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## NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

150 copies of the twelve Papers on THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY, BATTLEFIELD CHURCH AND COLLEGE, &c., together with ten Notes from *Miscellanea*, and a full account of the Proceedings of the 500th Anniversary, have been reprinted from the *Transactions* as a special book. This Volume, which contains about 250 pages and 17 Illustrations, is bound in cloth, and will be issued to Members at 10/6, post free 11/-. Application for copies should be made to Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton, The Square, Shrewsbury.

## THE LORDS-LIEUTENANT OF SHROPSHIRE.

BY W PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

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*(Continued from 3rd Series, Volume III., page 344).*

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FRANCIS LORD NEWPORT, FIRST EARL OF BRADFORD.  
12th Charles II., 1660. Appointed July 26th Lord-Lieutenant  
and Custos Rotulorum of Shropshire.

Francis Newport succeeded to the title and estates of Baron Newport of High Ercall on the death of his father February 5th, 1651, and lived in partial retirement till the Restoration of Charles II., when he was appointed as above, and two years later received the grant of Shrewsbury Castle. He was made Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household November 28th, 1672, and created Viscount Newport of Bradford, in the county of Salop, March 11th, 1675. On the accession of James II. his Lordship was continued in all his offices for a short time; but having no sympathy with the King in his unconstitutional and arbitrary proceedings in Church and State, and boldly expressing his views, he was superseded in all his offices a few months after the King's accession.<sup>1</sup> "Half the lords-lieutenants of England peremptorily refused to stoop to the odious service which was required of them. Every one of them was dismissed."<sup>2</sup>

Lord Bradford, being a native of Shropshire, a member of a family long seated at High Ercall, and having held the Lord-Lieutenancy of the county for a very long period, has a special claim upon our attention, and must not be dismissed

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<sup>1</sup> The clause revoking the Commission is dated 25 June, 1st James II., in Patent Roll 3rd James II., part 7, m. 3.—42nd Ann. Report Dep. Keeper Public Records (1881), p. 726.

<sup>2</sup> Macaulay (*Hist. Eng.*, vol. ii., p. 319), when enumerating the lords-lieutenant who were turned out of office by James II., says:—"Shropshire was taken from 'Viscount Newark,' " which is obviously a misprint for Newport.

with the brief summary of facts given above. His fidelity to Charles I., his sufferings as a prisoner of the Parliament, and the punishment inflicted upon him by the sequestrators have been already briefly recorded in these *Transactions*,<sup>1</sup> but little of his subsequent career has been noticed, except by occasional allusions. It is necessary therefore that his official duties should be more fully recounted.<sup>2</sup>

While as yet Lord Newport his enthusiastic loyalty was irrepressible during the Commonwealth. In June, 1650, the Council of State issue an order that Mr (*sic*) Newport, of Salop, is to be discharged from imprisonment on security in 10,000*l.* for himself, and two sureties in 5,000*l.*, and that he shall directly repair to Hackney, and there reside with Lady Brooke, until Council shall give leave to the contrary, and meantime be of good behaviour; and this to be signified to Col. Mackworth,<sup>3</sup> Governor of Shrewsbury. In the month of August following the Council order Colonel Mackworth to let Mr. Newport stay in Shropshire for three months longer, upon his recognizances in 5000*l.* to be of good behaviour.<sup>4</sup>

On the death of the vigilant Governor of Shrewsbury, Col. Humphrey Mackworth, December, 1654, the Cavaliers early in the following year engaged in a plot to obtain possession of Shrewsbury, in which Lord Newport was accused of being the most influential abettor. The Protector wrote to Colonel William Crowne, from Whitehall, March 5th, 1655, "It being justly apprehended that the Cavalier party intend speedy execution of a very evil design in the parts about Shrewsbury, which they specially intended because of the weakness of the garrison, and the multitudes of malignants thereabouts, I send you down commissions for a regiment, which you are to command for the protection of the honest party, and securing of Shrewsbury garrison. You are to repair thither and advise with your friends about this, and other instructions which I have given to the Governor there, to whom I have lately sent a troop of horse."<sup>5</sup> The

<sup>1</sup> Vol. XII., 2nd S., page 1.

<sup>2</sup> By the kindness of Col. Cotes several letters and papers relating to his duties as Lord-Lieutenant have been placed at my service.

<sup>3</sup> *Calendar of S. P. Domestic*, p. 203.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> O. and B. *Hist. Shrews.*, i., p. 472.

despatch failed to reach Col. Crowne, but being fully aware already of the danger he sent 50 horse on his own responsibility, and afterwards claimed from the Protector £37 for his expenses. In the June following the Council ordered on Lambert's report of the names of "some persons apprehended last night," in and about London, that Lord Newport, Andrew Newport his brother, Jeffrey Palmer, Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham, and Henry Seymour, be committed to the Tower; and on the same day (June 9th) Col. John Barkstead is ordered to receive these gentlemen into the Tower, on suspicion of plotting to stir up forces against the Government, and "to keep them in safe custody till delivered in course of law."<sup>1</sup> The person instrumental in detecting the plot was Francis Carter of Kidderminster, who appears to have been at Amsterdam, in the house of a Mr. Webster, where he gained his information. He was rewarded by the Protector for his services with £20.

A still later manifestation of zeal is recorded of Lord Newport, which occurred on the very eve of the Restoration, and is described by his intimate friend Lord Clarendon:—

The Lord Newport, Littleton, and other gentlemen," he writes, "were ready at the same time (1659) to secure Shrewsbury, and for making that communication perfect, Sir George Booth, a person of one of the best fortunes and interest in Cheshire, and for the memory of his grandfather, of absolute power with the Presbyterians, promised to possess himself of the city and Castle of Chester. And Sir Thomas Middleton, who had likewise served the Parliament, and was one of the best fortune and interest in North Wales, was ready to join with Sir George Booth, and both of them to unite entirely with the King's party in those counties."<sup>2</sup> This purpose was frustrated by the prompt action of General Lambert, who was in command of the enemy's force.

When the rapid disintegration of the Commonwealth set in shortly after the death of Oliver Cromwell, the way was prepared for the speedy restoration of the King, who proceeded to Brussels to be within easy distance of England. From thence he sent the following commission to his trusty

<sup>1</sup> *Calendar of St. P.*

<sup>2</sup> *Clarendon's Hist.*, vii., 323.

friends in Shropshire, who in all probability had been commended to him by Lord Newport.

*The King's Commissioners to raise Horse and Foot.*

Charles R.

Charles by the Grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of y<sup>e</sup> Faith &c. To our trusty Richard Ottley,<sup>1</sup> Richard Scriven,<sup>2</sup> Esq<sup>r</sup>., Vincent Edwards,<sup>3</sup> Thomas Jones<sup>4</sup> of the Sheete, Gent<sup>l</sup>., Richard Fowler,<sup>5</sup> & John Lacon<sup>6</sup> Esqs. & to every of them Greeting.

We do by these presents constitute & appoint you our Commissioners for our County of Salop Giving you or the Major part of you, power to Leavy Souldiers Horse & Foote

<sup>1</sup> Richard Ottley of Pitchford, son and heir of Sir Francis Ottley, Knight, Governor of Shrewsbury in the beginning of the Civil War, by his wife Lucy, daughter of Thomas Edwardes, of the College, Shrewsbury, Esq. He was baptised at Pitchford, September 15th, 1626, educated at Shrewsbury School, admitted of Grey's Inn, 1646, married Lady Lettice, daughter of Robert Ridgeway, second Earl of Londonderry, January, 1648-9. He was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant by Lord Newport, September 3rd, 1660, and knighted by Charles II., to whom he was a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber 1663. The care with which he preserved his official correspondence with the Lord-Lieutenant has added much to our information of the time. He died in London, August 10, 1670, aged 44 years.

<sup>2</sup> Richard Scriven was the son of Sir Thomas Scriven of Frodesley, co. Salop, by his second wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Vincent Corbet, of Morton Corbet, Knight, and relict of Thomas Corbet of Stanwardine, Esq. He was baptised at Frodesley, June 7th, 1625, and succeeded his father, who died of his wounds received before Wem in 1643. He married Susan, daughter of Robert Needham, second Lord Kilmorry, of Shavington; he held a commission in the late King's service, and paid for his composition £117. On the Restoration he was made a Deputy-Lieutenant, in which capacity he displayed great activity in suppressing disloyalty. He was elected September 16, 1679, Member of Parliament for Bishop's Castle, in conjunction with Edward Waring of Oldbury. He was buried at Conover, January 6th, 1682-3, where a monument to his memory bears the following:—"Faithful to his Sovereign, hospitable, peaceable, affable, an experienced and brave soldier, and a true son of the Church of England." He was the last male heir of the old family seated at Frodesley from the fourteenth century.

<sup>3</sup> Vincent Edwards, of the Lea, near Bishop's Castle, of whom I have no further information. One authority says that a descendant of his afterwards resided at Farmcote, near Bridgnorth.

<sup>4</sup> Thomas Jones, of the Sheet, near Ludlow.

<sup>5</sup> Richard Fowler, of Harnage Grange, was the son of William Fowler, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1650, by Anna, daughter of Richard Perkes of Wednesbury, co. Stafford. He was born about 1618, admitted of St. John's College, Oxford, April 17, 1635, and of the Inner Temple 1637. He married Margaret, fourth daughter of Sir Richard Newport, Knight, of High Erroll. He was appointed one of the ten Commissioners to carry out the Act 13 Charles II., for well Governing and Regulating Corporations. He was buried at Cound, Feb. 15th, 1686, and was succeeded by his son, the first Sir William Fowler, Baronet.

<sup>6</sup> John Lacon, of West Coppice, near Buildwas.

for y<sup>e</sup> opposing & destroying those who are in Rebellion against us. And to appoint Colonels and all inferior Officers to Comand y<sup>e</sup> Souldiers so raised, and likewise to make choice of any person to be Comand<sup>r</sup> in cheif over them for any one particular designe, or as long as you shall think fitt, or untill our pleasure be further signified, And with those Forces to cause any Fort, Castle, Towne or Citty to be seized on for us: and to fight, kill and destroy all who are in Arms against our Authority. And we do further give you power to Rayse Moneys by an equal & impartial way of Contribution for y<sup>e</sup> Maintenance of those Forces w<sup>ch</sup> you shall Leavy, or of such as shall be brought into that County, for the carrying on of our service; and to do all acts necessary for the support of y<sup>e</sup> same; And we require all our loving Subjects of that our County to obey all such Orders & Directions as you shall make in Pursuance of this our Comission: And for so doing this shall be to you and them a sufficient Warrant: Given at our Court at Bruxelles the 5<sup>th</sup> day of March 1659 [O.S.] In the Eleventh Yeare of our Raigne.

[Ottley Papers.]

Such were the Commissioners to whom the organisation of the Shropshire forces was confided. But affairs were in a very critical position. Shrewsbury was still held by Colonel Hunt, and a month later (April 5), those who were acting under him issued an order to the Mayor, Andrew Vivers, requiring him to give notice to the Constables and Collectors for the Army to meet them at the Guild Hall on the 22nd inst., and lay before them a list of all persons who had any Freehold, Lease, or copyhold lands above the value of £15 a year, with the true value of every man's estate, and also to bring with them schedules of the monthly assessment, and to inform them what money, horses, arms and ammunition had been raised for the Militia of the County, and to whom the same were paid and delivered; and what arms had been taken from any person and by whom; in order that they might call to account such persons as had received the same. This document is signed by the following well-known Parliamentarians:—John Corbett, Humphrey Briggs, Samuel

More, Francis Harris, and Robert Clive.<sup>1</sup> Two days after the time fixed for the above meeting another order was issued to the Mayor, to give notice to certain persons mentioned at the foot of the order, viz., Sir Richard Prince, Phillip Prince, Samuel Wingfield, Thomas Hunt, and his son, Mrs. Ireland, and her son, Thomas Jones, Robert Betton, Jonathan Langley, Thomas Rocke, Col. Samuel Jones, Lady Edwardes, and her son, and Roger Rowley, who are to send their horses, with pistols, swords, and other furniture fit for the present service; and also riders for the same, who have manifested their good affection to the Parliament, with two days' pay after the rate of 2<sup>s</sup> a day, to appear at the Town Hall, Shrewsbury, on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of May next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, then to be mustered and exercised by the Captain or his Lieutenant. Any of the persons above named who fail to send their horses, arms and furniture are to be fined £20. This order is signed by Robert Clive, Thomas Hunt, B. Corbett, Richard Bagot, Michael Stephens and Samuel Swanwick.<sup>2</sup>

In the meantime the King's affairs were advancing favourably. The Convention Parliament was summoned for the 25th April, when his Majesty's letter to both Houses and to General Monk was discussed in a patriotic spirit; a loyal answer was returned, and he was voted the sum of £30,000, for his immediate necessities. "The Militia of the Kingdom," says Hume, "was put into such hands as would promote order and settlement. These conjoined with Monk's army, which lay united at London, were esteemed a sufficient check on the more numerous, though dispersed army, of whose inclination there was still much reason to be diffident."

The impatience and restlessness of Lord Newport under the military tyranny of the Commonwealth, and his desire for a return to a constitutional government were shared by a large proportion of Salopians. A hundred families or more, had been made to pay heavy pecuniary penalties for their loyalty by the Committee for compounding, besides what they had contributed voluntarily to the support of the royalist

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<sup>1</sup> The original in the Shrewsbury Borough Records, No. 2,573.

<sup>2</sup> Borough Records.



forces, and were in straitened circumstances. These were prepared to throw all their weight and influence on the side of those who demanded a free Parliament. Monk declared for the latter, and the election of members to serve in the Convention Parliament gave evidence of the fact, as did, indeed, the voice of nearly the whole kingdom, that this was the great desire. Hence his declaration was welcomed with enthusiasm, and many who had been adherents to the Commonwealth forsook their partisans. Eighty-seven of such took advantage of the Act of Indemnity and Pardon in Shrewsbury, whose witnessed declarations are still to be seen in the Records of the Borough.<sup>1</sup> All were dated from the 6th to the 9th of June, inclusive.

A few days after the King's Commissioners for Shropshire issued the following document :—

To the Right wor<sup>th</sup> the Maior of the towne of Shrewsbury.

Whereas certain p'sons who were heretofore Com<sup>rs</sup> for settlinge a Militia in this County of Salop did in or about the moneth of June last past send forth their Warranty to the Late high Constables of ev'y hundred w'thin this County of Salop and to the late Maior of yo<sup>r</sup> said towne of Shrewsbury thereby comaunding them to Assesse and Levye upon ev'y Alottm't in ev'y hundred and upon the sev'all inhabitants w'thin yo<sup>r</sup> said towne & lib'ties the sev'all somes hereunder written beinge the third p'te of their then monethly contribucon after the rate of £35,000 p. mens' for the providinge of drums Collars and other Emergensyes for settlinge the militia aforesaid some p'te thereof was collected accordingly butt the greatest p'te thereof remaynes yett uncollected or else in the hands of the late Maior or his officers or collectors unaccounted for. These are therefore in his Mat's name to will and require you forthwith upon receipt hereof to collect Levye and gather or cause to be collected Levied and gathered w'th the ayde and assistance of the said Late Maior and his officers and collectors who are hereby enioyned and required to assist you herein to Levye collect and gather the remayninge p'te of the said sev'all somes yett uncollected or

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<sup>1</sup> *Trans. Shrop. Arch. Soc.*, II., n.s., p. 141.

received and bring in the same and every p'te thereof to us att the signe of the Raven in Shrewsbury upon friday the first day of February next by nyne of the clocke in the morninge to the end the same monyes may be ymployed for his Mat's service as was intended. And you are likewise to somon all officers and collectors ymployed in that former service to be and app'e before us at the tyme & place aforesaid. And yf any p'son or p'sons shall refuse to pay the some on him or them Assessed you are to app'hend the same persons so refusinge and cause them to be brought before us the tyme aforesaid to answe're his or theire contempt as you will answe're the contrary. Given under our hands and seales the xix<sup>th</sup> day of Junii in the xij<sup>th</sup> yeare of his Mat's Raigne &c. 1660.

Shrewsbury towne &

Lib'ties ...	...	14	13	5	
Castle Ward & Lib'ties		1	17	1	
The Liberties ...	...	4	5	8	Richard Ottley
Welsh Ward ...	...	1	16	8	
The Lib'ties ...	...	1	16	7	
Stone Ward ...	...	1	1	6	Richard Screuen
Abbey fforagate	..	1	10	5	
The Lib'ties ...	...	2	5	6	
		14	13	5	

[B. R. 2,573.]

A question now arose who should be appointed Governor of Shrewsbury. There were two persons who appeared to be eligible: Sir Thomas Middleton of Chirk Castle, who at the beginning of the war had been a very active Parliamentary officer, but had for some time been a royalist; the other was Lord Newport. The relative merits of these two were carefully considered by Sir Edward Hide, who evidently felt much embarrassed as to which of the two should be appointed. The discussion of the subject is quoted in Owen and Blake-way's *History of Shrewsbury*,<sup>1</sup> but it is too long to give here.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i., p. 477.

It ended in neither being appointed. In fact, the much more important office was now to be conferred on Lord Newport, namely that of Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire. The following is a copy of his Lordship's Commission, which forms a strange contrast to the earlier and later commissions to the same office which I have been enabled to give.

*Commission of Francis Lord Newport to be Lieutenant.*

"CHARLES the Second by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the fayth, &c. To o'r Right Trusty and welbeloved Francis Lord Newport Greeting. Know Ye That for the Great and singuler Trust and Confidence that wee have in yo'r Approved ffidelity Wisdome and Circomspection Wee Have Assigned made Constituted and Ordeyned And by these pr'sents doe Assigne Constitute and ordeyne you to bee our *Leiveten'nt* Within o'r County of Salop o'r Townes of Shrewsbury and Ludlowe and in all other Corporate and Priviledged places within the Limitte and p'incts of the same County and Townes (Aswell within Liberties as without) And by these pr'sents doe Give full power and Authoritie to you That you from time to time may Levy Gather and Call togeather all and singuler our Subiectes of What Estate Degree or dignity they or any of them bee dwelling or Inhabiting w'thin o'r said County of Salop and Townes aforesaid and in all other Corporate and Priviledged places w'thin the Limitte and p'incts of the same Countye and Townes (Aswell w'thin Lib'ties as without) meet and Apt for the Warre And them to try Array and putt in Redinesse And them Alsoe and ev'y of them After their Abillities degrees and faculties Well and suficiently to Cause to be Armed And suficiently weaponed And to take the mustere of them from time to time in places most meet for that purpose after yo'r Good discretion And alsoe the same o'r Subiects soe Arrayed Tryed and Armed Aswell of Armes as other Horsemen Archers and footmen of All kinde and degrees meet and Apt for the Warrs To Lead and Conduct Aswell against All and singuler our Enemies As alsoe against All and singuler Rebels Traytors and other Like offenders and their Adherents against us our Crowne and Dignity within o'r said Countye of Salop and Townes

of Shrewsburye and Ludlowe and in all other Corporate and priviledged places w'thin the Limitte and p'cincts of the same County and Townes (Aswell within Liberties as w'thout) from time to time as often as need shall Require by yo'r Discretion And w'th the said Enemies Traytors and Rebels to fight and them to Invade Resist Repress Subdue Slaye and Kill and putt to Execucon of death by all wayes and meanes by yo'r said Good discretion And to doe fullfill and execute all and Singular other thinges which shalbee Requitt for the Levying and Governm't of ye said Subjects Conservacon of our person and peace So by you in forme aforesaid Levied and to be Le'd And further to doe Execute use against the said Enemies Traytores and Rebels and such other like offenders and their Adherents as necessity shall Require by your discretion The Lawe called Martiall Lawe Accordinge to the Lawe Martiall And of such offenders beeinge Apprehended or brought into Subieccion to save whom you shall thinke good to be saved and to slaye destroy and putt to Execution of Death such and as many of them as you shall thinke meet by yo'r Good discretion to bee put to death AND further o'r will and pleasure is and wee doe by these p'sentes Give unto you full power and authoritie that In Case any Invasion of Enemies Insurrection Rebellion Riott Routts or unlawfull Assemblies or any Like offences shall happen to bee moved in any plaices w'thin this Realme out of the Limitts of this o'r Comission That then as often as you shall perceiue any such Misdemeanor to Arise you and all the power you Can make shall with all diligence Repaire to the place any such Invasion Unlawfull Assembly or Insurrection shall happen to bee made to subdue Repress and Reforme the same as well by Battaile or other kind of force as otherwise by the Lawes of our Realme and the Lawe Martiall According to yo'r Direction AND further we Give you full power and Authoritie for the Execucon of this o'r Comission to appoint and Asigne w'thin o'r said Countye of Salop our Townes of Shrewsbury and Ludlow and within all other Corporate and Priviledged places w'thin the Limitts and p'cincts of the same County and Townes (Aswell w'thin Liberties as w'thout) Muster Masteres and One Provost Marshall which Provost Marshall shall Execute and Use the

Martial Lawe in case of Invasion Insurrection or Rebellion In Conducting any number of men of warr against the said Invadors Traytors or Rebelles during the Continuance of such Invasion Insurrection or Rebellion Wherefore wee will & Comand you our said Leivetenunt that w'th all diligence Hee Execute the p'mises with Effect And for Asmutch as yt may bee that there shalbee just cause you to bee Attend<sup>t</sup> upon o'r person or to bee Employed otherwise in o'r service whereby this our service of Leiutenancy Comitted to yo'r fidelitie cannot bee by yow in person Executed in such sort as wee have Appoynted the same Therefore wee doe Give unto you for your better Ayde and Assistance and for the better p'formance and Execucon of this our Service ffull power and Authoritye from time to time to Name Appoynt Assigne and Constitute by writinge Under yo'r Hand and Seale such Suffitient and Meet p'son and p'sons as you in yo'r discretion shall thinke fitt to bee yo'r deputies in this said Service w'thin o'r said County of Salop and Townes of Shrewsbury and Ludlowe and w'thin All other Corporate and Priviledged places w'thin the Limitts and p'cincts of the same County and Townes (Aswell w'thin Liberties as w'thout). Nevertheless o'r will and pleasure is and wee doe hereby will and Require yow that before yow assigne and appoint any Deputies for the Service aforesaid yow doe from time to time p'sent their names to us for o'r Allowance and Approbacon of them AND Wee doe by this o'r Comission give unto such Deputies Soe beeing by yow Assigned & Appoynted as aforesaid or any Two or more of them full power and Authoritye in yo'r Absence to doe and Execute in o'r said County of Salop And Townes of Shrewsbury and Ludlowe and in all Corporate and Priviledged Places w'thin the Limitts and p'cincts of the same Countye and Towne (Aswell w'thin Lib'ties as without) All & Every thinge and things before by this o'r Comission Assigned and Appoynt'd yow to bee done and Executed And o'r further Will and pleasure is that yo'r said deputies soe by yow from time to time to bee named assigned and appoynted as aforesaid shall Immediately after yo'r Letters of deputacon to them made or assigned Take Charge and Care to see every poynt of this o'r Comission as fully & perfectly Executed in your Absence as yo'u yo'r selfe

ought to have done yt if yow had been p'sonally p'sent. AND the better to Enable them soe to doe o'r Will and pleasure is that Imediately after such deputacon made as aforesaid yow Deliver to them a Duplicate or trew transcript of this o'r Comission Subscribed w'th yo'r hands And whatsoever yow or yo'r said Deputies in yo'r Absence shall doe by Vertue of this o'r Comission and Accordinge to the Tennor and Effect of the same Touchinge the Execucon of the p'misses or Any part thereof the same shalbee by these p'sents discharged in that behalfe against o'r heires and successors. AND further wee will and Comand All and singuler Justices of the Peace Maiors Sherriffes Baylifes Constables Head-boroughs and all other our officers Ministers and Subiects meet and Apt for the Warres within o'r said County of Salop and Townes of Shrewsbury and Ludlowe and within all other Corporate and Priviledged places within the Limitts and p'cincts of the same County and Townes (Aswell Within Lib'ties as w'thout) To Whom yt shall or may App'teyne that they and ev'y of them with their power and Servants from time to time shalbee Aidinge Assistinge Councellinge Helping And Att the Comandem't aswell of yow as of the deputies so named and appoynted by yow as aforesaid In the Execucon Hereof As they and every of them Tender o'r pleasure And will Answer the Contrary Att their Uttmost perrille IN WITNES whereof wee have caused these o'r Letters to bee made Patents WITNES o'r selfe Att westm' the Twenty Sixt day of July in the Twelfth yeare of o'r Raigne. p. ipm Regem. Barker.

[Ottley Papers.]

Fra Newport."

The very ample powers conferred on Lord Newport by this Commission placed him in a position of great responsibility. There was a large element of combustible material both in the town and county, which might break out into open rebellion at any moment. To keep this down demanded constant vigilance. The first duty that lay before him was to appoint competent and reliable men as Deputy-Lieutenants. One of the first and most trusted of these was his friend Sir Richard Ottley, Knight, son and heir of the late Sir Francis Ottley, first Governor of Shrewsbury under Charles the First, who was about seven years younger than

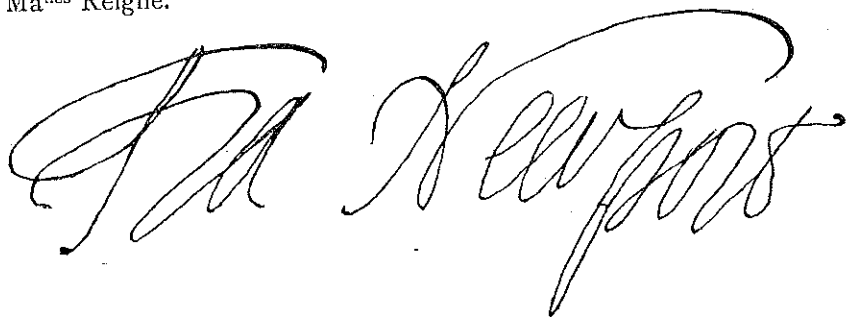
his Lordship, but a man of undoubted capacity. He was the medium through whom all communications were carried on with the other Deputy-Lieutenants while Lord Newport was absent from the county. A few letters have been printed in the *History of Shrewsbury* taken from this correspondence, but many have not seen the light in any of our local histories.

Sir Richard Ottley's Commission preserved among the Pitchford papers is here reproduced :—

Francis Lord Newport's appointment of Sir Richard Ottley, Knt., to be Deputy-Lieutenant of Salop.

“ TO ALL CH'IAN PEOPLE to whom this p'sent writing shall come I, Francis Lord Newport, Baron of High Ercall send Greeting in our Lord God everlasting. WHEREAS his most Excellent Matie Charles the second by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, ffrance and Ireland defender of the fayth &c. by his highnes Comission under the Great Seale of England bearing date the six & Twentieth day of July last past Did assign make constitute and ordayne mee the said Francis Lord Newport to be his Maties Leiuten<sup>t</sup> within the County of Salop and Townes of Shrewsbury and Ludlow and in all other Corporate and priviledged places within the Limitts and p'cincts of the same County and Townes (aswell within Liberties as without) And hath thereby given to me the said Lord Newport full power and authority to doe and put in execution sundry directions in the said Commission contayned As by the said Commission bearing date as afore-said whereunto relation may be had a true transcript through being hereunto annexed now at large appeareth AND further hath for my better ayde and assistance and for the better performance and execution of the said service Given unto mee the said Lord Newport full power and authority from tyme to tyme to name appoynt assigne and constitute by writing under my hand and seale such sufficient and meet p'son and persons as I in my discretion shall thinke fitt to be my deputies in the said County of Salop and Townes of Shrewsbury and Ludlow and within all other Corporate and priviledged places within the Lymitts and precincts of the same County and Townes (as well within Liberties as without) AND further by the said Commission hath Given to the said deputies so to be by me assigned named and appoynted

as aforesaid or any two or more of them full power and authority in my absence to doe and execute in the said County of Salop and Towns of Shrewsbury and Ludlow and in all other Corporate and priviledged places within the Limitts and p'cincts of the same County and Townes (as well within Liberties as without) all and every things by the said Commission assigned and appoynted by me to be donne & executed. And so far forth as by mee in my said writing of deputation shall be to them p'scribed & appoynted to be donne & executed. Now KNOWE YEE that I the said ffrancis Lord Newport according to the tenor & effect of the said Commission have assigned appoynted & constituted and doe by these p'sents assigne appoynt and constitute Sir Richard Ottley K<sup>t</sup> to be one of my deputies in the said service for and within the said County of Salop and Townes of Shrewsbury and Ludlowe & within all the corporate and priviledged places within the Limitts & p'cincts of the same County and Townes (as well within Liberties as without) to doe execute and performe the same service & all things and services whatsoever mentioned and expressed in the said Commission to be donne and performed by me and my deputies within the said County of Salop and Townes of Shrewsbury and Ludlowe and within all other Corporate and priviledged places within the Limitts and p'cincts of the same County and Townes (as well within Liberties as without) according to the said Commission and in as full large and ample manner as is lymitted appoynted and declared by the same IN WITNES whereof I have to this my deputation put my hand and Seale the Third day of September in the Twelfth yeare of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Reigne."

A large, flowing handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read 'Francis Newport'. The signature is written in a cursive style with long, sweeping strokes.



In the following month he gave Sir Richard a further Commission, a Captaincy in his own Regiment of a troop of horse.

SIR RICHARD OTTLEY APPOINTED CAPTAIN.

"Francis Lord Newport Baron of High Ercall Lord Lieutenant of the County of Salop To S<sup>r</sup> Richard Ottley, Knt. Captayne.

By Vertue of the power and authority to me given by his most Excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup> Charles the second by the grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland defender of the fayth &c. I doe hereby constitute and appoynt you S<sup>r</sup> Richard Ottley to be Captaine of a Troop of Horse in the said County of Salop in the Regimt under my Command as Lord Lieutenant of the said County for the service of his Ma<sup>tie</sup> You are therefore to take unto your charge and care the same Troop as Captaine thereof and duely exercise the Officers and soldiers of the same in Arms; And also to use your best care and endeavor to keepe them in good order and dicipline commanding them to obey you as their Captaine. And you are likewise to followe and observe such orders and directions as you shall from tyme to tyme receive from his Ma<sup>tie</sup> my selfe or my Deputy Lieutenants or other your superior Officers according to the discipline of War in pursuance of the Trust reposed in you and your dutie to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> Given under my hand and seale the ninth day of October 1660 in the Twelfth yeare of his Mat<sup>s</sup> Reigne."

[Ottley Papers.]

While fully recognising the remarkable change of public feeling which led to the restoration of Charles II. to the throne of England we must not fail to realise the fact that there was a large and formidable proportion who refused to acquiesce in the new regime. These had to be dealt with in the re-establishment of the monarchy. Shropshire and its capital gave full evidence of this, and made the task allotted to the Lord-Lieutenant and his deputies one calling for much discretion. The disbanding of the army threw upon the town and county a number of irreconcilables, while the clergy appointed under Cromwell formed no easy element to control. The letters from the Privy Council throw some light upon this subject.

## THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO LORD NEWPORT.

1660-1.

"After our very hearty Commendations to your Lordship, whereas notwithstanding his Maj<sup>ties</sup> gracious Acts and Concessions in order unto the Settlement of the minds and Interests of his subjects many Factious and Turbulent Persons do still retain their wicked and Rebellious Principles, and some of them have lately entered into Dangerous Plotts, and Conspiracies, the which, had they not been, by God's great Providence and mercy discovered, would have both endangered his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Sacred Person, and the Happy Settlement of the Government and Peace of the Kingdom. And whereas it is most Evident by the Frequent and unseasonable Meetings, and other Actions of such People, that this wicked Spirit and disposition still continues in the minds of many other Persons (yet undiscovered) in several parts of this Kingdom who wait for Opportunities to put in Execution their Trayterous designs, and to that purpose have furnished themselves with quantities of Arms, and Ammunition, and hold Correspondence together for putting in execution some desperate Attempt. We hold it our Duty, as much as in us lyeth timely to Endeavour to prevent the same; and therefore we do hereby pray, and Authorise your Lordship, forthwith by Yourself and by Your Orders unto your Deputy Lieutenants, and all his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Officers whom it may concern, to disarm all such persons as are Notoriously known to be of ill Principles, or have lately (that is to say since the Act of Indemnity) by Words or Actions shewn any Disaffection to his Maj<sup>tie</sup> or his Government, or in any kind disturbed the public Peace, to Administer unto them the Oathes of Supremacy and Allegiance, according and in such manner as by the several Statutes is directed, and to take security for their good behaviour (if there appears cause for it), and if any shall refuse the same that then you cause them to be proceeded against according to Law. The full and due performance hereof we earnestly recommend to your Lordship's care and circumspection. It so much tending to the preservation of his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Person and Government, wherein your Lordship and all his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Loyal Subjects are so much concerned.

And so we bid Your Lordship very heartyly farewell; From the Court at Whitehall the 8<sup>th</sup> of January 1660 [61.]

Your Lordships very Loving Friends

Edw. Hyde

Dorchester

Lindsey

T. Northumberland.

Berkshire

Valentia

Norwich

Deuzell Holles

Edward Nicolas

Will. Morice

An: Astley Cooper.

To our very good Lord the

Lord Francis Newport, Lord

Lieutenant of the Countie of Salop.

Edw. Walker,"

[Ottley Papers.]

A fortnight later another letter reaches his Lordship from the Council, urging him to act promptly with the disaffected of Shropshire, and to apprehend and imprison such as may have influence upon the multitude to disturb the public peace.

#### THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO LORD NEWPORT.

1660-1.

"After our very hearty Commendations to your Lords<sup>ps</sup>; Although we have very lately by our Letters of the 8<sup>th</sup> of this Instant January prayed and Authorised Your Lord<sup>p</sup> by your self and your Deputy Lieutenants (for the reasons therein expressed), to disarm all such Persons as are notoriously known to be of evil Principles, or that have since the Late Act of Indemnity by words or Actions shewn any disaffection to his Maj<sup>tie</sup> or his Government, or in any kind disturbed the public Peace; Yet considering the late barbarous Bloody and Rebellious Attempts of such Wicked persons in the City of London, and the many Advices received from several parts of the Kingdom, of some horrid design intended by them against his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Person and Just Government over us, we cannot be too carefull by all fit means to endeavour to prevent the same, and therefore we do hereby pray and require your Lord<sup>p</sup> to give strict Order unto all your Deputy Lieutenants, and other his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Officers whom it may any way concern, to be very Watchfull of the public peace, and to observe the motions and Meetings of dangerous persons, and not only disarm, but forthwith to

Apprehend, Secure, and Imprison such leading Persons as you have good ground to Suspect opposite to his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Government, and may have any Influence upon Multitudes to disturb the Publique peace, and shall refuse to take the oath of allegience, and all such others as shall design, or endeavour to raise discontents, and draw Parties together to engage the Kingdom in unnaturall warr, or divisions, And that you speedily Advertise this Board of your proceedings, that such further order may be taken with such Persons (so by you secured) as may tend to the preservation of his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Person and the Peace of This Kingdom, which we cannot too earnestly recommend to your Lor<sup>ships</sup> care and circumspection and so we bid your Lordship very heartily farewell; from the Court at Whitehall the 22<sup>th</sup> of January 1660.

Your Lordships very Loving Friends

Edward Hyde	Albermale	
T. Southampton	Manchester	
Lauderdale	G. Carteret	
F. Seymour	Edward Nicholas	Will. Morice
F. Cornwallis		
Cha. Berkeley		Edw. Walker.

To our very good Lord the Lord Newport  
Lord Lieutenant of the County of Salop."

[Ottley Papers.]

Immediately on receipt of their Lordships' orders Lord Newport wrote to Sir Richard Ottley enclosing the letter he had received, though he does not appear to have very heartily concurred in the course it prescribes. The proclamation alluded to is probably that epitomised in the *Calendar of State Papers* as follows:—"Proclamation forbidding the seizing of persons or searching of houses without warrant, except in time of actual insurrection, the late attempts to renew the war having compelled searches in many places in London and Westminster for arms, &c., some of which have taken place without lawful authority."—Jan. 17th, 1660-1, p. 475.

LORD NEWPORT TO SIR RICHARD OTTLEY.

"London 24 Jan. '60-[61.]

I rec<sup>d</sup> yrs of ye 13<sup>th</sup> for w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>u</sup> have my thanks. I send

you hereinclosed a Letter from ye Counsell; & a proclamation for ye moderatinge of y<sup>r</sup> proceedings; though it may bee conceived a very ineffectuall waye for ye securinge of persons to send warrants to a Constable, yet if souldiers bringe the warrant to him y<sup>r</sup> ends may seeme accomplishable. Yu see the letter speakes of leadinge men, therefore you did ill in releasing Waringe, and you needed not have apprehended his ranting demand of a mittimus, w<sup>ch</sup> will serve him for discourse in his 2 pot-houses. I would advise you to send for him agen, though not as a criminal by prooffe, yet as a dangerous person; especially having ye Command of ye Councell for it. I received this enclosed from Capt. Turner, whom I think if he will quit ye Towne, you may doe well to release. I shall desire you to keepe such letters or orders as I send you from time to time fro' the King or Councell. The King intending to raise a Regiment of Horse und<sup>r</sup> ye Comand of ye E. of Oxford, and another of foot under ye Comand of my Brother Russell for his guards here, besides ye ordinary guards under my l<sup>d</sup> Gerard to bee 200. The D. of York's Regiment of lyfguards 150, and the Generalls lyf guards 150 more; the Generall's Regiment of foot beinge likewise to stand hath resolved to disband all ye inland Guarison forces, & among ye rest vz at Shrewsbury & Ludlow. I give you many thankes & the rest of my freinds (w<sup>ch</sup> I desire you to deliver to them as you have occasion) for y<sup>r</sup> Kindnesse to me in bussinesse of Glainer. I have heard that y<sup>r</sup> neighbour thinks I might have p'vaild for him (if I had bin disposed to it) to bee Govn<sup>r</sup> of Ludlow, but I Could wish for his owne sake he had bin as just to mee in every thing as I have bin to him, and if my life had bin at stake I could neyther procure Governor nor Capt. nor soe much as an Ensigne for that place; neyther could they allow a Gov<sup>r</sup>nor in the Establishment of Shrewsbury so frugall they are, & what will become of Shrewsbury now God knowes. they are Very well content to bee safe but not to pay for it. But for ye Businesse of Excise hinted at before I have some reasons to doubt noe one there will bee much ye better for it. I have rec<sup>d</sup> the remonstrance of Sir Tho: Harris Troop, but have not yet spoke w<sup>h</sup> him ab<sup>t</sup> it, assoone as I have I shall give you a further accompt. When o<sup>r</sup> Companies at Shrewsbury

are disbanded, the Deputy Lieutenants had best Comitt the p'soners in ye Castle to ye Provost Marshall, where Mr. Waringe must alsoe bee unlesse he give securitye to be true p'soner at other q'ters & for his good behaviour there. By Sherrington Talbotts I're to mee w<sup>th</sup> I sent G. Hosier it is to bee doubted he had bin dablinge in this late bussinesse. I am y<sup>r</sup> very affectionate Cozen & servt.

Fra. Newport.

To the Right wor<sup>th</sup> Sir Richard Ottley, Knt.  
at Pitchford, one of the Deputy Lieutenants  
for ye County of Salop.

For his Mat<sup>ties</sup> speciall affairs : frank."

[Ottley Papers.]

#### CAPTAIN TURNER TO LORD NEWPORT.

Right Honble.

I came uppon the 6<sup>th</sup> day of this Instant mo. to my house to Shrewsbury, to see my wife and children haveinge my pase under the Coll. Gilley Land, of Hull, to pase quietly without truble; after I had bynne here 4 dayes I was taken from my house by a guard of your Soulders and brought Mr Bowares his house; Capt. Hossiar promised me to writ to your honour about me; I expected to have bynne released before this. I know noe reason why I should be Imprisoned; I have taken the oth of Alegence and Supremisey; and by the heelp of God I will be carfull to keepe it; I had a commission from the Kinge to bee Captaine; I have not in word nor action don any thinge to the disturbance of the peace; I have wronged noe man; I have bussnesse of Great consernment to goe to Chester; and then I am to returne for hull; I have not as yett receaved my Arreares due to mee; the faviour I humbly beg of yo<sup>r</sup> Hono<sup>r</sup> is that I may be released to goe about my honest and first occation; I am soe fere from acting any thinge against the Kinge or to disturb or have a hand in any plots that I shall be ready to Sacrifice my life in his M<sup>j</sup>stie's service. If there be any accusation against me I Desire I may come to my treall; my Inocency plead for me which makes me soe bould to writ to yo<sup>r</sup> honour; be pleased to writ to yo<sup>r</sup> officer next post. I shalbee bound to pray for yo<sup>r</sup> honour and ever remaine

Yo<sup>r</sup> faithfull Serv<sup>t</sup>

Salop, Jan. 18 — 60.

ED. TURNER.

I am ingaged for my soulders to pay a good sume of mony to the Inhabitation of Shrewsbury; and if I have not my libartie to returne to Hull the Towne will lose it; for I am not ingaged to pay them except I reciaue it.

[Ottley Papers.]

By the beginning of March affairs began to assume a more favourable aspect, and milder measures became advisable. The insurrection of the Fifth Monarchy Men had been promptly and vigourously suppressed, as well as other attempts to create disturbances throughout the country. Besides which the ceremony of the King's Coronation was fast approaching, which should be signalised by a display of royal clemency. The Privy Council now writes to the Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire advising the release of such prisoners as were only apprehended on suspicion, but leaves their release to his discretion.

#### THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO LORD NEWPORT.

After our Hearty Comendations, whereas by our last Letter of the 22<sup>th</sup> of January we desired Your Lordship and your Deputys to Observe the motions & meetings of dangerous Persons, & to secure them, upon which account very many Persons under the Notion of Quakers have been Secured and Imprisoned, Your care and proceedings wherein this Board doth well approve; nevertheless forasmuch as the Danger which Occasioned their Committm<sup>t</sup> is (God be praised) well over, and that his Ma<sup>tie</sup> is dayly troubled with Petitions for enlarging multitudes comitted to Prison as aforesaid & still remaining in restraint, we have thought fitt to let your Lordship know that his Ma<sup>tie</sup> is well pleased, and leaves it free to you to discharge from Imprisonment all such Persons as have been secured only upon Suspicion in the late Insurrection, or at any time since, & do remain Comitted by you, Except only the Ringleaders of Faction amongst them, And so we bid you very Heartily farewell from the Court at Whitehall the 4<sup>th</sup> of March 1660-[1661.]

Your Lords<sup>PPS</sup> very loving Freinds

Edward Hyde

Northumberland

Lauderdale

Valentia

F. Seymour

G. Carteret

Edw. Nicholas

Will. Morrice.

To our very good Lord

Lord Newport Lord Lieutenant

G. Lane

of the County of Salop.

[Ottley Papers.]

In the next paper we have a very pleasing evidence of the earnest loyalty of the Shropshire Militia, which speaks for itself.

TO HIS MOST SACRED MAJESTY.

The Humble Address of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Lord Lieutenant Deputy Lieutenants and All other Officers of the Militia of the County of Salop.

May it please Your Ma<sup>tie</sup>

The Approaching Ceremony of your most Solemne Inauguration gives us occasion of Justifying the sincerity of our Joy, which is now perfected in that last and highest acknowledgement of your most Just Title to the supreme Sovereignty of these your Maj<sup>ties</sup> three Kingdomes. The due Asserting of which, and the preservation of your most Sacred Person, and Interest, we here Appear, with our Swords in our Hands to endeavour, and so far are we from Accounting it a peice of Roman Magnanimity to be Zealous in pulling down a Prerogative, that we profess to think our own Rights and Liberties to be wholly concerned in Upholding that Just Power and Authority, with which the fundamental Constitutions of this Nation have Invested Your Royall Progenetors, much less do we partake in the sins of those truly Superstitious Persons who make it part of their Religion to be disobedient, and to Separate from a Truly Apostolic Church in those different things, which decency Order and the necessary rules of Holy Polity have enforced her to enjoin, in both which capacities, either of civil or Christian Subjects as we do own your Maj<sup>tie</sup> for our sole supream Head so we Look upon your Laws of both kinds, as the rule to which we are bound to conform. In defence of both we come hither to profess the sacrificing our Lives and fortunes, And when Your Maj<sup>tie</sup> shall please to require it, we hope not to be



defective in making good our Protestation, or in our Duty of being

Royal Sir

Your Maj<sup>ties</sup> Most Faithfull &  
most Obedient Subjects

Richard Screven Lie: Coll.	Richard Jebbe
Ri. Fowler, Major.	Charles Hussey
Fra. Kinaston, Cap <sup>t</sup>	Roger Gough
Phillip Eyton, Cap <sup>t</sup>	Edw. Powell.
Robert Leighton Cap <sup>t</sup>	
Will: Oakeley, Cap <sup>t</sup>	

*Serjeants.*

Thomas Woodhouse  
William Bradshawe  
Robert Lancashire  
E. Withering  
Will: Screven  
Edward Burd  
John Moyle  
Geo. Provyne  
Will: Evans  
Tho: Hotchkis  
John Tyler  
Morris Davies  
Arth<sup>r</sup> Holdston  
Thomas Corbet  
Edward  
Fra: Price  
Edward Jones  
John Shelvocke  
Thomas Baker  
John  
Tho: Baker  
Anthony Oakley  
Edward Jones

*Lieutenants.*

Robert Sandford, Cap<sup>t</sup> Lie.  
Vincent Edwards, Li.  
John Lacon, Li.  
Phill. Jennings, Li.  
Coningsby Booth, Li.  
John Gregory.  
Will: Bowdler.  
Vincent Corbett, Cap<sup>t</sup> of the  
Horse  
Edwar Jones, Lieut.  
Richard Corbett, Cornet  
Sir Thomas Harris Cap<sup>t</sup> of  
the Horse  
Thomas Smallman, Lieut.  
John Newton, Colonel.  
Phyl: Prynce, Capt.  
Edw<sup>d</sup> Owen, Cap<sup>t</sup> Lieut.  
Samuel Wingfield, Lieut.  
Ed: Waring, Cornet.  
Fran. Newton, Ensign.

*Ensigns.*

William Fowler	Richard Ottley
Benjamin Bulkly	Richard Screven
Francis Sandford	Fra: Thornes.

The next letter is undated, but the date is satisfactorily fixed by the information it gives, being nearly in the

identical words of the Lord Chancellor's report to the House, as recorded in Cobbett's *Parliamentary History*,<sup>1</sup> and must have been copied by Sir Richard Ottley from the Journal of the House, or some contemporary account of its proceedings to which he had access. The Lord Chancellor's statement was made December 19, 1661.

SIR RICHARD OTTLEY TO HIS MOTHER.

That the Lord Chancellor made an additional Report of the Trayterous Designs sett on foot at several times and Acquainted them with the names of such as engaged & of the further discovery that was made and how it was discovered.

That he named Mr Moyer, Lenthall, Major Hains, Nevill, Parker and Salmon.

That Wildman and Salmon differed upon their examination, Wildman saying he had not seen Salmon in 12 months before ; and Salmon saying he had been with Wildman the Day before. That Salmon confessed a pass was desired for them, & Wildman said he knew nothing of it.

That there was found with Salmon a list of 160 Officers. That it was further discovered That there should have been a meeting in London about the 10<sup>th</sup> or 11<sup>th</sup> of December ; and intended about the end of January or February to have made sure of Shrewsbury, Coventry, & Bristoll ; and that they should rise in several parts.

That if they should disturb our Peace they should Lessen our Honour abroad.

That where they were Prevailent, they should begin with Assassination, which moved one of them to relent.

That some of the late Kings Mutherers were entertained in France, Holland, & Germany & held constant Correspondence with these, and were fomented by some Forrain Princes.

That many Arms were bought in Order to this Design.

And they bray'd that if they once got footing, they should not want means to carry on the Work.

That they were discovered by one of the 21 & his relation confirmed by such intelligence from abroad as never failed.

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<sup>1</sup> Vol. iv., p. 226, ed. London, 1808.

That by a letter from M<sup>r</sup> Walden at Huntington it was informed, that many there mett under the name of Quakers that were not so, & ridd in multitudes by night to the terror of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> good subjects.

That there was there a dangerous Inn & a seditious Preacher who uttered the same thing there as was heere by Seaman, who used the late King barborously at the Isle of Wight.

That the name of the Discoverer was concealed, Because some in this designe were not taken.

These to my most dear Mother  
the Lady Lucy Ottley at Pitchford  
in Shropshire.

Leave this at the Pheasant in  
Shropshire to be sent.

R. OTTLEY.

[Ottley Papers].

A considerable interval occurs between the last letter and the following. In the interval the Act of Uniformity was passed, receiving the royal assent May 19th, 1662. All clergymen who had not, before St. Bartholomew's Day (August 24) declared their acceptance of its conditions, were deprived of their preferments. Nearly two thousand clergymen were ejected from their livings, in consequence of which much angry feeling was aroused. An Act was also passed forbidding Quakers assembling for worship under a penalty of £5. Private meetings were taking place to discuss their grievances in every town throughout the kingdom. The next letter will show how such meetings were regarded.

LORD NEWPORT TO SIR RICHARD OTTLEY.

London 11 July '63.

Sir Richard,

I thank you for yours of the 6<sup>th</sup> which gives me advertisem<sup>t</sup> of the Meetings of those factious Ministers, which gives great cause of jealousy at this time, when we

have been so freshly alarmed out of Ireland,<sup>1</sup> not without a great probability of a correspondence between those unquiet Spiritts there and those of the same principles here; 'tis believed likewise here that there was a design lately for the surprise of Chester, & by what Geo: Ho:<sup>2</sup> writes to me this last post I believe no less for Shrewsbury.—To secure these Ministers at present I think not so Convenient, in regard there is no proof against them, & we shall not have where with to answer their Complaints, & no doubt speedy desires of enlargement, which yet to grant would make the Action seem to have been without reason. My advice to you therefore is that you endeavour to employ some Person that has been formerly of the Brotherhood whom you can confide in to mingle himself with them at their next Meeting, and to give you an account of their designs, and if you find them bad to Secure them all, if you cannot engage such a person, then to learn by the best means you can when their next meeting is, and when their Company is full to take the Marshall & 2 or 3 men with you & go in amongst them and know of them the cause of their meeting, & if they do not give you good satisfaction, to take a note of their names, letting them know that they have given occasion of jealousy by their often and Numerous Meetings, & demanding if those that reside in the Town will be engaged for the Appearance of the rest; if so you may dismiss them for the present if you see Cause & within a day or 2 may get 2 Deputy Lieutenants more, to sign a Warrant to the Marshall for their Commitm<sup>t</sup> which in case they meet any more I advise be done. But if you can by any means learn that they have any Seditions or Treasonable designs on foot & are able by any Testimony to make it out, I have writtin to G. Hosier that in that case he be aiding to you with his Soldiers, for their present security in the Castle; if you make any new discoveries I shall desire you to Certifie me of

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<sup>1</sup> Discontent arose in Ireland, Charles having promised to reinstate those royalists who had been deprived of their property by Cromwell, and to compensate the Cromwellians for giving up the property to the original owners, but the King was not able to carry out his design.

<sup>2</sup> George Hosier, Governor of the town.

it particularly that I may show either the King or the Secretary your Letter, I am

Here is no News at all S<sup>r</sup>

My Servis to the Ladys Your very Affectionate Cosen &  
of your Family. Servant

FRA : NEWPORT.

For my much respected Friend  
Sir Richard Ottley, Knt at Pitchford  
in Shropshire. To be left at the post house  
in Shrewsbury.<sup>1</sup>

[Ottley Papers.]

LORD NEWPORT TO SIR RICHARD OTTLEY KNT.

London 6 Oct. '63.

Sir Richard.

I received yours of the 3<sup>rd</sup> for which I give you thanks. I acquainted the King with the particulars of it, who says it is true S<sup>r</sup> Godfrey Copley hath sent one up to him to acquaint him the same discovery & that the intended rising was to be on the 12<sup>th</sup> of this Month, but that it was first to begin in London, now his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Intelligence here (which are very good) giving him no Advertisement of any preparation in this place for that purpose, makes him think the Business not much worth his regard. however you may do well to advise the Governor of the Castle to be carefull; present my Affectionate Servise I pray to the rest of the deputy Lieuten<sup>st</sup> & let them know my Opinion is that unless they make further discovery of Danger at Home, they need only give orders to Cap<sup>t</sup> Prince<sup>2</sup> & Capt. Jones<sup>3</sup> of Ludlow to have their Companys in a readiness, that the Town Gates be shut for a fortnight or some such time in the night time with a Small Guard at them, which I hope will be

<sup>1</sup> Parts of this and several of the following are given in O. and B.'s *History of Shrewsbury*.

<sup>2</sup> Wrottesley Prince of Abcot, co. Salop, Esq., third son of Sir Richard Prince of the Hall [White Hall], Shrewsbury, Knt., who had to compound for his loyalty by payment of £750. Walter Prince, eldest son of Sir Richard, was opposed to the principles of his father and brother, and joined the Parliamentary Army, in which he was promoted to the rank of Colonel of Horse; he was slain at Rowton Heath, near Chester, Sept. 24th, 1645.—G.M.

<sup>3</sup> Captain in Sir William Vaughan's Regt. of Horse.—G.M.

sufficient, without putting the Country to any further Charge in calling the Militia together, for if those two Towns be secured I think we should not be ill satisfied to see them in the field. If they find any further then the present Intelligence, it is left to their discretions to Act as they think fitt. In the mean time that you will Expedite the Settling of the Militia as much as may be according to the Acts, and to hasten your General Muster least the Year be too farr spent for it, & the more for these Alarms. S<sup>r</sup> I have no more at present but to Assure that I am

Your very Affectionate Cosen & Servant

To my much honor'd Friend FRA: NEWPORT.

Sir Richard Ottley Knight at Pitchford

in Shropshire. To be left with the Postm<sup>r</sup> of Salop.

[Ottley Papers.]

LORD NEWPORT TO SIR RICHARD OTTLEY, KNT.

London, 24 Oct., 1663.

S<sup>r</sup>

There being such discourseis Come up hither out of the North of a real design, to give new disturbances in the Kingdome, some of the Confederates having met according to Appointment (about 200) but speedily dispersed, and many more having Agreed to join with them which they had done, as is confessed, if the 2 Companys of Foot & the 2 Troops of Horse sent hence had not deterred them. I thought fitt noe longer to forbear Acquainting you & the rest of the Deputy Lieutenants to whom I desire you to Communicate the same (and to whom I desire to be excused that I cannot wryte particularly to) that I have long had Intelligence of a Correspondence held by some Persons of our County with these new plotters both in the North and at London, and that they have had several private meetings and Consultations about Carrying on their wicked work, and that they have made provision of Arms and other Necessarys for the beginning of the Warre; the Persons are the Ejected Ministers residing still in Shrewsbury, Mr Brian,<sup>1</sup> and Mr

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<sup>1</sup> Rev. John Bryan, ejected from St. Chad's by the Bartholomew Act, August, 1662. See Owen and Blakeway's *Hist. of Shrews.*, vol. ii., pp. 147 and 216.

Tallance,<sup>1</sup> likewise Mr Lawrence,<sup>2</sup> Captain Doughty, Cap<sup>t</sup> Betton, Cap<sup>t</sup> Buttry, Jo. Bromley, Richard Price, Ed: George, & severall others, that Capt. Hosier can Inform you of, who can likewise Acquaint you of Severall particulars that Evidence with great plainesse they had a design on foot; I desire therefore the Deputy Lieutenants that they give present Orders for securing the Persons before mentioned, & such others as they shall find Cause for, some to the Marshall & others w<sup>ch</sup> shall be Conceived most dangerous, to ye Castle, with strict orders that none of them be permitted to Speak with one another, upon penalty of the Marshall of loseing his place if hee suffer it, and that they bee Immediately upon their Confinement examined severally (that they may not have the same reason to Complaine which we were used to have) what the cause of their frequent meetings was, & of such other particulars as you shall be informed of by Cap<sup>t</sup> Hosier or any other person; 'tis possible that some of them may have the grace to confess their design (though it be not much to be hoped) if they be threatened, & particularly it must be pressed to them to confess who was to Command in that County in cheif, though Major Warring possibly may not be Confederated with the Presbiterians of that Town, yet it is not to be thought that there can be so general & wicked design on foot as this is Certified to be from many places, to which he is not privy, and hee may with more reason bee thought to bee associated with those in London, who have confessed their design was to kill the King, then with such as only aymed at ye fettering of him and setting up the Presbyterian Government, therefore I advise he be secured in the Castle, when you are thoroughly Informed of the Particulars which are to be Alledged against them, it is not Improbable upon examining them severally, but you may

<sup>1</sup> Rev. Francis Tallents, M.A., nominated as minister and curate of St. Mary's Shrewsbury, 1652-3, and ejected September, 1662. *Ibid.*, pp. 379 and 539a.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. Edward Lawrence, a valued friend of Philip Henry's. He was born at Morton, co. Salop, and educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Baschurch, whence he was ejected by the Act of Uniformity in 1662. He was driven from Whitchurch by the violent persecution of the Conventicles Act in 1670, and removed to London. He used to say that "Cromwell did more real prejudice to religion by his hypocrisy than King Charles the Second did, that never pretended to it."—Mathew Henry in his *Life of his Father*, Exeter, 1765.

entrap some of them in their Answers. Present my Affectionate Service I pray to the rest of the Deputy Lieutenants & believe me Always

S<sup>r</sup>

Your Kinsman & Servant

FRA: NEWPORT.

I was lothe to doe this before because I was willing these Gent. should first have given some more open evidence of their Treason in order to their Conviction, but since the neck of their designs is I hope broke, I hold it not fitt they should be passed by as innocent persons who were so active in it.

The Queene is somewhat better but not yet out of Danger. I think it very fitt the Militia should doe ye 14 dayes duty after ye generall Muster as other Countyes doe in this time of danger if that and these Musters prove not Inconsistent by ye Act.

[Ottley Papers.]

Richard 'Salway, for whose apprehension Lord Newport gives instructions in his next letter, requires here but a brief notice, as full information regarding his career may be found in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

He was the son of Humphrey Salway of Stanford, co. Worcester, born 1615, and as a boy was apprenticed to a grocer in London, where, being gifted with fluency of speech, he became the chosen spokesman of his fellow apprentices. In 1645 he was returned to the Long Parliament for Appleby in conjunction with Ireton, and soon made his mark in the House as a debater. In the following year he was one of eight commissioners appointed to negotiate with Ormond for establishing Parliamentary garrisons in Ireland to secure its union with England, which negotiations failed in their purpose. Other important duties were imposed upon him, amongst which was his nomination to sit in the High Court of Justice for the trial of Charles the First; but he refused the responsibility. In 1651 he was appointed one of the New Council of State, and in December of the same year was elected to serve in a similar capacity; in fact, he appears on so many Councils and committees that space forbids their enumeration. The most succinct account of him is that



given in a satirical contemporary publication entitled "The Mystery of the Old Cause" (London, 1660), which says:—"Richard Salway, once a Grocer's 'Prentice, and their spokesman in one of their tumultuous hurries to the Long Parliament; and ever since was taken notice of for a great talker. He was a main man in the Committees of Safety, for which the Rump, when they sat again, rebuked him gently, as one that had gone astray from the good Old Cause." After the Restoration he appears to have attracted the attention of those responsible for the preservation of the peace. In July, 1662, he was arrested in Shropshire by Lord Newport, on suspicion, but Clarendon ordered his release, as there was not sufficient evidence against him. He was again apprehended in 1663 by Lord Newport, as we learn from his Lordship's letter, and sent to the Tower of London, in consequence of his connection with the Farnley Wood plot, and was not released till 4th February, 1664. In the later years of the King's reign Richard Salway became reconciled to Charles, who wrote to him a very gracious letter, thanking him for certain services Salway had rendered to the King. He died in 1685.

LORD NEWPORT TO SIR RICHARD OTTLEY, KNT.,  
AND COL. SCREVEN.

London 27 Oct. '63.

Gent :

I send you hereinclosed 3 Warrants, one from his Ma<sup>tie</sup> for the Apprehending of Major Salway, another to Sr Ed. Brett to Carry him to the Tower to keep him Prisoner, You are therefore either to send an Officer with half a dozen Horse to Seize him or if you think better (to do as I did the last time I sent him up) send an Order to Cap<sup>t</sup> Jones to Ludlow to take some of his company & seize him & bring him to Shrewsbury to be sent thence; but I think the readyer way [is] to let 4 of the same Horse that seize him carry him straight away; they are to bring him to St Albans where Sr Ed: Brett lyes with his Troop; I asked the General how the men should be paid, he said it must be recon'd into their 14 days' duty. I wou'd have order given that he be permitted to stay 2 days in Ludlow, to provide

himself of Conveniences for his Journey, & that Cap<sup>t</sup> Jones set a Guard upon him while he is there, the King says he was certainly engaged in this plott; You see now what reason there is to believe Warring (his brother)<sup>1</sup> was not out of it, who I hope will be secured before this comes to you; no more at Present but remain

Your Affectionate Cosen & Servant

The Queen mends.

FRA: NEWPORT.

The Troops are to deliver the 2 Orders to S<sup>r</sup>

Ed: Brett & to bring back your own

For my much respected Friends Sir Richard Ottley Knight & Col: Screven, two of the Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Salop, hast.

[Ottley Papers.]

#### WARRANTS TO APPREHEND RICHARD SALWAY.

1<sup>st</sup> Warrant.

Charles R.

Our will & Pleasure is that forthw<sup>th</sup> upon sight here of you make diligent Search for the Person of Richard Salway heretofore called Major Salway & him having found to seize (together with his papers & writings) & in close Custody carry to our Tower of London for Treasonable designs & Practizes, there to be kept close Prisoner untill our further Order according to our warrant to our Lieutenant of our said Tower in that behalf directed. And in the due & Effectual Execution hereof all May<sup>rs</sup>, Bayliffs, Constables, & other our Officers & Subjects Civill & Military are to be ayding to you as they will answer the Contrary. For which this shall be your & their Warrant. Given at our Court of Whitehall the 25<sup>th</sup> day of October 1663.

By his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s Comand

To the Lord Newport or in his absence HENRY BENNET.  
to any of the Deputy Lieutenants of the  
County of Salop.

Major Salway to be Apprehended.

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<sup>1</sup> His brother-in-law. Richard Salway married Edmund Waring's sister Anne.

2<sup>n</sup> Warrant.

As soon as the Lord Lieutenant or any of the Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Salop shall send unto you or any of your Officers the Person of Richard Salway, you are to send him with a Guard in safe Custody to the Tower of London, together with his Maj<sup>ties</sup> warrant (which will be sent you with the Prisoner) to the Lieutenant of the Tower for keeping him Prisoner, Given under my hand the 25<sup>th</sup> day of October 1663.

ALBEMARLE.

To Sir Edward Brett or in his Absence to the Officer in Chief with his Troop of his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Regim<sup>t</sup> of Guards under the Earl of Oxford's Command.

3<sup>rd</sup> Warrant.

Our will & Pleasure is that forthwith upon sight hereof you receive into your Custody the Person of Richard Salway for Treasonable Practizes, & that you keep him close Prisoner in our Tower of London, untill our further Order, for which this shall be your Warrant. Given at our Court of Whitehall the 25<sup>th</sup> day of October 1663.

By his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Comand

To our trusty &amp; well beloved HENRY BENNET.

S<sup>r</sup> John Robinson Kn<sup>t</sup> & Baron<sup>t</sup>our Lieutn<sup>t</sup> of our Tower of London, or to his Deputy.

[Ottley Papers.]

The faithful services of Sir Richard Ottley in performing the many unpleasant, though necessary duties of his office, were not forgotten.

SIR RICHARD OTTLEY APPOINTED GENTLEMAN OF THE  
PRIVY CHAMBER IN ORDINARY.

These are to Certifie that Sir Richard Ottley Knt. is sworn and admitted one of the Gentlemen of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> most Hono<sup>ble</sup> Privy Chamber in Ordinary to wait and Attend his Ma<sup>ties</sup> in that Place in Midsummer Quarter in the place and room of John Scott, Esq<sup>r</sup>, deceased, to enjoy all rights Priviledges Profitts and Pre-eminences thereunto belonging in as ample manner as any other do or ought to enjoy the same.

Given under my hand & seal this ninth day of July 1664, In the 16<sup>th</sup> year of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Reign.

[Ottley Papers.]

E. MANCHESTER.

AN ORDER TO APPREHEND EDMUND WARING.

S<sup>r</sup>

You are forthwith upon sight hereof to cause the Person of Edmond Waring of Humphrison to be Apprehended and brought to the Castle of Shrewsbury there to remain in safe Custody till further Order. Given under my hand this 23<sup>th</sup> day of August Anno Dm. 1665.

To S<sup>r</sup> Richard Ottley Kn<sup>t</sup>

FRA: NEWPORT.

Captain of Horse.

[Ottley Papers].

Edmund Waring of Humfreston, near Shifnal, was one of the most active, undaunted and persistent enemies of royalty this county produced. The frequent mention of his name in these papers, and the opinion entertained of him by Lord Newport sufficiently indicate his character. There was another Shropshire man bearing the same name, and a connexion of the same family, who must not be confounded with him. The man for whom the above warrant was issued was the son of Richard Waring of London and of Gretton, co. Suffolk, by his first wife Hannah Coleman. He was a grandson of Edmund Waring of Lea, co. Stafford, and of Owlbury, and became possessed of Humfreston in 1664. He held a commission as Major in the time of the Commonwealth, was appointed Justice of the Peace for co. Salop, served the office of High Sheriff in 1657, 1658, 1659, and also appointed by the Rump Parliament for 1660, but was displaced by the Convention Parliament, which met April 25th of that year. He is designated Colonel, and Governor of Shrewsbury on August 24, 1659;<sup>1</sup> and on September 27, "The keeper of public stores at Chester" is ordered "to deliver 50 pikes and 30 firelock muskets to Major Edmund Waring, Governor of Shrewsbury garrison."<sup>2</sup> It is doubtful how long he remained Governor, but from a contemporary document of June 8, 1660, Col. Thomas Hunt witnessed

<sup>1</sup> *Cal. State Pap. Dom.*, p. 139.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 227.

several declarations of acceptance of the Royal Pardon in Shrewsbury, in one of which he, Hunt, is mentioned as "now governor of Shrewsbury."<sup>1</sup> It would appear that when Col. or Major Waring was displaced as High Sheriff, he was also displaced as Governor, and Col. Thomas Hunt was appointed in his place. Of the result of Waring's imprisonment in Shrewsbury Castle, and his subsequent career I know nothing. He died in 1683, and was buried at Donnington, Salop, February 1st.

## AN ORDER TO APPREHEND FOURTEEN PERSONS.

Sir

You are forthwith to cause the Persons hereunder named to be Apprehended and delivered over to Thomas Bowers Provost Martiall in Shrewsbury, by him to be secured till he shall receive Order for their discharge. Given under my hand this first day of September Anno Dm. 1665.

FRA: NEWPORT.

To St Richard Ottley Knt.

Captain of Horse.

Mr Higgins of Shinton, by Ludlow<sup>2</sup>

Mr Roberts a Priest

Michael Stephens

Mr Corbett of Anson<sup>3</sup>

Mr Edward Cressett of the

Colonell Clive<sup>4</sup>Cotes<sup>5</sup>

Mr Thomas a Priest

Francis Cressett<sup>7</sup>

Mr Lawrence of Baschurch

Captain Downes

Mr Tho: Mackworth<sup>5</sup>Mr Price, late of Gunley<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Transactions Shrop. Arch. Soc.*, ii., n.s., p. 151.

<sup>2</sup> The late George Morris, a well-known Shropshire antiquary, regarded this man as one of the family of the name seated for some years at Stretton, co. Salop.

<sup>3</sup> This was a very prominent Parliamentarian, M.P. for Bishop's Castle in 1645-6, one of the Shropshire Committee for Compounding, who was made a Chief Justice of the Great Sessions for the counties of Brecknock, Glamorgan and Radnor in 1653. The name of his residence here called Anson is marked on the Ordnance Map Halston, and is near Plealey Road Station.

<sup>4</sup> Robert Clive of Styche, co. Salop, was a Colonel in the Parliamentary army, one of the sequestrators for Salop. He was an ancestor of Robert Lord Clive of Indian renown, who was fourth in descent from him. Colonel Clive became reconciled to the monarchy, and was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1672.

<sup>5</sup> Thomas Mackworth of Batton Strange, near Shrewsbury, was son of Humphrey Mackworth, Governor of Shrewsbury during the Commonwealth. He was M.P. for the county 1656 and 1658-9, and High Sheriff in 1669.

<sup>6</sup> Edward Cressett was son of Francis Cressett of Cotes, in the parish of Upton.

<sup>7</sup> Brother to the last named.

<sup>8</sup> Gunley is near Welshpool, where the family of Pryce resided for many generations.

Mr Quarrell of Welch Felton — Browne  
a Priest

[Ottley Papers.]

This is the last extant letter addressed by Lord Newport to his highly valued friend Sir Richard Ottley, who died in London in 1670. "Letters of Administration of the goods of Sir Richard Ottley, late of Pitchford, in co. Salop, Knight, who died in the city of Westminster, in co. Middlesex, were granted by the P.C.C. 4th November, 1670, to Thomas Ottley, Esq., his natural and lawful son." [Ottley Papers.]

The gap in Lord Newport's correspondence with the Deputy-Lieutenants of Shropshire is accounted for by the fact that his letters were addressed no longer to a member of the Ottley family, Thomas Ottley not yet having attained his majority. He was born in 1650, and therefore in the 20th year of his age, too young to be entrusted with the important duties of a Deputy-Lieutenant. The first official letter addressed to him is the one below, when he held a commission as Captain of a troop of horse. Like the other members of his family he carefully preserved his correspondence.

The search for arms at Cound, Harnage and Eaton Constantine which Thomas Ottley is instructed to make by the four Deputy-Lieutenants, was in consequence of the plots which had been hatched in the early part of this year by the Duke of Monmouth, Lord Russell and others, who with the Scottish malcontents aimed at excluding the Duke of York and securing the succession of Monmouth; also the further conspiracy of the Rye House Plot, the discoveries of which threw suspicion on many throughout the country.

#### A WARRANT TO SEARCH FOR ARMS.

S<sup>r</sup>

You are hereby authorized and required forthwith (taking to your assistance a Constable or Constables and such other as you shall thinke fitt) to search the houses of the persons hereunder named, and to seize and take into your Custody all such Arms as you shall happen to find in them or other of them. And to render an account of what Armes you shall so seize and of your other proceedings

herein. Given under our hands and seales the Eighteenth day of July Anno dom' 1683.

To Thomas Ottley Esq. Captaine.

Reginald Finlow of Cound, gent.

Mr Samuel Dod of Harnage.

George Moxon of Eaton Constantine.

*George Moxon*



*Reginald Finlow*



*Samuel Dod*



*Thomas Ottley*



[Ottley Papers.]

LORD NEWPORT TO THOMAS OTTLEY.

Sr

You are hereby authorised and Required forthwith to yssue out your Warrant for the Summoning of the Officers and Soldiers of the Troop now under your Command to appeare before you well mounted and completely armed at the Market house in Shrewsbury upon Monday the first day of September next with each of them three daye's pay for himself and 12<sup>d</sup> for the Muster Master and a quarter of a pound of powder. And you are then and there to leade and exercise them, and dismiss them soe as they may returne home again upon Wednesday night following. Given under my hand this 8<sup>th</sup> day of August Anno Dm. 1684.

To Thomas Ottley Esq<sup>r</sup>

NEWPORT.

Captaine of Horse

these.

[Ottley Papers.]

This is the last of the Ottley Papers belonging to the reign of Charles the Second. James the Second on his accession, Feb. 6, 1685, at once issued a proclamation that all persons who at the decease of the late King held offices, whether civil or military, should continue in such offices.

On June 11th the Duke of Monmouth landed at Lyme, Dorsetshire, and Lord Newport issued the following instructions to his Deputy-Lieutenants:—

LORD NEWPORT TO THE DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS.

Whitehall y<sup>e</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> of June 1685

Gentlemen

His Maj'tie hath received information that the Duke of Monmouth is landed in Dorsetshire with about 300 men & hath seized upon the Towne of Lime &c: It is his Maj'ties further pleasure that the Town & Castle of Shrewsbury be secured from being surprized & therefore I thinke it Convenient that you give order for 2 Companies of foote to march thither forthwith for that purpose. We presume this rebellion will soon be suppressed in regard that the D. of Albermarle is very near you with 4 Regiments, & other Forces are sent downe westwards, for we hope by the next post to send you a good account of the business. I confess I have been slack in sending you your deputations but I shall give order for them speedily, in the meane time what you shall act in the present affaire, is by his Maj'ties Special Comand, And I will be answerable for; who am

Gent:

Your affectionate friend to serve you

NEWPORT.

I further desire you to  
use your endeavours for  
preserving the peace of the  
Country and preventing any  
insurrections.

For my much respected  
friends the Deputy Leivetenants  
of the County of Salop.  
these.



## AN ORDER TO MUSTER A TROOP OF HORSE.

Salop. To Thomas Ottley Esq<sup>r</sup> Captaine of Horse.  
 Sr/ You are hereby required & authorised to yssue out your Warrants for the summoning the Soldiers of the Troop under your Command to appeare before you well mounted & compleately armed at the Market place in Shrewsbury upon Saturday the 20<sup>th</sup> day of this instant June with each of them 3 days pay & 6<sup>d</sup> for halfe a pound of powder to be delivered out of the Magazine. Given under our hands at Shrewsbury the 18<sup>th</sup> day of June 1685.

CH. MAYNWARINGE  
 R. FOWLER.

[Ottley Papers.]

## AN ORDER TO APPREHEND DISAFFECTED PERSONS.

James R :

Right trusty & wellbeloved Cosin. we greet you well :  
 Our will and pleasure is, and we doe hereby authorize and direct you to give order forthwith for seizing and apprehending all disafected and suspitious persons and particularly all non Conformist Ministers & such persons as have joined against our Royal father or late Royal brother of blessed memory and sending them in safe Custody to Chester Castle to secure them till further Order. And for soe doing this shall be your Warrant, And soe we bid you heartily fare well. Given at our Court at Whitehall the 20<sup>th</sup> day of June 1685, in the first yeare of our Reign

By his Maj'ties Comand

Our will and pleasure

SUNDERLAND.<sup>1</sup>

alsoe is that you give order  
 for securing all the Horse  
 belonging to any persons which  
 shall be soe seized.

Superscribed

To our Right trusty and wellbeloved Cosen Francis Viscount Newport our L<sup>d</sup> Leivetenant of our county of Salop.

[Ottley Papers.]

<sup>1</sup> The Earl of Sunderland, President of the Council.

## A NEWS LETTER TO CHARLES MANYWARING, ESQR.

July 4<sup>th</sup> '85.S<sup>r</sup>

Since my last severall expresses are come but all things are kept private, onely we heare the Rebels have been at Wells, ransacked and robbed ye Church of all the plate, abused the Altar, broke down the Images & memorials, pulled of the lead and melted it down into bullets, hanged up six or seaven Sinirs for refusing to pray for Monmouth, ravished severall women, and amongst them two of Mr Coward's (the Recorder of Wells) daughters; plundered that and many more families, and are since after their Barbarous manner got to Bridgwater.

Today 3 three Scott Regiments from Holland passed through this Citty to Whitehall. Tis said that on Monday another traine of Artillery of 30 great Guns goe hence for the West. I venture not to write more news. The Parliament is adjourned to the 4<sup>th</sup> of August. Bernard Howard is returned.

Superscribed

For Charls Manywaring Esq<sup>r</sup>

at his Hall

at Ightfeild

in Shropshire

these

[Ottley Papers.]

## A NEWS LETTER FROM RIC. JENKINS TO THOMAS OTTLEY.

19 July 85.

S<sup>r</sup>

Before I came out of Towne last night I received a letter from my Lord<sup>1</sup> whereby he gave an accoun that the Duke of Monmouth was executed on Wednesday, and that the Hangman gave him 5 Blowes before he could performe his Office for which the guards were ready to shoot him.

He further signified that on Thursday night he received Orders from the King for releasing all such persons as were confined upon suspision only, & for restoreing their horses.

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<sup>1</sup> Lord Newport.

And that his Lo<sup>p</sup> thath thereupon sent a copy of the King's letter to the Governor of Chester in order to the releasment of those of Shropshire that are there. And his Lo<sup>p</sup> thinks it fitt that the bonds taken from the Tradesmen in Shrewsbury should be delivered up of those that were seized as suspicious only, & nothing alledged against them.

Also he writes that the King being informed that Robin Hampton was taken and in Gaole here, the King sayed he is as great a rogue as any in England & Commands my Lord to send downe to have Irons put on him & my Lord ordered me to see it done, which I did accordingly. The fellow was much daunted at it.

I delivered yesterday to Capt. Weld's Ensigne 103 Muskettts according to my Lord Dartmouth's Order; if you think requisite you may please to impart this to the Colonell; it was exceeding late before I got home last night as my Aunt Whitcombe knows, & am so weary that I am not able to wayt on you, wherefore I hope you will please to excuse

These for the Honoured

Sr

Your obliged servant to comand

RI. JENKINS.<sup>1</sup>

Thomas Ottley Esq<sup>r</sup> one  
of the Deputy Lieutenants  
for the County of Salop  
at Pitchford.

[Ottley Papers.]

The progress of the King through Shropshire, mentioned in the next correspondence, has been so ably described by Owen and Blakeway in their *History of Shrewsbury* that nothing more need be said here. Of Mr. Walcot I will speak when we come to his courageous reply to Lord Jeffreys.

<sup>1</sup> Richard Jenkins of Stanford, co. Dorset, and of Charlton Hill, co. Salop, was Muster Master General of the Militia of this county. He was the son of Thomas Jenkins of Pimperne, co. Dorset, and married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Richard Bagott of Hargreaves, in the parish of Alberbury, co. Salop. He was officially attached to the celebrated royalist Lord Colepeper at St. Germain's in 1649, when Ambassador extraordinary to the Emperor of Russia, and the United Provinces. He returned to England in 1651, and settled at Smalston, now known as Charlton Hill. He was buried at Wroxeter in 1697.

LORD NEWPORT TO JOHN WALCOT, ESQ. OF WALCOT.

London the 6<sup>th</sup> day of Aug: 87.

S<sup>r</sup>

I thought fitt to give you advertisement that his Majestie intends to make a progresse speedily into that part of the kingdome, and amongst other places to visit Shrewsbury, and I hold it necessary that the County should show their duty to him, and that the whole Militia be drawne forth at his entrance into the County with as many of the Gentlemen as can be got together likewise. Hee meets the Queen at Bath the 20<sup>th</sup> of this month, and on the 22<sup>th</sup> he goes thence to Glocester, thence to Worcester, thence to Hereford (or Ludlow, I know not whether) thence to Shrewsbury, thence to Chester, thence to St. Winifred's Well (as is said), thence to Stafford, thence to Lichfield and Coventry, thence to Warwick, thence to Oxford, and thence to the Queen at Bath. You may be sure in all places the Militia and Gentry will attend him, and I would not have our County be behind hand with the rest. I know it will be harvest tyme, but so it will in other places as well as with us, & there is no remedy. S<sup>r</sup> I thinke fitt the Troops of horse do appear before him at his first entrance into the County; where that will be I will send word to Jenkins as soon as I know, and he shall inform you, and the Regiment of Foot to appear somewhere near Shrewsbury. His Ma'tie will make very short stay in every place, one night or two at the most, which will make the trouble the less. If I were able I would come down my selfe, but I am troubled with a paine in my Limbs and back that I cannot undertake such a journey at present. Whether the King will come to Shrewsbury that week he sets forward for Glocester or the next after I cannot yet tell, but you will heare in good tyme. I desire you will communicate what I have writt to the rest of the Deputy-Leiutenants as soone as you can, and cause a speedy meeting to order things accordingly. I am

Your very affectionate  
friend & Servant

NEWPORT.

For my much respected  
Friend John Walcot Esq<sup>r</sup>  
at Walcot in  
Shropshire.

This is a true copy, examined by me

Richard Jenkins

Aug: the 9<sup>th</sup> '87

Mr Jenkins

I have returned to you my Lords Letter which I desire you to shew to the Deputy Leieutenants my Bretheren That so the contents of it may be obeyed. Lett Warrants be sent abroad accordingly. I doe intreat my Brother Kynaston to put my name to all such Warrants as require it. I suppose that after a warrant is received by Major Oakeley that he must send Orders to the several Captaines of Foot. I shall this evening acquaint with the newes sent to mee, and doe hope that you will take care that wee shall not be charged with any neglect. Upon any further occasion give tymely notice to

Your assured Friend

Jo: WALCOT

My Bretheren will be kind to me if they excuse mee a journey which will be very troublesome to me.

To Mr Richard Jenkins dd.

This is a true Copy examined by mee

Ri: Jenkins.

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ROUTE OF THE KING.

A cutting from a London newspaper is pinned to the above, on which is:—

His Majesties Progress from Windsor August

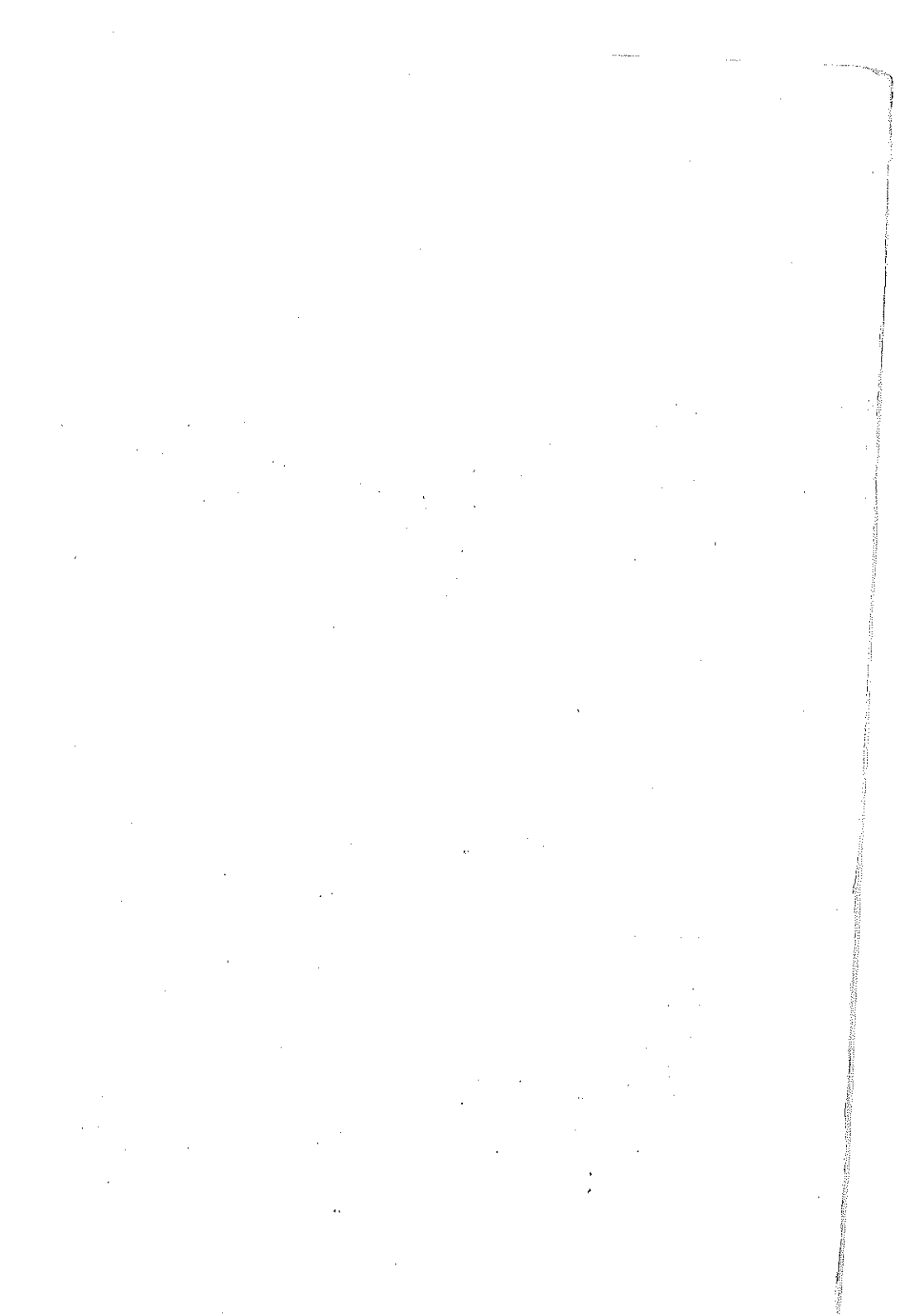
16, 1687.

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| August | 16. Portsmouth, Stays there the 17 <sup>th</sup> .                                 |
|        | 18. Bath, Stays there the 19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> , 21 <sup>st</sup> . |
|        | 22. Gloucester.  |
|        | 23. Worcester.   |
|        | 24. Ludlow.  |
|        | 25. Shrewsbury.  |
|        | 26. Whitchurch.  |
|        | 27. Chester, Stays there the 28 <sup>th</sup> , 29 <sup>th</sup> .                 |
|        | 30. Newport.   |
|        | 31. Litchfield.  |

- September 1. Coventry.  
2. Banbury.  
3. Oxford, Stays there the 4<sup>th</sup>.  
6. Cirencester.  
The Queen goes from Windsor
- August 16. Newbury.  
17. Marlborough.  
18. Bath, And stays there till His Majesty  
Returns from His Progress.
- [Ottley Papers.]

*(To be continued).*

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*OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, OSWESTRY.*



*THE GRIDDLE GATE, OSWESTRY.*



## THE FOUNDER AND FIRST TRUSTEES OF OSWESTRY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

BY THE HON. MRS. BULKELEY-OWEN.

WE do not intend in this paper to enter into the vexed question of the pedigree of David Holbache. That able antiquary, the late Joseph Morris, states that he was born in the Manor of Trayan in Dudleston, Ellesmere, which opinion he probably founded upon Harl. MS. 2,289 and Hengwrt MSS. No. 395.<sup>1</sup> Whether or not he left a daughter, one Gwenhwyfar or Gwensi, who married Robert Salter of Oswestry, is a matter of no moment. The Court Roll of Shrewsbury 6 Henry VI. (1427)<sup>2</sup> has been searched in vain for any mention of her, and even did it contain a suit under the name of "Gwenhauar Holbache," it probably referred to his widow, who bore that name and survived him.

It is quite certain that David Holbache left no male heirs, for the entry of his admission to the Merchant Gild, Shrewsbury, on Dec. 20, 1397, is quite explicit—"No. 1119, David Holbache mortuus sine herede."<sup>3</sup> This entirely invalidates the Somersetshire Pedigree, in which he is credited with a son Thomas.<sup>4</sup>

The subject of his Arms has excited much controversy. There seems to be no doubt that at one time he used the old Welsh Coat of Ednywain Lord of Tegengl.<sup>5</sup> Mr. J. Morris states that amongst "the Mytton deeds was a short grant (in French) from David Holbache to Reginald Mutton of Salop, in the Grange of Monkmeole, to which was attached part of a seal, which was 'a chevron engrailed between 3 . . . heads.'"<sup>6</sup> Whether the Arms in the Bailiffs' List,

<sup>1</sup> *Bye-Gones*, 1882, pp. 134 and 22.

<sup>2</sup> *Shrop. Arch. Trans.*, 1903, 371.

<sup>3</sup> *Shrop. Arch. Trans.*, 1903, p. 80.

<sup>4</sup> *Bye-Gones*, 1882, 159.

<sup>5</sup> *I.e.*, Flintshire.

*Shrop. Arch. Trans.*, 1903, p. 371, (boars' heads).

"Argent, a cross Sable, and dexter canton ermine," were ever used by him, or whether they were a later grant given after he had abjured his Welsh parentage, and curried favour with Henry IV. to hold lands in Whittington, from which the rightful owners had been evicted (as will be seen later on), it is impossible to say.

That David Holbache was the founder of "Davyd Yn," i.e., Thavie's Inn of Chancery in London, as Leland thought, is a fiction. It was founded by John Thavie, armourer, who died in 1348,<sup>1</sup> and whose will is still extant. It is very probable that David Holbache was a member of the Inn, for Stowe tells us that as late as his time, "Thavies Inn is chiefly taken up by Welsh Attorneys."<sup>2</sup>

Whether the statement in the *Great*, vol. i., p. 66, that Overton Bridge was built by Gwenhwyvar his wife be true or not we have no means to prove.<sup>3</sup>

With these preliminary remarks, I now append copies of documents in the Public Record Office and elsewhere.

The first document we have concerning David Holbache states that he was appointed "Placitator' et Attorn' Regis in South Wall' et North Wall' " 1 Rich. II., 27th Oct., 1377. Pat. Roll.<sup>4</sup> The next mention of him is in his capacity of Crown Pleader. Harl. MS. 1,970. "Curia prima. ten ib'm," 26 May, 6 Rich. II. [1382]. "Iauyn Voill [Ievan Voel] qui non ven. ad E. E. dauid holbache p' attornat in p'lito deb."<sup>5</sup>

His services received a reward from the Crown. On "20th Feb., 1385, 8 Rich. II., David Holbache received from Rich. II. a grant of the 'Ferry of Tavarne' with the boat called Canyngaranant pertaining without rendering anything therefor." (Pat. Roll 8 Rich. II., pt. 2, m. 26). We cannot identify<sup>6</sup> "Tavarne:" probably it refers to the dangerous passage of Traeth Mawr between Talsarnau and Treflys in Co. Merioneth, where there is an Ynys Gyngar.

<sup>1</sup> *Cal. of Inner Temple Records*, Inderwick.

<sup>2</sup> Stowe's *Survey London*, Bk. III., 283.

<sup>3</sup> *Bye-Gones*, 1883, 230.

<sup>4</sup> *Bye-Gones*, Dec. 1883, p. 333.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> P. R. O.

On 20 April, 21 Rich. II. (1398), in the account of Robert Parys, Chamberlain and Receiver of the Hundred of Oswestry, etc.:—Advowry, 60<sup>s</sup> received for Rent of Advowry of Oswestry “as David Holbech asserts.”<sup>1</sup>

In a list of documents in a MS. catalogue amongst the Puleston MSS. at Worthenbury we find, 29 Sep. 22 Rich. II. (1398), Urian de Egerton granted David Holbache a messuage in Worthenbury “impignorat per Llewelyn ap Madoc Lloyd.” Witnesses—<sup>2</sup>John Kynaston steward Mailor Saisnek.

<sup>3</sup>Robert Pulesdon.

<sup>4</sup>Meredith ap Llywelyn dduy.

<sup>5</sup>Madoc ap Meredith.

In the *Kalendar Welsh Records, 36th Report of the Dep. Keeper, p. 258, June 9, 1399*:—Ikelyngton John de, & David Holbache, Commission of, by the King, to enquire of monies due to Richard, late Earl of Arundel,<sup>6</sup> within the Lordship of Bromfield and Yale, which pertained to the King, by reason of the judgement against the said Earl in Parliament, held at Westminster on Monday next after the Feast of the Exaltation of the Most Holy Cross. 22 and 23 Ric. II., m. 5.<sup>7</sup>

In the same year we have a copy of a document retained in the possession of the family of Holbeach of Lyons Court, Co. Somerset, printed in the *Heralds' Visit.* of 1623.

“Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Ieuan ap Ioni ap Eignon de Swyney dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi David Holbach” et “Dat apud Swyney die Lunæ prox’ post festu omniū Sanctorum anno regni regis Rici 2. post conq. 22” [i.e., Nov. 1399.]<sup>8</sup>

The *Heralds' Visit. Somerset.* states that David Holbache married “Gwenhoevar, filia Ievan ap John ap Eynon de Swyney.” This seems highly probable, as the largest part of the endowment lands lie in Swyney, including two meadows known as “Cae Holbage” and “Cae Holbage Vawr.”

<sup>1</sup> Shrop. Arch. *Trans.*, 1901, p. 68, Manor of Ruyton.

<sup>2</sup> 14 Rich. II., John de Kynaston “tunc seneschallo de Mailor, of the Stokes,” par. Welshampton.

<sup>3</sup> Of Emrail, Co. Flint. Father-in-law to Edward Trevor, the 4th Trustee.

<sup>4</sup> Meredith ap Llywelyn ddu of Blodwel and Abertanat.

<sup>5</sup> Son of above.

<sup>6</sup> Rich., E. Arundel, was beheaded 1399.

<sup>7</sup> *Bye-Gones*, Dec., 1883.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, Dec., 1882.

He was chosen the following year to represent the County of Shropshire in Parliament. His name appears as M.P. in the Parliament summoned to meet at Coventry, 15 Feb., 1405-6. He sat also in the Parliament at Gloucester, 20 Oct., 1407, and at Westminster, 27 January, 1409.

This proves that the copy of Gwenhwyvar's document of the School, in which she speaks of David as "nuper mariti" in 1404-5, must be wrongly dated.

David Holbache's appointment in 1377 of Pleader and Attorney for the whole of Wales was continued to him in the following reign. We have the "Exemplificatio cujus Statuti pro David Holbache Wallico prout in 8 pat. Hen. 4. parl." We find him pleading for the removal of the disabilities created by the Statutes of 2 and 4 Hen. IV.,<sup>1</sup> by which "Nulle homme Galeys, deforme soit Justice, Chamberlain, Chaunceler, Seneschal, Resceivour, Chief Forester, Viscompt, Eschetour, Conestables de Chastel, ne Gardein des Roulez ne Recordez deinz Northgales," etc.

The following is the text of his appeal in Roll of Parl. vii. and viii. Hen. IV., p. 600.b:—"Item suppliont les Communes pur David Holbache, q'come il & ses auncestres ont estez foalx & loialx liges a n're S'r le Roy & a ses progenitours & al Corone d'Engleterre de tout temps si b'n devaunt le conquest du Gales come apres, & le dit suppliant p' ycest present Rebellion as perduz en Gales de ses Terres & des Rents, al value annuellement de CC marcz & plus, & des b'ns & chateux perduz & destruitz outre la value de M M marcz, come il est b'n conuz a toutz les gentils de les ditz Marches, a son grant empoverissement, & perpetuell anientissement s'il ne soit socourez & relevez p'n're dit tres sovereign S'r le Roy. Et ore est ensi, qe p'cause d'un Estatuit fait l' an secunde de n're tres sovereign S'r le Roy q'or est, estoit ordeine 'Qe null entier Galois eiant pier & mere neez en Galles serroit fait Ministre du Roy, ne de nul Autre Seign'r en Engleterre, ne riens doit purchachier deinz les Villes Englois, n'aillours en Engleterre; & auxint, qu'il ne serroit du conseil d'ascuny.'

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<sup>1</sup> This Statute, of course, fell into abeyance under the Tudors, but was not repealed until 21 James I.

Par force de quel Estatuit plusours gentz parlont & sont en diverses opinions, qe le dit suppliant, ne ses heirs & issues, ne deveroit purchacher deinz Villes Englois, n'aillours en Engleterre; ne q'il ne serroit du conseil de nully: lequel chose serroit moult poissant al dit suppliant, & grant damage & en' partie de soun noun & loialte repreve, si iffint<sup>1</sup> soit ou serroit; eiant regarde al tres graunt damage & destruction q'il ad ewe & soeffert pur sustenir & salver so foialte & loial ligeance a n're dit S'r le Roy, & a sa Corone. Que pleise a Vous, tres honurez Seign'rs, de v're tres sages discretions de considerere la matere suisdite, & supplier n're dit tres sovereign S'r le Roy, & d'estre officer & de conseil de chescun Seign'r, & de purchacer terres, tenementz, rents & possessions deins le Roiaume d' Engleterre, si b'n deinz Ville Englois come dehors, & toutz autres choses faire come autres lieges n're dit S'r le Roy font, ou ferront. Et que le dit David, ne null de ses heirs & issues, en temps advenir ne soit, ou soient, diseasez, grevez, molestez, on inquietez p'force du dit Estatuit; einz soit, & soient, tenuz, reputez & tretez, come verrois Englois lieges n're dit S'r le Roy: Et qu'ils ne soient en null manere desables ne restreinez de lour abilité, ne de la privilege de lour ligeance, p'force du dit Estatuit, ne de null autre parole en ycell; mais q' la declaration de soun povere estate & loialte soit outrement conu & declare en ycest present Parlement, si bien de tout temps passe, come pur temps advenir."

"Responsio." "Le Roy le Voet."

Rolls of Parl. vii. and viii. Hen. IV. Pur David Holbache:—

"99 Item. David Holbache d l' advis & assent du Roy & des S'rs & Comunes en Parlement, ad L'res Patentés del' modification & declaration de l'Estatuit fait l'an s'c'de n're dit S'r le Roy, q'il & ses heirs & issues purront estre si francz & et' ables come autres loialz lieges Englois n're dit S'r le Roy & d'estre officer & du Conseil de ch'un S'r & de purchacer Terres, Tentz, Rents & Possessions deins le Roialme d'Engleterre, si b'n deins Villes Engloises come dehors & tontz autres choses faire come autres lieges n're dit

<sup>1</sup> For affins, i.e., kin.

S'r le Roy font, ou ferront, come p' les d'ces L'res Patentés ent, faites & enrollez en la Chauncellerie, y purra apparoir."  
Rolls of Parl. p. 590.b.

After obtaining permission to hold lands in England and the Marches, he next tried to get a grant from the Crown of the lands in Whittington, of which Ievan ap paynot and Angharad his wife had been dispossessed through their adherence to Owain Glyndwr. This document is much damaged.

"Tres excellent & t'es puissant s'r s're S'r le Roy. Supplie humblement v're povre liege David holbache qest gundement destruit & aneynte p' ycestre rebellion de Gales come il est conu a les s's & . . . dy cellez Marche v're roial maieste de vre' benigne g'ce g'unt a dit dauid & a ses heirs touz les t'rres & tentz rentes & s'vices ove touz lo'r appt'euncez . . . furent nadgairs . . . Juenale [younger] deinz le s'ie de Whitynton en la marche de north gales lequele david ap Yonet morust o're tarde v're loyal liege sanz . . . son . . . sutes & service oue touz l'o app'tenances suisditz et ore lez ditz T'res & tentz sont descenduz a vn Ievan ap paynot & a Angharat sa . . . soer & heir (?) vit & ap Yonet les queux Ieuan a angharat ount estre rebellez & adherantz a Owin de Glyndourdy trait's & rebell a v . . . maët . . . les queux t'res & tentz . . . vs vynt livress & furent tenuz en chief de ffoulke fitzwaryn s'nr de Whityngton ceste . . . suppliant pur dur. man . . . de charite."

This petition is endorsed by the Council whose members are named, amongst them the Lord Chancellor and the Bishops of Canterbury, Winchester, London and Durham "le garde du priue seal . . . accordez est David holbach."<sup>1</sup>

In 1406, 7 and 8 Hen. IV., David Holbache and others are "assigné d'estre a l'enactment & l'engrossement du Rolle de Parlement, et que cest prier & petition purroit estre enactez de record en Rolle du Parliament."<sup>2</sup>

In the same year 7 and 8 Hen. IV. David Holbache and others made a grantee of certain Crown Revenues remaining

<sup>1</sup> Pat. Roll 8 Hen. IV., pt. i., No. 5. There is another reference to the same petition 1 Hen. V., pt. 5, No. 29.

<sup>2</sup> *Bye-Gones*, Dec., 1883, Cal. Welsh Rec., 36 Rep., p. 585a.

over and above, after the expenses of the King's Wardrobe, etc., had been supplied.<sup>1</sup> The same year, 7 and 8 Hen. IV., David Holbeche was appointed "Tressores pur lès Guerres."<sup>2</sup>

In 1408-9<sup>3</sup> the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury made the following gifts to D. Holbache at the marriage of a relation:—"Item. ad Domum David Holbache illo die quo consanguineus suus desponsatus fuit iij lag'<sup>4</sup> et j qrt<sup>a</sup> vini albi.

Item. Wele et Laken qui venerunt cum ball' de domo Holbache j. potell vini rubei et j potell vini albi.

Item. eisdem Wele et Laken comitiva Ball. alia vice j lag' i qrt<sup>a</sup> vini rubea et i potell' vini albi.

Item. dat' histrionibus ad sponsalia consanguinei David Holbache in honore ville xl<sup>d</sup>."

It would be interesting to know which house in Shrewsbury he inhabited. This is unknown.

There is a Fine 1 Henry V. (1413-14) made between David Holbache,<sup>5</sup> plaintiff, Henry Archer and Margery his wife, daughter of John Toft of Coventry, and Edward Lyche-feld of Coventry, deforcants, of 4 messuages and 5s. rent in Salop. Henry, Margery and Edward remised the said premises to David and his heirs for ever, who gave them £20. Unfortunately, the Fine does not say in what part of Shrewsbury the messuages were situated.

In Fine Roll 11 Hen. IV., Teste Regis Nov. 7, m. 18, escaet. David Holbeche as Escheator of Shropshire and the Marches of Wales, is directed, with other escheators, to assist Matthew Cokye, who has been appointed Escheator of Somerset and Dorset. [1409.]<sup>6</sup> And in Fine Roll 1 Hen. V., pt. 1, m. 8, Escaet, Nov. 10, D. Holbache is similarly addressed on the appointment of an Escheator of Suffolk and Norfolk. [1413.]<sup>6</sup>

We have seen that David Holbeche became a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1397. His name occurs as Bailiff in 1412-13, and as M.P. for the Borough in 1413 and 1417, and for the county also in 1413, together with Johannes Wele,

<sup>1</sup> *Bye-Gones*, Parl. Rolls, p. 586.b.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 577b.

<sup>3</sup> The Bailiffs' Accounts Shrews., 355, 10 Hen. IV.

<sup>4</sup> Lagen, i.e., flagon.

<sup>5</sup> P. R. O.

and in 1414 with Sir Richard Laken, Kt., Sheriff Shrop. 1415. The witnesses of Thomas Earl Arundel's Charter to Oswestry in 1407 were "Johanne Boerlee, Douid Holbache, Johanne Wele, Johanne Babelake, Ricardo de Laken, Johanne Bartelot & Will'mo Ryman."<sup>1</sup>

In 2 Hen. V. (1414-15) David Holbache was party to a deed by which Wotton, Sutton Parva, &c., in Co. Salop, and other counties, were conveyed to Hugh Lord Burnell.<sup>2</sup>

In a document dated 6 July, 7 Hen. V. (1419), by which Edward Charlton, Lord of Powis, indemnifies "Ieuan ap Gruffyd ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Gwenwys and Griffith Vichan" his brother "for all murders and misdemeanours" they committed "in seizing [Sir] John Oldcastell an heretic."

One of the witnesses is "Dauid Holbach tunc Senescalco nostro Powysie."<sup>3</sup>

In 1418 and 1419 D. Holbache and others were parties to Deeds relating to the Manor of Aynho, Co. Northampton, which then belonged to the Fitzalans.<sup>4</sup>

We now come to David Holbache as a benefactor to the Church of St. Martins. The earliest Vicar (no date) of this parish, one J. Holbache, was probably related to him, as was also Hugh Holbache, Preb. of Inkbarrow in Hereford Cathedral 1397, Preb. of Lichfield 1400, Rector of Northop, Co. Flint, 1404,<sup>5</sup> Dean of St. Asaph 1404—1417, with which he held the Deanery of S. Mary's, Shrewsbury, in 1416. In the *Chantry Certificates* 41, No. 17,<sup>6</sup> of the parish of St. Martins:—"The service of a stipendiary founded of one priest to celebrate at the Altar of our Lady, within the parish Church of St. Martins, intended to continue for ever.

The service of a stipendiary founded of certain lands and tenements heretofore given and enfeoffed by one David Holbache, to the use to have a priest to celebrate within the said parish Church of St. Martins to continue for ever."

*The Ministers' Accounts 1 and 2 Ed. VI., No. 41, m. 3,<sup>6</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> Shrop. Arch. Trans., 1879, p. 204.

<sup>2</sup> Ancient Deeds, P. R. O., c. 2,398.

<sup>3</sup> Arch. Camb., I., vol. i., p. 47.

<sup>4</sup> Shrop. Arch. Trans., 1903.

<sup>5</sup> I am indebted to Archdeacon Thomas for these dates.

P. R. O.



give us the value of the above Chantry:—"The service of one stipendiary in St. Martyns and of another in the same Church, founded by David Holbache of 9<sup>l</sup> 15<sup>s</sup>." This was an unusually large sum.

When the Chantries were plundered, the land from which the income of this pious bequest was derived was granted to John Howe and John Broxholme by letters patent, dated 5 January, 3 Edward VI.

David Holbache's connection with the parish of St. Martins may have arisen from the fact that "demesne lands belonging to the Parsonage of Martyn Church were sett & lying at the Trayan within the hundred of Oswestry."<sup>1</sup>

The Trayan, it will be remembered, is said to have been his birthplace. It probably took its name from Trahaiarn, Lord of Dudleston in the 12th century. The Lordship of Oswestry comprised formerly the Townships of Upper and Lower Dudleston in the parish of Ellesmere.<sup>2</sup>

The parish of St. Martins was ecclesiastically a Chapelry of Oswestry up to the time of the dissolution of the Monasteries, and together with Oswestry its tithes belonged to Shrewsbury Abbey.<sup>3</sup>

The Oswestry Burgesses of 1580 were adhering to the old landmarks, when in the School "articles agreed upon" they coupled the two parishes together in the matter of entrance fees. For "Scholars borne in the p'ishes of Oswestry & S. Martins for their welcom' 4<sup>d</sup>. Scholars borne elsewhere for their welcome 6<sup>d</sup>.<sup>4</sup>

I have left until the last the consideration of the date of the foundation of Oswestry School, the oldest Grammar School by a long way in Shropshire, and one of the earliest in the Kingdom. For five centuries it has been a lasting memorial to its founder—thousands of men have owed their success in life to David Holbache and Gwenhwyvar his wife. If any monument existed to him in the Parish Church it has long since perished, but his name will live on for ages to come, because he remembered the children.

<sup>1</sup> Augmentation Proceed., Bundle 4, No. 54, P. R. O.

<sup>2</sup> Eyton x., 330.

<sup>3</sup> Eyton, x., 363.

<sup>4</sup> Shrop. Arch. Trans., 1882, p. 14.

It seems to me, from the above records, impossible to believe that David Holbache was dead in 1404, or even in 1409, the dates appended to our earliest copy of the School foundation, which was made in the 18th century. This document speaks of him as the "late husband of Gwenhwyvar." To overcome the difficulty of these dates, it was supposed that there were two men of the same name. This, I think, is impossible. When we examine the Fine Rolls of 11 Hen. IV. and 1 Hen. V., they evidently refer to the same man: the Escheator for the King in Shropshire and the Marches, who had received his appointment as such in the previous reign. These Fine Rolls have not been published before. I think there is no doubt that the School deed should be dated the 6th and 9th years of Henry V., 1418—1421, instead of 6th and 9th Henry IV. It will be seen how easily the error was made by the addition of the figure I. to the date.

The following copy of a Will (alas no longer in existence) annexed to the Somersetshire pedigree in the Heralds' Office states that David Holbache made his Will in Sept., 1421 (9 Hen. V.), and that it was proved by his widow in 1423 (2 Hen. VI.):—

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Gwenhovar relicta David Holbach de Salop armig' salutem in Domino. Cum idem David per testimonium suum cujus dat. est die Mercurii prox' post festum nativitatis Sanctæ Mariæ Virginis Anno Dni 1421. dedit et legavit &c. Salop 7 die Aprilis anno regni regis H. 6. post conquest. Anglie secundo."<sup>1</sup>

I think this is a genuine document, for all mention of D. Holbache ceased shortly before then in the Public Records.

I think we must place the appointment of the first Trustees of the School in 1418. They comprise the chief gentry of Shropshire and the Marches.

The text of the 18th century copy of the Foundation is as follows:—

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<sup>1</sup> *Bye-Gones*, 1882, p. 159.

*An Order touching the Stipend of the Schoolmasters of the  
Free School of Oswestry.*

"Presens Indentura facta inter Thomam Lestrangle, Joh'em Hanmer, Will'm Burley armiger, Edr'um Trevor, Joh'em Wyckle, David ap Thomas, Ric'um Hova clericos Will'm Hord de Salop, Cadwalladrw ap Owen, Evan ap Arthur ap Evan, Ric'um Ireland, Edr'um ap David, Joh'em Eton, Thoma' Lloyd, Madocum ap David Gethin, Ric'm ap Thomas, Griffith ap Thomas, Griffith ap David Gethin, et Edr'um ap Goch in ex p'te una, et Gwenhwyvar que fuit uxor David Holbadge p'te ex alt'a testatur quod p'd' Gwenhwyvar dederit, concesserit, et per cartam suam feofament' confirmaverit p'dictis Thome & co'feoffats suis sup'd'cis molendinum granaticum de Maesbury, ac omnia terr' tant' prata, boscos, et subosc' cu' eoz p'tin' que p'dca Gwenhwyfar h'uit infra Domn' duaz p'tin hundred' de Oswest' Habend' & tenend' eis hered' et assign' suis imp'p'm pro ut in carta feod' sim'plis inde confecta plenius continetur. Idem tamen voluntate concediunt pro eis hered' & assign eoz ut intencio David Holbach nuper mariti d'ce Gwenhwyvar in omnibus et per omnia in hac p'te debeat observari, viz, quod redditu' exitus et p'ficu'm annulia duor terrar, tenementor' prator' cu' p'tin ad annulia et sustentac'oe unius M.ri Scolariu' apud Villa de Oswest' ordinari et applicati debent de anno in annu imp'p'm. In cujus rei &

"This is the Substance & Effect of the deed made by the within named Gwenhwyvar to the said Feoffees, the which beareth date about the 9<sup>th</sup> of Hen. 4<sup>th</sup>, the true & authentically copy thereof is to be seene. Besides it is to be proved that the first purchase was made from Llew Llewku Haston of Trevelech, the daughter of Gwillim ap Einion Goch, & ."

*The names of the Feoffees that were put in trust by  
David Holbadge for the School lands.*

Thomas Lestrangle	} Esq <sup>rs</sup>	Richard Ireland
John Hanmer		Edward ap David
William Burley		John Eyton
Edward Trevor		Thomas Lloyd
John Wilke		Madock ap David Gethin
David ap Thomas clerk		Richard ap Thomas

Richard Hova  
 William Hord of Salop  
 Cadwallader ap Owen  
 Evan ap Arthur ap Evan

Griffith ap Thomas  
 Griffith ap David Gethin  
 Edward ap Gochin

6 Hen. IV.<sup>1</sup>

#### NO. I.—THOMAS L'ESTRANGE

was, doubtless, a son of one of the Barons Le Strange of Knockyn. Probably his father was Roger le Strange, who was summoned to Parliament 29 Ed. III. and 6 Rich. II., and who died in 1382, having married Alleyne, daughter of Richard Earl of Arundel. She was called "the Lady of Knockyn," and died in 1385-6.<sup>2</sup>

If Thomas was their second son, he was brother to John Lord l'Estrange, who died in 1397 at the early age of 44, leaving a son and heir, Richard, aged 15, to whom, possibly, his uncle Thomas acted as guardian. Be this as it may, the first reliable information we have about Sir Thomas L'Estrange is in 9 Rich. II. (1385-6), when he and Elizabeth his wife were parties to a fine in Warwickshire.<sup>3</sup>

The name of "Thomas Strange" is in the first Burgess list of Oswestry. His appointment as Sheriff Co. Salop is upon the Fine Roll 3 Hen. VI., m. 10, and is dated Teste Regis, 6 Nov. (1424).<sup>4</sup> He must have possessed property in Shropshire to qualify him to be Sheriff; but probably he lived, at any rate latterly, in Warwickshire. His tomb at Wellesbourne Hasting in that county is figured by Dugdale, who states that he was "late Constable of the King in Ireland," and that he died 3 May, 1426. Dugdale mentions a Deed on the Close Rolls of 9 Hen. VI., m. 8d (1430-1), but this must belong to his son, another Thomas le Strange, who was deputy of the King and Treasurer in Ireland in 1429. He became Deputy-Chancellor there in 1435, and eventually Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1441.<sup>5</sup>

He was one of the valets of the Crown of Edward IV., who in 1482-3 granted him an annuity of £18 5s., issuing

<sup>1</sup> Shrop. Arch. Trans., I., Vol. v., pp. 2-4.

<sup>2</sup> Shrop. Arch. Trans., Series I., Vol. vii., p. 201.

<sup>3</sup> Hist. Warwickshire, Dugdale, p. 408.

<sup>4</sup> P. R. O.

<sup>5</sup> Bk. of Dignities.

out of a fee-farm in the Town of Salop. He died in 1485, leaving two daughters, Anne and Margaret, who both married sons of Henry le Strange of Hunstanton in Norfolk. <sup>1</sup>

NO. II.—(SIR) JOH'EM HANMER.

was the son and heir of Sir David Hanmer and Angharad, daughter of Llywelyn Ddu.<sup>2</sup> Sir David was Sergeant 49 Ed. III. (1375-6), King's Sergeant 1 Rich. II. (1377-8), Judge of King's Bench 6 Rich. II. (1382-3). His name appears as advocate in the Year Book, Hilary Term 1374-5, and he sat with "Mons<sup>r</sup> Johan de Cavendish" and others, in a case concerning a grant of the late King [Ed. III.] to Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of John of Gaunt, wife of John de Holand, Earl of Huntingdon (afterwards Duke of Exeter, beheaded 1400), in 2 Rich. II. (1378-9).

In 6th to 10th years of Rich. II. Sir David "was summoned and sat in the House of Lords without Barony, as a trier of petitions and a judge." His name does not appear in the list of Judges in 1387. He must have been dead in 1388, for amongst the documents of the Hanmer family is one of that date, concerning alimony for his widow Angharad, with Owen Glyndwr as trustee.

"Sir David, the asserter of Justice . . .

Come thou, with thy gifts of wisdom . . .

To maintain throughout the contest

Richard the noble King."

Sir David left three sons and two daughters. The sons are all mentioned in a deed of settlement dated at "Hannmere Tuesday, Nat. S. John Baptist 11<sup>th</sup> Rich. II." (June 24). It is a "Grant by Griffin Hannemere, John Hannemere, and Philip Hannemere, sons and heirs of David de Hannemere Knight, to Mathew Hannemere Clerk, and William Smethcot, Chaplain," of the Manor of Hannemere and their lands in Worthenbury and Bangor. To this document is attached a re-grant by Mathew Hannemere, Clerk, and William Smethcot, Chaplain, to "Owen Glyndourdy and Meredyth ap Lluddwy," to hold the manor and lands "during the life of the widow of David de Hannemere, Kt., for alimony, and

<sup>1</sup> *Sheriffs Shrop.*

<sup>2</sup> See "A Memorial of Hanmer" by Lord Hanmer.

after her decease to remain in possession of Griffin and his heirs male, with John and Phillip and their heirs in tail male." (Monday before F. of S. James, 11 Rich. II.).

Griffin married Guervile, daughter of Tudor ap Grono, and aunt to Owen ap Meredith ap Grono, who married Katherine de Valois, widowed Queen of Henry V., the grandmother of Hen. VII. Dying without heirs male, Griffin was succeeded by his brother John. Philip, the third son, either died young, or perhaps was killed in the battle of Shrewsbury, which may account for the false statement made by Burke and other genealogists that Sir John or Jenkin, as they term him, was killed there.

Sir David's two daughters both married. Mary became the wife of a neighbouring squire, David ap Dymock of Penley; and Margaret married Owen ap Meredyth, Lord of Glyndyfrdwy and of Sycharth.

But to return to John Hanmer. Like his father he embraced the legal profession. He must have studied law in the company of his future brother-in-law, Owen de Glyndwr, and [his brother] Tudor de Glyndwr.

These young men were all about the same age, as we learn from the record of the famous Scrope and Grosvenor trial. This trial occupied five years, 1385—1390, and their names appear as witnesses on behalf of their Cheshire neighbour, and say, that "les armes dazure ove un bend dore ap'tynent de droit a Mons Robert le Grosvenor."

"Johan de Hanmere" was said to be "del age xxij anz," "Owen Sire de Glendore" "del age xxvij anz," and "Tudor de Glyndore del age xxiiij anz."

We are not able to state if these young men belonged to the Inner Temple, as the records are lost prior to 1505.<sup>1</sup> Very likely they were of Thavie's Inn in Holborn, for it would seem probable that Welshmen would cling together, speaking their own tongue, and living amongst their own friends, at a time when the Welsh gentry had not abandoned the language of their forefathers.

John de Hannemere is mentioned in an inquisition taken in 1387 as Escheator for the county of Flynt. In this inqui-

<sup>1</sup> *Calendar of the Rec. of Inner Temple*, Inderwick.

sition Ithel ap Blethin<sup>1</sup> alienates certain lands in "Wepp [Wepre] Golaten, Northop, Shughton et Merton to Ll' Vachan ap Ll' ap Madoc and Gwenh[wyvar] his wife and to David ap David ap Madoc and Leuk [i.e., Lucy] his wife and their heirs."

The year after the Battle of Shrewsbury John Hanmer was in Normandy treating with Jacques de Bourbon in favour of Welsh independence. The original document lies at the Hôtel de Soubise in Paris, and is entitled "Treaty contracted on the part of Owen Glyndwr, by his Envoys Griffith Yonge his Chancellor<sup>2</sup> and John Hanmer his brother-in-law, son of Sir David Hanmer, Kt., with King Charles of France, A.D. 1404.

In the 12th Hen. IV. (1410-11), he was fined 100 marks, with liberty to pay it by 20 marks a year, and pardoned for siding with Owen Glyndwr. His son "Griffith filium Johannis Hanmer" had been forgiven the previous year, together with the before-mentioned Ll' ap Madoc [of the Escheat. 11th Rich. II.] and others. See Letters Patent dated Westminster, 12 July, 11th Hen. IV.<sup>3</sup>

John Hanmer was twice married. First to Margaret, daughter and heiress of David ap Blethyn Vychan<sup>4</sup> of Llwyn Derw, near Flint, whose property the Hammers held until temp. James I. She was the mother of Griffith the eldest son. By his second wife Eva, daughter of David ap Grono ap Iorwerth of Haulton and Llay, he had three sons, John, Edward and Richard, the eldest of whom, John, figures in history as one of the persons who together with David ap Ievan ap Einion<sup>5</sup> was petitioned against in the Parliament 1 Edward IV. for holding Harlech Castle "to the use and behove of hym that he calleth his soverayn lord Henry Sixt."<sup>6</sup>

Sir John Hanmer died in 1429 and was called "Gwyl Saint" by his grateful countrymen. His eldest son John

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, 1894, p. 161.

<sup>2</sup> Archdeacon of St. Asaph 1398. He belonged to Croxton in Hanmer parish, Flintshire.

<sup>3</sup> "Memorial of Hanmer."

<sup>4</sup> One of the persons who did homage to Edward, 1st English Prince of Wales, at Chester 1301. (List by Edward Owen, priv. printed 1901).

<sup>5</sup> An ancestor of the writer of this paper.

<sup>6</sup> Mem. Hanmer.

died March 16, 1480. The present Baronet descends in the male line from Edward, the second son.

### NO. III.—SIR WILLIAM BURLEY OR BOERLEY

came of an old Shropshire family, who took their name from Burley or Borlegh, which was a member of the Manor of Culmington, near Ludlow. They are mentioned as early as 1189—99, when William de Burlegia conceded some land to Brian de Jaie in the Manor of Bedston.<sup>1</sup>

William de Burley next claims lands in the Manor of Highley [i.e., Hugley] in right of his mother, the wife of — de Burley, in 1221, which were held under Hugh de Mortimer, and he received a moiety thereof in 1225—26.<sup>2</sup>

About the year 1250 "Domino Simone de Burley" is witness of a document for John de Jay. "Walter, son of Sir Simon de Burlega, Kt.", witnesses a deed of Ralph de Mortimer, who died 1247.<sup>3</sup> This Walter is called "a plain and perspicuous Doctor." He was tutor to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward III., and was also appointed by him tutor to his son Edward, the Black Prince. His brother John Boerley was a learned Carmelite Friar.

Another Sir Simon de Burley was governor to the young Prince, afterwards Richard II. He rose to high offices of state in this reign, being appointed Keeper of Windsor Castle for life in 1 Richard II.,<sup>4</sup> Knight of Garter 1382,<sup>4</sup> Warden of the Cinqueports Feb. 6, 1384;<sup>5</sup> he had grants of manors in Kent in 1382, and of Castle Emlyn, Co. Carmarthen. The Manor of Castle Frome, Co. Hereford, was granted to him in 1386-7.<sup>6</sup> He was executor to the King's mother, Joan, Princess of Wales, in 1385. He was beheaded in 1388, through the instrumentality of the King's uncle, the Duke of Gloucester. He was condemned for high treason, of which he was quite innocent according to Froissard, who knew him personally. "He was much beloved for his personal merit," had attended his master (Richard II.) from his earliest

<sup>1</sup> Eyton, vol. xi., p. 364.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. iv., 261, 262.

<sup>3</sup> *Sheriffs Shrop.*, A.D. 1409.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, Pat. Roll 1 Rich. II., p. 1, m. 14.

<sup>5</sup> *Book of Dignities.*

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*



infancy, and had ever remained extremely attached to him. The good Queen Ann, we are told, remained for three hours on her knees before the Duke of Gloucester pleading for his life.<sup>1</sup>

Amongst the under-tenants of Walter de Clifford are mentioned John de Borleg, 1274, Roger de Borlegh, 1292—1299; and the Abbot of Haughmond granted Cinetone [i.e., Culmington] Mill to William de Burley in 1291.<sup>2</sup> One John Boerley makes a "joint presentation" of the Rectory of Wistanstow [in the Deanery of Ludlow] to "Sir Edmund de Ludelowe," Aug. 6, 1385.<sup>3</sup>

His two brothers, Sir Richard and Sir John, were termed "men of worth and valour," they were amongst the officers sent by the Black Prince to escort Don Pedro the Cruel, the deposed King of Castile, from Corunna to Bordeaux.<sup>4</sup>

The arms of Sir Richard Burley, Kt. of the Garter, 1382,<sup>5</sup> appeared in the west window of the Abbey Church at Shrewsbury, impaling those of Stafford. He married Beatrice, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Stafford, and widow of Maurice, Earl of Desmond. Sir Richard died in 1388.

Sir John Burley, Kt. of the Garter, 1378, had three sons, the youngest of whom, Sir Roger, was the father of John Burley, Sheriff of Shropshire 1409, of Bromcroft in Corvedale, and M.P. for the County in 1400-1 and 1410-11.

John petitioned Parliament in 1401-2 as "John son and heir of Roger de Burley, who was cousin and heir of Simond de Burley, Kt.", for restitution of the forfeited lands of the said Simond, and most of them were restored to him.

His name appears in an Indenture between Thomas le Salter of Oswestry and William de Sonbache as a witness, "John Borley then Steward of Oswestry," Dec., 16th Rich. II. (1392); and also "At a Court for the Vill of Oswestry, 7 May, 16 Rich. II. (1393), John Boerley, steward of the same, set his seal to a grant to the same Thomas Salter."<sup>6</sup> He was Barrister-at-Law, Commissioner of Array for Shropshire

<sup>1</sup> Hume, *Hist. Eng.*, chap. xvii.

<sup>2</sup> Eyton, vol. v., p. 194.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, xi., p. 364.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, Froissart.

<sup>5</sup> *Book of Dignities*.

<sup>6</sup> Welsh Deeds, *Arch. Camb.*, 1852, pp. 42, 43.

6 Hen. IV. (1404-5), one of the Standing Council of the Earls of Arundel and Stafford. Witness as "Johanne Boerlee" to the former's Charter to Oswestry, 8 Hen. IV. (1406), and his name appears upon the Fine Roll 10 Hen. IV., m. 12, "John Burley, T.R., 4 Dec. (1408)." <sup>1</sup> He was Sheriff of Shropshire 1409,<sup>2</sup> and had a licence to crenellate his dwelling-house, Bromcroft in Corvedale;<sup>3</sup> founded the Chantry of S. Katharine in the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, "for the healthful estate of [himself] and Julian his wife, during their lives, and for their souls after their deaths," and for William Boerley, his son. (Pat. 2 Hen. V., p. 2, m. 4, 1 Dec., 1414). His nuncupative will is dated October, 1415.<sup>4</sup>

Sir John Burley left two sons, the eldest of whom, another Sir John, married ———, d. of Reginald, third Lord Grey de Ruthyn (1389—1439, d. 1440). The second son, Sir William Burley, was the feoffee of Oswestry School. He was M.P. for Co. Salop 1417. His name appears on Rot. fin. 6 March, 4 Hen. V. (1417), "Salop. C. M. Will. Burley T.R. apud West." <sup>5</sup> He was Sheriff of Shropshire 1426, and his history has been mixed up with that of his more eminent son, who was Speaker of the House of Commons 1439 and 1445. His name appears in the following documents:—"Anº xi Hen. 6, m. 21, Esceat.<sup>6</sup> Salop, C.M. Wº Burley, T.R. 5 Nov. (1432-3), m. 23, Com. sine castr." "Salop, Anº 14 Hen. VI., m. 22, Esceat. (1435-6), M. W. Will. Burle, T.R. 7 Nov." As Bailiff in the Bailiffs' Accounts Shrewsbury:<sup>7</sup> "Willelmo Boerley de Salop, uni burgensium ville Salop (seneschallus, i.e., steward)." 21 January, 15 Hen. VI. (1436).

Grants of money are voted for his expenses to attend the Parliament in London, and for payment of a powderbox, doubtless for the Court of pied-poudré. In 1437-8 he was one of the Coroners. In 1446 he was one of the M.P.'s for the Borough. He was a Barrister, and had a standing fee

<sup>1</sup> MSS. 5. Shrews. Mus. Library.

<sup>2</sup> *Sheriffs Shrop.*

<sup>3</sup> Shrop. Arch. Trans., 1903, p. 287.

<sup>4</sup> *Hist. Shrews.*, vol. ii., p. 139.

<sup>5</sup> MS. 5 Shrews. Mus. Lib.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>7</sup> *Hist. MSS. Com.*, 15 Rep., Appen., pt. x., p. 28.

from the Town of Shrewsbury—"In denariis solutis Willielmo Burley de Bromcroft pro feodo suo hoc anno xi<sup>s</sup>" (Bailiffs' Accounts, 36 Hen. VI. (1457-8).<sup>1</sup>

There is a grant dated 1458-9 from William Boerley of Salop and Isabella his wife to Radulf Barbor, of a tenement in the Bakerrewe, near Kyllen Lane,<sup>2</sup> and of a garden in St Chaddislane.<sup>3</sup>

#### NO. IV.—EDWARD TREVOR

was the son of David ap Ednyved Gam of Llys Pengwern, a landowner in Maelor Cymraeg. They were descendants of the famous Tudor Trevor, whose Arms are borne by so many of the Flintshire gentry to this day, and whose wife was Angharad, the daughter of Hywel Dda, the Welsh lawgiver.

The names of Ednyved and of his father, Iorwerth Foel, are amongst the Homagers to Edward, the first Prince of Wales, at Chester in 1301.<sup>4</sup>

Ednyved was a Juror in an Inquis. p.m. on Roger Mortimer of Chirk, 4 and 5 Ed. III.<sup>5</sup>

He had several sons, of whom David was of Hope in Flintshire. He married Gwenhwyfar, d. of Adda Goch ap Adda,<sup>6</sup> and their son was Edward, the school trustee.<sup>7</sup>

Edward's marriage with Angharad, daughter of Robert Puleston of Emrall, Co. Flint, connects him very closely with the families of Glyndwr and Hanmer. Angharad Puleston's mother Lowri was daughter to Gruffydd Fychau, fourth Lord of Glyndyfrdwy, so she was sister to the patriot Owain Glyndwr. Her brother John Puleston had married Angharad, the daughter and heir of Gruffydd Hanmer, the elder brother of Sir John Hanmer, and niece to Owen Glyndwr's wife Margaret Hanmer.

<sup>1</sup> *Sheriffs*, 1426.

<sup>2</sup> Now Princess Street.

<sup>3</sup> Shrop. Arch. *Trans.*, 1881, p. 118.

<sup>4</sup> See List by Ed. Owen, p. 8, "Edeneuet ap Yereward," and "Yereward foel" [i.e., Edward the Bald.]

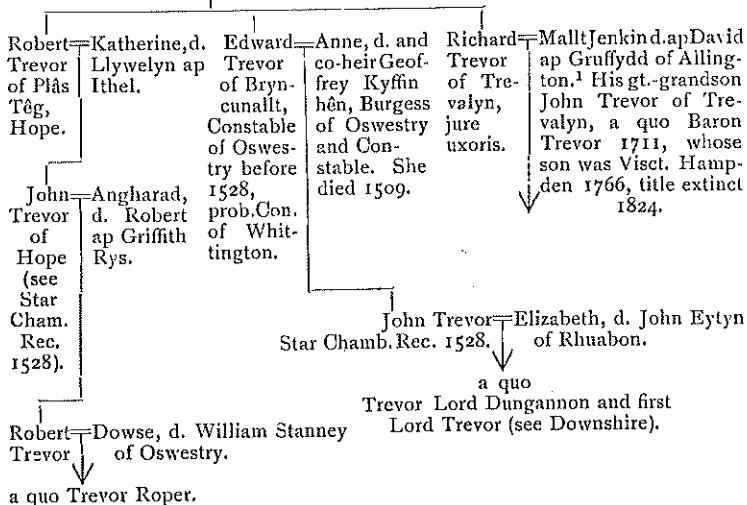
<sup>5</sup> *Powys Fadog*, iv., 17.

<sup>6</sup> David is said also to have married Morfudd, d. of Gruffydd, Lord of Glyndwr, widow of Sir Rich. Croft, by whom he had no children.

<sup>7</sup> *Pedigree Her. Visit. Wales*, vol. ii., 307-8 and 317, 328.

Edward Trevor of Bryncunallt, Chirk, said to be buried at Valle Crucis. Angharad, d. Robert Puleston of Emral (one of the witnesses in *Scrope v. Grosvenor* Trial. Then aged 27).

John Trevor, d. 1494 Anne, d. and co-heir Pyrs Cambray. She died 1484.



One Edward Trevor was Constable of Whittington Castle 15 July, 2 Hen. VIII. (1519), and is said to have died in 1537.<sup>2</sup> Another Edward Trevor was Constable of Oswestry in 20 Hen. VIII., March 2 (1528). His name is mentioned in the Star Chamber Proceedings, in a dispute between Thomas ap Meredyth of Oswestry, to whom the Abbot of Shrewsbury had leased certain tithes, and Peter Brereton, the Vicar of Oswestry:—"Edward Trevor, Constable of Oswestry, John Trevor his son, John Trevor of Wegynton [i.e., Whittington], and John ap Robert Trevor."<sup>3</sup> They are described as "wylful gentilmen."<sup>4</sup> Edward Trevor and William Trevor appear in a further dispute with Thomas, Abbot of Shrewsbury, about the tithes in 22 Hen. VIII. (1530-31).

"John Trevor, Edward Trevor and his brethren, and Richard Trevor and his sonnes legitt," follow each other on the list of Burgesses of Oswestry.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A Township near Gresford.

<sup>2</sup> *Powys Fadog*, vol. iv.

<sup>3</sup> Star Chamb. Rec., P. R. O., Bundle 24, No. 223.

<sup>4</sup> For full account see *Bye-Gones*, Sep. 14, 1892.

<sup>5</sup> *Bye-Gones*, 1877, p. 199.

## NO. V.—JOHN WILKE OR WYCKLE.

His name is twice spelt differently in the 18th century copy of the School Document, and it must, I think, be intended for John Wele or Weele, whose name appears many times in conjunction with that of David Holbache. We learn from the Shrewsbury Municipal Records that he was Constable of Oswestry Castle 10 Hen. IV. (1408-9).<sup>1</sup>

"Item solut' pro expensis factis super Johannem Weele Capitaneum de Oswewestr' in honore ville vj<sup>s</sup> vjd'."

"Item pro vinis expendit circa uxorem Weole xxij<sup>d</sup>."

We should like to know if this wine was granted to celebrate his marriage festivity. The name of his wife is unknown to us.

He was probably the John, second son of Edmond Weale of Cotes and Shrewsbury, mentioned in *Visit. Shrop.*<sup>2</sup> His name appears together with those of "John Boerlee and Douid Holbache" as a witness to the Charter of Thomas Earl of Arundel to Oswestry, 25 Jan., 8 Hen. IV. (1406).<sup>3</sup>

In 1411 he was Steward of the Earl there, and appeared as such together with the brethren of the Chantry of the B. V. M. at the Court held there on Sept. 16th.

Further payments were made to John Wele from the Bailiffs of Salop in 1408-9:—"Item solut' pro expensis equorem Johannes Weele capit' de Oswestr exist' apud Salop pro negociis ville iiij<sup>s</sup> vjd'"; and "Item solut' pro expensis equorem de Wele existent pro quad' die amoris inter Horde et Willaboy die [Martis?] prox ante festum Pent' vij<sup>s</sup> vjd'." This last entry I do not pretend to understand. What is a "die amoris"? Was Wele dispatched on horseback to make up some quarrel? Perhaps "Willaboy" was Sir Thomas Willoughby of Parham, Co. Suffolk, who had married Joane, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Fitzalan, a cousin of the Earl of Arundel. John Wele was member for Co. Salop in 1413.

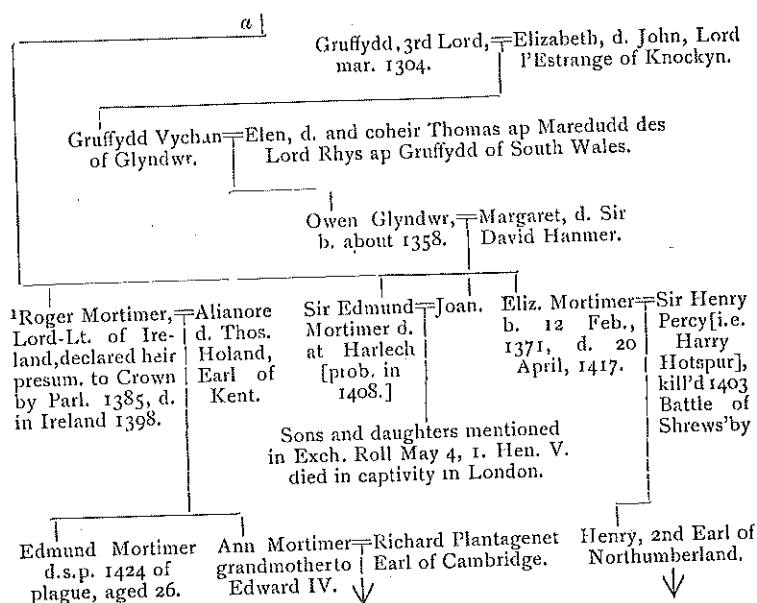
Lord Hanmer tells us that he was the custodian of the wife of Owen Glyndwr (Margaret Hanmer) and of her

<sup>1</sup> Shrews. Bailiffs' Accounts, 355.

<sup>2</sup> *Her. Visit. Shrop.*, p. 493.

<sup>3</sup> Rec. Corp. Oswestry, Shrop. Arch. *Trans.*, 1879, p. 204.





#### NO. VI.—DAVID AP THOMAS (? Clericus).

Perhaps here or in the next Trustee we may have the name of an early Vicar of Oswestry, or they may have been Chantry priests. I have not been able to identify the 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th or 12th trustees.

#### NO. VII.—RICHARD HOVA [? HWFA] Clericus.

#### NO. VIII.—WILLIAM HORD OF SALOP.

The Hords were of Walford, in Baschurch Hundred. William Hord and Richard Hord are witnesses to a release to Haughmond Abbey of John L'Estrange, 5th Baron of Knockyn, on Dec. 28, 1275,<sup>2</sup> of a virgate in Kynton, Great Ness. In a sale by John, Lord of Espelege, of land to William Tudor (about 1280) Richard and William Hord are witnesses.<sup>3</sup>

In 1286, in a grant from John L'Estrange and Matilda his wife, Richard Hord is a witness.<sup>3</sup> We learn from

<sup>1</sup> Earls of March, Nicolas, *Hist. Peerage*.

<sup>2</sup> Eyton x., 284.

<sup>3</sup> Hist. MSS. Com., 15 Rep., p. 72.

Mr. Eyton that Richard Hord of Walford married Eva, the eldest of the four sisters and coheirs of John de Wodenston (or Wotherton), and by this match obtained that place and Rodenhurst. Eva was aged 30 at her brother's death in March, 1296, and she was the widow of Walter de Drayton. Richard Hord was Juror in a Forest Inquest Dec., 1296.<sup>1</sup>

Feb. 7, 1298, there is a grant from William, son of Baldewyn de Montgomeri, to Richard Hord and Eva his wife of a messuage, bakehouse and land in Montgomery.<sup>2</sup>

Jan. 1, 1307, the Abbot of Haghmon demises in perpetual farm to Richard Hord and Eva and their heirs, all the Abbot's part of the Vill of Walleford, both messuages and lands (saving a piece of waste land).<sup>3</sup>

Nov. 28, 1313, the Abbot grants the "piece of waste land" in Walford to Richard Hord of Walford and his heirs at 7s. rent.<sup>3</sup>

Oct. 10, 1310, John L'Estrange, 6th Lord of Knockyn, confirms the release to Haghmond (made by his father in 1275). Witness, Richard Hord of Walleford.<sup>4</sup> Richard Hord is said to have been Constable of Ellesmere 4 Edw. II. (1310-11).<sup>5</sup>

Richard Horde (the 2nd), the son of Richard and Eva, was born Sept. 8, 1293. The witnesses of deeds of Roger, Lord Strange of Knockyn, in 1323 and 1325 are "Richard Hord of Walford and Richard his son."<sup>6</sup> The elder Richard died in 1326. Richard was his son and heir. The latter appears as a landowner in Walford in 1340, and was alive in 1346.<sup>7</sup>

In June, 1350, John Hord of Walford, son of Richard, and his wife Margery, were outlawed for felony.<sup>7</sup> Whether they were ultimately forgiven we do not know. The 5th Merchant Gild Roll of Shrewsbury, 1372, gives us "No. 982, Ricardus Horde de Walleford." He may have been their son.

We must now go back to William Horde, who with the first Richard (probably they were brothers) was witness to the Haghmon release of 1275, and to whom we find the following references:—

<sup>1</sup> Eyton x., 296.

<sup>2</sup> Hist. MSS. Com.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* x., 286.

<sup>6</sup> Eyton x., 296.

<sup>3</sup> Eyton x., 296.

<sup>5</sup> *Sheriffs Shrop.*, 381.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* x., 297.



About 1294-8 William Hord appears as witness to a document concerning the estate in Edgebolton of Margery, widow of John le Preyers of Dothull.<sup>1</sup>

On 15 July, 1297, he is witness to a release to the Canons of Haghmon.<sup>2</sup>

In January, 1301, he is one of the defendants in an Inquisition taken on the death of Robert Corbet of Edgbolton.<sup>3</sup>

On Friday, January 1, 4 Edw. II. (1311), in a mortgage of John, Lord le Strange, William Horde is mentioned as his steward, and was appointed together with Richard Horde "to give the Abbot seizin in a contemporary writ."<sup>4</sup>

On Aug. 20, 1313, William Hord and Robert his son and others were "arraigned for wrongful desseizing" at Shavington, but the case was adjourned.<sup>5</sup>

In an Inquest, Feb., 1305, after the death of Edmund de Mortimer of Wigmore, we find one Roger Hord as a tenant.<sup>6</sup> A later Roger Hord of Stanwardine was Lord of Roden in 1372, and Sheriff of Shropshire 1381.<sup>7</sup> The Fine Roll 4 Richard II. (1380), 18 Oct., mentions "Rog. Hord de Stanwardy."<sup>8</sup>

An Inquest p.m. 22 Rich. II., No. 24, was taken on John, the son of Roger Hord of Walford, died s.p. in Ireland, July 20, 1398. His heirs were Fulk Sprenchouse and John Gotmond of Yockleton, both of full age.<sup>9</sup> He is described on the 7th Gild Roll as admitted 1218. "Johannes Hord de Northwode Webbe mortuus sine herede."<sup>10</sup>

Thomas, the son of Roger Hord, got Hord's Park, Bridgnorth, by marriage with Alicia, daughter and heir of John Palmer of Brugenorth.

In the 1st Merchant Gild Roll (1318-19), we have the admission of (No. 101) Rondolphus Horde;<sup>11</sup> and on the 2nd Roll of the same date, "No. 467, Johannes fil Rondolphus

<sup>1</sup> Eyton ix., 322, 323.

<sup>2</sup> Hist. MSS. Com., 15 Rep., p. 73.

<sup>3</sup> Eyton ix., 322.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, x., 77. Hord is said to be Saxon for Steward.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, x., 9.

<sup>6</sup> Eyton xi., 322, Inquis. 32 Ed. I., No. 63 b.

<sup>7</sup> *Sheriffs Shrop.*

<sup>8</sup> Shrews. Mus. Lib. MS., vol. v., p. 396.

<sup>9</sup> Eyton xi., 77; *Ibid.*, x., 297-8.

<sup>11</sup> Shrop. Arch. *Trans.*, 1903, p. 52.

<sup>10</sup> Shrop. Arch. *Trans.*, 1903.

Horde." About 1320, in a document of William le Botiler of Wem, Randulf Hord is a witness.<sup>1</sup>

On the 3rd Merchant Gild Roll (1344-5) are "No. 688, Matilda Hord & Ricardus fil Willelmi Hord."<sup>2</sup> On the 4th Roll (1355-6), No. 821, "Ricardus fil Radulphi Hore";<sup>3</sup> he also appears on the Gild Roll, 12th Aug., 1354, No. 113, "Ricardus filius Radulphi Horde finiuit xiijs iiij<sup>d</sup>."<sup>4</sup> On the 5th Roll, 1372, No. 951, Henricus Horre<sup>5</sup> (*sic*); and on the same Roll, No. 982, "Ricardus Horde de Walleford."<sup>6</sup> In the *History of Shrewsbury* one Richard Hord is given as Bailiff in 13 Richard II. (1389).

Which of these was the father of William Hord, Trustee of Oswestry School, I do not know. He was Bailiff of Shrewsbury 1411-12, and in 1431-2, if it be the same William.<sup>6</sup> William Horde was Escheator for Co. Salop and Marches of Wales,<sup>7</sup> and his name appears on the Fine Rolls 1415-23.<sup>8</sup>

"Rycharde Whoorde" was Bailiff of Shrewsbury 1429-30, and again in 1435-6.<sup>9</sup> "John Whoord" in 1449-50, 1456-7, 1466-7,<sup>10</sup> 1477-8, 1482-3, 1486-7.<sup>9</sup> John Hord received £3 10s. as Burgess in Parliament.<sup>10</sup>

In the *History of Shrewsbury* there are payments to Thomas Hord in 1457 "for riding to the Duke of York at Ludlow."<sup>11</sup> He was Sheriff of Shropshire the same year.<sup>12</sup> He is said to have been fourth in descent from the Sheriff of 1381.<sup>12</sup> His son Thomas Hord de Brugnorth was Sheriff 1488.<sup>12</sup> He was entertained in 1484 at the expense of the burgesses for treating with the Lord Abbot of Salop in defence of the liberties of the town.<sup>13</sup> He died *vita patris*.

In 1584, Richard Horde, 5th son of John Hord, Esq., of Hord's Park, Bridgnorth, "a youth of 17 years," of the Free School, Salop, made a speech before Robert Earl of Leicester when he visited the town.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Eyton ix., p. 234.

<sup>2</sup> Shrop. Arch. *Trans.*, 1903, p. 67.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 71.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 356.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 75, 76.

<sup>6</sup> Shrop. Arch. *Trans.*, I., Vol. iii., 243.

<sup>7</sup> Inquis. p.m. 4 Hen. V., No. 54, m. 29. *Powys Fadog*, I., 383.

<sup>8</sup> Shrews. Mus. Lib. MS. 5.

<sup>9</sup> Shrop. Arch. *Trans.*, 1st Series, III., 243.

<sup>10</sup> Hist. MSS. Com., 15th Rep., p. 30.

<sup>11</sup> Vol. i., p. 224.

<sup>12</sup> *Sheriffs*.

<sup>13</sup> *Hist. Shrews.*, p. 243.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 376.

## IX.—CADWALADR AP OWEN.

X.—EVAN AP ATHA<sup>1</sup> AP EVAN.

## XI.—RICHARD IRELAND

is said to have been a descendant of Adam de Ireland of Hutt, in the Parish of Childwall, Co. Lancaster, and of the Hale in the same county, by right of his wife Avena, dau. of Sir Robert the Hale.

Adam de Hale built a new aisle in Hale Church, near Liverpool, 1308, and the Ville of Hale was quitclaimed to him on April 18, 1321.<sup>2</sup> He was succeeded by his son John de Hibernia, to whom Hale was confirmed by Charter 5 April, 1339. His second son is said to have been one Richard Irelande of Oswestry, who had a son Robert and a grandson Richard, who is said to have had a lease of the Heath Mill in Ruyton-xi-Towns from Haghmon Abbey in 1390. The *Heralds' Visit.* says Richard Ireland had a son Roger, who married Cecilia (?), and had a son named Richard, like his grandfather. This last was probably the man who appears on the first Burgess list of Oswestry.

In a Court held at Oswestry,<sup>3</sup> 16 Sept., 12 Hen. IV. (1411), at which a Charter was recited of Thomas Earl of Arundel, dated the Nov. before, endowing the Chantry of the B.V.M. in Oswestry Church, it was stated that Roger Ireland had bequeathed to this Chantry "12<sup>d</sup> the Annual Value of 2 acres of land." Richard Ireland, keeper of the records of the lord of the Treasury of Oswestry, affixed his seal to a copy of this enrolment on 17th Oct., 2 Hen. VI. (1423).

He was receiver for the King of the Lordships of Oswestry and Shrawardine on the death of John, Earl of Arundel, in 1434, and is said to have married—1st, Anna, daughter of Randulphi Brereton, by whom he had a son Randulphi; and 2ndly, Tibota, daughter of Roger Salter of Oswaldstre, by whom he had two sons, Robert and Thomas, whose names are both upon the Burgess List.<sup>4</sup> Robert was the father of

<sup>1</sup> Atha, i.e., Adda, Adam.

<sup>2</sup> Shrop. Arch. *Trans.*, 1894, p. 322.

<sup>3</sup> Cal. of Charters, Shrews. Mus. Lib., No. 130.

<sup>4</sup> *Bye-Gones*, 1877, p. 199.

David Ireland of Shrewsbury, burgess of Salop 1520, whose will is dated 7 Jan., 1529.<sup>1</sup> Thomas, of Oswestry, married Mabella, daughter of Howel ap Morus Kyffin ap Ieuan Gethin of Glascoed, and left three daughters, coheirs, the eldest of whom, Thomasina, married David Lloyd ap Owen ap Gruffydd of Machynlleth (a quo Owen of Tedsmore).

#### NO. XII.—EDWARD AP DAVID.

#### NO. XIII.—JOHN EYTON.

This family descend from Tudor Trevor. John Eyton was the son of James Eyton of Rhuabon, and Gwenllian, daughter and heir of Kynwric ap Robert of Northop. There is a tomb in Gresford Church to his father, Madoc ap Llewelin ap Gruffydd, who was buried there on F. S. Matthias, 1331.<sup>2</sup> He was of Eyton-Erlisham and Rhiwabon. There is a curious story in Pennant about John Eyton. He married Gwenhwyvar, daughter of Einion ap Ithel ap Gurgenhau Vychan of Penllyn.<sup>3</sup> He is said to have been divorced from her on the pretence of consanguinity after the birth of his eldest son Ellis. They however obtained a dispensation and were re-married. He left his estate of Rhiwabon and Watstay to Ellis, and Eyton to his second son, another John. The eldest son of Ellis Eyton distinguished himself greatly at the Battle of Bosworth, and received additional grants of land from Hen. VII. near Rhiwabon.

The very fine altar tomb with recumbent figures of "John ap Elis Eyton" and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Calfley, is in Ruabon Church. He died 28 Sept., 1526, and his wife 11 June, 1524. "Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus."<sup>4</sup> Watsay came to Sir John Wynn<sup>5</sup> through his marriage with Jane Eyton Evans. He changed the name to Wynnstay and died s.p. aged 91 in 1718, making his kinsman Watkin, eldest son of Sir William Williams, Bt., his heir.

<sup>1</sup> Wills and Ireland Pedigree, see Shrop. Arch. *Trans.*, "Hist. of Selattyn," 1894, pp. 305—326.

<sup>2</sup> Pennant, *Tour Wal.*, vol. i., p. 409.

<sup>3</sup> *Her. Visit. Wales*, ii., 358, 360. Gorgeneu ab Vaghan de Penllyn was a Homager to Edward Prince of Wales 1301. Einion ap Ithel of Rhiwaedog was Esquire of the Body to John of Gaunt 1395, and High Sheriff Merioneth about 1399. Died between 25 Jan. and 29 Sept., 1400. (See *Kal of Gwynedd*).

<sup>4</sup> Pennant, i., 388.

<sup>5</sup> Of Rhiwgoch. M.P. for Merioneth, grandson of Sir J. Wynn of Gwydyr.

But to return to John, second son of John Eyton and Gwenhwyvar. He succeeded his father at Eyton [i.e., Eaton Co. Chester], and left an only daughter and heir, Joan, who conveyed that estate to Raufe le Grosvenour, Lord of Hulme, by her marriage in 25 Hen. VI. (1446-7).<sup>1</sup> This Raufe was grandson of Sir Robert le Grosvenour of the Scrope and Grosvenor trial, and ancestor of the Dukes of Westminster.

#### NO. XIV.—THOMAS LLOYD.

Probably he is the man whose name appears next to that of "Thomas Straynge" in the Burgess book, and was son to John Lloyd; the 7th name in the list.<sup>2</sup>

John Lloyd is described as son of Madoc Vaughan of Oswestry in 1341.<sup>3</sup> His name appears as witness to an undated deed (about 1331), in which Richard de Hastone<sup>4</sup> was Constable of Oswestry, by which Madoc ap Meredith de Llanvorda grants to Thomas le Salter of Oswaldestre an acre of land in Llanvorda.<sup>5</sup>

In June 11th, 1331, Seyn'a ap Wyon, Cadogan ap Wyon and Eynon ap Wyon of Swyney give to John Lloyd an acre in Weston, lying between the native or copyhold land of the Lord . . . Richard and Madoc L'Estrange and Richard Hastone and others being witnesses. Other lands were conveyed to him on July 3 of the same year from Richard Lubard in Weston. The same witnesses occur, together with others.<sup>6</sup>

In June, 1341, John Lloyd bought "seven selions of land" in Weston from Madoc L'Estrange<sup>7</sup> and Roger de Borughton<sup>8</sup> and Cecill his wife "for a certain sum of money in hand." In September of the same year "John Lloyd son of Madoc Vaughan" buys four more selions in Weston of Madoc L'Estrange.

<sup>1</sup> Pennant, i., 270.

<sup>2</sup> *Bye-Gones*, Mar. 1877.

<sup>3</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, 1852, Welsh Deeds No. IX, Vaughan, i.e., Vychan, the younger.

<sup>4</sup> "Ricardus de Haston et Johannes fil. ejus" were admitted on Shrews. Gild Roll 1344-5. "Will'i Haston" is juror Inquis. p.m. Rich. E. Arundel 1397.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, No. III.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, No. VI.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, No. VII. and VIII.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.* Sir Roger de Bortun, Kt., was then Steward of Oswestry.

He witnesses an indenture for Thomas le Saltere on the lease of a messuage in "Middelstret," Oswestry, on Wednesday after the Feast of S. Win'da [Winefreda, Nov. 3], 1343.<sup>1</sup> Between 1343 and 1347 John Lloyd married one E'me. The latter year he receives 6s. yearly rent for tenements in Wyhastret,<sup>2</sup> Oswestry, from Richard de Sontbache and Cristiana his wife, for which John Lloyd and Emma had given £4 sterling in hand. It is stated in an Indenture (dated Dec., 1392) between Thomas le Salter and William, son of Richard Sonbache, that "John Lloit had bought these tenements of Richard de Sonbache and Cristina his wife by fine in the Lord's Court April 23, 1348, and Dec. 1347." Madoc Lloit signs as witness; probably John was then dead.<sup>3</sup> On 7 May, 1393, John Lloit's lands are mentioned again in a grant of Thomas Salter.<sup>4</sup>

A document dated Oswestry, January 5, 20 Richard II. (1396), by which Thomas Salter grants land in M[a]esbury to Jen'io ap Weon [i.e., Jevan or Einion ap Wyon] is witnessed by David Lloid.<sup>5</sup>

Thomas Lloyd was probably the son of this David Lloid. He and his son may be the "Thomas ap David de Oswastret et Ricardus filius eius" whose names are the last (No. 1230) on the 7th Merchant Gild Roll, Dec. 20, 1397.

In an Inquisition taken at Oswestry after the death of Richard, Earl of Arundel (1397-8), Joh'is lloid, Thome ap DD [i.e., David], David Lloid, & Wyllym lloid all appear amongst the Jurors. This Inquisition says that the Artillery, Arms, and Goods and Chattels in the Castle of Oswestry are in the custody of Madoc Lloid, lieutenant of Robert de Legh, Chivaler, Constable of the Castle.

Whether this Richard represented the elder or a younger branch of the Lloyds of Llanforda and Llwynymaen, we do not know. The early part of their pedigree given in the *Heralds' Visitation* (1623) is manifestly most inaccurate, several generations being left out. Perhaps he was the grandfather of Robert Lloyd who died 10 Sept., 1498. The

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, No. IX., X.

<sup>2</sup> (Now Willow Street). *Ibid.*, No. XI.

<sup>3</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, 1852, Welsh Deeds, No. XV.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, XVI.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, XVII.

history of his descendants are bound up in that of Oswestry, and are too well known to require repetition here.

NO. XV. AND XVIII.—MADOCK AP DAVID GETHIN,  
GRIFFITH AP DAVID GETHIN.

The name of Davyd ap Gattyn ap. Gruf. appears amongst the list of the "older & auncient burgens" of Oswestry who are recorded in a book dated 1546.<sup>1</sup> Saint (*sic*) Gethyn was bailiff of the Manor of Deux-Partes, a division of Oswestry (in which, it will be remembered, Gwenhwyvar Holbache's lands lay) in 1352.<sup>2</sup> Madewyn [Madoc] ap Davyd Gothyn<sup>3</sup> is a surety in a grant of land to Thomas Salter and Matilda his wife, in a Court Record of Oswestry in 1393.<sup>4</sup>

"Mad' ap David . . ethin" is one of the Jurors to the Inquis. p.m. (Richard Earl of Arundel) taken at Oswestry 9 Nov., 21 Rich. II., No. 1, m. 11. Bundle of Forfeitures (1397).<sup>5</sup>

NO. XVI. AND XVII.—RICHARD AP THOMAS AND  
GRIFFITH AP THOMAS.

They were probably brothers. The former, Richard Thomason, is amongst the early Burgesses of Oswestry.

NO. XIX.—EDWARD AP GOCHIN  
may have been related to Madock and Griffith ap Gethin or not, Goch being so common a nickname. His name appears amongst the first Burgesses as Edward ap E coghyn.<sup>6</sup>

NOTE TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

This picturesque half-timbered house lies on the south side of the Churchyard. Its date is uncertain, as it has been repaired and added to from time to time, but it was probably the original Schoolhouse, and was certainly standing in 1577, when an "Order was taken the 28<sup>th</sup> April, Eliz. xix for the

<sup>1</sup> Oswest. Corp. Rec. *Bye-Gones*, Mar. 28, 1877.

<sup>2</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, 1852, p. 41, Welsh Deeds, Sept. 26 Ed. III An acre in Llanvorda.

<sup>3</sup> Gethyn, Gothyn, Gochin mean ruddy or red-haired.

<sup>4</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, 1852, p. 43. A Court Rec. of Oswestry, 7 May, 1393.

<sup>5</sup> *Powys Fadog*, i., p. 378.

<sup>6</sup> *Bye-Gones*, Mar. 28, 1877.

disposition of ye woods growing upon the schoole lands to be from tyme to tyme ymployed to the use of the repar'con of the saide Schoolehouse."<sup>1</sup>

This document is very interesting. Amongst the list of fees, it is ordered that "the cockefight money, which was but a peny of ev'y schoolar," be raised to 2<sup>d</sup> yerely." I am afraid the site of the old Cockpit is unknown. We cannot regret that cricket and football should have taken the place of the cruel sport of cock-fighting.

The Schoolhouse has been turned into cottages, one of which was the old schoolroom, and still contains on its east wall a vertical beam, on which byegone scholars carved their names. The topmost letters are "T. S.", below which are "John H.", perhaps John Hanmer of Pentrepant (b. 1655, bur. 1694), "R. Lloyd 1766," "Francis, 1660," ". O. N. MOODY," perhaps John Moody of Oswestry Parish, who was living in 1735, and lastly, "Robert Owen of Landyn, 1671." This was Sir Robert Owen of Llandyn in Llangollen Parish and of Brogyntyn, b. 1628, Mayor of Oswestry 1686 and 1696, M.P. Carnarvon 1689-98, in which year he died, aged 40.

The School is approached through the Griddle gate from Upper Brook Street; it will be seen in the illustration. The date of 1631 has been nailed to a beam above the gate. Whether this was the date of its erection, or was added a few years later it is impossible to say. The gate has sometimes been described as a Lych-gate, and was used formerly as such, but it belongs to the old Schoolhouse, and is not built upon Church land. It is always called the Griddle Gate, a term which probably comes from the French word "grille." The inside doors, which have long since vanished, may have had a "grille" such as we see in monastic buildings.

The barge-board of the schoolroom may date from 1634, in which year an Inquisition was taken before the Bishop and other Trustees, when there was a further mention of "the reparation of the School-house."

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<sup>1</sup> Shrop. Arch. *Trans.*, I., Vol. v., 7.



## A BURGESS ROLL AND A GILD MERCHANT ROLL OF 1372.

TRANSCRIBED AND EDITED BY THE  
REV. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

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THE two rolls now presented (No. 56 of the Calendar of the Borough Records) being of the same year, have many features in common, though formed for very different objects. The Burgess Roll, which is the shorter one, has 149, or, if we reckon a name written above the heading, 150 items; while the Gild Merchant has more than 200, of which about 190 are legible. Of these 190 there are 141 which correspond with similar entries in the Burgess Roll, and from this fact we learn that the great majority, if not all, of the Gild Merchant members were Burgesses.

Cross references are given in brackets in each roll, after the entry of the name, to show this interesting fact. We must not suppose that in the 14th century there were sufficient inhabitants in the town and liberties to furnish about 150, or even less, distinct and separate, names for each of these two rolls. The Merchant Gild therefore consisted of nearly all the qualified or qualifying traders of the district.

These cross references, moreover, will be found to throw a little light upon several matters which are somewhat obscure, ex. gr. the *permonter* of the one roll is the *skynner* of the other; Hampton, an indefinite locality, is found to be Wolverhampton. One roll supplies the trade or occupation which the other omits, or else a surname for better identification. *Owynus le screueyner de ffrankeuyle* is more accurately described as *Oweyn Pygod scriueyner de Frankeuyle*. Some trade-names or occupations which have not appeared hitherto are now found, such as *harpemaker*, *maltmakeyerus*, *Cardemakeyerus*, *Stykker*, *Bowear*, *Packere*, as well as *apprenticius*. Among the unusual Personal Names are *Dros*, *Grifluidyn*, *Maculinus*,

*Phelpus* and *Yconkus*. The surnames include some that are novel, whose origin may be discovered partly in the list of trades and occupations and partly in the Place-names; for instance, *Willelmus de Wiggeley* in the Gild Merchant is found in the Burgess Roll to have lost the *de* and to have become *Willelmus Wiggeley coruiser*, and so this *de*, in recent years considered a sign of ancient lineage, is seen to be a mark of origin only, to distinguish this William from the 38 other Williams of the roll. Many similar instances may be found. The origin of the majority of present day surnames is to be looked for among the trades and occupations or in the villages and hamlets, as remarked in previous papers.

#### BURGESS ROLL OF 1372.

(Marginal note in a different hand) Ricardus Schaubury  
harpemaker receptus precii in scura de engy viz      iij<sup>d</sup>

#### SALOP.

Elec'cio Burgencium ffacta ibidem in anno regni regis  
Edwardi tercij post Conquestum xlvj<sup>to</sup> viz.

1. Johannes le Tolleford Clerke (148)      xl.s. soluit
2. soluit—Galfridus Garbot et Ricardus filius eius et eorum  
heredes (4)      lx.s. soluit feodum
3. sol. Thomas de Haston Thomas Thomas Ricardus filij  
eius et eorum heredes (29)      iiij. marcas sol. feod.
4. sol. Johannes Donfowe Reginaldus Johannes filij eius et  
eorum heredes (123)      iiij.li. sol. feod.  
plegij. Johannes Geffrey et Hugo Donfowe et Rogerus  
Tauerner.
5. sol. Rogerus Pryce et Johannes filius eius et eorum  
heredes (? 140)      lx.s. sol. feod.
6. sol. Johannes de Ketilby Johannes Ricardus Thomas et  
eorum heredes (67)      xl.s. sol. feod.
7. sol. Johannes Ranen le correyor et eius heredes (8)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
8. sol. Willelmus de Boerton et eius heredes (34)  
xlvj.s. viij.d. sol. feod.
9. sol. Johannes de Garscoyn et Johannes filius eius et  
eorum heredes (193)      lxxij.s. sol. feod.
10. sol. Adam le Stykkerus et Ricardus filius eius et eorum  
heredes (78)      xl.s.

11. sol. Johannes Tieler Walterus Willelmus Johannes  
Thomas filij eius et eorum heredibus [*sic*] (2) iiij.li. sol.  
feod.
12. sol. Thomas Balle piscator et heres suus (*sic*) (37)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
13. sol. Johannes atte Hough et heredes eius (32)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
14. sol. Ricardus de Wodehalle le fferor et Ricardus filius  
eius et heredes eorum (40) iiij. marcas. sol. pro feodo
15. sol. Alanus de Ditton et Hugo filius eius et heredes  
eorum (39) xl.s. sol. feod.
16. sol. Adam Peyntor Glouere et heres suus (*sic*) (18)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
17. sol. Ricardus de Leye Glouere et heredes eius (35)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
18. sol. Willelmus atte mour' iuxta Ercalewe et heredes  
eius (9) xl.s. sol. feod.
19. sol. Griffhidyn et heredes eius (10) l.s. sol. feod.
20. sol. Philippus Scherman et eius heredes (11)  
xlvj.s. viij. sol. feod.
21. sol. Ricardus de Aireton Barber Johannes Thomas  
Robertus filij eius et eorum heredes (88)  
xlvj.s. viij.d. sol. feod.
22. sol. Willelmus de Dodyngton et eius heredes (3)  
lxviij.s. sol. feod.
23. sol. Robertus de Leyes et Thomas filius eius et eorum  
heredes (51) xl.s. sol. feod.
24. sol. Hugo de Erdeston Cardmakyerus et eius heredes (30)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
25. sol. Hugo de Byryton Sadeler et Thomas filius eius et  
eorum heredes (41) iiij. marcas sol. feod.
26. sol. Willelmus Spiser et eius heredes (25)  
xlvj.s. viij.d. sol. feod.
27. sol. Willelmus de Harle et eius heredes (105)  
xlvj.s. viij.d. sol. feod.
28. sol. Johannes Say fister et eius heredes (22) xl.s. sol. feod.
29. sol. Robertus le Whyte et Willelmus filius eius et eius  
heredes (92) xlvj.s. viij.d. sol. feod.
30. sol. Thomas Plomer et Thomas filius eius et eius heredes  
(76) lx.s. sol. feod.

31. sol. Willelmus Budel ffister Thomas Willelmus Ricardus  
filij eius et eorum heredes (49) xl.s. sol. feod.
32. sol. Johannes de Mutton et Johannes filius eius et eorum  
heredes (38) xl.s. sol. feod.
33. sol. Rogerus le Man et Johannes filius eius et eorum  
heredes (12) xl.s. sol. feod.
34. sol. Laurentius Coterel Taylor et Willelmus filius eius  
et eorum heredes (21) xl.s. sol. feod.
35. sol. Johannes de Malleuera<sup>ln</sup> et eius heredes (53)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
36. sol. Johaunes Velyn et eius heredes xl.s. sol. feod.
37. sol. Oweyn Pygod Scriueyn' de Frankeuyle et eius  
heredes (45) xl.s. sol. feod.
38. sol. Willelmus Pycarter et eius heredes (28) xl.s. soluit feod.
39. sol. Macul' (or Maculinus) Whotale pistor et eius  
heredes (36) l.s. sol. feod.
40. sol. Thomas de Haberlee et heredes sui (59)  
xlvj.s. viij.d. sol. feod.
41. sol. Henricus Cachepol et Willelmus filius eius et eorum  
heredes (23) xl.s. sol. feod.
42. sol. Clemens de Hamton' et Jacobus filius eius et eorum  
heredes (75) xl.s. sol. feod.
43. sol. Rogerus de Leton' et eius heredes (7)  
iiij.li. vj.s. viij.d. sol. feod.
44. sol. Johannes Korn de Wenlokes et eius heredes (98)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
45. sol. Ricardus atte vise et Ricardus filius eius et eorum  
heredes (42) xl.s. sol. feod.
46. sol. Johannes de yokelton et eius heredes (55) xl.s.
47. sol. Robertus de Waleshale et eius heredes (31)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
48. sol. Johannes de Erdeston Webbe et eius heredes (19)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
49. sol. Stephanus Marchal Barker et Thomas filius eius et  
eorum heredes (84) lx.s. sol. feod.
50. sol. Ricardus de Wyrhale Johannes Thomas Ricardus  
filij eius et eorum heredes (27) lx.s. sol. feod.
51. sol. Johannes Pencrych' Coruyser et eius heredes (57)
52. sol. Willelmus de Yddeshale seruiens Thome de Yddes-  
hale et eius heredes (26) xl.s. sol. feod.

53. sol. Rogerus de Kent et eius heredes (43) xl.s. sol. feod.
54. sol. Johannes de Drayton Scherman et eius heredes (90)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
55. sol. Ricardus filius Thome Ryrych Ricardus Hugo  
Johannes filij eius et eorum heredes (52)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
56. sol. Jeuan Meyghyn Willelmus Thomas filij eius et  
eorum heredes (89) xlvj.s. viij.d. sol. feod.
57. sol. Ricardus de Pontesbury et Ricardus filius eius et  
eorum heredes (1) x.li. sol. feod.
58. sol. Jsolda Boys et eius heredes si trahant *moram* infra  
libertatem (13) xliij.s. iiij.d. sol. feod.
59. sol. Stephanus de Marchumleye Glouere et Ricardus  
filius eius et eorum heredes (20) xl.s. sol. feod.
60. sol. Rogerus de Burghton sissor et eius heredes (14)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
61. sol. Rogerus Dadow Thomas Rogerus filij eius et eorum  
heredes (86) xl.s. sol. feod.
62. sol. Robertus le Walker et Johannes filius eius et eorum  
heredes (see 142, 146) xl.s. sol. feod.
63. sol. Johannes de Gloucestre Thomas Rogerus filij eius et  
eorum heredes (165) xl.s. sol. feod.
64. sol. Henricus de Halghton Thomas filius eius et eorum  
heredes (56) xl.s. sol. feod.
65. sol. Thomas Haket Walterus filius eius et eorum here-  
des (24) lx.s. sol. feod.
66. sol. Thomas de Horseley Willelmus filius eius et eorum  
heredes (85) xl.s. sol. feod.
67. sol. Willelmus Derby Cardmakyerus et eius heredes (15)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
68. sol. Johannes Doliaunces Schetherus et eius heredes (74)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
69. sol. Willelmus Preston pistor Nicholaus Willelmus filij  
eius et eorum heredes (48) L.s. soluit feodum
70. sol. Thomas Wyn de Hampton sutor et eius heredes (72)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
71. Johannes foryates coruiser Willelmus Ricardus Hugo filij  
eius et eorum heredes xlvj.s. viij.d. sol. feod.
72. sol. Willelm us Harlaskote Coruiser et eius heredes (16)  
xl.s. sol. feod.

73. sol. Madokus Golt quondam seruiens Rogeri atte yates et  
eius heredes condicionaliter xls. sol. feod.
74. sol. Willelmus Wyggeley coruier et eius heredes (17)  
Ls. sol. feod.
75. sol. Johannes Chyld de Ruggeley et Johannes filius eius  
et eorum heredes (61) xl.s. sol. feod.
76. sol. Willelmus Atkynus de Worthyn et eius heredes  
condicionaliter (69) xl.s. sol. feod.
77. sol. Rogerus Wolrych et eius heredes (101) xl.s. sol. feod.
78. sol. Thomas Haukyns skynner et eius heredes (116)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
79. sol. Yockes carnifex de Knokyn et eius heredes (71)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
80. sol. Willelmus de Erdeston lanarius et Rogerus filius  
eius et eorum heredes (111) xl.s. sol. feod.
81. sol. Willelmus Mille et eius heredes (68)  
xlvj.s. viij.d. sol. feod.
82. sol. Reginaldus ap Daud de Besseford et Walterus filius  
et eorum heredes (53) xl.s. sol. feod.
83. sol. Johannes de Lenthale et Rogerus filius eius et eorum  
heredes (82) xlvj.s. viij.d. sol. feod.
84. sol. Willelmus de Prysleye et eius heredes si trahant  
*moram* (cf. 58 supra) lx.s. sol. feod.
85. sol. Johannes de Cardyngton Webbe et eius heredes (33)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
86. Willelmus Dackesson' Glouere et heredes sui (*sic*) (erased)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
87. sol. Willelmus atte Lowe carnifex et eius heredes (104)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
88. sol. Willelmus Godberd filius Hugonis Goudberd et eius  
heredes (134) xx.s. feod. . . .
89. sol. Daud le Couper de Carnaruan et eius heredes (46)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
90. sol. Willelmus de Marham et eius heredes (50)
91. sol. Johannes de Salesbury aurifaber (44)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
92. sol. Johannes de Webbesowe et eius heredes (? 114)  
xl.s. sol. feod.
93. sol. Ricardus de ffranketon et eius heredes (107) xl.s.
94. sol. Radulphus Neuwarkes Glouere (65) xl.s. sol. feod

95. sol. Willelmus Goudchild et eius heredes (117) xl.s. sol. feud.
96. sol. Johannes Doddlebury Willelmus Thomas filij eius  
et eorum heredes (100) xl.s. sol. feud.
97. sol. Hugo de Boerton et eius heredes xl.s. sol. feud.
98. sol. Henricus de Besseford forber et eius heredes (102) xl.s. sol. feud.
99. sol. Henricus Horr et eius heredes (122) xl.s. sol. feud.
100. sol. Hugo le Bulker (64) xl.s. sol. feud.
101. sol. Hugo de Chestre baxter (73) xl.s. sol. feud.
102. sol. Johannes Nots et eius heredes (118) xl.s. sol. feud.
103. sol. Willelmus Walker de Borton super Trente (? 146) xl.s. sol. feud.
104. sol. Roger filius Johannis Steuenes de Neuton et Ricardus  
filius eius (58) xl.s. sol. feud.
105. sol. Johannes de Murydon Willelmus Thomas filij eius  
et eorum heredes (70) xl.s. sol. feud.
106. sol. Johannes Gamel filius T[home] Gamel et eius  
heredes (99) xl.s. sol. feud.
107. sol. Johannes de Wilkote pistor et Willelmus filius eius  
et eius heredes (60) xl.s. sol. feud.
108. sol. Stephanus filius Thome Eduinus Nicholaus et  
Johannes de Preston (62) xl.s. sol. feud.
109. sol. Johannes Tofth de Couyngtre et eius heredes (96) L.s. sol. feud.
110. sol. Johannes Tate de Couyngtre et eius heredes (127) L.s. sol. feud.
111. sol. Thomas Barber Coruyser (77) xl.s. sol. feud.
112. sol. Willelmus de Wylle et eius heredes (94) xl.s. sol. feud.
113. sol. Ricardus de Conedouere et eius heredes (79) xl.s. sol. feud.
114. sol. Robertus Fynyan (? Plynnyan) Barbor Johannes  
Johannes Ricardus (130) et eorum heredes x.s. sol. feud.
115. sol. Walterus Tornor de Hughleye et eius heredes (80) xl.s. sol. feud.
116. sol. Willelmus Ynchmerch et eius heredes (54) xl.s.
117. sol. Reginaldus de ffackenham potter et Johannes filius  
eius et eius heredes (112) xl.s. sol. feud.
118. sol. Willelmus de Doninton filius Ricardi de Preston  
Taillor et eius heredes (131) xl.s. sol. feud.

119. sol. Willelmus Maltmakyerus et Ricardus filius eius et  
eius heredes (81) xl.s. sol. feod.
120. sol. Rogerus de Bollyngham Coruyser et Johannes filius  
eius et eius heredes (115) xl.s. feod. g<sup>a</sup>
121. sol. Johannis de Wyke de fforyate monacorum (83)  
Johannes Rogerus filius eius (87) L.s. sol. feod.
122. sol. Johannes de Pontesbury Willelmus Johannes  
Ricardus filius eius et eorum heredes (6) iiij. marcas sol. feod.
123. sol. Thomas Hosteler et eius heredes (109) xl.s. sol. feod.
124. sol. Ricardus atte Kychen' et Thomas filius eius et  
eorum heredes (91) xl.s. sol. feod.
125. sol. Howel de Haberle et eius heredes (97) xl.s. sol. feod.
126. sol. Symon Pyte et eius heredes (141) xl.s. feodi g<sup>a</sup>
127. sol. Johannes de Caus et Willelmus filius eius et eorum  
heredes (103) xl.s. sol. feod.
128. sol. Johannis de Posselowe et Willelmus filius eius et  
eorum heredes (106) sol. marcas sol. feod.
129. sol. Rogerus filius Walteri Pryde et eius heres (108)  
xl.s. non sol. feod.
130. sol. Robertus de Drayton Smyth Johannes (Thomas)  
filij eius et eorum heredes (121) xl.s. sol. feod.
131. sol. Willelmus de Hontyngdon de Acton Burnel et eius  
heredes (110) xl.s. sol. feod.
132. sol. Margeria de Ruthyn et Rogerus filius eius et eorum  
heredes (119) xl.s. sol. feod.
133. sol. Rogerus filius Johannis Geffrey et eius heredes (120)
134. sol. Willelmus Hende Philippus Hugo filii eius et eorum  
heredes (124) xx.s. feod.
135. sol. Johannes Cokus de Carnaruan Johannes Laurentius  
Willelmus et eorum heredes (2) xlvj.s. viij.d. sol. feod.
136. Eduinus de Burghton senior Johannes filius eius (138)  
xl.s. g<sup>a</sup>
137. plegius Jacobus Dyere—Thomas del  
Bromyard Deyer' seruiens Jacobi  
Deyer' et Henricus et Willelmus } plegius (137) xl.s.  
filij eius et eorum heredes }
- 138 sol. Lucia Colle et eorum heredes [sic] (145) xx.s.
139. sol. Johannes de Padelan filius Ricardi de Padelane  
(125) xx.s.



140. sol. Reginaldus de Wesseleye et eius heredes (128) xx.s.  
 141. sol. Ricardus Hotale et eius heredes (126) lx.s. sol. feod.  
 142. sol. Walterus de Leyghton et eius heredes (132) xl.s. sol. feod.  
 143. sol. Daud le Boteler per Johannem de Shotton (133) xx.s.  
 144. sol. Ricardus filius Willelmi de Eyton de la Wych (139) xx.s.  
     per W. de Weston et eius heredes  
 145. plegij Johannes { Johannes atte Were de Ros-  
     Gloucestre { sale et eius heredes  
     Johannes { sol' die dominica proxima } (136) xl.s.  
     de Lynleye { futura  
 146. sol. Johannes de Watrefal de Woluerha'npton (143) xl.s.  
 147. sol. Thomas de Bromyerd Deyere (137) xx.s.  
 148. sol. Robertus Wrokes xl.s.  
 149. sol. Robertus le Hywestre de Walton (144) xl.s. soluit feodum.

## PERSONAL NAMES, WITH TIMES OF RECURRENCE.

John, 65; William, 46; Thomas, 36; Richard, 31; Roger, 20; Hugh, 11; Robert, 9; Walter, 6; Henry, 5; David, 3; Reginald, 3; Stephen, 3; James, 3; Adam, 2; Eduuin, 2; Laurence, 2; Nicholas, 2; Philip, 2; Alan, 1; Clement, 1; Galfrid, 1; Grifhidyn, 1; Howel, 1; Isolda, 1; Jeuan, 1; Lucia, 1; Maculinus, 1; Madoc, 1; Owen, 1; Radulph, 1; Symon, 1; Yockus, 1.

## DESIGNATIONS, &amp;C., WITH REFERENCE.

Le Boteler, 143 (133); Le Bulker, 100 (64); Le correyor, 7; Le Couper, 89; Le hywestre, 149; Le Man, 33; Le stykkerus, 10; Le walker, 62; Le whyte, 29.

## SURNAMES, &amp;C.

Atkyns, 76 (69); Attekychen, 124 (91); Attelowe, 87; Attemour, 18; Attevisse, 45; Atteyate, 73 . . .; Balle, 12 (37); Barber, 111 (77); Boys, 58 (13); Budel, 31 (49); Cachepol, 41 (23); Chyld, 75 (61); Coks, 135 (129); Colle, 138 (145); Coterel, 34 (21); Dackesson, 86; Dadow, 61 (86); Dal-

iaunce, 68 (74); Derby, 67; Doddlebury, 96; Donfowe, 4 (123); Dyere, 137; Fynyan, 114; Foryates, 71; Gamel, 106 (99); Garbot, 2 (4); Geffrey, 4, 133 (120); Gloucestre, 145; Godberd, 88 (134); Golt, 73; Goudchild, 95 (117); Haket, 65; Harlascote, 72; Haukyns, 78; Hende, 134; Horre, 99 (122); Hosteler, 123 (109); Hotale, 141 (36, 126); Korn, 44; Maltmakyerus, 119; Marchal, 49 (84); Meyghyn, 56 (89); Mille, 81 (61); Newwarkes, 94 (65); Notis, 102 (118); Penycher, 51; Peyntor, 16 (18); Plomer, 30; Preston, 69; Pryce, 5; Pryde, 129 (108); Pycarter, 28 (38); Pygod, 37; Pyte, 126 (140, 141); Rauen, 7 (8); Ryrych, 55 (52); Say, 28; Schaubury, margin; Scherman, 30; Spiser, 26 (25); Steuenes, 104 (149); Tate, 110 (27); Tauernor, 4; Tieler, 11 (2); Toft, 109 (96); Torner, 115; Velyn, 36 (47); Walker, 103 (146); Whotale, 39 (36, 126); Wolrych, 77; Wrokes, 148; Wyggeley, 74; Wyn, 70; Watrefal, 146 (143).

## TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

Barber, 21, 114; Barker, 49; Baxter, 101; Cardmakyerus, 24, 67, 120; Carnifex, 79, 87; Clerke, 1; Coruiser, 71, 72, 74, 111; ffister, 28-31; forber, 98; Glouere, 16, 17, 59, 86; Harpe-maker, marginal addition; Lanarius, 80; Piscator, 12; Pistor, 69, 107; Potter, 117; Sadeler, 25; Schermon, 54; Scryuener, 37; Sissor, 60; Skynner, 78; Sutor, 70; Tauerner, 4; Tieler, ? 11; Webbe, 48, 85.

## PLACE-NAMES, &amp;c.

Aireton, 21 (? Allerton) (88)	Caus, 127 (103)
Atte Kychen, 124 (91)	Cestre, 101 (73)
Atte Lowe, 87	Conedouere, 113 (79)
Atte Mour, 18 (9)	Couyntre, 109, 110 (96), (127)
Atte Were, 145 (136)	Ditton, 15 (39)
Beorton, 8, 97 (34)	Dodyngton, 22 (3)
Besseford, 82, 98 (102)	Doninton 118 (131)
Bollyngham, 120 (? 115).	Drayton, 54, 130 (90), (121)
Borton, 103	Erdeston, 24, 48, 80 (19), (30),
Bromyard, 137, 147 (137)	(111)
Byryton, 25 (41)	Eyton, 144 (139)
Cardyngton, 85 (33)	ffackenham, 117 (112)
Carnaruan, 89, 135 (46), (129)	fforyate, 121 (83), (87)

ffranketon, 93 (107)	Posselowe, 128 (196)
ffrankeuyle, 37 (45)	Prysley, 84 (5)
Garscoyn, 9 (93)	Ruggeley, 75 (61)
Gloucestre, 63 (165)	Ruthyn, 132 (119)
Haberlee, 40, 125 (59), (97)	Salesbury, 91 (44)
Halghton, 64 (56)	Tolleford, 1 (148)
Hampton, 70 (72) (see 146)	Vise, la, 45 (42)
Hamton, 42 (75), (143)	Waleshale, 47 (31)
Harle, 27 (105)	Walton, 149 (144)
Haston, 3 (29)	Watrefal, 146 (143)
Hontyngdon, 131 (110)	Webbesowe, 92 (? 114)
Hughleye, 115 (80)	Wenloks, 44 (98)
Kent, 53 (43)	Were, 145 (136)
Ketelby, 6 (67)	Wesseleye, 140 (128)
Knokyn, 79 (71 ?)	Weston, 144
Lenthale, 83 (82)	Wilkote, 107 (60)
Leton, 43 (7)	Wilyle, 112 (94), (182)
Leye, 17 (35), (51), (152)	Woluerhampton, 146 (143)
Leyes, 23 (51)	Woodhalle, 14 (40)
Leyghton, 142 (132)	Worthyn, 76 (69, 195)
Malleueraln, 35 (53)	Wych, 144 (139)
Marchumleye, 59 (20)	Wyke, 121 (87)
Marham, 90 (50)	Wyrhale, 50 (27)
Muridon, 105 (70)	Yddeshale, 52 (26), (53), (158)
Neuton, 104 (149 ?)	Ynchmerch, 116 (54)
Padelan, 139 (125)	Yokelton, 46 (55)
Pontesbury, 57, 122 (1), (6)	

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#### MERCHANT GILD OF 1372-3.

The condition of this Roll is typical of most of the rolls of this period. The greater part of it is in excellent condition, the writing good, and the membrane clean, but towards the close it shows signs of much careless handling, and the last twenty lines are scarcely legible; some, in fact, are quite lost, the membrane has suffered from damp and consequent decay, and is torn in several places. It has also suffered from wilful injury. A student of years gone by has treated the heading with some astringent fluid in order to render the

object and the date more visible, and the result is seen in its being now very difficult to decipher. This could not have been at all necessary, for the first line which follows the heading of the roll itself, which we may believe was written at the same time, is quite legible even now. Very few of the rolls hitherto examined have escaped similar treatment. (Tannin, or a strong decoction of tea, was the agent employed).

ROTULUS de Gilda Mercatoria libertatis Ville Salop' de fforinsecis ad nonam assisam primus dies sessionis fuit dies Lune proxima post festum sancti Michaelis Anno regni regis Edwardi tercij post conquestum xlvj<sup>to</sup> (1372) Et vltima dies illius sessionis in festo Natalis Domini Anno eiusdem Regis xlvij<sup>mo</sup> (1373).

(This Roll is numbered 27 in the Report of the Rev. W. D. Macray (p. 8), and 56 in the Calendar of the Borough Records).

1 Ricardus de Pontesbury (57)	c.s.
2 Johannes Tieler (11)	iiij.li.
3 Willelmus de Dodyngton (22)	lxviij.s.
4 Galfridus Garbot (2)	lx.s.
5 Willelmus de Prisleye (84)	lx.s.
6 Johannes de Pontesbury (122)	Liiij.s. iiij.d.
7 Roger' de Leton Draper (43)	iiij.li. vj.s. viij.d.
8 Johannes Rauen Correior (7)	xl.s.
9 Willelmus atte mour (18)	xl.s.
10 Grifhidyn de ffischer (19)	Ls.
11 Philippus le Schermon (20)	xlvj.s. viij.d.
12 Rogerus le mon (12)	xl.s.
13 Jsolda Boys (58)	xliij.s. iiij.d.
14 Rogerus de Burghton (60)	xl.s.
15 Willelmus de Derby Cardmakyerus (67)	xl.s.
16 Willelmus de Harlescote	xl.s.
17 Willelmus de Wiggeleye (74)	Ls.
18 Adam Peynton (16)	xl.s.
19 Johannes de Erdeston Webbe (48)	xl.s.
20 Stephanus Marchumlee Glouere (59)	xl.s.
21 Laurentius Koterel (34)	xl.s.
22 Johannes Say fuyster (28)	xl.s.

23	Henricus Cachepol sadeler (11)	xl.s.
24	Thomas Haket Barker (65)	Lx.s.
25	Willelmus Spiser (26)	xlvs. viij.d.
26	Willelmus seruiens Thome de Iddeshale (52)	xl.s.
27	Ricardus de Wyrhale coruyser (50)	Lx.s.
28	Willelmus Pykarde (38)	xl.s.
29	Thomas de Haston tailor (3)	Liiij.s. iiij.d.
30	Hugo de Erdeston (24)	xl.s.
31	Robertus de Walesale (47)	xl.s.
32	Johannes atte Hough cymonggarus (13)	xl.s.
33	Johannes de Cardyngton Webbe (85)	xl.s.
34	Willelmus de Boerton Sadeler (8)	xlvs. viij.d.
35	Ricardus de Leye Glouere (17)	xl.s.
36	Maculinus Hotale (39)	Ls. (cf. 126)
37	Thomas Balle ffischer (12)	xl.s.
38	Johannes de mitton (32)	xl.s.
39	Alanus de Dytton (15)	xl.s.
40	Ricardus le fferor de Doggepoull (14)	Liiij.s. iiij.d.
41	Hugo de Byryton Sadeler (25)	Liiij.s. iiij.d.
42	Ricardus de la Vise (45)	xl.s.
43	Roger' de Kent (53)	xl.s.
44	Johannes de Salesbury aurifaber (91)	xl.s.
45	Owynus le Screueyn' de ffrankeuyle (37)	xl.s.
46	Dauyd le Coupere de Carnaryuan (89)	xl.s.
47	Johannes Velyn (36)	xl.s.
48	Willelmus de Preston pistor	Ls.
49	Willelmus Budel ffuster (31)	xl.s.
50	Willelmus Marham Skynner (90)	xl.s.
51	Robertus de Leye (23)	xl.s.
52	Ricardus Ririth [or Ririch] (55)	xl.s.
53	Johannes de { Malleuarn' seruiens } { Thome de Jddeshale } (35)	xl.s.
54	Willelmus de Jnchemerch (116)	xl.s.
55	Johannes de Yokelton Glouere (46)	xl.s.
56	Henricus de Halghton (64)	xl.s.
57	Johannes de Pencrich	xl.s.
58	Rogerus filius Johannis Stephenus de Newton (104)	xl.s.
59	Thomas de Haberlee (40)	xl.s.
60	Johannes de Wilkote (107)	xl.s.
61	Johannes Childe de Ruggelee (75)	xl.s.

62	Stephanus filius Thome Edmunds de Preston (108)	xl.s
63	Reginaldus ap Dauid Carnifex sub condic'oe quod bene et honeste se habeat inter omnes homines (82)	xl.s.
64	Hugo Bulker' Glouere (100)	xl.s.
65	Radulphus Neweworkes (94)	xl.s.
66	Maddokus Gough Carnifex	xl.s.
67	Johannes de Ketelby Taillor (6)	xl.s.
68	Willelmus Mille Bowear (81)	xlvj.s. viij.d.
69	Willelmus Adekyns de Worthyn (76)	xl.s.
70	Johannes de Muridon' pistor (105)	xl.s.
71	Yeonkus Carnifex sub condic'oe quod bene et honeste se habeat versus quemcumque (79) (? Yockus)	xl.s.
72	Thomas de Hampton coruiser	xl.s.
73	Hugo de Chestre pistor (101)	xl.s.
74	Johannes Daliaunce Schether (68)	xl.s.
75	Clemens de Hampton Webbe (42)	xl.s.
76	Thomas le plomere (30)	Lx.s.
77	Thomas Barbor coruiser (111)	xl.s.
78	Adam le Sticker (10)	xl.s.
79	Ricardus de Conedouere pistor (113)	xl.s.
80	Walterus le fforner de Heoweleye (115)	xl.s.
81	Willelmus Maltmakerus (119)	xl.s.
82	Johannes Leynthale Hewestre (83)	xlvj.s. viij.d.
83	Johannes de fforiate coruiser (121)	xlvj.s. viij.d.
84	Stephanus Marchal Barker (49)	Lx.s.
85	Thomas de Horseley Cardmakyerus (66)	xl.s.
86	Rogerus Dadow pistor (61)	xl.s.
87	Johannes Wyke de fforiate monacorum (121)	L.s.
88	Ricardus de Allorton (21)	xlvj.s. viij.d.
89	Jean Meigheyn seruiens Juliane de Pendale	xlvj.s. viij.d.
90	Johannes de Dreyton Schermon (54)	xl.s.
91	Ricardus de la Cuchen' (124)	xl.s.
92	Robertus le Whyte Carnifex (29)	xl.s.
93	Johannes de Gayskoyne' (9)	Lxxij.s.
94	Willelmus de Wililey (112)	xl.s.
95	Johannes de Gloucestre Taillor	xl.s.
96	Johannes Toftes de Couyngtre (109)	xlvj.s. viij.d.
97	Howelus de Haburley Packere (125)	xl.s.
98	Johannes Corn de Wenloks (44)	xl.s.
99	Johannes Gamel filius Thome Gamel (106)	xl.s.

100	Johannes de Doddelbury mason (96)	xl.s.
101	Rogerus de Wolrigh' (77)	xl.s.
102	Henricus de Besseford florber (98)	xl.s.
103	Johannes de Caus Cardmakyerus (127)	xl.s.
104	Willelmus de la Lowe (87)	xl.s.
105	Willelmus de Harleye Webbe (27)	xlvj.s. viij.d.
106	Johannes de Pusselowe (128)	liij.s. iiij.d.
107	Ricardus de ffraunketon (93)	xl.s.
108	Rogerus filius Walteri Pride (129)	xl.s.
109	Thomas Osteler de Doggepol (123)	xl.s.
110	Willelmus de Hontyngdon Balliuus de Acton' Burnel (131)	xl.s.
111	Willelmus de Erdeston (80)	xl.s.
112	Reginaldus de Fakenham (117)	xl.s.
113	Robertus le Walker	xl.s.
114	Johannes de Wenelescote Barker (? 92)	xl.s.
115	Rogerus de Bolyng hale coruyser (120)	xl.s.
116	Thomas Haukyns permonter (78)	xl.s.
117	Willelmus Goudchilde Coruiser (95)	xl.s.
118	Johannes Notis mercer (102)	xl.s.
119	Margeria de Ruthyn (132)	xx.s.
120	Rogerus Geffrey filius Johannis Geffrey (133)	xx.s.
121	Robertus de Dreyton Smyth (130)	xl.s.
122	Henricus Horre Coteler (99)	xl.s.
123	Johannes Donfowe (4)	Lx.s.
124	Willelmus Hende (134)	xx.s.
125	Johannes de Padelonde (139)	xx.s.
126	Ricardus Hotale (141)	xl.s.
127	Johannes Tate de Couyngtre (110)	L.s.
128	Reginaldus de Wisseley (140)	xx.s.
129	Johannes Cokus de Caernaruan (135)	xlvj.s. viij.d.
130	Robertus Plynnyan Barbor (114)	xl.s.
131	Willelmus de Doniton Tailor (118)	xl.s.
132	Walterus de Leyghton Coruiser (142)	xl.s.
133	Dauid Boteler (143)	xx.s.
134	Willelmus Godberd Junior (88)	xx.s.
135	Ricardus de Bradeley Coruiser	xl.s.
136	Johannes de la Were de Rossale (145)	xl.s.
137	Thomas de Bromyord (137)	xx.s.
138	Eduuinus de Burghton' (136)	xx.s.

139 Ricardus de Eyton de la Wich (144)	xx.s.
140 Rogerus Pyte (?5)	lx.s.
141 Symon Pyte (126)	xl.s.
142 Willelmus Walker (103)	xl.s.
143 Johannes Watrefal de [Woluer] Hampton (146)	xl.s.
144 Thomas Heowestre de Walton (149)	xl.s.
145 Lucia Colle (138)	xx.s.
146 Willelmus Waker Cocus (?103)	xx.s.
147 Johannes de Mokeleston	xx.s.
148 Johannes de Tolleford tunc clericus ville (1)	xx.s.
149 Johannes Stephenus (104)	xxvj.s. viij.d.
150 Willelmus Dicker de Hennecote	xxvj.s. viij.d.
151 Ricardus Dolfyn Sporiar	xxvj.s. viij.d.
152 Johannes de Leye Barker	xxvj.s. viij.d.
153 Ricardus Hord de Walleford Tailor	xxvj.s. viij.d.
154 Willelmus de Munton Tailor	xxvj.s. viij.d.
155 Johannes de Doddelbury Coruier	xl.s.
156 Johannes filius Willelmi de Actou Burnel	xx.s.
157 Johannes de Soggedon filius Rogeri de Soggedon	xl.s.
158 Willelmus filius Rogeri Baillini de Cardeston et apprenticius Thome de Jddeshale	xx.s.
159 Willelmus filius Thome de Sondforde	xxvj.s. viij.d.
160 Thomas filius Nicholai Taylor de Westbury	xx.s.
161 Thomas de Offelee Tailor	xx.s.
162 Willelmus filius Radulphi de Sutton Maddok	xx.s.
163 Willelmus Dros filius Dros de Coton iuxta Hodenet	xl.s.
164 Ricardus de Offelee	xx.s.
165 Johannes de Gloucestre (63)	xx.s.
166 Johannes de Lopynton	xxvj.s. viij.d.
167 Thomas de Berewykes iuxta Atynham	xx.s.
168 Thomas de Shrawardyn	xx.s.
169 Willelmus Tege	xx.s.
170 Rogerus le Tailor de Nesse Comitit	xx.s.
171 Johannes Howale de Brome	xx.s.
172 Johannes Grenow	xx.s.
173 Ricardus de Staunton Tailor	xx.s.
174 Johannes de Bromton	xx.s.
175 Johannes filius Thome Corbet de Mutton	...
176 . . . . . Ricardus de Graffeton de Salop	...



177	Johannes de Mudle Webbe	...
178	Johannes de Asteleyre	xx.s.
179	Willelmus le Walkerus fil— le Walkerus de Leycestre	...
180	Walterus Bissshop	xx.s.
181	Ricardus de R . . . . lee	
182	Phelpus de Wililee	
183	Robertus de Lacon' filius Johannis de Lacon	xxvj.s. viij.d.
184	Elias mercer	xx.s.
185	Willelmus de Erlande mercer	xx.s.
186	Ricardus Bragot	xx.s.
187	Jean de Hampton Webbe	xx.s.
188	Johannes le Draper de Newport	xxvj.s. viij.d.
189	Johannes filius Walteri de Merbury	xx.s.
190	Johannes le Littele mercer	xx.s.
191	R. (all the rest of the MS. stained and decayed, and for the most part illegible) e	xx.s.
192	. . . . . Bromfeld	xx.s.
193	. . . . . f . . . . Tailor	
194	. . . . . le . . . . rder	
195	Johannes le . . . . y de Worthyn	
196	. . . . . le . . . k . . . .	
197	. . . . . filius Philippi de Ossewaldestre	
198	Johannes atte Walcote . . . a . .	
199	Johannes Corn le . . . . .	
200	Thomas de ffr	
201	. . . e . . . filius Johannis de pontesbury	
202	. . . filius Johannis de Nes fe . . .	
203	Thomas filius Willelmi le porter . . . .	

ANALYSIS OF PERSONAL NAMES WITH TIMES OF RECURRENCE.

John, 64	Hugh, 4	Jean, 2
William, 39	Stephen, 4	Philip, 2
Thomas, 23	Walter, 4	Radulph, 2
Richard, 20	Dauid, 3	Alan, 1
Roger, 14	Reginald, 3	Clement, 1
Robert, 7	Adam, 2	Dros, 1

Edwin, 1	Juliana, 1	Nicholas, 1
Elias, 1	Laurence, 1	Owynus, 1
Galfrid, 1	Lucia, 1	<i>Phelpus</i> , 1
Grithidyn, 1	Maculinus, 1 (36)	Simon, 1
Howel, 1	Madoc, 1	Yonkus (Yockus), 1
Isolda, 1	Margeria, 1	

## SURNAMES, &amp;C., WITH REFERENCES TO THE BURGESS ROLL.

Adekyns, 69 (76)	Geffrey, 120 (133)	Mille, 68 (81)
Atte Hough, 32	Godbert, 134 (88)	Neuworkes, 65 (94)
Balle, 37	Goudchilde, 117	Notis, 118 (102)
Barber, 77 (111)	(95)	Osteler, 109 (123)
Bisshop, 180	Gough, 66	Plynnyan, 130 (114)
Boteler, 133 (143)	Grenow, 172	Peynton, 18 (16)
Boys, 13	Haket, 24 (65)	Pride, 108 (129)
Bragot, 186	Haukyns 116, (78)	Pykarde, 28 (38)
Budel, 49	Hende, 124 (134)	Pyte, 140, 141 (126)
Bulker, 64 (100)	Heowestre, 144	Rauen, 8 (7)
Cachepol, 23	Hord, 153	Ririth, 52 (55)
Child, 61	Hore, 122 (99)	Spiser, 25 (26)
Cokus, 129	Hotale, 36, 126 (39),	Stephanus, 149 (104)
Colle, 145 (138)	(141)	Tate, 27 (110)
Corn, 98 (44)	Howale, 171	Taylor, 160
Dadow, 86 (61)	Koterel, 21	Tege, 169
Daliaunce, 74 (68)	Leynthale, 82 (83)	Tieler, 2 (11)
Dicher, 150	Maltmakerus, 81	Toftes, 96 (109)
Dolfyn, 151	(119)	Velyn, 47 (36)
Donfowe, 123 (4)	Marchall, 84 (49)	Waker, 146
Edmunds, 62	Marchumley, 20	Walker, 142 (103)
Gamel, 99 (106)	Marham, 50	Watrefal, 143 (146)
Garbot, 4	Meighyn, 89 (56)	Wyke, 87

## DESIGNATIONS, &amp;C.

Le fferor, 40; le ffischer, 10; le fforner, 80; le littele, 190;  
 Le mon, 12 (33); le plomere, 76; le porter, 203; le  
 schermon, 11; le screueyner, 45; le sticker, 78 (10); le  
 walker, 113, 179 (103); le whyte, 92 (29).

## PLACE-NAMES.

Acton Burnel, 156 (131)	Asteleyre, 178
Allorton, 88 (21)	Atte Hough, 32

- Atte Mour, 9  
 Beorton, 34 (8), (97)  
 Berewyks, &c., 167  
 Besseford, 102 (98), (82)  
 Bolyngale, 115 (120)  
 Bradeley, 135  
 Brome, 171  
 Bromton, 174  
 Bromyard, 137 (137)  
 Burghton, 14 (136)  
 Byryton, 41 (25)  
 Cardeston, 158  
 Cardyngton, 33 (85)  
 Carnaruan, 46, 129 (135)  
 Caus, 103 (127)  
 Chestre, 73 (101)  
 Conedouere, 79 (113)  
 Coton, 163  
 Couyngtre, 96, 127 (109), (110)  
 Cuchen la, 91 (124)  
 Derby, 15  
 Doddeldbury, 100, 155 (96)  
 Dodyngton, 3 (22)  
 Doggepoull, 40, 109 (123)  
 Doniton, 131 (118)  
 Dreyton, 90, 121 (54), (130)  
 Dytton, 39 (15)  
 Erdeston, 19, 30, 111 (24),  
 (48), (80)  
 Erland, 185  
 Eyton, 139 (144)  
 Fakenham, 112 (117)  
 fforyate, 83, 87 (121)  
 ffranketon, 107 (93)  
 ffrankeuyle, 45 (37)  
 Gayskoyn, 93 (9)  
 Gloucestre, 165 (63)  
 Graffeton, 176  
 Haberlee, 59, 97 (40), (125)  
 Halghton, 56 (64)  
 Hampton, 72, 75, 143 (42),  
 (146)  
 Harlescote, 16  
 Harleye, 105 (27)  
 Haston, 29 (3)  
 Hennecote, 150  
 Heoweleye, 80 (115)  
 Hontyngdon, 110, (131)  
 Horseley, 85  
 Iddeshale, 26, 53, 158 (52)  
 Inchemerch, 54 (116)  
 Kent, 43 (53)  
 Ketelby, 67 (6)  
 Lacon, 183  
 Leton, 7 (43)  
 Leycestre, 179  
 Leye, 35, 57, 152 (17), (23)  
 Leyghton, 132 (142)  
 Leynthale, 82 (83)  
 Lopynton, 166  
 Lowe la, 104 (87)  
 Malleuarn, 53 (35)  
 Marchumlee 20 (59)  
 Marham, 50 (90)  
 Merbury, 189  
 Mitton, 38, 175  
 Mokeleston, 147  
 Mudle, 177  
 Munton, 154  
 Muridon, 70 (105)  
 Nesse Comititis, 170  
 Newport, 188  
 Newton, 58 (104)  
 Offelee, 161, 164  
 Ossewaldestre, 197  
 Padelonde, 125 (139)  
 Pendale, 89 (56)  
 Pencrich, 57  
 Pontesbury, 1, 6 (57), (122)  
 Preston, 48, 62 (103)

Prisleye, 5 (84)	Walleford, 153
Pusselowe, 106 (128)	Walton, 144 (149)
Rossale, 136 (145)	Watrefal, 143 (146)
Ruggeley, 61 (75)	Wenelescote, 114 (?92)
Ruthyn, 119 (132)	Wenlokes, 98 (44)
Salesbury, 44 (91)	Were la, 136 (145)
Salop, 176	Westbury, 160
Shrawardyn, 168	Wich la, 139 (144)
Soggedon, 151	Wiggeley, 17
Sondeforde, 159	Williley, 94, 182 (112)
Staunton, 173	Wilkote, 60 (107)
Sutton Maddok, 162	Wisseley, 128 (140)
Tolleford, 148 (1)	Wolrigh, 101 (77)
Velyn, 47	Worthyn, 69, 195 (76)
Vise la, 42 (45)	Wyrhale, 27 (50)
Walcote, 198	Yokelton, 55 (46)
Waleshale, 31 (47)	

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Apprenticius, 158	Glouere, 20, 35, 55, 64
Aurifaber, 44	Hewestre, 82, 144 (83), (149)
Ballius, 110, 158	Maltmakerus, 81 (119)
Barber, 130	Mason, 100
Barker, 24, 84, 114, 152	Mercer, 118, 184, 190
Bowear, 68 (81)	Packere, 97
Cardmakyerus, 15, 85, 103, (66), (127)	Permonter, 116
Carnifex, 63, 66, 71, 92	Pistor, 48, 70, 73, 79, 86
Clericus, 148	Plomere, 76
Cocus, 146	Porter, 203
Coruiser, 8, 27, 72, 77, 83, 115, 117, 132, 135, 155	Sadelere, 23, 34, 41
Coteler, 122, 133	Schermon, 90
Couper, 46	Schether, 74
Cymongarus(Cementarius) 32	Skynner, 50
Draper, 7	Smyth, 121
fferor, 40	Spiser, 25
ffischer, 37	Sporier, 151
fforber, 102	Sticker, 78
fforner, 80	Tailor, 29, 67, 95, 131, 153, 154, 160, 161, 173, 193
ffuyster, 22, 49	Tieler, 2
	Webbe, 19, 33, 75, 105, 177, 187

## THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CHURCHWARDENS OF WEM.

BY THE HON. AND REV. GILBERT H. F. VANE, F.S.A.,  
RECTOR OF WEM.

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UNTIL September, 1901, these existed, so far as I was able to ascertain, from no more ancient a date than 1774. However, in the month named, as I was deploring to a friend the loss of all the older records, a mysterious parcel, having neither name of addressor nor yet of addressee, was placed in my hands. Stripped of its envelope of newspaper, this parcel proved to contain the Churchwardens' Accounts from 1683 to 1737. A ponderous tome it is, of paper, and not much the worse for wear, being protected by a stout cover of parchment. It had been discovered in an old house in the town shortly before it was sent to me.

The accounts, however, are not continuous even now from 1683, and possibly the volume from 1737 to 1774 may yet be discovered, as Strabo says the lost works of Aristotle were. At present the next volume is "The Church Book, commencing 5th April, 1774," and carrying the record down to 1790. This is followed by another "Church Book" covering the period from 1790 to 1813, but becoming very irregular after 1800. I have also in my custody "An Assessment of the Church Rate made upon the several Occupiers of Land and Tenements within the Town and Township of Wem in the Parish of Wem," from 1813 to 1818, with a few later payments up to June, 1820.

Now, as far back as the parish records go, there have always been four churchwardens in Wem, this number very likely dating from the ordinance of 9 Feb., 1647, promulgated by the "Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for the repairing of Churchies and paying of all Church Duties in England and Wales." That ordinance directed that "four,

three, two, or one substantiall Inhabitants of every Parish or Chapelry (having respect to the proportions or greatnesse of every such Parish or Chapelry) shall be nominated and chosen yearly on the Monday or Tuesday in Easter weeke, by the parishioners," &c., "to be Churchwarden or Churchwardens." Puritanism was strong in Wem in 1647, and it is probable that then, if not earlier, "the greatnesse" of the Parish seemed to the inhabitants thereof to demand the appointment of separate wardens for Wem itself, Aston Quarter, Edstaston Quarter, and Horton Quarter, the last including Newtown with its chapel. In 1775 the wardens for Wem and for Aston were "named by me, S. Smalbroke, Rector" and the appointment of two out of the four seems to have been made by the Rector from that date at least. This is in accordance with the spirit of the 89th Canon of 1603, which, though apparently only contemplating a total of two, provides that "if they cannot agree . . . then the Minister shall choose one, and the Parishioners another."

One parishioner of Wem stands on record as having striven by a money-payment to avoid the honour of the ancient office. "Ap. 17, 1688. Memorand. that Mr. Will Shaw of Tilley being elected churchwarden for the yeare above written, the aforementioned Will Shaw did at the same election pay the summe of Twenty shillings to be excused from ye said office & was promised at ye said election to be excused from serving ye said office till it came to his turne again, if elected before which time by ye Rector of ye parish his money to be returned again with interest." The record of this curious bargain is signed by Robt. Mathewes, Curate, and by four wardens, the Rector, Dr. Aldrich, being then resident at Christ Church, Oxford, and the said Mathewes officiating in Wem with "the voice of Stentor," from the time when, in 1684, the living was sequestered through the insolvency of George Wycherley, Aldrich's predecessor, until 1693. References to "the shute of Mr. Wycherley upon the account of the sequestration" are found in 1684, and to "the curratts being behinde and unpaide" in 1686. And this unhappy state of things did not terminate till Jan. 3, 1689, when this unfortunate brother of the famous comic poet, after suffering several years' imprisonment in Shrewsbury at the instance

of his own father, died in the Fleet prison, and was there buried.

It was probably in consequence of these troubles that on May 17, 1689, the vestry "agreed that the present wardens sue those that are in arrears for severall yeares past, there charges being allowed them by the parish, and those that owe money to the parish upon bond."

On July 20, 1691, Thomas Groom acknowledges the receipt from a late warden of one bond for £20, four for £5 each, and four more "to save the p'ish harmless." Receipts for bonds delivered up by outgoing wardens follow for several years, the first five bonds being easi'y traceable and the four latter increasing to seven in 1697, and then decreasing to six in 1700. In 1715 appears a full statement of "what Monies, both stock and interest, belonging to the poor" Mr. Churchwarden Pidgeon had received and paid. The total mounts up to £110 8s. od., Pidgeon receiving £85 from Mr. Saml. Jones, "being the whole stock," and £20 from Mr. William Nickolls, besides £3 13s. 6d. interest from Jones, and £1 14s. 6d. "ladiday, rent for the land." On the other hand, Pidgeon "paid William Hinton for the land, £100," and "pd. his wife more, £1 1s. 6d."; "gave Mrs. Jones at the recate of the Monies, 1/1 "; "pd. Madelen Bough 28 Sundayes for the bred, 28/-," and "John Daves, 17 Sundayes, 17/- "; "spent at the sealing of the Riteings, 12/- "; "spent when I receid the Moni's, 3/- "; and "Lett upon bond to James Forgham, £5." Pidgeon also "pd to make up the 5 pound which is lett upon bond" sixpence. The entries "Recd from the land in Whixall" £4 17s. 6d., or other sums "allowing Lewns and Taxes," show that Hinton's property was in that part of the ancient parish of Prees, and the rent of that property, known as Stanley End, continues to this day to benefit the poor of Wem.

An echo of the parochial troubles of the inglorious era of Rector Wycherley is heard again in the choice in 1691 of eight men to audit all the wardens' accounts since 1678, and in 1692, the four wardens whose names stand to this day on the curious old table in the vestry, were directed to "cite ye persons undernamed to Litchfield Court at ye Cost of ye parish for money due to ye parish." The defaulters, four in

number, owed sums varying from 4s. 5d. to £10 7s. 5½d., and pressure being thus put upon them, one man paid up his £1 19s. 6d., another paid 1s. 5d. out of his 4s. 5d., and a third 15s. out of £5 9s. 4d. But I cannot find that the £10 7s. 5½d. was ever paid, or that Mr. Tho. Barnes was ever cited to Lichfield.

Again in 1725 the wardens were directed by the vestry to "proceed by Course of Law to Recover whatever arrears are due to them," and Samuel Garbet, the author of the *History of Wem*, was one of eighteen who appended their signatures to this resolution.

In 1729 the wardens themselves were at fault, "Not having regularly pass'd their Accts for the last two years." If they did not do this, they were to be prosecuted according to Law.

The "lewn" which our parish officers were directed by the vestry to raise was, until the end of the 18th century, usually about £60, i.e., from twopence to threepence in the £, but in 1796 it rose to sixpence, and in 1799 was again the same sum. After falling to the normal, in 1809 it became sixpence, "to defray the expenses of the intended repairs of the church," and in 1810 a shilling, "to re-build the church," remaining at that high figure until 1816, when it sank to eightpence, rising again to tenpence in 1817.

All through the accounts is heard, of course, the clanging of the bells. "Stridor, bombalio, clangor, taratantara, murmur." "The bells came new back to Wem, March 2," 1680, says the Parish Register, that is three years after the great fire, and three years before the wardens' accounts begin. Perhaps the older accounts perished in that fire. There was a clock with chimes too in 1683, the latter newly sounding, for "Jonathan" was paid various sums for making them, "the carpenter" assisting, and "timber, iron, leade, wier, and other materialls," costing £2 18s. 3d. The bells too were regularly heard on "Coronacon Day," the twenty-ninth of May, the fifth of November, and on all special days of joy and sorrow, beer being largely consumed on all such occasions.

Among the more interesting events recorded by the ringing of Wem bells, when "fidus amicus Pocula Wemensi plena



ministret alâ," are in 1687 "for his Majesty<sup>a</sup> on his progress," in 1688 "for the king and young prince," i.e., when Mary of Modena was announced to have borne a son, which some averred to be a lie, and in the same year "at the proclamation of the King and Queen," and "at the discharge of the Bishops," which another warden phrased as "the Restoration of the Bishops." Then in 1689 comes "the Coronation of K & Q Wm & M" (*sic*). On April 2, of the same year, it was agreed at a parish meeting "that the Church Wardens doe out of ye Church Lewne pay to Richard Sandland then Constable of Wem the sum of forty shillings towards what was Disburs'd upon ye pish account when that greate disturbance was in ye Nation." Wem had a special interest in that revolution, for the infamous Judge Jeffreys was Baron of Wem when the royal fugitive made his exit from Whitehall on Dec. 11th. And from Jeffreys the great seal had been taken some days before, which seal was thrown by the King's orders into the Thames, though another tradition says that Jeffreys carried the seal with him when—

"He took a collier's coat to sea to go.  
Was ever chancellour arrayed so?"

I think there is no doubt that James II. passed through Wem "on his progress" in 1687, for not only were the bells then rung, but in the same year Warden Bury paid Thomas Smith "for the king's carriage," one and fourpence, and Warden Gouldisborough paid the same individual two and a penny "towards carrying his Maiesty's carriage," and this when Owen and Blakeway<sup>1</sup> record that the Corporation of Shrewsbury lavishly, though unwillingly, entertained the unpopular King on August 24 of that year, and when a contemporary MS. relates that he brought his own beer and wine and bed and household goods with him, and that on the morrow, though "all the fish that could be had was brought, he stay'd not to dine, butt gott down a private back staires and for hast gott upon the wrong side the horse, and to Whitchurch that night." Yet the exact meaning of these

<sup>1</sup> *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. i., p. 497.

entries is debatable. Perhaps the King's coach stuck fast in the mire near Wem, as that conveying John Wesley did seventy years later on the same journey. Or perhaps "carriage" means "baggage," as in the Bible of 1611, and as in Udal's Erasmus, "Up thei gotte their heaue carriage to the house roufe in the outsyde."<sup>1</sup>

In 1690 Wem bells rang out on the thanksgiving day for the King's return from Ireland, in 1692, 1693 and 1694 for other royal returns, in 1692 "for the victory obtained at sea." But in 1694 they tolled for the Queen.

Then on May 26, 1696, a parish meeting forbad the payment of any sum to the Constable of Wem for the future, and at the same time directed the wardens "not to exceed the summe of Twelve pence a bell for ringing at any days of publique ringing formerly used unless upon order of the officers and extraordinary occasion."

Though nine "gave not consent," the ayes had it at this meeting by a majority of two, and the wardens accordingly paid parsimoniously in 1697 "at the news of the Peace" of Ryswick, and in 1701 when Queen Anne was proclaimed, and again on her "Crownation." Marlborough's victories in 1703 and the following years were also celebrated at a small cost, but the peace of Utrecht was enthusiastically welcomed, for at least five entries record "the peace concluded on," "the procklimation of the pease," and "when the pease was proclaimed between Spane and the Emperor."

The somewhat monotonous record of peals rung on royal birthdays, accessions, coronations, and so forth, is broken in 1718 by "ye Persons yt usually ring upon extraordinary occasions," six in number, being peremptorily forbidden to do so any more, and by six others being appointed in their stead by Rector Eyton and five other parishioners.

For a century the new men and their successors rang and drank in peace and harmony, till in 1817 one "tolled all day on the Princess Charlotte's funeral." Eighty years more and the six bells were increased in number to eight in memory of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

I hardly think I can read into our accounts any celebration

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<sup>1</sup> *Bible Word-Book*, p. 111.

of Dr. Sacheverell's triumphal progress through the county to Selattyn, though a half crown paid in 1709 for ringing "att a day of rejoicing" may possibly commemorate the furore caused by Sacheverell's sermon at St. Paul's in that year and his trial. Shrewsbury bells were certainly rung on the popular churchman's account when above a thousand horsemen escorted him into the town "with great shoutings" on July 3rd, 1710.<sup>1</sup>

As the re-casting of the bells by the famous firm of Messrs. Rudhall appears to have taken place in 1768, we can only regret that the gap still existing in our churchwardens' accounts prevents us from ascertaining the cost of the work and any particulars as to the manner in which the money was raised.

And now hark we back to earlier days.

The short list of briefs to which the men of Wem subscribed in 1591 and 1595, and the very long one extending from 1661 to 1685, as entered in the Parish Register, have been commented on in a previous number of these *Transactions*. The last entries in the latter list are confirmed by the newly discovered volume of the wardens' accounts. For in 1684, William Brook, collector, acknowledges in the wardens' book the receipt of 11s. 11½d. for Edgbaston Church, and in the next year Henry Crowther signs with a mark for the £1 18s. 1d. collected for Cawston, co. Norfolk, Alrewas and Ely. The collections for Desford, co. Leicester, Sicklinghall, Yorks, and Haxby, Yorks, are also entered in both records. But the following are entered in the wardens' book only, viz.:—£1 7s. 9½d. "for Bungay's brief," received by Will Smith, collector, on Dec. 4, 1689, and £1 7s. 0d. "collected in the town of Wem and townships of Aston, Tilley, Sleap & Horton towards the relief of the sufferers of New Alresford" in Jan., 1690.

In the same year there was "collected ye second time for ye Irish protestants £2 os. 0¾d," for St. Ives 13s. 3d., for "ye french protestants £2 os. 0¾d," for East Smithfield 11s 10½d, for Stafford 10s. 10d., for Bishops Lavington 12s 5d., "& the sufferers of Morpeth" 11s. 1¾. In 1691 12s. was collected

<sup>1</sup> Owen and Blakeway, vol. i., p. 502, and Phillips's *History of Shrewsbury*, p. 212.

in Wem church for Oswestry, 10s. 5d. for the borough and towne of Bealt, co. Brecon, and 30s. 7d. in Wem and Aston quarters for Teignmouth [bridge?], into which the French had discharged "near two hundred great shot."<sup>1</sup> Wem gave also in 1691 10s. 4d. towards the steeple in [Betley?], 9s. 10s. to Thirsk, and 12s. 3d. "collected in Wem and Aston quarters towards the relief of sufferers by sea."

Furthermore, before the accounts of 1683 there is found the following list of collections made in Wem under briefs in 1692:—"for the redemption of captives," sc. of Algiers, Salé and Barbary, £2 2s. 2d.; for fire in Ledbury, 12s. 3d.; for Peter Ditchfield of (Sanky, co. Lancaster?), 9s. 2½d.; in the town of Wem and Tilley, Aston and Slape, for Chagford, co. Devon, 12s. 7s.; for Jane Davis of Nantwell, Radnor, 8s. 1d.; for sufferers of DurrIDGE (Widdrington and Clibborn, co. Northumberland), 12s. 1d.; and for (Elswor)th, co. Cambs., 9s. 7½d.

In 1696 the wardens collected for Stretham, in the Isle of Ely, 9s. 7½d.; for Broughton, Hants., 8s. 7½d.; and for Robt. Barker of Aby, co. Lincoln, 7s. 11½d.

These seem to be all the regular collections recorded as made in obedience to a brief, but in 1690 one of the wardens "pd. to a man of Wikey that had his house burnt," 2s. 6d.; in 1697 they gave "To Mr. Jebb for the fire att Stafford," 2s.; and in 1702 "to a man that came with a briefe," 1s. 6d. In 1717 and 1718 they also gave various small sums "by way of a Briefe." In like manner and to a very limited extent they responded in 1709 to "letters of request" from Dawley, Childs' Arkhall (*sic*), The Clive, Hungry Hatton, and Malpas, and in 1711 "to a poore woman from Sallop yt came with a letter of request, with ye advise of ye parson & some of ye officers." "Too men yt had loss by sa" got eighteenpence from Warden Tyler in 1719, and a "Palatine" a shilling in 1720, and there are spasmodical references to such applicants throughout the record, including "Horse Hire & Exp<sup>s</sup> to Salop with Briefs" as late as 1801, but the briefs for Wem itself in 1677 and 1819 are not mentioned.

<sup>1</sup> Bewes' *Church Briefs*, p. 293.

"Maimed Soldiers" perforce claimed our parochial charity. In the first account existing, viz., 1683, our wardens paid for them and "Goale and house of Correction," a total of £5 11s. 11d., with lesser sums in later years. But when there was no compulsion, "severall disbanded soldiers and seamen with passes, to pay for their Lodgings," received from our wardens in 1714 only three shillings and tenpence, though the victories of the years preceding and the peace of 1713 had been celebrated with free libations of beer and much ringing of bells.

The poor, of course, we have had always with us, besides the "4 Lane Seamen," the lame souldier, and the many furnished with passes who visited us from outside. Among the more pathetic cases were "a minister's wife yt had A pass and her house and husband burnt" (1690), an Irish minister who at our curate's request was comforted with three shillings in 1692, and "a distressed minister" who in 1705 received by order of the curate in charge from each of our wardens, threepence! Pathetic, too, was the disbursal of one shilling in 1701 "for the burial of the unknown boy," and of payments "for ye duty on burials of paupers" in the few years preceding.

The "most desartless man to be" Constable of Wem and his "caring of vagrants," or "comprehending of vagrom men," as Dogberry phrased it,<sup>1</sup> of course figures from time to time, and 6s. 4d. was paid in 1701 "for heaping (*sic*) pashingers out of the county." The scourge of smallpox too, as might have been expected, troubled the guardians of our parochial finance in the 18th century, being first noted in 1712.

To the permanent provision for the poor of the parish, too, besides that mentioned above, there are naturally frequent references. Thus the land at Whixall produced £4 17s. 6d. in 1717, but eight and eightpence had to be deducted for Land Tax that year. Then the arrangement under which it was "sett" in 1727 for seven years is set forth at length. Five pounds were distributed among the poor in 1785, plus bread to the value of £4 2s. od. "Bread had for the Parish

<sup>1</sup> *Much Ado about Nothing*, iii., 111.

from July 17, 1808, up to April 2nd, 1814," cost £8 18s. 10½d., and in 1818 one of the wardens "gave to the Poor, being the "remainder of the Rent of the Land, not being given in Bread," £1 12s. 0d.

Frames for "Bennifactores names" were made in 1683, 1711 and 1731, the last named, with its inscriptions, costing no less than £10 7s. 10d.

The fee of three and fourpence received for "breaking ye soyle in ye Church," or "for buriall in the body of the church," appears frequently in the Wardens' accounts, though the word "lestall" is never used.<sup>1</sup> These interments were not frequent in the early part of the 18th century, there being three such in 1711, two in 1714, three in 1716, one in 1718, four in 1719, two in 1725, and no less than eleven in 1726. This was a climax. "To see how a man's bones are at the mercy of such a fellow (as the grave-maker), that for sixpence he would (as his own words were), 'I will juttle them together, but I will make room for him,' speaking of the fullness of the middle isle." Thus moralises Samuel Pepys, somewhat confusedly, after selecting a resting place for the body of his brother.<sup>2</sup>

The expenditure on the provision of the sacramental elements, of course, bulks largely in the Wardens' accounts, beginning with £1 12s. 4d. paid for wine in 1683. Four bottles of wine cost five and fourpence in 1686, a price which invites comparison with the interesting entries made six years later. Then, "two bottles of Clarett for the Comunion" cost half a crown, and "two bottles of sack for ye Comunion on Whitsonday" four shillings. Bread on the same day cost twopence, and four more bottles of sack, and four more of claret, and yet two more of each kind were provided at the same prices in the same year. There were therefore, apparently, at least six Celebrations in 1692, and the quantity of wine consumed in the church, or in the vestry, was, as usual at that period, very large.

<sup>1</sup> The stone of one buried in the church was revealed during the relaying of the floor in January, 1898, but was afterwards covered up. It commemorated Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Hill of Soulton, armiger, and eldest daughter of Richard Corbet of Moreton Corbet. She was buried Aug. 14, 1703, as was proved by the Parish Register.

<sup>2</sup> Diary, March 18, 1664.;

In 1695 wine "to give the Sacrament to severall sick persons" cost two and a penny, while in the next year, when other accounts were approved, £1 14s. od. "that was paid for wine att Easter" was surcharged by the five auditors. As in 1695 "bred & wine for the sacrements at Eastar" came to only sixteen and fourpence, the auditors were, probably, right in supposing that much of the £1 14s. od. was expended in an illegitimate manner. It is likely that the church officials had "to their own use" bottles not a few.

In this same year a "bottle of wine for loe Sunday" cost only one and eightpence, and in 1698 bread and wine on Good Friday and Easter Day came to a pound and sixpence, and "at Michmas" to five and elevenpence. A Celebration on the Sunday after New Years' Day was paid for in 1702 at one penny less than the Michaelmas one.

Four dozens of wine were bought in 1705, and £6 18s. 4d. paid, while in the next year there were apparently thirteen Celebrations.

In 1710, besides a bill for £6 10s. 8d. being received, and in part discharged, "a Gallon more" was obtained from another merchant at a cost of nine shillings.

In 1725 "3 Gallons and a half of wine more at Easter" cost £1 8s. 4d., and in 1726 a wine bill of £6 16s. od., was paid, plus two extra gallons at twelve shillings each.

The large bill of £9 for one year paid in 1736 was, however, exceeded as time went on. Thus in 1775, Mrs. Davies' bill for wine was £6 3s. 8d., Mr. Barnes' £2 15s. 5d., and Mr. Gilbert's £8 19s. 1d.; total, £17 18s. 2d.! And the population was then only about 3,000, and Nonconformity had been long established.<sup>1</sup> A hint of the part of the church in which some of the wine was consumed is, however, perhaps implied in the record that of a total of 67 bottles and one pint paid for in 1780 four bottles were on (or for?) that famous ringing day the fifth of November, and six on or for Christmas Day. Nine bottles too went in that year to

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<sup>1</sup> In 1800 the population was 3,096, of whom, 294 were "professed Methodists," and 57 Presbyterians. In 1676 the population was 1,419 persons above 16 years of age.

Newtown Chapel and three to Edstaston, and the population of those two portions of the parish was about 900 souls!

The allusions to these two "daughters" of the mother town are but few, consisting almost wholly of payments for sacramental elements, for repairs, and for small articles of furniture, such as "matts & bosses," or a new "pulpitt cloth." Six pounds, however, was paid in 1685 "for founding of the bell" for the ancient chapel of St. Mary at Edstaston, and the same sum "for painting the King's Arms in the Chapel" at Edstaston in 1807, while the "alter piece" there was cleaned in 1784 at a cost of eighteen pence.

More interesting is the order of 2nd Nov., 1809, for having the consecration deed of the chapel of King Charles the Martyr at Newtown fairly copied out and then printed. This deed is dated 7th June, 1665, and is given in extenso in Garbet's *History of Wem*, but I have failed to discover either the original deed or a single one of the 200 copies which were printed in 1809.

Large repairs were carried out at Edstaston Chapel in 1717, and again in 1723. The labourers received a shilling a day and a carpenter sixteen pence a day in 1717, and in 1723 a total of £236 18s. 8d. was spent on the building. The items paid for in 1718 are given with much minuteness, and some of them are curious, as for instance, "four wall-plates 14ft. long @ 4<sup>d</sup> foot, 4 cantel beams 4ft long each @ 6<sup>d</sup> foot, 4 kneeresters<sup>1</sup> 5ft. long each @ 3<sup>d</sup> foot, 2 gallow beams 12ft. long each @ 4<sup>d</sup> foot, 4 core peeces 9ft. long each @ 4<sup>d</sup> foot, 4 roof lanes 6ft. long each @ 2<sup>d</sup> foot, 4 rasors 14ft long each @ 6<sup>d</sup> foot, 16 stubbs 4ft. long," &c. All these terms a carpenter now in Wem tells me refer to timbers for the roof, but several of them are "rather old-fashioned."

A debatable entry re Edstaston in 1711 is cleared up by a later one re Wem in 1729. "Milke to wash with to Tho. Younge," does not mean that one and tenpence was expended by the wardens on one of the "In cute curandâ plus æquo operata juvenus." For the later entry is "Milk to wash ye Church," sixpence.

Of the clergy mentioned the Rectors of Wem are but few,

<sup>1</sup> see page 258.



for they were mostly non-resident, one because he languished for years in a debtor's prison, while his curates were unpaid, his chancel became dilapidated, and his parishioners wrangled and grudged the sovereign which was paid on 20th April, 1686, "for surveighing" his chancel. The payment of five shillings in 1710 "for squestacion on ye death of Dr. Alldridge" is, however, interesting. It seems to be the only mention in the parish records of the most famous of the Rectors of Wem. Henry Aldrich was instituted to Wem on June 17th, 1689, but on the very same day he was preferred by the King to the deanery of Christ Church, Oxford, and in the great University he lived, and wrote, and smoke, and sang, till his death took place on 14th Dec., 1710.

Robert Eyton, D.D., who was Rector from 1718 to 1751, and Samuel Smallbroke, D.D., whose long reign followed Eyton's, both sign resolutions of the vestry, as do also the following curates:—Robt. Mathewes in 1685, Lawrence Gardner in 1709, &c., Thomas Cooke in 1711, and Samuel Garbet (curate of Edstaston and second master of Wem Grammar School) in 1714, and for many years later. The last named is the antiquary to whose laborious researches all who are interested in the history of Wem owe a great debt of gratitude.

Other clergy mentioned are one Mr. Attowell, whose refreshment after preaching cost the wardens half-a-crown in 1683; George Tyler, curate of Newtown in 1725, and John Whitfield, D.D., who owned property in Wem from about 1720. The last named was a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a favourite of Doctor Bentley. Garbet reckons him among the notable men of Wem.

"My Lord Bishop's Entertainment" cost the wardens no small proportion of the "lewns" they received. In 1693 it came to £8 10s. 10d., and five years later my lord and his attendants were "treated" at a cost of £5 7s. 11d. The twelve and eightpence paid in 1714 for "Articles and Expenses" at the Bishop's visitation was a more reasonable sum; but then it was probably not spent in Wem. In 1800 "Dinner for the Bishop and expenses at the visitation" cost £9 10s. 0d., and seven year later "Bishop's expenses at White Horse" were £2 6s. 1d.

Other persons of importance mentioned in those books are Lord Newport, who owned property at Lacon when the record begins, and whose title is merged in that of Earl of Bradford in 1694; Daniel Wycherley, lord of Wem, and father of the comic poet; and George Lord Jeffreys, who took his title from Wem, but shed no lustre thereon. This infamous character paid lewys on the property he had bought in Wem, from 1687 to his death in 1689. His madcap son paid till 1702. Then Lady Jeffreys, the widow of the latter, discharged what was demanded for the "shops and Ware land," and for land in Newtown, Northwood and Edstaston, and for "the Long Fridays." A special Act of Parliament was passed in 1708 for vesting the barony of Wem and other properties, lately the estate of George Lord Jeffreys, in trustees, and in 1710 Lord Newport, who had purchased much of the property, paid the lewys in Wem for the places mentioned above.

Lady Moore and Sir John Turton paid each for a moiety of Wem Brockhurst from 1691 to 1704. Sir John, being elsewhere described as "Barroñ Turtor," may be identified with John Turton, sergeant-at-law, who was knighted at Whitehall 31st Oct., 1689, made Puisne Baron of the Exchequer 4th May, 1689, and Justice of the King's Bench 1st July, 1696. Sir John died at Alrewas, Staffordshire, 15th March, 1708, and was there buried.<sup>1</sup>

Who his partner in ownership at Wem Brockhurst was is not quite so clear. Sir John Turton's wife was a daughter of Samuel More of Linley, and this "Lady Moore" may have been one of that family. She was, however, more likely the widow of Charles Moore, second Earl of Drogheda, who was styled Viscount Moore till 1675. He married Lætitia Isabella, daughter of John Robartes, first Earl of Radnor. And Lætitia Isabella is the first double Christian name found in the Wem Register. It was, in fact, the name given on 7th Dec., 1680, to the infant daughter of George Wycherley, Rector of Wem. Now, in that very year, William Wycherley, the comic poet, married the young and rich widow Lætitia Isabella, who had been Lady Moore till 1675.

<sup>1</sup> See Shaw's *Staffordshire*, Dugdale's *Visitation of Staffordshire*, *Book of Dignities*, Garbet's *Wem*, p. 358, &c.

But Lady Moore in 1675 became Countess of Drogheda. A solution of the difficulty may be that Lady Moore preferred, at any rate, in the eyes of the wardens of Wem, to be so known rather than as either Countess of Drogheda or Madame Wm. Wycherley. A jealous wife she was, and though rich, not rich enough for the extravagances of a Wycherley.

Now, Wm. Wycherley's mother was a daughter of Wm. Shrimpton of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and Wm. Wycherley's second wife, who became a widow, after a married life of eleven days, married for her second husband, Captain Thomas Shrimpton, Wycherley's "loving kinsman" and sole executor. And Captain Shrimpton owned land in Tilley and Trench in this parish from 1721 to 1731 at least.

Another name of note occurs in the wardens' accounts for 1701, and there only—Sir Charles Adams. He was the grandson of Sir Thomas Adams, greatest of the sons of Wem, offspring of a tanner at Northwood, Lord Mayor of London, "a mighty stiff man" for Church and King, and founder in 1650 of the Wem Grammar School. Sir Robert Cotton, who paid lewys for Wem Brockhurst from 1685 to 1689, was, no doubt, that ancestor of Field Marshall Lord Combermere, who was knighted at the Restoration, made a baronet on March 29th, 1677, and sat as member for the County Palatine of Chester for thirty-six years. Some members of the great neighbouring families, Hill and Corbet, paid occasionally to our wardens, as may be guessed from the coat of arms still visible on Soulton Hall, in Wem parish, dated 1668.

Of the quaintly named places for which these and smaller men paid we may notice Panton's Hill in 1687 as an interesting link between the Norman name Pantulf and the present Palm's Hill, Horn's Pike (1702), Roundhill (1714),<sup>1</sup> being perhaps that on which Wem Castle once stood, shops and ware land, Parker's Meadow and Broughall Pit (all in 1715, &c.), the Lady Meadows (1716, &c.), Horse Fair and Cripple Street (1720, &c.), Uggely (1721), High Britch

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<sup>1</sup> "Rown Hill" is described in the deed, dated 7th Jan., 1695, which established Robert Hill's charity as "a parcel of land in two parts divided."

(1723, &c.), Little Crosses and Big Crosses (1773), Teakings and Drakey Croft (1778), The Sheas (1779), Crew Hall (1783), Thieves Yard (1784), and Pimps (= The Pymys?) farm (1767). Only a few of these names are still in use; and the oldest inhabitant cannot identify for me the shops, the Crosses, Thieves Yard, and others.

Foxes were rare while our Wardens filled up these great books, but hedgehogs were common; and accordingly we find payments made for a fox's head only in 1683, 1698, 1715, 1724, 1728, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1775, 1784 and 1796, i.e., about one in every ten years, and this, though the price advanced from sixpence in 1683 to a shilling, "allowed Mr. Collier for killing a fox out of his lewn" in 1698, and remained at the latter figure.

But as for "hedgehogge," "urchins," "urgekins," spell it as they would, and pay twopence a piece, and double that from 1724, still they could not get rid of them. The tale of the slain grew steadily from the beginning. In 1724 it reached 66, in 1725 it swelled to 119, in 1727 it mounted to 163, in 1733 it expanded into the huge total of 233 at least, and cost the officers £3 17s. 10d. Then the plague ceased, at least, we hope it did, though the gap in our records from 1737 to 1774 prevents us from being certain; and now, a new scourge appeared. Three dozen of sparrows in 1789, sixpence; ninety-seven-and-a-half dozen in 1790, sixteen and threepence. No, this was not all. The "butty" wardens paid for thirty-four-and-a-half dozen more in that same year! Eighty-eight dozen in the next year. Were there any sparrows left? Yes, seventeen dozen for our wardens to pay for in 1792, and 89 dozen in 1793, and so on. Hedgehogs turned up again too; in 1797, they, and sparrows, cost £5 10s. 5d. This was payment for two years, and was the nemesis for having neglected it for one. Great too was the paying in 1798 and 1799, but after that a paltry shilling or two sufficed to the end of the chapter.

Though a seat was built in the gallery for the singers in 1733, the sound of sweet music is but faintly heard till 1773, when a warden and his "butty"—the word is the regular one in the earlier volume—each gave the singers on the day after Christmas Day one shilling! "Pd. towards

a Bassoon £1 11s. 6d" in 1789, shows more liberal support of the divine art. The next year the singers got a whole guinea, and so they did most years up to 1818, while they of Edstaston were fain to content themselves with half that sum annually. In 1809 the bassoon was furnished with new reeds, costing two shillings, and in 1813 with repairs, costing eight times as much as the reeds. In 1807 a pitch pipe, 7s. 6d., was started, and in 1814 one "paid Wm. Ashford towards a Large Fiddle" £2. This was haply the violincello whose bow received "new hair and nut" in 1817, and which still exists, and was recently played in the Wem Orchestral Society. A few candles for the singers, and a few more repairs for the bassoon are all that connect the record of the music in the old church with that in the present building.

Of the many items bearing on the provision and repair of furniture in the Parish Church, we may note that the partition was made "between the Church and Steeple" in 1684, and a new chest constructed and rails set about the Communion Table in 1686. This chest is now in the north-east gallery of the church. The lichgates and their repairs figure frequently in the wardens' accounts from the beginning. A bier-cloth in 1690 cost eleven shillings, plus half-a-crown for making. Table and benches for the vestry came to thirty-three shillings, two years later, at a time when Thomas Smith was "sweeping ye Copweebs in ye church" at a remuneration of threepence from each of two wardens. Then come in 1693 payments amounting to £4 10s. od. "for worck dun at the Golgotha & manding the slates." What was this Golgotha? Not, I think, a gallery such as that in the University Church at Cambridge, "by idle wits & buffoons nicknamed Golgotha, that is, the place of skulls, or heads of colleges and halls, where they meet and debate upon all extraordinary affairs,"<sup>1</sup> but rather such a one as the wardens of Wrexham repaired in 1757, "diging a hole and burying the bones out of the Golgotha." It may have been a mortuary chamber, a momentary resting place for the dead. Mr. Alfred Palmer,

<sup>1</sup> Amherst, *Terræ fil.*, 11--53, 1726; quoted in *New English Dictionary*.  
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author of the *History of the Parish Church of Wrexham*, informs me that he has not met the word elsewhere in parish records, but that a place for storing bones turned up in digging was not uncommon in churchyards, and was known by this name. This it was at Hawarden in 1760, and elsewhere.

A "Communion carpet" was provided in 1696, and cost £2 13s. 4d., plus one shilling for "making." The altar was furnished at the same time with "2 plates," perhaps of pewter, for they cost only eleven pence each, and in the next year the "Communion Cup" was mended. Ten years later "Bosses for ye Communion Table" cost two shillings, and the messenger who "brought ye comunion plate," or flagon, as another warden records, received five shillings for his pains. This is, no doubt, the large flagon, standing over 12 inches high, and weighing 34 ounces, which "Tho: Groom de Wem Coriarius, Una cum Suâ Annâ piâ uxore Contulerunt Inter Se Anno Dom: 1707;" and also, probably, the large chalice and paten which Cicely, widow of Gerard Shelly presented. The date mark of these two last is 1707, and all three still exist in good condition.

A "Bear Cloth," too, was bought in 1709 for £3 18s. 9d., and a Communion Table Cloth in the next year, while ten yards of holland to make a voluminous surplice cost £1 15s. in 1712, and the construction of the garment a further five shillings. Another surplice cost £3 os. 6d. in 1723, and the making thereof ten shillings. These are small sums, however, compared to the £18 paid for a pulpit cloth and cushion of crimson velvet in 1720. Garbet did not sign the resolution of the vestry which authorized this lavish expenditure five years after the mob had demolished the Presbyterian meeting house; but he revels in a full description of these "rich ornaments" finely embroidered, and mightily appreciates the taste of Rector Eyton, who brought about their purchase.<sup>1</sup>

Though the mob violence of 1715 in Wem, as in Whitchurch, Shrewsbury and other places is amply recorded,<sup>2</sup> I find no hint of it in our wardens' accounts, the two pounds.

<sup>1</sup> *History of Wem*, page 232.

<sup>2</sup> *History of Wem*, page 239; *Diocesan Histories*, Lichfield, p. 259, &c.

of powder bought in 1706 for eight shillings being probably gunpowder to make a cheerful noise when Marlborough's victories were announced. "A whip for Robt. Beddoe" in 1707 probably has reference to dogs, but four and sixpence "paide to Mary Humpheris for putter gun" at Edstaston in 1698 is a puzzle. Perhaps it was for the destruction of sparrows, though the epithet may be a "misword" for "pewter;" and "gun" is an old name for a flagon. Thus, twopence and fourpence were paid at Myddle in 1672 and 1673-4 "for mending the Pewter gunne." We hope the vessel was for sacred use, and not for the renowned ale of Wem.

In 1726, when £5 had been paid for "Dials and fingers," Mr. Churchwarden Wicksteed was charged with having done this "without the consent of the parish." However, Mr. Wicksteed made "great submission," and "upon further consideration" was "excused by the Vestry." Indeed, in February, 1728, the appeased assembly ordered "an horizontal Dial to be made and a new Pedestal erected at parish expense," and the parish paid £9 9s. 8d. accordingly. This dial is witnessed to on the title page of the Edstaston Register, and still stands.

On Lady Day 1729 the parish declared that it wanted new cushions for the Communion Table. It paid £17 4s. 1d. accordingly, but still was not satisfied, and in the year following laid out a further sum of £18 2s. 0d. on "A Dark Cloth of velvett with a Gold Fringe upon it, to be Uniform with ye Pulpitt Cloth."

In 1733 George Tiler or Tyler, lately curate of Wem, gave "the branch," i.e., the handsome brass candelabrum which hangs to this day in the centre of the church. This branch cost £15, as is stated in the terrier of 1841, and the wardens paid a few shillings for fixing it up, adding "five branches" in 1736 at a cost of £3 2s. 6d. And before George Tyler left for the Rectory of Petton he, with seventeen others, set his name to a decree of our parochial bigwigs whereby "when any swine shall come into the churchyard . . . through the negligence of the owners," those neglectful persons should be cited to Lichfield or otherwise proceeded against according to law.

Of miscellaneous entries, perhaps the most interesting is this: "John Alcock of the parish of linsale<sup>1</sup> was [cried?] the 30th of 9ber Anno Domini 1693 in Wemm Town for passing counterfeit halfpence and was whip'd the 1st of 1ober accg to the orders of Edward [Kinaston?] and John Kynaston Esqs. 2 of their Majti's Justices of Peace and stands here as Rogue upon Record."

This record is by no means easy to read, and the poor rogue's offence was very common at the time, though I cannot find that the whole of his punishment was. "Quær. What am I to doe," wrote Philip Henry in his diary thirty three years before, "if I receive brasse money and know not of whom, may I put it off if I can to others, or must I suffer losse by it?" And the Puritan casuist made answer to himself, "Suffer." Pepys, too, in 1663 speaks of new money which would be hard to counterfeit, but was "deadly inconvenient for telling, it is so thick, and the edges are made to turn up."<sup>2</sup> Lord Macaulay<sup>3</sup> tells of hurdles, with four, five, six wretches convicted of counterfeiting or mutilating the coin of the realm dragged month after month up Holborn Hill, and of seven men hanged and a woman burned on one morning for clipping, and this though constables were unwilling to arrest the offenders and justices unwilling to commit. Macaulay here is speaking of the year 1695, and in 1696 Abraham de la Pryme makes the first of his many remarks on the subject<sup>4</sup> which was the theme of diarists and the despair of statesmen at the time.

In 1791 £1 16s. od. was paid for an umbrella, ten years after one was bought by the wardens of St. Juliana, Salop. Commenting on a guinea paid at Wrexham in 1745 "for an Umberellow," and on eighteenpence twenty years later "for mending ye Humbrelo," Mr. Alfred N. Palmer says this article was for the use of the clergyman when officiating at funerals in wet weather, and that in a list of Church Goods at Wrexham in 1833 it is still mentioned. Ours, from its cost, ought to have

<sup>1</sup> As Lilleshall is spelt Linleshelle in *Domesday Book* and Lincel in Leland's *Itinerary*, I have little doubt that that is the parish here meant.

<sup>2</sup> Diary, 23 Nov., 1663.

<sup>3</sup> *History of England*, vol. iv., p. 622.

<sup>4</sup> *Diary*, 1696, &c., pp. 77, 84, 93, &c., &c.



lasted yet longer, and may have been 7 ft. high and furnished with an ironshod point, like that at Bromley in Kent, so as to stand like a tent,<sup>1</sup> and endure for ages.

The old timber market house of Wem having been consumed in the great fire of 1677, the slight fabric which was hastily erected in the same year "upbraided the town with its mean condition" for over twenty years. On Oct. 4, 1699, twenty-five of the elders of Wem, though lacking the leadership of the non-resident rector and of his curate Moses Hughes, resolved to raise £73 6s. 8d. by lewn for the erection of a more suitable building. Garbet goes into raptures over this building, which he says was erected in 1702, and which from his description and from prints appears to have been terribly like the ugly creation which followed it about 1848, and is now threatened with destruction.

Only one entry in the Wardens' Accounts seems to refer to the Market Hall, but a considerable part of the book of 1790 to 1813 is filled with the resolutions of the vestry to pull down the old Gothic Church, of which a print may be seen in Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, and to erect in its stead the present nave, of which, I need not say much more than that it is characteristic of the period, and does more credit to the honest workmanship of George Ridgway than to the genius of William Turner. Between 1809 and 1813 the thing was done, which the parishioners since wished undone, though, happily, the ancient tower was left standing. Not to mention £7 paid for the use of the Town Hall, apparently as a substitute for the House of God, and over £11 for brass plates for pew doors, and two guineas for registering the allotment of seats in the church, the vestry, besides quarrelling both with their architect and their contractor, seem to have paid in all £2,897 10s. 11d. for the building of the nave and of a tiny chancel, which has now been superseded, through the munificence of the late Rector Russell, by one of dignity and beauty. They left, too, a debt of £190 16s. od., owing after June 20th, 1820, and that is the last date up to which we need follow our parochial history as recorded by its church officers in their accounts.

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<sup>1</sup> Clinch's *Old English Churches*, 1903, p. 112.

It is to be regretted that the Wardens' Accounts contain no reference to that ponderous piece of their property, the fire hook, which hangs to this day under the old Town Hall. A "Fire Engine Account" appears in 1794, and then mention of an engine house. It seems probable therefore that a century ago the hook was looked upon as antiquated. As a note on fire hooks has already been printed in these *Transactions*,<sup>1</sup> nothing further need be added here on the subject.

The following, however, apropos of the curious word "knee-resters" on page 248, may conclude this long paper. Admiral Lord Collingwood in a letter to J. E. Blackett, Esq., from the "Dreadnought" off Ushant, on 4th Feb., 1805, wrote:—"You will not be surprised to hear that most of the knees which were used in the *Hibernia* were taken from the Spanish ships captured on the 14th February: and what they could not furnish was supplied by iron."

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<sup>1</sup> 3rd Series, Vol. IV. (1904), Part I., page vii. (Miscellanea).

# THE PROVOSTS AND BAILIFFS OF SHREWSBURY.

BY THE LATE MR. JOSEPH MORRIS.

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*(Continued from 3rd Series, Volume III., page 388.)*

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[p. 3855.]

Anno { THOMAS THORNES. See page 3829.

1485. { NICHOLAS PONTESBURY. See page 3832. Was of  
Shrewsbury, mercer.

1486. { JOHN HOORD. See page 3838.  
{ JOHN BAXTER. See page 3849.

1487. { RICHARD WANTENOR. See page 3851.  
{ JOHN OTTLEY. See page 3844.

1488. { THOMAS MYTTON. See page 3826.  
{ ROGER KNYGHT. See page 3843.

1489. { THOMAS THORNES. See page 3829.  
{ THOMAS PONTESBURY. See page 3832.

1490. { JOHN GUTTYNS. See page 3854.  
{ ROBERT THORNES. See page 3829.

1491. { THOMAS TRENTHAM. See page 3847. He was of  
Shrewsbury, draper.

{ FLORENCE SEYMPER. See page 3841.

1492. { THOMAS MYTTON. See page 3826.  
{ NICHOLAS PONTESBURY. See page 3832.

1493. { WILLIAM COLE. See page 3812.  
{ WILLIAM PONTESBURY. See page 3832.

1494. { JOHN GUTTYNS. See page 3854.  
{ LAURENCE HOSYER. See page 3849.

1495. { NICHOLAS WARYNG.  
{ HUGH WALKER.

Warin de Onslow of Onslow, in the parish of St. Chad,  
was the common ancestor of the families of Onslow of

Onslow, and Waring of Shelton and Shrewsbury. The descendants of Robert, his eldest son, adopted the surname of Waring; those of his younger son, Roger, that of Onslow. Robert Warin, the eldest son of Warin de Onslow, seated himself at Shelton, in the Liberties of Shrewsbury, and had [p. 3856.]

lands also in Onslow, Woodcote and Bicton. He was a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1318, and Nicholas Waryng, the present Bailiff, was 5th in descent from him. Nicholas Waryng again served the office of Bailiff in 1499 and 1510, in which, last year, he died. His descendant, Richard Waring of Woodcote, was Mayor in 1666, and the family continued to retain their property and position in and near Shrewsbury until the termination of the elder branch by the death, without issue, of Richard Hill Waring, Esq., in 1798. Younger branches of the family still remain, but nearly the whole of the family property in Shropshire has been alienated. See the pedigree at page 2110, &c.

Hugh Walker was of Salop, glover, and was admitted a Burgess in 1487. The Arms assigned to him are:—Argent, a chevron engrailed Ermine, between 3 pellets, each charged with a trefoil of the field. He was also admitted a member of the Drapers' Company in 1487.

- |       |   |                      |   |
|-------|---|----------------------|---|
| Anno  | { | THOMAS MYTTON.       | See page 3826.  |
| 1496. | { | EDWARD HOSIER        | See page 3857.  |
| 1497. | { | ROGER THORNES.       | See page 3829.  |
|       | { | ROGER FORSTER.       | See page 3837.*   |
| 1498. | { | WILLIAM COLLE.       | See page 3812.  |
|       | { | LAURENCE HOSIER.     | See page 3849.  |
|       | { | NICHOLAS PONTESBURY. | Died in office. . See page 3832.  |
| 1499. | { | NICHOLAS WARINGE.    | Elected to complete the year. See above.  |
|       | { | JOHN LLOYT.          | See page 3846.  |
| 1500. | { | THOMAS MYTTON.       | See page 3826.  |
|       | { | THOMAS TRENTHAM.     | See page 3847.  |
| 1501. | { | THOMAS KNIGHT.       | See page 3843. Was of Shrewsbury, draper, and was admitted of that Company in 1496. |
|       | { | EDWARD HOSIER,       | of Shrewsbury, draper.  |

[p. 3857].

Edward Hosier, who also served the office of Bailiff in 1496, 1506 and 1510, was son of Llewelyn ap Deicws, alias Deu of Oswestry, draper, and was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1466. He was lineally descended from the celebrated Welsh chieftain, Tudor Trevor, whose arms he bore, and hence he was sometimes called Edward Trevor. His son, Thomas Hosier, was Bailiff in 1516, 1521, 1525, 1529 and 1533. Edward Hosier, draper, son of Thomas, was Bailiff in 1541 and 1547, and George Hosier, a descendant of John Hosier, the elder brother of Edward, last mentioned, was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1676. The family was connected with Shrewsbury, and seated at Woodcot, Cruckton, and lastly at Berwick Leyborne until 1728, when Edward Hosier, Esq., sold the Berwick Estate to Thomas Powys, Esq. An account of several of the members of this family will be found in Messrs Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, and for other details see the pedigree at page 758 of this collection.

Anno { WILLIAM COLLE. See page 3812.

1502. { RICHARD DICHER. He was, I presume, of the same family as Hugh Hosier, otherwise Hugh Pymley, alias Dycher, Bailiff in 1463. See page 3849. He was a draper, and admitted of that Company in 1487.

1503. { RICHARD MYTTON. See page 3826.  
 { THOMAS WITTHYFORD. See page 3825. He was of Shrewsbury, draper.

1504. { ROGER FORSTER. See page 3837.\*  
 { THOMAS MYTTON. Died in office. See page 3826.  
 { WILLIAM MYTTON. Elected to complete the year.  
 See page 3826.

1505. { ROGER THORNES. See page 3829.  
 { THOMAS KNYGHT. See page 3843.

1506. { RICHARD LYSTER. Was admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1496.  
 { EDWARD HOSIER. See above.

[p. 3858].

Richard Lyster was son of William Lyster, who came into Shropshire as an attendant upon Sir Hugh Burgh, Knt., and was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1451. William

Lyster purchased the estate at Rowton, in the parish of Alberbury, in 1482, and founded a family there, which has continued to maintain its place in the first rank of Shropshire gentlemen to the present day. Richard Lyster, of Rowton, Esq., was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1683. His grandson, Richard Lyster, Esq., was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1728, and subsequently represented the County of Salop in Parliament for 30 years. The Rev. Thomas Lyster, younger brother of this gentleman, was the great grandfather of Richard Lyster, Esq., M.P. for Shrewsbury, who died in 1819, and whose son, Henry Lyster, Esq., now enjoys the Rowton estate. For further details of this family, see Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, Messrs. Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, and the pedigree at page 1036 of this collection.

Anno { THOMAS TRENTAM. See page 3847.

1507. { EDMUND KNIGHT. See page 3843.

1508. { WILLIAM MYTTON. See page 3826.

{ THOMAS WITHYFORD. See page 3825.

1509. { ROGER THORNES. See page 3829.

{ THOMAS KNIGHT. See page 3843.

{ NICHOLAS WARINGE. Died in office. See page 3856.

1510. { EDWARD HOSYER. Elected to complete the year.  
See page 3857.

{ DAVID IRELAND. See page 3778. He was a mercer in Shrewsbury, admitted a Burgess in 1487, and served the office of Bailiff in 1510, 1519, 1524 and 1528. Thomas Ireland, his son, was also a mercer, and Bailiff in 1538, 1543 and 1550. On the Dissolution of the Monasteries, he purchased the Albrighton estate, near Shrewsbury, which had previously belonged to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, and there his descendants were seated until the close of the 18th century. Robert Ireland, his brother, was Bailiff in 1554. [p. 3859].

Robert Ireland, eldest son of the purchaser of Albrighton, was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1563, and Bailiff in 1566, 1579 and 1592. William Ireland, the youngest son of Thomas Ireland of Albrighton, was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1571. Edward Ireland of Lythwood, eldest son of the first-named Robert Ireland, was Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1591. Thomas Ireland of Albrighton, Esq., was Sheriff of Shropshire in

1632. For a further account of this family, see Mr. Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, Messrs. Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, and the pedigree at page 802 of this collection.

Anno { THOMAS TRENTHAM, Senior. See page 3847.

1511. { THOMAS KYNASTON. Was one of the great family of that name so long connected with the town and county of Salop, and was, probably, Thomas, eldest son of Sir Roger Kynaston, Knt. If so, he had served the office of Sheriff of the county in 1508, and was M.P. for the Borough of Shrewsbury in 1512. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, Knt., and died without legitimate issue. See the pedigree of the family of Kynaston, page 928.

1512. { THOMAS TRENTHAM, Junior. See page 3847.  
 { WILLIAM MYTTON. Died in office. See page 3826.  
 { RICHARD MYTTON. Elected to complete the year.  
 See page 3826.

1513. { THOMAS KNIGHT. See page 3843.  
 { WILLIAM JENYNS. Was of Shrewsbury, draper.

"Janyn le Plomer, nunc super Wylam," was admitted a Burgess in 1384. He probably carried on his business of plumbing in the place, that was, until very recently, and had for a long period been known as an ancient plumbing establishment, nearly opposite the Raven and Bell Inn, on the top of the Wyle Cop. The present Bailiff was, there is no doubt, his descendant, and judging from the Arms assigned to him, had followed also the same trade, viz.:—Argent, a chevron Gules between 3 levels (or plummets) Sable. A family of great respectability of the same name, and bearing nearly the same Arms, were long seated in the Chapelry of Dudliston, county Salop.

[p. 386o].

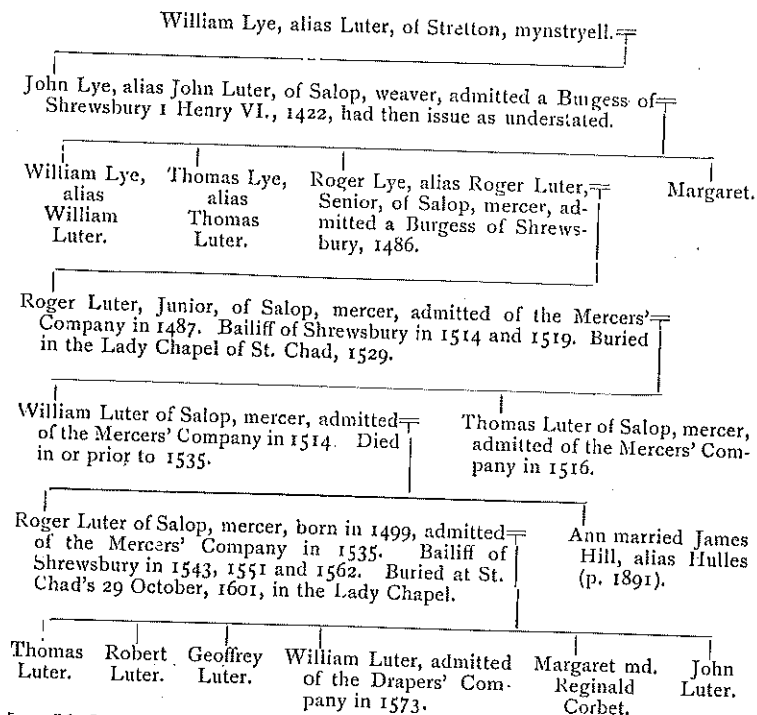
Anno { RICHARD PURSELL.

1514. { ROGER LUTER.

Richard Pursell was the second son of Sir Richard Purcell of Onslow, Knt., and having been apprenticed to Thomas Mytton, who then followed the trade of a draper in Shrewsbury, was admitted a Burgess in 1492. He again served the office of Bailiff in 1518. His son Nicholas

Purcell was seated at Dinthill, near Shrewsbury, and was Bailiff in 1532, 1536, 1540, 1544, 1550 and 1554, and he represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1539, 1553, 1555, 1557 and 1559. Richard Purcell, son of Nicholas, was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1563 and 1572, and he served the office of Bailiff in 1565. The connexion of this ancient family with Shrewsbury and its vicinity terminated about the close of the 17th century. See their pedigree, page 1399, &c.

The family of Luter derived that surname from the profession of their ancestor, who was a "Minstrel," and, probably, excelled upon the "Lute," the original surname being "Lye," or as it would now be written "Leigh." This is proved by the original admissions of this family as Burgesses, which are included in the following sketch:—



[p. 3861.]

The MS. Chronicle of Shrewsbury states that on the 29th of October, 1601, "Mr. Roger Luter was buried in St.



Chadd's, who had been thrise baylyfe, and was also alderman, but gave over his cloke because he gave himselfe to dwelle in the countrey; but toward his later dayes repayred into the towne agayne. Hee was 44 years old when fyrst made baylefe in 1543, so that he lived 102 yeares, being a wise man, havinge his memory and speeche to the last houre: God be praysed. He was a gentile' of smalle lands, yet by his wisdom, countenance, and wise government, bore it owt with sutche credit, that wise his betters did not bere the like port of humanytie."

Arms:—Azure, a plate on the fess point between 3 Marquis' coronets Or (2 and 1), within a border Argent.

Anno { ROBERT DUDLEY.

1515. { ROGER THORNES. See page 3829.

Robert Dudley was Bailiff in 1515, 1522, 1526 and 1531, and he was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1529. He married Katherine, widow of David Ireland, who was Bailiff in 1528. Messrs. Owen and Blakeway, in their *History of Shrewsbury*, page 298, vol. i., state that the entry of his admission as a Burgess of Shrewsbury is missing, but that is incorrect. The real surname of the family of the Barons and Lords of Dudley, to which he belonged, was Sutton. Accordingly in his admission to the Burgess-ship, which took place on the 8th of October, 1510, he is described as "Robert Sutton, alias Robert Dudley, Esq., son of Sir Edmund Dudley of Dudley, Knt," and it is added that he had then "no legitimate issue." Arms:—Or, a lion double-queued Vert, armed and langued Gules. He was admitted an honorary member of the Mercers, &c., Co., Shrewsbury, 22nd May, 1520.

1516. { THOMAS TRENTHAM, Junior. See page 3847.

{ THOMAS HOSEYER. See page 3857.

1517. { THOMAS KNYGHT. See page 3843.

{ WILLIAM JENYNS. See page 3859.

1518. { RICHARD MYTTON. See page 3826.

{ RICHARD PURSELL. See page 3860.

[p. 3862].

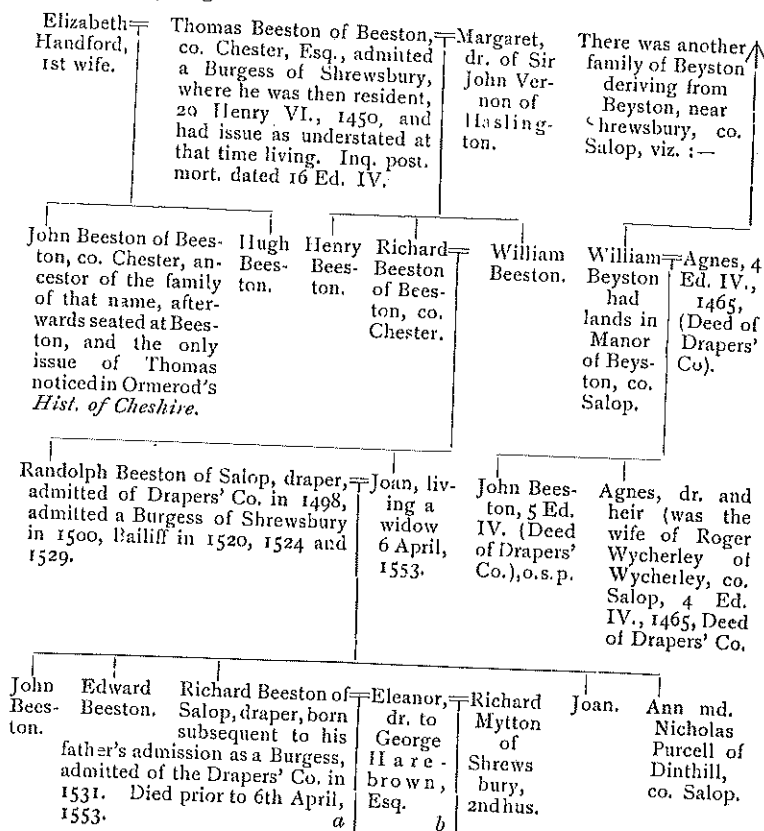
Anno { DAVID IRELAND. See page 3858.

{ THOMAS WYTHEFORD. Died in office. See page 3825

1519. { ROGER LUTER. Elected to complete the year. See page 3860.

1520. { RANDLE BISTON.  
EDWARD BENT.

Randolph Beeston (for so the name would be properly written) was the descendant of a very ancient Cheshire family of that name. His grandfather, Thomas Beeston, Esq., was for some time a resident in Shrewsbury, where he was admitted a Burgess in 1450. He was lineally descended from David de Beeston of Beeston, co. Chester, whose direct male ancestor, Alexander de Bunbury of Bunbury, in the same county, was living there in the 15 Henry III, 1230. The following sketch of the connexion of the family with Shrewsbury will furnish some particulars derived from our various local records that are not to be found in the Cheshire pedigrees.



a		b	
Randolph Beeston, of Salop, draper, admitted of the Drapers' Co. 6th April, 1553, was living in 1577, but died prior to 14th February, 1579.	Alice, dr. of John Leighton was living 14th Feb., 1579, then a widow.	John Beeston admitted of the Drapers' Co., Salop, 22 Nov., 1592.	Sibilla dr. of John Knight.
		Adam Mytton	Isabel md. Thomas Ottley of Ford.
			Jane md. Edward Ireland of Salop; Thomas Higgins.
Thomas Beeston, bapt. at St. Alkmund's June, 1562.	Richard Beeston, 21st o.s.p.	Elizabeth, bapt. and buried at St. Alkmund's 15th Oct., 1564.	John Beeston, Bapt. at St. Alkmund's 7th April, 1561.

[p. 3863].

Arms of Beeston :—Argent, a bend between 6 bees, volant Sable, a mullet Or, for difference.

Crest :—On a wreath, a castle Or, on a mount Vert, issuing therefrom an arm embowed in armour proper, garnished Or, brandishing a sword proper, hilted Or.

Edward Bent was a draper in Shrewsbury, and his two sons, Adam Bent and Richard Bent, were respectively admitted of the Mercers' Company in 1542 and 1544. He again served the office of Bailiff in 1526.

Arms :—Argent, 2 bars Gules within a border engrailed Sable.

Anno { ROGER THORNES. See page 3829.

1521. { THOMAS HOSIER. See page 3857.

1522. { ROBERT DUDLEY. See page 3861.

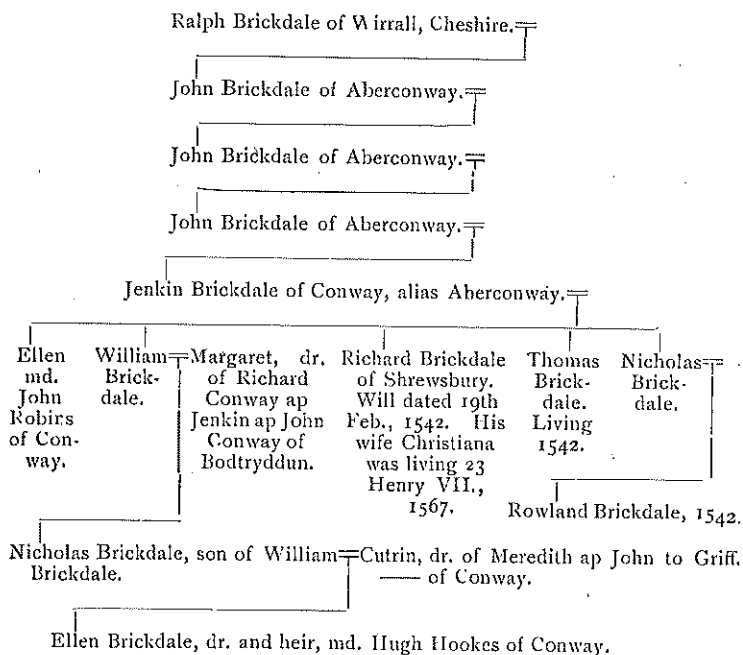
{ EDMUND COLE. See page 3812. Was admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1518-19, and is described on the Record; as "Edmund Cole, Esq."

1523. { ADAM MYTTON. See page 3826.

{ WILLIAM BAYLY. His father, "John Bayllie," had been apprentice to William Sugdon, draper, and was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1481. His son, the present Bailiff, married Dorothy, daughter and heir of William Pontesbury of Shrewsbury, and he again served the office of Bailiff in 1527 and in 1534, and died in office at "Bartlemewtyde" of the last named year. See the pedigree of his family at page 2141 of this collection.

Arms:—Vert, a chevron Or between 3 unicorns heads, erased Argent, armed of the second.

1524. { DAVID IRELAND. See page 3858.  
 { RANDLE BISTON. See page 3862.  
 1525. { ROGER THORNES. See page 3829.  
 { THOMAS HOSIER. See page 3857,  
 1526. { ROBERT DUDLEY. See page 3861.  
 { EDWARD BENT. See above.  
 [p. 3864]  
 1527. { ADAM MYTTON. See page 3826.  
 { WILLIAM BAILIE. See page 3863.  
 1528. { EDMUND COLE. See page 3812.  
 { DAVID IRELAND. See page 3858.  
 1529. { THOMAS HOSYER. See page 3857.  
 { RANDOLPH BEYSTON. See page 3862.  
 1530. { ROGER THORNES. See page 3829.  
 { RICHARD BRICKDALE.



He [Richard Brickdale] was admitted a Burgess in the year 1496, and is described on the Record as "Richard

Brykdale, alias Richard Conway, servant to Nicholas Pontysbury, son of Jenkyn Brykdale of Conway, in the county of Carnarvon." He had been an apprentice to Nicholas Pontesbury, mercer, of Shrewsbury, and was admitted of the Mercers' Company in 1505. He again served the office of Bailiff in 1539. Arms:—Gules, a fess indented between 3 cross crosslets fitchéé Or. See page 3952. The will of Richard Brickdale is dated 19th February, 1542-3 (Waring Evid.). See descent above.

1531. { ROBERT DUDLEY. See page 3861.  
 { ADAM MYTTON. See page 3826.

1532. { THOMAS BYRINGTON. See page 3827.  
 { NICHOLAS PURCELL. See page 3860. Was admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1523. He was of Shrewsbury and Dinthill.

1533. { EDMUND COLE. See page 3812.  
 { THOMAS HOSIER. See page 3857.

1534. { RICHARD HUSSEY.  
 { WILLIAM BAYLY. Died at Bartlemewtyde. See page 3863.  
 { JOHN WATUR. Elected to complete the year.

Richard Hussey was of a family seated at Albright Hussey, in the ancient Liberties of Shrewsbury, from the period of the Norman Conquest, and who are recorded as Burgesses of Shrewsbury in 1318. Their pedigree will be found at page 739 of this collection.

Arms:—Barry of 6 Ermine and Gules.

[p. 3865].

John Watur was son of Richard Watur of Salop, draper, the great nephew of Degory Watur, also a draper, by whose exertions and with the aid of whose purse the Company of Drapers were enabled to found their Almshouses near St. Mary's Church. John del Watur, the ancestor of the present Bailiff, with his four sons, Richard, John, Degory and William were admitted Burgesses of Shrewsbury in 1404. See the pedigree, page 724.

Arms:—Azure a castle embattled Argent.

Anno { JOHN THORNES. See page 3829. He was admitted  
 of the Drapers' Company in 1536.  
 1535. { DAVID AP OWEN. He was admitted a Burgess of

Shrewsbury on the 8th of October, 1510, and is recorded as "David Owen of Salop, draper, son of Owen Kerylyok of the Pole" (i.e., Welshpool). He was again elected Bailiff in 1539, but died during his year of office. His son, Edward Owen, married Dorothy, daughter of George Pontesbury, Esq., of Albrightlee, and was ancestor of the family seated at Eaton Mascot, near Shrewsbury, until the reign of George the First, and known (by way of distinction) as the Pontesbury-Owens. See their pedigree at pages 1237 and 1238.

1536. { ROGER LEWIS, alias POPE.

{ NICHOLAS PURCELL. See page 3860. Was of Shrewsbury, draper, and of Dinthill, near Shrewsbury.

Roger Lewis, alias Pope, was descended from Richard Pope of Shrewsbury, sherman, son of William Pope of Witton, in the parish of Leintwardine, which Richard was admitted a Burgess in 1451. He was called Roger Lewis sometimes, because he was son of Lewis Pope, but he was admitted of the Drapers' Company, Shrewsbury, on the 12th of August, 1523, by the name of Roger Karno, alias Pope, his parents having been resident at Carno, co. Montgomery. He purchased the site of the Priory of St. Austin, Shrewsbury, from the Crown, and did homage for the same in 1544, and he had previously purchased the Manor of Wolstaston, co. Salop, with lands in Smethcott and Uppington, co. Salop, formerly belonging to John Viscount Lisle. He was Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1536, 1542 and 1546. His grandson, Roger Pope, was Bailiff in 1620, and he was ancestor of Bromwich Pope, the last male heir of this family who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1722. For further details of the members of this House, see my copy of the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, and the pedigree at page 1409 of this collection.

Anno { EDMUND COLE. See page 3812.

1537. { ADAM MYTTON. See page 3826. Was admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1518-19.

Anno { THOMAS BYRINGTON. See page 3827.

1538. { THOMAS IRELAND. See page 3858.

{ RICHARD ATKIS.

1539. { DAVID AP OWEN. Died in office. See page 3865.

{ RICHARD BRICKDALE. Elected to complete the year. See page 3864.

# THE PROVOSTS AND BAILIFFS OF SHREWSBURY. 271

Richard Atkis was a mercer in Shrewsbury, and son of John Atkis of Marton, in the parish of Middle. He was admitted a Burgess on the 13th of January, 1503-4, and from an entry made on the Burgess Book, 3rd April, 1665, it appears that his descendants removed from Shrewsbury to the parish of Condovery, and were recognised in the family of Richard Atkis, then of Little Ryton, in that parish, several of whom were then and afterwards sworn as Burgesses, as under stated.

Arms:—Argent, a cross cotised of a tressure of half a fleur-de-lis between 4 mullets Sable.

Thomas Atkys of Shrewsbury, goldsmith, 1473.

John Atkys of Marton.

Richard Atkis, mercer, Bailiff in 1539. Buried at Middle 16th Feb., 1551.

Richard Atkis of Marton, gent., admitted of Mercers' Company, Salop, 1565. Katherine, dr. of Edward Meredith of Oswestry.

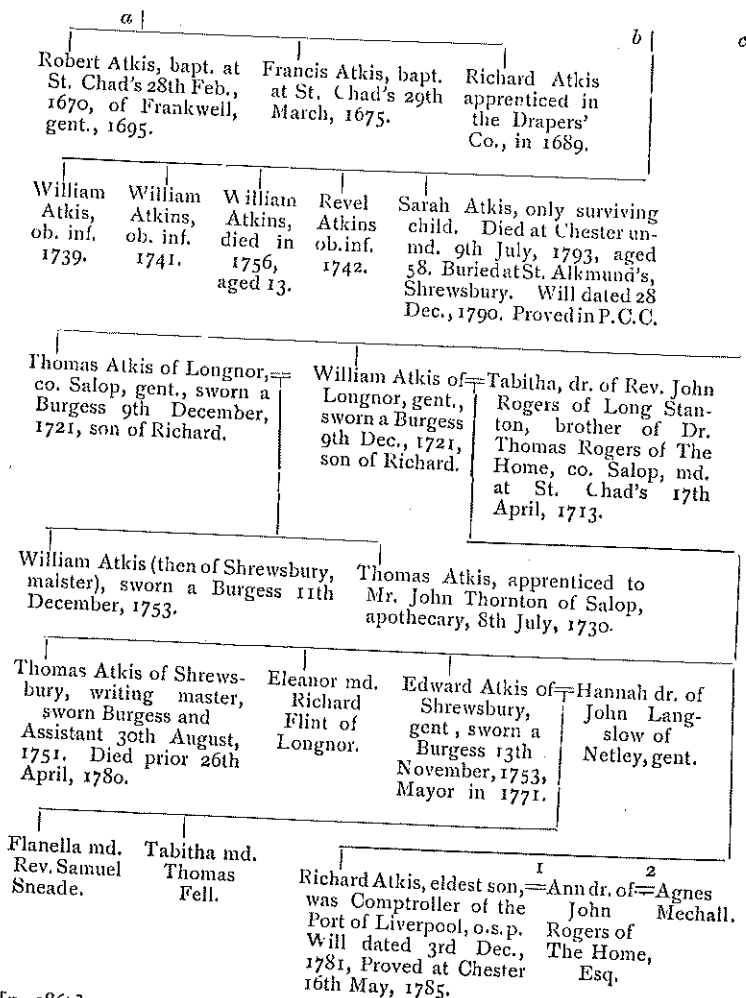
John Atkis, bapt. at Middle 8th March, 1558. Richard Atkis, bapt. at Middle 21st Oct., 1565.

Richard Atkis of Little Ryton, par. Condovery, 3rd April, 1665. Sarah. Died prior to 9th Oct., 1675.

Thomas Atkis (Attorney) of Shrewsbury, sworn a Burgess 3rd April, 1665. Buried at St. Chad's 29th May, 1677.	Mary Ankaretta Buried at St. Alkmund's Sept. 3rd, 1701.	William Atkis, gent., sworn a Burgess 9th Oct., 1675. Buried at St. Alkmund's in 1716, where also his descendants are buried.	Christiana, dr. of Jonas Dod of Harnage, md. at St. Alkmund's 22 Jan., 1701-2. Buried at St. Alkmund's in 1742, aged 68.	Richard Atkis of Little Ryton, gent., sworn a Burgess 20 May, 1681.	Margaret md. Edward Rogers of The Home, co. Salop.
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William Atkis, son of William and Christiana, bapt at St. Alkmund's 22 April, 1709, was an Alderman of Shrewsbury. Mayor in 1748. Buried in 1750. Aged 41.	Sarah, dr. of Revel Moreton of Shiffnal, Esq., born 23rd June, 1716. Died 27th August, 1743.	Richard Atkis died in 1705, buried at St. Alkmund's.
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272 THE PROVOSTS AND BAILIFFS OF SHREWSBURY.



[p. 3867].

Anno (NICHOLAS PURCELL. See page 3860.  
 1540. JOHN MACKWORTH. He had been apprentice to Thomas Hosier, Alderman of Shrewsbury, whose daughter he married, and he was admitted a Burgess 21st February, 1520. His father, Thomas Mackworth, was of the ancient family of that name, of Mackworth, co. Derby, and of Normanton, co. Rutland. John Mackworth followed his trade of a draper in Shrewsbury, and was Bailiff in 1540,



1548 and 1557, and having purchased the estate of Betton Strange, his descendants became seated there for several generations. His great-grandson, Humphrey Machworth of Betton Strange, was a Colonel for the Parliament and made their Governor of Shrewsbury, and his younger son, Humphrey, was appointed Town Clerk during the Commonwealth, but retired at the Restoration. Thomas Mackworth, the elder son, was M.P. for co. Salop in 1656 and 1658, as his brother had been for Shrewsbury in 1654 and 1656. Thomas Mackworth was also Sheriff of Shropshire in 1669. His great-grandson, Sir Herbert Mackworth, was created a Baronet 14th August, 1776, and was ancestor of the present Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart. For further details of this family, see the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, the *Baronetage*, and their pedigrees page 1743 of this collection.

- 1541. { ADAM MYTTON. See page 3826.  
EDWARD HOSIER. See page 3857.
- 1542. { RICHARD MYTTON. See page 3826.  
THOMAS BYRINGTON. See page 3827.
- 1543. { THOMAS IRELAND, Senior. See page 3858.  
ROGER LUTOR. See page 3860.
- 1544. { HUMPHREY ONSLOWE.  
NICHOLAS PURCELL. See page 3860.

Humphrey Onslow, with his brother Roger Onslow, were admitted Burgesses of Shrewsbury on the 21st February, 11 Henry VIII., 1520. Humphrey held the family estate of Onslow, near Shrewsbury, which his ancestor, John de Ondeslowe, alias Handeslowe, held in the reign of King John. He again served the office of Bailiff in 1549, 1555 and 1570, and was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1566. His descendant, Edward Onslow, sold the family estate of Onslow to Thomas Harris of Shrewsbury, Esq., in 1617.  
[p 3868].

Roger Onslow, mercer, in Shrewsbury, afterwards of London, was admitted of the Mercers' Company and a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1520. He then went to London, of which city his son Richard, being brought up to the law, became Recorder. He afterwards became Solicitor-General to Queen Elizabeth and Speaker of the House of Commons. From him descended the present Earl of Onslow and the

various branches of that ennobled family. For further details, see the *Peerages*, the *History of Shrewsbury*, by Messrs. Owen and Blakeway, my copy of the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, and the pedigree at page 1217 of this collection.

Anno { THOMAS MONTGOMERY.

1545. { RICHARD DAWES. Was of Shrewsbury, draper.

John de Montgomery, father of the present Bailiff, was a tanner in Shrewsbury, and was admitted a Burgess of the town in 1487. His elder brother, Roger, was Recorder and Town Clerk of Shrewsbury, and they were descended from John de Montgomery, Senior, and John de Montgomery, Junior, who both fought at the battle of Agincourt. Thomas Montgomery, the Bailiff in 1545, was father of Thomas Montgomery, draper, whose son, Richard, and others of his descendants, dwelt in the mansion called Romboldesham Hall, which, with its various appurtenances, occupied nearly the whole of the left side (going westward), of what is now known by the name of Bridge Street. In front of the premises, built on part of the site of the old mansion, may now be seen the Arms and Crest of the family of Montgomery, with the Arms of Shrewsbury, carved on three stones, which formed respectively the key stone and the resting stones of each side of the semi-circle of the arch over the old fire-place in the hall of the ancient mansion. The connexion of the family with Shrewsbury terminated in the earlier part of the 17th century. Thomas Montgomery again served the office of Bailiff in 1556 and 1560. See the pedigree of this family at page 1912.

Richard Dawes, with his brother, John Dawes, were admitted Burgesses on the 20th December, 1528, being sons of John Dawes of Shrewsbury, butcher. He again served the office of Bailiff in 1553 and 1561. His brother, John Dawes, was Bailiff in 1556, 1561 and 1576. John Dawes also served the like office in 1584, as did Richard Dawes, the younger, in 1585 and 1598. Arms:—Argent on a bend Azure, cotised Gules, 3 swans proper. The family became seated at Caughley, near Wenlock. See their pedigree, page 1939 of this collection.

## MISCELLANEA.

*[Under this heading the Editors will be pleased to insert notes and short articles relative to recent discoveries in the County, or other matters of archæological or historical interest. Communications are invited, and should be addressed to the Editors, c/o Mr. F. Goyne, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.]*

## IV.

## MEMOIRS OF A SHROPSHIRE CAVALIER.

I have lately been reading a book published at Newark in 1782, which purports to give an account of the history of the Wars in Germany between 1630 and 1635, and of the English Civil War of the reign of Charles I. The author is said to have been a Shropshire gentleman, who served personally on the King's side. The editor, in his preface, says that the memoirs had come into his hands many years before, and that he was publishing them by subscription.

The author says of himself that he was born in the county of Salop in 1608. His father had an estate of over £5,000 per annum, and lived some six miles from "the town," which seems to mean Shrewsbury. He was of good family, "nearly allied to several of the principal nobility." Our hero was the second son, and was born away from home. He was well educated, apparently by a private tutor, and sent to Oxford, where he spent three years. He returned home to find his elder brother married, and his father anxious to see him follow his example, and proposing to make him an allowance of £2,000 a year on his marriage. This seems an improbably large sum, according to the value of money in 1630. The author was, however, anxious to see the world, and so obtained his father's leave to go abroad as a soldier-of-fortune, accompanied by a college friend, named Fielding. They sailed for France April 22, 1630, and went by way of Paris to Orleans, and thence to Lyons, whence they made their way through Savoy to Italy, spending part of the winter at Milan. Then, leaving Italy in April, they came by way of Bavaria to Vienna, where the author says he arrived on April 10, 1631, and after being a witness of the Sack of Magdeburg, went to Leipzig, where he arrived on May 17. After seeing much fighting on the Continent, he returned to England towards the end of 1636, and met his father in London, where he was presented to the King. After some time spent quietly on the Welsh border, he volunteered for the Royalist army against the Scots, and went up to York. (This would be in 1639). Then he passes rapidly in his account to the raising of the King's Standard at Nottingham, Aug. 22, 1643, and describes

an interview with the King, who gave him leave to go down to Shropshire, to let his loyal subjects know that he would be at Shrewsbury the Saturday following. The King kept his word, and after spending a night at the house of the author's father, came to Shrewsbury, where he spent nearly six weeks. (In reality it was from Tuesday, Sept. 20, to Oct. 14). The author's father raised a regiment of horse at his own expense, according to the book, and was about to send men and horses to his son's regiment, when, in 1645, Shrewsbury was taken by the Parliament, and the old gentleman was among those made prisoner.

This mention of the King spending the night at his father's house seems to identify the book with one alluded to by Owen and Blakeway (vol. i., 419, *n.*) as an amusing romance of Defoe, entitled "Memoirs of Col. Andrew Newport," purporting to be written by the second son of Sir Richard Newport, in which "the narrator makes the King to lie at his father's house the night before he entered Shrewsbury." As a matter of fact the King slept that night at Wellington. Defoe's *Memoirs of a Cavalier* was written in 1720, and Chatham is said to have regarded it as genuine history. Do any readers of "Miscellanea" know whether any edition of Defoe's book was published at Newark, or can they throw any further light on the authorship of the book?

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

## V.

### A RECENTLY DISCOVERED INSCRIPTION IN THE ABBEY CHURCH, SHREWSBURY.

While removing some old decayed timber from the roof over the first bay in the south aisle of the Abbey Church, an interesting inscription was discovered on a collar beam, recording the names of the two churchwardens who served that office in 1704. Several letters of the inscription were so far obliterated by decay that they could not be easily read, but by a little study the missing letters have been successfully supplied, and read thus :-

R H	CHURCH
	1704
R C	WARDENS

Only an inch of the lower strokes of R H remained, but enough to indicate the letters. The figure 4 was altogether absent, but by the aid of a list of churchwardens, printed in the *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archæological Society, it was possible to identify Richard Harley and Roger Clark, who served the office in 1704, and thus the missing figure 4 could be supplied with confidence.

The word CHURCH had quite disappeared, as also RD after A, and NS after E. These amendments are confirmed by an entry in the Abbey Parish Church Accounts to the effect that in 1704 there were considerable repairs done to this venerable old structure.

H. R. H. SOUTHAM.

## VI.

### THE WILL OF LEWYS TAYLOUR, PASTOR OF MORETON CORBET, DATED 1623.

Lewys Taylour, whose will has been transcribed from the original at Lichfield, by Mr. John Beacall, succeeded to the living of Moreton Corbet Church on the removal of William Axton, who was deposed for nonconformity in 1580. Lewys Taylour first signs the Register as "Pastor," 15th March, 1582. He married Margery Downes, May 31st, 1586, by whom he had Andrewe, baptized April 13th, 1587, buried May 26th, 1595; Edmond, baptized December 22nd, 1588; Richard, baptized January 24th, 1591-2; Mary, baptized August 26th, 1593, and buried June 28th, 1605; Sara, baptized 1595-6, January 6th; Jane, baptized March 19th, 1597-8, buried June 27th, 1604; William, baptized June 27th, 1602, and buried June 7th, 1617. Lewys Taylour usually signed himself "Minister," in later years, but in the register of his death, May 18th, 1623, he is described as Rector. Of his family pedigree, we know nothing, nor of his education. In a list of Elizabethan Clergy (*Trans. S.A.S.*, s. 2, vol. v., p. 258) *circa* 1602-3, his name appears thus:—"Lodwicke Taylor, Parson, no degree," presented by "The L. Bishop of Coven & Lich." He was succeeded by his son, Richard Taylor, who matriculated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, May 8th, 1607, aged 15 years, took his B.A. 24th January, 1610-11, and M.A. 23rd June, 1614, then in orders. He held the living till his death in 1642, and was buried there September 21st, just in time to escape all the miseries of the Civil War.

"In the name of god Amen I Lewis Taylor of Morton Corbett in the Countie of Salop Clerke, whole of bodye & of good & p'fecte memorye I thanke the Lord my god doe make my last will & testament in mann. & forme followinge the xiii<sup>th</sup> day of Ma'che in the yeare of our Lord god 1622 ffirste I give and bequeath my sole to god the father the sonn & the holy goste three p'sons and one trewe & everlastinge god to whome all glorie & praise is Due for ever, whose I ame & whome I humbly beseech to have mercy vppon mee to forgive mee all my sinnes And for his deare sonnes sake Christ Jesus my only savior to accept of mee & to Receave mee for his owen Chylde for ever ffor I doe stedfastly beleve that hee hathe made mee redeemed mee & sanctified mee, and that hee will save mee / that I shall Dwell in body & soule, in

his glorious Kingdome for ever through Jesus Christe my only savior To whome w<sup>th</sup> god the father and the holy goste bee all power glory & prayse for ever & ever amen, my bodye whe'soever I shall dep't this life at gods good pleasure I Desyer may be buried in my Chauncell in Morten Corbet or elis where at the Discession of my s'vents yf it may not bee here Conveniently. All the temperall goods I have the lord my god hath given and bestowed them uppon mee of his fatherly good p'vidence & liberalitie for all w<sup>ch</sup> I most humbly thanke his devyne maiestie, & vnder him I give and bequeathe them as followeth & Imprimis I give & bequeathe to Edmund Taylor my eldest sonne one ould peece of goulde of two & twentie shillings, Ite' I give & bequeath to Richarde Taylor my seconde sonne a other peece of goulde of twoe & twentie shillings & all my Devinitie books except such as are given alredy, vidzt one bible, to Edmund my sonne, & another to W<sup>m</sup> my sonne & other books given to the' & to my Daughter Sara; Ite' I give and bequeath fyve pounds in M<sup>r</sup> Bartleys hands to Thomas Hodges & Mary Hodges my grande Chyldren, Ite' I give & bequeath to my Daughter Sara tene poude (*sic*) w<sup>ch</sup> is in M<sup>r</sup> Bartleys hands also Ite' I give & bequeath all the Rest of my goods Cattells & chattells moveable & unmoveable vnto my sonne William Taylor whome I do here nominate and appoynte my Solle Executor of this my last will and testament In w<sup>it</sup>'es wherof I the sayd Lewes Taylor to this my laste will and Testament have put to my hand & seale the Thirteenth Day of Marche in the yeare of the Raygne of our soveraigne Lord Kinge James by the grace of god of England ffrance & Irelande the one & twentithe And of Scotlande the fiftie six Defender of the saythe etc.

Sealed & Delivered in the

sighte & p'sence a<sup>o</sup>

Edmund Taylor

Vynsent Rodenhurst

Jurat p' me sam : Greaves Deput. ffiat

probaco testament suprascript

et adm'stra'co bonoru' dict

defunct Executori in eo'd testato

noi'at etc."

On back of will is written :—

"Salop xj<sup>o</sup> Julij 1623<sup>o</sup>.

ZC.

Testam<sup>um</sup> Ludovici Taylor

Dum uixit de Morton

Corbett deft."

"A true & p'fect Inventory of all the goods Cattells & Chattells of Lewys Taylor late of Morton Corbet Deseased Clarke taken & prayed the 26<sup>th</sup> Day of May Anno<sup>o</sup> Dm' 16234. Arthur Downes vincent Rodenhurst Walter Payne and Richard Downes.

39 items, including :—

" Item in the Chamber w <sup>th</sup> in the p <sup>l</sup> or one bed & the furnytur thear vpon ... ..	3	0	0
Ite' his wearinge Apparrell & gownes ... ..	5	0	0
Ite' in the Chamber at the stayer head one bed & the furnytur thearvnto belonginge ... ..	2	0	0
Ite' in the Chamber over the p <sup>l</sup> or one bed & the furnytur thear vnto belonginge ... ..	3	0	0
Ite' six silver spoones ... ..	2	0	0
Ite' all the bookes in his studye & howse ... ..	10	0	0
Ite' goold & silver in the howse ... ..	27	0	0

(The rest consists of household utensils and farm stock and implements).

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

## VII.

### WHO WAS THE LADY ALICE STURY?

This question was asked by Mr. H. B. Walters, F.S.A., in *Notes and Queries*, 30 August and 26 Sept., 1902 (9th Series, vol. x.); and has also been referred to in the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, 3 Aug., 21 Sept., 28 Sept. and 19 Oct., 1900.

The interest in the question arises from the fact that the old Tenor Bell in Bitterley Church, near Ludlow, with its unique Norman-French inscription was probably bequeathed by this lady to the Church, although her name cannot be found associated with the parish in any other way. Mr. Walters has described the bell in his "Church Bells of Shropshire" (*Transactions of the Shropshire Archæological Society*, 3rd Series, vol. iv., pp. 21, 22, and Plates ix. and x.), and concludes that it was cast at Worcester, possibly in the monastery there, in the early part of the 15th century.

The facts that I am able to give leave no doubt as to the identity of the lady, and also bear out Mr. Walters's suppositions.

The inscription on the bell is :—

IESV ESEIGDE SEYNT ANNE PERCE  
ORDYNAVNC E ALEISSTVRYE  
QVEDIV ASOICE PYRSA GAVNC  
MERCY

"(Dedicated to) the Lord Jesus (and) Saint Anne by the ordinance of Alice Sturye, whom God pardon by His great (*gaunt* = *graunde*) mercy."

The first clue was found in Dr. Thomas's *Account of the Bishops of Worcester* (London, 1757), page 190—"On October 28th, 1414, Bishop Peverell confirmed the ordination of a Chantry founded by Dame *Alice Stury*, Patroness of the Church of *Hampton Lovet* [near Droitwich], and Lady of the Manor, for two Chaplains, one at the Altar of *St. John Baptist*, and the other at the Altar of *St. Anne*, in the Chapel of *St. Anne* adjoining to the North Side of the said Parochial Church." Reference to Dr. Nash's *History of Worcestershire* (vol. i. pp. 543—5), gives the full Latin text of the ordination, showing that the Lady Alice had endowed the chantries with the Manor of Bishampton, also with lands at Hampton Lovett and Olerton, near Cotheridge, specially to provide prayers for the souls of Sir John Blount and Elizabeth his wife (her father and mother), and Sir Richard Stafford and Sir Richard Stury, her deceased husbands. She is described as "our beloved daughter and venerable lady, devoted to God and divinely inspired." The first Chantry Priests were chosen by the Lady Alice in 1414; but evidently she only survived a few months after this, as, when a vacancy occurred in *St. John Baptist's* Chantry next year, it was filled up by her heir, John Blount, 27 Feb., 1415. Her parents were certainly married before 1346, so that she probably reached the age of 70 years, at least, living during the period from Cressy to Agincourt. Her brother, William Blount, died before her, and as his sister and heir she makes her petition for the Manor of Thickenapeltre, which was held of the Earl of Warwick. Her preference for the Norman-French language is shown in this as in the inscription on the bell:—

"A tres reuerent et tres honorable Signior Le Count de Warwicke. Supplie humblement uostre tenant Alice que fuit le feme Mounseur Richard Stury, come il hent deux meuns, deux Caruz terre, cinq acres de prat, etc. in Thikenapeltre et le counte de Winestre queux a lui descenderont come sit droit heritage apres le mort Willielmi Blount frere a dit suppliant" (Thomas Habington's *Survey of Worcestershire*, by John Amphlett, vol. i, p. 242).

The Lady Alice had put a memorial to her second husband in the east window of Hampton Lovett church, where again she mingles French with Latin. It is thus described by Habington (page 264):—"In the East wyndowe of the Chauncel and middell pane, partie per fesse Gules and Or, six Roses counter chaunged, the buds counter coloured. The coate of Roses seemethe to be Gules, 3 Roses Or in a cheyfe of the second as many of the first. On the leaft hand Gules, a bend between six crosses crosslets Or, Furneux. Over thys a Knight all armed with hys Bever turned vpp, prayinge, and on hys sheylde Argent, a lyon rampant queue nowe furche Tenne or Purpe, crowned Or. Hys Creast towe Wings extended upward Argent. Hys wreathe Or, mantled and doubled Tenne or Purpe, and vnder all thys of the Knight, Prie pro Salute Le Sir Richard Stury."



So far as to the lady and her family. But why should she choose out a remote Shropshire parish for her benefactions? I think, we may find a reasonable answer to this question. In 1332, her grandfather, William le Blunt, had presented Thomas de Hugford to the Rectory of Hampton Lovett, which he held till 1374. Alice Blount must have been fully 30 years of age when the old Rector died; and as her father came into possession of the property in 1346 all her girlhood would have been passed under his spiritual guidance. The Rector was a member of the old Shropshire knightly family of Hugford or Higford, and in 1347 he became possessed of two important townships in Bitterley parish, viz., Middleton Hugford and Ledwych. The deed is still to be found among the British Museum MSS. indexed A. 6551:—"Grant by John de Huggford Kt. to Thomas de Huggford, rector of the church of Hampton Lovet, of all his lands and tenements, &c., in his manors of Huggford, Appeleye, Myddelton, & Ledewyche, with the advowson of the church of Stocton; with further grant of 'housebote,' haybote, and sufficient fuel in the wood of Sutton Madoc, and common of pasture in the wood and fields of the same. Monday after St. Hilary, 20 Edw. III. *Fragment of Seal.*"

Mr. Walters quotes from Gibbons' *Early Lincoln Wills*, p. 156, that "John Baysham, Rector of Olney, whose will is dated the Friday after the Annunciation of the B.V.M., 1426, bequeathed to the Prior of Worcester the plate which he had by the bequest of Alice Sturye, for whose soul, together with that of James Blount, he orders masses to be said." This John Baysham had been presented to the Rectory of Hampton Lovett by the Lady Alice Stury, 27 May, 1396, but resigned it in 1412, when he probably went to Olney. In 1414, when her end was approaching, the Lady Alice, childless, and with no near relations, devotes her property to pious uses; founds the Chantry of St. Anne at Hampton Lovett, bequeaths plate—most likely ecclesiastical vessels—to a former Rector still living, and (we may believe) orders a bell, dedicated to her patron Saint Anne, to be sent to Bitterley, the parish of her old Rector, Thomas de Hugford. It is not improbable that in her early days she had paid visits to the Hugford family at Middleton Court, and had worshipped in Bitterley Church. There is little doubt that the interesting Churchyard Cross was dedicated at Bitterley during her lifetime.

There is no reason why the Alice Stury of Lapford in Devon, who granted lands to Robert Cary in 1413 (*Herald and Genealogist*, vi., p. 14) may not have been also the lady of Hampton Lovett. The Devonshire property may have fallen to her through one of her husbands. The bell foundry at Worcester was only a few miles from Hampton, and would naturally be chosen for carrying out her wishes, thus again confirming Mr. Walters' conjecture based on other grounds.

## VIII.

## DID AUGUSTINE COME TO CRESSAGE?

Mr. Eyton in his account of Cressage (vol. v., p. 308), says that there seems to have been importance attached to the place in pre-Norman days, and that it enjoyed a certain immunity from taxation. If this were so, can it have been from reasons of reverence to the past, when Christianity was preached under the Christ's oak, perhaps by the Celtic Missionary, St. Sampson, to whom the original church was dedicated? David Parkes writing in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1820, mentions that at the cross roads at the entrance to the village there had stood, 40 years before the time at which he was writing, a wooden building enclosing an ancient stone cross. This Mr. Eyton, quoting Mr. Blakeway, says marked the site of the Christ's Oak. The Lady Oak in 1820 stood by the side of the turnpike road, and in 1814 was nearly destroyed through some gipsies lighting a fire too near it. The stone cross and its covering timber building, which Mr. Blakeway calls a Market Cross, were removed by an incumbent of Cressage about 1780, under the idea that they formed a place for loitering,—an "idle corner" for the village. Can the existence of this cross be any confirmation of the theory that it was at Cressage that Augustine met the British clergy? Such crosses are generally found on what have been important thoroughfares from one part of the country to another, and the fact that a tradition of a market is found with them goes to show that they occupied central positions in their day, though modern traffic may now flow in other courses. This tradition of a market is found at Alveley and at Benthall in this county, and in many places in other parts of England.

Cressage was a more accessible place in the time of Augustine than Aust on the lower Severn. The river formed a thoroughfare, and the Roman roads that had centred in Uriconium were still useable trackways. The Abbot of Bangor Iscoed could certainly reach Cressage more easily than Aust, and Augustine would find little to bar his way from Canterbury to the Upper Severn.

On the other hand, the country between Aust and Canterbury owes its Christianity almost entirely to the Roman Missionaries, while the Midlands were Christianized from the North. If Cressage were the site of the meeting, Augustine can have made no effort to evangelize the country through which he came, or the stiff-necked population of his day declined to profit by his teaching.

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

# SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

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