thomas hosyer William
clerk William hocheks mathewe ap owen & maures hampton

Resseyvyd by me Thomas lloyd i pype keye that was in
the kepyng of Wylliam Clerke

Resyved of Edward hylyn ii keys of the cupbord in the
hall by me david ap owen

At the hall made the ffryday affore mydsomere day Adam
Coly was somed (summoned) by david ap owen oon of the
wardyns & cam not wherfore he is amerced wherof the

wardens shall be charged which is distrayned by ii stikks
blanked

[fo. 152.] Henry 8^o 1520 12 }
 1521 13 } yeare

Memorandum that the ixth day of Januare the xliiith yere
of kyng henre the eight Richard Geffreys is receyved brother
as a prentise & hath paid his wyne which was
dronken forthwith and hath paid to the handes of
gardiani Thomas lloid vi^s viii^d and the other to be paid at the
onerati day of election

14^o of Henry 8^o

Memorandum that in the ffest of Corpus Christi the xliiiith
yere of kyng henre the eight John Whitfeld is receyved &
admytted brother as a forener and hath paid in hand vi^s viii^d
& for the wyne xvi^d (unus ballivus onerat se) paid to the baylif
and it is agreed that he shall pay the resydue at every ffest
of Ester vi^s viii^d till it be fully paid Suerties for the payment
hugh blaney John davy.

[fo. 153.] Henry 8^o 1522 14 }
 1523 15 } yeare

Ad ffestum pasche anno henrici octavi xliiii^o
Wardens Richard lyster }
 Edward bent } Gardiani
 Olyver Vichan }
 Mathew ap owen }
 Ricardus Geffreys } senescalli
 John Whitfeld }
John beynes is at his fyne becaus he Refused to be
Stuard iii^s iiiii^d
wherof laurans phelips is charged
Thomas hosyer Thomas lloid
Randel biston David ap owen } vi assistants
William baylie hugh blaney }

Item a pipe key delyvered to Olyver Vichan

Item iiiii keys to mathe ap owen delivered by David ap owen

William yekyn is admytted brother of thoccupacion as a
prentise & hath paid to the handes of the wardens above
named iii^s iiiii^d and the resydue to be paid at Cristenmas
next xl^d & the resydue at Corpus Christi fest then next

folowyng Suertis for the payment laurance phelips for the first payment & Richard Scriven for the residue
Item the seid wardens have receyved of the same William for wyne viii^d

	1522	14	} yeare
[fo. 154.] Henry 8 ^o	1523	15	

Memorandum that William baylie hath in his handes of the stone of the hous & led uppon a maser to gage in the custody of the wardens

Item memorandum that there is a pece of John Waters lieth in gage with the wardens for xx^s x^d for the baylis debt

15^o yeare Henry 8^o xii^o die Augusti Anno xv^{mo} harry viiith
Thomas hosyer hewster ys admytted a Brother of the Occupacion as a fforeyner and hathe paid in hand vi^s viii^d and xvi^d for wyne and hathe fond suerte to pay vi^s viii^d every yere to the Sum of xx^s be fully content & paid suerte Thomas hosyer

Roger karne alias pope ys admytted a Brother of the said occupacion as a fforeyner and hath paid in hand xiii^s iiii^d and xvi^d for wyne and byndeth hym selff to pay at Estur vi^s viii^d And at Estur come xii moneth vi^s viii^d

Memorandum that Mathewe ap Owen oon of the wardens hathe Receved the xixth day of August anno xv^o regis henrici owte of the for said money xx^s

Jhesus

[fo. 155.] Henry 8 ^o	1524	16
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Memorandum the ffryday next aftur Ascenccion of our Lord Anno xvi^{mo} rregis henricci octavi thomas Sougdon (or Songdon?) ys admyted as brother of the occupacyon as prentys & hayth payd ffor his admytance xiii^s iiii^d and for hys wyne viii^d

Item the ssayd day & yere Necolas purcell ys admyted as a prentys for a brother of the sayd ffraternyte and paid ffor hys ffyne xiii^s iiii^d and ffor hys wyne viii^d whyche Sum of money ys delyverd to Ryccard lystur to the usse of the Brethryn.

[fo. 156.] Henry 8^o

1528

20 yeare

Wardens Adam mytton Rondill biston Roger don & davit ap owen the ixth day of aprell in the xxth yere of king hary the viiith hath made a full a Compte for Roger don ther Rescever of the rentes & provetes belonging to the fraternyte of the trinite & brodurhode of the draprs for ii yeres then they being in offyces be for William Clerke John baxter thomas Sundon (Sugdon?) Roger pope thomas mynstyrley & William hogks the vi persons that wer cheoissyn be the hoccapasyone (occupation) to heyre our a Compte the for seid Roger charges hym self with xxxiii^h xiiii^s viii^d for rentes & fordur he charges hym self with xxvi^s viii^d for the fynys of Edward hoisser & John plyllips & also with iii^s iiiii^d for the fynys of John Eton & vi^s viii^d for the fyne of adam Colly this howll charge Comyth to xxxv^h xi^s iiiii^d that the said Roger don Charges hym self withall the day & yere above said

Also the forseid Wardens & Rescever axssis allowans & be a lowd be the said vi men & Craft of draprs the day and yere above said for payments to the prist powr fowkes Reprasyons don on the howsses with othyr Charges & expenssis don be the forseid Roger as yt aperyth be perticclere somys in the seid Rogers bokes redy to be sheod the some of the discharges Comyth to xxxvii^h xi^d and so all thinkes a lowd & dissalowd the Craft restes in dett to the said Roger don xxix^s viii^d be sydes iiiii^s vi^d that thomas hossier & Edward mynton then being Steuards be Came detter to the said Roger for

(N.B.—Here follow 6 unnumbered pages, which are blank save for the first, which has the following, lined through in the MS.)

- + Memorandum that sir Edward biston baly have delyvered to master baly atkes iiiii hundur Red tyle lackyng xxx stones to be payd ageyne at Marche in the xxxi yere of kyng hary viiith

[fo. 157.] Henry 8^o

1523

1524

14 ^o	} yeare
15	

Memorandum the thursday in the Estur wyk anno xiiii Regis henrici octavi by the assent of the mastur and Wardens

of the ffraternyte the have chosen Wardens for ii yeris
next ffoloyng

Wardens	Richard lyster	Olyver Vaughan	} jurati
	Edward Bent	Mathewe ap owen	
Stuards	Richard Geffreys	} jurati	
	John Whytffylde		

Memorandum the said yere and day was delyvered
to Richard lyster a key to Edward Bent a key
and iii keys to Matheo ap owen

Item the said yere Edward heylen as Bayly to
the said ffraternyte for the furst yere anno xv^{mo}
of the forsaid kyng hathe accompted to fore the
mastur and the said Wardens and chargeth hym
selff with the Rent of assise the furst yere as
appereth by his Rents

Summa ... xv^{li} vi^s vi^d
Charge Item the said Bayly ys further charged for Redy
money which was delyvered to hym by the hands
of the said Wardens at his entryng yn the Office
of Baylyschip ix^s ii^d

Summa totalis omnis ... xv^{li} xv^s viii^d
Allowance Wherof the said Bayly ys allowed for dyvers
payments whiche he hathe paid the time of the
said yere as particular ffolowith every parcell
therof

[fo. 158.] Henry 8^o 1523 14 } yeare
1524 15 }

Corpus Christi day In primis paid on Corpus Christi day for
Beryng lyght iii^s viii^d
Item paid to the mynstrell for the said
day & afturward xiii^s iii^d
Item delyvered to the Stuards in Redy
money toward costs xx^s i^d

Summa ... xxxvii^s i^d
pist and pore pepill Item paid to Sir ffortune for iii
quarter of a yere that ys to witt
for midsomer quarter michel-
masse quarter & Cristmas
quarter iii^{li}

	Item to the pore men for ii quarters of a yere	xxvii ^s
	Item paid for vii lode wood to the said pore men	vii ^s
	Summa ... iiii ^{li} xiii ^s	
	Item paid for m ^l Corden tyle & car- yng from the quarell	xv ^s vi ^d
	Item for a lode lyme conteynyng xviii stryke	iii ^s
	Item paid for iiii stryk lyme at ii ^d the stryke	viii ^d
Reparacions	Item paid to Gosenell for werkman- schip and to his servant on Elys thomys house and on the hous next ann mascott	xi ^s i ^d
	Item paid for Sand and Bryk and Watur to the said house	ii ^s vii ^d
	Item paid to Thomas ffesbrok for ii dayes werk	xii ^d
	Item paid for lathes & nayle dyvers tyms	vii ^d
	Item allowed to sir Thomas lewys for Reparacion	xi ^d
	Item for a pece tymbyr of Elys thomys	x ^d
	Item for Reparacon on John Spery- our house	ii ^s iii ^d
	Summa ... xxxviii ^s vi ^d	
	Item the said Bayly most be allowed for payment of horses & harnes and Redy money that he paid for the furnyshyng of Soyours toward the Scottyshe feld as appereth every parcell therof hereaftur foloyng.	
Money paid	In primis delyvered to the wardens yn our hall in Redy money	xxxiii ^s iii ^d
	Item paid to the said Wardens at the said tyme	ix ^s
	Summa ... xlii ^s iii ^d	

	1523	1524	14 } 15 } yeare
[fo. 159.] Henry 8°			
	Item for prest money to the Soydours to assure them	iii ^s iii ^d	
	Item paid to david ap owen for an horsse for that journey	xvi ^s vi ^d	
Costs and charges	Item to John Bruer for an horsse to the said iourney	xiii ^s x ^d	
	Item to Thomas hosyer in part of payment for a horsse	iii ^s iii ^d	
	Item paid for serten harnes of Roger Glover and of davyd alen at ther commyng whom from that iourney	xv ^s viii ^d	
	Item paid for Expense of Bred & ale to the wardens	v ^d	
	Item paid to Richard lloyt for wryt- yng for the busynes of our com- pany	iiii ^d	
	Item paid to Richard lyster in money at dyvers tymes	xv ^s viii ^d	
	Item paid to Edward Bent in money Summa totalis ... v ^{li} xii ^s	xii ^d	
Owt Rent	Item the said Bayly paid to the heires of hord for owt Rent	vi ^s iii ^d	
	Item to humffreston heire for owt Rent by yere	iii ^s iii ^d	
	Item yn the abbey foryate for hok- mall Rent	xii ^d	
	Item to the Commen sergand for town Rent	ix ^d ob.	
	Summa ... xi ^s v ^d ob.		
ffee	Item the said Bayly asketh for hys ffee for gederyng Rent... ..	xx ^s	
	Summa ... xx ^s		
	Sum total of allowance ... xv ^{li} xiii ^s ob.		
dett	And so every parcell allowed the said Bayly ysdetted to said ffraternyte clere in the some of	ii ^s vii ^d ob.	

which Some of ii^s vii^dob. the said Bayly hathe
 paid in Redy money to the hand of Richard
 Geffrey
 and so the said Bayly clere discharged

	1523	14	} yeare
[fo. 160.] Henry 8 ^o	1524	15	
Anno xvi ^{mo} Regis henrici octavi			
Item the said yere Richard lyster beyng Bayly to the said ffraternyte chargeth hym selff for the rent of assise for the ii ^d yere as appereth by his Rents with the Som of xvi ^{li} xviii ^s x ^d			
Summa of the hooll charge ... xvii ^{li} xiii ^s vi ^d			
Wherof the said Bayly asketh allowance for payment to sir Richard ffortune for oon hooll yere & a quarter of a yere ... v ^{li}			
Item paid to the pore men for oon yere & dim- idium yere ... iii ^{li} ii ^s			
Item paid for wood to the said pore men xiii lode at vi ^d the lode ... vii ^s			
Item paid for ii Coverlettis bought for the almes house ... ii ^s			
Summa ... ix ^{li} xi ^s			
Item paid in money to the stuards toward the costs on Corpus Christi day ... xxiii ^s iii ^d			
Summa ... xxi ^{li} iii ^d			
Item paid for owt Rent to master hord Bayly for this hooll yere ... vi ^s iii ^d			
Item for owt Rent to William humffreston for the said yere... iii ^s iii ^d			
Item for hokmall Rent to the abbey foryatt the said yere ... xii ^d			
Item for town Rent to the Common sergeand the said yere... vi ^d			
Summa ... xii ^s ii ^d			
Item the said Bayly paid for caryng of v lode Sand & clay for the Reparacion of Elys Thomys house the said yere ... x ^d			
Item paid for ix Burthen Rodds for to wynd wall of the house ... ix ^d			

Item for clam staffs watur nayles to the said house	vi ^d
Item for a pece tymbur to the said house ...	x ^d
Item to John Ostler & a servant with hym to the seid werk	iii ^s
Summa ... v ^s xi ^d	

Reparacion apou William harrys house in the Corn marktett the said yere as schall appere every parcell hereaftur ffolyong

	1523	14	} yeare
[fo. 161.] Henry 8 ^o	1524	15	
In primis v ^c brand tyle for the said house bought of medlycot		iii ^s	
Item vii lode lyme for the said house		xiiii ^d	
Item for a m ^l newe shyngll for the said house...		vi ^s iii ^d	
Item for the hewyng and leyng of them to Thomas wryght		v ^s	
Item for paryng & leyng of v ^c old shyngl ...		xviii ^d	
Item for xii Crests to the said house		xi ^d	
Item for Bordes & nayles to the said house ...		x ^d	
Item paid to a tyler & to his servant for iii dayes		iii ^s iii ^d	
Item for dimidium ^c lathes		ii ^d	
Summa ... xxii ^s iii ^d			
Item paid for a lok a key & ii hynges for schyrngton wyfes dor		iiii ^d	
Item for mending a lok & a key in doglane ...		iii ^d	
Item for takyng down tymbur at the old hall & cowchyng		iiii ^d	
Item for takyng down tyle at doglane & cowchyng		ii ^s iii ^d	
Summa ... iii ^s iii ^d			
Item paid for xxii tymbur trees		xlvi ^s vi ^d	
Item paid to Thomas ffosbrok & his servantes for hewyng them		v ^s x ^d	
Item paid to William Bayly servant for drawyng to the pytt		ii ^s	
Summa ... Lvi ^s iii ^d			
Item paid for makyng a sawe pytt		v ^d	
Item for tynyng and fylling of hit		v ^d	
Item for Sawyng iii ⁱ Rode iii ^c Lii fote		xxii ^s ix ^d	
Summa ... xxiii ^s vii ^d			

Item paid for xxv Bordes viii fote long and xiiii					
Bordes xii fote long	...	...	...	vi ^s	vii ^d
Item paid for iiiii ^o new shyngll	...	...	...	ii ^s	v ^d
Item paid for vi ^o ston lathe	...	...	...	ii ^s	
Summa	xi ^s				
	1523				
[fo. 162.] Henry 8 ^o	1524			14	} yeare
				15	
In primis the house in doglane some tyme at x ^s by yer	...	...	...		
Item a Cotage on St John hyll	...	...	...	ii ^s	
Item a tenement to fore waryng yate	...	...	...	iii ^s	iiii ^d
Item iii tenements by Ann mascot	...	...	...		
Item the Corn chambur next sir Richard fortune chambur	...	...	...	iiii ^s	
Item a voyd Grownd next St Julyan church ...					
Summa					
Item the said Bayly asketh allowance for a quarter Rent of a tenement at the walsche yate where Edward scherman dwelled and departed from thens unwarned					xx ^d
Item for a quarter Rent of a tenement by Blyks almeshouse	...	...	...		xii ^d
Item for dimidium quarter Rent of a tenement where master Skyrnston hyld	...	...	...		xii ^d
Summa	iii ^s	viii ^d			
Item the said Bayly asketh for gederyng the yer Rent	...	...	...	xx ^s	
Item for money paid to the Stuards toward costes of this Estur dyner	...	...	...	xx ^s	
Item for the ffee to kepe the Reccevyng of this ii yere every yere v ^s	...	...	...	x ^s	
Summa of the hool allowance amounteth ...	xx ^h				xviii ^d
Memorandum the said Bayly ys further charged for money that he receved of Thomas Sug- don & Nicholas purcell	...	...	...	xxvi ^s	viii ^d
Item more Receved of Thomas hosyeur yonger	vi ^s				viii ^d
Item of Roger pope toward payment of his ffyn	vi ^s				viii ^d
Item of William Eken by the hands of laurence felyppes	...	...	...	v ^s	
Super plus ii ^s					
Summa	XLV ^s				

[fo. 163.] Henry 8^o 1526 17^o year
 Memorandum the ffriday the xixth day of may the xviith yere
 of our soverayn lord kyng henre the viiith the wardens
 master hosyer hughe blannes Edward heylen & John
 Baxter by the assent of dyvers of the company then &
 ther present sold serten Broken torches which were this
 xxth yere remaynyng yn the hall for the sum iii^s i^d which
 iii^s i^d was delyverd to Roger pope

[fo. 164.] Henry 8^o 1525 16 }
 1526 17 } yeare
 anno xvii^{mo} regis henrici octavi 18 }

1527
 Wardens Thomas hosyer senior } jurati hughe Blannes }
 Edward heylen } John Baxter }
 Stuards Nicholas | John llyt | Thomas lloyt |
 purcell | Adam mytton | david ap owen | vi men
 RogerCorne | Robert wotton | John Watur |

Memorandum delyvered to Edward heylen ii keys for the
 coffur & cupbord to hughe Blannes a pyked key to John
 Baxter ii small keys

Memorandum the thursday yn the Estur wyk anno xvii^{mo}
 regis henrici octavi hit ys assented by the mastur wardens
 and all the hooll company that on the ffriday oon tym
 yn iiiii wyks at oon of the klok at afternoon the said
 mastur & wardens with vi other persons such as they
 schall call to them that schall apper yn the drapers hall
 to vewe and here all suche causes belongyng to said ffele-
 schip and to discusse all suche maters belongyng to the
 said company from the hour of i of the klok to iii of the
 klok afternoon and he or they that make deffaute of
 apparaunce upon a Resonabel warnyng to lose vi^d as oft
 as they make deffaute

At whiche day were chosen the six men that ys to wytt

Adam mitton	Thomas llytt	and thees vi men to apper
Rondyll Byston	William Clerk	when they be sommoned
Edward Bent	david ap owen	yn payn of fforfetyng at
		every tym vi ^d

Memorandum the viiith day of Jun Anno regis henrici octavi
 xviii^o John Corbet squyer & lord of ly ys be com a brother
 of the fraternyte and hathe graunted to pay to the com-
 pany yerely a Buk of Season & a galon wyne at his entre
 Item the said day & yere Thomas Bent ys Receved as
 apprentyse by the othe of E Bent his fathur, and hath
 payd xiii^s iiiii^d and a Galon wyne
 Item the said day & yere Edward mynton ys received a
 brother as a fforener and hathe payd in hand xxvi^s viii^d
 and ii Galons wyne and payd xiii^s iiiii^d by thomas Bent
 & xxvi^s viii^d by E mitton (minton ?) paid to mastur hosier

	1527	19
[fo. 165.] Henry 8 ^o	1528	20 } yeare

Memorandum that adam mytton Rondill biston Roger done
 & davit ap owen wardens of the fellship of drapers of
 Salop hath ordered that William hochekys & Robart
 tenge (or tonge) of the same Craft schall stond abey &
 perform the awarde rewl & jugement of Edward heyllyn
 and thomas lloit for suche Caussys that now dependyth
 be twx the said partis and the said wardens to be with
 the said daysmen the fryday next after hollyrode day
 this ordyr was takyn the xiiii day of Septembur in the
 xix yere of king hary the viii

It is agred be the holle C hoccupascyon be for adam mytton
 Rondill biston Roger done & davit ap owen wardens of
 the Craft the xxiiiith day of marche in the xx^t yere of
 K Hary the viii that all suche money that our brodur
 Roger done shall lay done to the cost of our dyner in
 the estur weke that Comyth over the money that wee
 schall have good to eat (?) the said dyner now redy that
 the said Roger schalbe paid be the baille that schalbe
 next admytted of the next medlent rents dew to the
 howse or he to gedur as moche of the rent hym self and
 to a Compt to the howse ther for.

	1527	19
[fo. 166.] Henry 8	1528	20 } yeare

Memorandum the xxvi day of Aprill Anno xix^{mo} regis henrici
 octavi Edward, hosyer ys admytted a Brother as a

prentys & paid for his fyn xlii^s iiii^d & viii^d for a Galon
wyn which ys in the keypyng of Roger Don oon of the
Wardens

Item the said Day & yere John ffelypps ys admytted a
Brother as apprentys & paid his ffyn ... xlii^s iiii^d
Item he hathe paid ffor his wyn ... viii^d
in the custody of Roger don

Memorandum the thursday in the Estur wyk Anno xviiith of
kyng h viiith the mastur and wardens with ther assistents
Wardens have chosen iiii wardens adam mytton Rondll
Byston Roger Don david ap owen, jurati

Stuards Thomas hosyer } jurati
Edward mynton }

and in the keypyng of adam mytton the key of the
Coffur of the Tresory

In the keypyng of Rondll Byston a pyped key of
the uttur (outer) tresour house

In the keypyng of Roger don the key of Copbord

Assistents Robert Wotton | Robert tenche | William hochyks
Thomas lytt | Richard Geffrey | Thomas Sugdon

And the wardens stuards & vi men to apper at the hall on
Tuysday next comyng at oon of the clok at aftur noon
in peyn of every of them mak(ing) default vi^d

Memorandum the said day and yere Adam Coly as a peti-
cyoner to the mastur the wardens and the hool company
then beyng present for such money as the said Adam
owith for his dett the tym that he was Bayly to the
ffleschip hath bond hym to fore the said mastur
wardens & holl company to content & pay xl^s in maner
& fourme foloyng at the fest of Corpus Christi next
comyng vi^s viii^d at Corpus Christi next foloyng x^s at the
fest of Corpus Christi next ensuyng x^s and at Corpus
Christi next ensuyng vi^s viii^d and vi^s viii^d the next Corpus
Christi day. And the Residue of his dett owyng to be
pardoned by the holl company and so qwytt

[fo. 167.] Henry 8 1527 19 } yeare
 1528 20 }

Memorandum that Johne Eyton the xxth day of June the
xixth Regne of kinge henry viiith is amytted brodur to

this ffraternite in tyme beyng wardens adam mytton
 Rondill bistown Roger dun & david ap owen payng
 xxvi^s viii^d & xvi^d pro vino. Aftur this maner ffolloyng
 paid xl^d in hand to Roger dun & for his wyne & so
 yeyrly to pay at the fest of Corpus Christi iii^s iiiii^d till
 that the Rest of the said sum^e be fully content & payd
 seuyrttes to this same well & treuly to be performyd &
 kept nycholas purcell & Roger pope

per me nycholas pursell

per me Roger pope

[fo. 168.] Henry 8^o 1529 20 }
 1530 22 } yeare

Memorandum the ffurst day of Aprell wiche is the thursday
 in the Estur wicke in the xxth yere of kyng henry the
 viiith by the assent of the mastur & wardens of the
 fraternyte & brodur hooiid of draperes they have chosen
 wardens for ii yeres ffoloyng these persones ffolloyng

Wardens	Edward Bent	} nycholas purcell } } Robert tenche } jurati
	Thomas lloid	
Stuards	Edward hosyer	} jurati
	Thomas bent	

Memorandum the said yere and day was delyverid to (*blank*
in MS.)

Item the said wardens hath Chosen vith men to be assent
 with them to heire the accont of adam Mytton Rondill
 biston Roger don & david ap owen laith wardens of the
 said craft of draperes whose names arre undurwritten

John baxter	John breuer	Thomas hosyer yongur
John Waturs	Roger lewis	laurance phelipps

Item the said yere mathew owen as bayly to the said ffrater-
 nyte for the furst yere Anno xxi^t of the forsaid kyng
 hath accompted tofore the master and the wardens &
 vi men aforewrittyn. And chargeth hym selff with the
 Rent Accise for the furst yere as appereth by his Rents

Summa ... xviii^{li} xv^s iii^d

Memorandum of the stewards Recevid at Corpus Christi tyde
 of the breduren to the Summa of xi^s viii^d

	1529	21	} yere
[fo. 169.] Henry 8 ^o	1530	22	

Charge Item the said bayly is further charged for sheche
goodes as were William Sawers the tyme of
his lyffe. of the wiche he maide saille ther of
to dyvers persons as apperethe by his accompt
to the Summa xxiii^s vi^dob.

Charge Also the said baly charged hym chelfe with an
hereot Receved of Arthur parvesse for his
graunfadur the

Summa xvi^s
Charge mor ovir charged hym schelfe with Alys
skeneres gown

Item a mattres	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
Item a black coite	...	...	...	...	vii ^d
Summa	...	...	...	...	xix ^d

Summa totall omnis xxi^{li} viii^sob.

Wherof the said bayly ys allowed for dyvers paymentes
wiche he hathe paid the tyme of the said yere particuli
ffolowith every parcell ther of to the poor pepull for
middillenton quarter whose names be undurwrittyn

In primis

paid to Rose glasyer	...	...	...	...	viii ^d
paid to blynde Alys	...	...	...	...	viii ^d
To margery hewister	...	...	...	...	viii ^d
Item to John skener	...	...	...	...	xvi ^d
To Elizabeth Wychyrley	...	...	...	...	viii ^d
To hugh gege is wif	...	...	...	...	viii ^d
To Elizabeth fraunce	...	...	...	...	viii ^d
To William sawyer	...	...	...	...	viii ^d
To Jone Richardes	...	...	...	...	viii ^d

	1529	21	} yeare
[fo. 170.] Henry 8 ^o	1530	22	

To Julyan Waryng viii^d
To Jonn tayler viii^d
To Rose gosnell viii^d
To Margere mannyng viii^d
To Roger Aspley viii^d
To Thomas Walker viii^d

Summa ... x^s viii^d

Allowance ffor mydsumur quarter to the poor pepull

paid to Rose glasyer	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To blynd Alis	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To marger' heuister	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To John skener	...	...	...	...	...	ii ^s
To Elizabeth Wichyrley	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To hugh gege is wif	...	...	...	...	...	nihil
To Elizabeth fraunce	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To William Sauier	...	...	...	nihil—mortuus est	...	
To Julyan Waryng	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To John tailer	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To Rose gesnell	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To Marger' mannyng	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To Roger Aspley	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To Thomas Walker	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To Jone Richardes	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d

Summa ... xiiii^d

paid that quarter the said pooir pepull for ther woode

Summa ... vii^s vi^d

[fo. 171.] 1529 21 }
 1530 22 } yeare

Allownce ffor migalmas quarter to the poor pepull

paid to Rose glasier	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To blend alis	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To marger' heuister	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To John skener	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To Elizabeth wychirley	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To hugh gege is wif	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To Elizabeth fraunce	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To William Sauer mortuus est nihil	...	...	...	...	...	
To Jone Richardes	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To jugiern (Julyan) Waryng	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To John tailer	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To Rose gosnell	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To marger' mannyng	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To Roger Aspley	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To Thomas walker	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
Summa	...	...	xv ^s	...	...	

Allownce ffor Cristmas quarter to the poor pepull						
paid to Rose glasyer	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To blynd alis	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To Alis Skener	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To John skener	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To Elizabeth wychirley	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To Elizabeth fraunce	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To marger' hewister	..	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To Joen Richardes	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To Julyan waryng	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To John tailer	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
To Rose gesenell	...	...	...	...	...	xii ^d

	1529	21	} yeare
[fo. 172.] Henry 8 ^o	1530	21	
To Marger Mannyng	...	...	xii ^d
To Roger Aspley	...	...	xii ^d
To Thomas Walker	...	...	xii ^d

Summa ... xv^s

Summa totallis iii^{li} ii^s ii^d

P^d to the priste the said yere afore writtyn for his waiges

Summa ... iii^{li}

Reparacon maid apou John breuers howse to the
summe of ... iii^s ix^dob.

Reparacons maid apou hugh woddam is howse as
the said balivis accowant makyth menschon
to the summa of ... iii^{li} ii^dob.

Reparacon maid on John yevans howse the wever
as it apperith to the summe of ... vi^d

Reparacon don apou the iii howsen by Masters
waryng yaith as shall apper yn the said
accouant to the Summa of ... vi^s

Reparacon don apou the howsen by sent Johis
hill to the summe of ... xii^s ix^dob.

Reparaconis don apou iiith chemnes in Ellis tumys
howse & Nycholas phelips & John burne
glover to the summa of ... iii^s i^dob.

Reparacon maid apou the howse next Moris tayler
to the summa ... viii^dob.

Summa ... xxxi^s i^dob.

Item pd to mathew Smygth & lock & key to Ellis tumys howse that wes on paid in Roger don is days to the sum	viii ^d
pd to master horddes baly for jeffe (<i>chief</i>) Rent...	vi ^s viii ^d
pd to the abbey for that duty that is callid hocnoll	xii ^d
pd for the towne Rent	vi ^d
pd for the grownde in meyll	i ^d
pd to master humfreston for ii yeres of jeffe Rent	vi ^s viii ^d
pd to William Clerk for his fee	x ^s
pd to William baly for v ^c scynguls	iii ^s ii ^d
1529	
[fo. 173.] Henry 8 ^o	21 } yeare
1530	22 }
Pd for heuyng & leyng of the said schynguls to Thomas wryghte	ii ^s vi ^d
Item paid for ii horse loads of thornes to tyne be twxt Anne mane & Robert Joyns	iiii ^d
Spend on the poore pepull when they carryd schynguls for the yaithe	i ^d
Item pd to Mathew Smygthe for a locke & keys to the howse in the corne market & the apon Johnes hill	xi ^d
Alowans for Roger don of xxxiiii ^s ii ^d that he Recevid of me at my furst entre	
Alowans more for the said Roger don wiche I paid to John Spurryer... ..	v ^d
Item pd for the said Roger to Aspleyes wife ...	vi ^d
Summa iii ^{li} viii ^s viii ^d Summa totallis iii ^{li} xix ^s ix ^d ob.	
Md that those parcelles I paid for william sauyer on who is soll God have mercy	
Item pd for bred & aill to hym chelfe & to the wemen that kept hym... ..	iiii ^d
Pd to Sir Richard fortyn & the pares priste for a masse of Requiem by noyth	xi ^d
Item pd to Aspley for makyng of the pyth ¹ ...	i ^d
Item gevyn to the poore pepull to pray for his soll	i ^d
pd for weschyng of his cloithis	i ^d
pd to the pares priste of sent marres	xvi ^d

¹ Pitch.

pd to Richard provide for dyveres geyre ... xv^d
Summa ... iii^s

[fo. 174.] Henry 8^o 1529 21 } yeare
1530 22 }

Md the said baily askith allowince of Rentes decaid
ffurst for Edward lee is howse the capper ... xii^d
Item for the howse yn the corne market... ix^s iv^d
Item for Thomas sugdon is howse ... xii^d
Also for the howse in seint mary Churce yorde... iii^s
Item for morres tailers howse ... ii^s
Item for the next howse to hit for half a yere ... iii^s
Also for the howse next the wold hall ... v^s
Item for Richard wrygthe... ii^s iii^d
Item for cotyns howse ... ii^s iii^d
Item for John hordley of the cockschote ... ii^s
Item for the howse next the drapers hall in the
churce yord ... iii^s
Summa ... xxxvi^s

Md that the said baily have paid to the stewardes at Corpus
Christi fest in the furst yere
paid to the said Stewardes by billes writtyn in parcelles
Summa ... xxxvi^s vi^d
Item for the baylles fee for ii yeres ... xx^s

[fo. 175.] Henry 8 1529 21 } yeare
1530 22 }

Compotus Item the said bayly of the ffraternyte aforesaid
Ballivi for the second yere Anno xxiith of the forsaid
kyng accompted to fore the mastur the
wardens & vi men afore writtyn & chargeth
hym self with the Rent Accise for the
second yere as appereth by his Rentes
Summa ... xviii^{li} xv^s iii^d
Rent of
Accise
Summa totallis
Omnis xix^{li}
vi^s xi^d

Md. the stewards Recevyd of the breydures at
Corpus Christi tyde xi^s viii^d ffor payment to
the poore pepull for mydlent on quartur
whose names ben here undur writtyn
Allowans pd. to Rose glasyer ... xii^d

	Item to blynde Alis ..	..	...	...	xii ^d
	Item to Alis skerner	...	...	...	ii ^s
	To John skerner ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Elizabeth wychyrley ..	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Elizabeth fraunce	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To margat heuster ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Jone Richardes ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Julyan Wareng ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To John tayler ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Rosse gosnell ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To margery mannyng	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Roger Aspley ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Thomas Walker...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	Summa	...	xv ^s		
Allowauns	ffor midsumur quarter to the poore pepull				
	pd to Rose glasyer ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To blynde Alis	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Alis Skener	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To John Skener	...	...	...	ii ^s
	To Elizabeth wychurley	...	...	...	xii ^d
		1529		21	} yeare
[fo. 176.]		1530		22	
	To Elizabeth france	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To marget heuster ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Jone Richards ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Julyan waryng ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To John tayler	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Rosse gosnell	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To margery mannyng	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Roger Aspley	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Thomas walker	...	...	...	xii ^d
	Summa	...	xv ^s		
Allowaunce	ffor mighalmas quarter to the poore pepull				
	Pd to Rose gosnell ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To blynde Alis	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Alis Skener	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To John Skener	...	...	...	ii ^s
	To Elizebeth wychurley	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Elizabeth fraunce	...	...	...	xii ^d

	To marget heuster ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Jone Richardes ...	...	...	...	xii ^a
	To Julyan waryng ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To John tayler ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To margery mannyng ...	...	...	...	xii ^a
	To Roger Aspley ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Thomas walker ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Rose gosnell ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	Summa ...	xv ^s			
	Item pd for there wood ...	...	...	...	vii ^s vi ^d
Allowaunce	ffor Cristmas quarter to the poore pepull				
	Pd to Rose gosnell ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To blynde Alis ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Alis skener ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To John skener ...	...	...	...	ii ^s
		1529		21 }	
[fo. 177.]	Henry 8 ^o	1530		22 }	yeare
	To Elizabeth wychurley ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Elizabeth fraunce ...	...	...	...	xii ^a
	To marget heuster ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Jone Richardes ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Julyan Waryng ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To John tayler ...	...	...	...	xii ^a
	To Rose gosnell ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To margery mannyng ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Roger Aspley ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Thomas walker ..	...	...	...	xii ^d
	To Anes suker ...	...	...	...	xii ^d
	md for hur wood ...	...	...	...	vi ^d
	Summa ...	xvi ^s vi ^d			
	Item pd to the priste for his waiges ...	...	...	...	iiii ^{li}
	Reparacones Maid apou the hall as the baluif accounts				
	makethe menshone to the Summa of ...				xiii ^d ob:
	Reparacion Maid apou the howse next to Sir Richard fortan				
	as it apperith to the Summa of ...				xii ^s iii ^d quartur
	Reparacion don apou the howse of John Jenyns wever to				
	the Summa of ...	...	...	...	v ^s
	Reparacion don apou the howse of John Coyde ynthe castil				
	forhed to the Summa of ...	...	...	...	vi ^s ii ^d

Reparacion don apou the howse of Thomas lowdlowe to the
 Summa of iii^s ix^d
 Reparacion don apou the howse of John burne to the
 Summa of vi^s i^d
 Summa xxxv^s v^d iii quartur
 Md. that thes parcelles paid to dyveres persons at serten
 tymes as hereaftur specyfiethe
 pd. to the stewards at Corpus Christi day & the
 Sunday aftur xli^s ob.
 Item pd to master humfreston bayle iii^s iii^d
 Item pd to william clerke for his fee x^s

	1529	21	} yeare
[fo. 178.] Henry 8 ^o	1530	22	

pd to William bayly for wyne to the mastur and
 wardens and there company xvi^d
 pd to the abbey for jeff Rent of the howse that
 mastur bent kepit xii^d
 pd for hynges of a dure In Edward leys howse i^d
 pd to laurans phelipes for his horse to the cock-
 shott iii^d
 Item my spenses there ii^d
 pd to William baly for wyne on Trinite Sunday xvi^d
 pd to the poore pepull on mydsumur ouyn to
 there fee iii^d
 pd to burges for iith dures & a locke with owt key
 to Richard hettes howse yn the kyle layne x^d
 pd to master horddes baly for Jeffe Rent for won
 yere vi^s iii^d
 pd to the comyn sergand for the towne Rent vi^d
 pd for the grownd yn meyle i^d
 Summa iii^{li} vi^s viii^dob.
 Md that the said baly askyth allowans for Rent decayd
 ffurst for the howse next to the wold hall v^s
 Item for the howse by hit vi^s
 Also for the howse next the hall yn the churce
 yord iii^{li}
 Item for morres tailer howse ii^s
 Also for Sir Richard Jeffres howse viii^s iii^d
 Item for Thomas Sugdon howse xii^d

Item for a howse at sent Johnis hyll	...	...	iii ^s	
Also for a garden next the same	...	...		ix ^d
Item for Edward leeys howse	...	...		xii ^d
Summa	...	xxx ^s	i ^d	
Pd to the baly for his fee	...	...		xx ^s

Jhesu mercy¹ 1531, 1532 22 yeaere.

[fo. 179.] Henry 8^o

Item spend by the wardens & dyvers of ther company at syndere tymes	...	...	ii ^s	v ^d
more Reparacones don in the almyshowsen & for ii keys won to the hall	...	...	ii ^s	vi ^d
Item for buryng of Alis skener to the summa of more for wyne to William bayly at Corpus Christi feest Anno xxi th that was laste on Rekynd	...	...	ii ^s	xxiii ^d

22^o of Henry 8^o 1531

Md that it is condesendid by the said māster & wardens & the whole company the xiii day of apriell wiche is the thurysday in the estur wicke That mathew owen baly to the said fraternyte & brodurhood of drapers schull bryng yn & pay to the wardens Afore writtyn the thurysday afore witth Sunday next ensuyng this said day & yere viiith v^s x^dob. seuyrte for the same payment david owen his brodur.

Md that Richard biston is amyttid brodur to the company of drapers the last day of marche Anno xxii^d of kyng henry viiith & hath paid viii^d for his wyne & xiii^s iiiii^d yn hand wiche xiii^s iiiii^d master byston have Recevid agayne to be payd when it is callyd fore

Md that John bent is amyttid brodur to the said company the said day and yere & hath paid viii^d for his wyne & for to pay at Corpus Christi fest next folloyng the date afore said vi^s viii^d & that day xii monith next then folloyng vi^s viii^d seuyrte for the said John bent Thomas bent Rec of Richard byston v^s x^d & yef the acthe donot serve to paid the Rest as is forsaied

¹ *Jhesu mercy 1532* is in a contemporary hand. Generally the date headings are later interpolations.

[fo. 180.] Hen. 8^o 1531 22 }
1532 23 } yeare

Md that the xiii^{the} day of Aprell wiche is thurysday in the
Estur wicke in the xxii^{the} yere of kyng harry the viiith
by the assent of the mastur & wardens of the fraternyte
& brodure hood of drapers they have chosen wardens
for ii yerres folloyng these persons

Wardens	Thomas hosyer	} jurati	William baly	} jurati
	Thomas bromley		John baxter	
Stewards	Richard biston	} jurati		
	John bent			

Md that the said day afore writtyn is delyvered to the hands
of John baxter the key of the cuppur yn the hall

Md the said wardens afore writtyn have chosyn to be assistent
with them for all necessarie besenys consernyng the
brodur hood of drapers thes persons here aftur writtyn

Rondill biston	Richard skener	William hoochykes
david owen	Edward hosyer	Thomas Sugdon
	heu blanwey	
	Roger leuis	

Md that hoowe wotton is atmyttid brodur to the company &
brodurhood of drapers the xth day of Apriell in the xxvth
yere of kyng henry viii^{the} & to pay for hs fyne xxvi^s viii^d
to be paid to the fore said writtyn wardens when they
call for hit paid the xvi^d for hys wyne to the handes of
Thomas hosyer the yongur. pd to mastur William Baly
handes vi^s viii^d to be delyvered to the handes of master
bromley

md that Thomas hosyer senior & John baxter wardens &
William hochykes Thomas Sugdon & thomas bent where
present at the schelyng of Richard Jeffreys tenement
that day & yere next afore writtyn

[fo. 181.] Henry 8^o 1532 23^o yeare

Md that is Recevid afore Thomas hosyer William baly &
John baxter wardens by Mathew apowen baly the xxvi
day of apriell in the xxiii^{ti} yere of the Reigne of kyng
henry viiith in to the hall of the goodes of Jone Jones
late ded in primis

Item iii brasse panes	Item lynyn apryne
Item ii masclen basen	Item a yarde canvas
Item ii smalle kevers & plater	Item a wyolet cappe
Item a litil brandard ¹	Item a wyitte cappe
Item ii litil candilstickes	Item a brasen pot
Item a wyolet cappe	Item a ketill
Item a paire tvmbis ² for	Item a gret panne
hyrdis ³	Item ii litil ketilles
Item ii hachylles ⁴ for hyrdis	Item amasclen bascen.
Item a wyolet kyrtell	Item ii candilstickes
more a yello kevirlet	Item a pevter plater
Item a pello with lynyn stuff	Item ii keuerlettes with John
Item v folettes ⁵	Skener to loge poore pepull
Item iii nekechysr	
Item at the same day Resevid of the goods of thomas baker	
deed	
Item a blev jaket	
Item a Red kyrtill	
Item a Russet gowne	
Item a paire kombis afore writtyn with John Skener is wife	
& a litil brandard afore writtyn	
Md that alle the foresaid goodes arre sold & paid fore by the	
said wardens	

[fo. 182.] Henry 8^o 1536 27 }
 1537 28 } yeare

Memorandum the furst day of apriell wiche is the thurysday
 in the Estur wicke in the xxviith yere of kyng henry viiith
 by the assent of the mastur & wardens of the said
 fraternite & brodurhoode of drapers thei have chosen
 wardens for ii yeres foloyng these persones folloing

We present mastur colle for our mastur

Wardens	Thomas lloid	} juratus	Thomas Sugdon	} juratus
	Edward hosyer	} juratus	Thomas bent	} juratus
Stuardes	hev wootton	} juratus		
	John Cowper	} juratus		

¹ Brandiron.

² Tombe, a whori used tn spinning hair lines; tombe *v.a.*, to twist or spin into ropelike form. Wright, *E. D. D.*

³ Hurdis or Hards. Coarse refuse of flax or hemp, or the worked fibre of the same.

⁴ Hackles. Steel flax combs. (*Concise Eng. Dict.*).

⁵ Folettes. Obscure, possibly fillets—strips or bands of cloth. (*N. E. D.*)

Memorandum that the said wardens afore writtyn have chosyn to be assistent with them for all necessarie besenys concernyng the brodur hood of drapers thes persons here aftur writtyn

Nicholas purcell	William hochikes	Johnie brever
david owen	Roger pope	Edward mynton

Md that thomas Sugdon have paid to the handes of mastur bromley iii^s iiiii^d ffor that he was maid warden before he was stevarde

Thomas hanley is amyt brodur the day and yere beforesaid as aprentes to the company of drapers & have paid viii^d for his wyne & v^s x^d to the hondes of master bromley for his brodurhood acordyng to the acthe

Johnie garner is amyt brodur the said day & yere to the said company of drapers as aprentes & hath paid viii^d to the wyne & v^s x^d for his brodurhood accordyng to the acthe to the handes of master bromley

Richard davus is amyth brodur the said day & yere as prentes to the said company of drapers & hath paid viii^d for his wyne & v^s x^d for his brodurhood accordyng to the said acthe to the handes of master bromley and yef the said acthe do not serve & stond to affecte that then every won of the saed breduren afore writtyn to pay & make there Summa of v^s x^d xii^s iiiii^d as prentes for the same afore tyme have be maid fre to the said occupacion

	1536	27
[fo. 183.] Henry 8 ^o	1537	28} yeare

Md that Johnie lyne is amyth brodur as a forrener the said day & yere afore writtyn to the company of drapers & hath paid to master bromley xvi^d for his wyne & v^s viii^d toward his fyne. and at every fest of Corpus Christi then next folloyng this said day & yere to pay iii^s iiiii^d to the said wardens or theire successores til the Rest of his fyne that is to wyte xx^s be fully content & paid.

Richard Capper is amyth brodur the said day & yere to the said company of drapers as aforrener & notto pyille & Retale no maner of wollyne clothe as odur bredurne don. but also to bere skayithe & lott with the said bredurne & for to have the preyers of the priste & pore pepull

hath payd in hand at the takyng of his woythe therefore
v^s x^d for his fyne to the handes of mastur bromley

Md that John cowper is amyt brodur to the said bredurne as
aprentes the day & yere afore said & have paid viii^d for
his wyne. & v^s x^d for his brodurhood to thandes of
master bromley occordyng to the said acthe & yef the
said acthe donot serve & stond to effect that then to pay
as ys aforesaid

Md that John baly is amyt brodur the said day & yere to the
said company of drapers as aforrener & hath payd xvi^d
for his wyne to the handes of edward hosyer & iii^s iiiii^d
to the said edward for his brodurhood & at every fest of
Corpus Christi next folloyng this day & yere to paid
iii^s iiiii^d tyll that the summe of xxvi^s viii^d be fully content
& payd with the iii^s iiiii^d before paid

paid for wyne at the makyng of the said brodur viii^d

	1536	27	} yeare
[fo. 184.]	1537	28	

Md the said wardens afore writtyn have Resevid xviiⁱ paire
schettes of the poore pepull

Md that John thornes is amythe brodur as forrener the said
day & yere afore writtyn to the company of drapers &
to pay for his brodurhood xxvi^s viii^d at every fest of
Ccrpus Christi xl^d till the said Summe be fully content
& paid & to paid xvi^d for his wyne

Md. that thomas phelipus is amytid brodur as forrener at the
feest of Corpus Christi in the xxviiiⁱ yere of the Reigne
of kyng harry viiith to the company of drapers & to pay
for his brodurhood xxvi^s viii^d at every feest of Corpus
Christi iii^s iiiii^d till the said summe be fully content &
paid & hath paid in hand iii^s iiiii^d toward his fyne to the
handes of the baly edward mynton & xvi^d for his wyne
to the handes of said baly. Sevyрте for the foresaid
payment the said Edward mynton baly

Md. that John aylysbre is amyttid brodur as afforener the
xxviiith yere of kynge henre the viiith & the vth day of
apriell & hath paid in hand xxvi^s viii^d to the handes of
our mastur Colle & xvi^d to the wyne to the handes of
mastur Colle where of the said master colle have

delyverid agayne to his handes xxiii^s iiiii^d by loyne which xxiii^s iiiii^d to be ageyne paid at the fest of Corpus Christi that is to wyth iii^s iiiii^d at every fest tyll the xxiii^s iiiii^d be fully apaid & contentid, & so at the payng of this foresaid money Edward hosyer tuck up iiiii^s viiii^d wiche Restythe yn his handes.

		1536	27	} yeare
	[fo. 185.] Henry 8 ^o	1537	28	
Compotus Ballivi	Md.	that the said yere Edward mynton as baly amyttid by the said wardens to the said fraternite for the furst yere Anno xxviii th of the kyng afore said hath accomptid tofore the mastur wardens & vi men afore writtyn & chargeth hymself with the Rent of accise for the furst yere as appereth by his Rent' xviii ^{li} xv ^s iii ^d		
Charge	More over he	chargeth hym chelfe with the money he recevid for the brodurhood of thomas phelipes the Summa of iii ^s iiiii ^d Summa totalis ... xviii ^{li} xviii ^s vii ^d		
Allowans	Md.	that he asketh allowans for repracons don aponn the tenement apon sent Johnis hill as hath be particular' tryid & examined by the mastur wardens & vi men afore said to the Summa of vii ^s xi ^d ob.		
	Item he askith	allowans for repracones don apon the tenementes apon the wyille coppe where John wever dwellith yn to the Summe of xxv ^s iiiii ^d ob.		
	Item for repracones don	apon the tenement next to Richard pickes howse to the Summa of iiiii ^s iiiii ^d		
	Item for repracones don	apon a wall apon the backe syde of John burnes howse & sir Richard fortyn chamur that he kept to the Summe of xiiii ^s iiiii ^d		
	Item for mendyng of the tresur key & the buttre in the hall	xv ^d Summa to fore Repracons		

The balis fee	...	...	...	xx ^s
The clerkes fee	...	...	...	x ^s
The pristis wages	...	...	... iii ^{li}	
pd to the pore men	...	...	... iii ^{li}	xii ^s

[fo. 186.] Henry 8^o 1536 27 }
1537 28 } yeare

Allouans	for breckfast on Trinite Sunday	...	iii ^s	
	pd to John breuer for ayl	...	ii ^s	vi ^d
	for breckfast on Corpus Christi day	..		xx ^d
	pd to the Steuardes	...	ii ^s	
	for beryng of the torchis and baner	...	iii ^s	iii ^d
	pd for the mynstreles dener	...	ii ^s	
	pd to the mynstreles for ther wages	...	viii ^s	
	pd for mendyng of the torchis...	...	iii ^s	
	Item for bred & aill	..	ii ^s	
	Spend aponn the mynstrels	...	xii ^s	
	Item to the Steuardes at Corpus Christi			
	day	...	ii ^s	
	Summa	...	xxx ^s	xi ^d
Owt Rentes	Item paid to herres of master hord	...	vi ^s	viii ^d
	Item to the heires of humfreston	...	iii ^s	iiii ^d
	Item to my lordes scheuches heires	...		i ^d
	pd to the comien Sergant for owt rent			vi ^d
	pd to the abbey	...		vi ^d
	Summa	...	xiii ^s	i ^d
decayes	Item for agarden in the castill gate that			
	dynes hild	...		xviii ^d
	Item for the wold hall for won yere	...		xii ^d
	Item for the howse next to the wold			
	hall for won yere I was paid for the			
	odur yere	...	v ^s	
	Item for sir edwardes howse nextto			
	hit he went on paid	...	vi ^s	
	Item for Sir John playles chambur that			
	Sir Richard forten kept I aske			
	alowans for a yere & a quarter	...	v ^s	
	Item for the howse that anne Smygt			
	dwellit yn	...	ii ^s	

Item for the howse of Richard Jeffres
 for won yere iii^s iii^d
 Item for iiiⁱ gardens on clyr'mond hill
 for halfe yere ii^s

		1536	27	} yeare
[fo. 187.] Henry		1537	28	
			29	

decayes Item for ii howsen at Johnis bill won
 for won yere & the odor for ii yeris
 askith allowans the Summa of ... vii^s
 Item the tenement of Robert pickes
 for won yere x^s
 Also for the decay of the odor yere ... ii^s
 Item for the tenement next to hit for
 won yere iii^s iii^d
 & the odor yere xvi^d
 Item won tenement next to hit for won
 halfe yere ii^s
 Item decays of the same howse by yere
 by William alye iii^s viii^d
 Item the next to hit in decays to the
 summe of vi^s viii^d
 Item for the horchord at sent Johnis
 hill for won yere ii^s iii^d
 Item for anodur yere viii^d
 Item for John burnes howse for a quar-
 tyr ii^s vi^d
 Summa ... iiiⁱ ix^s iii^d

Md that the said bayly of the said fraternyte for the secund
 yere anno xxix of kynge harry the viii^{te} as by foresaid
 hath accomptid tofore the master & wardens & vi men
 afore writtyn & chargith hym shelf with the Rent of
 Accise for the iith yere as apperith by his Rentall the
 Summa of xviii^{li} xv^s iii^d

Repracons don upon the tenements of thomas londowis
 howse as hath be examyd by the master
 allowans wardens & vi men afore said to the summa
 of xxx^s vii^d

		1536	27	} yeare
	[fo. 188.] Henry 8 ^o	1537	28	
allowans	ffor Repracons don apon the howse of Richard clerkes in the castil- forhed to the Summa of ..	...	xvii ^s	iii ^d
allowans	ffor Repracons don apon the gret hall to the Summa of ...	...	ii ^s	vi ^d
allowans	for Repracon don apon morres tailers howse to the Summa of ...	...	XLviii ^s	iii ^d
allowans	for Repracon don apon Sir Richard edwardes howse Summa...	...	vi ^s	iiii ^d
allowans	The balivifs fee ...	...	xx ^s	
	The clerkes fee ...	...	x ^s	
	The pristres wages ...	...	iiii ^h	
	pd to the poore pepull ...	...	iii ^h	xii ^s
allowans	pd to the stevardes at Corpus Christi day ...	...	v ^s	iii ^d
	pd to the mynstrels ...	...	xx ^s	
	pd for wyne ...	...	ii ^s	iii ^d
	pd to Irrean barbur for mending of torchis ...	...	ii ^s	iii ^d
	pd for iii grene chesis ...	...		vi ^d
	pd for beryng of torchis & baner ...	...	iii ^s	iii ^d
	pd for bred & ayll ...	...	iii ^s	vii ^d
	pd for the Stewardes breckfast ...	...		xx ^d
	Item on Trinite Sunday ...	...	iiii ^s	
	Summa ...	XLV ^s		
Owt Rent	pd to master hordes baly ...	...	vi ^s	viii ^d
	pd to master humfrestones baly ...	...	iii ^s	iii ^d
	pd to my lordes Souchis baly...	...		i ^d
	pd to the comien sergand for the towne Rent ...	...		vi ^d
	pd to the abbey ...	...		vi ^d
	Summa ...	x ^s	vii ^d	

		1536	27	} yeare
	[fo. 189.] Henry 8	1537	28	
decais	ffor a garden in the castill forhed that			
allowans	dynes kept for the second yere			xvi ^t
	more for the wold hall ...			xii ^t

more for the tenement that anne
 smygh kept ii^s
 more for Richard Jeffres howse iii^s iii^d
 Costes don at the dener in the estur wicke cumytto the
 Summa of XLvi^s xi^dob.
 Summa totallis of the whol charge for ii yeres cumyt to the
 Summa of xxxviii^{li} vi^s x^dob.
 Summa totallis of the allowans that he askithe cumyt to the
 Summa of xxxviii^{li} xiii^s xi^d
 And so allthyngs Reckyned & accompt fore at the day &
 yere aforesaid to fore the master wardens & vi men
 aforesaid the said baly Restyn det to the breddern
 vii^s ob.
 Md. that the Stewardes Richard dayyes & John baly hath
 Recevid in to theire handes the money geydur of the
 breddurne at the dener in the estur wicke

	1536	27	} yeare
[fo. 190.] Henry 8 ^o	1537	28	

These be the persons that be in det to the fraternite of
 drapers

master thomas bromley	xxvi ^s viii ^d ob.
Thomas hosyer the eldur for money that he Recevid of Thomas bent & e mynton	XL ^s
Roger byst of Acham Suryrte thomas hosyer the eldur	xxvi ^s viii ^d
John prowde of Sotton Surte Thomas lloyd	xxvi ^s viii ^d
Richard beynes surte John beynes ...	xx ^s
Richard Jeffres	vi ^s viii ^d
John whytfeld surte John bruar	xx ^s
Wyllyam Ekyn surte lawrens phelyps & Richard skreven	x ^s
Thomas hosyer the yonger surte for hym thomas hosyer eldur	xx ^s
Mathew abowen seurte david abowen ... viii ^{li}	v ^s x ^d ob.
Richard byston	vii ^s vi ^d
huu wotton	xx ^s
Thomas hanley	vii ^s vi ^d
John garner	vii ^s vi ^d
Richard daves	vii ^s vi ^d

John lynde dowe at this tyme	...	...	vi ^s viii ^d
John cowper	...	...	vii ^s vi ^d
John baly	...	...	vi ^s viii ^d
John thornes downe at this tyme	...	...	iii ^s iiiii ^d
¹ John phelips	...	...	iii ^s iiiii ^d
Edward hosyer	...	...	viii ^s viii ^d
Thomas hosyer the yonger	...	vii ^{li}	
² Edward mynton	...	...	vii ^s ob.
Sir Edward byston	...	vii ^{li}	xi ^s iiiii ^d
Summa	...	xxii ^{li}	iii ^s iiiii ^d
John mansell	...	...	xvi ^s viii ^d
Recevid of brother(?) whod...	...	...	

[Here Miss Rope's transcript ends. The following pages were transcribed by the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater.]

		1538	29
[fo. 191.] Henry 8 ⁿ		1539	30
Wardens chosen	Md the v th day of Aprell wiche is the thursday in the ester weeke in the xxviiij yere of king harry viij th by the assent of the master & wardens of the fraternite & brotherhood of Drapers ther haue chosen Wardens for ij yeres foloyng these persones foloyng. Mem ⁿ the said wardens & bredrene haue amytted master Coll for master		yeare
M ^r Cole made mastre	Wardens Roger pope jur' & Joh'ne Brever jur' Ric ^s bistow jur' Edward mynton jur' Stwards Joh'ne baly jur' Ric Daves jur'		
Assistants	Md that the saide master & wardens afore written have chosyn to be assistent with them for all necessarie beseness consernyng the broderhood of drapers these persons hereafter writtyn		
	M ^r baly purcell John baxter Thomas bent M ^r Adam mytton Edward heyllen hen wotton		

¹ Overwritten Thomas.

² Crossed through in M.S.

To warne the
detters to paye
by St. Mary
Magdalen's
daye or the
kings lawes to
be executed &c

Mid that is condescended & agreed the iiij day of
Juliij in the xxix yere of King Harry viijth by
the master & wardens afore writtyn & by the
assent of these persons whose names are
underwrittyn that all suche persons beyng
bretherne to this fraternite that now arre in det
to this fraternite schall have warnyng to pay
ther detts by sent mary magdalenes day next
comyng. and in case they agre not with the
master & wardens for the same the baly of the
said fraternite to execute the Kynges lawes
ageynes theme in the name of the master &
wardens

Mr Adam mytton	Adam Colly	John kynaston
Mr baly purcell	Humfrey Janes	William Clerke
Mr John baxter	Ric' Daves	Laurans phelips
Edward Heylen	John garner	
Thomas bent	Thomas phelips	

	1538	29}
[fo. 192.] Henry 8 ^o	1539	30} yere

The stuards to
streyn on all
that retale
wollen cloth
& not free of
this Company
&c. & bring
distresses to
the hall

Fyrdur it is condescended & agreed by the ye
master & wardens Afore namyd brederne that
the steuards aforewrittyn shall strayne all those
persons that retaylyne wollyn cloth beyng no
brederne to this fraternite & this stressie so
takyn to bring hit to the hall Robt allen was
amyttyd brother the xvij daye of Junij in the
xxix yere of kynge Henry viijth as aprentes &
hath paid in hand v^s & viij^d for the wyne &
most paye the xvij day of June in the xxxj yere
of kyng Henry viijth viij^s iiij^d heu whotton
with v^s viij^d is in the hands of Edward Mynton
baly

heu phelip was amyttyd broder the x day of
Aprell in the xxx yere of king henry viijth
aprentes & hathe pade in handes vj^s viij^d to the
hands of Roger pope & to pay this day twel-

monds vj^s viij^d & hath pd viij^d for his wyne to the said Roger Adyrton

Thomas smygthe was Amytted broder the x day of Aprell in the xxx yere of Kyng Henry viijth as aprentes & hathe paid in hand iij^s iiij^d to the said Roger pope & viij^d to the wyne & to paye yerely iij^s iiij^d till the sume of xij^s iiij^d be payde

John Rylands was amytted broder as Aprentes of x day Aprell in the xxx yere of kyng henry viijth & hath paide in hande vj^s viij^d to the hands of Roger pope & viij^d to the wyne & to pay iij^s iiij^d at evry yere till the sume of vj^s viij^d be paid

John hickes was Amytted broder as aprentes the x day of Aprell in the xxx yere of kyng henry viijth & hathe paid in hand iij^s iiij^d to the hands of Roger pope & viij^d to the wyne to the said Roger & to pay evry yere iij^s iiij^d till the sume of vj^s viij^d be paid

forrenner free Ric' coyttis (*mortus est*) is Amytted broder as Aforrenner the x day of Aprell in the xxx yere of kyng henry viijth & hathe paid into hand iij^s iiij^d to the hands of Roger pope & viij^d to the wyne to the said Roger pope & to pay yeyrly iij^s iiij^d till the ful sume of x^s onpaid be paid

[fo. 193.]

1539

1541 (? 40)

30 }
31 } yeare

Md the xth day of Aprell wiche was thuryrday in the ester wieks in the xxx yere of Kyng henry viijth by the assent of the whole cumpany was amytted as our Master Edmund Coll And also by the Assent of the said master & wardens of the same fraternite & broderhood of drapers thei have chosen wardens for ij yeris foloyng the persons folloyng

Wardens. heu wotton

lauranc phelipp

Stuards. Ric' Capper

John gardener

Ric daves

humfrey Robberdes

Item the said master & wardens hath chosen vj
men to be assistents with them for all necessarie
besenes concernyng the brotherhood of drapers
the persons here after wrytten

Master Adam mitton	Master hayter
Master purcell	Edwurd hosyer
Master pope	John breuer

Md that the xxvijth day of September in the xxxj
yere of herry viijth by the master wardens afore
written & all the brederne of the fraternite of
Drapers Edward biston was Amytted there
priest or chaplen to syng for the brederne &
Systemes of the said fraternite And allso to
haue Amyttid hym ther baly to gaider the
Rentts of the saide fraternite for the said
baly Nycolas purcell & Ric bystow & also haue
Amytted hym broder

Edw. Biston
the preist made
free to singe
for the bred-
erne & Syster-
nes

	1541	32	} yeare
[fo. 194.] Hen. 8 ^o	1542	33	

to take ac-
counts of Tho^r
Hosier Edw^d
Minton late
bayliffe

Md. that it is Aggreid by the master wardens &
combrethern that these shalbe admytted to
here & take thaccompts of Thomas Hosyer &
Edward Mynton late baylieffs of the . . .
for the lewyngs of theire rents before Easter
by these persons hereafter named

Nicholas persell	Rog. Lewys	Edward hosier
John Baxter	Thomas Kent	Robert Alen

Md. That upon the day of . . . before Edmund
Colley m(aster) of Richard James laurence
phelippes geoffrey Roberts & huge wotton
wardens upon thursday in Ester week Ao r. rs
henrici octavo xxxij^{do}

freemen

Richardus Mitton esquier is admitted combrother
of the said fraternite And hath payd to the
hands of Rich^d Lewys to the wyne viij^d & for
his brotherhood

freemen

George pursell is also admytted combrother as
apprentise of the seid fraternite & hath p^d to
the wyne viij^d & in parte of payment of his

freemen fyne iij^s iiij^d And to pay yerely at Corpus Xti day iij^s iiij^d till the somme of xij^s iiij^d be payd sureties for payment Reg. Lewys.

Richard Clerk is also admytted combrother of the same as apprentice firstwyte & hath pd to the wyne viij^d And in parte of payment of his fyne iij^s iiij^d to pay evry Corpus Xti day iij^s iiij^d till xij^s iiij^d be paid Sureties Humfrey phelippes & hugh phelippes

orrenner William pettison is also Admytted combrother as a foryner of the said fraternite & hoth p^d to the wyne viij^d & in parte of payment of his fyne iij^s iiij^d & payment yerely Att the feast of Corpus Xti iij^s iiij^d till the sume of xxvj^s viij^d shalbe fully peyd Sureties for the payment thereof humfrey, Roberts & Thomas Adderton.

Md the the (sic) some of x^{os} pd for the said synes remains in the hands of D. Richards by former Baylieffs And the wyne money also thereof spend xvij^d & remains xiiij^d

[fo. 195.] Henry 8^o 1541 } 32 } yeare
1542 } 33 }

Master & Warden chosen Md that att the seid day of elecon the hoole felishipp haue chosyn Edmund Colly esquire to be theire Master for the seid fraternite

Wardens Richard Mitton Thomas hosyer
Edward hosyer John Gardyner

Stewards George Pursell
John Rylands

(In recent writing) Serjient Bromley Comon Clerke made freeman Item the hoole felishipp att this assemble have Admytted Will^m ap holt sevient to M^r Scergeant Bromley their comen clerk so that he become combrother of the seid felishipp who afterward that is to say the ij^{de} day of June was admytted & sworn as brother of the said fraternite and payed for the wyne viij^d. And for his fyne

made free on Sunday Md that upon Trinity Sondag John Mackworth of the town of Salop was admytted combrother

of the seid fraternyte as apprentice and hath payd to the wyne viij^d to the hands of Sir Edward byston & most pay for his ffyne xiijs^s iiij^d to be payd when he shalbe requyred by the wardens of the said ffelishship

Henry ffalowes son of Will^m ffalowes late of the towne of Salop was also admytted combrother of the seid fraternyte & hath payde to the wyne viij^d to the hands of Syr Edward biston And most pay for his fyne xiijs^s iiij^d in maner in forme folowyng that is to witt att the feast of Corpus Xti next comyng iijs^s iiij^d & att feast of Corpus Xti then next folowing iijs^s iiij^d & untill the same be payd Sureties for the same Admytted Sir Thomas phelippes & . . . Hosier

[fo. 196.] Hen. 8^o 1543 34 years

Md. that in the ij^{de} day of June in the xxxviijth year of the reigne of our Soveragne Lord Kyng Henry the viijth the mayster wardens ffelysshyp and combretherne of the fraternyte & Gilde of the holy Trinite assembled theymselfes together in the hall of the same fraternyte And by theire full assent & consent haue chosen & named vj men brethern of the same ffraternyte to here the Accompte of the wardens of the seid fraternyte nowe beyng that is to wyte Roger Pope John Mackworth Thomas lloyd John Baxter Richard Dawes & Laurence Philyppes Which sixe men and wardens haue there warnyng openly in the hall to appere ageyn at the said hall and then to bryng in a trewe accompte on this side the fleast of Seynt Mary Magdalene nowe next insuyng

Auditors to
take the ward-
ens accounte

freemen

Item in the said ij^{de} day of June the yere aboue written Will^m Bent of Towne of Salop is admytted brother into the said company of drapers as a prentise and hath payed for his wyne to thands of Edward hosyer and to paye for his broderhood xiijs^s iiij^d wherof which he

hath payed in hand to the said Edward hosyer
iij^s iiij^d whiche were delyuerd to Sir Edward
Byston nowe beyng bayly And the resydue
therof to be payed in forme folowyng that is to
saye on the feast of Easter nowe next comyng
v^s and on the ffeast of Corpus Xti then next
folowyng v^s. Sureties for the said payment
Thomas Kent and Will^m petton

freeman
forrenaer

Item the said day and yere aboue written Will^m
Hill of the said towne was admyttid brother
into the said company of drapers paying for his
ffyne xxvj^s viij^d in forme folowyng wherof he
he hath payed in hands iij^s iiij^d and viij^d for
wyne which were delyuerd to Sir Edward
Byston bayly for the tyme beyng And the resi-
due of the said Sume of xxvj^s & viij^d to be payed
in forme folowyng that is to saye in the ffeaste
of Easter now next comyng iij^s iiij^d and in the
feast of Easter then next folowyng iij^s iiij^d
untill the said Sume of . . . be fully satisfied
and payed Suretie sfor the forfait payments
Sir Richard Hil Clerke and Will^m petton
mynstrell.

[fo. 197.] Henry 8^o 1543

34 year

forerunner fail

Mem. quod xx^o die Septembris anno Regni Henrici
octavi Dei gratia Anglie ffrancie et hibernie
Regis fidei Defensoris et in terris ecclesie
Anglicane et hibernie Supremi Capituli xxxiiij^{to}
Ric^{us} Capper forinsecus admittitur ut confrater
fraternitatis pannariorum ville Salop et dat
pro fine xxvj^s viij^d vu[?] solut vj^s viij^d et resi-
duum Soluendum prout sequitur viz an (?) in
festo Corpus xti iij^s iiij^d donec quod quisque
predicta summa xxvj^s viij^d integre fuerit per-
soluta hac die soluit xx^d Remanet in custode
Ballivi et v^s soluit Magistro Bromley ut patet
antea A die pasche intra quinque dies A^oz (?) p^{to}
Memⁿ quod die Jovis videl^t xxix^o die Marcij Anno
Regni Regis Henrici octavi xxxiiij^{to} Ricardus

FF

Sampson de villa Salop admittitur ut forinsecus per magistrum Gardianos et confratres Gilde Sancti Trinitatis Salop in fraternitatem ejusdem Gilde Et dat pro fine in manibus vj^s viij^d et pro vino xvj^d solut' ulterius et tradit magistro Edwardo Biston Ballivo Et xx^d solvend' forma sequente viz in quolibet festo Pasche nunc proximo sequente vj^s viij^d donec summa xx^s plenarie fuit soluta Et invenit securitates ejusdem solucionis Thomam Lloyd et Ricardum Capper qui con[sentiunt] pro eodem

juratus

Ric'us Whytefote admittitur in fraternitate predicta die et anno supradicto ut Appertitiens et dat pro fine in manibus Ballivi predicti solut iij^s iiij^d et pro vino viij^d Et soluet quolibet anno in festo pasche iij^s iiij^d donec summa xx^s plenarie fuerit soluta Et ad eandem solucionem Edwardus Biston clericus et Thom^s Adderton qui con[sentiunt] pro eodem

juratus forren

Johannes ap Owen forinsecus serviens Michaeli Pursell admittitur eodem die et anno ut confrater in fraternitate predicta et dat in manus Edwardi Biston ballivi pro tempore existen' pro admissione sua iij^s iiij^d et pro vino xvj^d Et soluet xxvj^s iiij^d in forma sequente viz in quolibet festo pasche(et) trinitatis proximo sequente soluta Et invenit . . . pro eadem solucione iij^s iiij^d. Donec summa xxiijs iiij^d fuerit per Johannem Maunsell et Hugonem Wotton qui presentes con[sentiunt] pro eodem

[fo. 198.] Hen. 8°

1543

34)

1544

35) year

Elecc'on

Md that the Thursday in the Ester we'ke A° RR H. viij infra scripto by the hoole Assent of the brethern of the ffraternyte of the Drapers of the Towne of Salop Edmund Colle Squyer was chosen & elected to be maister of the said Fraternyte after the old custome afore tyme usyd & accordynge to the graunt made unto

the cobretherne of the said fraternyte by the late Kynge of famous memory Kynge Edward the iiijth founder of the Gilde of the holy Trynnye And also the said bretberne by their full assent & consent haue chosen to be ward-eyns of the said Gilde & fraternyte of Drapers for the time of two years that is to wytte from this day untill the evyn of the ffeast of than-un'icon of our lady in the year of our lorde god m.v.xlvj.

Wardens	Adam Mytton	} jur- ati	Johes Davyes	} jur- ati
names	Johes Mackeworth		Edwardus Mynton	
Stewards	Ric'us Sampson	} jurati		
names	Ric'us Clerke			

Item it is ordeyned & fully condescended & agreed the day & yere aboue sayd by the comen wyll & consent of the maister wardens & brethern of the said fraternyte that Sir Edward Byston Chapeleyn unto the said fraternyte in the Gilde of the blessed Trynnye now (?) in Seynt Maryes churche in the Towne of Salop shall from henseforth for & Durynge all suche tyme as he shall contynue & be Chapeleyne & Bayly unto the said fraternyte Doyng his Duytie accordyngly in the same haue reteyne & kepe in his owne hands yerely xiijs iiij^d sterling for the encrease of his lyvyng of the Revenue belongyng unto the said fraternyte

Sr Edw : Bis-
ton Chaplane
& Bayly to this
Company

13s. 4d. allow-
him more
yearly

	1543	34} yeare
[fo. 199.] Hen. 8 ^o	1544	35}

Md. that in the xxxviijth day in the xxxvth year of the reigne of our Soverayne lorde Kynge henry the viijth the master and the wardens with the combretherne of the same fraternitie haue admytted Thomas Leech clerk brother into the said Company of Drapers and hath paid for his fyne iij^s iiij^d and to the wyne viij^d to the hands of Richard Mytton Squyer whiche iij^s

Thomas Leech
clerk afore
brother as
forrener

forsaid was delyvered unto Sir Edward Biston further it is condescended that the said Sir Thomas Leeche shall pay x^s for the residue of his fyne after this maner and forme folowinge viz at the feast of Corpus Xti next ensuing the date herof iij^s iij^d And so to pay at every feast of Corpus Xti xx^d untill the somme of vj^s viij^d be paid And if it fortune the said Sir Thomas to dye in ihe meane tyme the said somme to be discharged.

Sureties Adam Mytton } Esquires
John Thornes }

freemen

Item the same day and yere abouewrytten Thomas Woode was admytted brother unto the said company as a fforyner and as layde downe for his fyne xxvj^s viij^d before the Company the which xxvj^s viij^d was redelyuerd unto the said Thomas woods for certeyn pleasures and kyndnes showed unto the said ffraternytie

Md. Rec^d of Thomas Leche clerk the xiiij day June yn the xxxvjth of King Henry the viijth the the somme of iij^s iij^d of his fyne dewe on the forsaid day & delyverd unto the hands of Edward Byston clerk then beyng bayle to the fraternite of the blessed trynite

[fo. 200.] Hen. 8^o 1544 35 yeare

Memorandum that the xvijth day of Aprill anno RR. Hen. viijth xxxv^o the maister wardens & bretherne assembled theym selves together at theire newe Hall called the Drapers Hall and then & there of theire mutual assents haue made the ordenaunces & prouisions ensuing
Nomina fratrum Die et anno supradictus presentium

Master &
Wardens
Elected

Edwardus Colle magister

Adam Mytton

Johes Makeworth

Johes Davyes

Edwardus Mynton

} gard-
iani

Ricu's Dawes

Joh'es Waters

Joh'es Gardynere

Rob'tus Alen

Nichus pursell	Laurencius Phelips
Edwardus Hosyer	Thomas Phelips
Rogerus Pope	Thomas Hosyer
Thomas Lloyd	Joh'es Ryeland

Assistants

In primis the said wardens have chosyn vj men
to be assestent with theym to here thaccompts
peruse the cuydencs and to see after thengs
belongyng to theyre office as it hath ben here
tofore accustomed

Nich'us Pursell	Thomas hosyer
Edwardus Hosyer	Ric'us Dawes
Thomas lloyd	Joh'es Gardynier

M^d that Edward Mynton hath brought in &
Delyuerd to the wardens 1 boxe and certen
wrytyngs therin conteyned.

THE WOLLEY FAMILY OF WOOD HALL.

By H. E. FORREST.

WOOD HALL, the seat of the Wolley family, is in the parish of Pontesbury, but situated close to Hanwood. The family also had property in Shrewsbury, and at Craven Arms, Sweeney (near Oswestry), and Trefnant in the parish of Alberbury. Details of these will be given at the end of this paper.

The history of the family commences with Ranulph Wolley, who is described in the Herald's Visitation (1623) as of Minshull Vernon, Co. Chester, yeoman. He had three sons, Thomas, William and Randle. The first of these (1) was bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1611, while the second (2) purchased Wood Hall in 1612. Thomas Wolley had two sons, Richard (3) and Edward (4) besides four daughters; while William also had two sons, George (5) and Edward (6). The Wood Hall Estate passed to Thomas (7), only son of the above-named George. Thomas had three daughters and two sons, the elder of whom, also named Thomas (8), was the next heir. He had a very numerous family; the two first-born were daughters, but the third was a boy Thomas (9), who inherited the estate. He had two sons Richard (10) and Thomas; the latter died in infancy, so that Richard was sole heir. He had three sons, the eldest of whom Thomas (11) married Judith, sister of Lord Clive, but died childless, as also did his two brothers. The direct line here ended, and the estates passed to a distant connection by marriage from whom they came to the present holder, Clive Phillipps-Wolley, of Somenos, British Columbia.

Each of the more important personages named above is marked with a reference number, and biographical notes concerning them will now be given.

(1) Thomas Wolley appears to have lived in the parish of St. Julian, Shrewsbury, as all his children were baptized there.

He is described in the register as a "vyntner." Besides the entries of his children the register records the burial on Sept. 2nd, 1599, of "Lucye Parr, sarvant with Thomas Woley." His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Heringe, vintner, bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1580. She was buried at St. Julian's Nov. 26th, 1620, and Thomas Woley himself Nov. 15th, 1628. The original (Jacobean) house in The Square, where the wine business was carried on, was probably built by him. He was one of the bailiffs of Shrewsbury in 1611-12. In Fisher's *Annals of Shrewsbury School*, Chapter V. is taken up with an account of the head-master "Meighen's difference with the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury concerning the administration of the school funds and observance of the ordinances." The dispute arose over the appointment of a second master Ralph Gittins, and was settled by his appointment to the office in 1612. The bailiffs in 1611-12 were Thomas Woley and John Hawkshead, to whom Fisher says, "School affairs had been a cause of much labour and much anxiety. . . . Certainly Shrewsbury School owes a debt of gratitude to Woley and Hawkshead, who seem to have done their best to be conciliatory in the hope of putting an end to the dissensions about the school."

(2) William Woley, brother of the above Thomas, was living at Wroxeter about the year 1600, but purchased Wood Hall about 1612. He died there, but was taken to Wroxeter for burial, May 8th, 1628. The house at Wood Hall was built or enlarged by him in 1616.

(3) Richard, the eldest son of Thomas Woley, was baptized at St. Julian's, December 16th, 1598. Both he and his brother Edward, as well as his cousins George and Edward, were educated at Shrewsbury Free Grammar School. Richard entered the lower school April 1st, 1609, and the higher school 4th May, 1616. He seems to have acquired the Trefnant property for, although he does not appear to have resided in the parish—since his name does not once occur in the register—he presented the silver chalice still used at Wollaston; on the foot of it is engraved, "The Gift of Mr. Richard Woley to Wollaston Chapel." Though not actually dated, the marks on it show that it was made by I.M. London in 1640. There are very few pieces of plate extant of this

maker and date. The chalice bears on the one side I.H.S. in modern engraving, but above this is a very old engraving—the letters O.C. surrounded by a leafy scroll. Richard Wolley married Matilda Cugley of Co. Gloucester. In St. Julian's register there are entries of the baptism of Thomas, son of Richard Wolley, vintner, Nov. 9th, 1623, and Richard, son of the same, July 28th, 1625. He was churchwarden there in 1626. It seems probable that he lived in Shrewsbury and succeeded his father in the wine business. Although Richard had two sons—as mentioned above—they appear not to have survived him. We do not know the date of his death, but whenever it occurred the estates passed to the descendants of his cousin George.

(4) Edward Wolley, brother of Richard, had a career full of vicissitudes. Baptized at St. Julian's January 31st, 1604, he entered the lower school at Shrewsbury December 13th, 1613, and the upper school December 13th, 1619. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, April 13th, 1622, and graduated B.A. from St. Catherine's Hall in 1625, and M.A. from St. John's in 1629. He was Rector of Adderley in 1638, and was one of the chaplains in ordinary to King Charles I. Whilst with his Majesty at Oxford in 1643, the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by that university. On the decline of the royalist fortunes he took refuge abroad, afterwards joining Charles II. in his exile as his chaplain. After spending seven years on the Continent he returned to England and commenced a school at Hammersmith. On December 26th, 1655, he successfully petitioned the Protector for permission to continue his employment. It was during this period that his only son Francis was killed in a duel in the dramatic manner to be described presently. After the Restoration Dr. Wolley was presented in 1662 to the Rectory of Toppesfield in Essex. He unsuccessfully petitioned the King to appoint him to the see of Lichfield, but in March, 1665, he was made Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh in Ireland, being consecrated at Tuam on April 16th. Burnet in his *History of his Own Time* remarks rather ill-naturedly that Charles had a great contempt for Wolley's understanding but bestowed the bishopric upon him because of his success in reclaiming Nonconformists in Toppesfield by assiduously

visiting them and controverting the doctrines of the independent minister, Mr. Stephen Marshall. In his diocese, however, he was held in great veneration on account of his admirable way of preaching and exemplary life and conversation. He repaired his cathedral and episcopal residence, which had fallen into a sad condition after the rebellion. He died in 1684. He was the author of several religious and political works, a list of which is appended to the account of him in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, LXII., 316, from which many of the above details are taken. Another biographical notice of Dr. Wolley is appended to *The History & Antiquities of Shrewsbury* by T. Phillips, 1779. Short notes are also given in Fisher's *Annals of Shrewsbury School*, 1899, p. 87.

In the British Museum Library is a very rare broadside entitled "The occasion and manner of Mr. Francis Wolley's death, slaine by the Earl of Chesterfield at Kensington January 17th, 1659, written by a gentleman of the Middle Temple to his friend in Cheshire." It is dated in ink January 30th, 1659. It relates how Mr. Wolley was riding a "sprightly maire" in Covent Garden "about a quarter of a year before the accident," when the earl, seeing and liking the mare, sent a footman to ask if she was for sale. Mr. Wolley replied that she was if he might have his price; and eventually the earl bought her for 18 pieces in gold. Mr. Wolley resided sometimes in the Middle Temple and sometimes with his father, Doctor Wolley, at Hammersmith. About three months afterwards the earl met Wolley in the street, and, calling him to his coach, told him that the mare was "not according to his word, and therefore he requested him to retake the Maire and refund the money." Mr. Wolley refused; upon which the earl said he should speedily hear from him. On the Monday the earl sent him a challenge by Philip Howard, Earl of Berkshire, to his father's house at Hammersmith, and Wolley had an interview with Chesterfield at the Goat Inn, Hammersmith. On returning his father asked him the result of the interview, and he told him that they had parted friendly. However, he rose very early next (Tuesday) morning, and, going to the stable, mounted his horse and rode off with his groom. His disappearance alarmed his

parents, who sought anxiously to ascertain where he had gone to. At length a messenger arrived, who told the doctor, "Oh, sir, your sonne is slaine, and lies dead in a field below Mr. Colebie's house at Kensington run through the body." His funeral was honoured by many Templars and persons of quality. An elegant oration was preached by Mr. Fowler, "who commended the gentleman to the grave with a large character and a catalogue of many vertues, which were eminent in him when he was alive, and therefore more happily now honoured him at his death. . . . And it was a sincere note of his devotion that in this encounter the Common Prayer Book was found in his pocket when he was dead as his only best companion to the last gasp. . . . And truly as he had some advantages by his four years travel abroad, so for his six years' residence in the Temple he was observed to be as civil and hopeful a student as the choicest in that society."

(5) George Wolley and his brother (6) Edward both entered Shrewsbury School September 29th, 1602, from which it is evident that they were older than their cousins Richard and Edward. George lived at Oxenbould, in the parish of Stanton Long. He married Elinor Overton, of Wenlock, at Berrington September 28th, 1626, and he had two daughters and one son. The eldest daughter Ann was married by licence at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, to Barnaby Butler, May 21st, 1641. The youngest, Elinor, was baptized at Hanwood, April 27th, 1618.

(6) Of Edward Wolley, brother of George, nothing more is known than is stated above. He appears to have left no issue, unless a record in Wroxeter register. "1627. Maria Wolley filia Edwardi Wolley et Dorothea uxoris baptizata 23 Maji" refers to him.

(7) Thomas Wolley, son of George, was baptized at Hanwood May 1st, 1615. He entered Shrewsbury School July 27th, 1624, and married Margaret Sheppard in 1640. He died at Oxenbould in 1655. He had three daughters, Elinor, Ann and Elizabeth; and two sons, Thomas (8) and George. Ann was baptized at Pontesbury May 31st, 1646, and was married to Hugo Higgons at Westbury June 17th, 1669. Elizabeth was baptized at Pontesbury April 17th, 1649, and

buried at Hanwood December 25th, 1666. George, the younger son, was baptized at Pontesbury December 12th, 1647. He married Elizabeth Davies at Stapleton in 1632. He was buried November 10th, 1739, and his wife, March 9th, 1721. George Wolley lived at Shorthill. He had three sons, George (born 1683), Thomas, and William (1685). The last-named was a barber at St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London, but, curiously enough, both he and his wife Mary were buried at St. Giles's Church, Shrewsbury, in 1768 and 1763 respectively. His brother Thomas was also a barber in Pontesbury, where he was buried in 1762, and his widow Mary in 1776. Their only son George is described as a yeoman, of Shrewsbury, and was buried at St. Mary's May 22nd, 1756.

(8) Thomas Wolley [son of the above Thomas (7)] of Wood Hall, was born 1643 and died at Wood Hall in June, 1725. In 1662, though not yet of age, he married Elizabeth Howells of Newton, who bore him no fewer than twelve children; she died in childbed in July, 1682, and lies buried at Hanwood. The names of their numerous family were:—Elinor (1665-1693), Elizabeth (1666, died), Thomas (9) (1668-1731), George (1669), William (1671-1674), Richard (1673?), Edward (1674-6), Elizabeth (1676), John (1677), Margaret (1681-1712), Mary (1682, died), Edward (1679-1742). This last-named Edward married Elizabeth Higgins (November 14th, 1717), who had a brother James Higgins of Worcester, to whose descendants the family estates were afterwards bequeathed, and thus came to the present holder. This bequest gave rise to an interesting lawsuit, of which more anon. The existing house at Wood hall was built by this Thomas Wolley in 1684.

(9) Thomas Wolley, the eldest son of the above family, was baptized at Pontesbury August 13th, 1668. The register describes his father as "generosus"—gentleman. He married Mary Salter at St. Chad's on June 1st, 1697, and the same year, on November 9th, was sworn burgess of Shrewsbury. In 1701 he was churchwarden at St. Chad's, in which church both he and his wife were buried, in 1731 and 1737 respectively. He is described as a draper in the burgess roll, but also carried on the important vintner's business established

in The Square, Shrewsbury, by his great-great-grandfather. Not only so, but he rebuilt the business premises (now Nos. 8 and 9 The Square) on a large scale, and his initials with the date 1730 may be seen on the leaden spout-heads in front of the same. His widow Mary was plaintiff in a civil suit at Shrewsbury Assizes in 1737, the cause being a dispute concerning the last will and testament of John Thomas of Whitefield, Winnington, her cousin. (*Montgomeryshire Collections* xxx, 91). Thomas Wolley's younger brother, William Wolley, was a grocer in Shrewsbury, and was also intimately connected with St. Chad's Church, to which parish he "left the interest of £10 for sixpenny loaves on every Sunday next before Christmas." He was baptized at Pontesbury, April 26th, 1671, and sworn a burgess of Shrewsbury on the same day as his elder brother. On December 11th, 1696, he married Sarah Phillips by licence at St. Chad's. He died in February, 1744, and she in July, 1725. They had two daughters only, who died unmarried.

(10) Richard, the elder and only surviving son of the above Thomas Wolley, succeeded to the estates and the wine business, though, like his father, when sworn a burgess on December 12th, 1721, he is described on the roll as a draper. It is evident that at this period the family was in prosperous circumstances, as they became connected by marriage with two of the first county families—Hunt of Boreatton, and Clive of Styche. Richard, who was baptized at St. Chad's on March 15th, 1698, married at St. Chad's on September 29th, 1730, Jane Hunt of Boreatton, died in 1763, and was buried in the parish church. His widow afterwards married James Mason, of Shrewsbury, but on her death in 1779 she was buried by her first husband. She bore him three sons, Thomas (11), Edward (1733, died an infant), and Philip. The last-named was baptized June 30th, 1736; sworn a burgess October 4th, 1765—he is described on the roll as a "gentleman"—and died without issue in 1782, being buried at St. Chad's on September 17th.

(11) Thomas Wolley, the last of his line, was baptized August 26th, 1731; entered Shrewsbury School in 1741, and married Judith Clive (sister of Lord Clive) in 1757. His wife's home at the Styche was in the parish of Moreton Say,

and when he died at Christmas, 1799, he was taken to that church for interment. Perhaps the reason for this was that the old church of St. Chad, in which was the family vault, had fallen in 1788, and was then in ruins. His widow survived him till February 1824, dying at the great age of 90. The couple were childless, and there were no near relations to inherit. There were several claimants to the estate of Thomas Wolley, and the matter was ultimately decided in favour of an ancestor of the present holder at two actions at law held at Salop Lent Assizes, the first in 1825, and the second the following year.

From the counsel's briefs and various documents produced at the trials, we learn that "Thomas Wolley of Woodhall (but who generally resided at Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, in the County of Middlesex), Esquire, who was seized of these estates," and also entitled to considerable property in the West Indies, bequeathed unto his wife, Judith Wolley, "all his messuages, lands, negroes, plantations, mills and other property in the islands of St. Dominica and St. Vincent, etc." After his death his widow Judith enjoyed the property until her death in February, 1824. Then several claimants arose, but the property was held to have passed to his cousin Frances, a grand-daughter of Edward, the youngest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Wolley (8). Frances was born in April, 1746, and died unmarried on October 12th, 1803. He always regarded her as his next of kin. She and her nearest relations resided near Worcester, and there are letters still extant, in which Mr. T. Wolley of Wood Hall announces the sending of a barrel of Pyfleet oysters to his Worcestershire cousins (Wolleys), and they the sending of "Potted Lamp-rooms" to Wood Hall, all franked by William Clive, M.P.

Frances Wolley having fee simple left everything to her second cousin Mary (née Long), wife of Edward Oldnall, through whom it came to her brother, Edward Long, of Worcester, great-grandfather of the present holder.

The first action at law was brought in 1825, the plaintiff being John Wolley, who claimed to be heir at law to Thomas Wolley. The cause was tried before Mr. Justice Littledale and a special jury, the leading counsel being for the plaintiff Mr. (afterwards Lord) Campbell, and for the defendant Mr.

(afterwards Mr. Justice) Taunton. The plaintiff's case rested upon certain entries in the registers of the parishes of St. Martin and St. Paul, Birmingham. The authenticity of some of these entries was disputed by defendant's counsel, and, ultimately, the jury found for the defendant. The case did not rest here, however, for in the following year another claimant arose, in the person of Mrs. Baglin, wife of a collier in the Forest of Dean. Like the previous case, the issue rested on certain parochial registers and oral evidence, besides an entry in an old Prayer-Book, which, in the end, decided the issue. It was tried before Mr. Baron Garrow with the same leading counsel, but, strangely enough, with reversed positions, Mr. Taunton being for the plaintiff, and Mr. Campbell for the defendant. It is needless to recapitulate the whole of the evidence. It will be sufficient to give a sketch of that portion only which proved the turning point in the case. One Helen Roberts, whose sister-in-law married a Wolley, deposed that a number of books, belonging to Wolley's widow, were brought to her house after his death. Among them was a Prayer-Book, which had some writing in it, and which she afterwards gave to an attorney's clerk. The witness's husband said he was accustomed to take this Prayer-Book to school and frequently noticed the writing. The Prayer-Book—an old tattered little thing—was produced and identified. The writing was as follows:—"Mr. George Wolley gave his son William one hundred pounds through the interest of Mr. Richard Wolley of Pontesbury, his first cousin, April 22, 1772." The production of this book, which was intended to corroborate other documents, closed the plaintiff's case. Mr. Campbell, for the defendant, said that absurd and contemptible as was the other evidence produced, he would show that the writing in the Prayer-Book, on which the case rested, was an egregious imposition, trumped up to connect the link of relationship between the squire of Wood Hall and the collier. "Gentlemen," said Mr. Campbell, "There are but few cases of this kind. Some entry in a parish register, or a bible, or a prayer-book, is brought before the jury to supply a fatal chasm in the pedigree. I have noticed several instances in this very court, and the noted Llandisilio case was one of them. But the con-

trivers of these worthless impositions are generally ignorant of some important facts, which makes their villainy return on their own heads with double vengeance. My learned friends opposite, if they had put any faith in the book, might have proved their whole case out of it, for there are two other entries on blank leaves in it, which, if they were not impudent forgeries would prove their case beyond all doubt. The first of these is the following:—‘George Wolley, son of Thomas Wolley of Woodhall, born 1669.’ This is the very essential link that is wanting, and, if my learned friends placed any reliance upon this book, why did they not make use of it to prove the most important fact in their case? But, gentlemen, there is one other fact in this case which, if your minds are not already made up, will very speedily ease you of all further trouble. It has been discovered by the ingenuity of my learned friend, Mr. Whateley. You see that the entry which states the relationship of the parties is concluded by a date, which date, I apprehend, is the time at which the entry was made, for it is put in the corner as such dates always are. Well, gentlemen, that is dated in the year 1722, and the book itself was not printed till 1728!” A burst of indignation ran through the court at the announcement of this discovery, and the learned counsel, seeing that a favourable impression was made, instantly threw down the book, sat down, and said he would call no witnesses. The learned Judge, in summing up, said that when he saw a party in a cause depending on two sorts of evidence, written and verbal, and it turned out that the writing was a forgery, the jury had a right to believe that the verbal was perjury; but even independent of this notorious attempt at imposition, the evidence itself was utterly worthless. The jury instantly returned a verdict for the defendant. (*Salopian Shreds & Patches*, III., 34).

ARMS OF THE WOLLEY FAMILY.

The arms of the first Thomas Wolley, bailiff of Shrewsbury, in 1611-2, are given in *Owen and Blakeway* as:—V., a bend counter-embattled A. A fresh grant of Arms was made in 1772 to the last Thomas Wolley:—Argent on a cross sable 5 lions rampant ermine. Crest, a lion as in the arms. Now

1772 is the year in which Lord Clive was installed Knight of the Bath. Thomas Wolley, his brother-in-law, was one of his three esquires, and the above coat of arms is to be seen with those of the other two esquires and Lord Clive, in one of the stalls in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster Abbey. It seems probable that Lord Clive, wishing to make Wolley one of his esquires, at his installation, procured him the grant of arms for this purpose.

OLD HOMES OF THE WOLLEY FAMILY.

In dealing with this part of our subject, it may be well at the outset to mention that although Wood Hall, near Hanwood, is considered to be the ancestral home of this family, they also owned other property in Shropshire, in The Square, Shrewsbury; at Trefnant, near Middletown; Sweeney, near Oswestry; and at Craven Arms. All five properties were inherited by Mr. Clive Phillips-Wolley—the present representative of the family—though the two last-named have since been sold. The Craven Arms property seems to have only been acquired late in the eighteenth century, and has no interest in connection with the family history. Old Sweeney belonged to the Wolleys for a longer period, but we know scarcely anything about it beyond the fact that there was a small half-timber house there, now demolished. It was purchased by the late Stanley Leighton. The Craven Arms property was that now occupied mainly by the Smithfield.

The family history is associated, then, almost entirely with the Wood Hall and Trefnant properties, and the premises in The Square, Shrewsbury (now Nos. 8 and 9), where they traded as vintners.

This Shrewsbury house played an important part in the history of Shrewsbury as connected with the family, for it was probably here that Thomas Wolley, vintner, bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1611-2, resided and carried on his business. A descendant of the same name succeeded to the business a century later, and re-built the premises in 1730. His initials and the date may be seen on the handsome leaden spout-heads. He died in 1731, when both the premises and vintner's business passed to his son Richard, and on his demise in 1763, to his son Thomas, who married Judith Clive.

The house stands partly on the site of one of the very oldest stone mansions of Shrewsbury—Shute's Place, built by a family of that name in the 13th century. Of this ancient dwelling only fragments remain in the wine-cellars. Upon this foundation a brick house appears to have been erected about the year 1600, by Thomas, the Bailiff, for the rear part of the existing premises looking towards Shoplatch are of Elizabethan date, though the paneling in one of the rooms has a carved frieze of Jacobean design. This, of course, may have been inserted later. There is a typically Tudor stone mantel-piece in one of the rooms. The front part of the house is purely Georgian in character, both externally and internally. Its most notable features are the handsome wide staircase with spiral balustrade, and the fine paneled drawing-room with large fluted pilaster on each side of the fireplace reaching from floor to ceiling. Up to 1821 this house was used as Judge's Lodgings, but throughout the entire period, and even up to the present time, the basement has always been occupied as wine cellars. Several of the Wolleys are described on the burgess roll as drapers, and it is quite possible that they carried on both businesses here, the cellars for wine-stores, and the main building for drapery goods. William Rowley, the alderman of Hill's Lane, similarly traded both as a brewer and draper. We do not know where William Wolley, the 18th century grocer, had his place of business, but it also was in the parish of St. Chad.

WOOD HALL, near Hanwood, the ancestral home of the Wolley family, is a square red-brick structure of "Queen Anne" type. According to Bagshaw's *Gazeteer*, the existing house "was built in the year 1684 on the site of a more ancient structure." Of the older house there are only two relics. (1.) An old oak beam, preserved in one of the attics, on which is carved

I V N E * W I L M * W O L E Y * 1616

This must have formed part of the house built here by the William Wolley who purchased Wood Hall in 1612; or else of an enlargement by him of a pre-existing house. (2.) In a range of stabling—itself of brick contemporary with the pre-

sent house—as an old oak door studded with nails, which was doubtless taken out of the former house. This door is not framed, but consists of vertical planks on the outer, and horizontal planks on the inner, face—a type of door common in Jacobean houses. It is said, too, that foundations of the earlier house still exist in the yard at the rear of the present structure. As remarked above, this last is entirely of the “Queen Anne” type. It has characteristic thick-barred sash windows throughout; staircase with panelled dado along the wall, and balustrade with three balusters on each step, but no scroll on the step-ends. The fireplaces are still innocent of mantel-shelves just as they were originally; generally in houses of this period shelves are added by later occupiers. The drawing-room is completely lined with large oak panels with bevelled edges, and on one side of the fireplace is a deep cupboard with alcove top, on which is a painting of Windsor Castle. One of the large wainscot panels forms the door of this cupboard. The rooms, as usual in “Queen Anne” houses, are large and lofty. The two lower stairs-landings are remarkable for having parquet floors instead of plain boards.

The Trefnant estate, situated at the foot of the Long Mountain, facing the Breidden, comprises three farms—Lower Trefnant, Winnington, and Hunger Hill—and a cottage famous as the dwelling-place of “Old Parr.”

LOWER TREFNANT is a large brick house, which, from the details of the structure, appears to date from the time of Charles II. The bricks are rather small in the chimney-breasts and in all the older parts of the house, though there are additions and alterations to be seen that have evidently been made later. The lower rooms appear to have always had sash windows, but the attics had casements filled with leaded lights; the panes of glass are small and diamond-shaped or square, and many of the original panes of greenish “bubbly” glass still remain. There are two chimney-stacks, one at the end of the house, the other at the back. The latter was plainly built but very broad and lofty, so that it was quite a landmark for the surrounding country. The end stack was also large and lofty, but was of ornamental brick work, each side having V-shaped columns of projecting bricks running

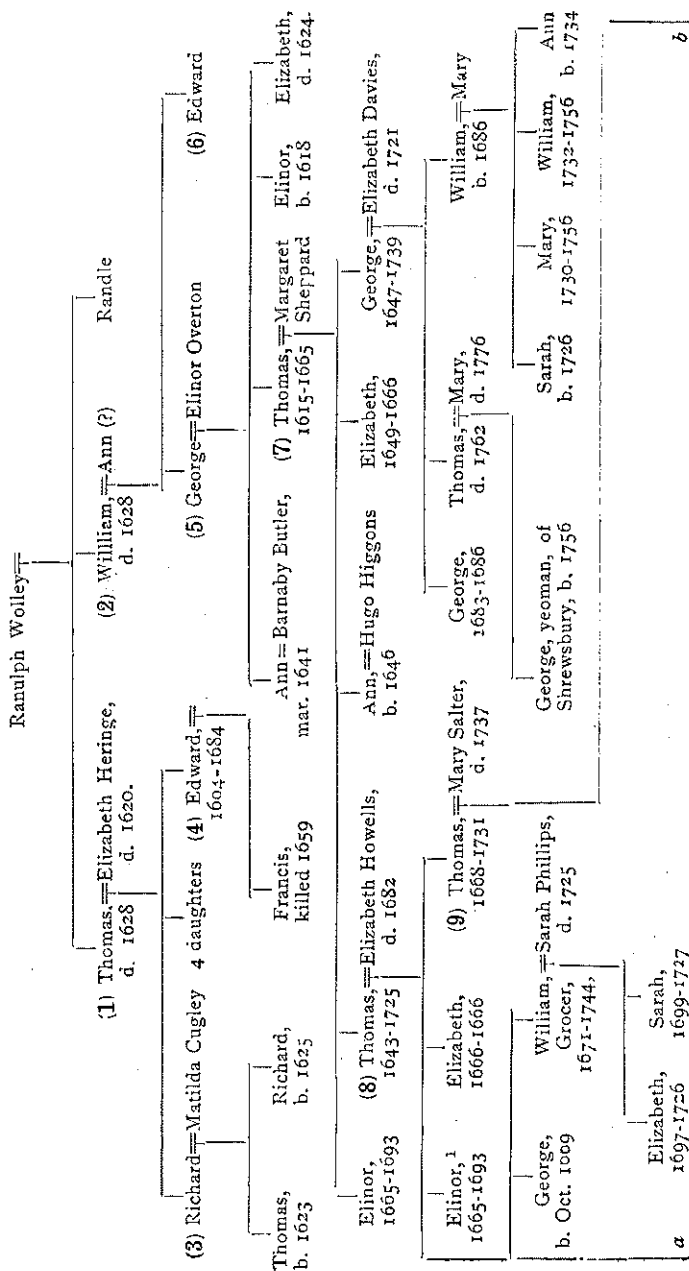
from top to bottom and a cornice of projecting courses of brick at the top. The general effect was very handsome. During a gale about 1905 part of this beautiful stack fell, and, as the chimneys were found to be unsafe, both stacks were reduced in height, and the end one re-built in plain brickwork as now.

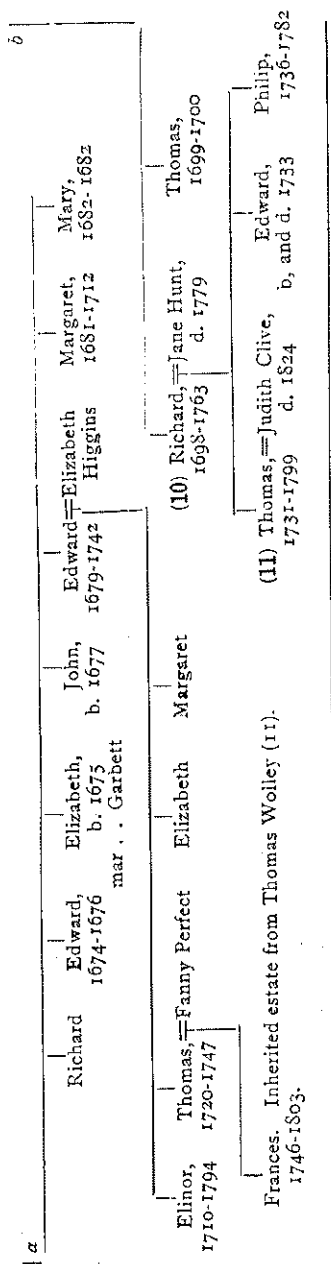
But it is only when we enter the house that its chief glory is seen—the staircase. It has a massive oak balustrade with wide flat-topped handrail and stout turned banisters, whilst the square-capped newels are formed by a group of four banisters. In its bold projection into the middle of the room this staircase resembles that figured on page 61 of "The Old Houses of Shrewsbury," but it belongs to a much earlier period, as shown by the banisters fitting at their bases on to a "string" instead of on to the tops of the step-ends, as they do in "Queen Anne" houses. In their construction staircases of the time of Charles II. are similar to those of James I., but are more massive altogether.

The doors exhibit the panels characteristic of the period—larger than Jacobean but not so large as Georgian. None of the rooms are panelled, but the fireplaces have plain mouldings round the openings and no mantel shelves,—features which are also characteristic of the period when the house was built. Several of the grates are of quaint form with hobs on each side. One of the out-buildings is remarkable for having ridge-tiles cut out of solid stone, each upwards of two feet long, with sides about nine inches deep.

WINNINGTON closely adjoins Trefnant. This is a substantial old farmhouse of brick, dating mainly from about the time of Cromwell or Charles I. The staircase is of Jacobean character with cut-out flat balustrade and stout newels terminating in short carved finials and having the sides ornamented by a sunken long-shafted fleur-de-lys. At the rear is a square porch resting on a carved post, which has evidently been originally the newel of a staircase. It is exactly like those in the stairs at Plas-y-court on the opposite side of the valley. There is an immensely wide fire-place in the kitchen, and smaller ones in other rooms. The iron casements have most beautifully-designed fastenings. At a short distance from the main building is a circular dove-cote with conical

PEDIGREE OF WOLLEY OF WOOD HALL.





¹ All this family were baptized at Pontesbury but buried at Hanwood.

The figures in brackets (1) refer to the biographical notes in the paper.

A study of the Christian names in the above pedigree is interesting. It shows how persistently ancestral names were kept up in successive generations. This is especially the case with the name Thomas, which was almost invariably given to the eldest son. George, Richard, and Edward, too, occur in nearly every generation, as also do the feminine names Ann, Elinor, and Elizabeth. So determined was Thomas Wolley (8) to perpetuate the names Edward and Elizabeth in his own family that when the children thus christened died in infancy he bestowed the same names on two born later on. It was to a grandchild of this (later) Edward that the estate afterwards passed.

roof terminating in a small cupola supported on four carved wooden posts. Inside is a central pole, to which a ladder is fixed by three horizontal arms. A man standing on the ladder at any level could push himself round and collect young pigeons from any of the nest-places. The dove-cote is half-ruinous now owing to the foundations having given way.

The house at HUNGER HILL is modern.

OLD PARR'S COTTAGE, situated at the Glyn, is reached by an old lane—locally known as "Parr's Lane"—which leaves the main road exactly opposite Trefnant Farm. It has recently been restored and opened as a museum of relics of "the Old, old, very old man, Thomas Parr," and his times. He is said to have attained the extraordinary age of 152 years. He died in 1635, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The house is timber-framed with wattle and daub panels. As seen now it appears to be late Elizabethan but there are indications in some of the main timbers that they have been re-used, and originally formed part of an earlier timber cottage. Full details are given in the sixpenny illustrated handbook, to be obtained at the Cottage. In Old Parr's time the Cottage belonged to a family named Porter, five of whom granted successive leases to him. Hulbert in his *History of Salop*, 1837, p. 190, refers to the Glyn about 1735 as being then in the possession of Richard Wolley of Salop, who bought it of Colonel Jones's widow, and the said Colonel Jones of D. Breeze.

The house at Trefnant was probably built by the first Richard Wolley (3) soon after he acquired the Trefnant estate about 1640. From the Jacobean relics still to be seen at Winnington, it is probable that there was already a house there when Richard Wolley bought it, but he re-built it and added the dove-cote. Old Parr's Cottage was added to the estate a century later by another Richard Wolley (10).

THE SEQUESTRATION PAPERS OF SIR THOMAS WHITMORE, KNIGHT AND BARONET, OF APLEY.

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

SIR THOMAS WHITMORE was in April 1649 fined as a "delinquent" for adhering to the King, in the enormous sum of £5315 5s., being one-third of the value of his estate. This fine was in the following year reduced to £5000, in consideration of certain houses in Bridgnorth belonging to him having been destroyed by fire; and this large sum was paid, and his estate was discharged, on 16 July 1650. Besides this fine for his delinquency, he states that he had paid in 1643 to the Committee of Parliament for the County of Salop £500. And we learn from the proceedings of the Committee for the Advance of Money that in July 1644 he was assessed to that Committee,—whose duty it was to raise money for the Parliament in order that the war might be carried on,—in the sum of £2500; and in 1651 he was further assessed at £735 15s. for his one-twentieth. These sums were reduced, in consideration of his debts, to £500, which he paid on 27 March 1651. As however his debts amounted to no less than £5713, it is evident that Sir Thomas must have been severely pressed to meet his liabilities. Few of the Shropshire Royalists suffered so much as Sir Thomas Whitmore.

A Parliamentary Ordinance dated 27 March 1643 declared that all who had directly or indirectly assisted the King were to be reckoned as "delinquents," and that their property was to be sequestered by the Committee of the county in which it was situated. It was enacted in October 1645 that all Royalists who would submit before December 1st should be admitted to compound for their delinquency, by presenting themselves before the Committee for compounding which sat at Goldsmiths' Hall, and by paying a sum of money

which varied according to their position and activity in the Royal cause. Sir Thomas Whitmore, having been a Member of Parliament was fined at one-third, whilst less distinguished persons might escape on payment of a sixth part. As the historian Gardiner has pointed out, "from a modern point of view, the most faulty part of Parliamentary finance was the exaction of the Royalist compositions. In the case of civil war we feel at once the injustice of marking off as specially guilty one portion of the population, and the folly of exasperating that portion by laying special burdens on its shoulders. To these considerations the men of the seventeenth century were blind."¹ A long line of kings had confiscated the estates of traitors, and the recusancy laws of Elizabeth had imposed fines on Roman Catholics, and in the eyes of the Parliamentarian the delinquent was as bad as the traitor or the recusant had been; he had broken the peace and order of the realm without adequate excuse, and must suffer for his delinquency accordingly.

Sir Thomas Whitmore was the eldest son and heir of Sir William Whitmore, knight, of London, by his second wife Dorothy, the daughter of John Weld of London, and he was born in London on 28 November 1612. Sir William Whitmore in 1620 served the office of High Sheriff of Shropshire, and was knighted at Greenwich on 24 (or 28) June 1621.

It is difficult to understand why Sir William Whitmore was not treated as a delinquent, and fined, because he was evidently a staunch Royalist. He had signed the Declaration and Protestation at the Salop Assizes on 8 August 1642, his name coming second on the list of signatories, next to the High Sheriff; and he permitted Apley Park to be fortified for the King. In fact he was afterwards taken prisoner there, with his son, and a number of others, in February 1644, by a troop of Sir William Brereton's forces commanded by Sir John Preen, and conveyed to Wem. There is only one letter of his known to be preserved, and that is a letter addressed to Sir Francis Ottley on 20 January, 1642-3, jointly with Sir Thomas Wolryche, Edward

¹ S. R. Gardiner's *History of the Great Civil War*, III. 196-197.

Cressett, Esq., and Sir Edward Acton.¹ Perhaps on account of his age, for he was past seventy, he took no active part in the Civil War, or he was overshadowed by the greater doings of his son. At all events his real estates were not sequestered, and he was not fined as a delinquent. All his personal estate, goods and chattels at Apley were, however, seized by the Parliamentarians, and an Inventory made on 29 December 1646, and again on 12 April 1647, and these were sold by the Committee for Sequestrations to Roger Rowley of Rowley, esquire, on 23 February 1647-8. By the kindness of Mr. Henry Weyman, I am enabled to print these Inventories and the Deed of Sale to Rowley. They are of considerable interest, for they show what rooms there were in the old house at Apley, and what furniture was in the house. Sir William was buried at Stockton on 22 December 1648, at the age of 76. He was the builder of the old mansion at Apley, a gabled house which is figured in Mrs. Stackhouse Acton's *Garrisons in Shropshire during the Civil War*. This was some time ago taken down, and the present magnificent mansion erected on the site.

The Whitmores are traditionally said to have sprung from a family of the name settled at Whytemere by Claverley as early as the reign of Henry III,² and the name frequently occurs on the Court-rolls of the manor. But the Shropshire Visitation pedigree³ only begins with Thomas Whitmore (or Whitemore) of Madeley, Staffordshire, who was "disclaimed," with eighteen other Staffordshire gentlemen, at Newcastle under Lyme and at Stone on 5 and 6 August, 1583, for having "made noe proofoe of their Gentry, bearinge noe Armes, and yet before tyme had called and written themselves Gentlemen, and were therefore disclaymed in the chiefe places of the Hundreds wherein they dwell, vizt. Pirehill." Sheriffs, Clerks of the Assizes and of the Peace, and all other her Majesties good and lovinge subjects, were to shun and avoid calling these disclaimed persons *Esquire* or *Gentleman*, unless they should justify their right to the title by the law of Arms and the law of the Realm.⁴

¹ See this letter printed in the *Transactions*, 2nd Series, VI. 63.

² Burke's *History of the Commoners*, II. 409.

³ See Harleian Society, *Visitation of Shropshire*, 1623, page 499.

⁴ William Salt Society, *Visitation of Staffordshire*, 1583, pages 10-14.

This Thomas Whitmore of Madeley had a son Richard Whitmore of Claverley. His son, William Whitmore of Balmes House in the parish of Hackney, London, was a member of the Haberdashers' Company, and amassed a large fortune by trading in cloth with Spain. In 1551, he purchased the manor of Stockton, Apley and Huggefurd, from Sir Thomas Lucy, knight; and he died on 8 August, 1593, having married Anne, daughter of William Bond, alderman of London.

William and Anne Whitmore had issue, two sons and six daughters. The younger son, Sir George Whitmore, Knight, of Balmes, was Lord Mayor of London in 1631; he was also a devoted adherent of the King, and was persecuted by the Parliamentarians and carried off by sea to Yarmouth, because he refused to contribute towards the cost of the parliamentary forces. The elder son, Sir William Whitmore, Knight, of Apley, was the father of the sequestered royalist Sir Thomas. Sir William was twice married, first to Margaret, daughter of Rowland Moseley of Hough, Lancashire (she died 31 January 1608), and secondly to Dorothy, daughter of John Weld of London (she died in 1626). The latter was the mother of the royalist officer. She was a sister of Sir John Weld, senior, Knight,¹ who purchased Willey in 1616, and was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1641, and afterwards was an active royalist, and was fined for his delinquency.

There were other alliances between the Whitmores and the Welds. Sir John Weld, junior, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Whitmore, the Lord Mayor; whilst Anne, his fifth daughter, became the wife of Richard Whitmore of Slaughter, co. Gloucester.

Sir Thomas Whitmore entered Trinity College, Oxford, 29 January, 1629-30, when 17 years old, and graduated B.A. 10 May 1631. He soon afterwards studied law, and became a barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple in 1639.² The following year, at the age of twenty-seven, he was returned as one of the Members of Parliament for Bridgnorth. He sat both in the Short and Long Parliaments from 13 April

¹ See pedigrees of Weld in the *Transactions*, 3rd Series, Vol. I, page 208; and in Harleian Society, *Visitation of Cheshire, 1580*, page 244.

² Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*, Vol. IV, p. 1622.

1640 until 13 May 1646. Oldfield's *Representative History of Great Britain*, 1816, describes Bridgnorth as being in the patronage of the family of Whitmore of Apley, who (he says) "have represented it in different Parliaments ever since the reign of James I., and retain the nomination of one of its members to this day. We find the name of Whitmore in every Parliament representing this borough, with only five exceptions, ever since the Restoration, and frequently they have returned both members. The patronage of many places is hereditary, like a peerage."

In his father's lifetime, and for what reason we know not, Sir Thomas was created a Baronet on 28 June 1641, and the same day he was knighted at Whitehall.¹ He was the first of the Shropshire gentlemen who were knighted by Charles I, shortly before and during the Civil War. It may be useful to give here a list of the

Shropshire Gentlemen knighted by Charles I.

- 1641, June 28. Thomas Whitmore, of Apley (at Whitehall).
- „ June 29. Vincent Corbet, of Salop (at Whitehall).
- „ July 22. Thomas Wolryche, of Salop (at Whitehall).
- „ July 26. John Weld, of Salop (at Whitehall).
- 1642, Sept. 19 (21). John Weld, of Willey, Sheriff of Salop (at Wellington).
- „ Sept. 21. Francis Ottley, of Pitchford (at Shrewsbury).
- „ Sept. 22. John Weld, junior, of Willey (at Shrewsbury).
- „ Sept. 29. Thomas Scriven, of co. Salop (at Shrewsbury).
- „ Oct. 1. Thomas Lyster, of Salop (at Shrewsbury).
- „ Oct. 11. Thomas Eyton, of co. Salop (at Shrewsbury).
- 1643, April 23. Lewis Kirk, of Bridgnorth (at Oxford).
- „ Sept. 22 (21). Michael Woodhouse, governor of Ludlow (at Newbury).

Four others who were not Salopians were knighted at Shrewsbury when the King was here in 1642.

¹ Shaw's *Book of Knights*, II. 209. To this book I am indebted for the list of twelve Shropshire knights.

When the Civil War broke out, Sir Thomas Whitmore left his place in the House of Commons, and joined the forces raised by the King. It is never easy to tell from the Sequestration Papers what actual part any Royalist took in the War, for in their Petitions for leave to compound for their delinquency, they invariably minimize their doings in connection with their adherence to the royal cause and say as little about it as they can, in order to escape as far as possible the full weight of the fines that were imposed on delinquents. Sir Thomas Whitmore in his Petition in September 1646 merely states that "in the beginning of these troubles, being a member of the honorable House of Commons, and then not so well apprehending the differences betwixt the King and Parliament, was so unhappy as to be drawn to adhere to the King's party"; and he adds that "he came in to the Parliament's quarters above 3 years since, and paid to the Committee of Parliament for the County of Salop where he lives five hundred pounds for the use of the State, and hath ever since lived quietly and peaceably within the Parliament's quarters," and he promises henceforth to be "a real and faithful servant" to the Parliament. From this Petition one might think that he took very little part indeed in the King's behalf, which is very far from being a correct account. As a matter of fact he took a very active part for the royal cause in this county.

On the outbreak of the Civil War he was one of the signatories to the "Engagement and Resolution of the Principall Gentlemen of the County of Salop, for the raising and maintayning of Forces at their own Charge," by which they engaged to raise "one entire regiment of Dragoncers" under the command of Sir Vincent Corbett. This "Engagement and Resolution" was signed in 1642.¹ Being a member of the House of Commons, he "deserted the Parliament, and went into the Enemy's [i.e. the King's] quarters, and lived there, and adhered unto those fforces raised against the Parliament."² Early in the war, at some date not known,

¹ See *Transactions*, 2nd Series, VII. 235. In this document "Tho. Whitmore" signs as an Esquire, and not amongst the Knights, or the Knights and Baronets, though he was then both Knight and Baronet.

² Commissioners' Report, see IV. post.

he made Apley House (his father's residence) a Garrison for the King; and from it, in March 1643-4, he led forth his soldiers and made a successful attack on a surrounding party of parliamentarians. Apley remained a Garrison for the King until 19 February 1644-5, when a party of Sir William Brereton's forces from Wem, under the command of Sir John Preen, a member of the House of Commons, stormed and took Apley House, and captured "Sir William Whitmore, and Sir Thomas his son, Sir Francis Ottley, Mr. Owen, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Griffiths, and divers other gentlemen of quality, and about 60 common souldiers, as they were sitting upon a Committee of Array to raise forces for Prince Maurice."¹ These prisoners were carried to Wem. A letter written by the Shrewsbury Committee to the Speaker of the House of Commons, dated 24 February, and describing the siege and capture of Shrewsbury, states that "our Horse the day before had a long march, they being sent to surprise Sir Willm. Whitmore and Sir Tho. Whitmore, his son, being a Parliamentary man, which was effected and they brought safe to Wem."² Sir Michael Ernley, the royalist Governor of Shrewsbury, at once ordered Sir Lewis Kirke, the Governor of Bridgnorth, to burn Apley, no doubt to stop its being made a Parliamentary Garrison; and Sir John Weld the younger of Willey on 21 February obtained a promise from Kirke that he would delay destroying the house for a short time.³ The next day (February 22nd) Shrewsbury was captured, and Apley was spared. It was, however, regained by the royalists sometime in 1645, when 400 prisoners were taken; and it was not until August 1645 that Apley was "finally secured by the forces of the Shrewsbury Committee."⁴ It is traditionally stated that at the siege of Apley the plate and other valuables were hidden for safety in a cave or hole in the sandstone rock still existing at the south end of the Terrace. It is clear that Sir Thomas Whitmore's statement in his Petition in 1646, that "he came

Vicars' Burning Bush not consumed, cited in Mrs. Stackhouse Acton's *Garrisons in Shropshire during the Civil War*, page 26.

¹ Ottley Papers, CCXXVII. *Transactions*, 2nd Series, VIII. 278.

² Examination of Sir John Weld before the Committee of Sequestration, cited by Mrs. Stackhouse Acton, page 27.

⁴ Sprigge's *Anglia Rediviva*, cited by Mrs. Stackhouse Acton, page 27.

into the Parliament's quarters above three years since, . . .
. and hath ever since lived quietly and peaceably," was not strictly accurate.

On 10 September 1646, Sir Thomas petitioned for leave to compound for his delinquency. The same day he subscribed the National Covenant before Mr. Samuel Gibson, Minister of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and he took the Negative Oath. In his Particular of his estate he states that he was seised for his life of seventy-four houses in Bridgnorth, which used to be worth £198 4s. 2d. yearly, but had all been burnt to the ground and now yielded no rent; and that he had no personal estate, for it had all been plundered. Shortly after presenting his petition he came to Shrewsbury, and was there taken into custody by the marshal and imprisoned for neglecting to prosecute his composition, as was ordered by Parliament on 8 December, 1646. The London Committee praised the Salop Committee for their zeal, but on 21 January 1647-8 ordered them to release Sir Thomas on his giving security for his appearance before the London Committee. He duly came up to London for this purpose. On 16th February the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons was ordered to arrest him, but to suffer him with his keeper to attend the Committee from day to day, until his composition should be perfected. A few days later he petitioned that he might be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and his Particular referred to the Sub-Committee, so that his fine might be fixed at their next sitting. He seems to have made an offer "that the Commonwealth should have what he concealed of his estate," that is to say his property that was not stated in his Particular presented in September 1646; and on 20th March the Committee ordered that on satisfying the Sergeant's fees he should be discharged from custody.

Sir William Whitmore died in December 1648, and Sir Thomas inherited his father's estates, and it now became necessary for him to present a fresh Petition and Particular of his newly acquired property, which he did on 24 January 1648-9. His Particular shows that this was considerable. It included the manor of Apley, the advowson of Stockton, houses and land in Stockton, Apley, Hickford, Astley and

Norton (valued at £300 per annum), the manor of Worfield and lands there (worth £50), the Free Chapel or College of St. Mary Magdalen, Bridgnorth, the fairs and markets in Bridgnorth, the tithes of Penston Mills, Bobbington and Claverley (worth £140), certain "parcels of waste ground in Bridgnorth" upon which formerly stood several houses now all burnt down (worth £20), lands near Bridgnorth and in Astley, Alveley, Worfield, Tasley and Oldbury (worth £40), the manor of Claverley (worth £117), Trimple Green, Worcestershire (worth £10), the manor of Kensham, Somersetshire (worth £68), the manor of East Brent, Somersetshire (worth £20), and also Hordes Park in Bridgnorth and Astley (worth £140), which however is claimed by Sir George Whitmore.

The Committee valued his estate as bringing in £945 6s. 2d. per annum, besides Hordes Park in controversy estimated at £140 more; and on 3 April 1649 he was fined at one-third its value, namely £5315 5s. Of this sum £700 was respited till the following Michaelmas, to give time for settling his right to Hordes Park. Sir Thomas submitted to the fine, but on 28 January following begged that it might be reconsidered. This was done accordingly, and on 30 May 1650, £315 5s. was taken off, in consideration of his houses that had been burnt, and his fine was finally fixed at £5000. On July 12th he paid his heavy fine, and four days later his discharge was granted. No further proceedings were taken by the Committee in respect of Hordes Park.

Besides his fine as a delinquent, Sir Thomas Whitmore was on 28 July 1644 assessed by the Committee for Advance of Money at £2500. On 26th September following his estates were ordered to be sequestered for nonpayment of £200, his "twentieth part." On 14 February 1650-51 he was assessed at £735 15s. for his twentieth part, and ordered to pay a moiety within fourteen days. This he did, and on 14th March he was ordered to pay £132 2s 6d. more, making up a total of £500, on paying which his assessment was to be discharged. This further sum was paid on the 27th March 1651, and his estate was then finally discharged.

There is one further document relative to Sir Thomas, He appears to have owed £300 to Charles Escott of London.

a Registrar in Chancery, and also a royalist and delinquent. After Escott's death Mrs. Alice Escott, his widow, claimed payment of this sum. The Committee, however, on 14 March 1651, ordered that he should not pay this debt to Mrs. Escott, and on 24 March 1652 his estate was discharged from all liability in respect thereof, and from all sequestration consequent thereon. The Committee state that, even if not compounded for, it was discharged by the Act of Oblivion.

Of Sir Thomas Whitmore's subsequent career nothing is known. He lived on at Apley, no doubt greatly impoverished, until his death, which took place in May 1653. There is no Monument to his memory remaining at Stockton, and no copy of any Inscription that there may have been formerly there is known to be preserved. The Parish Register records his burial at Stockton on 18 May 1653. Unfortunately too there seem to be no deeds or documents to which he was a party, still preserved at Apley Park.

The following is an abstract of Sir Thomas Whitmore's Will:—

Will of S^r Thomas Whitmore of Apley, in co. Salop, Knight and Barronet.

Dated 11 November 1652.

My body to be buried with my deceased father at Stockton co. Salop without any vaine pompe. First, I hold myself bound to remember my yoake fellow my dear and loving wife. And I appoint her the use of all my jewells in her possession except my best diamond ring. And she may in her life give same jewells to any of my children. If she do not, to them equally share and share alike.

I give my best Diamond Ring to my son and heir.

I give to my wife all the household goods which were the goods of Sir William Acton knight and Barronet deceased, and the furniture of her own chamber at my house at Apley; and the use of the rest of my household goods at Apley till my son and heir comes of full age. And I desire her to see them so preserved, that they may be delivered to my son in a handsome manner, for the better entertaining of his mother and friends.

And because my house at Apley was entailed by my deceased father, and I cannot dispose of it by Will, I desire

my son and heir that he suffer his mother to enjoy the use of that house gardens and orchards, till he come of full age or longer if he employ it not for his own habitacon.

And although my wife has a good estate of her own from her father, yet I give her an annuity of £200 issuing out of all my lands, with power of distress if the rents be unpaid for twenty-days.

I give to my son Thomas, to increase his portion given him by the Will of Sir William Acton his grandfather, so much money as will make it up to £5000, to be laid out in the purchase of lands.

I bequeath to each of my three daughters so much money as will make up their portions to £5000 each, to be paid at 21 or marriage, provided that they marry with the consent of Dame Elizabeth their mother, or their eldest brother.

In case my personal estate is insufficient, the lands conveyed by my father in trust for payment of debts and legacies, shall be sold to pay my debts and perform the trusts of my Will. If any surplus, the same to go to my son and heir. But if not sufficient for the purpose, then my overseers may sell any part of my manor of East Brent, co. Somerset, or of my manor of Ongar, co. Essex; they restoring the surplus to my eldest son.

I appoint my eldest son William Whitmore sole executor of my Will; and my said wife, Sir John Weld the younger, knight, Thomas Whitmore, Esq., and Michael Thomas Clarke, overseers of my Will. And I devise to my overseers, my said manors of East Brent and Ongar, in trust for the payment of my debts and performance of my Will, in case my personal estate falls short. And if my eldest son and executor do within one year after full age perform my Will or give good security for the same, then I give my said manors of East Brent and Ongar to him. In witness &c. Witnesses: Thomas Whitmore, T. Whitmore, ffr. Smith, ffr. Lacon, George Stringer.

By Codicil dated 24 February 1652, testator revoked the Legacy of £5000 to his daughter Ann, as he had preferred her in marriage and given her £5000.

Will proved P.C.C. 20 September 1654, by William Whitmore, Esq. the sole executor.

Sir Thomas Whitmore married at Leyton, Essex, 16 April 1635, Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Alderman Sir William Acton, Knight and Baronet, of London, and Lord Mayor in 1640, by his first wife Anne, daughter and heiress of James Bill of Astwell, Herts.

Sir William Acton was Sheriff of London, and was (with the Lord Mayor) knighted at Greenwich on 31 May, 1629, and created a baronet the same day. He died in 1651, when the title became extinct. His Arms were: Quarterly, per fesse indented argent and gules, in the first quarter a Cornish chough sable. He was the son of Richard Acton of London, and grandson of William Acton of Aldenham by his wife Cicely daughter of Richard Cressett of Upton Cressett.¹ The line of Baronets (Acton of Aldenham), and Lord Acton, sprang from Robert Acton of Aldenham, an elder brother of this Richard Acton.

The issue of Sir Thomas Whitmore and Dame Elizabeth (Acton) were these:

1. William Whitmore, of Apley, second baronet; born 8 April 1637, married Mary, daughter of Eliab Harvey, of London, but died without issue, and was buried at Stockton in 1699. He was M.P. for Shropshire 1660, and for Bridgnorth in nine Parliaments from 1661 until his death. His Will dated 12 November 1695, was proved P.C.C. 11 November 1700 (*169 Noel*). His widow died 30 January 1710-11, and was buried 15 February at Hempstead. Her Will dated 1 May 1710, was proved P.C.C. 21 February 1710-11 (*41 Young*). On his death, his estates passed to his cousin William Whitmore of Lower Slaughter, co. Gloucester, M.P. for Bridgnorth, a great-grandson of Sir William Whitmore and Dorothy Weld.
2. Thomas Whitmore, of Bridgnorth and Buildwas, an intended knight of the Royal Oak 1660; created a Knight of the Bath 23 April 1661, at the coronation of King Charles II; living in 1675, Admon 2 June

¹ See *Visitation of Shropshire, 1623* (Harleian Society), p. 10. Burke's *Extinct and Dormant Baronetage*, p. 2. *The Genealogist*, N.S., VI. 77.

1682. He married Frances, daughter and coheirress of Sir William Brooke *alias* Cobham, K.B., younger brother of Henry, Lord Cobham, and by her (who died in 1690) he had three daughters and coheirresses: [1] Elizabeth, died unmarried in 1687. [2] Dorothy, married to Jonathan Langley, of the Abbey, Shrewsbury, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1689 (buried at Holy Cross, Shrewsbury, 14 September 1701), but died without issue. [3] Frances, married first at St. John's, Hackney, 26 August 1675, to her cousin William Whitmore¹ of Balmes in the parish of Hackney, who died in 1684 without issue; and secondly at Twickenham, co. Middlesex, 19 April 1686, to Sir Richard Myddelton, 3rd baronet, of Chirk Castle, where she died 24 June 1694, leaving issue a son Sir William Myddelton, 4th baronet, and a daughter Mary, who both died unmarried.

3. Anne, married to Sir Francis Lawley, of Spoonhill, 2nd baronet. He was M.P. for Wenlock 1658—1660, and for Shropshire 1661—1678; Controller of the Customs 1671-9, and Master of the Jewel House 1695. He died 23 October 1696, aged 66. Ancestor of Lord Wenlock. Her Will dated 29 June 1713 was proved P.C.C. 18 October 1718 (196 *Tenison*).
4. Elizabeth, married at Stockton 5 September 1664 to John Bennet, of Gray's Inn, and of Addington in Cambridgeshire. He died before April 1666, and was buried in the Mercers' Chapel, London. He had been admitted to Gray's Inn 22 June 1642.
5. Dorothy, married at St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, 7 December, 1658, to Sir Eliab Harvey, knight, merchant of London, and of Chigwell, co. Essex. He was J.P. and D.L. for Kent; knighted at Canterbury 26 May 1660; M.P. for Essex 1678, and for Malden 1695. He died 20 February 1698, aged 64, and was buried at Hempstead. His Will was proved P.C.C. 10 March 1698-9 (42 *Petts*). She

¹ Marriage Licence, Vicar-General, 25 August 1675. He was then "about 10," and she "about 9." To marry at Hackney, or in Diocese of London.

died 1 February, and was buried at Hempstead 17 February 1725-6. (See *Visitations of Essex*, Harleian Society, p. 669, *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, 2nd Series, III., 333, &c., and Le Neve's *Knights*.) His descendants represented Essex in many Parliaments.

Amongst the living descendants of the Royalist are Lord Wenlock, Francis William Dayrell, late of Ley Grange, esq., the Right Hon. Charles B. Stuart-Wortley, Caryl R. Molyneux, esq., the Viscount de Vesci, Hugh Edward Wilbraham of Delamere, esq., Major-General Sir Francis Lloyd, K.C.B., of Aston, the Rev. Rossendale Lloyd, rector of Selattyn, Vice-Admiral William Harvey Pigott of Doddershall Park, William Alfred Harford of Petty France, esq., Sir John Bramston, G.C.M.G., Captain William T. Townshend of Myross Wood, Major Alban Harvey Drummond, Major Archibald Spencer Drummond, &c., &c.

The Arms of Whitmore of Apley are given in Harleian MS. 1396 as Vert, fretty or. Crest: A falcon close, standing on the stump of a tree, with a branch springing from the dexter side, all proper. But Harleian MS. 1507 states that Dethick, Garter King of Arms, granted to William Whitmore (the father of Sir Thomas) on 13 November 1594, the following Arms: Vert, fretty or, on a canton or a cinquefoil azure; and for Crest: A cubit arm vested or, cuff azure, between two wings of the first, the hand proper holding a bluebottle laved vert (? a rose azure slipped vert).

Pedigrees of Whitmore are given in the *Visitation of Shropshire*, Harleian Society, pp. 499-500; Burke's *Extinct and Dormant Baronetage*, p. 563; Le Neve's *Knights*, p. 20; Burke's *Landed Gentry*; Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, 106; *The Genealogist*, N.S., VI. 16, 74; G.E.C.'s *Complete Baronetage*, II. 92; and also in the last Visitation of Shropshire in 1663 (MS. at the Heralds' College).

The family of Whitmore of Orsett Hall, Essex, now represented by Major Francis H. D. C. Whitmore, as also that of Lower Slaughter, co. Gloucester, represented by William W. Whitmore, esq., and that of Dudmaston, co. Salop, represented by Colonel Francis A. Wolryche-Whitmore, trace their descent from Richard Whitmore of Lower

Slaughter (born 21 June 1614, died 20 August 1667), who was a younger brother of Sir Thomas Whitmore the royalist. Apley to-day, with its fine castellated mansion, and its magnificent park and pleasure grounds extending over five hundred acres, with a wonderful variety and luxuriance of shrubs and trees, its famous terrace extending two miles, and its hanging woods rising to a great height above the Severn, must present a very different appearance to Apley in the middle of the seventeenth century. The Apley Park estate was sold by Captain T. C. D. Whitmore in 1867 to William Orme Foster, esq., M.P. for South Staffordshire; and his son William Henry Foster, esq., who was High Sheriff in 1903, is the present owner of the property.

The Will of the royalist's widow is as follows:—

Will of Dame Elizabeth Whitmore, widow late wife of Sir Thomas Whitmore of Apley in the County of Salop Baronet. Dated 14 April 1666.

My body to be buried by my sonne in law John Bennett Esquire in Mercers' Chappell London, or at St. Andrew's Undershaft, London.

Whereas by Indenture dated 9 March 14 Charles II. I demised to my sonne in law Sir Francis Lawley Baronett all my messuage &c. in Eccleston called Norcroft, in co. Chester, for 21 years: and by Indenture of 10 March 14 Charles II. I demised to the said Sir Francis Lawley my Mannor House at Bostock called Bostock Hall, for 21 years (which was to pay my debts amounting to £1055). Now I direct the said Sir Francis Lawley to raise the money by lease of the premises for the term unexpired, and to pay my debts within one year after my death, unless my son Sir William Whitmore Baronet pays the same, and in that case the said Sir Francis Lawley is to release the said premises to the said Sir William Whitmore.

I give to my son Sir Thomas Whitmore K.B. my interest in the rectory of Marden, co. Kent, which was leased to me by William, Archbishop of Canterbury on 28 May 15 Charles II., Also my interest in the mansion house situate near Christ's Hospital, London, which was leased to me by

the Maior Commonaltie and Citizens of London on 13 October, 1663, 15 Charles II.

To my grandchild Anne Lawley, daughter of the said Sir Francis Lawley, £200.

To my neece Elizabeth Overman, daughter of — Overman, esq. deceased, £50.

To my sonne Sir William Whitmore Baronet £20 for a ring.

To my servants £3 each, and £50 to fifty poor widows to be chosen by my executrix.

To my daughter Elizabeth Bennet, widow and relict of John Bennet, esq. £10 for a ring. And I make her executrix of my Will.

I give the residue to my youngest son Sir Thomas Whitmore.

In witness &c. [*Signed*] Elizabeth Whitmore.

Witnesses: Walter Needham, John Harries, William Hall. Codicil dated 11 May 1666.

Whereas I am possessed of messuages at Teynton Alley in Southwark for 30 years under a lease made to me by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, now I give the same to my sonne Sir Thomas Whitmore, K.B. In witness &c. [*Signed*] Eliz: Whitmore.

Witnesses: Wm. Brooke, Thom. Minck, Robert Butcher. Owing more to my brother George Whitmore which I forgot to put in my Will £200 by me Eliz: Whitmore.

Admon with the Will annexed was granted by P.C.C. 2 May 1667 to Thomas Whitmore, K.B., the son and residuary legatee named in the Will of Lady Elizabeth Whitmore late of Apley co. Salop, widow deceased, Elizabeth Bennet her daughter and executrix having renounced.

(58 Carr.)

The following is the Will of Sir William Acton, his wife's father.

Will of Sir William Acton of London, Knight and Barronett.

Dated 30 May 1650. Remembering the sudden death of my late wife, I make my last Will, &c.

To be buried in the Chancell of the Chappell adioyneing to my house which I lately bought of Dame Frances Weld,

called Arnolds in ye Parish of Edmunton in Co. Middlesex, in the vault there where Sir John Weld was buried.

I make my friend Mr. William Daniell executor of my Will, and give him £100. If he die, then Sir Edward Acton and his son Walter Acton to be executors.

Being not unmindfull of the present distressed condicon of my only daughter and childe Dame Elizabeth Whitmore, wife of Sir Thomas Whitmore Knight and Barronett, I give her one moiety of my personal estate; and as to the other moiety (according to the Custom of the City of London called the Testator's moiety), I give to the Merchant Tailors' Company (whereof I am a member) £200 too be lent gratis to any young man free of the Company. To Christ's Hospital £20. Legacies to the poor.

To Walter Acton my kinsman and sometimes my servant, £500.

To my kinsman William Acton, son of Sir Edward Acton Barronet, who is an apprentice with a draper in London, £200.

Legacies to servants.

To Sir Thomas Whitmore the best ring or jewell which he shall choose.

The residue to my grandchildren, being the children of my said daughter, to sons at 21, and to daughters at 18 or marriage with their father's consent.

I make Sir Thomas Whitmore overseer of my Will.

Witnesses: Thomas Smith, Thomas Sturges, Thomas Russell, Edward Lloyd.

Admon with the Will annexed was granted by P.C.C. 6 March 1651 to Sir Thomas Whitmore and Dame Elizabeth Whitmore his wife, and daughter of the deceased, William Daniel the executor named in the Will having renounced.

Admon de bonis non granted 5 February 1672 to Sir William Whitmore Baronet, Sir Thomas Whitmore and Dame Elizabeth Whitmore being dead.

The following are the Administrations to Sir William Whitmore, knight, the royalist's father, and to his brother Sir Thomas Whitmore, K.B.

*Admon to Sir William Whitmore of Apley, Knight.
February 1658-9.*

February 1658.

Sir William Whitmore, kt. The Eleaventh day yssued forth Letters of Administration to Sr: Whitmore barronet [*sic*] the naturall and lawfull Grandchild of Sr William Whitmore late of Apley in the County of Salop kt. deceased To administer the goods &c. of the said deceased Hee being first legally sworne truly to administer, Richard and George Whitmore the children haveinge first renounced as by the actes of Court appeares.—Inventory Executed.

(*P.C.C., Admon Act Book, 1658, February, folio 37.*)

*Admon to Sir Thomas Whitmore, K.B. late of Bridgnorth.
June 1682.*

Sir Thomas Whitmore, miles de Balneo. On 2 June 1682, Admon to the goods &c. of Sir Thomas Whitmore, late of Bridgnorth, co. Salop, buried in the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden in co. Middlesex, K.B. deceased, was granted to Anne Rowberd, widow, principal creditor, Lady Frances Brooke Whitmore widow, his relict, and Frances Whitmore (wife of William Whitmore, esq.) daughter of the deceased, having renounced.

(*P.C.C. Admon. Act Book, 1682, June, folio 86b.*)

The following is the Will of the second Baronet, by which the Apley and other estates passed to his first cousin (once removed) William Whitmore of Lower Slaughter co. Gloucester, the ancestor of the Whitmores of Orsett, Dudmaston, &c.

Will of William Whitmore, of Apley co. Salop, [2nd Baronet.]

My body to be putt into Lead, and buried by my relacons in the vault of Stockton Church without any pomp or public invitacons and without Sermon or other Oration, but to be carried by my owne servants late in the night time.

Whereas I am seised of certain manors and lands in cos. Harford, Middlesex, Salop, Worcester, Somerset, Cheshire and Cumberland, part of which premises situate in Salop I have settled upon my wife Dame Mary Whitmore in part of her jointure. All my manors &c. to descend to my issue male according to the course of the common law.

I devise all my manors &c. in co. Salop and elsewhere to George Welde of Willey esq. and Thomas Weld of Bridgnorth esq. and their heirs. To the use of William Whitmore of Slawter (eldest son of Richard Whitmore of Slawter, co. Gloucester, esq. deceased) for life, then to his issue successively in tail male. If no issue, then to Richard Whitmore (brother of said William) and his issue in tail male. If no issue, then to George Whitmore (uncle to the said William and Richard), second brother of the said Richard Whitmore of Slaughter, deceased, and his issue in tail male. Remainder to my right heirs for ever.

I devise my manor of East Brent to the said George Weld and Thomas Weld, in pay my debts and legacies, and subject thereto to the said William Whitmore, Richard Whitmore, and George Whitmore, successively in tail.

As to my personal estate, I give to the s^d William Whitmore my godson all my plate, jewels, goods, and furniture of my house at Apley; nevertheless my wife is to have one half for her life.

To my wife £300.

To my pretty cozin Mistress Mary Harvy my wife's god daughter 50 guineas.

To my sister Lady Lawley £100.

To my sister Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett £100.

To my sister Lady Harvey £100.

To Mr. William Bridgen £40.

To my cozin George Whitmore £100 per annum out of my Shropshire estate.

Whereas I have engaged my tenement at Severn Hall to pay an annuity of £25 during the life of Mrs. Elizabeth Bouthe, I direct the same annuity to be paid quarterly.

To my frind Mr. Robert Wild of Worcester 10 guineas.

To Mr. Andrew Innys £20.

To the poor of Bridgnorth £50, to be disposed by the Ministers and Bailies; and £100 to bind apprentices.

To the poor of Claverley £20, of Worfield £20, and of Asley Abbotts £20.

To John Edow of the green dragon in Bridgnorth £20.

The residue to William Whitmore, whom I appoint my executor.

Dated 12 November 1695.

Witnesses: Tho. Wicksted, Edward Jackson bayliffe of Bridgnorth, John Parton of Norton shoemaker, Wm. Bird gen: servant of Sir William Whitmore, John Edowes, La: Taylor.

Will proved P.C.C. 11 November 1700 by William Whitmore, esquire, the executor named in the Will.

(169 Noel.)

Will of Dame Mary Whitmore, widow of Sir William Whitmore, 2nd Bart. of Apley, dated 1 May 1710, proved P.C.C. 21 February 1710-11. (41 Young.)

Will of George Whitmore, esq., of co. Middlesex, proved P.C.C. February 1659. (51 Pell.)

There does not appear to be any portrait in existence of the royalist, although at Orsett Hall there is a most magnificent collection of portraits of the Whitmores painted by celebrated artists.¹ Amongst these are the following:—

William Whitmore, esq of Balmes House,² died 1593, buried at St. Edmund the King, Lombard Street. "Built the former house at Apley." Half length portrait, painter unknown.

Anne his wife, daughter of William Bond, died 9 October 1615. Painter unknown.

Sir George Whitmore, Lord Mayor of London 1632. By Cornelius Janssen. (Now on exhibition at the London Museum, Stafford House.)

Sir William Whitmore, second Baronet, of Apley, died 1699. By John Greenhill.

¹ See the Catalogue of "Pictures and Works of Art at Orsett Hall."

² Balmes House, Hoxton, erected in the reign of Henry VIII., was taken down in 1852. See Ellis's *History of Shoreditch*, Robinson's *Hackney*, *European Magazine* lviii, 449, and *The Times* for May 26, 1852.

Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Eliab Harvey. By Nicholas Mignard.

Sir Thomas Whitmore, K.B., of Bridgnorth and Buildwas, died 1682. By John Greenhill.

Frances his wife, daughter of Sir William Brooke *alias* Cobham, died 1690. By Sir Peter Lely.

Lady Denham, wife of Sir John Denham, K.B., daughter of Sir William Brooke, *alias* Cobham. By Sir Peter Lely.

Sir Henry Brooke, Lord Cobham, uncle of Lady Whitmore and Lady Denham. By Van Somer.

Sir Eliab Harvey, Knight, died 1675. By John Greenhill.

Dorothy his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Whitmore the royalist. By Sir John Greenhill.

Richard Whitmore, esq. of Lower Slaughter, died 1694. By Sir Peter Lely.

William Whitmore, esq. of Lower Slaughter and Apley, M.P. for Bridgnorth, died 1725. By Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Richard Pope of Wolstaston. By Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Whitmore, M.P. for Bridgnorth, died 1771. By Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Sir Thomas Whitmore, K.B. of Apley, d. 1773. By Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart., d. 1775. By Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart., her father. By Van Reyschoot. 1739.

Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Jenkinson, Bart. By Van Reyschoot, 1739.

Thomas Whitmore, esq. of Apley, M.P. for Bridgnorth, Sheriff 1805, died 1846. By Thomas Phillips, R.A.

Catherine his wife, daughter of Thomas Thomason of York, died 1867. By Thomas Phillips, R.A.

It remains only to add that the Sequestration Papers which follow were transcribed from the originals at the Public Record Office, and the transcript (with others) purchased by the Council for the Society. A few of them, together with those relating to the proceedings of the Committee for Advance of Money were transcribed by Miss K. H. Thompson for the Society.

SEQUESTRATION PAPERS.

COMMITTEE FOR COMPOUNDING.

I. *Sir Thomas Whitmore petitions for leave to compound.*

10 September 1646.

G. 209, No. 473.)

To ye hono^{ble} Committee for Composicons sitting at
Goldsmiths Hall

The humble petition of S^r Thomas Whitmore
Sheweth

That yo^r pet^r in the beginning of these troubles being a member of the hono^{ble} howse of Com'ons, and then not soe well apprehending the differences betwixt the Kinge and Parlament was soe unhappie as to be drawn to adhere to the kings partie but he came in to the Parlam^{ts} quarters above 3 years since, and paid to ye Committee of Parlam^t for the County of Salop where he lives five hundred pounds for the vse of the State, and hath ever since lived quietly and peaceably within the Parlements quarters, and his desire to be restored to the favor and have the protecc'on of the Parlament to whom he will in all the future acc'ons of his life appeare a reall and faithfull servant, he hath taken the nationall covenant as by the annexed certificates appeares & the negative oath.

And humbly praies this hono^{ble} Committee wilbe pleased to reflecte vpon his early coming in and voluntary paym^t of so great a some to the Parlament and therevpon to admit him to a favourable composition for his delinquencie and estate.

And he shall pray &c.

Rec'd 10 September
1646.

Referred to the Sub-
Committee

Tho: Whitmore

II. *His particular of his real and personal estate.*

(G. 209, No. 469.)

A true and full perticular of all the estate of S^r Thomas
Whitmore of Apley in ye County of Salop knight
and Baronett.

He is seized of a terme of his life only of seaventy four messuages and tenements scituate in Bridgnorth in the County of Salop w^{ch} before these troubles were of the yearly value of £198 4s. 2d.

But the said howses are all burnt down to ye ground and will yeild noe rent vntill they be rebuilt of w^{ch} he humbly praies the consideration of this hono^{ble} Committee.

ffor his personall estate it was all plundered, and he hath none at all.

This is a true and full perticuler of my whole estate for w^{ch} I desire to compound and doe submitte vnto and undertake to satisfie such ffyne as by this Committee for compositions with delinquents shalbe imposed & sett to pay in order to the freedome and discharge of my estate.

THO: WHITMORE.

III. *Certificate that he hath subscribed the National Covenant.*
10 September 1646.

(G. 209. No. 470.)

Sept. 10, 1646.

These are to certify those whom it may concerne that Thomas Whitmore knight and Baronet of Aplins in the County of Salop hath taken the National Covenant and subscribed thereunto in witness whereof I have set my hand.

SA. GIBSON, Minr. at
Margets Westminster.

IV. *The Commissioners' Report as to his delinquency and estate, etc.* 6 February 1646-7.

(G. 209. No. 459.)

S^r Thomas Whitmore of Appley in the County of Salop knight and Baronett.

That he was sometymes a member of the hono^{ble} house of Com^{ons} in this present Parliament and deserted the Parliament and went into the Enemys quarters and lived there and adhered vnto those fforces raised against the Parliament But saith he rendered to the Comittee of Salop three yeares since and then gave them £500 for the vse of the State and hath ever sithence lived in the Parliam^{ts} quarters obedient to all orders and ordinances of Parliam

Hee hath taken the nationall Covenant before Will'm Barton Minister of John Zacharies the 17th day of September 1646 and the negative oath heer the same day.

Hee compounds vpon a perticuler deliuered in vnder his hand by w^{ch} he doth submitt to such fyne &c. and by w^{ch} it doth appeare

That he is seized in fee to him and his heires in possession of and in 74 messuages and ten'ts scituate in Bridgenorth in the County of Salop of the yearly value before these troubles £198 4 2.

But alledgeth that all these houses are now burnt downe to the ground and will yeild noe rent vntill they be rebuilt of w^{ch} he humbly praies the consideracon of this Committee.

Personall estate he hath none.

6 ffebruarii 1646

D. WATKINS.

Jero^m Alexander.

V. *Having been arrested and imprisoned at Shrewsbury, he begs release to enable him to perfect his Composition.*

Committee for Compounding
(Interr. G. Vol. 209, No. 475.)

To the right Honorable the Lords & other the Commissioners for Compounding wth delinquents.

The humble peticon of Sir Thomas Whitmore
kt. & barronett.

Sheweth that whislest (*sic*) he was attending vpon this honorable Committee & that in ye time whilest he was pursuing the perfecting of his composicon that he was called down into ye country vpon extraordinary pressing occasions, and that whilest he was continuing there in the transacting of the same he was vpon his comming to Shrewsbury taken into custody by the martial & by him imprisoned, as he affirmed, by vertew of an order of Parl. for securing such as do delay the perfecting of their Composicons.

Your pet. humbly prayes that he may be released of his imprisonment vpon sufficient bayle given that he shall come upp & render himselfe to this Committee & here make and perfecte his composicon as shall seeme fitt to this Committee,

& that a reasonable day may bee appointed him thereunto
wthin w^{ch} he may performe the same.¹

And he shall pray etc.

THOMAS WHITMORE.

VI. *The County Committee commended for taking him into custody, but ordered to release him on giving security for his appearance within 21 days. 24 January 1647-8.*

Committee for Compounding Order Books.

(Interregnum, G. Vol. 4, page² 164.)

Lune 24^o die Januarij 1647.

Gent:

Yours of ye sixth of this instant January in answer to ours of the 16th of Dec. last we received, and with it a retourne of ye names of all delinquents and papists in that county with a promise of a transcript of their estates, w^{ch} we desire with what speed yo^r care can provide ye same. By the same letter we understand that Sir Richard Lee S^r Thomas Whitmore Edward Lloyd & Richard Wood are by you comitted to custody as delinquents that have not compounded, w^{ch} this Committee looke upon as a speciall argum^t of yo^r respect to & observance of those comaunds w^{ch} have bin by them intimated to yow from the Parliament and for it retourne yow harty thanks, assuring yow that they shall not faile (when occasion shall offer itsel^fe) to satisfie the Howses of yo^r readynes to comply with their orders & yo^r diligence and care in pursueing them by whome we are confident it will not be less resented then by ourselves. As to the business of S^r Thomas Whitmore in particular he this day made his address to us by petition desireing us to accept of security for his appearance before this Committee to perfect his composicion. Upon debate whereof we have thought good to referr it to yourselves to take good and speciall security of him to render himselfe within 21 dayes to ye serjeant at armes attending the Howse of Commons to be in his custody till he hath satisfied the fine which shalbe

¹ [Note in different hand] & to desire that they would take ye like course wth all others etc.

² Page 236 wrongly given in Calendar,

imposed according to ye rules prescribed by the Parliament upon his submission whereunto we shall desire he may be sent up, and that we may receive an accompt of what shalbe don in pursuance of these wherein we are confident of your care And therefore rest

To our worthy friends ye
com^{tee} of Salop

VII. *Letter to the Connty Committee, asking them to take security of him to render himself to the Serjeant at Arms to be in his custody till his fine be paid. 24 January 1647-8.*

G. 232. No. 162.

January 24 1647.

Gent.

Yo^{rs} of the sixt of this instant January in answer to o^{rs} of the xvth of December last we receyved. And with it a returne of ye names of all delinquents & papists in ye county with a promise of a transcript of their estates which wee desired wth what speed yo^r care can provide ye same. By ye same letter wee understand that S^r Richard Lee S^r Thomas Whitmore, Edward Lloyd & Richard Wood are by you comitted to custody as Delinq^{ts} that have not compounded, which this Comittee looke vpon as a special argument of yo^r respect & observance of those Comands w^{ch} have bin by them intymated to you from the Parliament. And for it returne you hearty thanks assuring you that they shall not fail (when occasion shall offer it selfe) to satisfy ye howses of yo^r readiness to comply wth their orders & yo^r diligence & care in pursueing them by whom wee are confident it will not be less observed then by our selves. As to ye business of S^r Thomas Whitmore in perticuler hee hath this day made his address to us by petic'on desiring us to accept of security for his appearance before this Comittee to perfect his composic'on Vpon debate whereof wee have thought good to referre it to yo^rselves to take good & special security of him to render himselfe within 21 dayes to ye Serjeant at Armes attending y^r house of Comons to bee in his Custody till he hath satisfyed ye fine w^{ch} shalbe imposed according to ye rules prescribed by ye Parliament Vpon his submission whereunto wee desire he may bee sent up & that we may

receyve from you an accompt of what shalbe don in pursuance of these wherein wee are confident of your care And therefore rest Gent.

Your very affectionate friends

To o^r worthy freinds ye

Com^{ttee} of Salop.

VIII. *Order to the Serjeant-at-Arms to take him into custody, and to permit him to attend the Committee till his Composition be perfected. 16 February 1647-8.*

(Interr. G. Vol. 232, No. 163. Another copy G. 4. p. 178.)

Febr. 16^o 1647.

Whereas Sir Thomas Whitmore knt. hath byn committed by ye Com^{ttee} for ye county of Salop by virtue of ye votes of both Houses of ye 8th of December 1646 for that he hath neglected to prosecute his Composicon And that upon ye said Sir Thomas Whitmore his peticon to his Com^{ttee} letters were by us directed to ye said Com^{ttee} of Salop desireing them to permitt the said Sir Thomas Whitmore to come up to London upon good security given that hee would yeilde himselfe prisoner to ye serjeant at armes till hee had finished his composicon, who hath given security & is now come up to London to prosecute ye same accordingly. These are therefore to require you too take ye said Sir Thomas Whitmore into yo^r custody & to suffer him with his keeper to attend this Com^{ttee} from day to day till his composicon bee perfected according to ye said votes And for so doing this shalbee ye warrant.

To Edward Birkehead esq^r serjeant at armes attending ye House of Commons or his dep^{ty}

Int^r

IX. *He petitions that he may be discharged from custody, and his particular referred to the Sub-Committee, and his fine set.*

21 February 1647-8.

(Interr. G. Vol. 209, No. 464.)

To the right Hono^{ble} the Comissioners for compounding with delinquents.

The humble petition of Sir Thomas Whitmore
knight and baronett.

Sheweth that in obedience to yo^r hono^{rs} order of the 21th of January last your pet^r hath rendred himselfe prisoner to the serjeant at armes attending the hono^{ble} howse of Commons, and is readie to give good security to your honours that he will effectually and with all possible speed prosecute and finish his Composition and satisfie the fine which shalbe imposed on him by yo^r hono^{rs} according to the rules in that behalfe prescribed by the Parlament.

He further humbly shews that since his coming in and submission to the Parlament he hath voluntarily paid to the Committee of Parlament for the County of Salop five hundred poundes for the use of the State and hath since lived at home quietly and submitted to all orders & ordinances of Parlament as by ye certificate of the said Committee now ready to be produced appears.

His humble suite is, That yo^r hono^{rs} wilbe pleased to accept of good security for his effectuell and speedie prosecution of his composition and his daily attendance on yo^r hono^{rs} untill he have finished the same and paid his fine, and to discharge him from the serjeant at armes and that his perticuler w^{ch} he now presentes may be referred to the Sub-Committee, soe that his fine may be sett the next sitting day if it shall stand with the good pleasure of yo^r hono^{rs}

And yo^r pet^r shall pray etc.

THOMAS WHITMORE.

[Another hand]

21^o February 1647.

Referd to ye sub Com^{tee}

Jo: Leech

X. *Order that if he refuse to make good his offer, on satisfying the Serjeant's fees, he shall be set at liberty.*

20 March 1647-8.

(G. 4, p. 189.)

20 March 1647.

In ye case of S^r Thomas Whitmore Ordered y^t if hee shall refuse to make good what he offered vizt. That ye Comonwealth should have what he concealed of his estate That then satisfying ye serieants ffees hee shalbe discharged from ye restraynt layd vpon him by this Committee.

- XI. *He petitions for leave to compound for an estate lately come to him by the death of his father Sir William Whitmore.*

24 January 1648-9.

(Interr. G. Vol. 130, No. 67.)

To the right Hon^{ble} the Com^{tee} for Compounding wth
delinquents sitting att Gouldsmithes Hall.

The humble petition of Sir Thomas Whitmore knt. & barr^t
Sheweth

That your pet^r the tenth day of Sept. 1646 exhibited his humble peticon (together wth a perticular of his then estate) to this honorable Com^{tee} desiring to compound thereupon, w^{ch} being not prosecuted by reason his estate was inconsiderable, hee hath an estate lately divested and come unto him by the death of his father S^r W^m Whitmore.

Your pet^r therefore humbly prays that he maye be admitted to composicon upon his new perticuler of the estate whereof he is now seized.

And he shall pray etc.

Thomas Whitmore

- XII. *His further particular of his real and personal estates.*

(G. 209, No. 453.)

A Perticuler of the Estate of S^r Thomas Whitmore of Apley in the County of Salop Kn^t & Bar^t for which he desires to compound.

1 Hee is seized of an Estate Tayle of the Mannor of Apley the advowson or right of presentation to ye Church of Stockton and Certeyne Messuages and Milnes, Lands & Tenem^{ts} in the Townes or Parishes of Stockton, Apley, Hickford, Astley and Norton in the said Countye of the yearely value before
these troubles of £ s. d.
300 0 0

- 2 Hee is seized of an estate in fee of the Manor and demesne Landes of Worfield & of divers Messuages Landes & Tenem^{ts} there in the said County of the yearlie value before these troubles of 50 0 0
- 3 Hee is seized of an Estate Tayle of the Free Chappell or Colledge of St. Mary Magdalen within the Castle of Bridgenorth with the app'nces in the Counties of Stafford and Salop and of the Tythes of Penstone Milnes & the Fayres & Markets in Bridgenorth and severall other Tythes in Bubbington Claverley & severall other places & other profitts to the said Denarie belonging to ye yearlie value before these troubles of 140 0 0
- [*William Hardwicke's MS. adds :—* Gatacre, Whittemere, Sutton, Claverley, Worndwall, Beobridge, Ludstone, Aston, Farmcote, Hopstone, Shipley, Daddicote, and certain Houses and Mills to the said Deanery belonging, together with the Tithes of Penston Mills &c,]
- 4 Hee is seized of a like Estate of severall parcells of Waste ground in Bridgenorth afore. said whereupon severall houses formerlie stood and then yeilded two hundred poundes per an. but being now all burnt downe are not worth at present aboue the yearlie value of 20 0 0
- 5 Hee is seized of severall other parcells of landes Tenem^{ts} & hereditam^{ts} in or about Bridgenorth & in the parishes of Astley, Alveley, Morfield, Tapslie & Oldburie to the yearlie value of 40 0 0
- 6 Hee is seized of an Estate Tayle of the Mannor of Claverley of Certaine Messuages Landes Tenem^{ts} Milnes & other profitts thereunto belonging of the yearely value before these troubles of 117 6 2

- 7 Hee is likewise seized of a parcell of Land called Trimple greene in the County of Worcester of ye yearlie value of ... 10 0 0
- 8 Hee is seized of an estate in Fee of the Mannor of Kensham in the County of Somerset & divers Messuages Landes & Tenem^{ts} there of the yearly value of ... 68 0 0
- 9 There will remayne & come to him & his heires after the expirac'on of the Lease for twelue yeares yet in being or thereabouts the Mannor of East Brent in the County of Somerset & of divers Landes & Tenem^{ts} there whereout is issueing a fee farme Rent to the Crowne of £81 per ann. and is worth over & above the Rent reserved ... 20 0 0

Hee conceives he hath Right vnto certeine Landes & Tenem^{ts} called Hordes Parke and other parcells of land in or neere Bridgenorth & in the parish of Astley in the said County to the yearly value of ... 140 0 0

But in respect the same are claymed by Sr Geo. Whitmore who hath made an Entrey therevnto he desires a saving to compound for the same when he shall take of the Engagem^t and recover the possession thereof by course of Lawe or otherwise.

The Compounder craves allowance of £52 5 2 payable to the Crowne out of the Tythes belonging to the Colledge of St. Marie Magdalen in Bridgenorth as by the constat of the Auditor appeareth ... 52 5 2

And of 16^s 6^d payable to M^r Billingsley for a Cheife out of ... 0 16 6

And of 2^s payable to M^r Ridley for a Rent for a conduit head in the parish of Astley ... 0 2 0

And of 3^s 8^d payable to Sr Edw. Acton for a Cheife rent out of Landes in the Castle hill of Bridgenorth ... 0 3 8

And of £1 & 6^d for a Chanterie Rent of the Landes in Bridgenorth ... 1 0 6

And of £2 13 10 for another Chanterie Rent for other Landes in Bridgenorth ... 2 13 10

And of 8^d payable for a Cheife rent for a Water Course to M^r Acton & M^r Cheese ... 0 0 8

And of £8 payable to the Vsher of the Free schoole of Bridgenorth out of the Landes aforesaid ... 8 0 0

And of £8 payable to the Curate of Claverley ... 8 0 0

And of £5 yearly payable to the Preacher of Bridgenorth for the time being out of the Landes afores'd ... 5 0 0

And of £6 13 4 to the Minister of the Church of Bubbington ... 6 13 4

To M^r Smyth for a fee farne rent goeing out of parcell of the landes aboue said the yearlie Sum'e of ... 1 0 0

To M^r Haynes for another Fee farne or Chiefe rent goeing out of another parcell of the landes aforesaid the yearlie Sum'e of ... 0 3 4

To the Earle of Arundell for a Cheife Rent for the lands held at Tastley aforesaid the yearlie rent of ... 0 6 1½

And of £10 per ann. payable to the Schoole Master of the Free Schoole of Bridgenorth out of the Landes in Bridgenorth late the landes of S^r Hayward ... 10 0 0

Hee craves allowance of theseverall judgments hereafter menconed (vizt.) Three hundred seaven poundes & ten shillings recovered against the Compounder by the executors of S^r Edward ffeete in the Court of Comon pleas for which there is an Extent issued out for the seizing of his Goodes & Landes pvt. the coppies of the Writts of Extent appeares ... 307 10 0

And of £900 due vpon a [Judgment obtained against the Compounder upon a]

Bond entered into 6 May 14 Carl. to Richd.
 Browne John Esq^r in the Courte of Ex-
 chequer at Westminster ... 900 0 0

And of £1200 due vpon a Judgem^t ob-
 teyned agst the Compounder vpon a Bond
 entered into 21 Nov. 16 Carol. to Rich'd
 Browne John Esq^r in the Court of Excheqr
 at West' ... 1200 0 0

[*Hardwicke's MS. adds* :—And of £900 due upon
 a Judgment obtained against the Com-
 pounder upon a Bond entered into 26 May
 18 Carol. to Richd. Brown John Esqr. in
 the Court of Exchequer at Westminster ... 900 0 0]

XIII. *He is fined at one-third, viz. £5315 5s. ; but £700 is to be respited until 29 September, to enable him to clear his title to £140 a year which is in controversy ; and if he have no right to it, the £700 to be abated. 3 April 1649.*

(Interr. G. Vol. 5, fo. 80.)

Martis 3^o April, 1649.

Sir Thomas Whitmore of Apley in Com. Salop knt. and barronett, his delinquency. That being a member of the House of Commons he diserted ye Parliament. Rendered 10th of September 1646 his estate in fee and fee tayle per ann. 90^{li} 6^s 2^d. In old rents per ann. 20^{li}. In fee after 12 yerres per ann. 20^{li}. More in fee which is in controversy per ann. 140^{li}. Out of which issues per ann. 52^{li} 5^s 2^d. Fyne at a third 5315^{li} 05^s. And it is ordered that 700^{li} of his last payment to bee respited till ye 29th of September next, in which tyme hee is to cleare to this Com^{tees} his title to ye 140^{li} per ann. And if he hath no right in ye sayd land the 700^{li} is to be abated.

XIV. *A summary of the value of his estates ; and his fine.*

3 April, 1649.

(Interr. G. Vol. 6, No. 1.)

Martis 3^o April: 1649.

[COMMITTEE:]—Sir Arthur Hezilrig, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Edw. Ashe, Mr. Gurdon, Mr. Clement, Mr. Allen, Sir D. Watkins, Mr. Bateman, Mr Meyer.

Sir Thomas Whitmore of Aplie in the Countie of Sallop a member of the House. Fine a $\frac{1}{3}$ parte.

Petitioned the 19th 7^{ber} 1646

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
	In fee tayle	...	100	0	0	...	500	00	00	
	In fee tayle	...	200	0	0	...	1000	00	00	
<i>Chef rents</i>	In fee	...	50	0	0	...	250	00	00	
	In fee tayle	...	140	0	0	...	700	00	00	
	In fee	...	200	0	0	...	1000	00	00	
	In fee	...	40	0	0	...	200	00	00	
	In fee tayle	...	117	6	2	...	586	10	10	
	In fee tayle	...	10	0	0	...	50	00	00	
	In fee, ould rents		20	0	0	...	300	00	00	
	Improved rents	...	48	0	0	...	240	00	00	
	In fee after 12 yers		20	0	0	...	50	00	00	
	He craves a saving to compound for }						700 00 00			
	140 ^{li} per ann. until his title to said }									

£ s. d.	5576	10	10
Issues payable to ye Crowne	52	5	2
	261	05	10

£5315 05 00

Fine ys 5315^l 05^s 00^d. and their ys 700^l of his last payment to be respited till the 29th Septemb. next, in w^{ch} time he is to cleare to this Committee his title to the 140^l per ann. And if he hath noe right in the said land the 700^l is to be abated.

XV. *Order to the Committee for Salop that his sequestration be suspended, he having paid or secured his Fine. 1 May 1649.*

(Interr. G. Vol. 232, No. 165.)

By the Com^{rs} for Compounding wth delinq^{ts}

1^o May 1649.

Goldsmiths Hall London

Whereas Sir Thomas Whitmore of Apple in com. Salop kn^t & barronett hath submitted to a fine imposed on him for his delinquency according to the rules and proporcons sett and confirmed by Parliament and hath paid and secured the same according to Order These are therefore by virtue of an ordinance of Parliament of the sixth day of February 1646

to order and require all committees sequestrato's collecto's & other officers and persons whatsoever whom the same may concerne to forbear all further proceedings upon the sequestracon of the reall estate of the said Sir Thomas Whitmore compounded for according to a perticular thereof delivered in to this Committee under his hand (a copy whereof is herewith sent you) from ye thirtieth of Aprill last being the day of payment and securing of his said fine, and that noe further prejudice bee done to the said estate upon pretence of the former sequestracon. But if there shall bee any further estate discovered not menconed in the said particular, or that the estate therein exprest were before these troubles of greater value then by the said particular is given in. The profittes of such estate soe omitted, as also the surplusage of what is specified, is not hereby to bee suspended but to remaine under sequestracon as before untill further Order from us. And if the said estate or any part thereof bee leased out to any person by a Committee or Committees who have power to sett the same, the compounder is to satisfie himselfe with the rente for which the same is soe sett during such tyme or the remainder of such tyme for which the same is leased as aforesaid.

To ye Committee and Sequestrato's for the county of Salop and all others whom it may concerne

XVI. *He begs a review of his Fine. Referred to the Sub-Committee. 28 January 1649-50.*

(Interr. G. Vol. 209, No. 448.)

To the right Hon^{ble} the Com^{rs} for Composicions at Goldsmith's Hall.

The humble petition of Sir Thomas Whitmore of Apley in the county of Salop knt.

Sheweth that yo^r petitioner hath submitted to the fine imposed on him for his delinquency & hath payd and secured the same according to order.

He therefore humbly prayes to be admitted to a reveiwe and that you would be pleased to referre the same to the Sub-Comittee to examine and make report thereof.

And he shall pray etc.

[Another hand]

Received 28 Jan. 1649 and referred to the sub-commite

WILLIAM MONSON

JO. LEECH.

XVII. *His Fine is abated £315 5s., in consideration of his houses burnt. 30 May 1650.*

(Interr. G. Vol. 8, p. 86.)

Die Jovis 30^o May 1650.

Sir Thomas Whitmore upon a reviewe 5315^{li} 5^s the former fine; abated in consideracon of his houses burnt 315^{li} 5^s soe, soe the fine stands 5000^{li}.

XVIII. *Order that £315 5s. be abated, and his Fine reduced to £5000. 30 May 1650.*

(Interr. G. Vol. 8, p. 87.)

Die Jovis 30^o May 1650.

Whereas Sir Thomas Whitmore of Apley in the county of Salop knt. hath bin formerly fined by the late Com^{rs} for Compounding at £5315^{li} 5^s It is this day ordered upon a reveiwe of his fine that 315^{li} 5^s be abated and the said fine confirmed at £5000^{li} And upon full payment thereof the treasurers are desired to deliver up unto ye said Sir Tho. Whitmore or James Lloyd esq. his bond to be cancelled.

XIX. *Order to the Treasurer, on payment of £5000, to deliver up his Bond to be cancelled. 30 May 1650.*

His fine is paid, 12 July 1650, and the Bond delivered up.

(Interr. G. Vol. 232, No. 166.)

Westminster By the Com^{rs} for Compounding etc.

May 30^o 1650.

Whereas Sir Thomas Whitmore of Apley in the county of Salop knt. hath bin formerly fined by the late Com^{rs} for Compounding at five thousand three hundred and fiftene pounds five shillings; It is this day ordered upon a reviewe of his fine that three hundred & fifteen pounds five shillings be abated, and the fine confirmed at five thousand pounds. And upon full payment thereof the treasurers are desired to

deliver up unto the said Sir Thomas Whitmore or James Lloyd esq^r his bond to be cancelled

SAM MOYOR.

JA. RUSSELL.

WILLM MOLINS. RIC MOORE.

[*dorso*]

July the 12th 1650

Upon payment of the sume of two thousand three hundred forty and two poundes seaven shillings six pence this day, and the sum of two thousand six hundred fifty & seaven pounds twelve shill^s six pence formerly I underwritten agent for the within named Sir Thomas Whitmore do hereby acknowledge to have received of the Treasurers the within mentioned bond according to the within written order Witness my hand hereunto sett the day & yeare above written.

JAMES LLOYD.

XX. *His discharge is granted. 16 July 1650.*

(Interr. G. Vol. 11, p. 25.)

Martis 16^o July 1650.

A discharge granted to Sir Thomas Whitmore of Apley in ye county of Salop gent.

XXI. *He has a saving to compound for lands called Hordespark and in Bridgnorth and Astley, till the engagements to Sir George Whitmore be made good. 31 August 1652.*

(Interr. G. Vol. 12, p. 516.)

The 31th of August 1652

In com. Salop.

Sir Thomas Whitmore hath a saveing to compound for land and tenem^{ts} called Hordesparke, and in Bridge North & Astley till ye engagem^{ts} to Sir George Whitmore (who hath entred upon ye premisses as is alleadged) be made good till he shall recover the same by law.

XXII. *He having previously compounded for Hordespark, &c. and baid the fine, Order to the Committee of Salop to take no further proceedings. 14 December 1652.*

(Interr. G. Vol. 24, fo. 1077.)

14^o December, 1652.)

Whereas by our letter of the 31th of August last wee desired the Com^{rs}. for Sequestracons in ye county of Salop to give

notice & order the severall persons menconed in a list there enclosed sent them either to compound here for ye severall estates for w^{ch} they had saveings upon their composicons or shew cause why they should not bee sequestered and in particuler to Sir Thomas Whitmore of Aply in ye county of Salop kn^t. and bar^t. to compound for lands and tenem^{ts} called Hordespark and in Bridgnorth and Astley for w^{ch} hee had a saveing And whereas our reg^r (upon search made) certifies that he findes that a fine of 700^{li} was set upon the said land notwithstanding he craved a saveing for ye same, and it appearing that the whole fine set upon the said Sir Thomas was reduced & confirmed the 30th of Maij 1650 at 5000^{li} includeing the 700^{li} set upon ye aforesaid lands w^{ch} fine is certified by the Treasurers at Goldsmith Hall to be fully paid into ye Treasury there, It is therefore ordered that the Com^{rs} for Sequestracons in the said county of Salop doe forbear all farther proceedings upon ye sequestracon of the estate of the said Sir Thomas Whitmore menconed in ye particuler sent down wth his letters of suspencion and in particular upon the lands afore menconed (if any such be layd on) but suffer ye same to bee possessed and enjoyed according as by our former orders hath been directed whereof ye said Comm^{rs} and all other persons concerned are to take notice & observe accordingly. This Order being first entred wth our Auditor.

W.M. S.M.

E.W. R.M.

COMMITTEE FOR THE ADVANCE OF MONEY.

I. *Sir Thomas Whitmore is Assessed at £2500.*

(Interregnum A. Vol. 65, p. 129.)

London & parts

adjacent

Sommes assessed

July 28, 1644

Sir Tho. Whitmore
of — in com. Salopp

2500 00 00

II. *Order that he be sequestered for non-payment of his twentieth part.*

(Interregnum A. Vol. 6, p. 65.)

September 26^o 1648.

Ordered that Thomas Jarvis Tho. Hamersley Geo. Dawson & William Ragdale or any of them do forthwith seize and sequester the estates and rents of the persons hereafter named for non paym^t of their 20th partes

Sir Thomas Whitmore 200^{li}

III. *Being Assessed at £735 15s. for his twentieth, Order that he pay one half in fourteen days.*

(Interregnum A. Vol. 10, p. 14.)

Die Veneris 14 Febr. 1650.

In the case of Sir Thomas Whitmore of Apley in the county of Salopp knt. and baronett concerning an assessment upon him for his 20th part, upon perusall of the perticuler of his estate this day and calculating the same the 20th part doth amount unto the some of seaven hundred thirty five pounds fiteene shillings It is ordeyed that the said Sir Thomas Whitmore paying to Mr. Dawson, Treasurer, the moyety of the said some being three hundred sixty seaven pounds seaventeene shillings and sixe pence wth in foureteene dayes shall then be heard towching his debts.

IV. *His debts being considered, Order that if he make up the £367 17s. 6d. already paid to £500, his assessment be discharged.*

Whereas by our order of the 14th of February last the sume of seaven hundred thirty five pounds sixteene shillings was imposed upon Sir Thomas Whitmore for his 20th part, no debts being then allowed. And forasmuch as the said Sir Thomas hath paid to our Treasurer the some of three hundred sixty seaven poundes seventeene shillings and six pence, one moiety of the said fyne, and having this day made oath of such debts as he owed upon the 20th of May 1642, which being deducted. It is ordered that the said Sir Thomas paying within foureteene dayes to Mr. Dawson our treasurer the some of one hundred thirty two pounds two shillings and six pence more to make upp that already paid to be five hundred pounds and entring his acquittances wth

the Auditour shall then have a full and finall discharge of and from his assessm^t for his 20th part.

V. *Particulars of his debts, total £5713.*

(Interr. A. Vol. 95, No. 245.)

Sir Thomas Whitmore craves allowance out of his assessment of his 20th parte for these debtes followeing, being all oweing by him in the yeare 1642 as he is readie to depose

	£	s.	d.
To Sir Geo. Whitmore per bond, principall debt	1693	00	00
To Mr. Milton per two bondes	0200	00	00
To Sir Robt Eldred	0200	00	00
To M ^r is Deering	0100	00	00
To M ^r is Fleete per two bondes	0150	00	00
To M ^r Edw. Thomas	0200	00	00
To M ^r is Escott	0300	00	00
To M ^r Gibson to be pd. to Sir Geo: Whitmore by Order of the Com ^{tee} for advance etc.	0920	00	00
To M ^r John Smyth	0800	00	00
To M ^r is Jane Leather	0300	00	00
To M ^r is Stanton & M ^r is Hill per two bondes	0600	00	00
To M ^r Edw Lane	0100	00	00
To M ^r Richard Pickstocke	0100	00	00
To M ^r Holman	0250	00	00
To M ^r Richard Smyth	0200	00	00
Claymed and now sued for out of the compounders estate for parte of his brothers and sisters portions, not yet satisfied, and soe charged (as is pretended) long before the yeare 1642 ...	4000	00	00

THOMAS WHITMORE

VI. *The further sum of £132 2s. 6d. being paid, Order that his assessment of £2500 for his one-twentieth be discharged*

(Interregnum A. Vol. 10, p. 148.)

Die Jovis 27^o Marcii 1651.

Whereas by our order of the 14th of Mar: instant Sir Tho. Whitmore of Apley in the county of Salop was required to

pay to Mr. Dawson our Treasurer the some of one hundred thirty two pounds two shillings & six pence more then the some of three hundred sixty seven pounds seventene shillings and six pence, paid by the sd. Sir Tho: Whitmore to our said Treasurer by virtue of our Order of the 14th of Feb. last w^{ch} in all amounted to five hundred pounds, being the some w^{ch} upon perusall of the particuler of his estate, deduction being made of his debts, appeare to be his 20th parte. And for that the sd. Sir Tho: hath fully satisfied & paid to our Treasurer the said some of 500^{li} It is thereupon ordered that his assessment of two thousand five hundred pounds for his 20th part be & is here by discharged. And all seizures sequestracons & penaltyes incurred upon his estate for non paym^t of the sd. assessem^t be and are hereby taken of & discharged, and hereof the Commissioners for Sequestracons in the county of Salop & all others are to take notice.

ADDITIONS FROM WILLIAM HARDWICKE'S M.S.S.

The following documents are taken from some MSS. of the late William Hardwicke of Bridgnorth, apparently copied by him from documents formerly at Apley, kindly lent me by Mr. Henry T. Weyman. The first is an Inventory of the goods of Sir William Whitmore at Apley taken 29 December, 1646. Next follows a list of "Things doubtful at Apley," and not appraised. Then there is the Deed of Sale by the Sequestration Committee to Roger Rowley of Rowley, of the goods, cattle and personal estate of Sir William Whitmore, the consideration money being £583 3s. 2d., together with the receipts for Mr. Rowley's payments of this sum by instalments. The opinion of Mr. Whitmore of Ludstone follows, as to the jointure of Lady Mary Whitmore, Sir William's wife; and lastly an Abstract of the lands of which Sir Thomas Whitmore was seised in fee.

Copy taken from the original in possⁿ of Tho^s Whitmore, Esq.
Hund. de Brimstrey.

29 December 1646 at Apley.

A true and perfect Inventory of all & singular the goods & cattle I could find within the Hall appurtenances & demesne

lands of S^r W^m Whitmore K^{nt} to wit appraised by me John Menlove,

Ipris		L. S. D.		In the Hall		L. S. D.	
In the old barn				Three tables one			
Two bays of barley by				round table oneside			
estimat ⁿ worth ...	18	3	4	table with forms to			
Certain Talletts of hay	5	-	-	furnish the same...	2	10	-
In the New Building				In the Chamber over			
Half a bay of barley	4	10	-	the Great Parlor			
One bay of rye ...	34	9	-	One bedstead ...	-	6	8
1½ load of wheat or				One feather bed ...	-	13	4
thereabouts ...	4	-	-	Two blankets ..	-	10	-
One bay of barley				One rug ...	-	8	-
more ...	9	6	8	One bolster ...	-	3	-
¾ of a bay of old wheat	10	-	-	One pillow ...	-	1	6
20 loads of pease ...	13	6	8	Curtains and vallants	-	13	4
Six oxen ...	30	-	-	One table board ...	-	5	-
Six cows ...	23	-	-	One side table ...	-	3	4
Three corn wains ...	8	-	-	Four leathered stools	-	4	-
Three Tumbrils ...	2	13	4	Two leathered chairs	-	3	-
Ploughs yokes chains				One joined chair ...	-	1	-
& other implements				One fire grate ...	-	2	-
of husbandry ...	3	10	-	One fire shovel & one			
100 Sheep ...	20	-	-	pair of tongs ...	-	1	-
Four horses and mares	12	-	-	In the Chamber over			
Two colts of which				the Hall			
one is a yearling &				One bedstead ...	-	6	8
the other a suckling	1	10	-	One feather bed ...	-	13	4
Twelve Swine of all				One bolster ...	-	3	-
sorts ...	6	-	-	One pillow ...	-	1	6
In the Corn Chamber				Two blankets ...	-	10	-
Two strike of rye ...	-	9	-	One green rug ...	-	7	-
1½ strike of wheat ...	-	9	-	Vallants and curtains	-	6	8
Without house				One table board ...	-	5	-
One stack of old rye				One side table ...	-	3	4
by estimation 200				Three leathered chairs	-	3	6
Thraves ...	40	3	4	Five leathered stools	-	5	-
In the malting Room				One fire grate ...	-	3	-
Twelve strike of wheat	3	12	-	In the Chamber next			
Thirty strike of barley	3	10	-	the Gallery			
40 strike of dry &				One bedstead ...	-	5	-
withered mault ...	4	10	-	One bolster ...	-	2	6
Twenty strike of oats	1	10	-	One feather bed ...	-	13	4
				One pillow ...	-	1	-

	L	S.	D.		L	S.	D.
Two blankets ...	10			In the Old Nursery			
One red rug ...	8			One bedstead ...	5		
Vallants and curtains ...	5			One feather bed ...	10		
One leathered chair ...	6			One bolster ...	1	6	
One leathered stool ...	8			One pillow ...	1		
One round table ...	1	6		Two blankets ...	6	8	
One fire grate ...	2			One red rug ...	5		
In the Gallery				Vallants threecurtains ...	4		
Four broken empty chests ...	4			Two Chests ...	6	8	
Three broken empty trunks ...	2			Two leathered chairs ...	2	6	
Three table boards ...	10	6		Two leathered stools ...	2		
One side table ...	2	6		One press ...	3	4	
One case of drawing boxes broken ...	2			One Table board ...	5		
One pair of Hand irons ...	1			One Fire grate ...	1		
Two fire shovels ...	1						
In Sir W ^m Whitmore's own Chamber				Liners			
Two bedsteads ...	10			Twenty pair of sheets of all sorts ...	6		
Two feather beds ...	1	6	8	Ten table cloths of all sorts ...	6		
Two bolsters ...	3			4½ dozen of napkins ...	10		
One pillow ...	1	6		Half a dozen of hand towels ...	6		
Three blankets ...	15			Half a dozen of coarse pillow beares ...	6		
Two rugs ...	13	4		In the Lady's Chamber ¹			
Vallants and Curtains ...	6	8		One bedstead ...	1		
One Table Board ...	5			One bolster ...	5		
One side Table ...	2	6		One pillow ...	1		
One Cypress broken chest ...	4			Two blankets ...	10		
One other broken chest ...	2			One counterpane ...	16		
Two broken trunks ...	2			Vallants and Curtains ...	1	10	
One case of drawing boxes ...	5			Two cases of drawing boxes ...	8		
Two leathered chairs ...	2	6		One wrought chair ...	6	8	
Two leathered stools ...	1			Two wrought stools ...	6	8	
One joined chair ...	1	6		One couch ...	8		
One close stool ...	2	6		One side table ...	4		
One fire grate & one pair of Hand irons ...	4			One leathered chair ...	1	6	
				One pair of creepers ...	1		
				Fire shovel and tongs ...	1	6	

¹ [In the margin is written:] Bought and paid for by the lady as is alledged.

An Inventory of the goods & cattle of Sr W^m Whitmore Knt
taken the 12th day of April 1647 by us whose names are sub-
scribed and on the behalf of the state over and beside the former
inventory taken bearing date the 29 December, 1646.

Imprimis in the Barn. £ s. d.

About 50 Thrave of light headed rye about 14 load of
hay & about 12 load of hay in the Tallard ... 38 8 0

In the Wainhouse.

One truckle bedstead one parcel of sawed boards a
parcel of cart spokes a parcel of lath a parcel of
tile, a parcel of Walnut tree ... 3 10 0

In the Maltrooms over it.

One great wetting vat one cistern one kiln, about
20 strike of malt 2 bedsteads one feather bed 2
flock beds one pair of sheets one bolster one blan-
ket one coverlet ... 10 0 0

In the Workhouse.

One old broken coach one new plough, plough timber
& other implements of husbandry & some wooden
hoops and fellies ... 3 0 0

In the Wardrobe.

Two coverings for beds, two cushions, one quilt to
the under bed 4 pillows & 1 bolster ... 1 0 0

In the great Parlor.

Two drawing & old boards, one form, one full table
one iron back for a chimney & a case of pictures ... 2 10 0

In the Closet in the great Parlor.

Eight large pewter dishes nine more pewter dishes
near that size 46 pieces of pewter of middle size
14 pie plates two pasty plates of pewter 16 large
saucers one custard coffin one glass cellery ... 8 11 0

In Mr Blackshews Chamber.

One bedstead one truckle bedstead one feather bed
two holsters, two sheets leathern stoll one joined
stool one chamber pot one blue covering two old
curtains one little table board, one cushion ... 2 0 0

In one of the Mens Chambers in the Cockloft.

Two standing bedsteads, one feather bed, one bolster
four blankets two coverlets green Sintayner &
tallients ... 3 0 0

In another Cockloft Chamber.

Two standing bedsteads, one truckle bedstead, two
feather beds one quilt of hempton four blankets
two bolsters two coverlets one pair of hand irons
four joined stools one side table ... 4 0 0

In the Cockloft over Mr Thomas's Chamber.

Two bedsteads, one feather bed two quilts to lie
under bed, one bolster, one table board one full
cupboard two chairs one stool ... 3 10 0

In one of the Courts or Yards.

A parcel of puncheons and a parcel of charcoal ... 2 0 0

In the Milkhouse.

Two tubs, one form two mits four little tubs eight
cheese vats & one churn ... 0 13 4

In the Wash house.

Two iron pots, one cheese press, one brass pot, one
little side table, one brass kettle, two iron brom-
darts, two iron handirons, six tubbs, one wooden
mit, four joined stools, one long table, one wooden
rinlet ... 1 10 0

In the Hall.

Four joined stools two leathern chairs fire shovel
and tongs ... 0 6 8

In the Gallery.

One seive for herbs, two iron bound chests, one deal
chest ... 1 0 0

In the Kitchen.

Two pewter candlesticks one pewter bason, two iron
pots, two brass skellets two new brass kettles one
green chair, & cushion, six joined stools, one form ... 2 10 0

In the Parlor.

Two window curtains three chairs, two leathern
chairs twelve green cushions one cistern of pewter
or lead, one pair of virginals, two bibles, one book
entitled Mauhams husbandry, two statute books,
two little chairs for children two pictures one cloth
screen, one side table and carpet ... 4 0 0

In Sir Williams Chamber.

One Table board, one pair of tongs and fireshovel ... 0 10 0

In the little Chamber by the Lady.

One feather bed, 1 bolster one rug curtain & vallants ... 1 10 0

SIR THOMAS WHITMORE, KNIGHT AND BARONET. 311

In the Banqueting house.

One Table board and carpet six stools ... 0 10 0

Over the Wash house.

Four boards upon Tressels one pair of iron [blank]
old broken tubs or vessels ... 1 10 0

Total ... 59 9 0

John Brome Solicitor for Sequestrations.
Tho. Achelley Collector.
John Llewellen.
Rich. Hawkshead.

An Inventory of the goods of Sir W^m Whitmore taken at
Hord Park the 8th of December 1646 and appraised by us whose
names are subscribed.

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis Four oxen at...	20	0	0
One bullock one heifer at	5	0	0
75 Sheep most lambs at 4 £ per score	15	0	0
Four corn wains four muck wains with plough 3 arrows 2 yokes & chains cart and plough timber with all other necessities belonging to husbandry at	10	0	0

In the Old Kitchen.

One table one form five stools two chairs one dresser,
one iron grate two pair of pot racks, one iron plate,
one form one fire shovel at ... 1 1 0

In the Parlor.

One table two forms two chairs, two stools ... 0 10 0

In the Hall.

One table three forms one plank upon tressels, one
iron pot ... 0 13 4

In the Wash house.

One little furnace one iron grate one stool ... 0 13 4

In a higher Room.

One bedstead, one feather bed three chairs four stools 1 13 4
Pewter three small dishes two butter dishes, two
saucers at ... 0 4 0

In another Chamber.

One bedstead, one little table, one livery cupboard
one bedstead one stool ... 1 10 0

In the next.

One bedstead, two coverlets, one blanket, two pair
sheets at ... 0 13 4

In the next Room.

One bedstead one half hundred weight one plate for
a chimney at 0 15 0

In the next.

One court cupboard two stools at 0 4 0

In the next.

One bedstead one feather bed, one flock bed one
chair at 1 13 0
Item about five bays of hay valued at 30 0 0
Item about 50 thraves of wheat and muncorn at 15 0 0
Item Pease in a bay valued at 6 0 0
Item about four loads of barley valued at 4 0 0

Wat. Kettelby. Rich. Hawkshead.

114 10 4

An additional Inventory taken at the Park the
12th of February 1647 by us whose names are sub-
scribed and by us appraised.

Imp's two Oxen at 9 0 0
Item two bullocks and one bull at 7 10 0
Item two bays of hay at 20 0 0
Item one bottom of amove of rid at 4 0 0
Item a piece of a bay of barley at 3 0 0
Item two ricks of hay at 6 13 4
Item two colts at 2 0 0
Item about 1000 & half of tile, about 400 of brick
and some to be burnt again about four dozen of
crest about four dozen of gutter tiles all at 1 10 0

53 13 4

Total of both ... 168 3 8

John Brome Solicit^r for Sequestrations.

John Llewellyn Agent.

Rich. Hawkshead.

¹ Tho. Achelley.

24 Oct^r 1647.

Things doubtful at Apley at S^r William Whitmores not ap-
praised. Two feather beds two bolsters alledged to be lately
bought by the Lady Wills not S^r Seventy books, one box of
drawers & one desk two trunks writings sealed up in a box in
S^r Tho^s Whitmore's study.

Six cows six oxen, which are said to be the same mentioned
in the first inventory or bought with the same money that those
were sold for.

¹ This Thomas Achelley lived at Corner house in Back lane Bridgnorth late
occupied by Joseph Ball.—W.H.

260 old sheep 124 suckling lambs which are alledged to be of the old stock formerly inventoryed.

£116 12s. 8d. the fifth part stayed, which is claimed as due by the ordinance of parliament.

I Roger Rowley of Rowley in the county of Salop Esq. do hereby undertake that the goods and cattle above mentioned And the sum of £116 12s. 8d. shall be further for the use of the state of the committee for sequestrations in the said county upon hearing of the matters think fit so to order the same or any part thereof to be delivered as aforesaid.

An Abatement of £40 worth of goods which were bought of the soldiers when they plundered the house which by order of the committee under their hands, they were to pay & did pay to the soldiers for those goods, as now desired to be deducted out of the money secured to be paid being part of the goods now sold by the agents unto M^r Rowley.

Indorsed on the back.

260 sheep now found on ground—100 in old Inventory.
75 bought by my Lady for her daughter—the rest were strangers
sheep brought into the ward.

The lambs were sucking on the ewes.

Six oxen in old Inventory. Six oxen now in the ground.

165 sheep 100 in old Invent^y.

65 of M^{rs} Ann 30 of them have lambs.

40£ paid for goods to soldiers by order of committee now inventorized and appraised amongst the rest. We desire the 40£ to be abated.

The first inventory at Apley	...	319	10	6
The latter	...	95	9	0
The first Inventory at the Park	...	114	10	4
The latter	...	53	13	4
		583	3	2
5 ^t p'te.	...	116	12	8

Rect. 466 10 6

We John Broom Solicitor for sequestrations in the county of Salop John Llewellyn Richard Hawkshead and Thomas Achelley Agents for sequestrations in the said county according to an order of the committee of parliament for the said county requiring us amongst others to sell and dispose of the personal estate of S^r William Whitmore of Apley in the said county knight for and to the use of the state have for and in consideration of the sum of five hundred eighty three pounds three shillings and two pence paid and secured to be paid unto us for the use of the state by Roger Rowley of Rowley in the said county Esquire sold and delivered And by these presents Do sell and deliver unto the said Roger Rowley all the goods cattle and personal

estate of the said Sr William Whitmore in the several inventories hereunto annexed attested under our hands To have and to hold to him the said Roger Rowley his execut^{rs} adm^{rs} and assigns for ever In Witness whereof we have hereunto put our hands and seals the 23rd day of February Anno dom. 1647.

John Brome	(LS)
John Llewellen	(LS)
Rich. Hawkshead	(LS)
Tho. Achelley	(LS)

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

Walt. Acton George Stringer Richard Evans Jessy Blackshaw

Vicessimo tertio die Februarii 1647.

Received the day and year above written of Roger Rowley of Rowley Esq. the sum of one hundred pounds to the use of the state in part of five hundred eighty three pounds three shillings and two pence mentioned in a deed of sale made unto the said M^r Rowley of the goods and personal estate which was Sir William Whitmore's which bears date this day I say rec^d 100[£].

P^r me John Llewellen.

Vicessimo tertio die Februarii 1647.

Received the day and year above written of Roger Rowley of Rowley Esq. the sum of one hundred pounds to the use of the state in part of three hundred and sixty six pounds ten shillings and six pence due by bond for the goods and personal estate of Sr William Whitmore Kn^t sold to the said M^r Rowley I say received one hundred pounds.

P^r me Rich. Hawkshead.

Septimo die Martii 1647.

Rec^d the day and year above written of Roger Rowley of Rowley Esq. the sum of one hundred pounds to the use of the state in part of three hundred and sixty pounds ten shillings and six pence due p^r bond for the goods and personal estate of S^r W^m Whitmore Kn^t sold to the said M^r Rowley I say received 100[£].

P^r me John Llewellen.

Nono Martii 1647.

Rec^d the day and year above written of M^r Roger Rowley of Rowley the sum of one hundred and forty six pounds ten shillings and six pence for the use of the state due by bond for the goods & personal estate of S^r Will. Whitmore Kn^t sold to the said M^r Rowley I say rec^d 146 10s. 6d.

P^r me John Llewellen.

Jan^y 15 1648.

Rec^d the day & year above written of M^r Roger Rowley for & to the use of the state the sum of thirty pounds in part of one hundred pounds rent due at Michmas last for the *lands* of S^r Willm. Whitmore let unto him by the committee of sequestrations for the county of Salop I say rec^d

P^r me John Llewellen.

25 December 1648.

Received of Mr Roger Rowley by the hands of Mr James Bangham for and to the use of the state the sum of thirty pounds towards and in part of satisfaction of the sum of one hundred pounds rent due Mich'as last for *lands* of Sir W^m Whitmore let unto him by the committee for sequestrations in this county of Salop. I say received

John Brome Solicitor of Sequestrations.

8 April 1648.

Rec^d the day and year above written of Mr Roger Rowley of Rowley the sum of one hundred pounds to the use of the state in part of a greater sum for which the said Mr Rowley stands engaged for the goods and personal estate of Sr W^m Whitmore Knight sold to the said Mr Rowley I say rec^d

P^r me John Llewellen.

Copy of Mr Whitmore of Ludstones opinion upon the Jointure or Settlement of Sr W^m Whitmore Bar^t upon his Lady Mary the dau^r of Eliab Harvey Esq.

Upon perusal of the deeds in the box I find that by the agreement in the deed of covenants all in Shropshire Staffordshire & Worcestershire whereof you had an^r estate were agreed to be settled.

But the Hundred of Brimstree, the farm at Kilsall, the farm at Trimpley the farm at Barnsley if Barnsley be not in the parish of Alveley are not comprized in the fine & by consequence not settled & if you do not make any settlement they will descend to Sr Thomas your brother.

The tenements at Rudge are both out of the agreement & fine for they vest still in me, for the original purchase was made by me in my own name by direction of Sr W^m Whitmore, Knt., but he paid the consideration money & this was to prevent mischiefs by Mr Talbot & the same may happen by Sr Clement Clarke if he be troublesome: of those things before mentioned you have power to dispose as you please. The manors of Worfield & Claverley are settled by a special entail & you & your Lady by fine may sell or otherwise in presents. And you without your Lady may sell the inheritance but not her estate for life.

All the rest of your estate is so settled that unless your Lady die without issue male you cannot alter it, but it will go to your brother & the heirs male of his body & for want of such issue to your uncles.

All your estate except the parcels first ment^d both in Shropshire & Staffordshire except your Mother's jointure are limited to your Lady for her present jointure. And she is to have £176 8s. 5d. rent charge out of Stockton & Apley & £133 13s. od. out of Keynsham until your Mother die then she is to have that estate to augment her jointure. And Apley Stockton & Keynsham are to be free from the charges.

And you have power to dispose of Keynsham charged with that £133 13s. od. for the time as you will.

Also you have power to dispose of East Brent presently. And if your Mother should die you have power by fine & recovery to dispose of Cheshire & the rest of the land settled by your Mother.

An Abstract out of Sr Tho. Whitmore's p'ticular at Gouldsmythe's Hall for what lands he is seized in Fee.

Hee is seized in fee of the Mannor of Worfield consisting of Chief Rents & Rents of Coppie holders of inheritance amounting yearly to ... 50 0 0

Hee is seized in fee of several parcells of waste ground in Bridgnorth whereupon severall howses formerly stood and then yielded 200£ p. ann'm but now being all burnt downe are not worth at p'sent above the yearly some of ... 20 0 0

Hee is seized in fee of several other messuages lands & tenem^{ts} vizet in the p'ish of Chetjoyn or Morfeild of the clear yearly value of ... 33 0 0

And in the parrishe of Alveley of the yearly vallue of 4 10 0

And of Futterells farme of the clear yearly vallue of 2 10 0

Hee is seized of an estate in fee of the Mannor of Kensham in the county of Somersett the old rents whereof amount yearly to ... 20 0 0

There will remayne & come to him & his heires after the expiration of a lease for 12 yeares yet in beinge or thereabouts the Mannor of East Brent in the county of Somerset whereout is issuinge a fee farme rent to the Crowne of 81£ p^r anum & is worth over & above the rent reserved ... 20 0 0

Hee is likewise seized of a p'cell of land called Trimple Green in the County of Worcester of the yearly vallue of ... 10 0 0

Hee conceives he hath a right to certayne lands & ten^{ts} called Hoardes Parke and other lands in Bridgnorth and in the parrishe of Astley of the cleere yearly vallue before these Troubles of ... 140 0 0

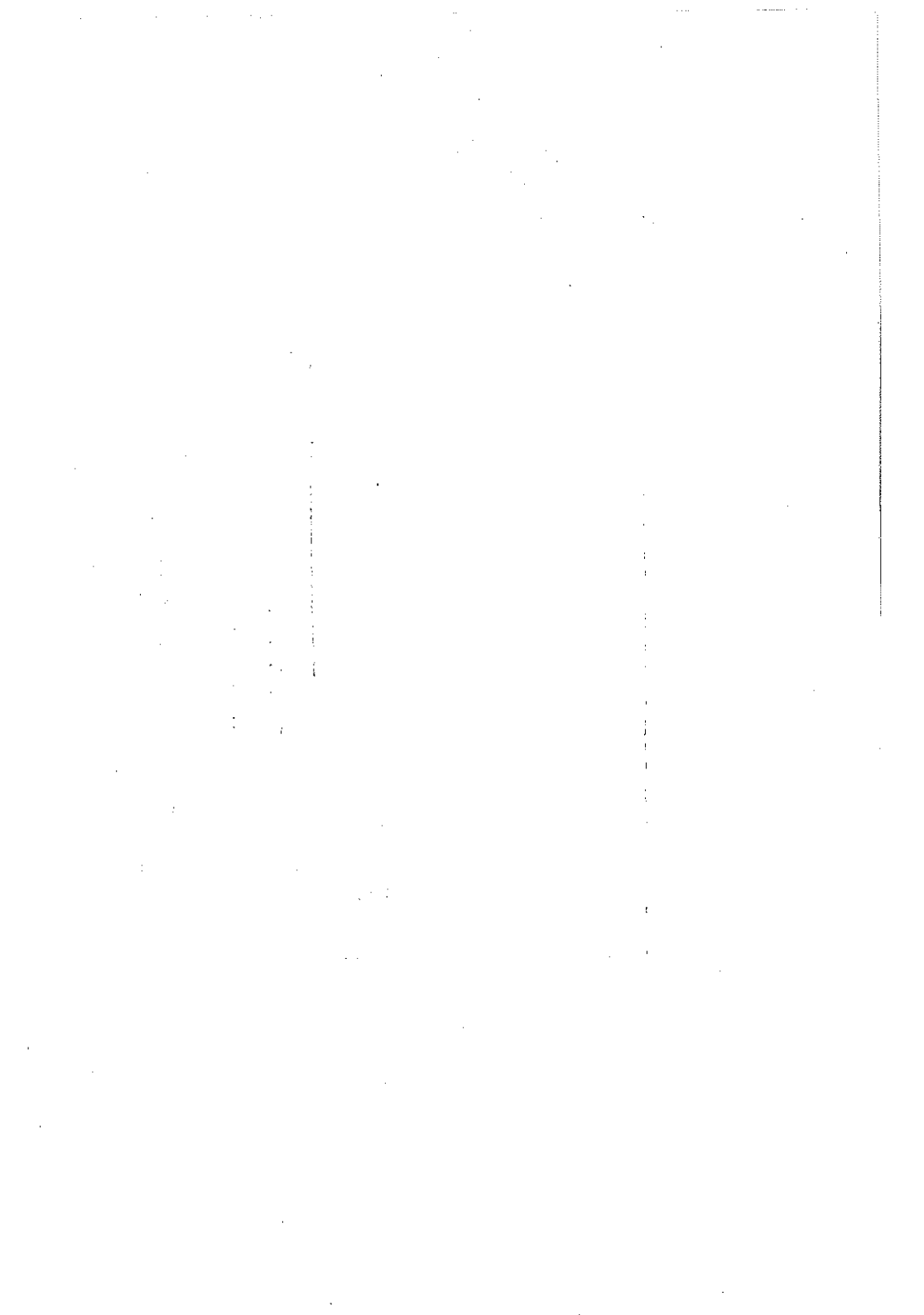
[These lands I think are but in Jointure to his Ladie soe whilst he is living wee may I conceive sequester Hordes P'ke.]

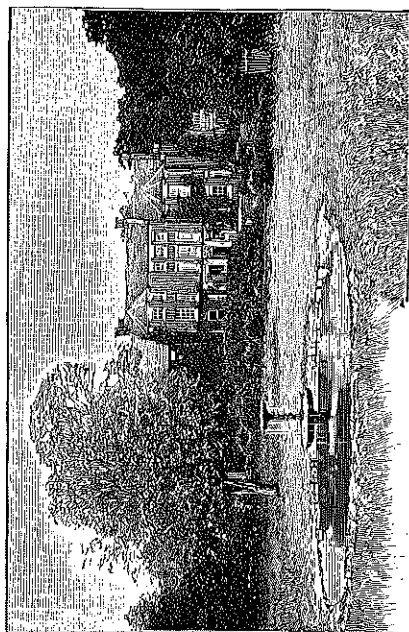
Sr John¹ I pray inform me whereabout Chettjoyn or Morfield lies for the rest all but East Brent & Kensham lies I think about Bridgenorth.

2R.H.

¹ The Baronet was Sir John Corbet of Stoke co. Salop ancestor of the present Sir Corbet Corbet Bart. a principal person in the Rump parliament.—W. H.

² The initials R. H. denote Richard Hawkshead one of the Sequestrators.—W. H.





BURLEIGH VILLA,
GREAT BOLAS

THE TRUE STORY OF THE MARRIAGE OF
 "THE LORD OF BURLEIGH"
 AND SARAH HOGGINS.

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

IN the last volume of the *Transactions*¹ I attempted to work out the history of the family of Hoggins of Great Bolas, so far as it can be gathered from Parish Registers, Wills and Administrations, Tombstones, and evidence supplied by living connections of Sarah, Countess of Exeter, both paternally and maternally. I then promised that an attempt would be made to narrate the true story of their romantic marriage in a subsequent paper.² I venture to call the present effort "the true story," because it is really founded as far as possible on original documents; and so many of the printed accounts are full of glaring mistakes, and even Tennyson's beautiful poem, while it has immortalized the incident and kept it alive when otherwise it would probably have been soon forgotten, is far from being an accurate statement of the true facts. The great poet's ballad has, I think, helped largely to stereotype the popular version. The story of the marriage is recorded in a popular manner in Mr. Edward Walford's *Tales of our Great Families* (in a chapter entitled "The Noble House of Cecil"), and in Mr. Thornton Hall's *Love Romances of the Aristocracy* (chapter xx, "A Peasant Countess"); but these two versions abound in errors, and they are fair specimens of the way in which the true facts have been garbled by a number of writers.

It was not until 1891 that the truth of the story was first really investigated by Mr. W. O. Woodall of Scarborough. This gentleman came into Shropshire with the object of elucidating the mystery; he searched the Registers and

¹ See *Transactions*, 4th Series, vol. III, pages 351 to 378.

² *Ibid*, page 356.

Vol. IV., 4th Series.

Parish Books of Great Bolas, and the Marriage Licenses at Lichfield, and many records in London, and so was able from first-hand investigation to get at the true facts of the marriage. These he communicated to "Notes and Queries," in a series of papers printed in that periodical in the years 1891 and 1892.¹ Mr. Woodall's papers give the most accurate account yet printed of this affair. *Chambers's Journal* for November 8th, 1902 (Sixth Series, vol. v, 769-772) has a paper by Mr. Arthur O. Cooke, entitled "The Truth about the Cottage-Countess," which is apparently based on Mr. Woodall's contributions, and gives a fairly correct version of the story. And Charles Hulbert's *History and Description of the County of Salop*, 1838, pages 152-156, has some new statements which seem to be correct, mixed with a great deal of error. But apart from these, all other printed accounts that I have read are teeming with falsities.

It was (according to the family tradition) in the month of November, 1788, that the then unknown and mysterious stranger, who afterwards turned out to be the heir-presumptive to the Earldom of Exeter, and who five years later succeeded to the title as tenth Earl, arrived at Great Bolas, about eight o'clock at night, in a heavy-driving snow-storm, and knocking loudly at the door of Mr. Thomas Hoggins's residence,—the old Rectory house, on the site of which the National School now stands,—begged to be taken in and sheltered for the night. He said that his chaise was at the gate, the driver had lost his way in the storm, and they could proceed no further. He was at first refused admittance, but after some parley was taken in. Morning came, and the stranger, who gave the name of "John Jones," did not leave as was expected, but stayed on many days, taking an interest in the farm and the pursuits of the family.

This is the story of the stranger's arrival at Bolas, as it is related by Miss Maria Hoggins (a niece of the Countess), who says she had it from her father.² But Mr. Woodall has

¹ See "Notes and Queries," 7th Series, vol. xii, 221, 281, 309, 457, 501; 8th Series, vol. i, 387, 408. The present writer has also communicated some further notes on this subject, in the spring of 1913; see 11th Series, vol. vii, 61, 83, 143, 166, vol. viii, 6, 394.

² *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, 11 and 25 Nov. 1891. Her father was then only a boy of eleven.

shewn that November 1788 cannot possibly be the correct date of his arrival, because he was living at Hanbury Hall, Worcestershire, with his first wife until the month of June 1789 when she left him, as is clear from the evidence given at the trial before Lord Kenyon for Criminal Conversation on 26 June 1790. Acting (as it is said) on the advice of his uncle, Brownlow, ninth Earl of Exeter, he left Hanbury, and retired into the country for a while after his wife's desertion. He travelled accordingly into Shropshire, and lodged for a few days first at Newport and afterwards at Wellington, disguised in a yeoman's dress and known as "John Jones." He presently came to Bolas as being more secluded, and stayed first at the village inn,¹ and afterwards at Mr. Hoggins's as being more comfortable; but this could not have been before the end of June or beginning of July 1789. He was certainly at Bolas in July, as on the 18th of that month he signed the Bolas Register as a witness to the marriage of Francis Light and Sarah Massey,—little thinking at the time that his own marriage nine months later would be the very next to be entered in the Marriage Register!

After a while Mr. Jones went away, but he soon returned to Bolas, and purchased from the Rev. Creswell Tayleur of Meeson, who was then lord of the manor of Great Bolas and a large property owner there, as well as curate of the parish, with whom he had become friendly, some land and a cottage on Bolas Heath, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the village. This land was conveyed by the Rev. Creswell Tayleur and his mortgagees to Mr. "John Jones late of Marylebone Co: Middlesex but now of Bolas Co: Salop, Gentleman," on 29 September 1789, the consideration money being £200, by the description of "All that messuage cottage or tenement with the garden and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate and being on Bolas Heath in the parish of Great Bolas in the county of Salop aforesaid, And also all those four pieces or parcels of land adjoining thereto, Which said messuage and land now are or late were in the holding of Sarah Brindley, And also all those two other closes or pieces of land or

¹ This, the only Public House in the village, stood at the corner of the road leading to Eaton-on-Tern; it is now a private dwelling.

ground situate on Bolas Heath aforesaid adjoining to the said last mentioned premises, and now or late in the occupation of Widow Harris, All which said premises contain together seven acres one rood and thirty seven perches or thereabouts be the same more or less, and are surrounded by the said Common called Bolas Heath." Mr. Jones evidently pulled down the cottage, and erected a new house on its site, which was known as Bolas Villa. Hulbert, in his *History and Description of the County of Salop*, 1838, page 154, has this statement about the building of this new house:—"To erect this dwelling there was more difficulty than in common cases—the builders refused to work for him, supposing him a robber; he, however, finally surmounted their objections, by paying beforehand." Mr. Jones always seemed to have plenty of money, at intervals he went away and came back again with fresh money, and many of the inhabitants, who could not conceive whence he obtained it, appear to have thought that his wealth was gotten by highway robbery! As a matter of fact his private income at this time was £2000 a year, as will be seen later on.

The house which he erected was not a pretentious one; it was a small three-storied house, with a passage on the ground floor, a small sitting room measuring about 18 feet by 12 feet on either side, and a kitchen at the back. It can still readily be traced in the larger house which was afterwards built on to it by Mr. Tayleur. At the back of the house are some extensive cowhouses and outbuildings. The present dining room on the west side of the house contains one of the original sitting-rooms and the entrance hall of Mr. Jones's house. Mr. Jones first appears as a ratepayer in 1790, when he paid 7s. 10½d. poor rate in respect of his property. The Overseers' Accounts show that in 1790 there were fourteen ratepayers at Great Bolas, and eight others at the township of Meeson. The two highest ratepayers were Joseph Slack, who paid £17 6s. 10½d, and the Rector (Mr. Hill) who paid £16 8s. 10½. The smallest ratepayer was Thomas Hoggins, who paid 7s. 4½d., and Mr. Jones and Robert Fox came next paying 7s. 10½d. each. Mr. John Jones's payments during his residence at Bolas are entered as follows in the Overseers' Accounts:—

		£	s.	d.
1790.	Mr. Jones	0	7	10½
1791.	Mr. Jones	0	8	8½
1792.	John Jones Esqr.	0	6	4½
1793.	The Right Honble the Earl of Exeter... ..	0	6	4½
1794.	The Right Hone. the Earl of Exeter... ..	0	7	5½
1795.	The Rt. He. the Earl of Exeter...	0	6	0½
1796.	The Rt He. the Earl of Exeter ...	0	6	4½
1797.	Rev. Mr. Taylor for late the Earl of Exeters	0	4	3

The Churchwardens' Accounts of Great Bolas during the same period have the following entries relating to Mr. Jones. The total of these Accounts was very small, as contrasted with the poor rates; in 1790, it amounted to but £3 3s. 3½d. altogether, of which sum Joseph Slack paid £1 8s. 10½d.

		£	s.	d.
1790.	Mr. Jones... ..	0	0	7½
1791.	Mr. Jones... ..	0	0	5½
1792.	John Jones Esqr.	0	0	5½
1793.	The Rt. Hone. the Earl of Exeter	0	0	5½
1794.	The Rt. Hone. the Earl of Exeter	0	0	8½
1795.	The Rt. He. the Earl of Exeter	0	0	6
1796.	Rt. He. the Earl of Exeter ..	0	0	4½
1797.	The Revd. Mr. Tayleur, for late the Earl of Exeters... ..	0	1	1¾
1798.	Revd. Mr. Tayleur, for late the Earl of Exeters	0	0	5½

It has sometimes been stated that Mr. Jones served the office of Overseer or Churchwarden of Bolas during the period of his residence there. There are complete lists of the Churchwardens and Overseers extant, and it is perfectly certain that the statement is erroneous, and that he did not serve either office during his six years' residence at Bolas.

Sarah Hoggins was little more than a child when Mr. Jones first came to her father's house, and although he may have been in some measure attracted by her he certainly had then no idea of marrying her. It is quite clear that he paid attention to other ladies in the neighbourhood before he fixed

his mind on Sarah. An account written by Miss Browne of Bridgnorth, an old lady whose father the Rev. Thomas Browne, vicar of Bradley, Staffordshire, was a lad of 16 or 17 at School at Waters Upton Rectory when Mr. Jones first settled at Bolas, states that "there were several ladies to whom he paid attentions, but they were indignantly rejected." And Hulbert speaks of "a certain respectable lady, who at this day [1838] is the rich and admired widow of a third husband, and who had refused his offer of affection, it is said from a conviction that the stranger was a deceiver." He is also said to have paid his court to a Miss Meeson and to a Miss Masefield. The real truth seems to be that he did propose to one lady only, Miss Elizabeth Taylor¹ of the Day House, Tibberton. She was partial to him, but her friends interfered and forbade the marriage, as they considered he was not her equal in position, and in the popular mind he was believed to be a highwayman. She afterwards married Mr. John Masefield of the Buttery, Edgmond, and died at the age of 84. However after this disappointment he became at length enamoured of Sarah Hoggins, and resolved to marry her. Drakard, in his *Guide to Burghley House*, 1815, says that for twelve months he had her educated, that he "provided masters of every kind" for her, so that "she became an accomplished woman," to the envy of the girls around,—but this is no doubt much exaggerated. He gave her some instruction himself, and either sent her at his own expense, or induced her father to send her to school at the neighbouring village of Tibberton; and local tradition states that he used to walk along the old lane from Bolas to Tibberton, which starts near the corner of the entrance to Burleigh Villa, and frequently would meet Sarah when she returned from school in the evening and conduct her to her home.

When Mr. Jones proposed to marry Sarah, her mother strongly objected at first, but Thomas Hoggins quieted her scruples and objections, which are reported to have been

¹ Probably Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas & Ann Taylor, who was baptized at Tibberton 7 October 1739. The baptisms of the children of Mr. John and Elizabeth Masefield, of Buttery are entered in the Edgmond Register 1796 *et seq.*

vehement, and gave his sanction to the marriage. They were married by licence at Great Bolas Church on 13 April 1790, the officiating clergyman being Mr. Creswell Tayleur, the curate of Bolas; and they signed the Register as "John Jones" and "Sarah Hoggins." The witnesses who signed the Marriage Register were, not Thomas Hoggins her father as we might have expected and as was usual at Bolas weddings, but John Picken, the bride's uncle by marriage—(he had married her mother's sister, Eleanor Bayley, on 19 June 1777)—and Sarah Adams, possibly a school-fellow. The bridegroom was then 36 years of age, having been born at Brussels on 14 March 1754; the bride was only 16,—she had been baptized at Great Bolas on 28 June 1773.

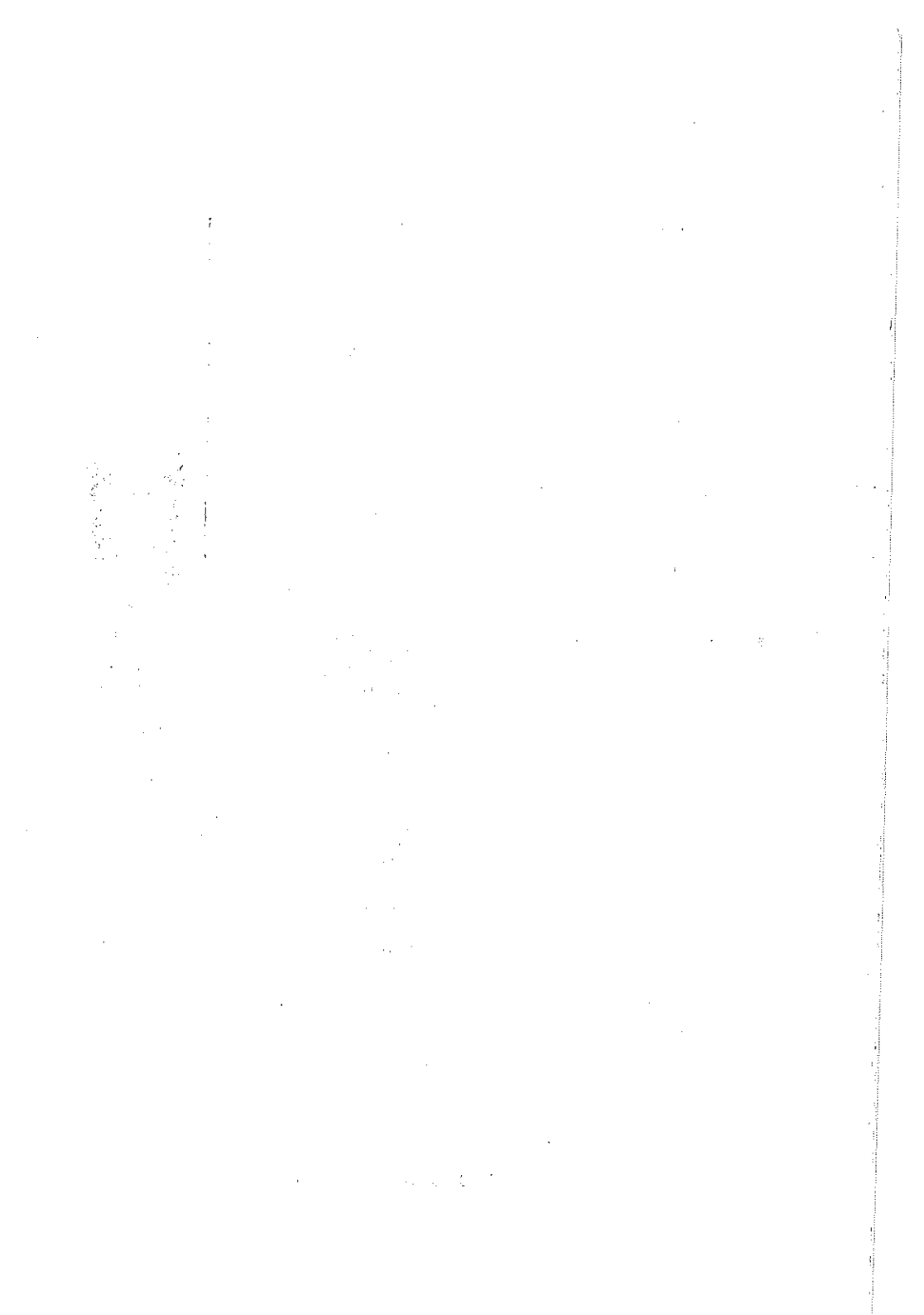
In order to obtain the license for his marriage, Mr. Jones went with Mr. Thomas Hoggins to Wellington on 4 April 1790, and made the following affidavit before Mr. Rocke, the Rector of Wellington and a surrogate :—

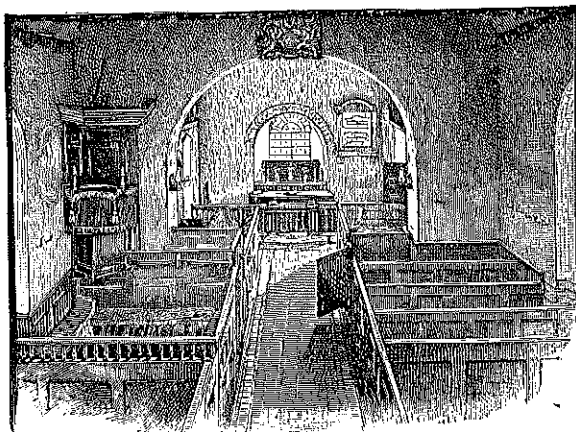
"At Wellington, on the fourth day of April 1790, before the Rev. J. Rocke, A.M., Surrogate, on which day appeared personally John Jones, of the parish of Bolas Magna, in the County of Salop and Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, yeoman, and being sworn on the Holy Evangelists, made oath as follows (to wit), that he is of the age of Twenty-one years and upwards and a Bachelor, and intends to marry Sarah Hoggins of the parish of Bolas Magna, in the County of Salop and diocese aforesaid, Spinster, aged seventeen years and upwards, not knowing or believing any lawful let or impediment by reason of any pre-contract, consanguinity, affinity, or any other lawful cause whatsoever to hinder the said marriage, Wherefore he prays for a licence to be granted to him to solemnize the said marriage in the parish church of Bolas aforesaid, in which parish of Bolas Magna the said John Jones also maketh oath that he the said John Jones hath had his usual abode for the space of four weeks last past. At the same time appeared personally Thomas Hoggins of Bolas Magna in the county of Salop, and made oath that he was the lawful father of the said Sarah Hoggins, the minor above mentioned, and that he is consenting to the marriage with the said John Jones."

Afterwards Mr. Jones with Mr. Hoggins as his surety entered into a bond with the Vicar-General of the diocese, in the sum of £500, the condition being that if thereafter there should not appear any lawful impediment to the marriage by reason of any pre-contract, or any other lawful cause, then the bond should be void. The Bond is as follows:—

“ John Jones of Bolas Magna in the County of Salop Yeoman and Thomas Hoggins of Bolas Magna in the County of Salop Farmer are held and bound to Richard Smalbroke doctor of laws Vicar General of the Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry in the sum of Five hundred pounds. Dated the fourth day of April in the Thirtieth Year of the reign of George the Third &c. and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and Ninety.

“ The Condition of this Obligation is such that if hereafter there shall not appear any lawful let or impediment by reason of any pre-contract entered into before the twenty fifth day of March 1790, consanguinity affinity or any other lawful cause whatsoever but that the above bounden John Jones Bachelor aged Twenty one years and upwards and Sarah Hoggins of the Parish of Bolas Magna in the County of Salop Spinster aged Seventeen years and upwards may lawfully solemnize marriage together and in the same afterwards lawfully remain and continue for Man and Wife according to the laws in that behalf provided And moreover if there be not at this present time any action suit plaint quarrel or demand moved or depending before any Judge Ecclesiastical or Temporal for or concerning any such lawful impediment between the said parties nor that either of them be of any other parish or of better estate or degree than to the Judge at Granting of the license is suggested and by him sworn to before the said John Rocke Master of Arts Surrogate of the said Richard Smalbroke And lastly if the said Marriage shall be openly solemnized in the Church or Chapel in the License specified between the hours appointed in the constitutions ecclesiastical comprised and according to the form of the Book of Common Prayer now by law established And if the above bounden John Jones and Thomas Hoggins do





GREAT BOLAS CHURCH.

save harmless the said Richard Smalbroke his Surrogate and other his officers whatsoever by reason of the Premises then this obligation is to be void or else to remain in full force and virtue.

John Jones (*Seal*)

The mark of Thos. Hoggins (*Seal*)

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

J. Plimer, Parish Clerk."

"The said John Jones and Thomas Hoggins were duly sworn, and the License was ordered to be granted by me John Rocke, Surrogate."

After the execution of the Affidavit and Bond the license for the marriage was issued. But, as Mr. Woodall has pointed out, it is impossible to reconcile the statements in Mr. Jones's affidavit with the actual facts. His real name was not John Jones; he was not a yeoman; he was not a bachelor; and so far from there not being any impediment to the intended marriage, there existed the very substantial impediment of a living and undivorced wife, to whom he had been married nearly sixteen years.

There seems little doubt that, when he led Sarah Hoggins to the altar on 13 April 1790, nine days after he had obtained the licence, he concealed from his bride and from her father the fact that he had a first wife then living. During those nine days he must have had many qualms of conscience, remembering the untrue statements he had sworn to in his Affidavit.

The following is a copy of of the entry of his marriage as it appears in the Great Bolas Marriage Register :—

No. 54. John Jones of this Parish and Sarah Hoggins of this Parish were married in this Church by Licence this thirteenth Day of April in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and ninety by me Creswell Tayleur.

This Marriage was solemnized between Us { John Jones
Sarah Hoggins

In the Presence of { John Picken
Sarah Adams

The question might well be considered here, why did not the bride's father sign the Marriage Register as a witness, and more important still, how came Mr. Jones to marry

Sarah Hoggins when his own wife (Emma Vernon) was still living and undivorced? And it must be remembered that at this time he had taken no steps whatever to obtain a dissolution of his marriage. The first point is readily solved. At the time of the wedding Thomas Hoggins could not write, he had evidently hurt his hand. Generally he wrote exceedingly well, as is clear from his signatures in the Churchwardens' and Overseers' Books—(his father and grandfather were also good writers)—but when he signed the Bond nine days before the marriage, he made his mark only,—an attempt at an "H" it appears to be,—which shows that his hand was injured, and so he did not try to sign the Register, whether he was actually present or not.

The other matter presents a great difficulty, and it is not easy to answer. In any event any attempted solution must be guesswork, for we have but few data to go upon. Various suggestions have been offered. There is little doubt but that he was really in love with Sarah, and wanted to marry her were he able to do so. Local report stated that her father, on account of his ardent courtship, insisted upon his marrying her at once and threatened to shoot him should he not lead her to the altar. Whatever the reason was, he resolved at length that he would risk the penalty for bigamy, and so he married her in the name of John Jones. Had it been known who he really was, and that he had a wife living, Thomas Hoggins would never have allowed him to marry his daughter; or had he married her, he would in all probability have been prosecuted for bigamy, and the Houses of Parliament would certainly never have passed his Divorce Bill. So he was married as John Jones, bachelor, and kept his real name and his former marriage secret. He was in reality a fashionable gentleman and man of the world of nearly forty, whilst she was a simple village maiden of sixteen.

Three days prior to the marriage, on 10 April 1760, he appears to have executed a settlement of a house and land in Bolas Magna,—no doubt the property he had purchased from Mr. Creswell Tayleur, and the house he had erected upon the land. In this deed he is described as "John Jones."¹

¹ This Settlement is mentioned in the *Victoria Counties Histories, Northamptonshire*, Genealogical Volume, page 37 Pedigree of Cecil). I have no other record of it.

Mr. Henry Cecil was a man of considerable ability. He had been educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. in 1773, and was elected M.P. for Stamford in 1774, and again in 1780, and from 1784 to 1790. He had been appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for Lincolnshire on 7 October 1783, and for Worcestershire on 28 October 1786.¹

He had married at St. George's, Hanover Square, London by license on 23 May 1776, Emma, the only daughter and heiress of Thomas Vernon, esq., of Hanbury, co. Worcester, the representative of a very old family.²

The following is a copy of the Marriage Entry, as it is recorded in the Marriage Register of St. George's, Hanover Square:—

Marriages in May 1776. No. 218.

Henry Cecil Esquire Batchelor and Emma Vernon Spinster both of this Parish were married in this Church by Licence this Twenty-third day of May in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six by me

H. R. Courtenay, Rector.

This Marriage was { H. Cecil:
solemnized between us { E. Vernon

In the Presence of Exeter. Emma Vernon. A. G. Molyneux.

The bridegroom's uncle and the bride's mother were two of the three witnesses to their wedding. Her father had died four years previously.

Mr. Cecil's wife was a young lady twenty two years of age of good family and of considerable fortune. She had a life interest under her father's Will (which was proved in P.C.C. 9 January 1772) of large properties in Worcestershire, a part of which property having a rental of £1974 7s. 0½d. she had settled on her husband after her decease. The whole rental of the Hanbury estate was in 1780 reckoned at £3000 a year. The Earl of Exeter and Mr. Cecil also settled considerable property on this marriage. He had at once an annuity of £2000 a year issuing out of the Burghley estates, whilst his

¹ Doyle's *Official Baronage*, I. 722.

² See Pedigree of Vernon in Nash's Collections for the *History of Worcestershire* I. 549. Thomas Vernon married Emma, 4th daughter of Admiral Charles Cornwall, of Berrington, Herefordshire.

wife was allowed out of the same estates £1000 a year pin money, and a jointure of £1500 a year in case she should survive her husband. There was one son born of the marriage, Henry Vernon Cecil, who was born on 20 May and baptized at Hanbury on 12 June 1777, but who died in infancy and was buried at Hanbury on the 11th of July following. There was no other issue, and consequently no heir who would be likely to succeed to the Exeter title and estates. Mr. and Mrs. Cecil lived together at Hanbury Hall for some twelve years after their marriage; but about the year 1788 Mrs. Cecil was unfortunately attracted by the then curate of Hanbury, the Rev. William Sneyd, a young gentleman of a good Staffordshire family, and ultimately on 12 June 1789 she eloped with him. It was his wife's desertion that led him to travel into Shropshire, and come to Wellington and Bolas. His uncle the Earl of Exeter had "advised him to retire into the country for some time, and pass as a private gentleman."¹ So that when he married Sarah Hoggins on 13 April 1790, he had already a lawful wife living, and he was clearly committing bigamy.

A suggestion has been made by several writers that debt was the real reason for his coming into Shropshire and hiding there under an assumed name, and the pressure of importunate creditors,—debt either his own or his wife's, which his uncle ultimately settled. It is true that he had kept up an expensive establishment at Hanbury, with about 24 servants. Still his income was large, and it is difficult to see how debt could play any very important part in the matter. After his wife's desertion, though he lost his income for a time, yet he was saved the expense of keeping up Hanbury Hall, and he still had £2000 a year of his own, and was Member of Parliament and free from arrest. Disgust at life generally, and the sharp disappointment he had suffered in consequence of his wife's desertion, were no doubt the primary causes for his conduct; and in an out of the way village like Bolas, where the amenities of the place must have been few, and the accommodation wretched, anyone could hide himself away with little fear of discovery.

¹ Drakard's *Guide to Burghley House*, 1815, page 36.

The circumstances connected with Mrs. Cecil's adultery we learn from the Journals of the House of Lords and House of Commons for 1791, when the Divorce Bill was before the Houses of Parliament; from the Parliamentary History, May and June 1791; from the record on the Plea Roll, King's Bench, Trinity Term 30 George III., and from the printed report of the Trial of the Action for Criminal Conversation before Lord Kenyon on 26 June 1790.

Mr. Sneyd was at the time a very young man, one of a large family, the son of Mr. Edward Sneyd of Lichfield, who was a gentleman of small property but connected with the old family of Sneyd of Keele Hall. The rector of Hanbury (the Rev. William Burslem) being non-resident, Mr. Sneyd was introduced into the parish as Curate about April 1783,¹ and lodged at the house of a farmer and blacksmith in the village named Sanderson. Mr. Cecil, having a respect for the Sneyd family and liking the young Curate personally, introduced him into his family and he became a frequent visitor at the Hall, dining and supping with Mr. and Mrs. Cecil three or four times a week. Not enjoying good health, when the weather was bad he frequently slept under their roof, and occasionally resided there on a visit for two or three weeks at a time. He was introduced to their private guests, and in this manner made the acquaintance of the Earl of Exeter who from time to time visited his nephew at Hanbury Hall.

The evidence all shows that Mr. Cecil was a good and a kind husband. He treated his wife with tenderness and affection, and they seemed to live very happily together. Unfortunately for the happiness of the household, Mr. Sneyd presently became an element of discord in the family. He and Mrs. Cecil were thrown a great deal into one another's company; they were frequently walking out and fishing together, and grew fond of one another, so that sometime previous to the month of May 1789 an improper intimacy had sprung up between them. If we are to believe Mr. Erskine, Mr. Sneyd's Counsel in the King's Bench Action, Mr. Sneyd was not the aggressor. Mr. Erskine said that he "was a very young man, and fell into the snare of this

¹ He signs the Hanbury Register from 3 April 1783 to 26 April 1789.

woman who might be considered as a matron. She was possessed of no personal beauty or attractions; but from her position as wife of Mr. Cecil had an opportunity of drawing into her snare an unfortunate young man, who possessed an handsome person which happened to attract her attention He was not the aggressor, but was drawn in by the allurements of this lady." Mr. Cecil does not seem to have been aware of this attachment until sometime in May 1789, when Mr. Sneyd who was suffering from fever and partial delirium sent for him to his lodgings, and with tears in his eyes told him of his wrongdoing, which had probably been known or suspected by the whole household for many months. There was a large staff of about 24 servants at Hanbury Hall. Mr. Cecil seems to have been at first rather incredulous as to the truth of Mr. Sneyd's confession; but it was followed shortly afterwards early in June, by one from his wife, which put the matter beyond the possibility of any doubt. After this, though both remained at Hanbury Hall, they lived apart. Mr. Sneyd never returned to the Hall after the confession was made, but, as soon as he was well enough to be removed, he was taken in his father's carriage from his lodgings in the village to his father's house at Lichfield, where he soon recovered.

From the evidence afterwards given in the House of Lords, it would seem that Mr. Cecil was willing at first to have back his wife and overlook the past, although she expressed a wish to be separated, provided she would give up Mr. Sneyd. To this she consented, on condition that she were allowed one final interview with Mr. Sneyd, in which to wish him good bye. Mr. Cecil strongly objected to this, but she was so persisient in it, and threatened to destroy herself one evening, and was so distracted about it, that he gave way, and felt himself obliged to let her see him once more. Mr. Cecil had previously made several proposals to her, with a view to her breaking off her connection with Mr. Sneyd; he suggested that they should stay some time longer at Hanbury Hall, and then should go abroad, or retire to some part of England for a while, and after a time should finally separate. He even offered to take upon himself all responsibility for the separation. But Mrs. Cecil would give no

decided answer; she refused to give Mr. Sneyd up, unless she were permitted to see him again. Ultimately a meeting was arranged to take place between the two at Birmingham, which was about half way between Hanbury Hall and Lichfield where Mr. Sneyd was staying at his father's house. Accordingly one morning, the twelfth of June 1789, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil and Mrs. Maria Sneyd, a sister-in-law of the Curate, who had been on a visit at Hanbury Hall for two or three months, and was in the confidence of all parties, drove to Birmingham, a distance of about eighteen miles from Hanbury. When they arrived there Mrs. Cecil and Mrs. Sneyd went together to the "Hen and Chickens" Inn, where they found Mr. Sneyd with his brother Edward in a room upstairs. Whilst Mrs. Cecil was having her interview, Mrs. Sneyd and the brother remained for a while in an adjoining room, and then went out to a shop near, and on their return about an hour afterwards they found that Mrs. Cecil and Mr. Sneyd had gone away together. The news was broken to Mr. Cecil at the Hotel where he had put up. He was extremely distressed, and did not speak at first. Ultimately he said, he did not expect it of her. She had voluntarily given the promise that she would return. Mrs. Sneyd and Edward Sneyd went back to Lichfield; and Mr. Cecil returned at nine o'clock that evening to Hanbury Hall alone, and never saw his wife again.

The Earl of Exeter visited Mr. & Mrs. Cecil constantly at Hanbury Hall, and also at their London House in Albermarle Street, and had often met Mr. Sneyd at dinner and supper. Mr. Cecil and his wife had agreed to go to Burghley on a visit in June 1789, and to attend the races at Stamford; but on Monday in the same week the Earl received a letter from Mr. Cecil, informing him that his wife had eloped with Sneyd.

It has been necessary to go into this point of the story with some detail, because it is the only means we have of forming an estimate of the conduct of Mr. Cecil towards his first wife; and certainly it will be granted that he showed himself to be a kind and considerate and patient husband, and in this respect his conduct stands out in a most favourable light, whatever may be thought of him later on. But his allowing Mrs. Cecil to have the interview with Mr. Sneyd,

after her confession, was a mistake, and it was severely commented upon by the Lord Chancellor in the subsequent proceedings in the House of Lords.

It is only fair to state here that the tradition handed down in the Vernon family in exculpation of her conduct is, that Mr. Cecil whilst living at Hanbury had the character of being an unfaithful husband, and that when he found, after the death of their first and only child, at the age of two months in 1777, that it was improbable she would ever again become a mother, he treated her with neglect if not with cruelty. This tradition is not borne out by the evidence adduced at the Action for Crim: Con: William Jauncey, one of the witnesses, who was the butler at Hanbury Hall for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, from 1785 to 1789, deposed that "Mr. Cecil was a very good husband, they appeared to live very happily together, and he treated her with tenderness and affection."

On this wrecking of Mr. Cecil's married life, the establishment at Hanbury Hall was broken up, and on the 14 June 1789 he left Hanbury which he never revisited. He disappears from the scene altogether as *Mr. Cecil*, a name he never used again except for one very brief period in his existence. The popular belief was that he had gone abroad. His own Counsel at the trial of the Action for Crim: Con: said, "The nature of the case is such, that I cannot ask questions here; the gentleman himself, they say, is beyond the seas." As a matter of fact he appears to have at once gone into Shropshire, staying first at Newport and then at Wellington for a few days, passing at both places under the name of "John Jones"; and then he moved to Great Bolas, as being more quiet and secluded and a place where he would be less likely to be recognized. Disgust at life generally and the disappointment he had suffered through his wife's desertion no doubt led him to hide away in this quiet place; and so well was the secret of his retreat kept, that neither his old friends nor his former servants knew where he was.

Mrs. Cecil and Mr. Sneyd, when they left Birmingham went to London and then made their way to Exeter, where they took rooms at Thompson's Hotel in the Church-yard and stayed there several days, under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Benson. Then they moved to Dawlish in Devonshire,

where they stayed about seven weeks in the house of one Richard Danning; and afterwards to Bruton in Somersetshire, where they spent a fortnight at the Blue Ball Inn. On 2 September 1789 they separated, Mr. Sneyd journeying to Ireland, and Mrs. Cecil to London. About Easter 1790 Mr. Sneyd came to London, and stayed at 19 New Norfolk Street. Though living in separate lodgings in London, they visited one another every day. Presently, for some reason or other, probably for debt for he was a poor man, Mr. Sneyd was imprisoned in the Marshalsea. In June 1790 he is described as being "in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea of the Lord the now King."

Very shortly after his bigamous marriage with Sarah Hoggins, Mr. Cecil took threefold proceedings in connection with his first wife who had deserted him. First, in the Easter Term 1790 he brought an action in the King's Bench against the Rev. William Sneyd, in a plea of trespass, and claimed £10,000 damages. Next, in the month of June 1790 he commenced proceedings in the Bishop of London's Consistory Court for a divorce *a mensâ et thoro*, and on 2 March 1791 obtained a definitive sentence. This, however, was merely a judicial separation, and could not dissolve his marriage or enable him to marry again. An Act of Parliament alone could effect this. So shortly afterwards, in the next Session of Parliament, which extended from 26 November 1790 to 10 June 1791, he applied for and ultimately obtained a Private Act of Parliament,¹ dissolving his marriage with Emma Vernon and enabling him to marry again, which duly received the Royal Assent.

The Action brought by Mr. Cecil against the Rev. William Sneyd for Criminal Conversation was tried before Lord Kenyon, the Lord Chief Justice, in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster Hall, on Wednesday June 26, 1790. In his Bill Mr. Cecil complained that, on the twelfth of June 1789 and on divers other days afterwards, the said William Sneyd "with force and arms, to wit with swords staves sticks and fists made an assault on Emma the wife of the said Henry, and then and there beat and ill-treated her,

¹ Private Act, 31 George III, cap. 68.

and then and there debauched lay with and carnally knew her, whereby the said Henry for a long time hath wholly lost and been deprived of the comfort and fellowship of his said wife in his domestic affairs, which he during all that time ought to have had, &c." And he claimed £10,000 damages. Sneyd defended the wrong, and said that he was "in no wise guilty of the premises"; and issue was joined, and the case came on for hearing. At the Trial, only three of the jurors who had been summoned turned up, viz. Alexander Maitland, John White and John Hayter, and so it was necessary to call others to complete the panel. The Counsel for the plaintiff were Mr. Bower and Mr. Wood, Evan Foulkes being the attorney; whilst Mr. Erskine, then one of the most eloquent advocates at the Bar and afterwards Lord Chancellor, was Counsel for the defendant, and Charles Bicknell the attorney. Mr. Erskine held no proper brief, but only a scrap of paper with a few memoranda jotted down.

The evidence that was given at the trial is given in a printed pamphlet entitled—"Two Actions for Criminal Conversation, with the whole of the evidence, Both tried before the Right Hon. Lord Kenyon, in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster-Hall, on Wednesday, June 26, 1790, the first between Henry Cecil, Esq. Member of Parliament, and Presumptive Heir to the Earl of Exeter, Plaintiff, and The Rev. William Sneyd, Defendant, for Cohabiting with Mrs. Cecil, in which the Jury gave One Thousand Pounds Damages Taken in Short-Hand, by a Student of the Inner Temple. London: Printed for M. Smith, and sold at No. 46, Fleet-Street. 1790." The plaintiff was not present, he was said to be "beyond the seas." Only three witnesses were called: William Wells, who produced the copy of the marriage register of St. George's, Hanover Square; William Jansey, the butler at Hanbury Hall from 1785 to 1789, who deposed to the happy relations that existed between Mr. and Mrs. Cecil, and of the journey of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil to Birmingham, and Mr. Cecil returning home alone; and Ann Vinican, a servant at Thompson's Hotel at Exeter, who stated that in June 1789 Mr. Sneyd and Mrs. Cecil stayed three or four days at that Hotel as Mr. and Mrs. Benson.

Mr. Erskine for the defence pleaded that Mrs. Cecil was to blame, there was no evidence of seduction, and asked the jury to award only small damages; the defendant was one of many children; his father had very little property, and was unable to pay large damages. After Lord Kenyon had summed up, the jury found for Mr. Cecil, and awarded him £1000 damages and 40s. costs. The Court awarded £58 further for costs. Judgment was signed on 20 November 1790, for £1060. Plaintiff acknowledged in Hilary Term 1794 that the damages were satisfied.¹

The proceedings in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of London are now preserved at Somerset House. In June 1790 Henry Cecil exhibited a libel in the Consistory Court, which set forth the facts before stated, and which it is unnecessary to repeat, in which he prayed for a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, which is in effect a judicial separation. The cause was duly heard before Sir William Scott, D.C.L., the Judge of the Consistory Court and Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury (who in 1821 was created Lord Stowell); but before a divorce could be given, Mr. Cecil had to give a Bond that he would not marry again during Emma Cecil's lifetime. On 29 January 1791, it was certified that "the said Henry Cecil is now residing in parts remote . . . and that he cannot without great trouble and expense be brought to our said Court to give the Bond which is by law required to be entered into by him the said Henry Cecil in the said Court." No doubt he was in hiding at Bolas on that date. However, a fortnight later, on 15 February, he personally appeared before Charles Lewis Shipley, Surrogate of Sir William Burrell, Bart., LL.D., Vicar General of the Bishop of London, and with Evan Foulkes his attorney entered into the following Bond:—

"Henry Cecil of Hanbury Hall and Evan Foulkes of the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, are jointly and severally bound in the sum of One hundred pounds. Dated the fifteenth day of February 1791."

¹ A summary of the proceedings will be found in the Public Record Office, King's Bench Plea Roll, No. 587, Trinity 30 George III, Part 4, m. 2436 and 2436d.

"The Condition of this Obligation is such that Whereas there is to be given in the said Consistorial and Episcopal Court a certain definitive sentence of divorce or separation from Bed and Board and mutual cohabitation on the part and behalf of the said Henry Cecil and Emma Cecil his wife by reason of adultery by her the said Emma Cecil committed If therefore the said Henry Cecil shall not at any time hereafter intermarry with any other person during the life of the said Emma Cecil then this obligation to be void otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Charles Lewis Shipley,

H. Cecil (Seal).

Surrogate.

E. Foulkes (Seal).

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Evan Foulkes in the presence of

J. Jones, Clerk to Mr. Foulkes."

There was nothing now to prevent the Definitive Sentence being promulgated; accordingly on 2 March 1791 Sir William Scott pronounced Sentence in these words:—

"We do hereby by these presents divorce and separate them, Bond being first given on the part of the said Henry Cecil according to the tenor of the Canons in that behalf made and provided that he the said Henry Cecil shall not contract any other marriage whilst the said Emma Cecil shall be living, intimating nevertheless and by such intimation expressly inhibiting according to the Ecclesiastical Law and Canons made in that behalf as well the said Emma Cecil as the said Henry Cecil that neither of them in the lifetime of each other shall in anywise attempt or presume to contract any other marriage. Read promulgated and given on Wednesday the second day of March 1791 in the dining room adjoining to the Common Hall at Doctors' Commons."

Whilst these proceedings in the Consistory Court for a judicial separation were in progress, Mr. Cecil was at the same time taking steps to obtain from Parliament an Act which should grant him an actual divorce, and enable him to marry again. On March 23, 1791, Mr. Cecil, who is described as "of Hanbury Hall, co. Worcester, esquire," presented a Petition to the House of Lords praying leave to bring in a Bill to dissolve his marriage with Emma Vernon

his then wife, and to enable him to marry again, and for other purposes therein mentioned. The house granted him leave to do so. On April 8th, Counsel were heard (Mr. Bower for the Bill, Mr. Graham for Mrs. Cecil), and eight witnesses were examined. The evidence required and given was much stricter than that brought forward at the King's Bench trial. The chief witness before the House was Mrs. Maria Sneyd¹ who had been for two or three months at Hanbury Hall on a visit, and knew all the circumstances connected with Mrs. Cecil's confession and the journey to Birmingham. She underwent a long examination by the Lords, but the substance of her evidence has already been given. Other witnesses called were Anne Vinnicombe, Sarah Durin, and William Jauncey, who deposed to seeing "Mrs Benson" (Emma Cecil) in Norfolk Street in June 1790, and "Mr. Benson" (William Sneyd) in Green Street. Thomas Walford produced the copy of Mr. Cecil's Marriage Register, 23 May 1776, and the King's Bench Record of the Judgment given against Mr. Sneyd for £1000 damages; Mark Holman produced the original Definitive Sentence of Divorce dated 2 March 1791; and Robert Harrison produced the Wills of Thomas Vernon and Emma Vernon (Mrs. Cecil's father and mother), and certain Indentures referred to in the Bill, dated 22 May 1776, 21 and 22 May 1776, and 1 June 1776. Mr. Graham, Counsel for Mrs. Cecil, admitted the Deeds, but asked for certain alterations in the Bill relative to the pin-money settled on Mrs. Cecil. Further consideration was postponed until the first Wednesday after the Easter recess.

On May 4th, on reading the order of the day for the second reading of the Bill, the Lord Chancellor made some important remarks, which it will be well to give. He said "it differed much from similar Bills of Divorce. Though any one injured by the infidelity of his wife had the right to apply for redress, yet they should consider well before they determined, as it was necessary to keep the tie of marriage as indissoluble as possible whenever it could be done. Mr. Cecil was apparent heir to a noble family. From the

¹ I conceive that she was the wife of Mr. Edward Sneyd, who has been previously mentioned in connection with the journey to Birmingham.

Ecclesiastical Court he had been allowed a divorce *a mensâ et thoro*, which might be granted in cases in which Parliament might refuse to interfere, and grant a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*. The former was a mere separation; the latter an absolute dissolution of the contract. He had always been of opinion that if any agreement between the parties to separate could be proved, or if after the adultery of the one the other assented to or connived at that immoral act, or was heedless or indifferent about it, the law upon the ground of public policy or decorum would refuse a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, on the principle of justice as well as of public expediency; and consequently no redress where a party had permitted or not endeavoured to prevent the act. The question in this case was whether Mr. Cecil had conducted himself with regard to his wife, so as to be entitled according to the principles he had laid down to a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*. The evidence of the lady's adultery was clear enough; but he entertained considerable doubt, as to the conduct of the husband, which subsequent circumstances on a good deal of deliberation had not entirely removed. Mrs. Cecil had with much distraction but without contrition confessed her adultery with Mr. Sneyd, for which she had been subsequently forgiven by her husband; and she afterwards applied to him for leave to visit the adulterer, promising it should be the last time. Her bare promise, after the experience he had of her conduct, was but slender security for her future good behaviour, and there could not be much prudence in trusting her with this visit. However the husband consented, and suffered her to ride to Birmingham, accompanied only by a female. She met the adulterer, they were left by themselves in a room for two hours, and then instead of her returning they went off in a post-chaise together, and lived afterwards in a state of open adultery. This consent on the part of Mr. Cecil had much the air of indifference about the morals of his lady; there was too much levity in it. It was, at the very best, incautious and unbecoming behaviour. These grounds he did not urge as the grounds of positive opposition to the second reading of the Bill, but he felt it his duty to lay them before the house. He owned he had

considerable doubt, and he had taken the opinion of others of high authority and great weight in the Ecclesiastical Court, who on an attentive perusal of the whole of the evidence in this case declared that, if they had to decide, they should rather incline in favour of the divorce. Having received that opinion, he should not oppose the second reading of the Bill."

The Earl of Coventry also spoke. He agreed that sending Mrs. Cecil to meet Mr. Sneyd at Birmingham was open to suspicion, but as he was firmly of opinion that it was wholly to be ascribed to an error of judgment, he trusted the House would proceed to a second reading of the Bill. The Bill was then read a second time.¹

On May 11th, the House went into Committee upon the Bill, and after some time Lord Cathcart reported that they had gone through the Bill and made some amendments thereto. On May 19th, these amendments were reported to the House, which disagreed with them, and ultimately some other amendments were agreed to; and on the following day the Bill passed its third reading, and was sent down to the House of Commons.²

The same day (May 20th) the Bill sent down from the Lords was read the first time in the House of Commons; and on May 24th, it was read a second time, and the House committed it to a Committee of the whole house and instructed the Committee to hear Counsel and examine witnesses for and against the Bill. The Committee met on June 2nd, Sir George Howard³ in the Chair, and heard Counsel and examined witnesses for the Bill, but no Counsel or party appeared in opposition to it.⁴

On the report of the Committee being brought up by Sir George Howard, Mr. Baker said that the lady had brought to her husband a fortune of several thousand pounds a year, and he thought a provision should be made for her, that should secure her from indigence; for whatever might have

¹ See *Parliamentary History*, vol. xxix, page 431.

² *Journals of the House of Lords*, May 1791.

³ Sir George Howard was Member for Stamford 1768 to 1796, and a field marshal.

⁴ *Journals of the House of Commons*, May and June 1791.

been her fault, she was the object of the attention of those who voted for a bill that took from her the handsome fortune which she brought into the family from which she was now to be separated. Mr. Fox¹ also spoke; he thought that too little attention was generally paid to ladies in this unhappy condition. If a wife behaved ill, the husband had by law a mode of separating from her by a divorce in the ecclesiastical court,—a divorce from bed and board, a legal separation. But in that case he was bound to provide for her support, and he wished that House would lay down a rule to make provision for the ladies in those cases. A divorce by Parliament was not part of the law of this country; it was only the equitable interpretation of the legislature, to afford relief in an extraordinary manner to a person under a disagreeable situation. As by law a man was bound to maintain his wife after a legal separation, he saw no reason why the same rule should not be laid down with regard to the interference of Parliament. It was neither consistent with justice or humanity that a lady should be neglected, and reduced to want, because she was divorced by Parliament.² The report was then agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to “be read the third time tomorrow morning.”

The next day (June 3rd) when the Bill was read a third time, a debate arose in the house upon it, but was adjourned until June 6th, for Mr. Fox's speech had evidently made an impression on the House. Consequently on this day the agents for Mr. and Mrs. Cecil were called in, and examined at the Bar of the House, touching the amount of Mrs. Cecil's fortune at the time of the marriage, and as to her present income, and also as to the further provision intended to be made for her after the passing of the Bill, and to prove her consent and desire that the Bill might pass. Then the question was put, that the Bill do pass, and the House divided, 48 votes being given for the Bill and 24 against it. Sir George Howard and Mr. Henry Hobart were the Tellers for the Bill, whilst Sir John Ingilby and Mr. Baker were the Tellers against it. It was then ordered that Sir George

¹ The celebrated statesman, twice foreign-secretary, and friend of the Prince of Wales.

Parliamentary History, vol. xxix, page 683. (June 2, 1791.)

Howard do carry the Bill to the Lords, and acquaint them that the Commons had agreed to the same, without any amendment.¹

Two days later (June 8th), Sir George Howard and others returned the Bill to the Lords, and reported that the Commons had agreed to the same without any amendment. On June 10th 1791, Mr. Speaker with others went to attend His Majesty, who was pleased to give the Royal Assent to several Public and Private Bills, and amongst others to Mr. Cecil's Divorce Act. To these Bills the Clerk Assistant to the House of Lords pronounced the Royal Assent in these words, "Le Roy le veult," "Soit fait comme il est desire."²

At the end of this Paper is printed the Divorce Act, as it passed the Houses of Parliament; and it is important to give it, because it throws very great light upon the facts of the case and the properties of the parties. It is entitled "AN ACT TO Dissolve the Marriage of *Henry Cecil*, Esquire, with *Emma Vernon*, his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again, and for other Purposes therein mentioned." By this Act it was enacted that the Marriage between the said Henry Cecil and Emma Cecil was from thenceforth dissolved and made void. And that it should be lawful for Henry Cecil at any time or times thereafter to contract matrimony and to marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry. The Act legalized the issue of any second marriage, born in such matrimony, and made them inheritable to the honors, barony, and lands of the said Henry Cecil. It also gave him (which was the law of the land at that period, but seems hard to-day) a life interest in all the estates devised to Emma for her life by the Will of Thomas Vernon her father, during the joint lives of himself and Emma Cecil; and also after her death certain estates let at rents amounting to £1974 7s. which she had settled upon him for his life, in case he should survive her, by Indenture dated 22 May 1776. The Exeter diamonds, pearls, and jewels, which Lord Exeter had given to Mrs. Cecil shortly after her marriage, were taken from her and vested in Lord Exeter and Mr. Cecil; but she was to

¹ Journals of the House of Commons.

² Journals of the House of Lords,

Vol. IV., 4th Series.

have the jewels given to her by her mother Mrs. Emma Vernon. And lastly Mr. Cecil was restrained from cutting down the ornamental timber growing in Haubury Park.

These are briefly the main provisions of the Divorce Act. It left Emma Cecil very badly off during the lifetime of Mr. Cecil: her father's estates were taken from her and vested in him during his life: and all that seems to have been left to her was a life interest in the dividends arising from certain moneys invested in the Public Stocks or Funds, which had been bequeathed to her for her sole and separate use by the Will of her deceased mother.

The Divorce Act having passed through both Houses of Parliament and (on 10 June 1791) having received the Royal Assent, there was now no reason why Mr. Cecil should not at once again marry Sarah Hoggins,—for his first marriage to her fourteen months before was of course not valid, he being then already married to an undivorced wife. Instead of marrying her forthwith, he put off his marriage for four months. One would like to know his reason for the delay. It almost looks as if he was seriously considering whether Sarah was really fitted for the high position which Mr. Cecil's wife must necessarily one day take, whether the daughter of a small village farmer with only a little education could possibly grace the dignity of a Countess and be the fitting mistress of such a domain as Burghley. However eventually he decided to marry Sarah; and he must therefore have taken her into his confidence, and told her who he really was, and what his prospects were, and about his first unhappy marriage and the Act of Parliament dissolving it,—before he persuaded her to go through the form of marriage with him a second time. Two things no doubt ultimately decided him to remarry Sarah Hoggins: first, the fear of the consequences should his bigamous marriage come to light, as assuredly it would have done, had he deserted her; and secondly, the fact that Sarah was *enceinte*,—her child was born early in the following February, and should it prove to be a male, the consequences might be serious in the matter of the succession of the Earldom of Exeter, unless he remarried her before the birth of the child.

Mr. Cecil probably was afraid that he might be prosecuted for felony, should his bigamous marriage with Sarah Hoggins become known and his retreat be discovered,—for at that time bigamy was considered a very serious offence, and its penalty on conviction was capital punishment. By the Statute 1 James, cap. 11, it was provided that “If any person within his majesty’s dominions of England and Wales, being married, shall marry any person, the former husband or wife being alive, every such offence shall be felony, and the person so offending shall suffer death as in cases of felony; and shall be tried in the county where he or she was apprehended, as if the offence had been committed in such county.”¹ This Statute was in force at the time that as “John Jones” he married Sarah Hoggins. The punishment was afterwards modified by the Statute 35 George III, cap. 67, s. 1, 2, as regarded persons convicted of bigamy after 19 May 1795, to the punishment in force for grand or petit larceny, which was forfeiture of goods and whipping, transportation, or other corporal punishment.

Their second marriage was celebrated at the Church of St. Mildred, Bread Street, London, on 3 October 1791, and was by Banns. They must therefore have resided in that parish for some weeks. In the marriage entry the parties are described as Henry Cecil, bachelor, and Sarah Hoggins, spinster, and they were married by the Rev. J. Crowther, the rector. The witnesses to the ceremony were Evan Foulkes, the family solicitor (whose offices were at Southampton Street, Covent Garden), and Peter Spiers, clerk.

Sarah Hoggins was now legally the wife of Mr. Cecil. All fear of any proceedings against him for bigamy was at an end. The child shortly to come into the world would be lawfully born, and no question of rightful succession to the Earldom of Exeter could possibly arise, should it happen to be a male child.

The following is a copy of the entry of their second marriage, as it appears in the Register of St. Mildred, Bread Street, London :—

¹ *Burn's Justice of the Peace*, 18th Edition, 1797, III. 326, 328.

No. 171.

Henry Cecil of [the] Parish of St. Mildred Bread Street Batchelor and Sarah Hoggins of [the] Same Parish Spinster were Married in this [Church] by [Banns] this Third day of October in the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety One by me J. Crowther [Minister]

This Marriage was { Henry Cecil
solemnized between Us { Sarah Hoggins

In the presence of E. Foulkes. Peter Spier, Clerk.

After their second marriage, Mr. Cecil and his wife returned to Bolas, but they must still have been known there as "Jones," because in the Churchwardens' and Overseers' Accounts he is called "Mr. Jones" in 1790 and 1791, and "John Jones, Esqr." in 1792. On 1 April 1793, as "John Jones" and "Sarah Jones," they signed the marriage register as witnesses to the wedding of Francis Arkinstall with Martha Rogers.

We should like to know something of the manner of life of Mr. Jones during his four years' residence at Bolas. On his first coming there, during his brief stay at the village inn, he was quite affable in his manner, and freely associated with the farmers and villagers, taking an interest in their affairs and doings. They were much puzzled as to who he was, and used to joke with him about it, and appeal to him, "Come, tell us who you are." He had brought a fiddle with him, and used sometimes to play on it for their amusement, and it is reported that on his first doing so they sent a hat round, and made a collection for him in pennies.¹ Whilst he was lodging at Farmer Hoggins's homestead, he was not above making himself generally useful. On one occasion, at Mr. Hoggins's request, he shouldered an enormous pig, and carried it to Aqualate Hall as a present for the squire.² He appears to have dressed in accordance with his assumed position, that of a yeoman.

¹ *Ex inf.*: the late Rev. H. G. Jebb of Firbeck Hall.

² *Notes and Queries*, 1 Ser. xii., 355, where Mr. C. Mansfield Ingleby states it on the authority of a great-aunt, who intimately knew Mr. and Mrs. Jones, both before and after marriage.

Banns of Marriage between _____

No 54 John Jones of this Parish
and Sarah Hoggins of this
Parish _____ were
Married in this Church by Licence
this thirteenth Day of April in the Year One Thousand Seven Hun-
dred and ninety by me Samuel Payless
This Marriage was solemnized between Us { John Jones
Sarah Hoggins
In the Presence of John Hylton
Sarah Hoggins

Banns of Marriage between _____

This Marriage was
solemnized between Us {
In the
Presence of {

No 171
Henry Cecil of the Parish of St. Mildred, Broad Street
and Sarah Hoggins of the
Parish of St. Mildred, Broad Street
Married in this Church by Licence
this Third Day of October in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred
and Ninety One by me Thos. H. R. Minister
This Marriage was solemnized between Us { Henry Cecil
Sarah Hoggins
In the Presence of { Thos. H. R.
Thos. H. R.

No 172
Thos. H. R. of the Parish of St. Mildred, Broad Street
and Thos. H. R. of the Parish of St. Mildred, Broad Street

THE TWO MARRIAGE ENTRIES OF SARAH HOGGINS.

(1) GREAT BOLAS. (2) ST. MILDRED, BREAD STREET.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of communication in achieving organizational goals. It highlights the importance of clear and concise communication, both internally and externally. The text provides guidelines for effective communication, such as using appropriate language, listening actively, and providing feedback. It also discusses the importance of maintaining open lines of communication and fostering a collaborative work environment.

5. The fifth part of the document addresses the issue of risk management. It discusses the importance of identifying and assessing potential risks to the organization's success, and then implementing effective strategies to mitigate those risks. The text outlines various risk management frameworks and tools, and provides guidance on how to develop a comprehensive risk management plan. It also mentions the need for regular risk assessments and updates to the plan as the organization's circumstances change.

Being not altogether satisfied with the accommodation afforded by the Bolas cottages—(which is not to be wondered at, considering his establishment at Hanbury Hall),—and wishing to live at Bolas still, he erected his house on Bolas Heath, but continued to reside at Mr. Hoggins's whilst it was being built. His new house being situated on a heath, and the word 'grig' being a Shropshire name for heather, Mr. Jones was nicknamed "Lord Grig" by the neighbouring farmers. He was also spoken of as "the Nabob" and "the London gentleman." He appears however to have been treated with a certain amount of respect from the first, as one would naturally expect would be the case, from his courtly manners and superior education, for in the Overseers' Books in 1790 and 1791 he is styled "Mr." Jones,—a distinction accorded to no one else except the Rector and the Curate (the latter being a considerable land-owner), and in 1792 he becomes John Jones, "Esqr." His main occupation, when he settled in his new house, seems to have been cultivating the heath-land, planting trees, and buying and selling cattle. At the rear of the house are some large cattle-sheds, though it is possible that most of these buildings may have been erected at a period subsequent to Mr. Jones's occupation.

He was very intimate with the Rev. Creswell Tayleur, the curate of Bolas, and also with the Rev. Thomas Hatton, the rector of Waters Upton; but his most intimate friend appears to have been Mr. Gilbert Horne, a young gentleman who was reading for Ordination with Mr. Hatton, and who afterwards stayed with Mr. Jones, when he had succeeded to the Earldom, at Burghley House, and wrote an anonymous book entitled "A history or description of Burghley House," which was published in 1797 by Mr. Eddowes of Shrewsbury. As he was never short of money, although he had no profession or known means of livelihood, the people put him down as a highwayman! It is said that when on the birth of his son, he gave away an ox to the poor, there was much amusement at what was considered his presumption. On one occasion, when he was with Mr. Horne in Shrewsbury, the people of the hotel at which they put up were rude to him and would not attend to his wants; and Mr. Horne who was

in his secret, was heard to say, "Why don't you tell them who you are?"

There are two occasions recorded when Mr. Jones's secret was in danger of being discovered. The first was at Shrewsbury, when in consequence of his possession of land he was summoned as a common jurymen to attend the Assizes. In one of the streets of the town an old acquaintance met him face to face, started, stared, and half addressed him; but Mr. Jones set his face like a flint, and passed on without a sign of recognition. The second occasion was at the Rectory, when, a discussion taking place on Heraldry, Mr. Jones, who wore a bunch of seals at his fob, was asked to give an impression of them, which he inadvertently did, and it was soon discovered that one of the seals bore the arms of the Cecil family. On being questioned about it, he replied evasively that seals with arms on them were frequently to be found at Pawnbrokers' shops!

An old farmer named Blanton, who went to school with Sarah Hoggins at Tibberton, and has left some interesting reminiscences of her school-days, told a curate of Bolas in 1851 that Mr. Jones, who was once sitting in one of the farm-houses reading a newspaper, made the remark in Blanton's hearing that "Lord Exeter's nephew and heir had got shut of his wife at last." This must have been in the summer of 1791.

Tennyson describes "The Lord of Burleigh" as posing as a landscape painter. There does not appear to be any tradition of this at Bolas, or in the Cecil family. The only record I have met with of any painting still in existence said to have been executed by Mr. Jones, is a crude painting of a dog, apparently some sort of spaniel, with long brown ears hanging down and its head turned back. It is painted on a panel, about 14 inches by 8 inches, on which is written in pencil "John Jones 1791." This pencil signature seems to me to be very like the signatures of Mr. Jones in the Bolas marriage registers, and this painting may be Mr. Jones's genuine work. It was given by an old woman of Bolas, named Jenny Dodd, about forty-five years ago, to a Bolas lady as a genuine picture painted by Mr. Jones, and it is at the present time [1914] in Shrewsbury. It is just such a

rough sort of painting of a pet animal, as might please an uneducated villager; but of artistic merit there is none. I have never come across any other record of Mr. Jones posing as a painter. He was more probably occupied in rearing and selling cattle than in painting.

Two children were born to him at Bolas,—Sophia, the eldest, was born 4 February and baptized at Bolas on 27 February 1792, and Henry was born 1 January and baptized there on 3 January 1793 and buried on 29 May 1793. Both are entered in the Register as the children of "John and Sarah Jones."

On 26 December 1793 his uncle the ninth Earl of Exeter died, and Mr. "John Jones" succeeded to the title and estates, and became tenth Earl of Exeter. He attended the funeral, which took place at Stamford on the 14th of January, on foot with Mr. Chaplin. It must have been almost at once known to everybody in Bolas who the mysterious Mr. John Jones really was, and from this time (1793 to 1796) he is styled in the Churchwardens' and Overseers' Accounts "The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Exeter." He probably left Bolas almost immediately to reside at Burghley, though he may have occasionally spent a few days at Bolas Villa during the next two or three years. In 1797 and 1798, the entry in the Accounts is "The Revd. Mr. Tayleur for late Earl of Exeters." And on 1 January 1798, as "Henry, Earl of Exeter" he conveyed his land situate on Bolas Heath, and all that new messuage, &c. erected upon it, to the Rev. Creswell Tayleur, from whom he had bought the land eight years before, for which property Mr. Tayleur paid the Earl £200. This entirely disproves the statement often made that Mr. "John Jones" built his house on waste lands which the lord of the manor permitted him to have gratis, and also that when he left Bolas he gave this property as a present to his godchild the Rev. Creswell Tayleur's young son.

On leaving Bolas he is said to have put his father-in-law in his house Bolas Villa, which though small must have been much superior to the tumble-down Rectory house in which Mr. Hoggins had so long resided. He also provided for him well, and is said to have allowed him £700 a year.¹ Mr. and

¹ John Seward's *Spirit of Anecdote and Wit*, III. 285.

Mrs. Hoggins lived there for rather more than two years. She died in March 1796, and was buried at Bolas on 27 March, whilst he survived her a month, and was buried there on 1 May 1796. No Tombstone marks the place of their interment, but they were buried in a vault in the churchyard, near the south-west corner of Bolas church. This vault lies at the foot of the grave of "Susannah Davies" who died in 1824 aged 77, and whose tombstone is plainly visible. The former sexton told me that many years ago in digging a grave he came upon this vault which he opened. He found on one side a small coffin, whose coffin-plate showed that it was "John Jones's" child Henry (buried in 1793), whilst on the other side were the coffins of Mr. and Mrs. Hoggins. Mr. Hoggins is said to have met his death by falling into a pond and getting drowned one night, when returning home after a supper at his son-in-law's house; but I scarcely think it possible the Earl was living at Bolas so late as April 1796. Another and more probable version is that the accident happened before Mr. Cecil succeeded to the title, and that he actually fell into the pond, but was fortunately picked out in time. From this we may infer that Mr. Hoggins was of a sociable, and probably of a convivial turn of mind. After his death, Administration to his estate was granted at Lichfield to his daughter Sarah, Countess of Exeter, on 27 May 1796, its value being under £300.

Mrs. Hoggins met her death through breaking her thigh, which being unskillfully treated, mortification set in, and she lost her life.¹ It will be remembered that Mr. Thomas Hoggins was the smallest ratepayer in Bolas, paying in 1790 a rate of only 7s. 4½d. The old Rectory house was but a small thatched house, long since disused as the Rectory, and adjoining to it was the old Tythe barn and some buildings, and about 48 acres of glebe land, which he farmed. A view of this old house, near the Church, has already been given in the *Transactions*;² and Hulbert in the plate forming the frontispiece to his book gives fifteen views of different

¹ Hulbert's *History and Description of the County of Salop*, 2nd edition, 1838, p. 155. Hulbert says that Mr. Hoggins "met his death by accident."

² *Transactions*, 4th Series, Vol. III, page 354. A day-labourer named Fox afterwards lived in the house. It was taken down about 1840-50.

Shropshire Churches, &c., one of which is "Bolas Church and part of Rectory." Mr. Hoggins was quite a small farmer, and also kept a small shop of eatables; and he was also highly thought of as a cow-doctor and did a good business in that line. Had it not been for his daughter's marriage, the Hogginses would have continued in their old rank of life, a little above the peasant class.

When the Earl (for so we must in future call him) returned to Bolas, after his succession to the title and burial of his uncle, tradition says that he told his wife that he had inherited property from an uncle with an house upon it, which would henceforth be their principal residence, and that he would take her to see it. Their journey would probably be to Wellington, and then along the Watling Street to Atherstone, and from thence through Hinckley, Leicester, Uppingham and Stamford to Burghley House. All traditions seem to agree in this, that when Lord Exeter took his wife to Burghley it was a great surprise to her. She must have been astonished when for the first time she saw that magnificent historic house, one of the noblest and most stately of our country palaces, and learnt that she was to be its mistress. And moreover, that she was a Countess and the wife of the representative of one of the most splendid of the ennobled families of the land.

Lord Exeter was ninth in direct lineal descent from the celebrated statesman Sir William Cecil, K.G., created Baron of Burghley in February 1571, who was Secretary of State under Edward VI, and Lord High Treasurer for twenty six years and chief minister of State under Queen Elizabeth. It was he who in 1575 began to erect the mansion at Burghley, which has since been the principal residence of his posterity. Cecil had two sons, both of whom were ennobled. His elder son Thomas, who succeeded in 1598 as second Baron of Burghley, was created in 1605 Earl of Exeter; whilst his younger son Robert was the same year created Earl of Salisbury. The descendants of both these brothers were raised to the rank of Marquis by George III. The seventh Earl of Salisbury was raised to the Marquissate of Salisbury, in 1789, on the recommendation of Mr. Pitt.

Twelve years later, in 1801, the tenth Earl of Exeter was created Marquis of Exeter.

There is some little difference of opinion as to Sarah Hoggins's personal appearance at this time, some (local people, chiefly) being unwilling to allow her to have had any attractions, they "could see nothing in her," others making her out to be a strikingly handsome girl. The earliest description we have of her dates as far back as the year 1815; the writer, who was the well-known historian of Rutland, may very possibly have seen her, so his words, though high-flown and probably exaggerated, are worth quoting:¹—

"Her rustic beauties threw at an infinite distance all that his lordship had ever beheld in the circle of fashion. The softest roses that ever modesty poured upon youth and loveliness glowed upon her lips; her cheeks were tinged with the divine bloom of Hebe; and the purity of the huntress nymph was in her breast.

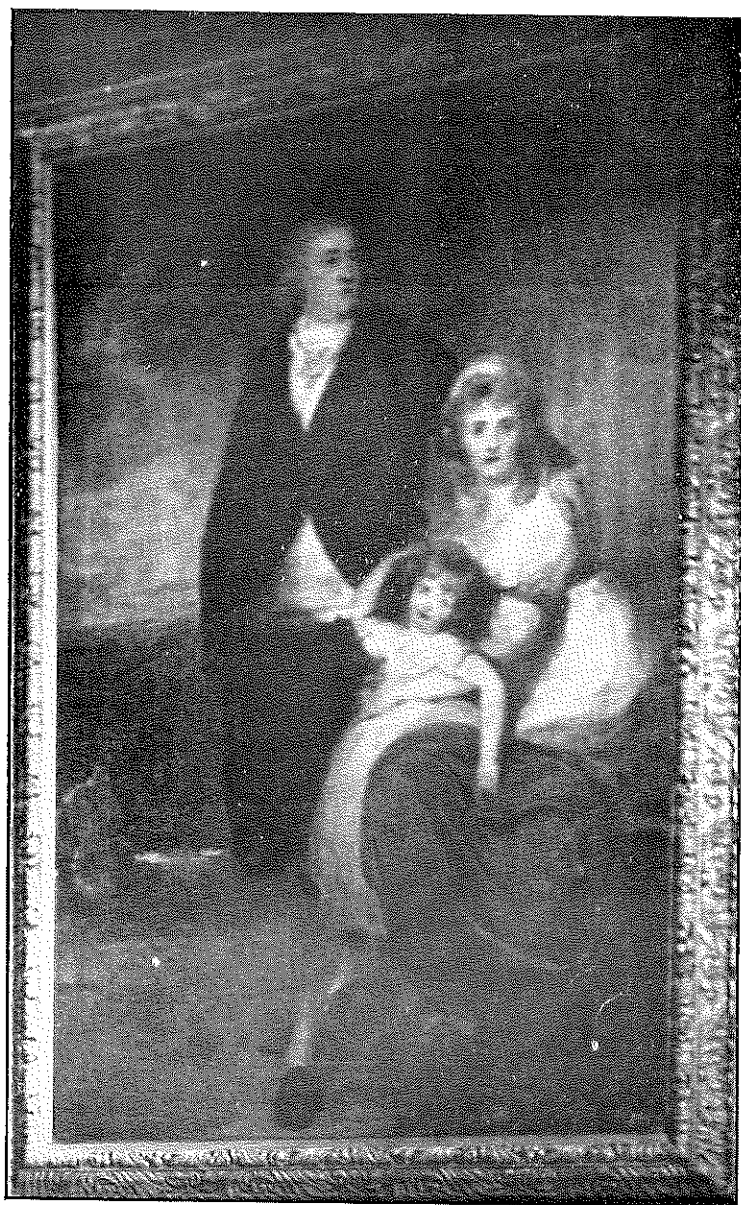
Her lips were red—the top one thin
(Compared to that 'twas next her chin)
Some bee had stung it newly —

And whenever any part of her neck or bosom was accidentally displayed the *Nitor splendidus marmore purior* dazzled the observer's eye. Although this charming maid was placed in an humble lot of life, his lordship perceived that her beauty would adorn and her virtue shed a lustre on the most elevated situation."

Fortunately we are not dependent solely on the pen of any prose writer or poet for our idea of the beauty of the village maiden. We have her portrait painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and still hanging (where it hung 100 years ago) over the chimney-piece of the Ladies' Billiard Room in Burghley House. It is considered to be one of Lawrence's finest productions, and it was exhibited at the Academy in the summer of 1797 (No. 74).² It is a charming picture, painted when the Countess was in her twenty-fourth year. It is probable that the Countess never saw the picture after it was

¹ Drakard's *Guide to Burghley House, 1815* (by T. Blome.) Also quoted in Seward's *Spirit of Anecdote and Wit, 1823*, vol. IV, page 285.

² See *Sir Thomas Lawrence's Life*, I. 149, 177, 225.



THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF EXETER AND
LADY SOPHIA CECIL. (*Painted 1796.*)

completed. She would sit for it in 1796, but she died early in 1797, and it is hardly likely to have been sent to Burghley House, before it was exhibited in London. The picture is life-size, and it represents a group of the Earl, the Countess, and their eldest child Lady Sophia (born at Bolas in 1792) who was then in her fifth year.¹ The Earl is represented standing, well-dressed in the handsome and becoming dress of the period, with a slightly retreating forehead, not exactly handsome, but looking the perfect gentleman and the aristocrat we should expect him to look; with the air of fashion and the dandyism of high life, which was characteristic of Lawrence's paintings. He has his left hand on the back of a chair, in which the Countess is sitting with her child on her knee, full-face, looking straight out of the picture without staring. (In the painting of the human eye Lawrence had no rival.) She is a sweet-looking lady, with rounded and graceful neck and shoulders, her hair in ringlets over her brow and on her neck. The face is intellectual,—a little masterful perhaps; it is the face of a woman with whom no liberties could be taken, who could hold her own in any Society. It is essentially the picture of a lady, with no trace of humble origin; nor is there any trace of that incipient decline, of which Tennyson would have us believe she died,—she is robust looking rather than delicate. The attitude of the child on her knee is neither pleasing nor easy: it is that of a child who will slip off and run away directly its mother's hand is released, and who is only watching for an opportunity. It is thought to resemble somewhat a picture of Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette and the Dauphin, painted a few years previously.

Unless the artist has greatly flattered the Countess, there is nothing suggesting a plebeian origin. Charming as she appears in the painting, in her rich apparel, and with her brilliant surroundings, she was no doubt charming in the budding beauty of her 17th year, when Mr. Cecil was courting her in the green lanes round Bolas, even though she

¹ I am informed that the Portrait reproduced in the *Transactions*, 4th Series, III. 351, is not Sarah, Countess of Exeter, but Elizabeth, Marchioness of Exeter, the third wife of Henry Cecil, to whom she was married 19 August 1800. This Portrait is also by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

were in her humble village dress a little rustic in appearance and hoydenish in her manners. All tradition reports that Sarah Hoggins was a lovely creature.

Very different is the statement of 'Cuthbert Bede' and another writer under the initials 'G.L.S.' in *Notes and Queries* for 1856, who describe her as "buxom, ruddy-faced, stout and well-proportioned," and as "fat, good-tempered, amiable, never adapting herself to the position to which she had been raised."¹ Some aged Bolas villagers, who remembered her as a young woman, described her to a tourist some sixty years ago as—"she might have been well-looking," and as "a straight lass."² What a description of a beautiful woman!

One would like to know whether Sarah was really happy in her exalted position as mistress of Burghley, and whether she readily adapted herself to her new life. And here we have nothing to guide us, except the statements left behind by family servants and retainers of the household at Burghley,—and such statements are often notoriously unreliable and exaggerated!—and the reminiscences of country gentlemen of the neighbourhood who were personally acquainted with Lord and Lady Exeter.

The evidence of servants may be summed up in the words of one of them, written when he was eighty-five years of age, as follows:—"The Countess of Exeter was a very unhappy woman. Unfortunately her husband the Earl was very fond of company, and was continually having a succession of visitors; when one party left another would follow; and his wife, not having been accustomed to nobility, was always miserable while in their company, although they treated and looked upon her as their equal. Some of the company occasionally commenced conversation in French, but his Lordship always stopped them, saying his Lady did not understand French. . . . She passed a great deal of time in the company of the servants, telling them it was far more agreeable to be with them, than in the company of the nobility who were frequent visitors at Burghley." She told her servants that she never knew her real position until that

¹ *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, I, 437, II, 457.

² *Walford's Tales of our Great Families*, 46, 47.

dark night in December when her husband brought her with her daughter to Burghley, and asked her when the carriage stopped what she thought of that mansion!

Then we have this account written by a lady belonging to one of the oldest of the Rutland county families, whose father knew the Countess well:—"A beautiful, modest and shy creature, never able to rise to her position either in manners or mode of speech; her aspirates were not perfect, and she could not get out of the custom of saying 'Mam' to great ladies. But her husband was devoted to her, though hasty at times about her little mistakes, and he was always at hand to shield her, and prompt to resent any slight that might be done to her. Once the second wife of the fifth Duke of Ancaster, who had herself been a governess,¹ addressed Lady Exeter at some large party in French, with the secret intention to humiliate her, but Lord Exeter stepping forward with his wife's hand in his said, 'My dear, her Grace says so-and-so, but she forgets you never had the advantage of being one of her pupils'."

We have yet another piece of evidence in the "Memoirs of the Comtesse de Boigne" (1781—1814),² which gives us this information:—

"The marquis had thought his wife admirable so long as she was the chief beauty of her village, but when transported to another environment she lost her confidence and her simple grace; affected and ill at ease, she became awkward and ridiculous. . . . Lord Exeter was vexed, and irritation was followed by annoyance, regret, and embarrassment. He no longer wished her to accompany him into society, and neglected her. . . . She could not keep her servants in order. . . . The writing of the smallest note was a torture to her, from her fear of committing some breach of etiquette. Lord Exeter placed a highly qualified governess in charge of his daughters, that they might not grow up as their

¹ She was Miss Mary Anne Layard, before her marriage to the Duke on 2 January 1769. The Duke, before his succession to the title in 1779, was better known as Lord Brownlow Bertie, and he was M.P. for Lincolnshire 1761-1779. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire in 1779, and died in 1809.

² Edited from the original MS. by Charles Nicoulaud, 1897. Pages 127-130. Quoted in *Bye-Gones*, August 7, 1907. The Comtesse had stayed as a guest at Burghley.

mother. This was both natural and reasonable, but the girls and their mother suffered correspondingly."

There may therefore be some ground for Tennyson's suggestion:—

"But a trouble weigh'd upon her,
And perplex'd her, night and morn,
With the burthen of an honour
Unto which she was not born."

In April 1796, a few days after the death of the Countess's mother at Bolas, Lord and Lady Exeter entertained Royalty at Burghley.¹ The following extract from the *Northampton Mercury* of April 9, 1796, tells us all that is known about this visit:

"His Serene Highness the Stadtholder of Hesse Darmstadt, accompanied by his Princess (sister to the King of Prussia) have this week paid a visit to the Right Hon. the Earl of Exeter at Burghley. Their stay was three days; and on Thursday they set out by way of Peterborough on their return to London."

The following month Lord Exeter brought his wife to London, to be presented at Court, "where," says Mr. Hubert Smith, "her quiet unassuming manners are said to have been much admired by her Majesty Queen Charlotte."² The date of her presentation was Holy Thursday, 5 May 1796,³ and we get the following particulars of the Drawing Room from the *St. James' Chronicle* of May 5 to 7, 1796:—

"At half past one o'clock the Royal Family came to St. James' Palace. The drawing room began soon after two o'clock, and closed at five o'clock. Present the King, Queen, and four elder Princesses; the foreign envoys, Nobility, &c., as at the Services on Wednesday, and a great number of

¹ In November 1844 their son, the second Marquis of Exeter entertained the young Queen Victoria and H.R.H. Prince Albert at Burghley House. The writer possesses a letter (written by his grandfather, who was present as a guest) giving a most graphic description of an entertainment given at Burghley on Thursday, November 14th in honour of the royal visit.

² *Tent Life with English Gipsies in Norway, 1874*, Appendix page 534. Hulbert's *History and Description of the County of Salop*, 1838, page 156.

³ From the dates of the visit of the Stadtholder to Burghley and the presentation of the Countess at Court, it seems unlikely that either of them could have been present at the funerals of Mr. and Mrs. Hoggins at Bolas. It appears too to disprove the suggestion that Mr. Hoggins was drowned in a pool after supping with his son-in-law at Bolas Villa.

female Nobility. Being the Festival of the Ascension which is observed as an High Day at Court, the King and Knights Companions of the several Orders appeared in their Collars. The Royal Family returned to Buckingham House before Six o'clock. The following ladies were presented to her Majesty. (*inter alias*)

The Countess of Exeter by Mrs. Lecan. &c."

Drakard in exaggerated language says that Lord Exeter "took the Countess with him to London where she was respected, admired, adored, until it pleased the Great Dispenser of providential events to call the spirit of life to a more lasting region of happiness."¹

Two children were born to her at Burghley. Brownlow, afterwards second Marquis of Exeter, was born on 2 July 1795, and baptized at Burghley House the same day; and Thomas, afterwards a Colonel in the Army, was born on 1 January 1797,² and baptized at St. Martin's, Stamford, the same day. Her eldest child and only daughter Sophia, who had been born at Bolas 4 February 1792 and baptized there 27 February as the daughter of John and Sarah Jones, was again baptized at Burghley House on 25 (or 26) June 1795, perhaps in order to get her name entered in the parish register of St. Martin's, Stamford, as the daughter of Lord and Lady Exeter. When Sophia was born, the mother was soon after taken dangerously ill, but thanks to the care and skill of Dr. Arden of Market Drayton she was soon restored to health again. Mary Berks was the name of Sophia's nurse, and when the Earl left Bolas he generously allowed her £10 a year for the rest of her life.

The Countess did not long survive the birth of her youngest child Thomas, but died at Burghley House,—not of incipient decline as Tennyson's ballad would lead us to believe, but a few days after her child was born,—on 18 January 1797, in her 24th year; and she was buried in the family vault in St. Martin's Church, Stamford Baron, on 28 January, the coffin being covered with rich velvet. "Charles Chaplin, esq. attended as chief mourner, and a numerous

¹ *Guide to Burghley House*, 1815, page 38.

² *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1796, gives 31 December, 1796 as the date of his birth.

procession followed." Tennyson tells us that by direction of her husband she was buried in her wedding-dress: he alone of writers, so far as I have noticed, records this, and it is probably the fact. There is no Monument at St. Martin's Church erected to the memory of the Countess, or her husband; but the coffin-plates in the vault there are inscribed¹—

Henry, Marquis of Exeter, died May 1st, 1804, aged 50.

Sarah, Countess of Exeter, died Jan. 18, 1797, aged 24.

Drakard in his *History of Stamford*, 1822, states that there were twenty nine coffins of the Cecil family in the vault under the North side of St. Martin's Church.

It is a relief to know that all the issue of the Earl and Countess were born after their second marriage at St. Mildred's Church; that there is no flaw whatever in the succession, but that all their issue were perfectly legitimate by the laws of England. Their remarriage was a most wise act. Had it not taken place, there is no knowing what trouble might have ensued.

A few days after taking his seat in the House of Lords Lord Exeter on 26 February 1794 applied to the Heralds' College for a grant of Armorial bearings for his wife and her father; and on the fifth of April following Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King of Arms, granted these Arms to Sarah, Countess of Exeter: Gules a Lobster's Claw erect Or between three Herons' Heads erased Argent, and the same Arms together with this Crest: On a Wreath of the Colours [Argent and Gules] A Heron's Head erased Argent charged with a Lobster's Claw Gules, to her father Thomas Hoggins (who is described as of "Bolas Magna in Co: Salop, Gentleman") to be borne by the said Thomas Hoggins and his descendants.² Mr. John Hoggins was the only son who left issue, and of his ten children only one, a daughter left issue,—an only daughter and heiress who is still living. It is clear therefore, according to the laws of Arms, that Mr. John Hoggins's granddaughter is the only member of the

¹ Rev. W. H. Charlton's *Burghley*, 1847, page 291.

John Drakard's *Stamford*, 1822, page 563.

² College of Arms, Grants xviii, 304.

Countess's family who can now lawfully bear the Arms of Hoggins in pursuance of this Grant.

Shortly after his succession to the title, Lord Exeter, on 4 February 1794, took the oaths and his seat in the House of Lords.¹ On 10 March following he was appointed Recorder of Stamford, and on 7 May he "gave an elegant entertainment to the gentlemen of the [Stamford] Corporation, the officers of the Royal Lancastrian Militia, gentry, clergy, and tradesmen, on account of his being chosen Recorder of their Boroughs."² He was also appointed Deputy Lieutenant of co. Derby on 27 December 1796, and of co. Rutland on 17 February 1798. On 29 April 1797 he became Captain Commandant of the Stamford Corps of Volunteers. He was a man of learning and scientific knowledge, and was a Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, and on 8 May 1800 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.³ On 4 February 1800 he was created Marquess of Exeter. As Earl of Exeter he was Hereditary Grand Almoner of England, although he never acted as such at a Coronation, as his predecessors had done.

The Earl must have returned to Bolas again for a short time after inheriting Burghley, in order to place his father-in-law in Bolas Villa, and to settle his own affairs there. His furniture he presumably left as it was, for Mr. Hoggins. Some silver table and dessert spoons marked with the initials I., I, and bearing the hall-mark for 1788-9, he gave to his wife's relatives and tradesmen with whom he had dealt.⁴ Hulbert says that he "pensioned all the deserving old servants and work-people of the villa." The annuity to Mary Berks the nurse has been mentioned. John Griffiths and Jane Taylor had their wages to the day of their death, the second Marquis generously continuing his father's bounty.⁵

¹ *Lincoln, Stamford and Rutland Mercury*, Feb. 7, 1794.

² *Ibid.*, May 9, 1794.

³ Doyle's *Official Baronage of England*, I. 722.

⁴ One of these spoons is in the possession of Mr Samuel Henry Cobb of Newport, and Mr. Walter William Cobb of Atherstone has another. Mr. Piercy J. Pace of Llangollen, states in *Bye-Gones*, February 21, 1906, that he has a silver pap spoon, bearing the initials I I, which was given by Lord Exeter to one of the Hoggins.

⁵ Hulbert, page 155.

He provided most handsomely for the four surviving brothers and the sister of the Countess; indeed, he never forgot them throughout the remainder of his life. He had them all well educated. William and Thomas, the first and third, he put in the Army and purchased commissions for them. William was appointed Lieutenant of the 26th regiment and captain in 1803, but was drowned at sea, on the Aurora Transport, in 1805. Thomas became Lieutenant of the 64th regiment in 1798, and was afterwards Captain of the 71st, but joined the 85th regiment in 1805, and remained in that regiment until he was killed in a duel with John Hilton in January 1810. John, the second, was educated at Bridgenorth Grammar School; in 1795 he was put to learn farming with Mr. Wilkinson at Arlscott near Broseley, and in 1802 Lord Exeter provided £1000 to set him up at Micklewood. The youngest, James, was sent to Shrewsbury School in 1798 and to St. John's College, Cambridge, and died Vicar of Elham, Kent. He seems also to have allowed each of these brothers fifty pounds a year.¹ The only surviving sister Ann married Arthur Hodge of Tortola in the West Indies, and left three children. Of the brothers John alone left issue.

A number of Lord Exeter's letters are extant, written to his brother-in-law Mr. John Hoggins, Mr. Beddoes of Cheney Longville, Mr. John Picken, and others, ranging from 1795 to 1804, and they are of considerable interest. Writing in 1795 to his young brother-in-law, then a lad of 17½, when he was first placed with a farmer, he gives him good advice:—"Be a regular goer to Church, and don't learn to swear. Be honest and punctual in your dealings with mankind. Avoid drinking to excess, that vice hurts health and reputation. . . . I am a farmer, I occupy about 1000 acres, and attend very much to that business. My books can inform me what has been done daily on my farm by my horses and men for the last 3 years."

Writing to him seven years later, in 1802, when he first started farming on his own account, Lord Exeter says:—"Whatever I say I know from experience, therefore you may

¹ Partly from letters of Lord Exeter. See also *Transactions*, 4th Series, III. 356 &c.

depend upon its answering well with me. Ploughing deep is of great advantage. This may be performed either by ploughing twice in the same furrow with the same plough, or by a plough made for the purpose, with the shares, one higher than the other. I find, that I have the greatest crops from sowing all sorts of corn &c.: drill with the Revd. Mr. Cook's drill plough, particularly if the corn be well hoed up by his hoeing machine, that he sells with his drill plough. I sow a great many acres with Chicory & five pounds of white clover per acre. It is sown with spring corn. It is very hardy, lasts a many years, produces more green provender than all other grasses except Lucerne, is much liked by all sorts of cattle, is the earliest spring food and continues the latest. If left to itself, it produces long narrow leaves like dock leaves, and produces a very tall stem which is covered with beautiful blue flowers in succession; consequently the seed pods ripen first towards the lower part of the stem, and must be pickt off as they ripen, otherwise the seeds would be lost. I will send you a pound of it. Young cattle have of late years been so scarce & consequently dear, that I have reared every calf that drop'd on my farm, & I have sometimes bought calves about a week old to rear. My calves are taken from the cow when they are about a week old. They are kept up in clean calve pens & fed with warm skimmed milk & hay tea—now & then it is thickened with oatmeal. They have hay to eat. Hay tea is made by putting a handful of good hay into a bucket of boiling water: after this has stood until it begins to cool, it is pour'd from the hay, & used when wanted—mixing a little of it with the skimmed milk & oatmeal. I am now using two teams of oxen, between three and four years old, that were reared in the above manner. They are very large, fine and active. They are of the large Holderness breed. Four of them plough as much per day as three horses. I have five in each team, so one rests every day. They are fed on two thirds hay & one third straw cut together; & in the summer they are turned into grass grounds. They have the same harness as my cart horses."

Twelve months later he writes to the same:—"Having encreased my farm, I have got three teams of oxen; five to a

team, as one rests every day, and all rest on Sundays. All these, except two, were bred on my farm. Four ploughs as much per day as a horse team. I have lost several horses within the last half year, which induces me to employ more oxen; as they are not so liable to disorders and improve in value all the time they are working. I use also my bulls to plough. All the beef I use in my house is fatted at home. Each beast has a pint of linseed oil mixt up in a peck of bran per day with as much hay as they can eat. This fats them in eleven weeks. This is a much cheaper & more expeditious way of feeding them than any that is known. The oil costs 5/6 per gallon. The bran a shilling per bushel."

These extracts from Lord Exeter's letters are here given, to show the interest he took in his farm at Burghley and his considerable knowledge of farming.

The last letter is written to Mr. John Picken of Bolas (Lady Exeter's uncle), from Privy Garden, London, on 19 April 1804, only ten days before Lord Exeter's death. In it he says:—"Be assured I will let you know when I can receive you, at present I cannot see my most intimate friends: but I am mending in health. Do let me know thro' your good wife how those delightful pikelets, and hot bread or cakes, were made at Bolas for tea time, we cannot make them light and good." The Marquis was evidently ill when he wrote this letter, and on May 1st he passed away.

After the death of his Countess, Lord Exeter remained a widower for 3½ years; but a few months after his elevation to the marquissate he married for his third wife, at Langley Park, Beckenham, Kent, on 19 August 1800, Elizabeth Anne, Dowager Duchess of Hamilton. Her Grace was the fourth daughter of Peter Burrell of Langley Park, M.P. for Launceston, and sister of the first Baron Gwydyr; she married 5 April 1778, Douglas 8th Duke of Hamilton, who was divorced from her in 1794. The Duke died without issue 3 August 1799. The Duchess was a beautiful woman, as appears from her portrait in the New Library at Burghley, which was painted about 1800-1 by Sir Thomas Lawrence.¹

¹ This portrait has been engraved by Reynolds, for the 39th number of *La belle Assemblée*, published 1 January 1809. A reproduction of it is given in the *Transactions*, 4th Series, III. 351, where it is wrongly lettered as "Sarah, Countess of Exeter." See also the *Life of Sir Thomas Lawrence*, I. 225.

She survived the Marquis for more than thirty years, and died without issue on 17 January 1837. Her Will was proved in February 1837.

Lord Exeter died at Pembroke House, Privy Gardens, Whitehall, on 1 May 1804 aged 50. His body was brought to Burghley, and was buried in the family vault at St. Martin's, Stamford, by the side of the Countess, on May 12th. His Will was proved the same year.

The following glowing account of his generosity, from his succession to the Earldom until his death, is recorded in the *Salopian Journal* for 9 May 1804:—"In that time the throbbing heart of anxious distress has been soothed by his protection, relieved by his bounty, and renovated from day to day with hope and peace; and the title of High Grand Almoner to the King in fee, which might have been no more than a mere title of honour, was by his benevolence and many charities, in regard to himself, a term most logically and philosophically just."¹

Of the surviving children of Lord and Lady Exeter, the younger son Lord Thomas Cecil married, on 8 August 1838, Lady Sophia Georgiana Lennox, 7th daughter of Charles, 4th Duke of Richmond and Lennox, K.G., but died without issue on 29 November 1873. His widow died 17 January 1902.

Lady Sophia Cecil, the only daughter, married 12 May 1818 the Right Hon. Henry Manvers Pierrepont (third son of Charles, 1st Earl Manvers), of Conholt Park, Hants, Privy Councillor, Envoy to the Count of Denmark (he was born 18 March 1780, and died 10 November 1851), and died 2 November 1823. They had issue an only child, Augusta Sophia Anne, who married, on 9 July 1844, Lord Charles Wellesley (2nd son of the great Duke of Wellington), a Major-General in the Army, chief equerry and clerk marshal to Queen Victoria, and M.P. (he was born 16 January 1808, and died 9 October 1858); she survived him and died 13 July 1893, having had issue three sons and three daughters. Two of her sons succeeded eventually as the 3rd and 4th Dukes of Wellington.

¹ Cited in *Bye-Gones*, May 3, 1882.

The eldest son, Brownlow, 2nd Marquess of Exeter, K.G., married on 12 May 1824, Isabella, daughter of William Stephen Poyntz, of Midgham, co. Berks and Cowdray Park, co. Sussex, by Elizabeth Mary Browne his wife, daughter of the 7th Viscount Montagu, and died on 16 January 1867, having had issue five sons and two daughters. The Marchioness died on 6 March 1879. Their eldest son, the 3rd Marquess, was father of the 4th, and grandfather of the 5th and present Marquess of Exeter.

There are about sixty living lineal descendants of Henry, 10th Earl and 1st Marquess of Exeter, and the Countess Sarah his second wife. Of these about forty are descended from the 2nd Marquess, and about twenty from the Lady Sophia Pierrepont. A list of them is given in Ruvigny's *Blood Royal of Britain* (Tudor Volume), pages 414-416, and a later list of the descendants of the second Marquess is recorded in the same author's *Plantagenet Roll of the Blood Royal* (Clarence Volume), pages 261-2. They include several Peers of the Realm, and eldest sons of Peers, who are thus lineally descended from the "peasant Countess."

Something should be said here as to the later life of Emma Vernon, Henry Cecil's first wife. After Mr. Cecil had obtained the Royal assent to his Divorce Act on 10 June 1791, she appears to have married the Rev. William Sneyd, on 13 October 1791. The marriage is traditionally said to have been celebrated at Lisbon, but I have seen no evidence that it really did take place there. It is recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October 1791, as follows:—"1791. Oct. 13. Rev. Wm. Sneyd to Miss Emma Vernon, daughter of the late Tho. Vernon, Esq., of Hanbury."

I have not been able to ascertain when Mr. Sneyd died, or where he was buried, but it is said that he died in 1793. At all events his death must have taken place in 1793 or 1794, for on 28 January 1795 Emma Vernon married for her third husband, John Phillips of Winterdyne near Bewdley, Worcestershire. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips lived at Winterdyne until the death of Lord Exeter in May 1804, when they moved to Hanbury Hall, where they resided for fourteen years. All Lord Exeter's interest in the Hanbury estate

ceased at his death, and it then reverted to Mrs. Phillips for her life.

Mr. John Phillips was a native of Droitwich, where he was born in 1759, being the son of John Phillips, gentleman, and he was baptized at St. Andrew's, Droitwich, 25 April, 1759. He matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, 18 May 1776, but graduated B.A. from Merton College in 1780. In 1792 he became a barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, but did not practise at the Bar, and in 1803 was High Sheriff of Worcestershire. Mrs. Phillips died 21 March 1818, in her 64th year, and was by her own desire buried in the extreme north corner of Hanbury Churchyard. In regret for her misdoings she would not be buried in the Vernon vault beneath the chancel of the church with her ancestors, but in the more unworthy place that she selected for her interment. An old man, who remembered her well, told a former Rector many years ago,—“When she died, they would not let her be buried in the family vault, because she had transgressed.” Her expressed wish not to be buried in the family vault was no doubt prompted by contrition and shame for the disgrace which she had brought upon an hitherto untarnished name. Her tombstone bears this inscription:—

“Sacred to the memory of Emma daughter of and heiress of Thomas Vernon Esquire late of Hanbury Hall in this Parish and Wife of John Phillips Esquire. She died on the 21st day of March 1818 and was by her own desire buried here.”

The monument in Hanbury Church to her father and mother Thomas and Emma Vernon has this additional inscription at the foot:—

“Emma their daughter died at Hanbury Hall the 21st day of March 1818 in the 64th year of her age and by her own particular desire was buried in the Churchyard near the Coppice.”

On 16 February 1825, Mr. Phillips had a grant from Sir George Naylor, Garter, and Ralph Bigland, Clarendieux, of these Arms:—Erminois, a lion rampant sable, ducally gorged and chained or, between two crosses crosslet fitchée in chief

and an escallop in base gules.¹ In the grant he is described as of Hanbury. He had a life interest in the Hanbury estate after his wife's death, but sometime before he died he handed over the estate to the remainderman Thomas Shrawley Vernon, who was cousin and heir to Emma, and grandfather of Sir Harry Foley Vernon, Bart., the present owner of Hanbury, and thenceforth made his residence at Edstone near Stratford-on-Avon. After Emma's death Mr. Phillips married for his second wife Mary, daughter of Robert Weir, J.P. and D.L., of Hall Craig, co. Fermanagh, by whom he had two daughters and coheirresses,—(1) Mary Elizabeth, who married 24 September 1840 Darwin Galton, J.P. and D.L., of Claverdon Leys, co. Warwick, and died 26 November 1869, leaving issue; and (2) Katherine Emma, of Ardencote, co. Warwick, where she died in November 1905, aged 79.² Mr. Phillips died at Edstone 30 January 1836, aged seventy five years.

Hanbury Hall is a good-sized mansion in the Queen Anne style of architecture, erected about the year 1710 by Thomas Vernon, a chancery barrister, and M.P. (with Sir John Pakington) for Worcestershire from 1714 until his death on 6 February 1720-1. It consists of a main centre building with two wings, and is surrounded by a large park of 130 acres, in which are many fine elms and oaks. There is an engraving of it in Nash's *Worcestershire*, I. 548, underneath which is printed "Hanbury Hall, late the seat of Thomas Vernon, now [1781] of Henry Cecil, Esqr." In the *Worcestershire Guide and Royal Directory*, page 36, Hanbury Hall is termed [1797] "the property of the Earl of Exeter"; whilst in the *Beauties of England and Wales*, page 181, it is styled "now [1814] the residence of John Phillips, Esq."

Hanbury Church lies at the edge of the park, half a mile away from the Hall to the east, and stands on an eminence. It contains many monuments to the family of Vernon, including a handsome one to Counsellor Vernon, the builder

¹ Grazebrook's *Heraldry of Worcestershire*, II. 440-1. The same authority gives for the Arms of Vernon of Hanbury:—Or, on a fesse azure three garbs of the field, in chief a cross-crosslet fitchée gules. (*Ibid*, page 595.)

² See Pedigree of Phillips of Droitwich in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, 5th Series, I. 3-6.

of the Hall. He is represented in a recumbent posture habited in a lawyer's gown, bands and wig; at his head is a figure of Justice holding the scales, and at his feet a female figure holding a book. Another monument is to Emma's father, Thomas Vernon, who died 9 December 1771, in his 48th year. There are engravings of many of the Vernon monuments in Nash's *Worcestershire*, I. 550-551.

Thomas Moore's poem, "You remember Ellen," occurs in his *Irish Melodies*, and was first printed sometime between the years 1807—1820. Tennyson's ballad, "The Lord of Burleigh,"—(which Henry Cecil never was!)—was one of the "Poems written 1830," and is printed in the first collected edition of his works in 1843. It is generally thought that Tennyson derived his ideas from Hazlitt's "Table Talk," published in the *New Monthly Magazine* for 1822 (N.S., vol. IV, p. 449), but having been brought up in Lincolnshire, and residing there until he was twenty-eight, at no great distance from Burghley, he may very probably have heard the story repeated in his early days.

For the facts narrated in this Paper, the writer is indebted to researches made at the Public Record Office, British Museum, Somerset House, Great Bolas, and elsewhere; but he desires especially to acknowledge his indebtedness to a large *dossier* of papers relating to the subject lent him by Mr. W. O. Woodall,¹ solicitor, of Scarborough, who many years ago investigated the matter with the intention of writing a book on the subject, which was begun but never finished.

For the Illustrations of Burleigh Villa and Great Bolas Church (interior and exterior) the writer is indebted to Mr. George J. Napier, author of "The Homes and Haunts of Alfred, Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate," whose publishers (Messrs. James Maclehose and Sons of Glasgow) have kindly lent the blocks. The photographs of the original Marriage Entries in the Register Books of Great Bolas and St. Mildred, Bread Street, were made for Mr. W. O. Woodall.

¹ Mr Woodall has lately passed away, since this Paper was for the most part written. He died at Scarborough on 7 October 1914.

In the Appendix are given copies of some original documents, in support of the facts narrated in this Paper.

APPENDIX.

I. *Abstract of Deeds relating to land at Bolas Heath.*

(1.) Indentures of Lease and Release dated 28 and 29 September 29 George III, 1789, the Release between Richard Wingfield of Newport, co. Salop, gent. (eldest Son and Heir at Law of the Rev. Borlase Wingfield, late of Meeson, co. Salop, Clerk deceased) of the 1st part, Phillis Wingfield of Newport widow and Thomas Kinnersley of Leighton esquire (Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Borlase Wingfield deceased) of the 2nd part, The Rev. Creswell Tayleur of Meeson Clerk and Rachael his wife of the 3rd part, John Swinnerton heretofore of Sugnall co. Salop but now of the Hough, Wybunbury, co. Palatine Chester Clerk and John Reynolds of Tern hill, Drayton in Hales gent. of the 4th part, John Jones, late of the parish of Marylebone co. Middlesex, but now of Bolas in the said County of Salop Gentleman and Thomas Hoggins of Bolas Magna Yeoman, a Trustee for the said John Jones, of the 5th part.

Recites Indentures of Lease and Release, dated 24 and 25 March 1775, the Release between said Creswell Tayleur of the one part and the said Borlase Wingfield of the other part, being a mortgage of the Manor or Lordship of Bolas otherwise Great Bolas, And all the Waste grounds Royalties Courts, including (inter alia) several cottages occupied by John Harris, Edward Griffith, Richard Fox, Mary Bratton, James Brindley, Elizabeth Bettelley, Andrew Bettelley, Samuel Geary, William Arnon and others, situate in Meeson, Bolas, and Cherrington, to secure the payment to the said Borlase Wingfield of £5,100 and interest. And recites Indenture dated 4 August 1783, between said Creswell Tayleur of the 1st part, John Green, Joseph Cattlow and Rachael his wife of the 2nd part, and said John Swinnerton and John Reynolds of the 3rd part, In consideration of a marriage intended between said Creswell Tayleur and Rachael Peake, the said Creswell Tayleur covenanted to convey the Manors of Meeson and Bolas or elsewhere in co. Salop (except the Mansion House and land at Meeson) to the said John Swinnerton and John Reynolds upon Trust to sell the same. And recites that the marriage was solemnized, but no conveyance was made to the said John Swinnerton and John Reynolds. And recites that the said John Jones had agreed with said Creswell Tayleur for the absolute purchase of the fee simple of the hereditaments hereinafter mentioned for £200, which is the full value thereof and the best price that can be gotten for the

same; which sum is to be paid to the said Phillis Wingfield and Thomas Kinnersley in part discharge of the moneys due on the said mortgage.

It is witnessed that in consideration of £200 to the said Phillis Wingfield and Thomas Kinnersley paid by the said John Jones, the said Richard Wingfield (at the request of said Phillis Wingfield and Thomas Kinnersley, and of Creswell Tayleur and Rachael his wife), and the parties of the 3rd, 2nd, and 4th parts respectively, did grant bargain sell alien release and confirm unto the said John Jones and Thomas Hoggins. All that messuage cottage or tenement with the garden and appurtenances thereto belonging situate and being on Bolas Heath in the parish of Great Bolas in the County of Salop aforesaid, And also all those four several pieces or parcels of land adjoining thereto, Which said messuage and lands now are or late were in the holding of Sarah Brindley, And also all those two other Closes or pieces of land or ground situate on Bolas Heath aforesaid adjoining to the said last mentioned premises and now or late in the occupation of Widow Harris, All which said premises contain together 7a. 1r. 37p. or thereabouts be the same more or less and are surrounded by the said Common called Bolas Heath, Together with all houses outhouses etc. And the reversion etc. And all the estate etc. And all deeds etc. To hold unto the said John Jones and Thomas Hoggins and their heirs, To the only proper use and behoof of the said John Jones and Thomas Hoggins their heirs and assigns. Nevertheless as to the estate and interest of the said Thomas Hoggins and his heirs In Trust and to and for the only proper use and behoof of the said John Jones his heirs and assigns for ever, and to and for no other use trust intent or purpose whatsoever.

The usual Covenants for Title.

Executed by Richard Wingfield, Phillis Wingfield, Thomas Kinnersley, Creswell Tayleur, Rachel Tayleur, John Swinerton and John Reynolds and attested.

Receipt for £200 endorsed, signed by Phillis Wingfield and Thomas Kinnersley, and attested.

(2.) Indenture dated 29 September 1789, 29 George III, between The Rev. Creswell Tayleur of Meeson co. Salop, Clerk of the one part, and John Jones late of Marylebone in the County of Middlesex but now of Bolas in the said County of Salop Gentleman of the other part.

Recites the Indentures of Lease and Release of 28 and 29 September 1789; And that the Deeds mentioned in the Schedule relate to the said land conveyed to John Jones, and also to other lands of Creswell Tayleur, And it is agreed that they shall remain in the custody of the said Creswell Tayleur, and that he shall covenant to produce same to said John Jones, whenever required.

It is Witnessed that said Creswell Tayleur agrees to produce the Deeds mentioned in the Schedule etc., and to give copies etc., to support the title of the said John Jones to the lands purchased by him.

The Schedule mentioned above.

3 and 4 December 1751. Indentures of Lease and Release, the Release between Creswell Tayleur of Meeson esq. and Martha his wife (1), Creswell Tayleur, their eldest son and heir apparent (2), George Green and John Wainewright (3), Plowden Slaney of the Inner Temple esq. and Peter Tayleur of St. Clement's Lane, goldsmith (4), and Samuel Dickenson of Newport, gent., and Joseph Walker (5),—being a deed of Settlement of the Manor of Bolas, with a Covenant to levy a Fine.

Hilary Term 1752. Chirograph of Fine and Exemplification of Recovery.

9 and 10 January 1775. Indentures of Lease and Release, the Release between Creswell Tayleur esq. (eldest and only son and heir of Creswell Tayleur of Meeson deceased by Phillis his wife (1), Richard Barber (2), and the Rev. Borlase Wingfield of Meeson, clerk (3),—being a Deed to declare the uses of the Recovery.

Hilary Term 15 George III. Recovery between Borlase Wingfield demandant, Richard Barber tenant, and Creswell Tayleur vouchee.

24 and 25 March 1775. Indentures of lease and Release, the Release between Creswell Tayleur (1) and Borlase Wingfield (2),—being Mortgage in fee to secure £5,100 and interest.

29 September 1780. Further charge to secure £900 and interest.

1 June 1776. Probate copy of Will of Borlase Wingfield.

4 August 1783. Indenture between Creswell Tayleur (1), John Green of Chillington co. Stafford, gent., and the Rev. Joseph Cattlow of Eccleshall, clerk and Rachael his wife (2), and John Swinnerton and John Reynolds (3),—being Settlement on the Marriage of the said Creswell Tayleur and Rachael his now wife.

Executed by Creswell Tayleur and attested.

(3.) Indenture dated 1 January 29 George III., 1798, between The Right Honorable Henry Earl of Exeter of Burleigh House co. Northampton of the one part and Creswell Tayleur of Meeson Hall in the county of Salop Clerk of the other part.

It is Witnessed that in consideration of £200 to the said Earl paid by the said Creswell Tayleur, He the said Earl Did grant bargain sell alien enfeoff and confirm unto the said Creswell Tayleur and his heirs, All that new erected Messuage or Tenement with the Outbuildings Garden and appurtenances thereunto belonging situate and being at Bolas Heath in the parish of Bolas Magna in the said County of Salop together with all

the several Closes pieces and parcels of Land Meadow and Pasture ground situate in Bolas Heath aforesaid to the said Messuage or Tenement belonging or appertaining, and containing together about 7a. 1r. 37p. be the same more or less and now or late in the possession of the said Earl, and were heretofore purchased by him from the Trustees of the said Creswell Tayleur and conveyed to him in the Name of John Jones. Together with all houses, outhouses, etc., And all the Estate, etc.

To hold the said messuage or tenement closes etc. unto the said Creswell Tayleur his heirs and assigns, To the only proper use and behoof of the said Creswell Tayleur his heirs and assigns for ever.

Covenant by the said Earl to warrant and defend the said messuage, etc. And that he is the true and lawful owner of the said messuage etc., and is seized thereof in fee simple without any manner of condition contingent proviso power of limitation of use or uses, or other restraint to alter the same. The usual covenants for Title follow.

Lastly the said Earl hath appointed Joseph Loxdale Warren of Drayton in Hales, gentleman, his lawful Attorney to enter upon the premises, and take seisin thereof, and to deliver seisin to the said Creswell Tayleur.

[Signed] Exeter

[Seal heraldic: Crest, a garb, with coronet above, between supporters.]

Witnesses: James Henshaw, William Malmsbury.

Receipt for £200 endorsed, signed "Exeter," and attested by the same Witnesses.

Livery of Seisin endorsed: That on 22 March 1798 Joseph Loxdale Warren entered on the premises, and delivered seisin thereof to Creswell Tayleur. Witness: Richard Harris.

II. *Pleadings in the King's Bench Action, Henry Cecil, esquire v. The Rev. William Sneyd, for trespass, 1790.*

King's Bench Plea Roll, No. 587.

Trinity, 30 George III., Part 4, m. 2436.

"Pleas before our Lord the King at Westminster of the Term of the Holy Trinity in the thirtieth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and in the Year of our Lord 1790."

(m. 2486.)

"Trinity Term, 30th George 3rd.

Middlesex to wit: Henry Cecil, Esquire, puts in his place Evan Foulkes, his Attorney, against The Reverend William Sneyd, Clerk, in a plea of Trespass.

Middlesex to wit: The said William Sneyd, Clerk, puts in his place Charles Bicknell his Attorney at the suit of the said Henry Cecil Esquire in the plea aforesaid.

Middlesex to wit: Be it remembered that on Friday next after the Morrow of the Holy Trinity in this same Term before our Lord the King at Westminster comes Henry Cecil Esquire by Evan Foulkes, his Attorney, and brings into the Court of our said Lord the King before the King himself now here his certain Bill against the Reverend William Sneyd, Clerk, being in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea of the Lord the now King before the King himself of a Plea of Trespass and there are pledges for the prosecution to wit John Doe and Richard Roe, which said Bill follows in these words to wit Middlesex to wit Henry Cecil Esquire complains of William Sneyd Clerk being in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea of our Lord the now King before the King himself For that the said William on the twelfth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand and seven hundred and Eighty Nine and on divers other days and times between that day and the day of exhibiting of the bill of the said Henry with force and arms to wit with Swords Staves Sticks and Fists made an Assault on one Emma then and still being the Wife of the said Henry to wit at Westminster in the County of Middlesex aforesaid and then and there beat and illtreated her the said Emma and then and there debauched lay with and carnally knew her whereby the said Henry for a long time to wit from thence hitherto hath wholly lost and been deprived of the comfort and fellowship and also of the aid service and assistance of his said Wife in his domestic affairs which he the said Henry during all that time ought to and otherwise might have had to wit at Westminster aforesaid, and other wrongs to the said Henry then and there did against the peace of our said Lord the now King to the said Henry his Damage of Ten thousand pounds and therefore he brings his suit etc.

And the said William by Charles Bicknell his Attorney comes and defends the wrong and injury when etc. and saith that he is in no wise guilty of the Premises above laid to his Charge in manner and form as the said Henry above thereof complains against him and of this he puts himself upon the Country etc. and the said Henry doth the like etc. Therefore let a Jury thereupon come before our Lord the King at Westminster on Wednesday next after three weeks from the day of The Holy Trinity twelve etc. by whom etc. and who neither etc. to recognize etc. because as well etc. The same day is given to the parties aforesaid at the same place.

Afterwards the process being continued between the parties aforesaid of the Plea aforesaid by the Jury being respited between them before our Lord the King at Westminster until Saturday next after the Morrow of All Souls unless the King's right Trusty and well beloved Lloyd, Lord Kenyon, His

Majesty's Chief Justice assigned to hold pleas before the King himself shall first come on the twenty sixth day of June at Westminster Hall in the County of Middlesex according to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided for default of the Jurors because none of them did appear At which day before our Lord the King at Westminster comes the said Henry Cecil by his said Attorney And the said Chief Justice before whom the said Issue was tried sent hither his Record had in these words

Afterwards that is to say On the day and at the place within mentioned before the Right Honorable Lloyd Lord Kenyon the

Chief Justice within written Roger Kenyon Gentle-
(m. 2436d) man being associated unto him according to the form of the Statute in that case made and provided came the within named Henry Cecil Esquire Plaintiff and the Reverend William Sneyd Defendant by their Attornies within contained and the Jurors of the Jury being summoned some of them that is to say Alexander Maitland of King's Road Esquire John White of Weymouth Street Esquire and John Hayter of Old Cavendish Street Esquire come And because the residue of the Jurors of the same Jury do not appear therefore other Persons of those standing by the Court by the Sheriff of the County aforesaid at the request of the said Henry Cecil and by the Command of the said Chief Justice are now newly set down whose names are affixed in the within written panel according to the form of the Statute in that case made and provided which said Jurors so newly set down that is to say Simon Liefe of New Bond Street woolen Draper Brokert Roobarb of Park Street Wax Chandler James Morris of the same Baker Thomas Wright of Union Street Gentleman George Peasley of Queen Street Coal Merchant William Wall of Maddox Street Taylor James Douglas of Duke Street Baker and Samuel Strong of Oxford Street Brandy Merchant being required came who together with the said other Jurors before impanelled and sworn to declare the truth of the within contents being elected tried and sworn upon their oaths say that the within named William Sneyd is guilty of the premises within laid to his charge in manner and form as the said Henry Cecil within complains against him and they assess the damages of the said Henry Cecil by occasion thereof over and above his costs and charges in this behalf to One thousand pounds and for those costs and charges to forty shillings. It is therefore considered by the said Court here that the said Henry Cecil recover against the said William Sneyd his damages by the Jury aforesaid in form aforesaid assessed and also Fifty Eight pounds for his costs and charges aforesaid by the Court of our said Lord the King before the King himself now here adjudged of Increase to the said Henry Cecil by his Assent which damages in

Judgment signed
20th Novr 1790.

the whole amount to One thousand and sixty pounds And that the said William Sneyd be in mercy etc.

Afterwards to wit on Thursday next after eight days of Saint Hilary in the thirty fourth year of the Reign of our Lord the now King cometh the said Henry Cecil by William Bray his Attorney specially appointed in this behalf before our Lord the

Satisfaction
acknowledged.

King at Westminster and acknowledgeth that he is satisfied by the said William Sneyd of the Damages aforesaid Therefore the said William Sneyd is acquitted of the said Damages."

III. *Act to dissolve the Marriage of Henry Cecil, Esquire, with Emma Vernon.*

[Royal Assent 10 June 1791.]

AN ACT TO Dissolve the Marriage of *Henry Cecil*, Esquire, with *Emma Vernon*, his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

Humbly Sheweth and Complaineth to your most excellent Majesty, your true and faithful Subject Henry Cecil, of Hanbury Hall, in the County of Worcester, Esquire, nephew, and presumptive Heir of the Right Honourable Brownlowe, Earl of Exeter.

That, on or about the Twenty-third Day of May, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six, your said Subject did intermarry with Emma Vernon, of the Parish of Saint George, Hanover-square, in the Liberty of Westminster, and County of Middlesex, Spinster, the only Daughter and Heiress at Law of Thomas Vernon, late of Hanbury Hall aforesaid, in the County of Worcester, Esquire, deceased, by Emma Vernon, his Wife, and that they lived together as Man and Wife from that Time, until the Month of June, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-nine.

That the said Thomas Vernon duly made and published his last Will and Testament in Writing, bearing Date on or about the Twenty-third Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-one, and did thereby give and devise all his Manors, Advowsons, Messuages, Farms, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, whatsoever and wheresoever, then lately the estate of Thomas Vernon, then deceased, or whereof he was seised at the Time of his Death, or which had been since his Decease, purchased out of his personal Estate, or whereof he the said Testator had Power to dispose by Virtue of the last Will of the said Thomas Vernon, then deceased, or any Decree or Decrees of the High Court of Chancery, or the Proceedings subsequent thereto. And also, all other his real Estate, what-

sover and wheresoever, unto the Honourable John York, and Reginald Lygon, Esquire, their Heirs and Assigns (but subject and charged as in his said Will is mentioned) To the use of his Daughter; the said Emma, afterwards the Wife of the said Henry Cecil, for her Life, with diver Limitations over. And in the said Will of the said Thomas Vernon, the Testator, the Father of the said Emma, was contained a Proviso, enabling the said Emma, his Daughter, when she should be in Possession of the real Estate thereby devised (but subject and without Prejudice as therein mentioned) either before or after her Marriage with any Person or Persons, by Writing, by her sealed and delivered as therein mentioned, to limit and appoint any Parts or Parts of the said Premises, not exceeding the yearly Value of Two Thousand Pounds, inclusive of the Land Tax, to or to the Use or such Husband or Husbands, as she should marry for his or their Life or Lives, to take effect immediately after the Decease of the said Testator's said Daughter; and also a Power to the said Emma to make Leases of the said devised Premises for Twenty-one Years, under the usual Restrictions.

That the said Thomas Vernon, the Testator, Father of the said Emma, some Time afterwards departed this Life, without revoking or altering his said Will.

That Emma Vernon, formerly the Wife, and afterwards the Widow, of the said Testator, Thomas Vernon, Father of the said Emma, Wife of the said Henry Cecil, by her last Will and Testament, bearing Date the Twenty-fourth day of June, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-five, did give and bequeath unto Sir Walden Hanmer, Baronet, Ashton Curzon, Esquire, and Cope Freeman, the Elder, Esquire, their Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, all Sums of Money in the Public Stocks or Funds, which she should die possessed of, in Trust; in the First Place, to pay such of her Debts, and of the pecuniary Legacies given by that her Will, as the Residue of her personal Estate, not therein after specifically disposed of, should not extend to pay and discharge; and in the next Place, in Trust, by, with, and out of the Yearly Interest, Dividends, and Produce of the said Sums of Money, which should be in the Public Stocks or Funds at the Time of her Death, or so much thereof as should not be disposed of, to pay any of the said Debts or Legacies as aforesaid; to pay and discharge certain Annuities therein before given; and to pay the Remainder of such yearly Interest, Dividends, and Produce into the proper Hands of her Daughter, the said Emma, afterwards the Wife of the said Henry Cecil, independent of any Husband she might marry, and for her own sole and separate Use, and for which her own Receipts should be good and sufficient Discharges, whether she should be Covert or Sole; and she left to her said Daughter, for and during the Term of her

Life, the whole of the yearly Interest and Dividends arising from the said Stocks or Funds, or so much thereof as should not be sold or disposed of, for the Purposes aforesaid, from and after the Death of the several Annuitants therein mentioned; and the same to be paid by the Trustee or Trustees for the Time being, to her said Daughter, for her own Sole and Separate Use, during her Life, exclusive of any Husband she might marry, and without being subject to his Debts, Control, Forfeiture, Disposal, or Engagements; and for which her own Receipts should, from Time to Time, be good and sufficient Discharges, whether she should be Covert or Sole.

That the said Emma Vernon, the Testatrix, departed this Life some Time in the Month of October, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-seven, without revoking or altering her said Will.

That, by an Indenture of Three Parts, bearing Date on or about the Twenty-second Day of May, in the Year of Our Lord Christ, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six, and made, or expressed to be made, between the said Emma, afterwards the Wife of the said Henry Cecil, of the First Part, the said Henry Cecil, of the Second Part, and the Right Honourable, Edwin Lord Sandys, and the Honourable Charles Wolfran Cornwall of the Third Part. It is Witnessed, That in consideration of a Marriage then intended to be solemnized between the said Henry Cecil and Emma, afterwards his Wife, and for the other Considerations therein mentioned, she, the said Emma, afterwards the Wife of the said Henry Cecil, by Force and Virtue of the Power or Authority to her given by the said Will of her said Father, and of all other Powers and Authorities enabling her in that Behalf, did, by the said Indenture now in Recital, executed, and attested as therein mentioned, limit and appoint unto the said Henry Cecil and his Assigns, the Mesuages, and other Hereditaments therein particularly mentioned, and which were in the said Indenture now in Recital, mentioned to be then let at several yearly Rents, amounting together to One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-four Pounds, Seven Shillings and One Halfpenny, and which are Part of the Estates, so by the said Will of the said Thomas Vernon devised to the said Emma, his Daughter, for her Life, as therein, and herein before, is recited, with their Appurtenances, To Hold the same unto the said Henry Cecil and his Assigns, from and immediately after the Decease of the said Emma, his then intended Wife, during his natural Life.

That, by Indentures of Lease and Release, bearing Date respectively the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Days of January, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six, the Release being of Eight Parts, and made, or expressed to be made between the said Brownlowe, Earl of Exeter, of the First Part; the Honourable Thomas Chambers Cecil, of the Second Part;

the said Henry Cecil, of the Third Part; James Hurst, Esquire, and John Baynes Garforth, Esquire, of the Fourth Part; the Honourable Sir George Howard, Knight, and the Reverend William Chambers, of the Fifth Part; George Bridges Brudenell, Esquire, and George Aufrere, Esquire, of the Sixth Part; Brownlowe Bate, Esquire, and Charles Chaplin, Esquire of the Seventh Part; and the Reverend John Skynner and the Reverend Richard Lucas, of the Eighth Part; and by Seven Common Recoveries suffered before his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster in Easter Term, in the said Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six, and by an Indenture of Lease, and an Indenture of Appointment and Release, bearing Date, respectively, the Twenty-first and Twenty-Second Days of the said Month of May, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Six, and the Appointment and Release being of Nine Parts, and made or expressed to be made between the said Brownlowe, Earl of Exeter, of the First Part; the said Henry Cecil, of the Second Part; the said Emma, afterwards the Wife of the said Henry Cecil, of the Third Part; the Right Honourable George Harry Grey, Earl of Stamford, and the said Edwin Lord Sandys, of the Fourth Part; Charles Anderson Pelham, Esquire, and the Reverend Tredway Nash, Doctor in Divinity, of the Fifth Part; Cornwallis Maude, Esquire, and the said George Aufrere, Esquire, of the Sixth Part; the said John Yorke and the said Charles Wolfran Cornwall, of the Seventh Part; John Heathcote, Esquire, and the said Richard Lucas, of the Eighth Part; and the said William Chambers and John Serjeant, Esquire, of the Ninth Part. The Barony, Hundreds, Manors, Capital and other Messuages, Parks, Farms, Lands, Tenements, Rectories, Advowsons, Rents, and Hereditaments, situate in the Counties of Lincoln, Northampton, Rutland, Middlesex, Bucks, Bedford and Leicester, in the same Indentures particularly described, were settled and assured by the said Brownlowe, Earl of Exeter, and Henry Cecil, from and after the Solemnization of the Marriage, which was then intended, and soon after solemnized, between the said Henry Cecil and Emma, afterwards his Wife, To the use of the said Charles Anderson Pelham and Tredway Nash, their Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, for the term of Ninety-nine years, for securing to the said Emma, afterwards the Wife of the said Henry Cecil, during the joint Lives of her and the said Henry Cecil, the Annual Sum of One Thousand Pounds, for her separate Use and Disposal, in the nature of Pin-Money. And, after the expiration, or other sooner Determination of the said Term of Ninety-nine Years, To the Use and Intent, that the said Henry Cecil and his Assigns might receive and take, during the Term of his natural Life, out of the said Barony and other Hereditaments, One clear Annual Sum, or yearly Rent of Two Thousand Pounds. And, after the Decease of

the said Henry Cecil, To the Use and Intent, that the said Emma, afterwards the wife of the said Henry Cecil, then Emma Vernon, should, in case she survived him the said Henry Cecil, receive, and take during the Term of her natural Life, out of the same Barony and other Hereditaments, a clear annual Sum of One Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, for her Jointure, and in Bar of her Dower, with usual Powers and Remedies for enforcing the Payments of the said annual Sums or yearly Rents of Two Thousand Pounds, and One Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, respectively, when in Arrear, and subject thereto, and to certain Annuities or Rent charges to the First and every other son of him the said Henry Cecil by the said Emma his wife, and the Heir's Male of their several and respective Bodies, To the Use of the said Cornwallis Maude and George Aufrere, for a Term of Two Hundred Years without Impeachment of Waste, for the further and better securing to the said Henry Cecil and Emma his Wife, the due and regular Payment of the said Annual Sums of Two Thousand Pounds, and One Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, so limited to them respectively, as aforesaid, with divers Remainders over.

That, soon after the Execution of the said last recited Indenture, a Marriage was had between the said Henry Cecil and Emma, afterwards his Wife (then Emma Vernon) as herein before is stated.

That, by an Indenture bearing Date the First Day of June, in the said Year, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six, and made between the said Brownlowe, Earl of Exeter, of the First Part; the said Emma, the Widow of the said Thomas Vernon, of the Second Part; the said Henry Cecil and Emma, then his Wife, of the Third Part; reciting, that the said Brownlowe, Earl of Exeter, was possessed of divers Diamonds, Pearls, and other Jewels, which were declared to be and annexed as Heir Looms to the Capital Messuage of Burghley, in the said County of Northampton, and to be enjoyed by the Person or Persons really in Possession of the said Capital Messuage, which had been delivered by the said Brownlowe, Earl of Exeter, to the said Emma, the Wife of the said Henry Cecil, in order for her to have the Use and Wear thereof. And reciting, that the said Emma, the Mother of the said Emma, the Wife of the said Henry Cecil, was also possessed of divers Diamonds Pearls, and other Jewels, which had also been given and delivered by her to the said Emma, the wife of the said Henry Cecil for her own, sole, separate and personal Use and Benefit, and to be at her own Disposal, notwithstanding her Coverture. And also reciting, that the said Diamonds, Pearls, and other Jewels, delivered by the said Brownlowe, Earl of Exeter, to the said Emma, the wife of the said Henry Cecil, in case it should happen, that the said Henry Cecil should depart this life in the Life-time of the said Emma his wife, and there should be no Issue Male begotten by

him of her Body, or being such, and such Issue male should depart this Life before he, they, or any of them should attain his or their Age or Ages of Twenty-one Years without Issue Male, would belong, as Heir Looms, to the Person or Persons who would be entitled to the said Capital Message of Burghley aforesaid. It was by the said Indenture, now in recital, mutually covenanted and agreed upon, That, in case it should happen, that the said Henry Cecil should depart this Life in the Life-time of the said Emma his Wife, and there should be no Issue Male of the said Henry Cecil, begotten by him on the Body of the said Emma his Wife, or being such, and such Issue Male should depart this Life, before he or they should attain his or their Age or Ages of Twenty-one Years without Issue Male, then and in such Case that Diamonds, Pearls, and other Jewels, to the Amount of the Sum of One Thousand, Two Hundred Pounds, to be valued by Two indifferent Persons, One of them to be chosen by the said Emma, the Wife of the said Henry Cecil, and the others of them by the Person or Persons who should be entitled to the Possession of the said Capital Message of Burghley; and, in case they differed, then, by a Third Person, to be chosen by such Two indifferent Persons, should be taken out of and from the Diamonds, Pearls, and other Jewels, then in the Possession of the said Emma, the Wife of the said Henry Cecil, and retained by her to and for her own, sole, separate, and Personal Use and Benefits. And, that all the Rest and Residue of the said Diamonds, Pearls, and other Jewels, should be delivered to the Person or Persons, who for the Time being should be entitled to the Capital Message of Burghley, to go, as Heir Looms, along with the said Capital Message.

That on or about the Twentieth Day of May, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-seven, the said Emma Cecil was delivered of a son.

That the Child of which the said Emma Cecil was so delivered, departed this Life on or about the Eleventh Day of July in the said year of our Lord, one Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-seven.

That your said Subject, the said Henry Cecil, has now no Issue living by the said Emma Cecil.

That in the said Month of June, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-nine, the said Emma Cecil eloped with the Reverend William Sneyd, of the Parish of Hanbury aforesaid, and did carry on an unlawful Familiarity and adulterous Conversation with the said William Sneyd.

That your said Subject did, in the Month of June, now last past, exhibit a Libel, in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of London against the said Emma Cecil, and on the second Day of March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-one, obtained a definitive Sentence of Divorce from Bed and Board and mutual Cohabitation, against her the said Emma Cecil, in the said

Court, for Adultery committed by her with the said William Sneyd.

That your said Subject did in Easter Term, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety, bring his Action in his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at Westminster, against the said William Sneyd for such Criminal Intercourse and adulterous Conversation with the said Emma Cecil, as aforesaid, and hath obtained Judgment in the said Action for One Thousand Pounds Damages.

That the said Emma Cecil hath, by her adulterous Behaviour, dissolved the Bond of Marriage on her Part, and that your said Subject stands deprived of the Comfort of Matrimony, and liable to have a spurious Issue imposed upon him to succeed to his Estate and Fortune, and the Title and Honors of which he may eventually become possessed, unless the said Marriage be annulled and declared void by Authority of Parliament.

MAY IT, THEREFORE, PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

(Out of your princely Goodness, and in Compassion to your said Subject's Misfortune and Calamity)

That it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that the said Bond of Matrimony, between the said Henry Cecil and Emma Cecil, being violated and broken by the manifest and open Adultery of the said Emma Cecil, be, and is hereby from henceforth wholly dissolved, annulled, vacated, and made void to all Intents, Purposes, and Constructions whatsoever. And, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Henry Cecil, at any Time or Times hereafter, to contract Matrimony, and to marry, as well in the Life-time of the said Emma Cecil, as if she was actually dead, with any Woman or Women with whom he might lawfully marry, in case the said Emma Cecil was not living; and, that such Matrimony, when duly had and celebrated, shall be good, just and lawful Marriage and Marriages, and so shall be adjudged, deemed and taken, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes whatsoever; and, that all and every the Children and Child, born in such Matrimony, shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be born in lawful Wedlock, and shall be legitimate and inheritable to the Honors, Barony, Hundreds, Manors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments of the said Henry Cecil, and all other Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments from and by their Fathers, Mothers, and other Ancestors and Relations, in like Manner and Form as any other Child or Children, born in lawful Matrimony should, could, or might inherit or be inheritable unto, according to the Laws and Course of Inheritance used in this Realm or any of his Majesty's Dominions thereunto belonging, and to have and enjoy all

Privileges, Pre-eminences, Benefits, Advantages, Claims and Demands, in as full, ample and beneficial Manner, as any other Child or Children born in lawful Wedlock may have or claim by the Laws or Customs of this Realm, or any of his Majesty's Dominions thereunto belonging.

And be it Enacted by the Authority Aforesaid, That the said Henry Cecil shall be entitled to be Tenant by the Curtesy of the real Estates, Lands, and Inheritance, of such Wife, or Wives, as he shall so marry; and that such Wife, or Wives, as he shall so hereafter marry, shall, unless barred by Jointure or otherwise, be entitled to Dower and Thirds at Common Law; or by Custom or otherwise, of and in such Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, whereof the said Henry Cecil shall be seised of such Estate, whereof she, or they, shall be dowable, as any other Husband or Wife respectively may, or might have, claim, or enjoy; and that the Child, or Children, born in such Marriage, or Marriages, shall and may derive and make Title by Descent, Remainder, Limitation, or otherwise, to and from any of his, her, or their Ancestors or collateral Relations, as any other Child, or Children, born in lawful Wedlock, may do; any Law, Statute, Restraint, Prohibition, Ordinance, Canon, Constitution, Prescription, Usage, or Custom had, made or exercised, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That notwithstanding the Dissolution of the Marriage of the said Henry Cecil with the said Emma Cecil, the Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, by the said Will of the said Thomas Vernon the Testator, devised to the said Emma, his Daughter, and her Assigns for Life, as herein before is mentioned, shall continue, remain, and be vested in the said Henry Cecil and his Assigns, during the joint Lives of him and the said Emma Cecil: And, that he the said Henry Cecil shall, during the joint Lives of him and the said Emma Cecil, have, and be entitled to such and the same Power and Powers, to demise or lease the same Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, or any of them; and to present to vacant Livings, as by the said Will of the said Thomas Vernon, the Testator is, in that Behalf, given and devised to the said Emma Cecil, or as she is entitled to do under the same or otherwise.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That notwithstanding the Dissolution of the Marriage of the said Henry Cecil with the said Emma Cecil, the Messuages, Farms, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and Premises, by the said First herein before in Part recited Indenture of the Twenty-second Day of May, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six, limited and appointed by the said Emma Cecil to the Use of the said Henry Cecil after the Decease of the said Emma Cecil, for the Term of his natural Life, as in the said Indenture, and herein before is mentioned, shall, in case the said Henry Cecil

shall survive the said Emma Cecil, be, and remain, immediately after the Decease of the said Emma Cecil, vested in the said Henry Cecil and his Assigns during the Term of his natural Life, in the same Manner as if their said Marriage had never been dissolved.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the several Provisions by way of Pin-Money or separate Maintenance, Jointure, or otherwise made, or agreed to be made, for her the said Emma Cecil, by the said Indentures of Lease and Release, or Appointment of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Days of May, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six, as herein before is mentioned; or by any other Deed, Instrument, Security, or Agreement whatsoever, executed or entered into by the said Brownlowe, Earl of Exeter, and Henry Cecil, or either of them, previously to, or during the said Marriage, and all Powers, Remedies, Terms of Years, Trusts, and Means whatsoever, for securing, recovering, and enforcing such Provisions, or any of them, shall, in respect thereof, from, and immediately after the passing of this Act, cease, determine, and be absolutely null and void to all Intents, Purposes, and Constructions whatsoever.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Diamonds, Pearls, and Jewels, delivered by the said Brownlowe, Earl of Exeter, to the said Emma Cecil, as mentioned or referred to, in and by the said Indenture of the First Day of June, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six, shall, from and immediately after the passing of this Act, be, and the same hereby are absolutely freed and discharged of and from all Trust, Claim, Title, or Right of Possession of or by the said Emma Cecil, under, and by Virtue of the said last mentioned Indenture. And, that the same Diamonds, Pearls, and Jewels, shall, from and immediately after the passing of this Act, be: And the same hereby are vested in the said Brownlowe, Earl of Exeter, and Henry Cecil, their Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, in Trust for such Person and Persons as would, under the said last mentioned Deed, or any other Trusts affecting the same Diamonds, Pearls, and Jewels, have been entitled thereto, in case the said Emma Cecil were now dead.

And be it also Enacted and Declared by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Emma Cecil shall be, and is hereby barred, and excluded of and from all Dower, Freebench, and Thirds, and of and from all Right and Title of and to Dower, Freebench, and Thirds, at the Common Law, by Custom or otherwise, and all other Claims, and Demands of, in, to, or out of any Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, which the said Brownlowe, Earl of Exeter, and Henry Cecil, or either of them now are, or is, or since the said Marriage have or hath been, or at any Time hereafter shall or may be seised of, or intitled unto, and of, and from all Claims and Demands into, or

out of all or any Goods, Chattels, Personal Estate, and Effects, (except as herein after is mentioned) which the said Henry Cecil now is, or at any Time or Times hereafter shall be, possessed of or intitled unto.

And be it further Enacted and Declared by the Authority aforesaid, That (save and except with respect to the said Diamonds, Pearls, and Jewels, delivered to the said Emma Cecil, by the said Brownlowe, Earl of Exeter, as mentioned or referred to, in or by the said Indenture of the First Day of June, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six) the said Henry Cecil and all Persons claiming, or to claim, by, from, or under him, is and are, and shall for ever be barred and excluded of and from every Right, Claim, Title, or Interest of, in, to, or out of, all Diamonds, Pearls, and other Jewels mentioned in the said Indenture, of the First Day of June, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six, to have been given and delivered to the said Emma Cecil by her Mother, the said Emma Vernon, to and for the sole and separate Use of the said Emma Cecil, notwithstanding her Coverture, and of, in, to, or out of any Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, or other real Estate whatsoever, which may, at any Time or Times hereafter, descend or come to the said Emma Cecil, or which she may hereafter be in any wise seised or possessed of or intitled unto. And that the said Emma Cecil, her Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, shall and may hold and enjoy the same and every of them, for her and their own proper Use, Benefit, and Advantage, exclusive of the said Henry Cecil, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, and all and every other Persons and Person whomsoever, claiming, or to claim, by, from, or under him, them, or any of them.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for the said Henry Cecil, or his Assigns, to cut down any Timber, or other Trees, within the Park, called Hanbury Park, which shall be there growing for the Ornament or Shelter of the said Mansion-House, called Hanbury-Hall.

IV. Grant of Arms to Sarah, Countess of Exeter, and (with Crest) to her father Thomas Hoggins. 5 April 1794.

[College of Arms, Grants XVIII., 304.]

To all and singular to whom &c. Sir Isaac Heard, Knight, Garter Principal King of Arms &c. sendeth greeting. Whereas the Right Honourable Henry Cecil, Earl of Exeter and Baron Cecil of Burghley in the County of Northampton hath requested the favour of His Grace Charles Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal and hereditary Marshal of England to issue his Warrant for my granting and confirming Armorial Ensigns to his Wife Sarah Countess of Exeter, to be borne also by her Father Thomas Hoggins of Bolas Magna in the County of Salop Gentleman and

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his Descendants according to the Laws of Arms. And forasmuch as His Grace did by Warrant under his hand and seal bearing date the fourth day of March last authorize and direct me to grant and exemplify such Arms accordingly. Know ye therefore that I the said Garter in pursuance of the consent of the said Earl Marshal and by virtue of the Letters Patent of my Office to me directed Do by these presents grant exemplify and confirm to the said Sarah Countess of Exeter the Arms following, that is to say, Gules a Lobster's Claw erect Or between three Herons' Heads erased Argent, as the same are in the Margin hereof more plainly depicted, to be borne and used for ever hereafter by her the said Sarah Countess of Exeter, and also by her said Father Thomas Hoggins with the following Crest, viz.: On a Wreath of the Colours [Argent and Gules] A Heron's Head erased Argent charged with a Lobster's Claw Gules, as here depicted to be borne and used for ever hereafter by him the said Thomas Hoggins and his Descendants with due and proper differences according to the Laws of Arms without the let or interruption of any person or persons whatsoever. In Witness whereof I the said Garter King of Arms have to these Presents subscribed my Name and affixed the Seal of mine Office this fifth day of April in the thirty-fourth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God King of Great Britain France and Ireland Defender of the Faith, &c., and in the year of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred and ninety four.

[Signed] ISAAC HEARD (*Seal*) Garter.

The Letter from Henry, Earl of Exeter, applying for Arms for his Wife is dated 26 February, 1794, and is copied into the book of Grants XVIII.

V. *Extracts from Parish Registers, &c.*

Great Bolas.

1792. Sophia, Daug^r of John and Sarah Jones was bapt^d
Feb^r 27th 1792.
1793. Henry, Son of John & Sarah Jones was bapt^d January
3rd 1793.
Henry Jones was buried May 29th 1793.

St. Martin's, Stamford.

BAPTISMS.

1795. Sophia, daughter of Henry & Sarah Earl & Countess
Exeter was baptized at Bolas in Shropshire Feb. 7th
1792, Christened at Burghley June 26th, 1795.
1795. Brownlow Lord Burghley July 2nd 1795.
1797. Thomas Cecil 1 January 1797.

BURIALS.

1797. Sarah Countess of Exeter, 28th Jan. 1797, [died] at Burghley House.
1804. Henry 1st Marquis of Exeter, May 12, 1804, aged 50.
 [The Sexton of St. Martin's says: "They were both buried in the family vault, there is no monument for either." Their coffin-plates are inscribed—
 Henry, Marquis of Exeter, died May 1st, 1804, aged 50.
 Sarah, Countess of Exeter, died Jan. 18, 1797, aged 24.]

Hanbury.

1777. Henry Vernon Cecil, son of Henry and Emma Cecil, baptized 12 June 1777.
 Henry Vernon Cecil buried 11 July 1777.
 [He was buried in the family vault at Hanbury; when it was opened in 1835, the child's coffin was seen and had this inscription on the plate: "Henry Vernon Cecil Esq. Died Jan. 11th 1777, aged 7 weeks."]

VI. *Monument in Hanbury Church to Thomas and Emma Vernon.*

[From Nash's *Worcestershire*, I., 552-553.]

A marble monument, 12 feet in height and 5 feet in breadth, erected in 1773. Upon a pedestal is a female figure representing Grief, leaning on an urn.

ARMS: Vernon impaling Cornwall.

"Near this place are deposited the remains of Thomas Vernon, of Hanbury Hall, esq. He was of unblemished honor and integrity. As a husband and parent, he was tender and affectionate. As a friend, steady and faithful. As a neighbour, easy and sociable. He was liberal, without ostentation, in the support of many families, and the relief of occasional distress. He represented the City of Worcester in two parliaments; but afterwards chose to decline that trust. He married Emma daughter of Admiral Cornwall of Berrington, in the county of Hereford; by whom he had issue Thomas, who died in his infancy, and Emma, who survived him, to inherit his fortune, and imitate his virtues. He died much lamented, the 9th day of December, 1771, in the 48th year of his age.

His mournful relict caused this monument to be erected, who in the year 1777 was buried near the same place."

[At the foot was since added:] "Emma their daughter died at Hanbury Hall the 21st day of March, 1818, in the 64th year of her age, and by her particular desire was buried in the Churchyard near the Coppice."

On the north end of the Churchyard is a Tombstone with this Inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Emma the daughter and heiress of Thomas Vernon Esquire late of Hanbury Hall in this Parish, and wife of John Phillips Esquire. She died on the 21st day of March, 1818, and was by her own desire buried here."

VII. *Wills of Thomas Vernon 1772, and of Emma Vernon 1777.*

(1.) Will of Thomas Vernon of Hanbury Hall, Co. Worcester, Esquire, son and heir at law of Bowater Vernon late of Hanbury Hall aforesaid Esquire deceased. Whereas William Kinaston esq. a Master of the High Court of Chancery did by his Report dated 7 August 1746, made in certain causes between me Thomas Vernon plaintiff and Jane Vernon my late mother and others defendants, certify that there was due from my father's estate £19,984 8s. 2d. which sum I have made good. Now I give all my messuages and real estate to the Hon. John Yorke and Reginald Lygon Esq., Upon trust that my dear wife Emma Vernon (daughter of Admiral Cornwall of Berington Co. Hereford deceased, and to whom I was really married, but my marriage was kept a secret for some time, lest it should affect my mother who was then in a bad state of health) shall receive thereout £1,600 per annum in full of her jointure and in lieu of dower. And that Jane Cornwall and Annabella Cornwall (sisters of my wife) may have £30 per annum. And Theophania Vernon (daughter of Captain Thomas Vernon) and my cosin Theophania Hosier of Bromsgrove may receive £30 per annum. [Also certain annuities to servants.] And subject thereto, to the use of John Cope Freeman and the Rev. Treadway Nash of Bevere, D.D., for 500 years, To the use of my sons, if any; if no son, to my dear daughter Emma Vernon (whom I have had by my said wife Emma Vernon, and who has ever since her birth and does now live with us) for her life, her husband and children to take the Name and Arms of Vernon, and after her death to her children successively in tail male. I give £10,000 as portions for the younger sons or daughters of the said Emma Vernon. I appoint my wife sole executrix of my Will. Dated 23 September 1771.

[Signed] Thomas Vernon.

Witnesses: J. Wall, Wm. Thomas, Rd. Phillips, junior.

Will Proved P.C.C. 9 January 1772 by Emma Vernon otherwise Cornwall, widow, the relict and sole executrix.
(29 Taverner.)

(2.) Will of Emma Vernon, the widow and Relict of Thomas Vernon late of Hanbury Hall, Co. Worcester, Esquire deceased.

My body to be buried in the Vault of Hanbury Church by my dear husband, and my name and the day of my death to be engraved on the monument I have erected for him. I give £50 to thirty of the poorest families in Hanbury. I give to my sister Mrs. Jane Cornwall, during the lives of her and my sister Mrs. Anabella Cornwall, an annuity of £120; and the same to Anabella Cornwall during the lives of her and Jane; and after the death of either of them £240 to the longer liver of them during the remainder of her life. I give the residue of my estate to my daughter Emma Vernon for her life, independent of any husband she may marry; remainder to her children, in such shares as my daughter shall appoint; and in default of appointment, then to her children in equal shares. If she leave no children, then to my sisters; but if they be dead, then as the said Emma Vernon shall appoint; and in default of such appointment, to the executors or administrators of the said Emma Vernon. Dated 24 June 1775.

[Signed] Emma Vernon.

Witnesses: Mat: Duane, Geo. Henning senr.

Codicil to the Will of Emma Vernon, of St. George, Hanover Square, Co. Middlesex, widow. Bequests of plate to sisters. Dated 1 February 1777. [Signed] Emma Vernon.

Witnesses: Mat: Duane, Hugh Smith his clerk.

Codicil to the Will of Emma Vernon, of Bond Street, Co. Middlesex, widow. Bequest of an annuity of £20 to Mary Evans of Denbigh. Dated 25 September 1777.

[Signed] Emma Vernon.

Witnesses: Mat: Duane, Geo: Heming.

Will and Codicils proved P.C.C. 17 October 1777 by Emma Cecil, formerly Vernon (wife of Henry Cecil, Esquire) the daughter of deceased and sole executrix.

(441 Collier.)

VIII. Bibliography.

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[This is by no means a complete Bibliography, but merely a list of the books and pamphlets I have met with, which contain references to the marriage.—W.G.D.F.]

IX. Miscellaneous Notes.

The anecdotes recorded on pages 345-6 about Mr. "John Jones" during his residence at Bolas are those for which there seems to be some evidence. There were many other stories current about him, some legendary, others doubtless exaggerated. Some of them may be seen in the earlier volumes of *Notes and Queries* and in *Bye-Gones*. A number were contributed by the Rev. John Evans, Vicar of Whixall (who was born in 1796), and he vouches for the authenticity of several of them.¹ One relates to "Squire Eyton," who is said on one occasion to have treated Mr. Jones somewhat uncivilly, when he had occasion to go to the Squire's residence, and to have kept him waiting in the servants' hall; on Mr. Jones's return from Burghley as the Earl of Exeter, after his uncle's death, Mr. Eyton called at Bolas Villa in great state, with four horses to his carriage; his footman thundered at the door, when the Earl threw open the window and called out, "Lord Exeter is not at home."

¹ See *Bye-Gones* for November 10, December 1, and 15, 1875; and *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, October 17, 1877.

Another anecdote is concerned with the Fox family. Mr. Fox, a blacksmith living at Bolas, had shown some kindness to Mr. Jones. He had two sons; one of whom, being very musical, became band-master in a regiment of militia. The other son, John Fox, by Lord Exeter's influence, obtained a commission in the Guards, but his brother officers discovering his history made his life uncomfortable. Lord Exeter hearing this, by the Colonel's permission at a parade called Fox out, took his arm, and walked up and down with him before the regiment; and shortly afterwards procured him a commission in the 36th regiment. Fox was promoted to the rank of major because of his gallant conduct in the Peninsular campaign, and afterwards became Lieutenant-Colonel, and died in 1832, honoured and esteemed by all.¹

Mr. Jones's real position was discovered by his having incautiously sent a note to Mr. Creswell Tayleur sealed with his coat of arms. Mr. Tayleur brought the note to Mr. John Evans (father of the Vicar of Whixall), who was fond of heraldry, and asked him whose arms they were. Mr. Evans at once identified them as the arms of Cecil. He showed Mr. Tayleur an heraldic book, Gerard Legh's *Accedens of Armourie*, and on the margin of page 49, opposite to the arms, he wrote—"Henry Cecil Earl of Exeters arms; the name of that family being formerly Sitsilt." The Vicar of Whixall still possessed that book, with the note in his father's handwriting, in 1877.

Some stories about Sarah Hoggins are recorded by Mr. Evans in *Bye-Gones* for December 15, 1875, and in *Salopian Shreds and Patches* for October 17, 1877. Mr. Blanton, the Bolas farmer already alluded to, who was a school fellow of hers at Tibberton, used to relate that on one occasion he and another boy, when she was either going to or returning from school, seized Sarah and thrust her head in a rabbit hole, and pegged her down there with stakes.² This incident has not before appeared in print. Blanton said she was "an awkward girl," alluding to her proud and reserved temper at that age.

Volume III, page 356. Miss Ann Hoggins was married to Mr. Arthur Hodge at Clifton on Monday, 2 June, 1800. The following extract is from the *Salopian Journal*, for Wednesday, 11 June, 1800:—"On Monday se'nnight at Clifton: Arthur Hodge Esq. to Miss Hoggins sister of the late Lady Exeter."

¹ Salisbury's *Border Counties Worthies*, page 61. John, son of Richard and Sarah Fox, was baptized at Bolas on 26 June 1768; his brother William on 2 March 1766.

² *Ex inf.* the late H. G. Jebb. Communicated by Blanton in 1851 to the Rev. Boteler Chernock Smith, curate of Bolas.

Births and Deaths from the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

- 1773, August 23. At Loo, the Hon. Thomas Chambers Cecil, brother of the Earl of Exeter. [died.]
- 1795, July 2. At Burghley House, near Stamford, County Lincoln, the Countess of Exeter a son and heir. [born.]
- 1796, December 31. At Burleigh Hall near Stamford, the Countess of Exeter, a daughter. [born.]
- 1796, April. At Bolas, Co. Salop, Mrs. Hoggins, mother of the Countess of Exeter. [died.]
- 1796, May. Mr. Hoggins of Bolas, Co. Salop, father of the Countess of Exeter. Mr. Hoggins died on the 23rd of March last.
- 1797, January. In her 24th year, at Burghley House, the Countess of Exeter. The Earl of Exeter, being in the year 1791 divorced from his first wife, he the same year married the above Lady Miss Higgins [*sic*], who by virtue and goodness more than supplied the want of high birth and fortune: She had just before her death been delivered of her first child.
1845. Aug. 10. In his 60th year, Rev. James Hoggins, B.A., Vicar of Elham, Kent, son of Thomas Hoggins of Bolas, gent., and brother to Sarah Countess of Exeter, who died 1797.

Annual Register.

- 1803, January 1-3. At Paris the Hon. Mrs. Cecil, Mother of the Marquis of Exeter. She was a foreign lady, Charlotte Gornier, married to the Hon. Mr. Cecil in 1753.

St. James' Chronicle.

- 1796, May 7 to 10. Died a few days since Mr. Hoggins of Bolas, Shropshire, father of the Countess of Exeter.
- 1797, Saturday, January 21. Wednesday, at his Lordship's Seat, at Burleigh Hall, the Right Honourable the Countess of Exeter.

Lincoln, Stamford, and Rutland Mercury.

- 1791, Friday, October 7. On Tuesday was married in London the Hon. Henry Cecil (nephew of the Right Hon. the Earl of Exeter) to Miss Higgins [*sic*].
- 1794, Friday, February 7. On Tuesday the Right Hon. the Earl of Exeter took the oaths, and his seat in the House of Lords.
- 1797, January 20. It gives us infinite concern to record the death of the Rt. Honble. the Countess of Exeter. Her Ladyship died at Burghley House on Wednesday Morning last in the 24th year of her age.

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1797, February 3. The remains of that virtuous and much to be lamented Lady the Countess of Exeter were on Saturday last deposited in the family vault in St. Martin's Church Stamford Baron. Charles Chaplain Esq. attended as chief mourner and a numerous procession followed.

Northampton Mercury.

1794, Saturday, January 4. The late Earl of Exeter is succeeded in titles and estates by his nephew the Hon. Henry Cecil of Hanbury Hall, Worcestershire, only son of his Lordship's brother. The present Earl of Exeter was some years since much distinguished in the fashionable circles. The late Earl was more known for his musical taste, hospitality and charity. His table at Burleigh was open once a week to all his friends in Stamford; and to facilitate intercourse he built a caravan to bring his visitors from Stamford to Burleigh.

1797, January 21. On Wednesday Morning at Burghley House near Stamford in the 24th year of her age, the Right Hon. the Countess of Exeter.

THE FAMILY OF HOGGINS OF GREAT BOLAS.

(SOME ADDITIONAL NOTES.)

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

IN the *Transactions*, 4th Series, vol. III., page 368, &c., is given some account of the Families of Picken and Cobb, as being closely related to the Countess of Exeter on her mother's side. Through information supplied to me since the publication of my former Paper, I am now enabled to add considerably to that account. The following is an abstract of the Will of John Picken, the uncle of the Countess, who gave her away at her marriage to Mr. "John Jones" on 13 April 1790, and signed the Register Book as a witness of the wedding.

WILL OF JOHN PICKEN, OF PRESTON UPON THE WEALD
MOORS, CO. SALOP, FARMER.

I give to my wife Eleanor Picken the interest of £400 during her life, and all my plate linen and china at her disposal during her life, and a bed, with a chest of drawers, &c. And after her decease I give the said £400 to be divided between my daughter Sarah wife of Samuel Cobb, and my sons John Picken and Thomas Picken, and one share between Edward and Elizabeth the two children of my late daughter Elizabeth wife of Edward Meddins, and one share between George and Catherine the two children of my daughter Martha wife of George Barlow. If either child of my deceased daughters die, the surviving child to have their share. If both die, their share to be at the disposal of my executors.

To my son John Picken £150, with all my household goods, stock of cattle, implements of husbandry, corn, grain, hay, &c.

To my son Thomas Picken £250, with two beds, and a clock and case.

I appoint my said wife Eleanor Picken and my said son William Picken executrix and executor of my Will.

Dated the 16th day of September 1818.

Witnesses: John Ogle, Frances Perry.

CODICIL to the Will. I give to my wife Eleanor Picken, in addition to the interest of £400, her maintenance here; and in case my son John Picken marries, and she should leave him, a further sum of £5 per year for her life.

I give to my son Thomas Picken the privilege of an home here during sickness or being out of employ, till he settles himself in trade.

Dated the 27th day of June 1819.

Witnesses: Frances Perry, John Ogle.

Will proved at Lichfield 17 April 1822 by William Picken, power reserved to Eleanor Picken. Sworn under £1500.

THE FAMILY OF PICKEN.

Volume III, page 369. Of the children of II. JOHN PICKEN, of Preston-on-the-Weald-Moors (the Testator, who died in December 1821):

- (1) Anne baptized at Preston 10 August 1778, married at Bolas 24 February 1800, William POLMORE of Cherrington. He was baptized at Tibberton 7 March 1754, and died 9 December 1835, aged 82. His issue are given hereafter.
- (2) Elizabeth, baptized 23 April 1780, married Edward MEDDINS, and had issue Edward and Elizabeth. She was dead in 1818.
- (4) Martha, married by licence at Preston 9 February 1804 George BARLOW of Newport, and had issue George and Catherine, married John Holland. She was dead in 1818.
- (10) Thomas, baptized 8 October 1797, was a grocer; he died 12 June 1839, aged 41, and was buried at Church Aston. He married Mary Brittain, and had issue by her (who was born 2 April 1799, and died 19 June 1888, buried at Wrexham) three children,—[1] Mary, died 21 August 1843, aged 17, buried at Church Aston; [2] Elizabeth, born September 1827, married 1855 William PHILLIPS of Wrexham, and had issue, of whom here-

after; [3] Brittain, died 4 January 1841, aged 11, buried at Church Aston.

Page 370. Of the children of III. WILLIAM PICKEN, of Shifnal and afterwards of Hilton (who died 24 December 1844):

- (1) Thomas, born at Hilton 4 January 1806, and baptized 12 January at Sheriffhales, was a farmer; lived at Tong 1831 to 1843, at Pearce Hay, in the parish of Brewood 1843 to 1865, and at Holly Grove Newport 1865 to 1868, afterwards of Birmingham, Pickstock, and Market Drayton. He married 1st, at Lilleshall 26 April 1831, Anne Osborne, daughter of William Barnett of Cherrington, by whom (who died 1 October 1837, and was buried at Tong), he had issue two sons,—[1] William, and [2] John, sheep farmers in Australia, and one daughter, [3] Marian who married Dr. Francis John GRIFFITHS of Bilston, and had issue,—Agnes, Arthur, Harold, Howard, and Walter. He married 2ndly, at Tong 5 November 1840, Mary daughter of John Broughall of Grindle, and by her (who died at Holly Grove 26 October, and was buried at Sheriffhales 1 November 1865, aged 51), he had issue three sons,—[4] Thomas Cecil, [5] George Thomas, and [6] Thomas Arthur, who all died in infancy, and were buried at Sheriffhales. He married 3rdly, at Newport, 27 September 1866, Martha Jane, daughter of George Barlow. He died 11 March 1890, aged 84, and was buried at Newport. His third wife survived him, and afterwards married Benjamin Adams of Birmingham, where she died and was buried about 1906.
- (2) Henry William, and (3) George William, both died young.
- (4) John, of Trench and afterwards of Birmingham, had issue, with an elder son William, a younger son and two daughters.

The wife of III. William Picken is incorrectly given on page 370. She was Elizabeth (née Alcock) widow of Thomas Tomlinson of Hilton. William Tomlinson of Hilton, who married Margaret Whittle, belonged to an earlier generation.

Page 371. Of the children of IV. WILLIAM PICKEN, of Hilton, some further particulars can be given :

- (1) Anne, married Frederick PHILLIPS, and has issue one daughter,—Dorothy May.
 - (2) Elizabeth, (4) Sarah, (5) Lucy, and (10) Emily Ann. are all in Canada.
 - (3) Mary, married Richard Heighway LEGH, and has issue one daughter,—Gwendoline Mary. In Vancouver.
 - (6) William, of London, married Florence Herbert, and has issue four children,—Sydney, Sarita, Evelyn, and Cecil.
 - (7) Frederick William, of Wolverhampton, married Emily Blanche Palmer.
 - (8) Robert Arthur, of Meole Brace; died there 18, and buried at the Shrewsbury Cemetery 20 February 1914; married at Southport 16 February 1885, Sarah, daughter of Richard James, of Bishop's Castle, and by her (who died at Liverpool 8, and was buried at the Shrewsbury Cemetery 11 February 1915, aged 51), he had issue three children,—William Randolph, Percival Herbert, and Constance Maud.
 - (11) Charlotte Jane, married Arthur Owens COOKE of 38 Dublin Street, Edinburgh, and has issue two sons,—George Samuel Preston and Richard Theodore. Mr. Cooke is author of "The Truth about the Cottage-Countess," referred to at page 318.
 - () Charles Henry, in New York; born 23 February 1870, His baptism is not registered at Sheriff Hales. (He comes between (11) and (12) on page 371.)
 - (12) Francis Edward, living in London.
 - (13) Barbara Elsie, married George Albert COPSON, and has issue three sons,—Reginald, Francis, and Thomas.
- Elizabeth, the wife of IV. William Picken of Hilton, was daughter of William Palmer of Nagington (by Elizabeth Preston), who was son of John Palmer of Ollerton, Stoke-upon-Tern, by his wife Anne Bill, née Tomlinson of Hilton.

THE FAMILIES OF PODMORE AND ADAMS.

The Podmores of Cherrington are an old family, and occur in the Registers of Edgmond as early as 1692; they are connected with Sarah, Countess of Exeter, equally with the Pickens and Cobbs, and their descent is as follows :

WILLIAM PODMORE of Cherrington (son of Edward and Ann Podmore, of Cherrington), baptized at Tibberton 7 March 1754, died 9 December 1835, and was buried at Edgmond, M.I. He married at Bolas 24 February 1800, Anne, eldest child of John Picken of Preston-on-the Weald-Moors by Eleanor Bayley his wife (aunt of Sarah, Countess of Exeter), and by her (who was baptized at Preston 10 August 1778, and died 26 January 1861, and was buried at Edgmond, M.I.) had issue twelve children:—

- (1) John, born 11 and baptized at Edgmond 18 January 1801.
- (2) Thomas, born 8 and baptized at Edgmond 9 April 1802.
- (3) Elizabeth, born 27 March and baptized at Edgmond 1 April 1804.
- (4) Mary, born 3 and baptized at Edgmond 5 January 1806.
- (5) Margery, born 1 and baptized at Edgmond 6 March 1808; married Samuel IBBS of High Hatton, parish of Stanton-on-Hine Heath, and had issue six children, namely [1] Robert, [2] Richard, [3] Ann, married William Morgan, of Bescote, Newport, [4] Mary, [5] Sarah, [6] Margaret, of Hadnall.
- (6) Sarah, baptized at Tibberton 20 December 1809.
- (7) Edward, baptized at Tibberton 28 December 1811.
- (8) William, of Cherrington, born 14 December 1813, and baptized at Tibberton 22 March 1814, buried there 15 March 1892, married Sarah Bennett of the Trench, and had issue,—[1] John, [2] Thomas, [3] William, [4] Sarah Ann married Benjamin Deakin, [5] Mary married John Titley, and [6] Peter.
- (9) Eleanor, baptized at Tibberton 9 February 1816.
- (10) Thomas, baptized at Tibberton 17 May 1818.
- (11) Anne, baptized at Tibberton 6 August 1820.
- (12) Emma, married to John ADAMS of Darlestone, of whom next.

JOHN ADAMS of Darlestone, in the parish of Prees; died 28 November 1876, aged 62, and was buried at Hodnet; married Emma, youngest daughter of William Podmore of Cherrington, and by her, who died 30 November 1891, and was buried at Hodnet, he had issue nine children :

- (1) John, of Whitchurch; born 2 January 1845, married at Tilstock 4 April 1872, Eliza, daughter of William Batho of Steel Farm, Whitchurch.
- (2) William, of Wood Farm, Waters Upton, born 24 July 1847, married at Eccleshall 29 January 1874, Ann daughter of Edward Sillito, of Wotton, Eccleshall, and has issue,—[1] Edward Sillito, [2] Beatrice Annie, [3] Lillian May, [4] William Ethelbert, [5] Reginald John, [6] Mabel Marion, and [7] Winifred Mary.
- (3) Thomas, of Market Drayton; born 5 July 1848, married at Prees, October 1887, Anne, daughter of William Batho of Steel Farm, Whitchurch.
- (4) Emma, died young, scalded to death.
- (5) Richard, of Market Drayton, born 7 October 1851, married at High Offley, 27 October 1881, Mary daughter of Edward Sillito of Wotton, Eccleshall, and has issue a daughter, Gertrude Annie.
- (6) George, of Tern Hill, Moreton Say, born 22 April 1853.
- (7) Mary Emma, of Norbury Villa, Wollerton, Hodnet, born 14 December 1855.
- (8) James, born 23 April 1859, died 10 December 1865.
- (9) Samuel Podmore, of Beech House, Wollerton, born 7 October 1864, died 23 May 1896, buried at Hodnet.

THE FAMILY OF PHILLIPS.

The Phillips are an old Flintshire family, and trace their descent from the family of Phillips of Gwernhaylod in the parish of Overton. Their monuments in Overton Church date back to 1681. Their pedigree is given in the Rev. G. J. Howson's *Overton in days gone by*, and commences with Y Badi alias Madoc ap Howell who was living temp. Henry VII. Through the Pickens they are connected with the Countess of Exeter on her mother's side.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS of Wrexham, and afterwards of Colwyn Bay, born at Borrass Hall near Wrexham in January 1817, educated at Wrexham Grammar School, carried on business as a tea-dealer and grocer at Wrexham, died at Trefgarn, Colwyn Bay, 20 March 1900, aged 83 years, and was buried at the Wrexham Cemetery on March 23rd. He married at St. George's Chapel, Liverpool, in 1855, Elizabeth,

daughter of Thomas Picken (tenth child of John Picken of Preston-on-the-Weald-Moors, by his wife Eleanor Bayley, aunt of the Countess of Exeter), and by her (who was born at Wellington in September 1827, and died 4 December, 1904, aged 77, and was buried at the Wrexham Cemetery) he had issue nine children:—

- (1) Mary Elizabeth, of Prestons, Bow, Devon.
- (2) William Brittain, of Wrexham, married Amy Elizabeth Whitehouse.
- (3) Thomas Embry, in California.
- (4) Richard, of Church Stretton and Shrewsbury, married Gertrude Deva, daughter of the Rev. Philip William Sparling, M.A., Rector of Holme, South Runcton and Wallington, Norfolk.
- (5) Martha, died *c.* 1877, aged 15, and was buried at Wrexham.
- (6) Henry, in California, married Jessie Walters of Shrewsbury, and has issue a son,—Herbert.
- (7) John, of Wrexham, married Ada Eleanor, daughter of Charles Richards of Wrexham, and has issue five children:—[1] Mary Florence, [2] Richard Brittain, [3] John Embry, [4] William Fennimore, [5] Florence.
- (8) Herbert, of Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton, married Annie Beatrice, daughter of James Hunt of Wednesbury, and has issue a daughter,—Ruth Beatrice.
- (9) Frederick, married Anne, eldest daughter of William Picken of Hilton, and has issue a daughter,—Dorothy May.

For this additional information I am indebted to Mrs. Cooke, Mr. John Adams, Mr. George Adams, Miss M. E. Phillips, Mr. Richard Phillips, Mr. Samuel Henry Cobb, and other members of these families.

IX.

CRESSAGE BRIDGE

Attached to the new three-span bridge over the Severn at Cressage is an iron plate, framed in oak, bearing the following in raised letters:—

"This Ferro-Concrete Bridge was constructed by the County Council in 1913 to replace an old Timber Toll Bridge of five spans erected in 1800.

"The oak frame of this inscription plate was made from a portion of the old structure.

"J. BOWEN BOWEN-JONES, Bart.
Chairman of the Shropshire
County Council.

W. LASCELLES SOUTHWELL,
Chairman of the Roads and
Bridges Committee.

A. T. DAVIS, M.Inst. C.E.
County Surveyor and
Bridgemaster."

The old wooden bridge, although much decayed, had a well metallated surface. On the northern bank stood the toll-house and gates (double gates for the road and a smaller gate for foot passengers) surmounted with chevaux de frise.

The road to Cressage from the cross ways below the village of Eaton Constantine and a triangular piece of land at the bend of the main road in Cressage, together with the bridge and toll-house were in private hands. They were acquired by the County Council in 1912, whereupon the old bridge and toll-house were demolished, the new bridge built and tolls abolished. At the same time portions of the road were widened and for some distance on each side of the bridge the road was raised, for the purpose of obviating the inconvenience formerly experienced when the river rose in flood.

There were two boards on the toll-house: one bearing the words "No Trust;" the other, giving the table of tolls, affording quaint reading in these days of motor cars.

TABLE OF TOLLS.

£ s d.

For every Coach, or suchlike Carriage drawn by Six			
Horses...	...	...	0 2 0
For every Coach, or suchlike Carriage drawn by Four			
Horses ..	...	...	0 1 6
For every Coach, or suchlike Carriage drawn by Two			
Horses...	...	...	0 1 0
For every Coach, or suchlike Carriage drawn by One			
Horse ...	...	...	0 0 6

	£	s.	d.
For every Horse, Mule or Ass and for every Pair of Oxen drawing, or Harnessed (<i>sic</i>) or intended to draw any Carriage	0	0	3
For every Horse, Mule or Ass, 1½d., Carrying double ...	0	0	2
For Neat Cattle per Score	0	0	10
For Calves, Hogs or Sheep per Score	0	0	5
For every Foot Passenger	0	0	1
For more than One driver to pay each	0	0	1

R. JOWETT BURTON, M.A.

X.

MYDDLE CASTLE.

TILES, &C., FROM THE CASTLE MOAT.

At the end of the long hot summer of 1911 the farmers were busy with the oddly-named operation of "mudding the pits"; and when the mud from the Moat at Myddle Castle had been spread over the meadows there was a fine opportunity to look for curiosities. Some fragments of enamelled tiles were found by the Rector, one bearing an intricate and tasteful design of oak-leaf and trefoils, another with circles and indented quatre foils, four of each being needed to show the complete pattern. Similar tiles are preserved in the Vestry at Ellesmere, with which place also the Strange family were connected. Some were plain, and one had a very bold design of a white fleur-de-lys. These probably came either from the Chapel, which we know from old records there was in the Castle, or from the Banqueting Hall, proved by the ruins still standing to have been a very fine room, possibly fifty feet by thirty.

The best find, however, was a large fragment showing a coat of arms, which may be described briefly as—First and fourth, a lion rampant, sinister; second and third chequers. These would seem to be the combined arms of Warrene and Fitzalan, both being connected with the ancient family of Strange or Le Strange, who obtained a Royal Licence to crenellate in 1308. All the tiles might therefore be assigned to the fourteenth century.

The Rector would gladly receive any information or suggestions about this interesting find.

SPENCER A. WOOLWARD.

Myddle Rectory.

XI

THE WATCH OAK.

Beside the gate leading to Charlton Hill on the main road between Wroxeter and Donnington stands a cottage known as Watch Oak Cottage. Attached to its walls was an iron plate on which was

painted a picture of an oak. This was put up to commemorate a large tree near the cottage which was blown down some sixty years ago. The iron gradually rusted away, and during a recent gale the plate was blown off. The tree was always known as the Watch Oak. There are various traditions current locally to account for the name. One states that the tree was used as a watch-place during the Civil War; another that after the Battle of Worcester, when Charles II. was a fugitive in this part of the county—he took refuge at Madeley as well as Boscobel—his adherents used the tree as a watching-place; whilst a third tradition has it that the oak was used similarly in coaching days to see if the road was clear of highwaymen, or possibly by those gentry to see when the coach was coming. The position of the Watch Oak, commanding a clear view of the road for some distance in either direction, was an ideal one for a look-out; and the fact that it has borne this name for centuries rather inclines us to the opinion that all or any of the above traditions may well be true.

H. E. FORREST.

XII.

ROMAN ALTAR AT UPPINGTON.

At the restoration of Uppington Church in 1885, when some part of the south wall of the chancel was removed, some stones were found which had evidently come from Roman buildings there when Uriconium was an inhabited city. Amongst them were two fragments of Corinthian capitals, and an uninscribed altar. This altar which measures about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length and one foot in breadth, was at the restoration placed in the hollow of an old tree in the churchyard, until the work was finished, but there it was left and still remains. On one side of the altar is a circular raised ring, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and on the other side is a mark which somewhat resembles a letter F. These are the only marks on the stone. In the neighbouring garden of the estate agent's residence is a fine base of a column, and from time to time when excavations have been made for drainage or alterations at the house pavements and other remains have been brought to light, which prove that a villa or perhaps an outpost of some extent existed here.

S. HOBSON, M.A.

XIII.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE WOLLEY FAMILY.

In *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, March 1914, is a pedigree of Phillipps of Droitwich. It commences with Thomas

Phillipps, Surgeon (1656—1722). He had nine children, the youngest of whom Richard (1701—1775), also a surgeon, married his rector's daughter, Mary Gem, and had two sons, Thomas and Richard. The younger of these, Richard (1735—1792) followed his father's profession. He had nine children: the fourth son Edward (1782—1846) was in the Hon. East India Company's service, Surgeon Royal Artillery; he died at Mullya, East Indies, 23 March 1828, and was buried at Dinapore, where a monument was erected to him by his brother officers. The connection with the Wolley family arose through his marrying in 1824 Jane Long of Worcester, whose mother's maiden name was Wolley. As will be seen by the Wolley pedigree on an earlier page, she was a cousin to Frances Wolley, heiress to Thomas Wolley, the last of the direct male line. Edward Phillipps had by his wife Jane three children, only one of whom survived, Richard Augustus Long Phillipps (1827—186—), whose eldest son Edward Clive Oldnall Long Phillipps assumed the name of Wolley on succeeding to the Wolley estates in Shropshire. He was born 1854; British Vice-Consul at Kertch 1873-6; student of the Middle Temple 1877; called to the Bar 1884; author of several books; now member of the Government of British Columbia, and takes an active interest in educational and Imperial affairs. He received the honour of knighthood on 1 January 1915. His only son, Lieut.-Commander Clive Phillipps-Wolley, R.N., was lost in the *Hogue*, sunk in the North Sea 22nd September, while in the execution of his duty towards his King and country.

I have to thank Mr. H. T. Beddows, librarian, for calling attention to certain entries in Canon Newling's MSS. in the Shrewsbury Reference Library. These relate to the Trefnant estate and the action at law referred to in the paper in connection with Mary Wolley. There are a number of separate notes and a short pedigree, from which the following extracts are given as supplementing my paper.

Thomas Wolley was buried in a vault in the chancel at St. Chad's. Mary (his wife, who was concerned in the action at law) died 7 Sept. 1737.

Their only son Richard Wolley was to have Winnington for his life, Richard's son Thomas was to have it for his life with remainder to his heirs, or in default it was to go to his brother Phillip with like remainder.

Mr. Richard Wolley made his Will 22 March 1750, and a codicil 8 Jan. He died 23 December, 1763. One of his executors was Rev. Dr. Adams, vicar of St. Chad's.

The marriage settlement of Richard Wolley and Jane Hunt was dated 24 September 1730.

H. E. FORREST.

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COMPILED BY F. A. MACLEOD.

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