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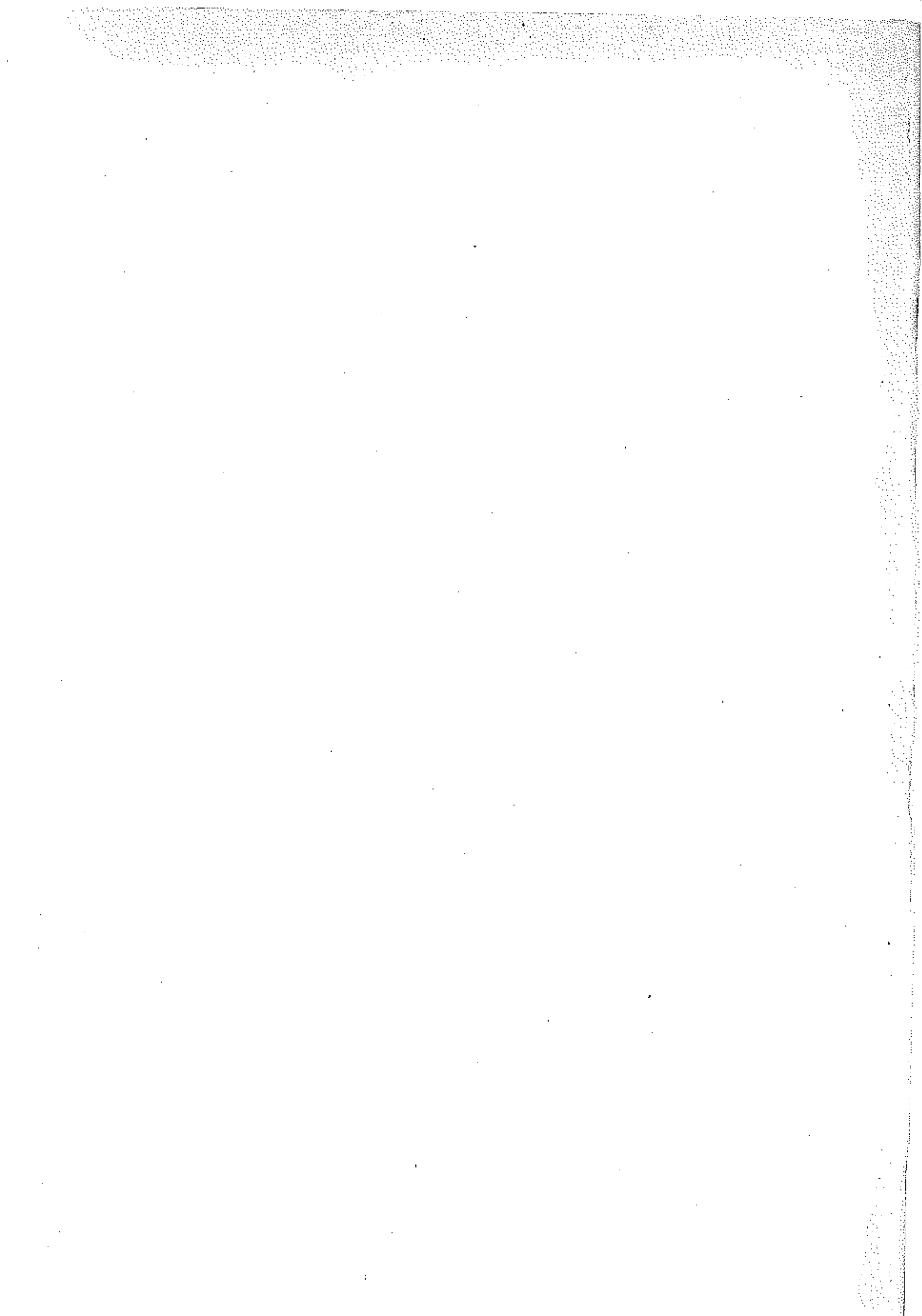
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NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

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.





H. H. Hughes, Photo,

GEORGE LORD JEFFREYS. BARON OF WEM.

THE LORDS-LIEUTENANT OF SHROPSHIRE.

By W. PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

(Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. IV., page 184).

GEORGE LORD JEFFREYS, BARON OF WEM.

3rd James II., 1687. Appointed 11th August Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Salop.¹

George Jeffreys was born at Acton, Co. Denbigh, educated at Shrewsbury School, studied at Westminster and the Inner Temple, became Recorder of London, a Judge of North Wales, Chief Justice of Chester, and Chief Justice of the King's Bench. On the accession of James II. Jeffreys became one of his most servile agents in carrying out his oppressive and unconstitutional measures. On the flight of James, December 11th, 1688, Jeffreys was taken prisoner at Wapping disguised as a sailor, and committed to the Tower, where he died April 18th, 1689.

LORD JEFFREYS'S APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTIES.

To all to whom these presents shall come George Lord Jeffreys Baron of Wem L^d high Chancellour of England one of the Lords of his Ma^{ties} most hon^{ble} Privy Councill and also his Lieutenant of his County of Salop sendeth Greeting.

WHEAREAS the Kings most Excell^t Ma^{tie} according to the Act of Parliam^t for ordering the fforges in the severall Counties of this Kingdom hath by Commission under the Greate Seale of England nominated and appointed me the said George Lord Jeffreys his Lieutenant for and in the County of Salop KNOW YEE therefore that I the

¹ 1687, 11th August, 3rd James II., George Lord Jeffreys, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Salop. Clause revoking the Commission of Lieutenancy of Francis Viscount Newport dated 25 June 1st James II. [Patent Roll, 3 James II., part 7, No. 13, Report Dep. Keep. Public Records (1881), p. 726].
Vol. IV., 3rd Series.

said George Lord Jeffreys by force and vertue of the said Act and Commission aforesaid have nominated appointed constituted and deputed and by these presents doe nominate appointe constitute and depute Charles Manwaring Edward Kynaston of Oatly John Wallcott Wm. Okely George Weld Esq^{rs} and every of them my Deputy Lieutenants for and in the County aforesaid IN WITNESSE wherof I the said George Lord Jeffreys have hereunto sett my hand and Seale the twenty ninth day of Septembr In the fourth yeare of our Sovereigne Lord King James the second over England &c. Annoque Dni. 1688.

JEFFREYS C.

LORD JEFFREYS TO MR. JOHN WALCOT.

His Majestie having been pleased to doe me the honour to make me his Lieutenant of the County of Salop; but his service requiring my attendance upon him here whereby I am prevented from the happiness I proposed to myself of waiting upon you in person in the country, and therefore I am commanded to give you the trouble of this by my servant, who I have ordered to attend upon you for that purpose. I doubt not, Sir, you have perused and well considered his Majestie's late Gracious Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, and thereby are fully satisfied of his Majestie's reale intentions to use his uttmost endeavours to have the same establisht into a Law, and for that purpose does very suddenly design to call a Parliament, to have the same effected wherein He doubts not to have ye concurrence of His Houses of Parliament in the carrying out of so good a work, which is of Publick Advantage to all his Kingdome, and in order thereunto has commanded me and the rest of his Lieutenants to propose to the Deputy-Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace within our severall lieutenancies these questions following, which I begg leave to propound to you and desire your answer thereunto by this bearer or as soon after as possibly you can.

1st If you shall be chosen Knight of the Shire or Burgess of any Town when the King shall think fitt to call a Parliament, whether you will be for taking off the Penal Laws and the Tests?

2nd Whether you will assist and contribute to ye Election of such members as shall be for the taking off the Penal Laws and Tests?

3rd Whether you will support the said Declaration for Liberty of Conscience by living friendly with those of all persuasions as subjects of the same Prince and good Christians ought to doe?

Sir, His Majestie having so fully exprest his Royall Intentions in the said Declaration it would be impertinent in me to give you the trouble of any Discant or Comment upon the said questions. I cannott but humbly hope for a compliyance in you to his Majesties pleasure herein, who is already sufficiently satisfied of your Loyall affection towards him with your true zeal for his service. I shall therefore give you no further trouble, but to begg your pardon for this, and to assure you that I am with all sincerity, Sir, y^r most faithfull friend and humble Servant.

JEFFREYS, C.

To John Walcot, Esq., this.

March 24th '87. (1687-8)

From my house in Duke Street, Westminster.

MR. WALCOT'S REPLY.

Received this letter March y^e 30th '88, and returned the answer the 31st next following.

My Lord,

I have received y^r Lordship's letter, and in obedience to y^r Lordship's commands I humbly return this answer by y^r servant y^e bearer, that I cannot in conscience comply with y^r Lordship's proposalls in taking off y^e penall laws or tests. I shall always continue my allegiance to the King and live peaceably with my neighbours. My Lord, I am y^r Lordship's most humble and obedient servant.

J. W.¹

¹ Mr. John Walcot of Walcot, Salop, lord of the Hundred of Clun, was High Sheriff of Salop 1661; M.P. for Salop 1687; Deputy-Lieutenant 1673 and 1688; High Sheriff of Radnor 1661. He was a prisoner of Sir Thomas Middleton at Red Castle, and paid Sir Thomas £50 for his ransom 1645. He was born 1624 and died 1702.—*Salopian Shreds and Patches*, vol. viii., p. 260.

"Mr. Walcot had been a Deputy-Lieutenant for 15 years when this letter was received; and both he and his father Humphrey Walcot had made great sacrifices for the royal cause. But all this availed nothing with the tyrannical King. Mr. Walcot's refusal to violate his duty by supporting an unconstitutional

FRANCIS VISCOUNT NEWPORT, FIRST EARL OF BRADFORD.

1st William and Mary, 1689, Viscount Newport was restored to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Shropshire June 11th and made *Custos Rotulorum*, and a Privy Councillor, and Treasurer of the Household; and on May 11th, 1694, he was created Earl of Bradford.

On the accession of Queen Anne he was re-sworn of the Privy Council; continued in the Treasuryship of the Household and the Lord-Lieutenancy of the County of Salop. This last, when he reached the age of 84 years, was conferred upon his son Lord Newport. The Earl died at his house at Twickenham, September 19th, 1708, in the 89th year of his age, and was buried at Wroxeter on October 4th, where a marble monument records his honours and his virtues. He married Diana, daughter of Francis Russell, 4th Earl of Bedford, and sister of William the first Duke. She died January 30th, 1694, in the 74th year of her age, and was buried with her own family at Cheyneys, in the county of Buckingham.¹

We are in possession of very little correspondence bearing upon the duties of the Lieutenancy during the reign of William and Mary. The following isolated papers are from the same collection which has supplied us with so many of those already given under previous reigns. The Jacobites were very numerous in Shropshire, as in many other counties, and the Privy Council were vigilantly observing their movements, and deemed it necessary to deprive the disaffected of their horses.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO LORD NEWPORT.

After Our very hearty Comendacons to y^r Lord^{sp} Wee do in her Ma^{ties} Name, & by her Expresse Comand pray &

policy led to his dismissal from his public offices. But the hour of retribution soon came, and when the King knew that the first easterly wind would bring the armament of the Prince of Orange to his shores he attempted conciliation. Five Deputy-Lieutenants for Shropshire were re-instated. But this change, induced by terror, came all too late. The commission is dated 29th Sept. 1688. In less than six weeks from this time William of Orange landed at Torbay. On 11th December Jeffreys was committed to the Tower, where he died in the following April."—Rev. John R. Burton, *in lit.*

¹ *Hist. Princes of South Wales*, by the Hon. and Rev. George T. O. Bridgeman, M.A., p. 284.



FRANCIS, FIRST EARL OF BRADFORD,

B. 1620; D. 1708.

FROM A PICTURE BY, OR AFTER KNELLER,
IN THE POSSESSION OF, AND BY KIND PERMISSION OF
THE REV. ERNEST BRIDGEMAN.

Photo by H. H. HUGHES.

require your L^{rds}'p to cause all horses belonging to Papists or Persons Disaffected to the Govern^mt, or who shall refuse to take the Oathes within yo^r Lieutenancy, to be seized; And to Encourage as much as in you lies the Seizure thereof, Provided the same be done by, or in the p^rsense of a Deputy Lieuten^t, or a Justice of y^e Peace, or of a Comission Officer of the Militia (not under the degree of a Lieutenant) & not otherwise. And that yo^r Lord'pp doe appoint & nominate three of yo^r Deputy Lieutenants, to dispose of all such horses, Either by restoreing them to the owners if they shall conceive them to be unduly seized, or by disposing of them in the best manner for her Mat^{ties} service, And for the reward or Encouragem^t of those that shall seize them. And so we bid you heartily ffarewell; from the Councill Chamber in Whitehall the 17th day of July 1690.

Yo^r Lordsp^s very Loving friends

Comarthen. P.
Dorsett
Winchester
Nottingham
Marlborough
T. Wharton.

Lord Newport

Salop

[Ottley Papers.]

In July, 1690, the King was in Ireland, and on the first of that month was fought the celebrated Battle of the Boyne, at which he commanded the right wing of the army. After this success he determined to return to England, and sent the following command to the Lords-Lieutenant of the counties through which he intended to pass. He was to land at Hoylake and proceed to Woore, on the extreme north-east boundary of Shropshire, thence to Stone, Heywood and Lichfield. But he was detained in Ireland longer than he had expected, and did not leave till the beginning of September, arriving at Bristol on the sixth, after a voyage of twenty-four hours, having abandoned the route originally laid down.

THE KING TO THE LIEUTENANTS AND DEPUTY-
LIEUTENANTS.

W^m Rex.

Whereas we have resolved to returne wth all speed into our Kingdom of England & have now sent our trusty and well beloved servant Major Butler one of our Escuryes to prepare Coaches & other accommodations for our journey our will and Pleasure also is and we do hereby Com'and all l'd Lieuten^{ts} and Deputy Lieuten^{ts} who have authority in their Countys where we are to pass from Chester unto London that they cause and appoynt a garde of the Militia horse to the number of 15 accompanied by some Officer not under a Lieutenant to remaine and attend our coming at such time, & times, & in such place & places as by ye s'd Major Butler shall in his way to London be signified and assigned in order to guard us and attend our person from place to place, till our arrival in London. Given

Att our Camp neere Carrick this 24th day of July
1690 in ye 2^d year of our Reign

By his Maties Comand

ROBT. SOUTHWELL.

Stone

July 28.

I have here sent you a Coppy of ye King's orders whereby you may understand w^t he desires & comands, he intends to imbarque for high lake on Thursday next so that in all probability he may be on Saturday in ye County. I question not but you will devide yo^r men by 15 about 7 or 8 miles distant in ye roade ffrom woore to ye end of yo^r County & they may be ready from next Saterdag w^{ch} is all from

Sr your most humble servant

ffrom woore to Stone,

THO. BUTLER.

thence to Heywood, thence

to Litchfild, and so to

Bassesrpoole [?]

[Ottley Papers.]

THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO LORD NEWPORT.

After our very hearty commendations, whereas wee did by a letter from this board Dated y^e 6th Instant Signifie her

Maties Pleasure, that you should Bail all Persons who had been seized on y^e account of being Papists & persons disaffected to y^e governm't, Wee doe hereby signifie her Maties Pleasure, that you doe forthwth transmitt to this board the names of all such persons who have been seized within y^{or} Leiutenancy, and also y^e names of all such agst whom your Warrents have issued out, & are not Seized, during y^e late time of Danger, And whereas Wee did also by a letter from this board Dated y^e 17th of July last, signifie her Maties Pleasure that Yo^r Lord'pp should appoint three of Yo^r Deputy Lieuten^{ts} to dispose of all horses w^{ch} should be seized belonging to Papists or p^{rs}ons disaffected to y^e Governm't wee doe hereby signify her Maties Pleasure, that Yo^r Lord^p doe direct, that all horses y^t have been seized belonging to any person who hath refused or who shall refuse to subscribe to y^e Declaracon, and is thereby convicted, according to y^e Act of Parliament, be forthwth sold, if not already disposed of, & that an acc^t of y^e number of y^e horses, and to whom they did belong, be returned, and that you cause the money for y^e sale of such horses, the charge of their keeping being deducted, to be paid into y^e hands of y^e high Sherrieff of y^e County to be by him returned into y^e Exchequer: & that you transmitt to this board an acc^t of y^e soms of money, so paid unto y^e Sheriff. And soe Wee bid Yo^r Lord^p very heartily farewell, from y^e Councill Chamber in Whitehall y^e 23^d day of August, 1690.

Yo^r Lord^{ps} very Loveing Friends

Carmarthen P.

Winchester Pembroke

Dorset Nottingham

Bathe Monmouth

Jo. Boscowin

John Lowther.

[Ottley Papers.]

THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO LORD NEWPORT.

After our very hearty Commendations to your Lo^p whereas it is necessary for their Mat's Service That a number of Recruits of Foot be forthwith raysed and sent into Ireland for the reduceing of that Kingdome, And that the said

Recruits may be raysed with the greater ease and speed Wee doe hereby in his Ma'ts name and by his express Command recommend this matter to your Lo'ps care, and desire that upon the application of any Commission Officer shewing an Order under his Ma'ts Sign Manuel or a Copy attested by the Secretary at Warr for the making of Recruits your Lo'p and all other Officers of your Lieutenancy doe give the best assistance that may be for the more speedy and effectuall Embarcation. And soe wee bid your Lo'p very heartily farewell. From the Councell Chamber at Kensinton the 15th day of January 1690 [1691.]

Your Lo'ps very loveing friends

To our very good
Lord Francis Viscount
Newport Lord Leiuenant
of the County of Salop.

Carmarthen D.
Norfolk and Marshall.
Devonshire
Dorset
Pembroke
J. Trevor H. Goodricke

Copia vera Teste
Rico. Jenkins.
[Ottley Papers.]

THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO LORD NEWPORT.

After our very hearty Commendations Whereas wee have received Information that severall persons have lately assembled themselves in a riotous and tumultuous manner in the Towne of Shrewsbury under a false and scandalous pretence that Corne is bought up to be sent and exported into France. And whereas wee have thought fitt thereupon to direct the Magistrates of the said Towne to use their utmost endeavours for suppressing the said Ryotts or Unlawfull Assemblies and punishing the said persons who shall be found guilty of the same, letteing them know at the same tyme that direction would be sent to your Lo'p to order the Militia under your command to be assisting to them therein We doe hereby accordingly pray and Require your Lo'p in her Ma'ties name for this Sh'. to yssue the necessary Orders to such of your Deputy Leiuenants as you shall think fit to give the said Magistrates all necessary assistance if there shall be occasion or they shall desire the same. And soe Wee bid your Lo'p

very heartily farewell. From the Counsell Chamber in
Whitehall the 4th day of May 1693.

Your Lo'ps very loveing friends

Pembroke C P S

Nottingham

Ranelagh

Carmarthen P.

Bathe

Rochester

J: Trenchard

Superscribed

To our very good Lord

Francis Viscount Newport

Lord Lieutenant of the County
of Salop.

[Ottley Papers.]

LORD NEWPORT TO THE DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS.

Whitehall 6 May '93.

Gent,

The Lords of the Council having been informed not
only of the late Ryot in Shrewsbury but also in Worcester
and some places in the West all under the same pretence of
sending corne into France have yssued out the same orders
with these to those places at the same tyme. The present
business is upon the Magistrates of the Towne, and upon you
only if they shall desire your assistance for the future.
Which as I hope there will be no occasion for soe I make no
doubt if any such be would be readily afforded by you
as is desired by

Gent

Your very affectionate friend and Servant

Superscribed

NEWPORT.

For my very much respected friends
the Deputy Leiutenants for the County of Salop these.
[Ottley Papers.]

R. JENKINS TO CAPT. THOMAS OTTLEY.

Sr

I received the Letters whereof the above written are
transcripts by last night's post, & will send unto the rest of
the deputy Leiutenants & to the Mayor of Shrewsbury.

My Lord has received Capt. S'altrs Account & transmitted it to the Lords of the Council, which is all from

Sir

Your humble Servant to command

R. JENKINS.

These

For the Honoured Captain Ottley
one of the Deputy Lieutenants
for the County of Salop at Pitchford.

[Ottley Papers.]

RICHARD NEWPORT, SECOND EARL OF BRADFORD.

3rd Anne, 1704. Son of Francis Lord Newport by Lady Diana Russell, born before 1661. As Lord Newport he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Salop in November, his father still living, on whose death in 1708 he succeeded to the Earldom, and was made *Custos Rotulorum* of Salop 18th October, and sworn of the Privy Council Feb. 18th, 1709. He held the Lieutenancy till 1712, when Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, was appointed in his place. He was restored to the office in 1715.

CHARLES TALBOT, TWELFTH EARL AND ONLY
DUKE OF SHREWSBURY.

11th Anne, 1712. Appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Salop April 9th, and *Custos Rotulorum* May 10th, which he held till November, 1714.¹

He was born July 24th, 1660; succeeded as 12th Earl of Shrewsbury, March 16th, 1668; Recorder of Shrewsbury 1685, which office he held till January 1, 1688, and died February 1, 1718, in the 58th year of his age,² at his seat at Isleworth, Co. Middlesex, leaving no issue, and the dukedom became extinct. The earldom passed to his first cousin, Gilbert Talbot, who refused the title. He declined every attempt of James II. and the Ministry to seduce him

¹ In the Home Office Military Entry Book, 1706—1716, appears this entry:—"Queen Anne's order to Attorney or Solicitor-General to prepare a bill containing our Commission constituting Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury, our Lieutenant of and in our County of Salop during our pleasure. To contain a revocation of our Letters Patent whereby we constituted Richard Earl of Bradford our Lieutenant of the said County. Given at St. James's, 29 April, 1712."

² Collins, iii., p. 325.



RICHARD, SECOND EARL OF BRADFORD,

B. 1644; D. 1723.

FROM A PICTURE BY SIR, G. KNELLER,

IN THE POSSESSION OF, AND BY KIND PERMISSION OF
THE EARL OF BRADFORD.

Photo by H. H. HUGHES.



HENRY, THIRD EARL OF BRADFORD,

B. 1683; D. 1734.

FROM A PICTURE BY DAHL,

IN THE POSSESSION OF, AND BY KIND PERMISSION OF
THE EARL OF BRADFORD.

from his attachment to the liberties of his country. "He resigned his regiment of horse, and mortgaged his estates for £40,000, which sum he took with him to Holland in 1688 to assist the Prince of Orange, whom he accompanied in his expedition to England, and was entrusted by King William with places of the highest honour."¹

RICHARD NEWPORT, SECOND EARL OF BRADFORD.

1st George I., 1715. Richard Earl of Bradford received his Commission from the King re-appointing him Lieutenant of Co. Salop, 31st, October, 1715.²

He married Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Wilbraham, Bart., and died June 14th, 1723.

HENRY VISCOUNT NEWPORT, THIRD EARL OF BRADFORD

10th George I., 1724. Appointed Lord-Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of Shropshire, May 5th, 1724.

He was the son of the preceding Richard Newport, second Earl, by Mary Wilbraham, born before 1683. He represented Bishop's Castle in Parliament from 1703 to 1708, and the County of Salop 1708—1710, 1713, and 1715—1722. He stood a third time, 1722, with Sir Robert Corbet of Adderley, Bart, but they were both unsuccessful; John Kynaston and Robert Lloyd, Esquires, were in a majority. He succeeded as third Earl of Bradford June 14th, 1723. He died Dec. 26, 1734, of the gout in his stomach, and was buried in the Abbey Church, Westminster.³

HENRY ARTHUR HERBERT, EARL OF POWIS.

8th George II., 1735. Appointed Lord-Lieutenant Co. Salop (sworn) May 22, and held the office to the end of this reign, when on the accession of George III., William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, was appointed. He was restored to the Lieutenancy by George III. in 1764. (See below).

¹ Dugdale's *Baronage*, &c.

² Home Office Military Entry Book, p. 24. To account 9th October, 1714, for a bill appointing Richard Earl of Bradford to be Lieutenant of Co. Salop, with a clause revoking Charles Duke of Shrewsbury's Letters Patent.

Do., vol. x., p. 259. Commission by George I. to Richard Earl of Bradford, appointing him Lieutenant of Co. Salop, 31 October, 1715.

³ Doble, i., p. 207. Garbet's *Hist. of Wem*, p. 105.

It was in this first term of Lord Powis's Lieutenancy, in the year 1755, that King George the Second found it necessary to increase his military forces, owing to the attack of the French on a British settlement in North America, and commissioned Colonel William Whitmore of Apley in this county, who was then a Major in the third Regiment of Guards, to raise the 53rd Shropshire Regiment of Foot. It was at first numbered and known as the 55th, but two colonial corps of the regiment being disbanded, it was ever afterwards called the 53rd. Few regiments in the British service can show a finer record than this one.

Its uniform was a cocked hat, a red coat faced with red, lined with yellow, and ornamented with yellow lace, the coat being open in front so as to show a red waistcoat. The legs were clothed with red knee-breeches and white gaiters; round the neck was a white neck-cloth; and the belts were of buff leather, with brass buckles.¹

WILLIAM PULTENEY, EARL OF BATH.

1st George III., 1761. Appointed Lord-Lieutenant and *Custos Rotularum* of Salop, March 9th.

He was the son of William Pultney, Esq., born in 1682, educated at Westminster and Christ Church College, Oxford. He represented Hedon in Parliament for several years; was appointed Secretary at War Sept. 27th, 1714, which office he held till April 11, 1717; appointed on the Privy Council July 6th, 1716; made *Custos Rotularum* for the East Riding, Co. York, November 28th, 1721, and December 7th following Lord-Lieutenant of the same, with Kingston on Hull. He was created Baron of Hedon, Viscount Pultney of Wrrington, and Earl of Bath, July 13th, 1742. He was Lord Justice of Great Britain, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He died July 8th, 1764.

The Shropshire Militia was not organised in Shropshire till 1763, although the bill authorising it was passed June 28th, 1757.

HENRY ARTHUR HERBERT, EARL OF POWIS.

4th George III., 1764. Re-appointed Lord-Lieutenant

¹ Col. W. Rogerson's *Historical Records of the 53rd Regiment.*

Co. Salop, and *Custos Rotulorum* in June, according to Doyle.

He was the son and heir of Francis Herbert, Esq., Sheriff of Shropshire in 1696; born about 1703; M.P. for Bletchingley 1724 to 1743; M.P. for Ludlow 1727, 1734, and 1741 to 1743. Appointed Treasurer to Frederick, Prince of Wales, June 24, 1737; created Baron Herbert of Chirbury, December 21st, 1743; appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of Co. Montgomery, March 4th, 1744; Recorder of Ludlow, October 28th, 1747. Created Baron Powis of Powis Castle, Viscount Ludlow, and Earl of Powis, May 27th, 1748. Appointed Major-General March 29th, 1755, Lieutenant-General February 10th, 1759, and Comptroller of the Household May 22nd, 1761, and in June following, Lord-Lieutenant Co. Montgomery; Privy Councillor June 25th of the same year. He married Barbara, daughter and heiress of Edward Herbert, next brother of William last Earl and Marquis, and thus united the two lines. He died September 11th, 1772.¹

ROBERT LORD CLIVE, BARON OF PLASSEY.

George III., 1773. Appointed Lord-Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of Shropshire.²

He was the son of Richard Clive of Styche, Esq., born September 29th, 1725. His appointment to a writership in the East India Company's service in 1743 was the first step in his honourable and successful career in that country where his duties lay, a career with which every Salopian is familiar. He entered the army as an ensign (1747), in which capacity he showed so much courage and sagacity that on his return to England in 1755 he received a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the British Army; he was also made Governor of Fort St. David, and returned to India. He was returned M.P. for Shrewsbury 1761, 1768, and 1774; served the office of Mayor of that town 1762, and was appointed Recorder for the same in 1771. He was raised to the Irish Peerage as Lord Clive, Baron of Plassey, 15th March, 1762,

¹ Doyle.

² Doyle omits this appointment. Sir A. J. Arbuthnot's *Lord Clive*, p. 208.

and created a Knight of the Bath 1769. He died November 22nd, 1774.

EDWARD CLIVE, EARL OF POWIS.

15th George III., 1775. Appointed Lord-Lieutenant Co. Salop (sworn) April 7th, and held the office till March 30th, 1798. After an interval of nearly seven years he was re-appointed June 5th, 1804.

He was the son of Robert, first Baron Clive, by Margaret, daughter of Edmund Maskelyne, Esq., of Purton, Co. Wilts; born March 7th, 1754: succeeded as second Baron Clive of Plassey, November 23rd, 1774; M.P. for Ludlow 1774, 1780, 1784—1794; Colonel of the Salop Regiment of Militia, April 2nd, 1775, to May 5th, 1798; Recorder of Shrewsbury October 23rd, 1775; created Baron Clive of Walcot, August 13th, 1794; Governor of Madras, December 13th, 1779, to August 30th, 1803; Recorder of Ludlow, November 13th, 1801; created Baron Powis of Powis Castle, and Herbert of Chirbury, Viscount Clive of Ludlow, and Earl of Powis, May 14th, 1804. He married Lady Henrietta Anthonia Herbert, sister and heir of George Edward Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis, May 7th, 1784, and took the name and arms of Herbert, March 9th, 1807. He died May 16th, 1839.¹ (See below).

GEORGE EDWARD HENRY ARTHUR HERBERT, SECOND
EARL OF POWIS.

38th George III., 1798. Appointed Lord-Lieutenant, and *Custos Rotulorum* of Salop, March 31st.²

He was the son of Henry Earl of Powis, Viscount Ludlow, Baron Powis of Powis Castle, and Baron Herbert of Chirbury and Ludlow; born July 7th, 1755; succeeded as second Earl of Powis, September 11th, 1772; Recorder of Ludlow, October 22nd, 1776; appointed Lord-Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* Co. Montgomery (sworn) November 8th, 1776; Colonel of the Montgomeryshire Regiment of Militia, June 9th, 1778; Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Militia, May 2nd. He died unmarried

¹ Doyle.

² Doyle.

January 28th¹ (Doyle 16th), 1801, when the title became extinct. In his only surviving sister and heiress, the Lady Henrietta Anthonia Herbert, was centered the united lines of the ennobled and extinct families of Herbert of Chirbury, of Oakly Park, and of Powis Castle.² As already stated, she married May 7th, 1784, Edward Clive, second Baron Clive of Plassey.

THE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

An Act was passed 37 George III., 1796, enabling the King to raise in each county a body of mounted men to be called "Provisional Cavalry." This Act was amended by a later one which enacted that where, in any county, a number of Volunteers should be raised, amounting to or exceeding three-fourths of the whole number entitled to be raised under the former Act, that then the Deputy-Lieutenants had power to raise "Yeomanry Cavalry." Under the Lieutenancy of George Edward Henry Arthur Herbert, the calls on the patriotism of the county were eagerly responded to. At Shrewsbury, Market Drayton, Ludlow, Cleobury Mortimer, Morfe, Newport, Wellington, Prees, Hales Owen, Wem, Whitchurch, Ellesmere, Oswestry, Pimhill, Shifnal, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock, large numbers of Volunteers enrolled themselves in Troops and Companies of Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery. On April 26th, 1798, a County meeting was convened by the High Sheriff, Mr. Andrew Corbet, and it was resolved to substitute a Yeomanry Cavalry generally in the county in lieu of the Provisional Cavalry.³

EDWARD CLIVE, EARL OF POWIS.

44th George III., 1804. Re-appointed Lord-Lieutenant Co. Salop, June 5th, which he held till his death on May 16th, 1839, together with the Lord-Lieutenancy of Montgomeryshire.

THE THANKS OF THE SHROPSHIRE MAGISTRATES TO THE EARL OF POWIS.

January, 1832.

It was unanimously resolved that the cordial thanks of the

¹ *Aris's Birmingham Gazette.*

² MS. pedigree by Geo. Morris.

³ Colonel Wingfield's *Historical Record of the Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry*, p. 9-11.

Magistrates assembled at this Quarter Sessions be presented to the Right Honourable Edward, Earl of Powis, Lord-Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of this County, for the zeal and firmness evinced, and the prompt and judicious Measures taken by his Lordship for the preservation of the Public Peace, and the protection of property during the late occurrences in the Shiffnal division of the hundred of Brimstree and the Wellington division of the hundred of Bradford.¹

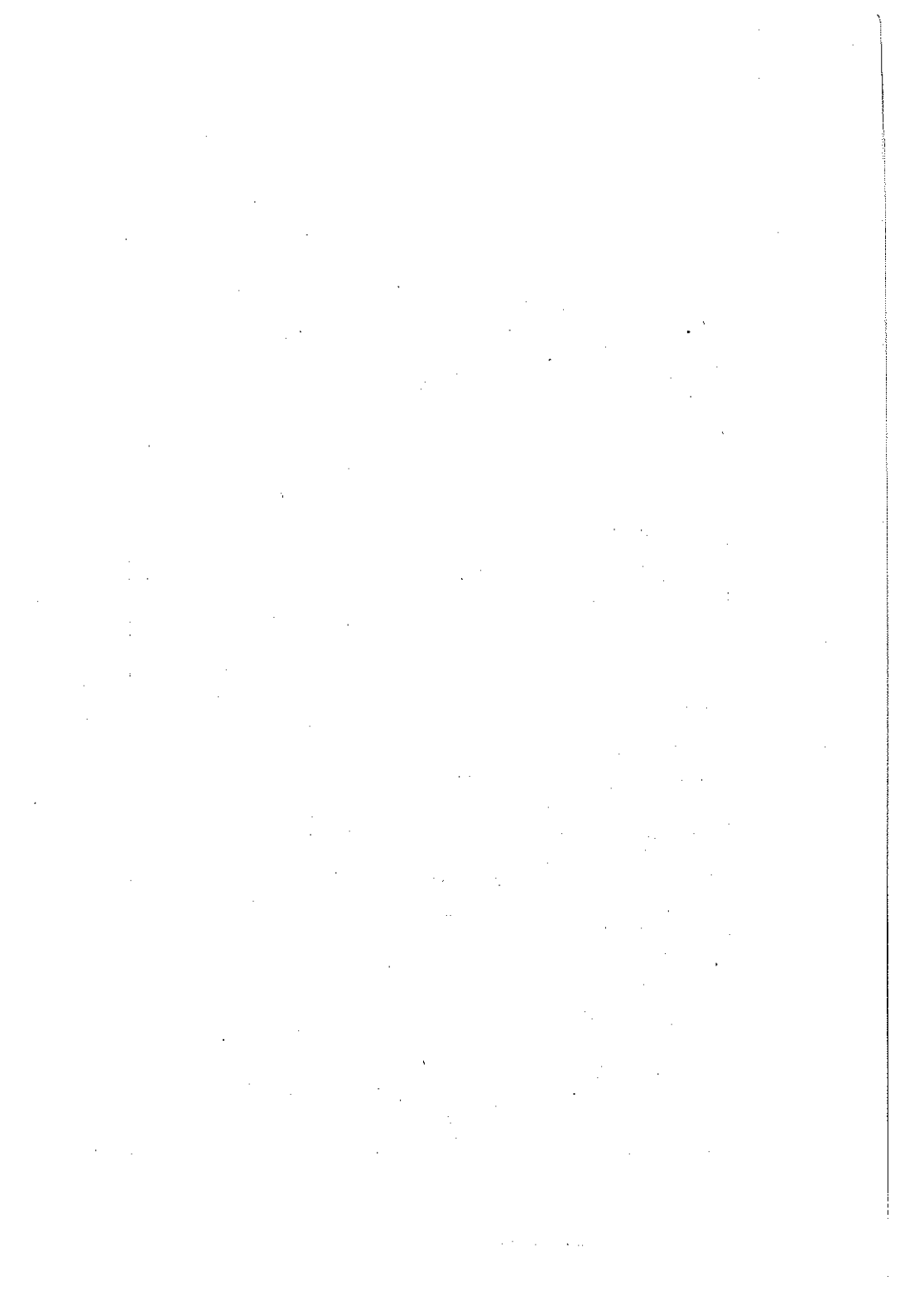
The occasion of passing this vote of thanks to the Lord-Lieutenant was the disturbed state of Shropshire in the mining districts of the county, in December, 1831, owing to a strike of the colliers. It originated in the Bilston, Wednesbury, Tipton and Dudley works, where they used great violence, and opened the prison doors, letting out the prisoners. The disturbance extended to Shropshire, and the inhabitants were greatly alarmed. The magistrates of this county earnestly requested the protection of the South Salopian Regiment of Yeomanry, which was promptly embodied. The Lord-Lieutenant went personally to the Hay Gate, near Wellington, and held a consultation with the ironmasters, and addressed the delegates from the working men there assembled, giving them excellent advice, and cautioning them of the serious consequences if his soldiers were compelled to act. Thus the danger was averted.

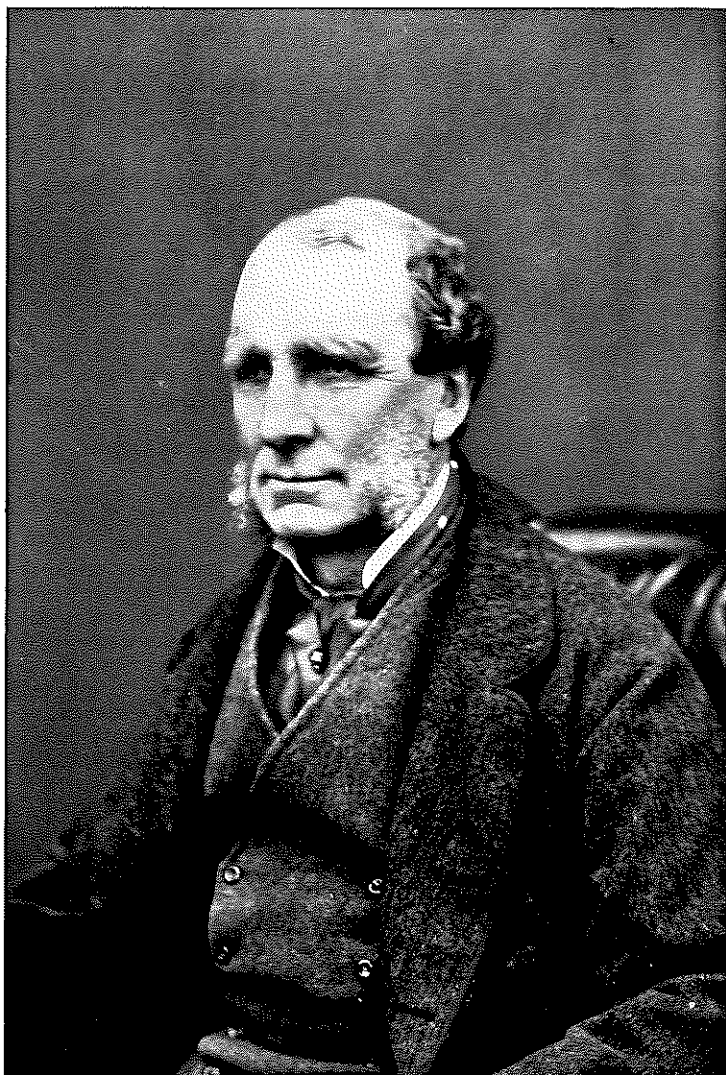
GEORGE GRANVILLE SUTHERLAND LEVESON-GOWER,
DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

3rd Victoria, 1839. Appointed Lord-Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of Co. Salop (sworn) August 26th. He held the office till November, 1845, when he resigned.

He was the son of George Granville, Duke of Sutherland, born August 6th, 1786, educated at Harrow; styled Earl Gower 1803 to 1833; Deputy-Lieutenant Co. Stafford January 18th, 1808; M.P. St. Mawes 1808—1812; Deputy-Lieutenant Co. Sutherland August 31st, 1808; M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme 1812 to 1815; M.P. for Co. Stafford 1815, and 1818 to 1820. He succeeded as Duke of Sutherland July 19, 1833, and (*jure matris*) as Lord Strasnaver, and Earl of

¹ Sir Offley Wakeman's "Leaves from the Records of the Quarter Sessions." Shrop. Arch. *Trans.*, v., 3rd S., p. 230





R. L. Bartlett, Photo.

Rowland, Second Viscount Hill.

B 1800—D 1875.

Sutherland in Scotland, January 29th, 1839. He was created a K.G. March 11th, 1841, became a Trustee of the British Museum, and a Commissioner for promoting the Fine Arts the same year. He died February 28th, 1861.¹

ROWLAND, SECOND VISCOUNT HILL.

9th Victoria, 1845. Appointed Lord-Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of Shropshire on the resignation of the Duke of Sutherland, and was sworn at a Court held at Windsor Castle, 20th November.

He was the son of John Hill of Hawkstone, Esq., by Elizabeth Rhodes, daughter of Philip Cornish, Esq., born May 10th, 1800; educated at Oriel College, Oxford, taking his M.A. June 14th, 1820. He was appointed Lieutenant in the North Shropshire Regiment of Yeomanry, May 22nd, 1816; became a Cornet in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, July 27th, 1820, which he resigned May 27th, 1824. He represented Shropshire in Parliament in 1821, 1826, 1830, and 1830—1832; succeeded as 4th Baronet on the death of his grandfather, Sir John Hill, May 21st, 1824; was appointed Colonel of the North Shropshire Regiment of Yeomanry, August 18th, 1824; was M.P. for North Shropshire 1832, 1835, 1837, and 1841-2, and made Deputy-Lieutenant of Co. Salop.

He succeeded as second Viscount Hill on the death of his uncle, Rowland Viscount Hill, of Hawkstone and Hardwicke, Baron Hill of Almaraz, Hawkstone and Hardwicke, December 10th, 1842. He married Anne, daughter of Joseph Clegg, of Peplow Hall, Co. Salop, Esq., July 21st, 1831, by whom he had two sons, Rowland-Clegg and Geoffrey. He died January 2nd, 1875.

Some important changes were made in the Army Regulation Act, 34th and 35th Victoria (1871-2), Chap. 86, Section 6, with regards to the duties of Lords-Lieutenant, which must be given here.

"After a day to be named by order of Her Majesty in Council, all jurisdiction, powers, duties, command, and

¹ Doyle.

privileges over, of, or in relation to the militia, yeomanry, and volunteers of England, Scotland, and Ireland, or any of such forces or any part thereof, vested in or exercisable by the lieutenants of counties, or by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, either of his own motion or with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland, shall revert to Her Majesty, and shall be exercisable by Her Majesty, through Her Secretary of State, or any officers to whom Her Majesty may, by and with the advice of her said Secretary of State, delegate such jurisdiction, powers, command, and privileges, or any of them or any part thereof; saving nevertheless to the lieutenants of counties, and to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, their jurisdiction, powers, duties, and privileges in relation to the appointment of deputy lieutenants, and saving also to the lieutenants of counties their jurisdiction, powers, duties and privileges in relation to the raising of the militia by ballot, and the proceedings incidental thereto; and after the day named as last aforesaid all officers in the militia, yeomanry, and volunteers of England, Scotland, and Ireland shall hold commissions from Her Majesty, and such commissions shall be prepared, authenticated, and issued in the manner in which commissions of officers in Her Majesty's land forces are prepared, authenticated, and issued according to any law or custom for the time being in force, and all commissions held on the appointed day by officers in the militia, yeomanry and volunteers shall be deemed to have been so issued."

"Commissions or first appointments to the rank of cornet, ensign, or lieutenant in any regiment or corps of militia, yeomanry or volunteers shall be given to persons recommended by the lieutenants of the county to which such regiment or corps belongs if a person approved by Her Majesty is recommended for any such commission or appointment by such lieutenant within thirty days after notice of a vacancy for such commission or appointment has been given to such lieutenant by the said Secretary of State by letter addressed to him by post."

By this Act, therefore, the Lord-Lieutenant of a county can only *recommend* subaltern officers, cornets, ensigns, or lieutenants, for commissions in local forces; and if a person

thus recommended is approved of by Her Majesty his commission will be from the Crown.

A later Act (45 and 46 Victoria, sec. 29—36) defines the power of the Lord-Lieutenant of a county to appoint his Deputy-Lieutenants, and their qualifications for the office. Sections 29 to 32 are as follows:—

“Her Majesty shall from time to time appoint lieutenants for the several counties in the United Kingdom. The lieutenant of every county shall from time to time appoint such persons as he thinks fit, living within the county, and qualified as provided by this Act, to be his deputy lieutenants. In every county twenty persons at least, or if so many persons cannot be found duly qualified, then all the duly qualified persons living within the county, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be appointed deputy lieutenants. The lieutenant shall certify to Her Majesty the name of every person whom he proposes to appoint deputy lieutenant, and shall not grant a commission as deputy lieutenant to any person until informed by a Secretary of State that Her Majesty does not disapprove of the granting of such commission. Whenever Her Majesty may think fit to signify her pleasure to the lieutenant of any county that all or any of the deputy lieutenants thereof be displaced, such lieutenant shall forthwith displace them, and appoint others in their stead, subject to the provisions of this Act; and a return of all persons by name who have been appointed deputy lieutenants or have been displaced shall be annually laid before Parliament, made up to the thirty-first day of December, within ten days after Parliament meets. The commission of a deputy lieutenant shall not be vacated by the lieutenant who granted it ceasing to be lieutenant. Where the lieutenant of a county is absent from the United Kingdom, or by reason of sickness or otherwise is unable to act, or where there is no lieutenant of a county, Her Majesty may authorise any three deputy lieutenants of such county to act as the lieutenant thereof, and such deputy lieutenants while so authorised may do all acts which might lawfully be done by the lieutenant, and shall for all purposes stand in the place of the lieutenant. The lieutenant of a county, with the approbation of Her Majesty, may appoint any deputy lieu-

tenant of the county to act for him as vice-lieutenant during his absence from the county, sickness, or other inability to act; and every such vice-lieutenant, until the appointment is revoked or he is removed by Her Majesty, may from time to time whenever such absence, sickness, or inability occurs, do all acts which might lawfully be done by the lieutenant, and shall for all purposes stand in the place of the lieutenant, without prejudice to the authority of Her Majesty to make other provision for this purpose under the foregoing enactment."

ORLANDO GEORGE CHARLES BRIDGEMAN, EARL OF
BRADFORD.

39th Victoria, 1875. Appointed Lord-Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* June 23rd.

The son of George Augustus Frederick Henry Bridgeman, Earl of Bradford, by Georgina Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Moncrieff, Bart., born April 24th, 1819; educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge; appointed Cornet in the South Shropshire Regiment of Yeomanry, February, 1839; represented the Southern Division of the County in Parliament in 1842, 1847, 1852, 1857, and 1859 to 1865; appointed Captain in the South Shropshire Regiment of Yeomanry, May 9th, 1844; Deputy-Lieutenant Co. Warwick, and Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, March 5th, 1852 which he retained till December 28th of that year; and Privy Councillor, March 5th; and Deputy-Lieutenant of Co. Stafford, October 22nd of the same year. He was again appointed Chamberlain of the Household, February 26th, 1858, which he held till June 18th, 1859; and on September 5th, 1862, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Battalion of the Shropshire Rifle Volunteers.

He succeeded as third Earl of Bradford, March 22nd, 1865, and was appointed for the third time Chamberlain of the Household, July 10th, which he held till December 9th, 1868; he was appointed Master of the Horse, March 5th, 1874, and held it till 1880. He married the Hon. Selina Louisa Forester, 5th daughter of John George, second Lord Forester, April 30th, 1844; and died March 1st, 1898.



R. L. Bartlett, Photo.

Orlando George Charles Bridgeman, Earl of Bradford.

GEORGE CHARLES HERBERT, EARL OF POWIS.

60th Victoria, 1898. Appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Co. Salop, 25th July, having been appointed *Custos Rotulorum* on the 22nd of the same month.

By the Earl of Powis's kind permission, Mr. E. C. Peele, D.L., has supplied me with copies of his Lordship's appointments as Lord-Lieutenant and Keeper of the Rolls, which serve to complete our information of the official forms of such appointments up to the latest date.

"[Stamp £30.]

APPOINTMENT OF GEORGE CHARLES, EARL OF POWIS, TO
BE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF SALOP.

VICTORIA BY THE GRACE OF GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith TO Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin GEORGE CHARLES EARL OF POWIS GREETING WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made and passed in a Session of Parliament holden in the forty fifth and forty sixth years of Our reign intituled "An Act to consolidate the Acts relating to the Militia" it was (amongst other things) enacted that it should be lawful for US with regard to Great Britain and for the Lord Lieutenant with regard to Ireland from time to time to appoint Lieutenants for the several Counties in the United Kingdom NOW KNOW YE that we by virtue of the said Act of Parliament HAVE nominated and appointed and by these presents DO NOMINATE AND APPOINT YOU the said George Charles Earl of Powis to be OUR LIEUTENANT of and in Our COUNTY OF SALOP and of all cities boroughs liberties places incorporated and privileged and other places whatsoever within our said County and the limits and precincts of the same for and during Our pleasure in the room of Orlando George Charles Earl of Bradford resigned AND WE DO by these presents give and grant unto you full power and authority to do execute transact and perform all and singular the matters and things which to a Lieutenant to be nominated and appointed by US for the said County do by force of any

law in anywise belong to be done executed transacted or performed AND THEREFORE WE DO HEREBY COMMAND you that according to the tenor of these our Letters Patent you proceed and execute all those things with effect IN WITNESS whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made patent WITNESS Ourselves at Westminster the twenty fifth day of July in the sixtieth year of Our reign.

BY WARRANT UNDER THE QUEEN'S SIGN
MANUAL.

MUIR MACKENZIE."

" [Stamp £30.]

APPOINTMENT OF GEORGE CHARLES, EARL OF POWIS, TO
BE KEEPER OF THE ROLLS FOR SALOP.

VICTORIA BY THE GRACE OF GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith To our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin GEORGE CHARLES EARL OF POWIS, GREETING: KNOW YE that We for divers good causes and considerations Us at this time especially moving HAVE named made and appointed and by these presents Do name make and appoint you the aforesaid George Charles Earl of Powis KEEPER OF THE ROLLS OF OUR PEACE in Our COUNTY OF SALOP during our pleasure in the place of Orlando George Charles Earl of Bradford resigned AND therefore WE COMMAND YOU that at the days and places in that behalf duly to be appointed the Writs Precepts Processes and Indictments before Our Justices to preserve the Peace within the said County appointed and to be appointed depending and to be taken you cause to come that they may be inspected and determined by a due end according to the laws and customs of England In WITNESS whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made patent WITNESS Ourselves at Westminster the twenty second day of July in the sixtieth year of our reign.

BY THE QUEEN HERSELF

MUIR MACKENZIE."

MANOR OF SANDFORD AND WOOLSTON.

BY R. LL. KENYON.

THESE are two townships in the parish of West Felton, but compose a single Manor, of which the earliest record is in *Domesday Book*, and is as follows:—"The same Rainald holds Osulvestune, and a Knight holds it of him. Uluric held it in King Edward's time with one berewick. There is a hide and a half there. There is land for three plough teams. Four Welshmen there have one plough team. It is worth six shillings." The Manor was in Mersete, i.e., Oswestry Hundred. This record tells us that in Edward the Confessor's time Woolston was held by Uluric, who was the tenant also of the adjoining Manor of Aston, and that there was a berewick or farm attached to it; and as the earliest mentions of Sandford show that it was held with Woolston, we presume that Sandford was the berewick of Edward the Confessor's time. Under William the Conqueror the Manor, like most of the county, passed to Earl Roger de Montgomery, and was held under him, as was Felton, by his successive Sheriffs Warin and Rainald, under whom it was held by an un-named Knight. Aston was no longer held by the same person. The *Domesday* expressions look as if there was no longer a berewick attached to the Manor, and the farm may very well have been destroyed during the disturbed period of the first part of William the Conqueror's reign. The Manor, however, was not waste, like Felton. It was taxable at the rate of a hide and a half, and it was estimated that there was arable land enough to employ three plough teams, i.e., about 360 acres, but only one plough team was actually employed, and that not by the Knight who held the Manor, but by four Welsh tenants of his. The Knight received a rent of 6s. Woolston township contains 501a. 2r. 14p., and Sandford township 719a. or. 34p. The Manor is therefore less than half the size of the *Domesday* Manor of Ruyton, and little

more than a quarter that of Felton; but it was taxed equally with Ruyton, and three times as much as Felton. The Manor of Ruyton, however, had three times as much land actually under the plough as that of Woolston, and paid more than three times as much rent; while at Felton nothing was ploughed, and no rent was paid. Woolston is a corruption of Osulvestune, and means the tun or village of Osulf, which was a common Saxon name.

We have no further records of the Manor for 100 years after Domesday, but the earliest which we have show that by the end of the 12th century the family of Constantine were Lords of the Manor, holding it under the Fitz-Alans. No doubt it shared the fortune of Felton in passing, after the fall of Earl Robert de Montgomery, to Alan fitz Flaald, and was held by Alan's son William when it was combined about 1140 into one parish with William fitz Alan's other Manor of Felton;¹ but it was held under the Fitz Alans, not by the Stranges, but by the Constantines.

The Constantine family seem to derive their name from the Côtentin, a part of Normandy of which the capital is Coutances,² and to be descended from Ralph, who when *Domesday* book was compiled, held Oldbury and Fulwardine, near Bridgnorth, and Petton, near Baschurch. Hugh de Constantine, who was probably Ralph's son, gave half a hide of land in Petton to Shrewsbury Abbey before 1121, and though the name of Constantine is not afterwards associated with Petton, the family which took the name of Petton from that Manor are quite likely to have been descendants of Hugh de Constantine. Helyas de Costetin had succeeded Hugh in Oldbury and Fulwardine by 1165, and also held Eaton, which still takes the name of Eaton Constantine from this family. He held all three manors under the Fitz Alans. Richard de Constantine succeeded him, and died between 1190 and 1196, leaving a widow, Christiana, who was alive in 1203, and five sons, Thomas, Helias, Ralph, William and Richard.³

¹ For its Parochial history see articles on Felton Church and on the Township of Felton.

² Owen and Blakeway, ii., 26.

³ Eyton, i., 133; vii., 276; viii., 2, 285, 287.

Thomas de Constantine, son of Richard (about 1190 to 1240) is the first of the family whom we know to have been Lord of the Manor of Sandford and Woolston. He also succeeded to his father's Manors of Eaton, Oldbury and Fulwardine. He married before 1207 Isabella, sister of Robert de Girros. Properties at Burwarton and Broughton were settled on her on her marriage, and on her brother's death in 1251 she obtained property in Fitz as one of his co-heiresses.¹ In 1216 Thomas de Constantine, in common with most of the other Shropshire nobles, rebelled against King John, and the King granted his estates to John fitz Philip of Kinver, but they were restored in 1217. Thomas de Constantine was one of the Verderers of the Shropshire Forests in 1220 and 1224, and is always described as a Knight, and as a considerable person in the county. In 1231 he was fined 20s. "because his hounds had coursed without licence."²

This Thomas son of Richard de Constantine gave a half virgate at Sandford to Roger fitz Dryn; and the latter "by the advice of Sir Robert the Chaplain, his brother," gave it to Haghmond Abbey with $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in addition "in remission of his sins and those of his parents." Thomas de Costentin confirmed this gift by a deed attested by Ralph de Costentin, Robert de Costentin, and others.³ Roger fitz Dryn (or Driw)'s daughter Angaret, about 1255-60, released to the Abbey all her rights in this half virgate. The same Thomas de Costentin by deed granted to the Abbey leave to raise the stank of their mill of Osberniston 8 feet higher than Tempres Bridge, so that the backed-up water should overflow Costentin's land of Osulveston; and by a second he, with the consent of his son and heir Thomas, confirmed this grant, and allowed the Abbey to dig turves on his land in Osuluston. The mill of Osberniston, i.e., Osbaston, had been given by Guy le Strange to the Abbey about 1179. It was afterwards called Moreton Mill, and must have been on the Morda between Osbaston and Moreton, near Moreton Bridge, above which the Morda forms the boundary of Woolston township.

¹ Eyton, iii., 32, 78; x., 156.

² Eyton, viii., 329; vii., 2, 17; x., 326.

³ Eyton, x., 378. Blakeway MSS. in Bodleian.

The same Thomas de Costentin also, about 1225 to 1235, gave to the augmentation of the alms at the gate of Haghmond Abbey the rent of a pound of cummin which Thomas de Caldecot used to pay for half a virgate of land in Sonforde. Caldecot was a part of Knockin.

Thomas, son of Thomas de Constantine (about 1240 to 1268) succeeded to all his father's properties, and between 1253 and 1256 he succeeded his mother in the properties at Fitz and elsewhere, which she had from her brother Robert de Girros.¹ In 1256 he was one of the four Coroners for Shropshire, and like his father, he is always described as a Knight. Ralph, brother of the first Thomas de Constantine, neld land in Sandford under his brother, to which Ralph's son William succeeded; for the second Thomas and Sir John fitz Philip (of Aston and Felton) witnessed a deed by which William, son of Ralph de Costentin, granted to Hugh, son of Edrich, for his homage and services 12 acres in the vill of Sondford "which my father Ralph gave him in free marriage with my sister Lucy," six of them lying "super terram de bruches," four upon Hungerhull, two upon Hetfeld. After this, William son of Ralph de Costentin granted to the Canons of Haghmond 20 acres of land with a messuage croft and other appurtenances in the town of Sonforde, which messuage was situated between the messuage of Edwin and that of Roger Colebrand; also the rent and services of 12 acres in the said town holden by Hugh son of Edrich of Knockin. And Thomas de Costentin granted to the same Canons common of pasture in the fields, mores and heaths of Sonforde for all their beasts of Sonforde; also a rent of 2s. which he used to receive from William son of Ralph in Sonforde; also to be free from suit to his Court, and from all profits, escheats and issues arising from that land. This was witnessed by Sirs John le Strange and John fitz Philip.² The 2s. was, no doubt, the chief rent from that land which we have seen that William son of Ralph de Costentin had just given to the Abbey, and which he evidently held under Thomas de Costentin. All these deeds witnessed by Sir John fitz Philip may be dated about 1255—1265.³ Hunger-

¹ Eyton, viii., 3; x., 157.

² Blakeway MSS.

³ Eyton, xi., 2.

hill still retains the name it had in the 13th century, A 41, 47, 48, 49 (1152 and parts of 1151 and 1111 Ordnance) being so named in the tithe award. It lies on the Knockin side of the township, far away from the Hungerhill in Felton township, and is much higher than any of the land round it. It probably gets its name from the hungry nature of the soil.

A deed which does not seem to be connected with the Abbey property is one by which Thomas de Costentin, son of Thomas de Costentin, grants to Edenewin, son of William of Ruton, for his homage and services and 12 marks, half a virgate in Sondford, formerly holden by Adam Herth, and lying between the land of Hugh Scine and that formerly Ralph de Costentin's. "But the said Edenewin and his heirs and assigns shall at their death bequeath to me and my heirs the reasonable testament of a free man." This is probably equivalent to the reservation of a heriot.¹ The Herts were landowners at Tedsmere. This deed² is witnessed by Sir John fitz Philip, Knight, and must be of much the same date as those last mentioned, 1255-1265. Thomas de Constantine's daughter and sole heiress, Isabella, married before 1268³ Sir Adam fitz Philip de Montgomery, Knight, and the Manor of Sandford and Woolston must have been transferred to her and her husband upon their marriage, for although Thomas de Constantine was still living in 1277,⁴ Adam was returned in 1272 as owing to Fitz Alan the service of half a knight's fee for Sonforde and Oselstone, which service was allotted to Isabel de Mortimer, widow of John fitz Alan III., as part of her dower. Therefore Adam de Montgomery and Isabella his wife were Lords of the Manor of Sandford from about 1268 to 1290. Isabella was Adam's second wife, and had by him a son Robert, who was born in 1272 and died early without issue. Adam had been a supporter of Prince Edward during Montford's rebellion 1265-7, and held Montgomery Castle for the Prince.

Thomas de Constantine died before 1284, and his daughter and her husband then inherited Burwarton, which was held under the Mortimers, and Eaton Constantine, Oldbury, and

¹ See Stephens' *Blackstone*, ii., 199.

² Blakeway M.S.

³ Eyton, viii., 3; xi., 279.

⁴ Eyton, x., 148.

half of Fitz, which were held under Fitz Alan, and had been settled on them subject to the life interest of her father. In 1285 Adam obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all these manors, including Sandford. Adam died in 1290, leaving a son Thomas by a previous wife heir to his own property, and Robert, his son by Isabella, heir to her property.¹

Robert de Montgomery, 1290 to about 1300, became Lord of the Manors, although his mother was still alive. She had the third part of them as dower, and as he was a minor, 18 years old, the Earl of Arundel, as his feudal lord, took possession of Sandford and the other estates held under him. Robert appears to have died before 1304 without issue, and Sir Walter de Hopton of Hopton Castle (about 1300 to 1305) succeeded him as Lord of the Manors of Sandford and of Burwarton, no doubt on the ground of being heir to Isabella de Constantine. He was grandson of Joan, sister of Robert de Girros and of Isabella, wife of Thomas de Constantine I., and was therefore second cousin to Isabella, daughter of Thomas de Constantine II., and co-heir with the Constantines to de Girros' estates at Fitz and elsewhere. By the settlement on the marriage of Adam de Montgomery with Isabella, Eaton, Oldbury, and half the Manor of Fitz, were to pass to Adam's heirs in default of issue of Adam and Isabella. Accordingly on Robert's death these did not pass to Sir Walter de Hopton, who, however, owned the other half of Fitz as co-heir to de Girros.² He had been one of the four coroners for Shropshire in 1256, Sheriff of Shropshire and Staffordshire in 1268, a baron of the Exchequer in 1275, and afterwards one of the itinerant justices, and was present in Parliament in 1278 when Alexander King of Scotland came and did homage to Edward I. He is several times mentioned as holding judicial inquiries in Shropshire, 1258—1291. In 1283 he married Matilda Pantulf, Baroness of Wem, and thus added greatly to his previously considerable property and importance; but she died in or before 1290, and he then lost most of her property, as she had children by a previous husband, but none by Sir Walter. In that

¹ Eyton, iii., 33; viii. 3.

² Eyton, viii., 3; x., 149.

year, 1290, he was committed to the Tower, and heavily fined for misconduct as a judge during the King's absence abroad. In 1300 he had to pay damages to the town of Shrewsbury for arresting within their liberties one of their burgesses who had resided there more than 10 years, but whom he claimed to be a villein subject to himself. He married a second time, and died in 1305, leaving a son and heir Walter, only 2 years old. The Inquisition on his death shows that he held Sandford of the Earl of Arundel for a seventh part of a Knight's fee.¹ The *Heralds' Visitation* says that a Sir Walter Hopton, who seems to be this Sir Walter, married "Jone, daughter & heire to Robert Longbrughe; arms, Gules, a bend between two crescents or."

Sir Walter de Hopton his son, 1305 to 1367, succeeded him, but as long as he was a minor his lands would be in the custody of his feudal lord, who at Sandford was the Earl of Arundel. In my history of the township of Haughton I have given an account of how Sir Walter's huntsman, David de Cuerton, was arrested in Hem Park in 1364 for hunting and killing a stag there.² An Inquisition on Sir Walter's death, taken 12 Feb., 42 Edward III., states that he died on 10 November previous (1367), and that he held nothing from the King, but held of Richard Earl of Arundel by military service half the Manor of Hopton, which manor was worth 60s. per annum, and the hamlet of Sandford, which was worth 6 marks (£4); and that he held nothing else in the county either of the King or anyone else; and that John son of John fitz Alan of Cherleton, son of Elizabeth, daughter of the said Walter, deceased, and wife of the said John fitz Alan, is the next heir of the said Walter, and is 23 years of age.

Sir John de Hopton, 1367 to about 1399, was therefore the next owner of Sandford. The *Heralds' Visitation* gives three Sir Walter Hoptons in succession, and makes Sir John the son of the last; but the Inquisition shows that he was son of a daughter, not of a son, of the second Sir Walter, and probably the third Sir Walter never existed. Sir John was

¹ Rolls of Parliament, I., 56 a and b; 224; Owen and Blakeway, i., 132 Eyton, ix., 171; x., 149, 157, 379; xi., 212, 257.

² Township of Haughton,

son of John fitz Alan of Charlton by Elizabeth, daughter of the second Sir Walter de Hopton, but as he inherited through his mother half of the Manor of Hopton, he is called John de Hopton.

This Sir John, by a deed dated at Sandford on Wednesday after St. Valentine's day, 1377,¹ granted to Thomas Eynons of Sonford and his wife and their heirs and assigns those three messuages and one virgate of land in Sonford, formerly held by the said Thomas after the death of his father, and by Roger the Shepherd, together with rights of turbary, pasture, &c., in the whole fee of Sonford, and with the right to any heriots and "Layrewices" which may become due from the land so granted, to hold the same from Sir John de Hopton at a rent of one silver penny yearly, to be paid on the Feast of St. Michael, free from all other dues, services, suits of court, and claims of all kinds. The witnesses to this deed were mostly tenants or neighbours of Sir John de Hopton. They were Roger Cheyne, Knight, Senr.; William Ganshawe, receiver; Thomas Hussee; Henry de Longeforde; John his brother; Philip Alleyne of Acton; Madoc Gogh of Oseleston; Eynon Gogh of Oseleston; Jor ap Kon of Oseleston; John de Wotton "de feodo militari," and others. In 1380 Sir John de Hopton acquired from William Thornhull and Florentia his wife, probably by purchase, the half of Fitz which had belonged to the Constantines, so that the whole of that manor was now his.²

According to the *Heralds' Visitation*, he married Alice, daughter of the Lord Strange, probably Roger Lord Strange of Knockin, a great-grandson of the John le Strange who sold Ruyton to the Earl of Arundel. They had a son Sir John, who married Elizabetha, daughter and heir to Sir John Burley, Knight; and it would seem that one of these two Sir John Hoptons must have sold their rights in Sandford to their suzerain, the Earl of Arundel, just as 100 years earlier the Stranges had done with respect to Ruyton. This must have been after 1377 and before 1415.

Thomas Earl of Arundel, 1399 to 1415, would seem to have been immediate Lord of the Manor, and not only suzerain or

¹ In Blakeway's MSS. in Bodleian.

² Duke's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, 217.

it, for the "ministers' accounts" of 1479 show that his representatives were then in immediate possession, and it is unlikely to have been acquired after his death by the coparceners who inherited his property. In the inquest on Earl Thomas's death "Sonford" and "Oseltun" are entered as two separate manors among those which he possessed when he died; and as they had not been included with Ruyton and Oswestry in the settlement of 1347 they did not go on his death to his male heirs, but to his three sisters, who were his co-heiresses, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Joan, widow of William Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, and Margaret, wife of Rowland Lenthall, Knight. Each of them, therefore, became entitled to an undivided third part of the manors which descended to them, and accordingly from 1415 to about 1480 Sandford and Woolston were in the hands of coparceners, all of whom owned more important property elsewhere, and probably paid little attention to this part of their estates. The Manor Court, however, continued to be held at Sandford, for in the Ruyton Court Rolls of 2 Henry VI. we find a charge made against a Shotatton tenant for suing another tenant of the Manor of Ruyton in the Court of Sandford instead of in that of Ruyton, whereby the Court fees would go to the Manor of Sandford instead of the Manor of Ruyton. The Inquests in 3 Henry VI. (1424) on the death of the Duchess, and in 11 Henry VI. (1432) on that of her son John Duke of Norfolk, show that they each held one third part of Holt Castle, of the Lordship of Bromfield and Yale, and of the two manors of Sonford and Osleston. But the issue of Sir Rowland and Lady Lenthall became extinct about 36 Henry VI. (1457),¹ so that the other coparceners became entitled to a half instead of a third, and therefore we find that in 1 Edward IV. Eleanor, wife of John Duke of Norfolk, grandson of the Duchess Elizabeth, had a half of the Manors of Sandford and Woolston assigned as part of her dower; and in 7 Edward IV. there is a record of a Court held at Holt Castle for the Lordship of Bromfield and Yale by Commissioners appointed by the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Bergavenny, at

¹ Collins' *Peerage*, v., 160.
Vol. IV., 2nd S.

which a number of ordinances were made for the management of the property.¹

The "Ministers' Accounts" of 19 and 20 Edward IV. (1479-80) in the Record Office, show that at that time one half of the receipts from Sandford and Woolston went to the Crown. They contain, together with accounts of the Lordship of Bromfield and Yale, an account of 63s. 8d. received in respect of "Sonford and Oseleston."

At Sonford the King's receiver had received 15½d. as half of 2s. 6½d. the rent of John Philip per annum. The same for rent of Griffith ap David and of Iollyn ap David; ½d., half the rent of Thomas Eign; 6½d., half that of Jenkin Bayowe; 5s., half the rent of 10s. of the common land of Sonford for house re-built there of Griffith ap Jen. ap Madd. and Jenkin ap Meredith. Several rents which ought to have been received had not because the land was in hand and could not be let; but 30s. had been received for half rent of a water mill.

With respect to Oseleston, two sums of 4s. and of 6s. 8d. were due from the Vill, and a sum of 20s. in respect "of a certain rent there called Cantidion, which is paid in alternate years;" half of each of these sums is accounted for.

"Receipts of the Manor" are next entered, Sanford and Woolston being now again treated as one; but the receipts were nothing as the autumn lands were not let, nor the "park" of Osulston, the rent of which should be 2s. 4d. a year; but 13s. had been received as a half year's profits of the Court.

Thomas Eign, who in 1480 held land in Sandford at a rent of 1d. was, no doubt, a descendant of the Thomas Eynons to whom we have seen that 3 messuages and a virgate of land were granted in 1377 at that rent, free from all other dues and services. The family must have been among the principal of those resident at Sandford for at least 100 years, having much more real interest in the place than the Lords of the Manor.

Evidently the township of Woolston compounded with the Lords of the Manor for all their rights, and the inhabi-

¹ Published in *Arch. Cambrensis*, vol. ii. (for 1847), and in *Powys Fadog*, ii., 74.

tants managed the Woolston lands for themselves; but at Sandford the land was let direct by the Lords to the occupying tenants.

Edward Nevill, Lord Bergavenny, who, as we have seen, owned half the manors in 7 Edward IV. (1467), was one of the most prominent supporters of King Edward IV. He died in 1476, and was succeeded by his son George Nevill, who had been knighted after the battle of Tewkesbury, and who lived till 1492. There had therefore been no escheat or forfeiture of the Bergavenny property between 1467 and 1479. The Duke of Norfolk also died in 1476, leaving his only daughter Anne Mowbray, born 10 Dec., 1472, his heiress; and as she was an infant, the Crown would be entitled to take possession of her property during her minority. The above account rendered to the Crown may therefore be in respect of the Norfolk half of the manors.

Anne Mowbray was the greatest heiress of her time, and was contracted to be married to Richard Duke of York, second son of the King, who was afterwards murdered in the Tower with his brother Edward V.; but she died an infant 16 January, 1480-1, and thereupon her property escheated to the Crown. It must have been shortly before or shortly after this that the Bergavenny half of the Lordship of Bromfield and Yale, and of the Manor of Sandford and Woolston, was acquired by the Crown, probably by exchange or purchase, so that the Crown became owner of the whole; for by patent of 2 Richard III. (1484)¹ Sir William Stanley was granted the Castle of Dinas Bran, the Lordship of Bromfield and Yale, and "Sonford and Osselston," in the Marches of Wales, and all the manors, &c., which belonged to John, late Duke of Norfolk, and Sir George Nevill (Lord Bergavenny), or either of them in those places, to hold them in tail male by the service of one knight's fee. Sir William Stanley's wife was Elizabeth, sister and heiress of the last Sir Walter Hopton, who fought for the Yorkists in the Wars of the Roses, and for Richard III., and was attainted by Henry VII. She married first Sir Roger Corbet; 2nd, Tiptoft Earl of Worcester; and 3rd, Sir William Stanley.

¹ Printed in *Arch. Cambrensis*, 4th series, vol. xiii., p. 150 (for 1882).

She died 22 June, 1498, leaving her grandson Robert Corbet her heir,¹ and therefore representative of the Hopton family; but the Manor of Sandford and Woolston, which had long since been alienated by the Hoptons, came by this grant to her husband, Sir William Stanley. At the battle of Bosworth Sir William Stanley deserted to the side of Henry VII., and in 1490 he received from Henry another grant of these same manors,² but in 1494 he was beheaded for suspected sympathy with Perkin Warbeck, and his property was forfeited to the Crown; and from this time till 1613 the Manor of Sandford and Woolston remained Crown property, and was managed by bailiffs for the Crown, who accounted to the Receiver for the Lordship of Bromfield and Yale, at Holt Castle.

Several of these accounts are still extant in the Record Office. Thus David ap Jenkin rendered an account for the year ending Michaelmas, 17 Henry VII., 1501, and Meredith ap Hoell for that ending 22 Henry VII. The former calls himself "minister," i.e., bailiff, the latter "firmarius," i.e., tenant, but they seem both of them to have been in exactly the same position, paying 66s. 8d. in full satisfaction for all profits of the Manor. But though they thus contracted for a lump sum, they nevertheless give details of the receipts. These included a "rent called Cangr," from the township of Woolston, in respect of which 4s. was due on St. Andrew's day and 6s. 8d. on Michaelmas eve; and also a rent called "Cantidion" of 20s. from the same township, due every alternate year on St. Andrew's day. There was also a rent of 40s. for a mill, no doubt Sandford mill, due at Michaelmas. The rent of the Lord's corn lands in the manor was 12s. "for 4 sheaves," i.e., probably they had formerly been let for a rent of 4 "sheaves" of corn, but latterly for a money payment of 12s.; and the rent of "Woolston park" was 2s. 4d. There were also payments for digging turf, for the Lord's protection ("advocaria"), and for toll, or rather perhaps for exemption from paying toll in the Lord's markets at Oswestry and elsewhere ("de tolneto"); and there were the receipts from fees in the Manor Court; but the bailiff or tenant had

¹ Inq. post mortem 14 Hen. VII., and Rolls of Parliament, v., 368b; vi., 276a.

² *Powys Fadog*, i., 394.

all these receipts for himself for the gross rent of 66s. 8d. The King's receiver at this time for Bromfield and Yale was Lancelot Louthier, and in his accounts with the King this 66s. 8d. from Sanforde and Oseleston is included.

The Ministers' Accounts in the Record Office after the reign of Henry VII. are not fully indexed, and therefore are not readily accessible; and no Court Rolls of the Manor for this period seem to have been preserved, but in the Blakeway MSS. in the Bodleian there is a note that in 13 Henry VIII. the King was Lord of the Manor of Sandford, and that the seal of the treasury of Holt Castle, a lion passant and a crown, is appended to a copy of the Court Roll of the Manor of that date. The Manor remained in the hands of the Crown till 1613; and on 3 July, 1613, King James I. granted to Ric. Hussey and Edw. Jones in fee "the Manor of Sandford and Osleston, otherwise Sandford, otherwise Sandford cum Osleston, and all those hereditaments called Sandford, alias Sonford and Osleston, and all that water mill, late part of the possessions of William Stanley attained."¹ Richard Hussey was, no doubt, merely a trustee for Edward Jones, who from 1613 to 1648 was therefore Lord of the Manor. He was son of William Jones, Alderman of Shrewsbury, who died 15 July, 1612.² Edward Jones married Mary, daughter of Robert Powell of Park Hall.

He was a magistrate for Shropshire in 1634, and in the Shrewsbury Charter of 1638 he was named Steward of the Borough. He was a lawyer, and as early as 1607 Edward Jones, Esqr., learned in the law, in consideration of his good counsel given, and to be given, had a grant of 5 marks per annum from the Corporation, as long as he should reside in Shrewsbury. When the King came to Shrewsbury in 1642 the Duke of York and Prince Rupert were lodged in his house opposite St. Mary's turnstile.³ Edward Jones may not have lived much at Sandford Hall, for none of his children were christened at Felton, but he probably died at Sandford, for he was buried at West Felton, 1 April, 1648, the Register calling him "Edward Jones of Sandford, Esquire,

¹ Blakeway MS.

² See Tyrwhitt pedigree in Burke's *Baronetage* and *Heralds' Visitation*.

³ Owen and Blakeway, i., 405, 409, 420, 539; ii., 530.

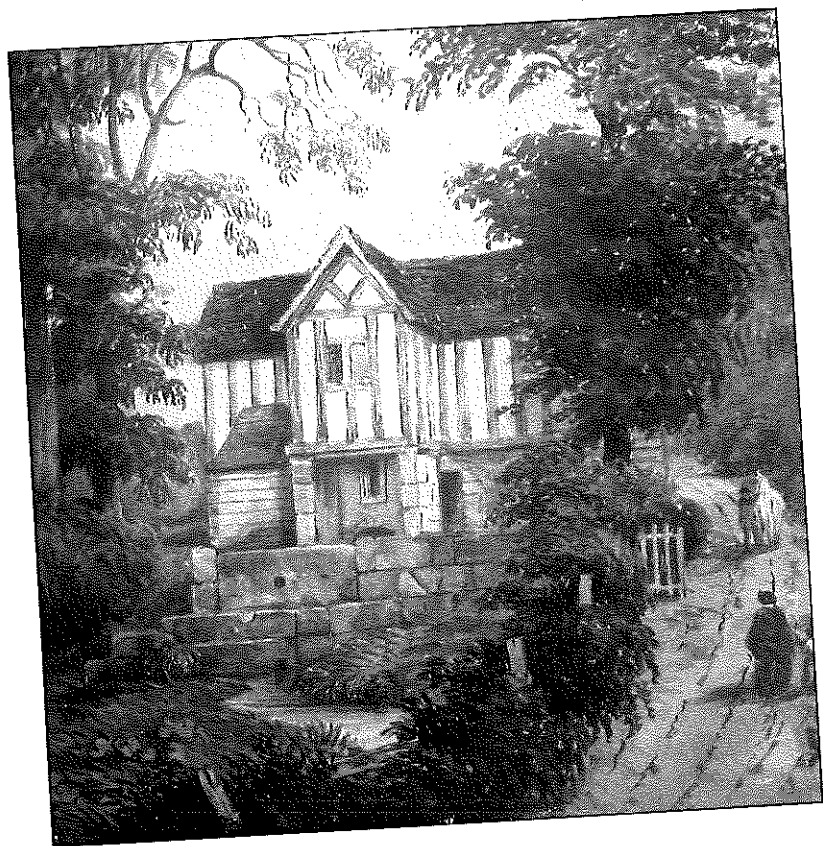
Steward of the town of Shrewsbury." There is a tablet in the chancel to his memory and that of his widow and eldest son. It records that the widow long survived them both, and died in her 90th year, 1673.

William Jones, his eldest son, succeeded him at Sandford. He was born in 1613, and married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Grevis, Knt., of Moseley in Worcestershire. At the beginning of a volume of the West Felton Register of Burials, 1678 to 1754, is the following entry, which perhaps refers to this Mrs. Mary Jones: "February 1684-5, Rec^d of M^r Lee of Baggalee the sume of tenne shillings for a mortuary upon the death of M^{rs} Mary Jones of Sandford." William Jones took the part of the Parliament in the Civil War, and in 1654-5 was elected Recorder of Shrewsbury, but was displaced at the Restoration.¹ He must have died soon after this, as the tablet in Felton says that his mother, who died in 1673, survived him a long time. In his time we first hear of "Woolston's Well." The common-place book written by Mr. Dovaston of West Felton Nursery, in the latter part of the 18th century, contains the following account :—

"Of Woolstou I never heard anything worth troubling history except the following—Sept. 13, 1651. The houses in Woolston of Edward Davies, Ermin Davies, widow, Wm. Footman, John Davyes, John Bayley, William Osborn and Daniel Jeffrey's barn, were all burnt with their corn and household stuff.² The parish of West Felton contributed to their relief £20, and Wm. Jones of Sandford gave them £5, a court house being built in Woolston over a well made for a bath for the family of Jones of Sandford. When the Jones's left Sandford Hall it became the rendezvous of the country folk, who, from the middle of May to the end of harvest, resorted from all parts thither, some at nights to bathe and dance and riot most of the nights at the alehouses, of which there were during the summer not less than five. This ill custom lasted many years, till it was broke about the year 1755. Woolston is called in old deeds Wysten, Ouzleton, the first watery low town, and the other signifies the

¹ Owen and Blakeway, i., 484, 538; Burke's *Baronetage*; *Heralds' Visitation*.

² There is a note of this fire and of the collections for it at the beginning of the earliest volume of the West Felton Register.



WOOLSTON'S WELL.

same, although some will have it it takes its name from the water ouzle." *Domesday Book*, quoted above, shows clearly that Woolston means Osulf's town; but the rest of the note is interesting as giving the only known record of the building of the little black and white cottage over the well, which is sometimes thought to have been a Chapel. Ecclesiastical records have been better preserved than any others, and the entire absence of any mention of it in any ecclesiastical record is almost conclusive against its having been a Chapel. It would appear from Mr. Dovaston's expressions that a Court House, no doubt the present cottage, was built about 1651 over a well previously "made for a bath for the family of Jones of Sandford," and this coincides with the appearance of the building, for the niche for the figure of a saint at the back of the well has had its top cut off to allow the floor of the cottage to be built over it, and the timbers used in the construction of the cottage have mouldings on them, which show that they were taken from some previously existing building.

On one of the stones of the masonry to the right of the entrance to the bath there has been carved within an oblong compartment a name which seems to be RIC NONIL, with the date 1635 above it. The top of the compartment is decorated with a zig-zag ornament, and from the middle rises a fleur-de-lys, above which again is a well and distinctly cut old English **R**. The surname after the first letter is not quite distinct, but it is probably meant for Noniley, a name which occurs frequently in the West Felton Register from 1628 to 1653, as well as later. At that time the family is generally described as of Rednal. The date is very faintly cut, but is fairly distinct. The masonry is clearly of the same date as that of the building over the well. Probably Richard Nonily was a mason employed on the work. The well is now called sometimes St. Winifred's Well, and is reputed to have curative properties, especially for sore eyes, and is not unfrequently resorted to for cures. Red marks deposited on stones left in the water are popularly said to be the marks of the Saint's blood. It is quite possible therefore that it was considered a holy well in very early times, though there is no record of the fact; at any rate, it would seem

that a building was erected over it for a bath in 1635 by the Edward Jones who purchased the property, and that he placed in it a niche for the figure of a Saint; and that in the time of the Commonwealth this niche was defaced by his son and the present cottage built as a Court House, with timbers which may have come from the earlier building for the bath, and which possibly may have been taken for that earlier building from some discarded from Felton Church, as the mouldings are said to correspond with some still to be found there. A person still living in 1886 remembered Courts Leet being held in this house down to the year 1824.¹

William, son of William Jones, succeeded his father, and died without issue in 1679. As there are no notices in the West Felton Register either of him or of any of his successors, we may presume that they seldom resided at Sandford.

Sir Thomas Jones, 1679 to 1692, second son of Edward Jones, succeeded his nephew at Sandford. He is identified by Owen and Blakeway with the Thomas Jones who was named first of the 24 Aldermen of Shrewsbury appointed by the Charter of 1638, but at that time he would have been only 23 years old. He was among the gentlemen captured by the Parliamentary forces when they took the town in 1644-5; but he had been imprisoned by Sir Francis Ottley, Governor of Shrewsbury, for refusing to find a dragoon for the King's service, and he seems to have submitted willingly to the Parliament, on whose side his brother was actively engaged. He was elected Town Clerk 26 April, 1660, but was removed on account of his doubtful loyalty 9 Aug., 1662, in favour of Adam Ottley of Pitchford, son of Sir Francis. He was M.P. for Shrewsbury in the Parliaments of 1660 and 1661. He was made a Justice of the King's Bench in 1676, and in 1680 the House of Commons resolved to impeach him with Lord Chief Justice Scroggs for various arbitrary and oppressive acts in favour of Papists and against Protestants, in particular for discharging a grand jury before it had returned all the bills, because among them were bills against the Duke of York and many others for being Papists. Scroggs was removed from office, but the impeachment

¹ Shrop. Arch. *Trans.*, IX., x., 238.

against Sir Thomas Jones was not proceeded with, and in 1683 he was promoted to be Lord Chief Justice; but in 1686 he was removed from office by King James II. because he would not declare in favour of the King's power to dispense with the penal laws against recusants.¹ Perhaps as he was attacked by both sides in turn for not going all lengths with them, we may conclude that he was an impartial and honest judge. He was buried 3 June, 1692. His wife was Jane, daughter of Daniel Banand, Esq., of Chester. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Jones, of Carreghova, Esq., who married Grace, daughter of Sir Peter Pindar. Their only son

Thomas Jones married first Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Russell of Strensham, Co. Worcester, Bart.; and 2nd, Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Leighton of Wattlesborough, Bart., but died without issue in 1715. Thereupon

Thomas Jones, son of Thomas, second son of the Judge, succeeded to Sandford, and is described as of Sandford Hall. He married Eleanor Meyrick, and died in 1737.

Thomas Jones, his son, succeeded him, and was of Carreghova and Sandford. He died without issue in 1745.

Edward Jones, his cousin, succeeded him. He was son of the Rev. Edward Jones, Canon of Windsor and Rector of Hodnet, third son of the Judge, and married in 1730 Mary, daughter and heiress of John Horsley, with whom he acquired the Stanley Hall estate, near Bridgnorth. From this time the owners of Sandford Hall have resided at Stanley, and seldom visited Sandford, where they are now almost unknown. Edward Jones died in 1753.

Sir Thomas Jones, Knt., his only child, succeeded both to Stanley and to Sandford. He was High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1760. He let Sandford Hall for 3 lives, from 23 March, 1757, to John Bickerton of Marbury, in Cheshire, whose family have occupied it ever since. The West Felton Register records the burial on March 10, 1726-7, of Thomas, son of John Biggerton of Wootton, who may have belonged to this family, but the first Bickerton of Sandford mentioned is John Bickerton of Sandford, buried 27 January, 1762. He was

¹ *State Trials*, viii., 195.
Vol IV., 3rd Series.

succeeded by his widow, and on 11 January, 1780, at Quarter Sessions, John Duckett, one of the High Constables of the Hundred of Oswestry, presented the footpath and three foot-bridges within the land of Mary Bickerton of the parish of West Felton, about 70 yards in length, as being impassable and out of repair ; also one ditch and a water-course of the said Mary Bickerton from the top of Lithwell to Sandford Mill Pool, about 1,024 yards. The Overseers' accounts show that she also occupied the Mill in 1782, and was rated at £20 for it. Mary Bickerton, from Wem, buried at Felton 5 Nov., 1803, may be the same person. Joseph Bickerton, who succeeded, was her nephew. He was Churchwarden of Felton in 1777 and 1795, and Overseer in 1779 and 1797, and was buried there 21 Nov., 1803. His son Samuel Bickerton, who bought and sold the Ruyton Park property,¹ was Churchwarden in 1817 and 1840. It was, probably, in his time that the old Hall was pulled down and the present house erected nearly but not quite on the same site. John Edward Bickerton, son of Samuel, was Churchwarden in 1860, and Overseer in 1859 and 1873. His tombstone in Felton Churchyard shows that he was born in 1834 and died in 1888. He was succeeded by his nephew, the present tenant, Mr. John Scott Bickerton, who was Overseer in 1894 and 1895.

We have seen that Sandford Mill existed in 1480, when it was let for £3 a year, equivalent perhaps to a rent of £60 now. It may have existed much earlier. It was conveyed with the Manor to the Jones family in 1613. It is mentioned frequently in the Parish Register from 1700 to 1749, the name of the miller being successively Payne, Upton, Thomas and Davies. Mrs. Bickerton held it in 1782, and Edward Evans in 1851 ; but it was disused in 1863, and has now been entirely pulled down.

Sir Thomas Jones died without issue 22 March, 1782, leaving his estates to his cousin, Thomas Tyrwhitt, son of John Tyrwhitt, Esq., of Netherclay House, Somersetshire, by Catherine, only daughter and heiress of Penyston Booth, D.D., Dean of Windsor, by Catherine, daughter of the above mentioned Edward Jones, Canon of Windsor. Thomas

¹ See History of Township of Old Ruyton in *Shrop. Arch. Trans.* for 1901, p. 20.

Tyrwhitt assumed the name of Jones in accordance with his cousin's will, was elected M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1807, and created a Baronet in 1808. He married in 1791 Harriet Rebecca, daughter of Edward Williams, Esq., of Eaton Mascott, in Shropshire, and died 24 Nov., 1811, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Sir Thomas John Tyrwhitt Jones, his eldest son, succeeded him. He was Sheriff of Shropshire 1816, M.P. for Bridgnorth 1818—1820. He married in 1821 Elizabeth Walwyn, daughter of John Macnamara of the island of St. Kitts, West Indies. A Mr. Asterley held the Courts Leet of the Manor of Sandford for Sir Thomas in 1814.¹ In 1837 the tithes of Sandford township were commuted for £132 15s., and those of Woolston for £106 4s. 7d. At that time Sir Thomas owned the whole township of Sandford, which contains 719a. or. 34p., except 84a. or. 27p. owned by Mr. Edward Beamand, 11. 23p. by Mr. Bulkeley-Owen, and 7a. 11. 15p. of glebe. Woolston township contains 501a. 2r. 14p. Of this Mr. Beamand owned 18a. or. 28p., the Rev. J. A. Cotton 25a. 2r. 16p., the Ellesmere Canal Co., 11. 8p., Mr. Edward Edwards, 106a. 11., and the Vicar of Loppington 7a. 11. 18p. All the rest belonged to Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt. He died in 1839.

Sir Henry Thomas Tyrwhitt succeeded, and resumed this name instead of Jones by royal license in 1841. He was High Sheriff for Shropshire 1877. He married in 1853 Emma Harriet Wilson, who in 1871 became Baroness Berners in her own right. He died in 1894.

The Hon. Sir Raymond Robert Tyrwhitt Wilson succeeded his father, and is the present owner of the property and Lord of the Manor. He took the additional name of Wilson, and dropped the arms of Jones, in 1892.

There has been little change, other than by death, in the ownership of either township since 1837, except that Mr. Beamand's property was sold to various purchasers about 1901. The Edwardses of Woolston took the name of Withers-Edwards not long after 1837, in consequence of having inherited the property in Felton which had long belonged to the Withers family. "Elisabeth Wither of

¹ Blakeway MSS.

Wotton, Widowe" was buried at Felton, 31 Jan., 1634-5, and from 1686 to 1767 a good many of the family were buried here, and were always described as of Felton. On June 25, 1754, John Withers of Felton was married to Frances Edwards of Oswestry, and on July 2, 1795, Edward Withers was one of the witnesses of a marriage between Thomas Pugh of Halston and Mary Edwards of Felton, but whether these Edwardses were of the Woolston family does not appear. It is curious that only one child of the Withers family ever seems to have been christened at Felton; this was John, son of John and Frances Withers (formerly Edwards), christened 18 Nov., 1755. Perhaps the children were generally taken to Oswestry, where the family latterly lived, the last two of the family buried here, apparently, being John son of Fanny Withers, of Oswestry, buried 17 July, 1768, and Frances Withers of Oswestry, buried 6 April, 1802.

The following distinctive field names are given in the Tithe Award for Sandford township, the numbers with letters prefixed being those of the tithe map, the numbers in brackets those given to the same fields in the Ordnance Map of 1874. B4 (1,053), A64 (1,106), and A25 (part of 1,107) are all called Clemley; B5 (the other part of 1,107, nearest the Holyhead road) is called Common Piece. These all adjoin each other, and occupy the middle of the space between the lane from Sandford to Weirbrook and Gamester's Lane. A27 (1,109) in the angle formed by Gamester's Lane and the lane from it to Sandford is also called Common Piece, but is separated from B5 by A26 (1,108), which is merely called Long Leasow. A61 (1,001) is called Common Field, and lies on the other side of the lane from Sandford to Weirbrook. Together, these fields account for nearly the whole of that part of Sandford Township which is nearest the Holyhead Road, except the narrow strip along the road side which appears to have been originally enclosed by squatters, who built huts on it, which were gradually improved into cottages. Probably all this land was Common land 150 years ago.

A23 (1,098) is the large field nearest to Sandford on the right of the lane going from Sandford to Weirbrook, and A39 (1,079) is a smaller field on the other side of Sandford, to which a footpath runs from the village, and an occupation

road from Sandford Pool. Both of these are called Town field, and at the time of the tithe award were divided up into a number of small strips or "quilllets" of land held by different owners and occupiers. These were, no doubt, the fields which used to be let in strips by the Lord of the Manor to the householders of the township, in the nature of what are now called allotments. Some of the strips, now quite undivided from the rest of the fields, are glebe.

The arrangement of the fields round Sandford has been much changed since the mill was given up, and the greater part of the Pool has been drained and planted. A19, the strip of land adjoining the plantation now thrown into the big field (1,038) opposite Sandford Hall, was called Boathouse Meadow. Next to this big field is Churchway, A15 (1,035), through which runs the pathway to Felton Church. Part of this field is glebe. Other names in the township are the Knotts, A56 and 97, B17 (1,044, 1045, and part of 1,046), adjoining Sandford Pool plantation on the side towards Weirbrook; Cloutredding Meadow, A12, part of (1,029), adjoining the "five turnings" and Moorside in Woolston township; Gamester's, A28 and A30 (1117 and 1119) on the right of the road from Sandford to Long Oak; and the Embless, A34 (part of 1,095), on the same road, close to Sandford itself.

Coming to Woolston Township, the ridge of high land on the left of the road from Sandford to Woolston is called Brynyrystyn; A6 and 7 (1,067) in Sandford township is marked Bryn-y-wystyn on the Ordnance Map, and in Woolston township A8, 30, 31, C1, 2, E6 (935, 937, 947, 1,018, 1,029, 1,063) are named Brynyrystyn in the tithe award. The name is, no doubt, derived from the Welsh *estyn*, extent or stretching out, and means the Long Hill. To the right of the road, projecting from Moorside Cottage into the flat ground of Felton Moor, is A29 (1,027), called "Penybana," i.e., "the end of the high lands." Some fields on each side of the road from Woolston to Whip Lane, immediately beyond the turning to Oswestry, are called Pen y Kiln, A13, 22, 23, C4, 5 (926, 932, 938). They rise immediately from the flat land of Maesbury, and the name may be derived from Cil, a corner, and mean the corner-end of the high

ground. There does not appear ever to have been a lime-kiln here. Beyond them on the left is Temydemi (parts of 943, 944); and on the right of the road are the Herdures, E12, A14, 15, 16, 17, 34, extending to Morda brook, the boundary of the parish and township; and beyond them, forming the corner adjoining Moreton Bridge, is the Larney, E14 (956). The fields on the Woolston side of Whip Lane, B1, 2, D2, E8 (945, 946, 950, 952) are called Gun Yards. Immediately beyond Woolston's Well from the hamlet of Woolston, A3, 4 (591) is the Lawnt, which means a smooth lawn or rising ground. In the corner between Woolston and the road to Oswestry, A19 (930) is called Garawalds, and on the right of the road from Woolston to Felton, in the first bend, A43 (960) is Pentaudley, a name which reminds one of Todley and Taudley in Sutton township. The large number of Welsh field names in the Manor seems to show that though the Lords of the Manor and owners of the property were English, and gave English names to the townships, yet the cultivators of the soil continued for a long time to be chiefly Welsh, and the names they used are, no doubt, the same which were used by the "four Welshmen" who cultivated the Manor at the time of the Domesday Survey more than 800 years ago.

TOWNSHIP OF TWYFORD.

Twyford is the only township of the Parish of West Felton which was no part of either of the two Domesday Manors of Felton and Woolston, of which the rest of the parish was composed. It is not mentioned in *Domesday*, and appears to have always formed part of the Manor of Aston, and must originally, together with Aston and Felton, have belonged to the Parish of Oswestry; but when Felton Church was built and the parish constituted about 1140, it was obviously convenient to include Twyford in the parish, as it is far from any other Church, and nearer Felton Church than many other parts of the parish. It is not unlikely also that at that time Hugh le Strange, who owned the Manor of Felton, owned also the Township of Twyford, though he held it under a different feudal Lord, and therefore it could not be united for civil purposes, as Felton soon afterwards was, with the Manor of Ruyton.

Domesday Book tells us that under Edward the Confessor both Aston and Woolston were held by one Uluric, but that in William the Conqueror's time they were separated, Woolston and Felton being held by the Sheriff Rainald, and Aston by Robert Pincerna, both holding under Earl Roger of Montgomery. After Earl Robert's rebellion in 1102 Pincerna's fief, including Aston, was transferred to the new Lords of Montgomery. About 1190, William fitz John was Lord of the Manor of Aston under them, and Philip fitz William, no doubt his son, about 1195.

The first mention of Twyford occurs in the time of this Philip fitz William. By a Fine levied at Shrewsbury 15 Oct., 1201, William fitz Gilbert surrenders to Reginald de Hedinge 3 hides of land in Walford, Stanwardine-in-the-Fields, Eyton, near Baschurch, Aston, the two Hislands, the two Woottons, and Twiford; for which land Reginald de Hedinge had sued him. In 1203 Alice, sister of William fitz Gilbert, sued Reginald de Hedinge for an eighth part of a knight's fee in the same places, but by a fine levied 6 Oct., 1203, she surrendered it to Reginald for a consideration in money and in an estate for life at Stanwardine. Her claim was as heir

to her eldest brother Walter, whose heir, however, was William, who had died between 1201 and 1203.¹

In 1213, Reginald de Hesting sued Walter le Fleming for intruding into 1 virgate and $3\frac{1}{2}$ bovates in Stanwardine, of which Lordship Aston was a part; and in the result Walter surrendered the land to Reginald "according to a Fine levied between the said Reginald and Alice fitz Gilbert."

These deeds deal with land in Aston and Twyford, but not with the Manor itself. The land had evidently been held by the fitz Gilberts before 1200, and they were all dead by 1213. Reginald de Hedinge and Walter le Fleming may have based their respective claims either on purchase or inheritance. Reginald de Hedinge got the land for the time, but we afterwards find Walter le Fleming's heirs holding Aston, Twyford and much else, under the Fitz Philips. No doubt, therefore, the Fitz Gilberts also held under the Fitz Philips. The Fitz Philips were connected by marriage with Hugh le Strange, who owned the Manor of Felton when the parish was formed about 1140, and he may have held Twyford under them; but it was part of their Manor of Aston, and therefore, though it had been united with Felton ecclesiastically, the le Stranges had no power to unite it, as they united Felton, for civil purposes about 1155 with the Manor of Ruyton.

In 1216, Philip fitz William, Lord of Aston, took the part of the Barons against King John, thus being on the same side in the war with Constantine of Woolston and with John fitz Alan, but not with the le Stranges, who sided with the King. His estates, like Constantine's, were declared forfeited, but were restored on the accession of Henry III.

About this time, 1216-18, Reginald de Hedinge gave to Haghmond Abbey 3 half virgates of land in Walford, and all his land of Twiford, viz., 3 nokes, and all his land of Aston, with its meadows, moors, &c., and all his land of Great and Little Hisland, both that which he had in demesne and that which was held under him in villenage. After this grant the Hedinges do not occur again in Shropshire.² They were an

¹ Eyton, x., 292.

² Eyton, x., 293.

important family, with property in several counties, and were connected with the fitz Alans, Alan fitz Flaald having married a sister of Ernulf de Hedinge, who held Shrewsbury for the Empress Maud, and was hanged for so doing by Stephen in 1138. This Ernulf's property had been divided among co-heiresses by 1165,¹ so Reginald can hardly have been a direct descendant of his; but Reginald's son, who was married in 1206, was named Ernulf. Reginald himself was Deputy-Sheriff for fitz Alan in 1190 and 1196, and Constable of Oswestry in 1212.

The witnesses to Reginald's grant to Haghmond Abbey were John fitz Alan, Robert de Girros, Vivian de Roshall. The fact of fitz Alan's sanction being obtained for the deed, and not that of the Lords of Montgomery, looks as if Reginald considered fitz Alan and not the Lord of Montgomery to be his feudal superior. Accordingly, in August, 1226, we find William de Cantilupe, Lord of Montgomery, summoning the Abbot for intruding into Cantilupe's fee of Staneworthyn, which was then held by Robert de Teneraye. Aston Manor was part of the fee of Stanwardine, and the Abbot had nothing in that fee but what Reginald de Hedinge had given him, so it must have been to this property that the suit related. It was settled out of Court, and the Abbot admitted that all wardships and reliefs within the fee were due to Cantilupe, and undertook to render them to him,² thus apparently ignoring the title of the fitz Philips and any other mesne Lords, as well as that of Robert de Teneraye, who may have been only a bailiff for Cantilupe or for his tenants, and have had no independent title of his own. Again, Walter le Fleming died before 1227, and was succeeded by co-heiresses, and the *Feodary* of 1240 says that Juliana of Staneworthin and her co-parceners hold a knight's fee in Staneworthin under William de Cantilupe. She was a daughter of Walter le Fleming.

Philip fitz William, Lord of Aston, died after 1217 and before 1250, and was succeeded by his son John fitz Philip, who is always described as a Knight, and witnessed many charters between 1250 and 1265. In 1255 he was a co-

¹ Eyton, viii, 222.

² Eyton, x., 299.

parcener of Hugh le Strange's property in Felton and elsewhere.¹ Perhaps his mother may have been Hugh le Strange's daughter. His rights over the Manor of Aston seem to be ignored by the Pimhill Hundred Roll of 1255, which says that "William de Lechton; Philip de Huggefurd, the Abbot of Haemon, Hugh de Patinton, and John de Esseford, hold $5\frac{1}{2}$ geldable hides in Staneworthin; and the estate is of the fee of William de Cantilupe, and held by doing service of one knight yearly in war time. It does suit to County and Hundred, and paid 3s. 8d. for motfee and stretward." The Abbot of Haghmond's property in the Lordship of Stanwardine was that which he acquired, as we have seen, about 1217 from Reginald de Hedinge, which included some land in Twyford. Of the other four tenants, Philip de Huggefurd and Hugh de Patinton represented co-heiresses of Walter le Fleming.²

Soon after this, and before 1267, John fitz Alan II., who was Lord of Oswestry Hundred, withdrew all the suit and service which was due or alleged to be due from Aston, Hisland, and Wootton to the Honor of Montgomery. The Jurors of Chirbury complained of this withdrawal ineffectually in 1274, and from thenceforth these places were held immediately from the fitz Alans.

At the Assizes of Jan., 1256, one William son of William fitz Philip, challenged Fulk fitz Warin for killing William's brother John, but the Court had no jurisdiction, as the matter arose in Walcheria, the Welsh Marches.³ The names and place would lead one to suppose that these fitz Philips were connected with the Lords of Aston.

Sir John fitz Philip died about 1265, and was succeeded by his son Hugh, who was called not fitz John after his father, but fitz Philip after his grandfather, and from this time fitz Philip was adopted as a surname by the family. In March, 1272, part of the dower assigned to Isabel de Mortimer, widow of John fitz Alan III., was the services due on a knight's fee in Aston, Wootton, Twiford, Hisland, and Bromhurst, held under fitz Alan by six co-parceners; and a

¹ Eyton, vi., 35, 36.

² Eyton, x., 300.

³ Eyton, x., 43.

memorandum made about 1300 enumerates six co-parceners as holding "Aston, Hideslond, Wodeton, & Twytorde, under Hugh fitz Philip, for a Knight's fee," and adds that Hugh fitz Philip held them under the Earl of Arundel, and owed suit every three weeks to the Court of Oswestry. The six tenants were the Abbot of Haghmond, Walter de Woderton, Richard de Camera, Richard le Strange, John le Botiler, and Richard Purcell, and of these Walter de Woderton, John le Botiler, and Richard Purcell appear to have been co-heirs of Walter le Fleming,¹ and as Walter le Fleming's co-heirs held Aston and Twyford under the fitz Philips, we infer that Walter le Fleming himself, and the fitz Gilberts, who preceded him, also held under the fitz Philips.

One of Walter le Fleming's daughters named Illaria had married John le Botiler, Lord of Felton Butler, who gave some land to the Hospital of St. Mary of the Rock at Nesscliffe for the salvation of his soul and of that of his wife Illaria.² John had been succeeded by his son Hamo by 1240, and Hamo on 20 Jan., 1278, settled on his younger son John estates at "Aston near Twyford," Stanwardine-in-the-Fields, and Winnesbury; and on 1 July, 1283, he gave estates in the same places and in Felton Butler to his younger son William. The expression "Aston near Twyford" suggests that Twyford was at this time considered the head of the Manor.

We have seen in the history of Felton Church that in 1310 Hugh fitz Philip, as Lord of the Manor of Felton, appointed a Rector of Felton. In 1314 he had a dispute with the Abbot of Haghmond about their respective rights in Hisland Moors. He died before 1325,³ and was succeeded by his son

John fitz Philip. In 1322 the Earl of Arundel claimed and eventually he made good his claim, to be immediate Lord of the Manor of Felton, to the exclusion of the fitz Philips; and though John fitz Philip owned land in Aston, he never appears to have acted as Lord of that Manor, and is spoken of as of Hisland, not of Aston. Probably therefore the Earl in some way acquired his manorial rights in Aston,

¹ Eyton, xi., 11; x., 303.

² Eyton x., 202.

³ Eyton, xi., 218.

including Twyford, as well as in Felton. The fitz Philips were landowners in Felton 100 years after this, but we do not hear of them any more as connected with Twyford, nor after 1333 as connected with Aston.

When Haughmond Abbey was dissolved in 1539 it owned rents from the Manor of Aston worth 50s. a year, representing, no doubt, the land acquired from Reginald de Hedinge, but also a good deal of other land in Aston and Hisland subsequently acquired.¹ The Abbey's property, of course, all passed to the Crown.

The succession of the Earls of Arundel has been traced in the history of the Manor of Ruyton. They retained the Manor of Aston until on 1 May, 4 Elizabeth (1562), Henry Earl of Arundel mortgaged it with other property to William Albany for £5,324, and in 7 Elizabeth the Earl and Albany conveyed it to Mr. Horde. In 43 Elizabeth, 1601, Thomas Horde conveyed it to William and Edward Jones, ancestors of the Joneses of Sandford,² whose succession has been traced in the history of that Manor. But their connection with Twyford was, probably, never much more than nominal, and at present they own no land whatever in the township, and receive, it is believed, no dues of any sort from it.

By a deed dated 3 Aug., 3 Elizabeth (1561), Thomas ap John of Overton, Flintshire, gent., granted to Richard Hanmer of Francton, Shropshire, gent., in fee, a messuage with its appurtenances at Twyford; and on 10 Dec., 20 Elizabeth (1577), Richard Hanmer conveyed it in fee to his younger son Humphrey Hanmer.³ We have seen that in 2 Elizabeth Sir Thomas Hanmer of Hanmer bought the property in Ruyton which had belonged to Haughmond Abbey, but soon sold most of it; and that a John Hanmer, Esq., was a freeholder in the Manor of Ruyton in 26 Elizabeth. In 1561-2 a Hanmer held land in Shotatton. In 28 Elizabeth David Hanmer, a tenant in Shotatton, died, and was succeeded by his son David, and in 1653 William Hanmer was a householder there.⁴ A Hanmer is a householder at Ruyton now, on the Cliffe, but he is not a freeholder.

¹ *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. Eyton, xi., 13.

² Aston MSS.

³ Blakeway MSS., Shropshire Parochial Notices.

⁴ See Histories of the Manor of Ruyton, and of Shelvock and of Shotatton *ante*.

The property now called the Nursery, in Twyford Township, has long belonged to the Dovaston family. Dovastons are mentioned frequently in the Register as of Woolston, Rednal, Sutton, and elsewhere, as well as Twyford, the earliest being Katherine, wife of Thomas Dovaston, in 1628, and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Dovaston of Woolston, in 1646. The first mention of a Dovaston of Twyford is on May 31, 1712, when John, son of John Dovaston of Twyford, yeoman, was christened. The mother was, no doubt, Elizabeth, wife of John Dovaston of Twyford, who was buried 12 March, 1714-15, shortly after the birth of a second child Mary. On August 4, 1717, this John Dovaston married Miriam Brown, and three of their children were christened 1718 to 1721. He was buried Jan. 13, 1729-30, and was succeeded by his eldest son John, whose marriage is recorded on the Dovaston tablet in Felton Church, from which it appears that his wife was Margaret, daughter of William Freeman of Fawley Hall, Buckinghamshire, Esq. She died 7 Sept., 1758, leaving seven children, all christened at Felton 1735 to 1758. The father is described as of Twyford 1725 to 1743, but as of Felton after 1745. The epitaph says that he enjoyed the highest reputation for trustworthiness and honesty, and was beloved by all; but Mr. Hurlbert in his *History of Shropshire*, p. 222, says that he was a wheelwright, who "spent all in the ale-house, and left his little estate almost swallowed up with debts and mortgages." His eldest surviving son John was christened 25 April, 1740, and apprenticed to Mr. Thomas Milward, an attorney at Stourbridge, no doubt a relation, as the Dovaston tablet commemorates a Miss Susan Milward, who died in 1747, aged 70, and was first cousin to William Freeman. The Milwards may have been previously connected with the Dovastons, or at all events, with Felton, for on 8 Aug., 1648, "Mrs Mylward, widow, who had lived in Salop," was buried here.

John Dovaston was admitted an attorney, but soon gave up the practice of the law, and made money by planting his little estate and turning it into a "Nursery," whence its present name. The grounds still contain some interesting and rare trees. He built the present house bit by bit, as he could afford it. He collected a considerable library and many

manuscripts, made himself master of several languages, including Hebrew and Anglo-Saxon, studied several Sciences, and was so skilful a mechanic as to construct with his own hands several telescopes, philosophical and musical instruments, and a fine organ. A sundial now on the front of the cottage called the Rowley was, no doubt, put there by him. This cottage is said to have been at one time a public house, known by the name of the Sundial. Mr. Dovaston married Ann Price, 15 Dec., 1780, and had two children, Sarah, born 5 Aug., 1781, and John Freeman Milward, born 30 Dec., 1782. He died 31 March, 1808, his last words to his son being, "Deserve God's blessing, and you will be happy."

J. F. M. Dovaston inherited the property much improved and freed from debt. He was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, and took his M.A. degree 1807. He was called to the Bar, and was always called "the Councillor" in the neighbourhood. He inherited his father's literary tastes, added to the library and collections of curiosities, and collected from the neighbouring farms most of the stones now standing in the garden, which, being of granite, gneiss, and Cambrian limestone, must have come from a distance, and are believed to have been brought here by ice-floes.¹ In 1811 he published a volume of "Rhymes," chiefly concerned with local legends. He died unmarried in 1854.

There is an obelisk in the grounds to his memory. He had been much offended, because in 1829, during some repairs to the chancel of Felton Church, the body of a Miss Sarah Dovaston had been disturbed. He had accordingly erected a cromlech, and surrounded it with nine boulder stones, and intended to be buried under it, and to have the following lines inscribed on it, which he composed in his sleep and wrote down on waking :—

"Happy I lived and peaceful died,
Nature my light, and God my guide:
Thankful 'mid every blessing given,
For truth on earth has trust in heaven."

¹ See Pre-historic Shropshire, Shrop. Arch. *Trans.* for 1892.

He was buried in the Church, but his successor erected the obelisk on the cromlech, and had the lines carved on it.¹

John Dovaston succeeded him, and thoroughly appreciated his predecessors' library, and was, like them, much interested in antiquities. The Historical MSS. Commission published in 1892 an abstract of a book belonging to him containing records of the Court of the Marches of Wales. He was made a J.P. for Shropshire in 1893, and died in 1900. He was succeeded by his son Freeman Dovaston, who died in 1904 unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother Daniel, the present owner, who is a Solicitor.

The Fords farm, in Twyford Township, may have given its name to William de Fordes, Rector of Felton in 1352, and may have received it from being situate immediately above very low marshy ground across which runs the road from Shrewsbury to Oswestry. It was long owned by a family named Lloyd. The Parish Register shows that "Mr. Edward Lloyd of Twyford and Margaret his wife" had four children christened at Felton from 1628 to 1635; they were probably of the Fords, though it is not so stated. Mr. Richard Lloyd and Katherine his wife, of Twyford, had three children, Edward, Andrew, and Margaret, christened here 1646 to 1650, and were certainly of the Fords, for Margaret must be the "Mrs. Margaret Chambers, daughter of Mr. Richard Lloyd of the Foords" who was buried here in 1680; "Richard Lloyd of the Fords" was buried here in 1682, "Katherine wife of Mr. Richard Lloyd of the Fordes" in 1690, and in 1691, "Richard Lloyd, gent., of the Foords, he was a lodger at his death." This last was, presumably, the husband of Katherine and father of Margaret, and had given up the property before his death to his son Andrew, who had two daughters, Margaret and Catherine, christened here in 1684 and 1690. The name of his wife was Elizabeth. Their daughter Catherine married Richard Owen of Aston and Nantymeichiad, and had by him a daughter Margaret, baptised at Oswestry 1720, who married William Roberts, Rector of Whittington and Selattyn, and died in 1743, when her only child was born. On a tablet to Mr. Roberts's memory at

¹ Shrop. Arch. Trans., IX., ix.

Llanrhaiadr she is described as eldest daughter of this Richard Owen, Esq., "by Catherine his wife, one of the daughters of Llwynymaen."¹ This indicates that the Lloyds of the Fords were a branch of the family of Lloyd of Llwynymaen, who owned Llwynymaen from the time of Henry III., and whose pedigree is given in Lloyd's *History of Powis Fadog*, vi., 351. The owner of the Fords, however, is never called Esq. in the Register, generally "Mr.", occasionally "gent." Mr. Andrew Lloyd of the Fords was buried at Felton, 7 Feb., 1708-9, and was succeeded by Mr. Edward Lloyd and Susanna his wife, who are always described as "of Fords," not "the Fords," and who between 1712 and 1728 brought ten children to be christened here.

Mr. Edward Lloyd was buried here 19 Feb., 1732-3, and his widow, who had been living in Oswestry, 7 July, 1751. Their eldest son, born 1713, was Andrew, and was probably the "Andrew Lloyd of the Fords" who was buried 20 March, 1756. In 1757 and 1759 Andrew, Robert, and Susanna, children of "Mr. Lloyd of Fords," were christened, but none of them seems to have succeeded to the property, for between 1777 and 1800 ten children of Samuel and Elizabeth Lloyd of Fords were christened. This Samuel was frequently churchwarden from 1760 to 1802. He had five sons, two of whom, Richard and Robert, died before him. The eldest surviving son was Edward, and on Oct. 11, 1812, Edward and Mary Lloyd of Fords had three children christened, Richard, Samuel, and Sarah. Probably, however, they all died young, for in 1825 John Lloyd of the Fords was Overseer. This may have been the youngest son of Samuel and Elizabeth Lloyd, christened 15 June, 1800. He had died before 1837, and probably without issue, for when the tithes were commuted in that year the Fords property belonged to Jane Lloyd as his representative. The farm was at that time let to Thomas Pugh, and the Punch Bowl Inn, which was part of the property, to Timothy Sides. It is said that the last representative of the family was one Dick Lloyd, a drunken fellow, who used to sleep out in out-buildings and under hedges before he came into the property. Then he

¹ Shrop. Arch. Trans. for 1897, p. 61.

married Mrs. Sides, tenant of the Punch Bowl Inn, and he kept the inn himself. He sold a quantity of timber on the estate, on the condition that if he did not deliver it within a certain time he should forfeit the price. He then went home, got drunk, and forgot all about the conditions of his bargain. He cut down the trees leisurely himself, drew a little money on account, and at last delivered them, but was told he had forfeited the purchase money. He went to law, got ruined, and had to sell the property.¹ He was still owner of it in 1851.² The Fords farm has been sold more than once since, and is now the property of Mr. C. G. C. Whitfield.

The Punch Bowl Inn is said in the Return of Licensed Houses to Quarter Sessions in 1891, to have been licensed for about 100 years. It now belongs to Mr. Dovaston of the Nursery.

Bishop's Corner, where the National Schools are, is probably named after a former occupant of one of the cottages there, but the name seems to be his only memorial.

The Downes family own about a third of the township of Twyford, but they have for some time been non-resident. The name first occurs in the Register in 1780, when Mary Downes witnessed a marriage; but the only family events recorded are that William Downes and Jane Edwards were married 7 Jan., 1790, and had two children, Edward and William, christened in 1791 and 1792; and that on 17 April, 1809, Thomas Downes married Maria Edmunds, and that their son Thomas was christened 21 April, 1811, when his parents are described as of Fords, and were, presumably, tenants of that farm.

The tithes of Twyford Township were commuted in 1837 for £56 16s. 7d. It was then computed to contain 341a. 3r. 9p. of which Jane Lloyd, representative of the late John Lloyd (of the Fords), owned 122a. 1r. 23p.; Mrs. Catherine Bentley, 81a. 1r. 8p.; Edward Downes, 76a. 3r. 19p.; J. F. M. Dovaston, 52a. 3r. 29p. William Lloyd, Esq., of Aston, owned an allotment of 2a. 1r. 27p. in Talurney, which still belongs to the Aston property, and John Manford owned a

¹ This story was told me by the late Mr. Dovaston, 15 April, 1889.

² Bagshaw's *Shropshire Gazetteer*.

cottage near the Queen's Head, and also the Butts near the Punch Bowl, 3a. 2r. 4p. The Hon. T. Kenyon owned a cottage (afterwards exchanged with Mr. Bentley), 2r. 16p.; Joseph Evans owned a cottage, 24p.; Mrs. Sarah Edwards owned and occupied one, 1r. 13p.; and Miss Hannah Phillips and John Brookfield owned the cottages at the Cross opposite the Punch Bowl, 1a. 1r. 6p. Since then, Mrs. Lloyd's and Mrs. Bentley's properties have been sold, and the principal landowners are Mr. Downes, who has 40 or 50 acres more than his predecessor had, Mr. C. G. C. Whitfield, who bought the Fords farm a year or two ago and now occupies it, and Mr. Dovaston.

Like most of the townships, Twyford has a Butts and a Town field. The former is F1 (696), the space between the Punch Bowl Inn and the lane from Mr. Hickson's to the School, and may have contained Archery Butts; the latter is the large field adjoining the Link Well, C4 and 5 (639), and the fact that the Link Well is still common confirms the supposition that the whole field was formerly owned or rented in common by the township. Link Hill A1 (293) lies between it and the district in Sutton called Link, and is adjoined by Begg, A3 (443). The short lane from Twyford Farm House towards the railway leads to Dandy Land, A10 (268); and further on, on the left of the new footpath to the station, a marshy district is called Fairy Land, and was, possibly, haunted by Will-o'-the-Wisps; E12 (232, 234) is so named in the Tithe Award, and (212, 215, 216), which include B18, C12, E13, are so marked on the Ordnance Map. Adjoining them, and nearer the Fords farm, some high land is called Vennog, C9 and 10 (230, 231); and the long narrow field stretching from Vennog to the farm house, B3 (227) is Kiln meadow. There are no traces of a lime kiln there, and as the field forms the boundary of the township and of the parish, the name may be derived from the Welsh Cîl, a corner, like the name Pen-y-kiln in Woolston.

Returning along the road from the Fords farm to Twyford, the first large field on the left of the road, B8 (260) is Cammesettle, and the next, B9 (261) is Compass Meadow, and the two fields between this and Twyford House, C6 (282, 283) are Cae Pess, almost the only Welsh name in the township.

The fields between the Rowley and the Holyhead Road are Gaze Bank, E5 (627), and Dinmount, E3 (636), and E7, which is another part of (627), is called "the Girnell," which means meal tub. Opyosite them across the road, A12 (623) and B11 (628), adjoining each other, are Cross Leasow, and very likely contained a "Lord's Cross" or boundary mark; and next them towards the Queen's Head, A13 (276) is Belly Pool.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF THE MANOR OF RUYTON-OF-THE-ELEVEN-TOWNS.

By R. LL. KENYON.

AT various times from 1891 to 1902 I have published in the *Transactions* papers, which if arranged in the following order, form a history of the Manor of Ruyton-of-the-Eleven-Towns, now comprised in the two parishes of Ruyton and West Felton; the dates affixed to the titles of the papers are those of the volumes of the *Transactions* in which they appeared.

1. Pre-historic Shropshire, 1892. 2. British Shropshire, 1899. 3. Domesday Manors of Ruyton, Wikey, and Felton, 1900. 4. Manor of Ruyton-of-the-xi-Towns, 1901. 5. Ruyton Church, 1896. 6. Borough of Ruyton, 1891. 7. Townships of New Ruyton, Old Ruyton, and Coton, 1901. 8. Shelvock, 1894. 9. Townships of Shelvock, Wikey, Shotatton, and Eardiston, 1902. 10. Felton Church, 1897. 11. Townships of Felton, Sutton, Haughton, Rednal, and Tedsmere, 1902.

In order to make each paper comprehensible by itself, a certain amount of repetition was unavoidable; but during the years over which the publication has extended, some new facts have come to light which make it desirable to make a few corrections in some of these papers. The corrections which I desire to make are as follows:—

1. Pre-historic Shropshire, 1892, 2nd Series, Vol. IV., p. 266, line 5 from bottom, substitute "Yorkshire" for "Derbyshire".
 - p. 280, n. 2, add The breastplate is in the Gold Ornament Room of the British Museum, and is there described as follows:—"Gold Peytrell (breastplate for horse) of the later bronze period, found with human bones and amber beads in a barrow at Bryn-yr-Ellyllon (Goblin's Hill), near Mold, Flintshire, 1833 [*Arch.*, xxvi., p. 422, pl. 4, and li. *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, vol. xviii.,

- p. 223].” It is engraved in the *Guide to the Antiquities of the Bronze Age*, and there said to have been originally mounted on a copper plate, and to have had a fringe of cloth round the edges, and to be adapted for a pony of about 12 hands. It is, probably, not so certain as the text states that it is of Etruscan workmanship, and if made in Gaul or Britain it may be of somewhat later date than the text suggests.
4. Manor of Ruyton, 1901, 3rd Series, Vol. I., p. 70, for note (1) substitute “Daliley is Dawley, see Eyton, viii., 44.”
 5. Ruyton Church, 1896, 2nd Series, Vol. VIII., p. 337. Sulby had ceased to be Vicar by 1490, and appears to have been succeeded by Richard Gittins. See under Township of Old Ruyton, 3rd Series, Vol. I., p. 237. p. 345, line 7, for Peate read Pert. See under West Felton Church, 2nd Series, Vol. IX., p. 321. p. 354, William Griffiths became Vicar not later than 1679. See under Township of Old Ruyton, 3rd Series, Vol. I., p. 238.
 6. Borough of Ruyton, 1891, 2nd Series, Vol. III., p. 243, last line, for “he” read “his son.” See *Complete Peerage*. p. 251, top, omit “There is no trace” down to “Manor at large,” and insert “modern” before “Court Rolls;” and at line 17 omit “nor of any attempt” down to “manor at large.” See under Manor of Ruyton-of-the-xi-Towns, 3rd Series, Vol. I., p. 46, &c. p. 251, line 9 from bottom, after “charter” add “of 1308, but by a subsequent one, see under Township of New Ruyton, 3rd Series, Vol. I., pp. 214, 215.”
 7. Township of New Ruyton, 1901, 3rd Series, Vol. I., p. 221, line 6 from bottom, for “24th June” read “in the first week of March.” See Ruyton Parish Register.
 8. Shelvock, 1894, 2nd Series, Vol. VI., p. 329, line 18, after granted in 1175 add “and an ancestor of the Yonges, who held it till it passed from them by an heiress to the Thornes about 1440, see under Township of Shelvock, 3rd Series, Vol. II., p. 109,” and omit the

whole of the next paragraph, beginning "There is nothing to show."

p. 330, line 10, omit "and presumably bought it."

p. 331, line 8, omit from "in 1599" to "Richard Thornes."

See under Township of Shelvock, 3rd Series, Vol. II., p. 112.

p. 334, n., omit "who these Thornes were does not appear," and add "see under Township of Shelvock, 3rd Series, Vol. II., p. 114."

9. Township of Eardiston, 1902, 3rd Series, Vol. II., p. 140, l. 18, after "Rev. David Prichard" add "was Vicar of Kinnerley, and."

10. Felton Church, 1897, 2nd Series, Vol. IX., p. 318, before the paragraph beginning "William Burton" insert a new paragraph, "John Hames succeeded him, but his incumbency cannot have been much longer than a year, and may have been shorter. See under Township of Felton, 3rd Series, Vol. II., p. 370." And at l. 4 from bottom add "Thomas Kyffin is mentioned in the Will of Humphrey Kynaston dated May, 1534, as being then dead, and it looks as if the testator, wild Humphrey, had been concerned in his death. See Vol. X., p. 277."

p. 319 omit paragraph beginning "Thomas Kyffin."

p. 325, in line 8, for "George . . ." read "Hary Fotman," and in line 9, for "George" read "Hary." See Vol. XII., p. 315.

p. 329, line 16, after "issue" add "male, see under Manor of Ruyton, 3rd Series, Vol. I., p. 86," and omit "and were presumably unmarried."

p. 331, line 8 from bottom, omit "But there is nothing" to end of paragraph, and read "Somerfield married, and an anecdote about his wife will be found in the history of the Township of Felton, 3rd Series, Vol. II., p. 371. She was buried at Felton, 12 April, 1638."

p. 332, line 17, for "W. G." read "W. C.", and for "probably the initials of the donor" read "the initials of the maker, William Clibury of Wellington, whose cross and ornamental border are placed between the

- words of the inscription. See 3rd Series, Vol. I., pl. vi., 1 and 5, and Vol. II., pl. xiii., 4."
- p. 334, line 15, omit "She was" to "Felton."
- p. 340, n. 1, add "and see Preface to Register of Shrewsbury High Street Nonconformist Chapel, pp. ii. to iv., published by the Shropshire Parish Register Society."
- p. 342, line 6, for "bearing a similar inscription, in 1857," substitute "inscribed 'God save His Church, our Queen, and Realm,' above which is 'C. & G. Mears, Founders, London,' and below, J. D., W. H., C.W., for John Dovaston and William Howell, Churchwardens in 1857. This is the largest of the three bells now in the Church." And to note 1 add "A bell at Baschurch bears the same inscription and date."
- p. 344, line 20, for "one" read "the smallest."
- p. 348, line 12 from bottom, omit "Joseph Withers was" to "Woolston," and read "The Withers property at Felton was left about 1840 to Mr. Edwards of Woolston, who thereupon took the name now borne by his sons, of Withers Edwards. The name Withers occurs in the West Felton Register from 1635."
- note 3 add "see under Township of Felton, 3rd Series, Vol. II., p. 365."
- p. 352, line 3, omit from "of his life" to the end of the paragraph, and read "of 1793, but not afterwards."
- p. 366, line 9 from bottom, after "type of God" add "Another, with two animals in yellow on a red ground, said to have been found here in 1885, is in the Ludlow Museum."
- II. Township of Felton, 3rd Series, Vol. II., p. 365, line 6 from bottom, after "in 1660" add "The name appears in the West Felton Register from 1680. Richard Lathrop of this family was Presbyterian minister at Wem 1706 to 1716. See Preface to Register of Wem Presbyterian Chapel, published by the Shropshire Parish Register Society, p. iii."
- p. 366, line 12 from bottom, for "to whose family it still belongs" read "whose representatives sold it to Col. Congreve, V.C., in 1902."
- p. 367, line 14, for "College" read "Cottage."

The History of the Manor of Ruyton-of-the-Eleven-Towns, with those now published of the Manor of Sandford and Woolston and of the Township of Twyford, together makes up a complete history of the two Parishes of Ruyton in the Eleven Towns and of West Felton, though the different parts of that history necessarily terminate at the different dates at which the various chapters of it were published. The Manors were formerly the units of administration for all civil purposes; but from the time of the Reformation the ecclesiastical organisation has been found the most useful instrument of government, and the Parish has now entirely superseded the Manor. The civil Parishes of Ruyton and Felton are identical with the ecclesiastical ones, and are now the units of local government.

CHANTRY CHAPELS IN LUDLOW CHURCH.

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

ALTHOUGH the Church of St. Lawrence, Ludlow, is of such great beauty and such splendid proportions, a wish is often expressed that it could be seen as it existed before the Reformation, with its beautiful colouring and frescoes, fine monuments and goodly array of Chantry Chapels with their altar furniture, plate, and decorations complete; with its exquisite glass (of which some remains to this day), its gorgeous images, and its great Rood. We may long to have seen the Church as it was in those days, though we should, most of us, greatly regret to see its then state replaced to-day. The fact is generally overlooked that the splendid proportions of the Church must have been much spoiled by its division into small Chapels which, though gorgeous in themselves, necessarily detracted from the general effect. Before the Reformation the choir was reserved for the priests and clergy, and the only part of the great church which was then available for general services (if there were any general services) was the eastern portion of the nave (or the middle aisle, as it is usually styled locally), from the gangway leading from the north to the south door to the pillars west of the pulpit and reading desk, a comparatively small space. The part west of the gangway was on a higher level than the rest of the nave and aisles, and this, as well as both aisles, was divided into small chapels.

Ludlow Church was undoubtedly one of great importance in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, but even to those to whom this is best known it will probably come as a surprise to learn that besides the high altar the Church contained certainly eighteen chantry altars, and probably one or two more. The late distinguished antiquary, Mr. Thomas Wright, in his notes to the Ludlow Churchwardens' accounts, stated that it would hardly be possible to identify

the exact sites of the different chancels and chapels in the Church, and the late Mr. Penson thought that the only certain point was, that the Lady Chapel was on the south side of the Church. The writer has been able by the aid of materials which were not available to Mr. Wright, to ascertain, with tolerable certainty, the position of fifteen of the various Chancels and Altars, and has thought that it will be of interest to record the result of his investigations so that no information in regard to the most beautiful church in Shropshire may be lost.

The Church, no doubt, owes much to the Palmers' Guild, and it is worthy of record that as early as 1342 there were 10 chaplains attached to the Church, while in 1348 the number was increased to 16, William Pyrefeld, who died in that year, leaving money to the sixteen chaplains for masses in the Church of St. Lawrence. These chaplains were probably attached to the College, but they may have also been chantry priests.

There seems to be a prevalent idea that daily services in our churches are a modern innovation, but so far from this being the case, Churchyard writing in 1587 of Ludlow Church says in his *Worthiness of Wales* :—

“ Three times a day in Church good service is,
At six of clock, at nine, and then at three,”

a custom which was continued, in summer at any rate, even to the end of the 18th and early part of the 19th centuries.

Chuntries, it is needless to say, were endowments or foundations for the saying of masses and offering of prayers for the soul of the founder or of some other person, and the place in which the masses were to be said or sung was called a Chantry Chapel. It was an ordinary practice in the 15th century and the early part of the 16th for a testator anxious for his early release from the pains of purgatory to found or endow a chantry chapel, and to provide the remuneration for priests to say masses for his own soul and the souls of his family or friends. These chantry chapels were generally separated from the nave and aisles of the Church by open screen-work, sometimes of stone, as in the case of the beautiful chantry chapels in Tewkesbury Abbey, but more often of

wood, and this separation has led to their being called Chancels. Chantry chapels were abolished as to their endowments in 1545.

It is probable that most of the chantry chapels in the nave and aisles of Ludlow Church were of wood only, and easily removable, and in this way we may account for our finding so few traces of them remaining to-day.

For easier reference and to render the account more intelligible a plan of the Church is appended, upon which the various chapels, which can be located with practical certainty, are marked in red ink, while those which are doubtful, or the site of which cannot be ascertained, are marked in black.

It may be useful here to give a list of the various Altars and Chancels in the order in which they will be dealt with in this paper. They are as follows :—

1. The High Altar.
2. The Rood Chancel.
3. The Lady Chapel.
4. St. Catherine's Chapel.
5. The Chancel of St. Loye, or St. Eligius.
6. The Chancel of All Saints, or All Hallows Chancel.
7. The Warwick Chantry.
8. The Chapel of St. Edmund the King.
9. St. John the Baptist's Chapel, otherwise called Sir Hugh Cheney's Chapel.
10. Beaupie's Chantry (St. Mary and St. Gabriel).
11. Hosier's Chantry (Trinity Chancel).
12. Cooke's Chantry (Invention of St. Katherine).
13. St. Stephen's Chancel.
14. St. Margaret's Chancel.
15. St. John the Evangelist's Chapel.
16. St. Andrew's Chapel.
17. St. George's Chancel.
18. Wyatt's Chancel.
19. Altar of The Cross.
20. Chantry of Virgin Mary and St. John the Evangelist.

The position of the chapels numbered 17, 18, 19 and 20 is uncertain, but some of them were probably in the north aisle, as the places in which screens, dividing chapels, stood in the north aisle, are clearly discernible.

Each chapel is treated separately with the evidence in support of the site assigned to it and the facts known in regard to it.

I. THE HIGH ALTAR.

It will not be necessary to adduce any evidence to prove the position in early days of the High Altar; this could only have been in one position in pre-Reformation times and for long afterwards, namely, at the east end of the High Chancel, though, no doubt, it stood in a more westerly position than at present until the extension of the chancel and the addition of an extra bay, somewhere between 1440 and 1450. It is quite possible that in the Lutheran epoch, in the 17th century, the chief altar was brought westward into the chancel; and in this relation it is worth noting that the Jacobean altar rails which formerly stood across the chancel, and which have been again used in St. John's Chapel, were recently found on examination to have been in the form of a square, completely enclosing the altar, and probably with seats round it, as in Deerhurst Church, a style of which the only example now to be seen in Shropshire is Langley Chapel.

The first mention of the High Chancel in old documents is in the will of John Ace of Ludlow, who in 1321 directed that he should be buried there. In 1410 John Mercheton, described as Chaplain, gave the same direction and also gave a legacy of £10 to the Brothers of the Church of St. Thomas the Martyr in Dinham, which is also referred to in an older deed of 1266, proving that the chapel in Dinham, now alas, used as a stable, was dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, and not to St. Mary, as has been supposed. The obit of Richard Dodmore was in 1495 directed to be observed before the High Altar in Ludlow Church "for the souls of himself, Elizabeth his wife, and William their son." The Will of Humphrey Blackburne "parson of Ludlow," dated in 1511, directed that he should be buried in the High Chancel, but curiously left money for an "honest priest to celebrate masses for him in the house or hospital of St. John the 'Baptist' of Ludlow." This church of St. John, which was situate in St. John's Close on the east side of Lower Broad Street, must have been one of considerable importance, as we find mention of stained glass windows in the church and

many directions for burials and masses there. Almost every old Will contains a legacy, varying in amount, to the High Altar of the Parish Church, "Tithes and Offerings forgotten" forming the usual reason for the legacy. It is clear that the priests in attendance on the High Altar must have had a profitable time, until the Reformation turned the offerings to worthier channels.

It was customary in mediæval times to hang a curtain across the Choir to screen the High Altar during Lent, and we find from an entry in the Ludlow Churchwardens' accounts for the year 1540 that this practice was observed here.

It is disappointing that there is no record of the burial before the High Altar of any of the great feudal Barons to whom Ludlow belonged—the Lacy, Verdun, Geneville and Dinan; but as no trace of any burial can be found in the Chapel of Ludlow Castle, it is more than probable that many of them found their last resting place in this grand old Church.

2. THE ROOD CHANCEL.

The Rood Chancel cannot have been in any other situation than west of the Rood Screen, and probably occupied the space under the tower in Ludlow Church. As is well known the Rood or Crucifix was placed on or suspended above the screen dividing the chancel from the rest of the church, with, usually, images of the Virgin Mary and St. John on each side; and from the entry in the Churchwardens' accounts for the year 1548, "To Thomas Season and others for takynge downe of the rood and the images, 6/8d," Ludlow Church was no exception to the rule. Occasionally, as in Little Hereford Church, the altar was placed in the Rood Loft, but it more often stood against the west face of the Rood screen. It is interesting to learn from the entries in the Churchwardens accounts that, though the Rood was taken down in 1548, when, however, there was a payment for painting the Rood loft (probably painting over some frescoes of images), it was again set up in 1554 after the accession of Queen Mary, and no less than 12/- was spent in gilding it; but it was removed finally in 1559, when the Protestantism of Queen Elizabeth succeeded to her sister's popery. It seems to have been customary in Ludlow to hang a curtain, or pall, over the

Rood in Lent, which was drawn up on Palm Sunday. When the Rood was finally taken down the space occupied by the Rood Chapel was sold for the site of pews, and the "pillars" were sold. The only burial in the Rood Chancel which has been met with, is that of Robert Toye, who, by his will dated in 1498, directed that he should be buried "within the Parish Church of Ludlow before the Rood there."

Before leaving the Rood Chancel allusion must be made to various mentions, extending over 200 years and upwards, of the High Cross in Ludlow Church. The Patent Rolls for 1284 contain the sanction of King Edward I. to the constitution of the Palmers' Gild, by which it was ordered that three chaplains should celebrate divine service in the Church of St. Lawrence perpetually, one celebrating daily for the living, one for the dead, the third in honour of the Holy Cross. The confirmation by Edward III. of the Palmers' Gild is dated in 1330, and runs thus:—

"Know ye that certain men of Ludlow have founded a certain Gild and fraternity in the said Town to the honour of God and of the blessed Mary and of St. John the Evangelist for finding and maintaining certain Chantries in the church of St. Laurence of the same town before the *High Cross there*."

The same words are repeated in a deed of the reign of Richard II., in a general pardon of 25 Henry VI., and in a Palmers' Gild Charter of 27 Henry VIII., 1536. Probably earlier than any of these is an old undated deed by which Thomas, the Miller of Galdeford, and his wife, gave an annuity of 12d. out of their house there "*ad perpetuam sustentacionem cap'llor ejusdem Gilde in ecclesia beati Laurencii de Lodelowe ad altar' crucis*." Before the date when crucifixes were placed on Rood screens, it was customary to place a plain cross there, and this may have been the case at Ludlow, but it is difficult to understand the reference to a Cross so late as 1536, when the Churchwardens' accounts show that there was a Rood with images. The Chapel, which was peculiarly that of the Gild, was, as will be seen later, the Chapel of St. John the Evangelist, and the High Cross may have been set up in this chapel, but it is far more probable that there was in addition to the present Rood loft a second screen under the western arch of the tower, and that

the High Cross stood upon this western screen, the altar of the cross standing at the east end of the nave in front of this screen. The position of the two screens may have been reversed, the eastern one forming the pulpitum and carrying the High Cross, while the Rood was over the western one. The former, however, is the more likely arrangement.

3. OUR LADY CHAPEL.

Mr. Cranage has shown conclusively in his splendid work on "The Churches of Shropshire," that the Lady Chape. occupied the position now commonly assigned to it, and indeed, the various entries in the Churchwardens' accounts leave little doubt on the subject, especially the entry in the year 1560 "for 6 foote of new glasse set up in our Lady Chancel in the next window to the door on the south side." This door can only apply to the Priest's door in the chapel on the south side of the Church.

The Chantry of St. Mary was in existence in very early times; as in 1291 an Inquisition was taken as to whether a grant by Henry Pigyn of a rent-charge of £2 13s. 4d. out of premises in Ludlow to a chaplain to perform divine service there would injure the King, and it being found that it would not do so, the royal licence was given to the grant in the following year. This probably relates to the foundation of the Chantry. In 1363 William Toggefod, priest, was instituted to this chantry; and in 1410 Richard Ewyas was collated thereto by the Bishop. In 1392 (16 Richard II.) the King's licence was granted to Hugh de Stanton, capellano; John Bagard, capellano, and Hugh Ferroure, capellano, to grant 11 houses, 17 cottages, 5 shops and 6/- rent to the Palmers' Gild of St. Mary for the sustentation of certain chantries. The original grants of this property are in the Ludlow records, one of them now being in the Museum.

An old deed of December 15th, 1493 (9 Henry VII.), by which Sir Humphrey Blackburne, then Rector of Ludlow, gave property to the Warden of the Palmers' Gild for the maintenance of lights in the Lady Chapel, enables us to fix accurately the position of the images in this chapel. He directed that "1 light of 9 tapers should be kept burning before the Image of Our Lady at the south end of Our

Lady's Altar in the Lady Chancel," and that another light, also of 9 tapers, should be maintained "before the Image of St. Anne at the North End of the said Altar." The Churchwardens' Account for 1548 contains entries of the sale to Lewis Crowther for 8d. of "the Tabernacle that St. Anne stood in," and of "2 volts that stood in Our Lady Chapel"; that for 1550 "pulling down the seat where Our Lady stood in Our Lady Chancel"; and the account for 1569 has the following entry:—"Paid for breaking down the stones in Our Lady Chancel that images stood on." These entries, no doubt, refer to the images mentioned in Sir Humphrey Blackburne's deed, and the last one explains the reason why no trace now exists of the position of the statues of the Virgin and her Mother.

The earliest Will in which reference is made to the Lady Chapel is that of Henry de Dorelkeye de Ludlow, who in 1330 left a legacy "to the Chapel of the Blessed Mary" in the Church of Ludlow, thus rather suggesting that at that time some alteration was being made in the Chapel. The will of Catherine Woolastet, dated in 1530, directed that she should be buried in Our Lady's Chancel "before the Image of Our blessed Lady"; and that of John Clee in 1551, that he should be buried "within the Chapel of Our Lady, within the Parish Church of Ludlow." John Brown of Ludlow, draper, who died in 1509, bequeathed "an altar cloth to the altar of Our Lady."

4. ST. CATHERINE'S CHANCEL.

Saint Catherine seems to have been much honoured in Ludlow Church, as not only were there two Chapels dedicated to her, but she appears in one of the beautiful carved bosses at the south-west end of the High Chancel, and she is depicted in several places in the old stained glass windows. There are very many references to St. Catherine's Chapel in the Churchwardens' accounts, but those for the years 1559-60 and 1568 enable us to fix with practical certainty upon the South Transept as being the site of this Chancel. The former entry mentions the setting of glass in "St. Catherine's Chancel in the south window," and the latter refers to "a pew on the 'south side' of the Church against St. Catherine's

Chancel": so that it is clear that the Chancel was on the south side of the church, while the appropriation of the South Chancel aisle to the Lady Chapel and the specific mention in the latter year's account of the "South aisle" of the church leave no other part of the south side available for this Chapel. The Tabernacle of the Image of St. Catherine was sold in 1548 for 6d. Walter Hubold (Bailiff of Ludlow in 1490), who died in 1500, and William Evans, or Jevans, who was Bailiff in 1538 and died in 1548, both directed by their wills that they should be buried in the Chapel of St. Catherine.

St. Catherine was also the Patron Saint to whom was dedicated the Chapel on Ludford Bridge, which, together with the bridge itself, had fallen into bad repair at an early date, as in 1407 indulgences were granted to secure their repair.

5. THE CHANCEL OF ST. ELIGIUS OR ST. LOYE.

St. Loye or St. Eligius, to whom this Chapel was dedicated, and of whom few of us have ever heard, lived about A.D. 660, was Bishop of Noyon, and being especially skilful as an artificer in metals, was the patron saint of Blacksmiths. We can then well understand that the easterly part of the South Aisle, in which "The antiente Company of Smiths and others commonly called Hammermen of Ludlow," held their meetings, should be dedicated to this Saint, and it is only in the Charter of the Hammermen's Company (of which a full account is given by the late Mr. Llewellyn Jones in *Shropshire Arch. Trans.*, XI., p. 291) that any allusion is found to this Chancel. This charter, which is dated the 5th December, 1511, provides that the Masters of the Crafts included in the Gild "shall maintain the light yearly from henceforth for evermore in the honour of Almighty God his blessed Mother Our Lady St. Mary and St. Loye and all the holy company of heaven in the chancel of St. Loye within the Parish Church of St. Laurence of Ludlow and shall keep the same lights yearly about and afore the blessed Sacrament on Corpus Christi Day and the Sunday next, following reverently in procession like as all other worthy crafts of the said Town have used to do according to the antient and laudable customs there had in time past." The Hammermen's Gild, of which little is known prior to the date of the Charter,

except that they used to meet in the south aisle of the Parish Church, held, by a faculty granted by the Consistory Court of the Diocese of Hereford, 5 pews in this south aisle, and at a later date 2 pews in the south gallery in addition. The meetings of the Gild were usually held in the pews belonging to the Gild under the eastern window of the south aisle, the secretary taking his seat in a double pew and the books being always placed in the piscina, which still remains. It appears, therefore, quite safe to assume that this part of the Church was the chancel of their patron saint St. Loye or Eligius, referred to in their charter of 1511.

6. THE CHANCEL OF ALL SAINTS OR ALL HALLOWS CHANCEL.

The first mention which has been found of this Chapel is contained in an undated deed of Henry IV.'s reign, providing for the foundation of a Chantry at the Altar of All Saints in the Parish Church of Ludlow for the souls of Sir Thomas Hawkyns and his brother. The next reference to this chantry is found in the very interesting Will of William Mercheton, which is dated in 1436, and is amongst the Ludlow Records. The testator directed that he should be buried in the Chancel of All Saints in St. Lawrence's Church, and left the sum of forty shillings for repairing and amending the windows of the said Chancel, "*fenestras dicti cancelli*," from which it is clear that there was more than one window in this Chapel, and as there are no other windows in the church, the architecture of which corresponds to the date 1436, there seems little doubt that the part of the South Aisle between the south door and St. Loye's Chapel was the Chancel of All Saints. William Mercheton also directed that with his goods should be made one chalice and two cruets of silver, competent for service at the said Altar of All Saints, and also bequeathed 20 pence for the repairs of the vestments and other ornaments about the same altar. He further left 10d. for the making of one porch at the "wedding door of the said church;" such door being in Ludlow Church the great west door. This Will was followed in 1443 by a deed in which it was provided that masses should be said for the soul of William Mercheton and Joan his wife in the

Chapel of All Saints, of which John Ashford was then Chaplain. A few years later we find that Richard Knighton of Ludlow, whose Will is dated in August, 1466, directed that his body should be buried "ante hostiam," i.e., before the entrance of the Chancel of All Saints; and his Will is especially interesting from the fact that he left 20 shillings "to the meritorious work of the new building of the Campanile of the Church of St. Laurence," thus enabling us to fix with accuracy the date of the building of the noble tower of our church. From an entry in the Churchwardens' accounts this Chancel seems to have been sold bodily to William Benson for 10/- in 1553, and no doubt was wholly removed, as in the following year "a pew place at All Hallow Chancel" was sold to Mr. Sherman for 12d.

7. THE WARWICK CHANTRY.

The Warwick Chantry has hitherto been placed at the east end of the South Aisle, a position which has been assigned in this paper to St. Loye's Chapel, but a close examination of the south-west pillar of the Lantern Tower will probably afford convincing proof that an altar has stood against the pillar. It will be observed that the frescoes which adorn this pillar only begin at such a height as would be the case if an altar with its attendant hangings had been placed there, and if such had not been the case there could have been no reason why the painting should not have been continued lower, but the lower part of the stone work indicates the places where the stone has been cut away to admit of the altar being placed and fixed there. There is no doubt that the chantry was dedicated to some Saint, but the painting has become so indistinct that it is not possible to identify the figures represented, or to make out any emblems. The angels at the top of the painting are holding shields; that on the aisle side bearing the arms of Newburgh (chequy or and az. chevron ermine), and Beauchamp (gules a fesse between 6 cross crosslets or) quarterly. These were the arms of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who died in 1439, but the painting appears to be of somewhat later date than this. This Earl of Warwick was buried in the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick, his will containing no reference to Ludlow,

and his Countess, Isabel le Despencer, who was in her own right Baroness Burghersh, was buried in Tewkesbury Abbey. Their daughter Anne, who became—*suo jure*—Countess of Warwick upon the death of her niece in 1449, had married Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury (and Warwick), the great King-maker, who was killed at the battle of Barnet in 1471, when his own and his wife's estates were forfeited. The Countess, however, having survived her husband and her children, obtained an Act of Parliament in 1487 for her restoration to her family estates, which, however, she passed over to Henry VII., and it is probable that to her the Church owed the foundation of the chantry. She died shortly before February, 1492-3, but the exact date of her death and the place of her burial are not known. Amongst the Ludlow Records is an account "of the possessions of Richard, late Earl of Warwick, and Anne his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Beauchamp, late Earl of Warwick, 21 and 22 Henry VII.," which goes to show a connection with the town, but no documentary evidence can be discovered of the foundation of the Chantry, or of its history.

8. THE CHAPEL OF ST. EDMUND THE KING.

The only mention of this Chapel is contained in the Will of William de Pyrefeld, which is dated in 1348, and is amongst the Ludlow Records. The testator directed that he should be buried in the Church of St. Lawrence, near the tomb of his father, left money to the 16 chaplains for masses in the church, and bequeathed 20/- to the "new work in the Chapel of St. Edmund the King in such church." Mr. Cranage is of opinion that the only work in the church which corresponds with this date is the western part of the south aisle; but as we shall see, the extreme west end was almost certainly the Chapel of St. John the Baptist, so that the part immediately west of the south door, where the piscina remains, is the only part in which this Chapel can be placed. St. Edmund, King of the East Angles, A.D. 870, to whom it is curious to find a chapel in the West of England dedicated, though they are common in East Anglia, is usually shown with arrows (by which he was martyred) and with three crowns, and it is worth noting that a King who appears to have a triple crown is shown on the

east face of one of the beautifully carved poppy heads of the choir stalls.

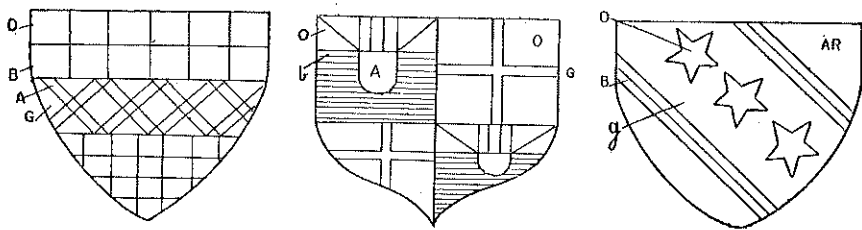
9. THE CHANCEL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST,
Otherwise called Sir Hugh Cheney's Chapel.

This Chantry probably owed its origin in 1428 to Thomas Paas (Paris?), who founded a Chantry in Ludlow Church before the Altar of St. John for the souls of himself and Isolde his wife, with one chaplain to serve the altar, and endowed it with £5 a year. There is nothing to show whether this refers to St. John the Baptist or St. John the Evangelist; but the donor also by the same deed founded another chantry in the Church of St. John the *Baptist* in Ludlow, so he probably dedicated this chapel also to the same Saint.

The next mention of this Chapel is in the Will of William Paris of Ludlow, the date of which has unfortunately been torn off, but is probably about the same date, 1430. He directed that he should be buried in the Chancel of St. John the Baptist in St. Lawrence's Church, and gave a legacy for the sustentation "et coopturam" of that Chapel. This Chantry Chapel of St. John the Baptist in the Parish Church was further endowed in the reign of Henry VI. with properties in Corve Street, Old Street, and Galdeford, to provide for masses for the souls of William Paris and Sibilla his wife, and John Paris their son; Sir John Griffith and Ann his wife; Nicholas Stafford and Katherine his wife; William Burley and Margaret his wife (the ladies being, doubtless, daughters of the founder), and the other brothers and sisters of the Palmers' Gild. These documents give us no information as to the position of the Chapel beyond that which can be obtained from the architecture of the church, but the clue is gained from the Will of Nicholas Cressett, who was Bailiff of the Town in 1462 and 1471, and who died in 1481. He directed that he should be buried in the Church of St. Lawrence "in St. John the Baptist his chapel, otherwise called Sir Hugh Cheney's Chapel." The Cheneys were a family settled for over a century at Cheney Longville, and as there were many Hugh Cheneys, it is not easy to fix upon the person intended. The Gild books, however, contain an obit for Sir Hugh Cheney and Dame Margaret and Dame Maud his wives and this enables us to fix upon the particular

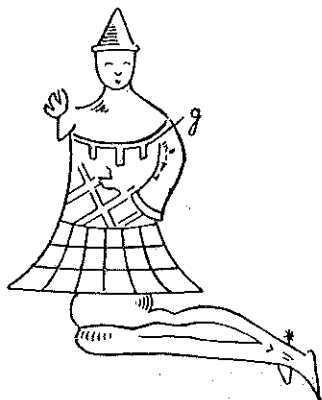
member of the family who gave his name to this Chantry, while a Dugdale manuscript in the Heralds' College, descriptive of Ludlow Church in 1663, affords the information by which the situation of the Chapel in the Church can be accurately determined. This manuscript depicts the arms and figure which appeared at that time in the glass of the south window of the south aisle of Ludlow Church, and as the first of the coats of arms (chequy or and az. a fess gules fretted argent) as given below, is unquestionably that of the Cheney family (one of whom, Roger Cheney, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1316, and another in 1364), and as the coat of arms on the kneeling figure is clearly the same, it is fair to assume that the part of the church in which was the Cheney window was also the "Chapel of St. John the Baptist, otherwise called Sir Hugh Cheney's Chapel," especially as the third shield seems also to bear the arms of another member of the Cheney family, and in the next window on the south side was a figure bearing the same arms as the first figure.

The following were the Arms and figure :—



"The like, kneeling on the other side in the same surcoat, with his wife behind him, in the utmost pane, having the same Arms on her mantle."

The central coat is that of Mortimer quartered with De



Burgh of Ulster, the Arms of Edmund de Mortimer about 1400. The Cheney's seem to have been followers of the Mortimers, as there are records of pardons granted to the Sheriff in 1316 and his son for following Roger de Mortimer, but no evidence has been found of any connection by marriage. Sir Hugh Cheney was the eldest son of another Hugh Cheney, and married as one of his wives Matilda, daughter of Reginald de la Mare. Sir Hugh, who is generally described as Chevalier, was a man of considerable note. In 1366 he was Esquire to King Edward III., and in the same year the Castle of Shrewsbury was committed to his custody. In 1377 he was yeoman of the King's household, and he was retained in the same capacity by Richard II. on his accession to the throne; while he was returned to five Parliaments (1378, 1379, 1388, 1391, and 1400-1) as M.P. for Shropshire. On the 16th June, 1390, he was appointed Constable of Shrewsbury Castle; in 1402, Custodian of Wigmore Castle; and in 1404 the Castle and Town of Ludlow were entrusted to his charge; while in 1401 he was summoned on the Privy Council. In 1375, Sir Hugh presented to the living of Bitterley, which in 1380 he proposed to assign to the Abbot of Wigmore; in 1389 he was in possession of lands in Magor in Wales during the infancy of Joan Seymour, in the next year he was holding the Barony of Ludlow in trust for the Abbot of Wigmore, and in 1401-2 he and Matilda his wife appeared as owners of land in Little Hereford. Sir Hugh was a witness to many deeds under which the Church and the Palmers' Gild benefited; was the donor to the Gild of the Warden's Nutt (a gilt and enamelled cup in the shape of a cocoanut), as well as other plate, and was unquestionably a great man in his day. He died just before the 5th August, 1404, and as his obit was appointed for the day of St. Peter ad Vincula (August 1st), this, no doubt, was the day of his death, the obit being observed on the anniversary.

10. BEAUPIE'S CHANTRY, OR THE CHAPEL OF ST. MARY
AND ST. GABRIEL OR THE SALUTATION OF THE
VIRGIN MARY.

Piers Beaupie of Ludlow and of Westminster, who founded this Chantry, or rather gave in his Will directions for its

foundation, was cofferer to King Edward IV.; Recorder of Ludlow from 1466—1480; and was M.P. for the Borough in the Parliament of 1472. His Will, which is dated in 1480, and is in Latin, contains many curious allusions to the Church and to the custom of the time, and it seems of interest to give a translation of some parts of it, which are as follows :—

“ I leave to the Chancel of the Salutation of the Blessed Virgin in the Parish Church of Ludlow £13 6s. 8d. I leave to the Altar of the said Church one Super altar, two plain linen cloths for the same Altar, two towels, two cruets, 100 shillings for one chalice, two vestments, one of silk, the other of camlet for the 40 days time, and one other vestment for the Priest, and two dalmatics for the sub-deacon and deacon, of one suit, namely of violet satin powdered with gold, with this inscription: ‘ Jay Comfort ’ embroidered upon the same, also one other vestment with two dalmatics for the deacon and sub-deacon of black velvet, of which the orphreys are crimson upon velvet. Also I leave to the same Altar and Chancel one new Missal, one large breviary without note, one cloth with this inscription: ‘ Gaude flore Virginal ’ depicted on the same. I leave to the same Chancel to remain standing continually one Image longitudinal of our Lord Jesus Christ, and one other Image after the likeness of God sitting upon a Throne, with the four Evangelists in the same. I leave to the Image of St. Gabriel in the Church one Coclear¹ of silver and enamelled. I leave to 23 poor in Ludlow on the day of my Obit, if it shall happen to me to die elsewhere, at my burial in the aforesaid Chancel 23 shirts and 23 togas. I wish that my Executors will have 24 torches weighing 14 pounds and 48 candles weighing one pound and a half to be burned round the herse at my funeral. I will that 24 poor men bearing the aforesaid torches shall have 24 black gowns. I leave to the said Chancel two candelabra of gold. I leave to the fabric of one glass window within the house of the Friars Carmelite² in Ludlow £6 13s. 4d., and I

¹ Spoon.

² White Friars in Cowe Street, Ludlow.

give to the house of the Black¹ Friars in Ludlow ten shillings to the intent that they may pray specially for my soul and the soul of my wife and the souls of my parents, friends and benefactors. I give to the Fabric of the Church of St. John² in Ludlow 6s. 8d. I leave to the High Altar in the Parish Church of Ludlow for my tenths forgotten and omitted 6/8. I leave to the repairs of the Church of Stanton 20/. I will that one fit priest shall continually celebrate masses in the Chancel of the Salutation of the Blessed Mary in the Church of Ludlow from the day of my death for the term of 40 years from thence to be fully complete and ended for my soul and for the soul of Agnes my wife and for the souls of my friends and benefactors and the souls of all faithful departed to which priest for a competent salary I give and assign my Lands and tenements at Bromsgrove to the value of £6 13s. 4d. per annum."

On the 24th September, 1484, a license was granted to the Bishop of Worcester for Agnes Beaupie and others to found a perpetual Chantry to celebrate divine service at the Altar of St. Mary and St. Gabriel, in whose honour a Chapel within the Church of St. Lawrence, Ludlow, had been constructed and dedicated, to be called "The Chantry of Agnes Beaupie, widow."

The Image of our Lord which is mentioned in Piers Beaupie's Will remained in the Church until 1548, when there is the following entry in the Churchwardens' Accounts—"Item of William Phillips for a Image of Jesus that stode in Beaupie Chapel 10d."

The old Manor House of Wigley was part of the possessions of this Chantry, and was demised with the farm belonging to it on the 8th November, 1527, by Richard Benson, then Chantry Priest, to William Harding, Joan his wife, and Richard their son for their lives in free socage, at a rent of 60/-.

The following were the properties belonging to the Chantry about 1548, with their yearly values :—

	£	s.	d.
Wigley	3	0	0
Lands called Dabland in Pool and Stanton Lacy	1	4	8

¹ Black Friars, i.e., Austin Friars, on the site of the Smithfield.

² St. John's Hospital on the east side of Lower Broad Street.

Lands called Chapel Field, Sherefield and					
Portman Meadow	2	13	4		
3 houses in Ludlow, vacant and ruinous ...	0	12	4		
The Castle of Comfort Hill at Leominster, in					
the County of Hereford	0	12	0		
				£8	2 4
	s.	d.			
Quit rent payable to William Vernon	2	8			
Quit rent payable to Chief Lord of Fee	2	0			
Do. on Ludlow houses to Bailiffs of					
Town	4	4			
				0	9 0
					7 13 4

These figures are taken from the particulars for sales of Chantries, which, so far as this Chantry is concerned, conclude thus:—

Richard Benson, incumbent, aged 38	£6	9	3
To preachers	nil.		
Schools	nil.		
Poor	nil.		
Plate	nil.		
Goods	nil.		

It is evident therefore that the Chantry was not then in a very flourishing condition, and that the plate and vestments which had been given to it by its founder, Piers Beaupie, had wholly disappeared.

The possessions of the Chantry were sold, with other properties, in 1550 to John Capper and Richard Trevor for £2,050.

With regard to the exact position of the Chantry, it is stated by Mr. Eyton in his invaluable *Antiquities of Shropshire* to have been situate at the Altar of St. Mary and St. Gabriel the Archangel in the *Nave* of Ludlow Church. Churchyard writing in 1578 says of Beaupie:—

“Yet Beaupie must be named, good reason why,
For he bestowed great charge before he died
To keep poor men, and now his bones doth lye
Full near the Font upon the foremost side.”

In this connection it becomes necessary to enquire where the Font was, and from various entries in the Churchwardens' Accounts, it is clear that it stood in the west end of the Nave, in the position marked on the plan. Attention may be especially drawn to an entry in 1586-7, which refers to a pew "in the middle aisle on the south side below the Font being next to the church door"; and to mention in 1603 of pews in the "middle south aisle beneath the Font," and to the "middle north aisle near the Font."

These entries, especially when taken in conjunction with the position of the next two Chantries seem conclusive as to the site of Beaupie's Chantry, though it was formerly thought that it occupied a position in the South Aisle.

II. HOSIER'S CHANTRY OR THE CHANCEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

The Chantry which John Hosier, a Merchant of Ludlow, founded in 1463, has disappeared with all that appertained to it, but the Almhouse which he commenced opposite to the west end of the Church, and which was completed by his executors, keeps his memory green, not only among the thirty-three inmates for whom he provided it, but amongst the people of Ludlow in general. The poor of Ludlow owe so much to him that a translation of a few extracts from his Will, dated in 1463, not uninteresting in themselves, and in pursuance of which the Chantry was founded, will not be out of place.

"I, John Hosyer of Ludlow leave my soul to Almighty God and my body to be buried in the Parish Church of St. Lawrence of Ludlow near the burial place of Alice my wife. I direct my Executors to pay towards the building of the Campanile of the said Church out of my wife's legacy £10 and out of my goods another £10. I will that if it should happen that a certain Chantry of the annual rent of 8 marks at the Altar of the Holy Trinity shall be effectively established, then I will that John Hoper Chaplain shall have annually during his life 7 marks out of the rents of the Chantry to celebrate daily at the Altar aforesaid and use other divine services according to the use specified in the

foundation. I will that my Executors with all possible haste shall complete the building of the Almshouse begun by me opposite the said church. I will that my Executors provide immediately after my decease 2 fit chaplains to celebrate for my soul and for the soul of Alice my wife for 2 years thence next following at the aforesaid Altar of the Holy Trinity. I will that my Executors provide with all possible haste after my death that a thousand masses be said for my soul. I will and order that 23 torches shall be burning round my remains at my burial and that 23 poor people shall be clothed to carry the torches. I will that 10 marks be distributed among the poor on the day of my burial. I give to the Carmelites house in Ludlow 20/-.

"I give to each chaplain resident at my death in the College of St. Mary and St. John the Evangelist of Ludlow 20/. I appoint as Executors John Dodmore, John Dale and Richard Sherman, and as Overseers Edward Hopton, and John Hoper, chaplain."

In December, 1485, a license was granted by Richard III. to Richard Sherman and John Dale as executors of John Hosyer to found a Chantry in St. Lawrence's Church, Ludlow, at the Altar of the Holy Trinity, to be called the Chantry of John Hosier for ever.

Amongst the graves of men of fame which John Leland mentions in his *Itinerary*, the date of which is about 1540, is that of Hosier, a merchant. Speaking of him Leland continues: "There was a very rich merchant in Ludlow not long since called Hosier, buried in the Parish Church, who founded a Cantuary in a part of the College, endowing it with £10 or £12 land by the year. This stipend is now given to a school master."

Like all the other Chantry Chapels this Chancel was demolished in 1548, "the case that stood in the Trinity Chancel" being sold for 2/2, and "an old coffer" for 2/- in the following year. There are various entries as to this Chapel in the Churchwardens' Accounts up to the year 1551, when it disappears from sight.

The following was the rent roll of the Chantry in 12 Henry VIII. (1520), but the chantry is not included in the list of those existing at the Reformation:—

	s.	d.
Tenement in Wafers Hopton, sometime Walter Spark, now John Toye, by year	18	4
Rent of Sproseley in hold of Thos. Hey	22	0
Rent of Tenement in hold of Horwood... ..	14	4
Hide for rent of a Mill	1	8
Land in the White Field pd. by Richd. Hide	0	9
Of the same Richard for the Park	0	4
Wm. Hencock for rent of the Downe	1	6
Morley Land in hold of Wm. Drislad	1	1
Rent of North Cleobury	13	10
Will. Brown for rent of a Tenement	7	4
Rent of Aytree by year	33	4
	<u>£5</u>	<u>14 6</u>

The clue which we have as to the position of the Chapel is given us by Churchyard in the *Worthies of Wales*, who states that "On the *left hand* Hosier lies in the *body* of the Church." Speaking of Hosier, Churchyard says:—

"*Amid the Church* a Chantrie Chapel stands
Where Hosier lies, a man that did much good,
Bestowed great wealth and gave thereto some lands,
And helped poor souls that in necessitie stood;
As many men are bent to win good will
By some good turn that they may freely show,
So Hosier's hands and head were working still
For those he did in debt and danger know."

12. COOKE'S CHANCEL OR THE CHAPEL OF THE INVENTION OF ST. CATHERINE.

Leland writing about 1540 in his *Itinerary* mentions certain "men of fame" whose graves he noticed in Ludlow Church, amongst whom was "Cokkis a gent. servitor to Prince Arthur." Thomas Cooke, who is described in his Will as Esquire, a title not lightly taken at that time, was evidently a man of considerable position and consequence in his own day, but little is known of him beyond the mention in Leland, and the fact that he was Bailiff of Ludlow in 1489 and 1499. His Chantry is first mentioned in a deed dated

the 12th August, 1512, whereby he gave "to the honour of God, Our Lady and St. Catherine, and for the wealth of my soul to the Parish Church of St. Lawrence of Ludlow 2 Copes cloth of gold there to be worn upon the principal feasts" upon conditions which were as follows :—

"That the Warden of the Gild and the Bailiffs with 2 of the Stewards or 2 of the six men of the 10 crafts of the said town shall every year the day of the Invention of St. Catherine come to the said Church and be at the Chapel of the Invention of St. Catherine at High Mass and Evensong. And if the said Warden and Bailiffs or any of the said crafts make default without cause reasonable in the said service That then it shall be lawful for the Executors of the said Thomas Cooke to take and have again the said 2 Copes and then to give the one to the White Friars and the other to the Black Friars of the said Town Provided always that the said 2 Copes shall remain in the custody and keeping of the said Warden and his brethren."

It is clear from this deed that the Chantry was established in Mr. Cooke's lifetime, but it was further endowed by his Will, dated in 1513, by which he directed that his body should be buried in the Parish Church of St. Laurence, Ludlow, "*behind the Font near my chantry of St. Catherine in the said church.*" As the Font was undoubtedly near the west end of the church, this direction makes it quite clear that the Chancel of the Invention of St. Catherine is quite distinct from the other Chapel of St. Catherine, which was in the South transept, and has already been dealt with (No. 4). Mr. Cooke's Will, which deals very fully with the manner of his burial, with the masses which were to be said for him and the ceremonies to be observed, though it is very interesting, is too long to be given in full. He directs that all profits of his lands and tenements to the yearly value of 9 marks (£6) should go "to the finding of a convenient and honest priest to pray for his soul, Isabel his late wife and all his children for 95 years." He added a suit of vestments of cloth of gold to the copes which he had given to the church. The Will proceeded: "That he be a goode and vertuous preest that the wardeyn and his brethern so say duryng their lifes naturall

and after the warden and gylde of Ludlowe And after the said yeres ended I will that the wardeyne of the said gylde with assent of his brethren shall amortise the said lands to the said chauntrey for ever to fynde a preest good and honest I woll that there shall be at my burying xxxii tapers of 1 lb. and a half a peece every person bearing of any of theym to have ijd. a peece for the bearing. Moreover v tapers of iii lb. a peece to stand on my hers. Furthermore every preest there beyng for masse and dirige saying to have viii pence, the deacon to have iiis. iiijd. for ryngyng and xiid. for their drinking his fellowe to have vd. and everye childe there to have iid. I bequeth to the two orders of freres in Ludlow for masse and dirige other of theym iii. iiijd. and Saynct Johnes there to have other iii s. iiijd. To the x craftes of Ludlowe to fynde iiij tapers every of theym if it lyst theym And every of the said Craftes to have xiid. and every childe berer therof to have id. Mor I will have xx trentalles said for me shortly after I am buried. I will that two priests sing in my Chapel two years for them that I am indebted to or have taken any goods wrongfully in buying or selling or any other way, and they to have 8 marks apiece they 2 to sing daily and they may not go out of the Town for the season and to say dirges 3 times a week. I will that my priest in my Chapel called my Chantry priest sing for me Trentalls daily all the year following after my decease and that year to have 10 marks for his salary." He refers later to "the Invention of St. Catherine of Gaudeamus," and gave the following directions as to his tombstone:—"I will that my Executors lay a stone upon me of 2 yards and almost a foot long and one and a half yards broad with 3 images of laten¹ one for me and another for my wife Isabel third after the mortal after the daunce² of powles having a scripture in his hand in this manner

¹ Latten was the material of which old "brasses" in churches were mostly made.

² The allusion here is, doubtless, to the "Dance of Death," a popular subject in the Middle Ages. Upon a wall on the north side of the cloister of old St. Paul's was painted this Dance of Death, a skeleton in the act of dancing and pointing the other figures in the picture to the grave below. It is evident that in the very early years of the 16th century the fame of this picture had reached even to Ludlow.

"Man behold so as I am now, so shalt thou be
Gold and silver shall make no plea

This daunce to defende,¹ but follow me;

"and by my image my daughters all, Margaret, Elizabeth,
Joan, Margaret, and Katherine, and on my wife's side my
sons Oliver, Oliver and Richard."

The revenue of this Chantry in 1520 was as follows:—

	s.	d.
Chief rent of Poston	2	0
Tenement in Long Stanton with the Baron's lands	18	0
Do. in Brockhampton	19	0
Do. in Thonglands	7	0
Chief rent of Heath	7	0
Do. of Poston	2	0
Do. of Knott's house	3	0
Tenement in Huntington	20	0
Do. in Ashford	10	0
Do. Do. late Downes	13	4
Close by St. Mary's Lane	8	0
Tenement at Eastham	2	0
Do. Do.	6	0
Received for a Close in Mortgage	20	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£6	17 4

which was applied as follows:—

To Obit of Thomas Cooke 0 16 8

To Priest for saying or singing Mass within

Thomas Cooke's Chantry, 26/8 a quarter 5 6 8

The only entry relating to this Chantry in the Church-
wardens' Accounts is in the year 1549, and is—

Received of John Newton for the ground that his pew
stands on where Cooke's Chancel was 16d.

The Chapel does not, however, seem to have disappeared at
that time, as Churchyard writing of Ludlow Church in 1587
says:—

"Another man whose name was Cooke for troth,
Like Hosier was in all good gifts of grace;

¹ This dance to defend, i.e., to forbid this dance.

This Cookes did give great lands and livings both
For to maintain a Chantry in that place,
A yearly dole and monthly alms likewise
He ordained there, which now the poor do miss;
His wife and he within that Chapel lies
Where yet full plain the Chantrie standing is."

In a marginal note Churchyard says, "on the left hand Hosier lies in the body of the Church, on the right hand Cookes lies." This, coupled with the direction in Thomas Cooke's Will that he should be buried behind the Font seems to point clearly to the site which has been assigned on the plan to this Chapel.

13. ST. STEPHEN'S CHANCEL.

St. Stephen's Chancel is mentioned only in the Churchwardens' Accounts, and only twice there, namely the sale of the Chancel in 1553 for 6/- and the entry in 1554: "Received for a pew in the lower end of the Church next to the place of St. Steven's Chancel 2^s/8^d." As all the other places at the lower end, i.e., the west end of the Church, have already been assigned to other Chapels, this Chancel of St. Stephen must almost certainly have been at the west end of the North Aisle, in the place shown on the plan. The recesses in this part of the Church are dealt with later.

St. Stephen, like most of the Saints to whom Chapels were dedicated, appears in the old glass in one of the church windows, namely in the most easterly window on the north side of the Choir, where he is depicted as a deacon, with a stone on his head and with stones in his apron.

14. SAINT MARGARET'S CHANCEL.

Mr. Cranage has so clearly proved in his Architectural account of the Shropshire Churches that St. Margaret's Chapel is the North Transept, that it will be best to quote his words:—"In 1559-60 we read of glass being set up in St. Margaret's Chancel in the north window. No Chapel on the south side has a north window, and St. Margaret's must therefore be on the north side. It cannot be St. John's Chapel, and that it is no part of the North Aisle is, I think, shown by an entry of the year 1572-3, telling of a pew lying in the North aisle of the Church 'anontes' (opposite) St.

Margaret's Chancel." Mr. Cranage's view is borne out by another entry in 1568 of a receipt for a pew on the north side against St. Margaret's Chancel.

Some doubt is thrown upon a further statement of Mr. Cranage that this Chapel was erected in the *latter* half of the 14th century. If, as there seems no doubt, the North Transept is St. Margaret's Chancel, it existed in some form very early in the 14th century; as John Ace of Ludlow, who died in 1321, gave by his Will 6 marks to the Church of St. Lawrence, and a further sum of 6 marks to ornaments of "the Altar of St. Margaret the Virgin in the Church afore-said." Possibly some alteration took place in the period assigned by Mr. Cranage to the chapel.

There is amongst the Ludlow Records a grant dated in 1408 of £5 a year for a Chantry at the Altar of St. Margaret the Virgin for Richard Sybbeton (Bailiff of Ludlow in 1397) and Juliana his wife, in which there are mentions of 10 chaplains of the Palmers' Gild and 2 chaplains of the Parish Church.

In 1495 (10 Henry VII.) there is a deed providing for the obits of Thomas Morton and Isabella his wife, Roger Morton (Bailiff of Ludlow 1479) and Joan his wife and others, in the Chapel of St. Margaret the Virgin.

The Chapel had its votaries up to the Reformation, as Philip Copper of Ludlow, who died in June, 1538, not only directed that his body should be buried in St. Margaret's Chapel, but also bequeathed "unto St. Margaret's Altar to be had in remembrance an Altar Cloth."

The Chapel shared the common fate in 1548, when this entry appears in the accounts: "Item of William Phillips for a Tabernacle that Saint Margaret stood in 6d." In 1569, there is an entry of a payment for "breaking down the stones in St. Margaret's Chancel that images stood upon," the marks of which are still visible there.

St. Margaret appears twice in the stained glass windows. 1. In the north-east Choir window immediately under St. Stephen; and secondly, in the Boughton window opposite the Vestry door, one of the most beautiful specimens of 15th century glass in the church, in each of which windows she is depicted piercing a dragon with her cross, her usual emblem.

15. ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S CHAPEL.

The situation of this Chapel, which was especially appropriated to the Palmers' Gild for generations before its dissolution, is well recognised, but it is by no means certain that it was originally the peculiar chapel of the Gild, as, notwithstanding the well known story of the Palmers' Gild in the east window of this chapel, the name of St. John was not generally associated with the Gild in its earliest days. Then the Gild was usually styled the Gild of Palmers of the Blessed Mary of Ludlow; while, in one instance at least, namely in 1377, it was called "The Brotherhood of St. Andrew, which is called the Palmers' Gild."

The letters patent of 3 Edward III. state that the Gild was founded "to the honour of God and of the Blessed Mary and of St. John the Evangelist for finding and maintaining certain Chantries in the Church of St. Laurence," this being the first mention, so far as the writer knows, of St. John as Patron Saint of the Gild. There was in the Church a Chantry of St. Mary and St. John the Evangelist, which may or may not have been the original name of this Chapel, but it is tolerably certain that it has borne its present name of St. John's Chapel from 1450 down to the present day.

The first mention of St. John's Chapel in any old deed or will is in the will of John Paris, dated the 7th Nov., 1449, to which Lewis Shobdon, Parish Priest of St. Lawrence, was a witness, where he directs that he shall be buried in this chapel, while the Will is otherwise interesting as containing a legacy of a "bason of silver with a laver of silver and one of gilt to the Parish Church to serve there yearly every Good Friday in washing of the Holy Cross of the said Church."

The Wills of John Lane (1449); Peter Burnell (1528); Roger Bradshaw (1538); and Thomas Wheler (1574), (the latter having been Bailiff of Ludlow four times, M.P. for the Borough in three Parliaments, and Seneschal of the Palmers' Gild) all direct that the testators shall be buried in St. John the Evangelist's Chapel. William Langford who, by his Will dated in 1551, directed that he should be buried in St. John's Chapel, had previously by a deed of the 12th March, 1537, given a house and garden to the Gild to provide for an obit for himself and his wives Sibyl, Margaret and

Joan in this Chapel, while many years earlier Elnor of Eye had in 1517 directed that an obit should be observed for her in the Chancel of St. John the Evangelist on St. Giles day. Still earlier, John Browne of Ludlow, draper, who died in 1509, after redirecting that he should be buried in this Chancel, gave $\frac{6}{8}$ to the reparation of the Church, and $\frac{3}{4}$ to the building and glazing of the west window of the Friars Carmelite Church at Ludlow, i.e., St. Leonard's. Sir Piers Newton of Petton, who was Secretary to Prince Arthur, Vice-President of the Council of the Marches, and in 1503 Sheriff of Shropshire, by his Will dated 1524, July 17, directed that his body should be buried within the Chapel of St. John the Evangelist in Ludlow Church, gave to Mr. Cragge, "Parson of Ludlow my ghostly father 20/-, a black gown and a dun nag," and ordered that an honest priest should pray and sing masses for his soul for one whole year at the altar in the "Gild Chapel of St. John." There is no special mention of the removal or sale of the images in this Chapel at the Reformation, but the Churchwardens' Accounts of 1559 contain an entry of a small payment for "taking down the Table in St. John's Chancel.

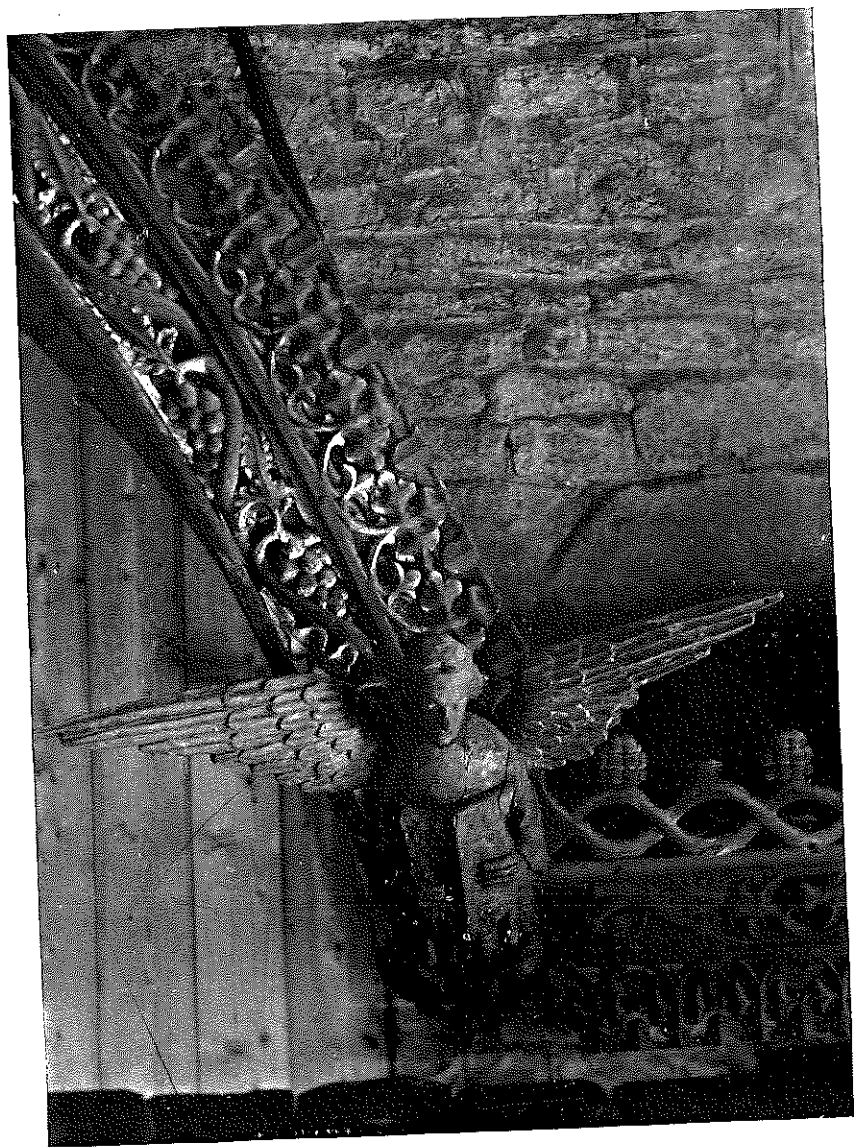
No description, however brief, of this Chapel would be complete without a mention of the splendid screen, the magnificent 15th century glass, and the unique baldacchino, the carving of which is probably the finest, though the least seen, in the church, and a photograph of part of which is here reproduced.

The oak benches in the Chapel go back to 1584, when 3/- was paid for "sawn boards for the settles in St. John's Chancel," and the Royal coat of arms was gilded in 1628, newly painted in 1660, "having been washed out in the late wars," and again coloured in 1667.

The contract for the reredos "of 3 substantial storeys" at the east end of this Chapel in 1524-5 appeared in the Shropshire Arch. *Transactions* for 1903.

16. ST. ANDREW'S CHAPEL.

Various places are apparent in the north wall of the church where screens or partitions have joined the wall, from which it would seem that there were three chapels at least in the



CARVING IN ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST CHAPEL, LUDLOW CHURCH.

North Aisle. The architecture of the windows is that of the early part of the 14th century, while it is easy to prove from the association in the heads of the windows of the coats of arms of the great families of Verdun, Mortimer and De Clare that the glass was inserted about the year 1317. The first mention of St. Andrew's Chapel is contained in the Will of Henry de Dorelkeye of Ludlow, dated in 1330, who directed that his body should be buried in the Churchyard, gave a legacy to the Chapel of the Blessed Mary and left 12d. "for ornaments and other necessities for the Altar of St. Andrew" in Ludlow Church, the probable inference being that the Chapel was only then being furnished.

It has already been pointed out that the Palmers' Gild was in 1377 called the Gild of St. Andrew, while there is a grant in the 14th century by John Scheremon of Ludlow, tanner, of an annual rent-charge for the maintenance of chaplains "serving the Virgin Mary and the Blessed Apostle St. Andrew, and celebrating divine rites to the honour of the same in St. Lawrence's Church." John Ace, who was one of the witnesses to this deed, died soon after 1321, so that we get an approximate date for the deed.

As the North Aisle was built in the first quarter of the 14th century and the Chapel of St. Andrew was being furnished about the same time, and was probably the first Chapel founded in this north aisle, it seems safe to locate it at the east end of the north aisle, where it is placed on the plan.

17. ST. GEORGE'S CHANCEL.

The earliest mentions of this chancel are in two wills, both dated in the year 1500, the first being that of Joyce Bayton of Ludlow, widow, who directs that she shall be buried in Ludlow Parish Church "before the Altar of St. George" there; and the second, that of Geoffrey Baugh, who directs that he and Joan his wife shall be buried "before the Chancel of St. George." John Browne of Ludlow, draper, by his Will dated in 1569 (after desiring that he should be buried in the Chancel of St. John the Evangelist) enjoins upon his Executors that they "give as much linen cloth as shall be sufficient to make a covering of a canopy over the Image of St. George in the Church of Ludlow."

This chapel figures conspicuously in the work of demolition which took place in 1548, as the following extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts will show:—

Received for the loft that St. George stood on	6s.
Do. for the Image of St. George that stood in the Chapel	18d.
Do. for a vault that the said Image stood in	3s. 4d.
Do. for the dragon that the Image of St. George stood on	7d.

The numerous representations of St. George in the old painted glass in the church windows show how popular the English Patron Saint was.

The site of the Chapel must be more or less a matter of conjecture, but by the process of exclusion we are driven to some part of the North Aisle, or to the position near the Font.

18. WYATT'S CHANCEL.

The only mentions of this Chancel are in the Churchwardens' Accounts for 1548 and 1549, the entry in the former year being a payment "for taking down of Mr. Wyatt's Chancel," and in the latter year two items of receipt for the sale of 24 pillars of Wyatt's Chancel. There are various payments to a Mr. Wyatt for keeping the Parish books, and "for taking pains for us this year;" and in regard to Hosier's Chantry (Trinity Chapel) he was the priest who officiated there and received the stipend of £5 6s. 8d.; but as Trinity Chapel is also mentioned in the same year as Wyatt's Chancel, they were almost certainly not identical. If this was a separate chapel, it may have been a chapel in the North Aisle which is not otherwise appropriated.

19. ALTAR OF THE CROSS.

This has already been dealt with under No. 2, the Rood Chancel.

After careful re-consideration the writer thinks that it is far more probable that this Altar stood at the east end of the Nave in front of the western screen of the tower than in the place assigned to it upon the plan.

20. THE CHANTRY OF THE VIRGIN MARY AND ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

There certainly was such a Chantry, though whether it was identical with the Lady Chapel or St. John's Chapel is not clear. In the 14th year of Richard II. a ratification was granted to John de Ludlow "Warden of the Chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John the Evangelist in Ludlow Church" of the estate which he then had in this chantry. Our Lady and St. John usually appear as the Patron Saints of the Palmers' Gild, and it may well be that this chantry refers to the Gild Chapel of St. John; but it seems right to call attention to this reference to a Chantry which bears the joint names, though no effort has under the circumstances been made to locate it.

Possibly the Warwick Chantry may have been dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John. The figures of two saints, one of whom seems to be a female, appear in the frescoes upon the pillar of this Chantry, but unfortunately it is not possible to make out the emblems or ascertain certainly what Saints are intended to be represented.

In later days, after the suppression of the Chantries at the Reformation, many of the Chapels which have been dealt with in this paper had other names given to them, and these later names are marked in blue on the plan. Many of these chapels were associated with the powerful trade Guilds, of which so many existed in Ludlow, while others derived their titles from the purposes for which they were used. It will suffice to give a list of these chapels with their various places in the Church, though as they have so long ceased to be used by their particular Guilds for their especial uses, it has been well nigh as difficult to identify and locate these Chapels as those which in olden days were dedicated to the various Saints.

These post-Reformation Chapels were as follows :—

Scholars' Chancel	All Saints Chancel, South Aisle.
Hammermen's Chancel	St. Loye's Chancel, South Aisle.
Cordwainers' Chapel	} South Transept.
Weavers' Chapel	
Archdeacon's Chancel	Lady Chapel.
Butchers' Chancel	} North Transept.
Fletchers' Chancel	

Library Chancel	} St. Andrew's Chapel. North Aisle.
Stitchmen's Chancel	
	North Aisle.

Before concluding this paper, allusion must be made to the singular ornamented recesses in the western end of the North Aisle, which are often called Prince Arthur's tomb, probably from the Tudor Rose which appears on the front. It is certain that, whatever these recesses were, they were not Prince Arthur's tomb, as apart from the improbability of Prince Arthur's heart (his body was buried in Worcester Cathedral) being buried in such a position, the inscription which up to 1723 existed in the north side of the High Chancel recorded that his heart was there buried. Prince Arthur died in 1502, and as Leland visited Ludlow Church within a few years after his death (about 1540) and recorded the graves of men of fame which he saw there, we may be confident that he would have mentioned the Prince if any such beautiful tomb had been erected in his memory as that of which the remains exist, but he does not include his name, though he mentions Beaupie, Cookes and Hosier. Churchyard, too (writing in 1577) would almost certainly have drawn attention to any handsome monument to Prince Arthur, but he also is silent on the subject.

These recesses, which bear a Tudor Rose, and probably date back to about 1520, may have been the remains of the monument of either Sir William Suliard, one of the Justices in the Marches of Wales, or Dr. Denton, who was Master of St. John's in Ludlow and Dean of Lichfield, Almoner to Mary, Queen of France (sister of Henry VIII.), and Treasurer to the Princess Mary. Dr. Denton died in February, 1532-3, and from his official position he may well have had a Tudor Rose on his tomb. Both he and Sir William Suliard, whose graves are noted by Leland, being the only ones so noted except those of Beaupie, Cookes and Hosier, were buried in Ludlow Church. It is just as probable, however, that these interesting recesses form part of a Chantry Chapel either in their present position (in which they may well have been part of St. Stephen's Chapel), or in some other place in the Church, but the whole question is one of conjecture only,

which without further evidence, such as an examination of of the work might afford, must be left unsettled.

Ludlow Church, with its numerous Chantries, must at the time of the Reformation have had a great store of Church Plate and of all that pertained to the service of its various altars. Alas! it has all disappeared, and Ludlow Church does not now possess a single specimen of pre-reformation plate. Every chalice and paten of that period, every cross, pyx and pax, all the basons, the spoons, the saking bell, the crewets have all disappeared, and have left no trace behind them. Much of it, no doubt, was included in the general confiscation, but the inventories of Shropshire Church plate which were taken in the reign of Edward VI. show that little remained even then. The list of 1553 so far as it relates to Ludlow Church includes only "2 Chalices gilt with patens, one pyx of silver, a cross of wood plated with silver, and a Chrismatory of silver," but these must have formed a very insignificant part of the treasures of the Church. The Palmers' Gild, too, had many valuable belongings which no longer exist, but some explanation of the disappearance of the valuables both of the Church and the Gild may be gleaned from the following complaint of John Berkeley, probably a chaplain in the reign of Henry VIII.

To the right worshipful Sir Richard Sackevile knight
Chauncellour of the Kinges Ma^{ties} Courte of Thaugmen-
tacons

She with unto yo^r good mastershippe John Barkeley one
of the kinges maiesties Servaunts that one gilde of
our Ladye and sainte John the evangeliste in Ludlowe which
at the making of the acte for the dissolution of Colledges &
Chauntries had belonging to its maners Landes & tenements
in Ludlowe and elsewhere in the County of Salop of the
clear yerelie vallue of 120li & then had also Jewells plate
ornamentes & Stockes of money to the value of 200li where-
unto the kinges maieste ys entitled by the late act was
omytted and lefte owt of the last Survey of Colledges &
Chauntries and since the King was entitled to them one
W^m Langford who taketh upon him to be warden of the
said gilde Richard Langford John Alsoppe & John Taylor

alias barker hath entrewoed upon the Kinges Maiesties possession of and in the said gilde & its possessions & hath not onelie taken the rents & profittes of the same for thre years past amounting to the somme of thre hundred powndes and above but also hath taken the plate jewelles & goodes of the same gilde being worth £200 & more & hath converted all the same to their owne uses to the manifest wronge & disinherytaunce of the Kinges Maiestie Wherof this enformour prayeth that proces maye be awarded against the said William Langford &c. to appere before your mastershippe at a certen daie to aunswer to the premisses.

The result of this petition is unfortunately not stated, but it is to be feared that it was not successful in obtaining restitution to the Church of the treasures of which it had been despoiled.

The Chantries of Ludlow have long disappeared, and if much that was valuable went with them many superstitious uses and much that was injurious to the welfare of the Church of England passed away also. The old order has changed and given place to the new. The glorious fabric of the Church remains, and it is hoped will ever remain, a standing monument to the piety and devotion of those who have gone before us, the pride of the town and the country side, and the centre of a pure and hearty religious life of the generations to come.

WILL OF JOHN TALBOT, FIRST EARL OF SHREWSBURY, 1452.

EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES BY THE
HON. AND REV. GILBERT H. F. VANE, M.A., F.S.A.

Among Shropshire wills at Lambeth Palace are at least two of the famous family of Talbot. The older of these is that of Sir William Talbot, Knight, and is dated 14 April, 1425. Testator desired to be buried "in Ecclesiâ Sancti Alkemudi de Whitechurche," to the altar of which he bequeathed "unam togam de panno (aurato?)," his only other specific bequest being "unam zonam (serpatam?) cum argento et deauratam." The will is short, and is of little further interest, save that Johannes Stolbe (or Strolbe) capellanus was one of the executors, and Margaretta domina Talbot and "Johannes (Saye?) huic capellanus" were among the "supervisores."

This Sir William Talbot was, I suppose, that fifth son of Gilbert Talbot and younger brother of the renowned Earl of Salop, who is stated in Collins's *Peerage*¹ to have married Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Thomas Pearethe, and to have been killed by the servants of John Beauchamp, Lord Abergavenny. If so, his wife was dead before the will was made; at least, she is not mentioned in it. And as the famous Earl married Margaret, eldest daughter and coheir of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, "in or before 1433," this would seem to be the lady who with her chaplain was to assist in supervising the distribution of the "bona notabilia in diversis Diocesis" left by Sir William.

The other will is much longer and of far greater interest. It is that of John Talbot, first Earl of Salop, "Ducum Angliæ

¹ Ed. 1812, vol. iii., p. 9.
Vol IV., 3rd Series.

omnium strenuissimus et audacissimus." This renowned warrior and terror of the French is said to have been four score years old when he ended a life of fighting by dying on the field of Castillon on 17 July, 1453. It is likely, however, that he was not really more than 65 when he joined battle with the French for the hundredth time, when he was wounded in the face and then shot through the leg by a ball from a culverin, when he was so trampled on and crushed as not to be recognised till the next day by the herald who had been his officer of arms forty years, and when his battered body was addressed in passionate lamentation, was covered with kisses, and had flung over it the coat of arms which had been worn by the same faithful servant.

The valiant deeds of the "Achilles of England" may be read in every history, and the lists of the titles which he heaped together, and of the manors of which he became enfeoffed are also easily accessible. Moreover, the romantic story of the discovery of his bones and the restoration of his monument in the parish church of Whitchurch, in this county, in 1874, have caused articles on the subject to appear in the VIIIth and Xth volumes of these *Transactions*. However, the venerable rector of Whitchurch, who was the author of those articles, tells me that he is not aware that Talbot's will has ever appeared in print. It is therefore here given in extenso, with a few notes. And it may be noted that the first Salop will in English at Somerset House is that of Fulco Eiton, Esquire, dated 18 Feb., 1451, and proved 12 Dec., 1454. The reference to Talbot's will is 311b Kempe.

In the name of our Lorde [God?], Amen. I, John Erle of Shrewsbury Waysforde & Waterforde, Lorde Talbot Furnyvale & Straunge hole of body & in my good minde beyng this Fryday the first day of September the yere of our Lorde M^cCCCLII At Portesmouth¹ make & dispose my testament & last Wille in this maner. First y bequethe my soule to Almyghty God my Creatour And to oure Lady Seynt Mary & to alle the seyntes of hevyn And my body to be beryd at Blakmere in the parysshe Church on the Right syde of the

¹ Talbot was made Governor of Portsmouth in Nov., 1451, and two months later of Porchester. He was appointed Captain of the Fleet in 1452.

Chauncell where y wolle be bylte & made a Chapelle¹ of oure Lady & Seynt George for me at my Coste & charge. Also y wolle & ordeyn that there be a Colege founded in the seide Church to the value of xl li by yere over the value of the personage of the said Churche & that the seide Psonage & other chirches goo to the foundation of the said Colege to pray for me & my wyf & alle oure Childeryn Ancestours & alle oure goode doers, or els to be beried in the College of War'k in the Newe Chapelle there the whiche Richarde late Earl of War'k my fader in lawe² late let make & ordeyn In case that any tyme hereafter y may attayne to the name & lordeship of Warewik as right wolle. Also I wolle & graunt & fully ordeyn that my Wife have & enioye the Lordeshippes of Blakmere Whittchurche Dodyngton & Lynyall in the counte of Salop the manor & lordeship of Merbury in Cheshire & the maner & lordeship of Payneswick with the app'tenance in the shire of Gloucestr after the forme & tenure of a fyne [. . . d?] thereupon in the Kynges Court, that ys to say to me & to here & to the eyres of oure too bodeys lawfully begotten, as yn the sade fyne more pleynly hit appareth. Also y wolle & graunte & fully ordeyn that my sone the Vicount Lysle³ shall have the Castell & Lordship of Pynyarde⁴ & the maner of Credenhill with the app'tenance in the shire of Hereford And the maner of

¹ The Rev. W. H. Egerton, Rector of Whitchurch, tells me that there is no evidence in any of the prints of the former church that Talbot's directions for the erection of a chapel adjoining the chancel were ever carried out. Perhaps the means to do this were not at hand. See below, note 2, page 376.

² Talbot married before Oct., 1404, his mother's step-daughter, Maud Neville, only child of Thomas Neville, by his first wife Joan Furnivall, in whose right he held the Baŕony of Furnivall. Maud having died, Talbot married, probably before 1433, Margaret, eldest daughter of Richard Beauchamp, 5th Earl of Warwick. She survived him, and dying June 14, 1468, was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Through his second wife Talbot claimed "the honour of Warwick," which had gone to Richard Neville, the kingmaker, husband of his wife's younger half-sister.

³ The great Earl had three sons by his first wife, viz., Thomas, who died before his father, John, who succeeded as second Earl, and Sir Christopher, Knight, who was slain at the battle of Northampton with the second Earl, July 10th, 1460. The eldest of three sons borne by the second wife was also named John, and was created Lord Lisle of Kingston Lisle in Berkshire, by patent dated July 26th, 1444, and Viscount Lisle on Oct. 30th, 1451. Lord Lisle lost his life when fighting by his father's side in the battle at Castillon.

⁴ Talbot's sixth son, Sir Lewis, was seated at Penyard in Herefordshire. (Collins).

Straungeforde within the Lordeship of Irchenfilde with the app'tenance, to hym & to his eyres of his body lawfully begotten. And if he dye withoute yssue of his body lawfully begotten¹ y wolle that the sade Castell & Maners fully remayne ynto my sone Sir Lowis & to the eyres of his body lawfully begotten. And if the seide Lowis dye withoute issue of his body lawfully begotten I wolle that the seide Castell & Mans holy remaygn unto my son Umfrey his brother,² & to the eyres of his body lawfully begotten. And if the seide Umfrey die without issue of his body lawfully begotten I woll that the seide Castelle & Maners holy remayne unto the right eyres of me for evermore, as in a dede thereof made more playnly hith apperith. Also y wolle & ordeyn that my son the Vecounte Lisle have the Castell & Maner of the Cheswarden the Maner of Wrokwarden & Sutton Madok in the shire of Salop with theire app'tenance to hym & to hys eyres of his body lawfully begotten, And the Maner of Tassely in the same shire to hym & to his eyres for evermore, as in ther dedes & Evidencz thereof made more pleynly hit apperith. Moreover I wolle & graunte & fully ordeyn that my Wife have holy her dower of alle my Lyvelode³ withouten any interruption. Allso I wolle & graunte & fully ordeyn & devise that my Wife have after my decesse too places of my purchased landes in Shrewsbury & allso too places of my purchased landes in Lodelowe for time of her lyfe, & after her decesse I wolle that my sone the Vicount Lysle have on of the places in Shrewsbury which he wolle chese to hym & to his heires And my son sir Lowis that other to him & to his heyris. And as to my places in

¹ Lord Lisle was father of one son, Thomas, and two daughters, by his wife Joan, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Chedder of Chedder, in Somersetshire, widow of Richard Stafford, Esq. Thomas succeeded to his father's titles and estate, but was killed in a skirmish at Wotton-under-Edge in Gloucestershire, March 20th, 1469, without having issue. His two sisters then became his coheirs.

² Sir Humphrey was Talbot's fifth son, coming between Lord Lisle and Sir Lewis. He was Marshal of Calais, made his will in 1492, and died the same year at St. Catherine's on Mount Sinai, without leaving issue by his wife Mary, daughter and heir of John Champernoun.

³ Lyvelode = Income, livelihood; also a pension, largess, or dole to soldiers. (Halliwell's *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*).

Lodelowe my sone sir Lowis to have them to him & to his heyres forevermore. Also y wolle that my sone sir Lowis have the Castell of Corfham & Culmyngton for terme of his life. And allso that my said sone sir Lowis & my son Humfrey his brother have & enioye alle my purchased landes in Shropshire & other places aftor the forme & effect of dyvers deedes & evidences thereof made ynto them as in the seide deedes & evidences more pleynly apperith. And allso my seide sone syr Lowis shall have my purchased landes & howses in [Harshire and Huntshire¹] to hym & to his heyres forevermore. Also I wolle that my sone & heire have the Lordeshippes of Godereth & Irchenfelde & alle the remnant of Talbotts & Straunges livelode except the geftes & grauntes by fore reserved. And also alle my lyvelode in Irlonde & Fraunce & Normande as hit apperith by the Kynges patentis made thereof except those that be gve to me & to my wife and to oure childeryn as hit apperith by the kinges patentis thereof made. Also y wille & graunt & fully ordeyn that my sone syre Lowis have alle my terme whiche y have in the ferme of the Maner & lordeship of Glossop of the graunt of the Abbot of Basyngwerk. Allso y wolle that Thomas Everyngham have his fee of x li in holden for terme of his lyve of my graunt And that John Evens have his fee at Myddleton for terme of his lyve And that John Gye have his Office of Constablerie at Goderiche Castell for terme of his lyve with the fee longyng thereto. Allso y wolle & graunt & fully ordeyn that my wife have her araye that longeth to her body & to her hede. And all such thynges as I have geve her by fore this tyme Without any claym or interruption of my executors or of my childeryn And alleso all suche Vessell of Sylver as byn make with my Armes & hers togedere or with the dogge or with the ragged staff. Allso I wolle that my wyfe have all the remnant of my goodes meveable payng for me hem as may be accorded between her & myn executors. And the

¹ "Harshire and Huntshire"? Neither I nor a friend who consulted the will after me can be sure about these words. The first most probably means Herefordshire. The second may possibly refer to some possessions in Huntingdonshire, to which I have not found any other reference.

money thereof to be paid for the acquyting of my dettes And rewardyng of my servantes after the discretion of my executours. Also I wolle that the revenues of myn heritage & purchased Londes turne to the acquyting of my dettis except the maner of Blakmer with the remnaunt conteyned in my Wife's Joyntur And also except the Maners assyned to my childeryn. Also y wolle that my Wife have a Shippe callen the Margarete & a barge called the Cristofre of the which John Prat ys master And also the part that y have in Nicholas of the toure And y wolle that my wyfe have the Vessells as his aforesyde with the Apparell that longeth to them And as to the M^r li that ys paide for my dowghter Elianore¹ mariage in case the Coven'tes be not performed on the lord of Sudeley's part that then myn executors suee for the repayment of the summe aforesaid agenst the seide Lord Sudeley Allso y wolle & ordeyn that the lordeshippes of Bampton Swyndon Schryvenam Broughton & Aysshton stondstill in their hands that ben enfeffed thereyn. And the yssues & profittes of all the seide lordeshippes go to the payment of my dettys & performynce of my wille into the tyme my dettes be tully paide as wel for the mariage of my doughter Waren as for the Remnant of my wille performde. Also y wolle that my wife & myn executors sue unto the Kynge & soverayn lorde & other Lordes of his Counsell for suche Dettis² as ben due unto me by oure saide soverayn

¹ Of Talbot's daughters, Joan became the fourth wife of James Lord Berkeley, who died in 1463, and afterwards, about 1487, wife of Edmund Hungerford, Esq. Eleanor was alleged by Richard III. to have been married to Edward IV. before Margaret Woodville. She became the wife of Sir Thomas Butler, Lord Sudeley. Elizabeth was married to the last Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and died in 1507. Of Waren I find no other mention.

² Talbot seems often to have been in straits for want of money, notwithstanding his huge possessions. Thus in 1414, when Lieutenant of Ireland, he ran heavily into debt, and was accused of withholding Irish revenues. King Henry VI. in 1443 or 1444 acknowledging that he owed Talbot "£10,426 4s. 0^d.", in consideration of his great services, as well to King Henry V. (his father) as to himself, both in France and Normandy, granted, that after the sum of twenty one thousand pounds, wherein he stood indebted unto Henry the Cardinal Bishop of Winchester, was paid, he should receive yearly four hundred marks, out of the customs and duties issuing from the port of Kingston upon Hull. He was the same year retained to serve the King in his wars of France, . . . the King having given him ten thousand pounds in hand." (Collins's *Peerage*). It seems likely that the King became further indebted to the great captain, and the non-payment of the debt caused the failure of Talbot's plans for building a

lord consideryng the gret coste and [injury?] of my p'son that y have had in his service that my wife & myn executours may have my seid dettis in p'formyng my wille withoute which may not be don Also y wille that my son syr Lowis have a ship called the Carwell with alle the Apparell And my son Humfrey to have a ship called the [Gregco?] with alle the Apparell that longeth to him. And this my wille to be done & performed I make & ordeyn my wife William Catesby John Brown N Byllyng William Notyngham William Cumberforde Thomas Everyngham & Roger Stedman myn executours Whom I require & charge as they wille answer afore God to execute this my will And yn Especyall I pray & require my son and heire & on my blessing as highly as I can as the fader may charge the son in [aiming?] of my curse And as he wolle have my blessing I charge him that he intercept not ne lette this my wille to be performede And nether he ne non other of my blode And yf they or any of them do or let this my wille that then my ffeffese make a state of such londes as they ben enfeffed in to my executours And thei to sylle the seide londes & dispose hem for my soule And to oversee the execucyon of this my testament & last wille I have ordenyd & by this my wille I require & beseech to be overseere the Bysshop of Wynchester¹ the Bysshop of Hereforde¹ & therle of Worcestre¹ And my sone the Vecount Lysle to take upon them the oversyght & fulfillyng thereof. Wretyn the day & yere abovesaid & Sygned with my Owen hande & Closede & seelde with my Seele at Portesmouth abovesaid.

Chapel and a College. A general subscription was made throughout the kingdom to ransom Talbot when he had been taken prisoner at Patay in 1429 by the Maid of Orleans.

¹ The Bishop of Winchester at this time was William of Waynfleet, first Provost of Eton, and founder of Magdalen College, Oxford. The Bishop of Hereford from 1451 to 1453 was Reginald Bonlers, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield, Richard Beauchamp having been his predecessor at Hereford for a couple of years. The Earl of Worcester was John Tiptoft or Tibetot, whose father had probably been associated with Talbot in the command of troops in France in 1429 and 1436, and who himself held many high offices of state, was called "The butcher of England," and was also famed for his scholarship. He was created Earl of Worcester in 1449.

378 WILL OF JOHN TALBOT, FIRST EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Probatum fuit Prescriptum testamentum coram domino
apud Lambeth de cimo octavo die mensis Januarii Anno
Domini Millmo CCCC° quinquagesimo tercio commissaque
fuit Administracio omnium et singulorum bonorum ubicum-
que Prænobili Domine Margarete Relicte dicti defuncti
executrici in dicto testamento nominate Reservata potestate
committend' ac de bene et fideliter administrand' ac necnon
compotum calculum sive racionem ac plenum et fidele
Inventarium omnium et singulorum bonorum et Domino
citra sive [. . .?] Annunciatione b'te Marie Virginis exhibendo.

PALMERS' GILD OF LUDLOW. INVENTORIES
OF JEWELLS AND STUFF IN THE
16TH CENTURY.

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

THE first of the following documents was found among the Ludlow Borough Records, the second in an old account book of the Gild. We owe both to the indefatigable zeal and diligence of Mr. W. T. Weyman. That the first was once part of the Palmers' Gild muniments is evident, for it is a valuable list of their effects. The greater part of these documents was published in 1878 by the Rev. W. C. Sparrow, LL.D. (*Trans.*, I., 333—394). Among them may be found an early inventory of goods in the charge of the Warden of the Gild in the reign of Edward I., more than 200 years earlier than the date of the first of those that follow. A very slight comparison will show some striking yet withal interesting differences between the two periods. Times had changed and the worldly goods of the Gild had changed with them. The religious element is quite prominent in the former, while there is at least a tincture of worldly luxury, refinement and display fairly visible in the latter. The chesibles, albs, tunicles and other *apparatus* connected with divine worship are not again mentioned, either worn out and not replaced, or else transferred to the ecclesiastical authorities. The two missals are succeeded by a "fair bible with antiphonell, a boke of sermons, and xiiij other bokys in the librarie." Wooden vessels for the refectory give place to various "cuppes of siluer and guilt." "Siluer sponys" are in use, and there are various articles for personal adornment or outward display. The Gild has increased in wealth and in importance. It has much goods laid up for many years soon to become a strong temptation to bluff Harry and his greedy courtiers.

The older inventory is now again printed, in order that it may be compared with the later ones, and some few notes are appended to explain obsolete or unusual words in the other inventories.

*Inventory of goods in charge of the Warden or Rector
of the Gild.*

"And the aforesaid Warden or Rector and the aforesaid procurators hold for the use of the aforesaid Gild and Fraternity divers goods and chattels below written, viz. Two missals value 40.s./ Also two chesibles and two albs with apparatus value 50.s. for feast days/ Also 2 chesibles and 1 alb with apparatus for holy days value 20.s./ Also 1 chesible, 2 tunicles with alb and cantarcope the gift of the Earl of March, in his will, of black, value 100.s./ Also two chalices value 50.s./ Also one pair of silver censers, 50.s./ Also two towels for 2 altars with apparatus value 12.s. 4.d./ Also two drinking cups (*murre*) bound with silver value 40.s. Also one table napkin with 2 hand towels value 8.s./ Also other wooden vessels for beer and other utensils value 6s. 8d."

[INDENTURE.

This Endenture made the v. day of decembre the xvij yere of King Henry the vij. between Walter morton Warden of the palmers geld of our lady & Seint John Evangelist of ludlow and the Counsell of the sam on that on partie And Ric' Downes & Will' grene newly elect & Admitted Stewarts of the said gelde on that othur partie Witnesseth that the Sam Stewardes haue receuyd at this tyme Under Charge for the tyme that they shall so Stand & Contynew Officers the parcells of Jewells & Stuff folowing to the seid gelde belonging—ffirst A nott¹ callyd the Wardens Nott with A coueryng to the Sam of Siluer & guilt/ Item A standing Cuppe² of Siluer & guilt with a couyr yt Cost x.li xvij.s. & vj d./ Item A guilt Cupp of Siluer with A Couer/ Item A goblett of Siluer with A Couyr/ Item Anothur goblett of Siluer without A Couyr/ Item A flatte pece of Siluer with Sir hugh Cheynes Armes³ in the botom/ Item vij. masurs⁴ with bondes of Siluer & guilt Wherof ij ben in the keping of the pristes/

Item vj. Spones of Siluer of A Sthewte⁵ with knappes Enamylled & guilt/ Item xj. Sponys with maydens hedys/ Item A Cristall Stone in A purs/ Item A Chalic of Siluer in the keping of the Stewardes of the tailors/ Item a peire of bedys of gett with gaudys⁶ of Siluer A broche⁷ & A ryng of Siluer/ Item Another peire of bedys of gett with gaudies⁸ of Siluer with a broche therunto/ Item the Comyn Seile of the gelde in A purs/ Item A spone of burell⁸ callid Seint Edwardes⁹ Spone in the keping of Robert Rog/ Item ij. Rede Roddes callyd the Stewardes yardis tippid with Siluer at thendes/ Item ij. baners of the kinges Armes in the seid Rog keping/ Item A Crosse of Siluer parcell guilt/ Item A lesse Crosse of Copir in the keping of Robert Rog/ Item A fair bible with Antiphonell¹⁰ with a boke of Sermons of paper/ Item xij. bokys more or lesse not Delyuerid in the librarie/ Item a narow tawny gurdull with A bukcul pendent & vj. barrys of Siluer/ Item A Chalys of Silver guilt/ Item A Candylsticke of Siluer & parcell guilt/ Item a pax of Siluer & guilt/ Item A peir of Cruettes of Siluer the on of them guilt belonging to the seruys of J.H.U./ Item A peire of bedys of Corall to the nombre of ij.¹¹ & xx stonys & xxiiij. gaudys of Siluer & guilt/ Item A peir of bedys of Siluer to the nombre of iij. Score Stonys of Siluer/ Item A peir of Claspes of Siluer in A purs/ Item iiij. Tabull Clothes of Dyapur/ Item a towell of Dyapur.

(In dorso) Item ij. Sponys with lyons hedis/ Item A yarde of blak Damaske/ Item in the keping of the pristis ij. Standing ij. Cuppes (*sic*) with ij. Covuers/ Item xxvj. Sponys/ Item all these Stuff within the endentours & on the boke (? *bake*) be in the keping of John hacke & William Cheyne newly electes Stewartes. (Dec. 5th, 1501).

Mr. W. T. Weyman also lighted upon the following list of the plate and treasure of the same Gild in an old account book of the Gild. It is some 16 years later in date (1517-18). From these and other entries it appears that various articles were given to the Gild, while others were deposited with them, as pledges for sums owing, some of which were duly redeemed, but others became Gild property in default of payment.

Anno Regis Henrici octavi nono. For the Steward's Charge.

These parcellis folowyng is the plate and tresour of the Gilde of Ludlowe.

ffirste—A nutt with a Cover all gilt & Enamolyd called the Warden's nut, Sir Hew Cheyne, weyng 57. uncias/ Item A cup with a Cover all gilt, John Hosier,¹¹ weyng 51. unc./ Item Another cup all gilt with a cov', John Griffith, weyng 42 unc./ Item Another cup parcell gilt with a cover of the gift of M^r Bagot of Bristowe with vaynis¹² weyng 31. unc./ Item another cup with a cover all gilt of the gifte of my Lady Newton¹³ of Pebrok weyng 24. unc./ Item a nut called John Eynons¹⁴ nut weyng 13. unc. j. dd./ Item A salt all gilt of the gifte of John Browne of . . . [sic] 20. unc./ Item a little goblett & a pece with Sir Hew Cheynes armys yn the Botom weyng 11. unc./ Item a spice plate of the gifte of Mistres lane./ Item a Spice plate of the gift of Mastris Lane¹⁵/ Item a Spice plate half gilt that cam from Bristowe, of John Bristowe, Dean of Allhallow, weyng 12. unc./ Item 2 massars with Bondes of Silver & gilt/ Item 6 sponys of silver of aboute

with knappis enamelyd & gilte Sir Hew Cheyne	} weyng
Item a 11 Sponys with maydens heds	
Item two Sponys of silver with lyons heds.	

23 unc.

Also 5 sponys of silver in the keypyng of M^r Warden weyng 4 unc./ Item a goblett with a cover partly gilt. Also 2 rodds called the Stewards rodds typed¹⁶ at the ends with silver/ Item a Nutt all gilt with a pece of silver of Maister Persons¹⁷ weyng 28. unc./ Item a Standing Masur of Ric' Bragotts¹⁸ lying for 20.s. 3.unc./ Item a cover of a cup . . . a pix with a cross of M^r Hooke¹⁹—now being the places owne which they have payed for as apperith by the count in Anno 15 Regis—/ Item a masser of Ric' Crowther in the custodi of M^r Warden & lying for 40.s./ Item 4 tabull cloths & a rayll of a Shete./ Item a pair of Shetes of John Dynon/ Item a Standyng Cup all gilt with a cover of the gift of my Lord of Herfords gifte/ Item plate in the keypyng of the prestis/ Imprimis too salts with one Cover all gilt weyng 42 unc./ Item too standyng Cuppes of silver without Covers with the said prestis/ Item 24 sponys in the keping of the prestis and 2 massars.

NOTES TO THE FOREGOING INVENTORIES.

¹ NOTT, which in the second Inventory appears as NUTT, is defined by Halliwell as "a small urn." This is a step in the right direction, but not sufficient. *Nut*, Dr. Murray says, "is a well-known 15th or 16th century name for a drinking cup of a globular or rather semi-globular form, having a stem and generally a cover." He further instances (a) 1479 [Inventory of Plate in Paston Litt., No. 532, iii., 272], *A blak notte standing of silver and gilt with a kover to the same weyng xviij. unc.* (b) 1493 [in Heath's *Grocers' Comp.*, p. 424, 5th ed., 1869, Plate belonging to the Company] 1493—The gifte to Thomas Hoo, Grocer, *Two nutts garnyshid with Sylver gylle.* (c) 1516 [Lanc. Wills, vol. ii., p. 134] "*A nutte wth a cover contayning xxiiij. ounces.*" (d) 1560 [Wills and Inventories of the Northern Counties, Surtees Soc., vol. ii., p. 188], "*Also I yene to the said thomas wright . . . a cup called a nutt wth a cou'r garnished wth siluer and gilt.*" The Inventory of Petram Anderson, 1579, 339, has "*one nest gobletts wth a cover duble gilt weinge iiij^{xx} ix ounces xxix^{li} xiiij.s. iiij.d.*—one not duble gilt weinge xxxv ounces xvj^{li} xiiij.s. iiij.d."

In a note Dr. Murray says: "I ought to add that this is only a specific use of the ordinary nut from its shape." That these vessels were not *all* of metal is evident from the instances given (see *a*), and so there was an additional reason for the name *nutt* in the fact that the bowl parts were very frequently formed by a cocoa nut gourd, or calabash polished and rimmed with silver, and sometimes elaborately carved.

One in the present writer's possession is rimmed and lined with silver gilt, it stands upon three feet made of copper, once heavily plated with silver. The bowl is dark enough to merit the epithet *blak*. It has no *kover*.

² STANDING CUPPE, &c.—Possibly not differing much in shape from the *nutt*, except that it was all metal, viz., silver.

³ A FLATTE PECE OF SILVER, &c.—The name Cheyne appears in the Gild rent roll circa temp. Edward II. thus: "*Frior Hospitalis pro curtilagio Hugonis le Cheyny wj.d.*" Sir Hugh Cheyne was M.P. for Shropshire 1388--1401, and Governor of Ludlow Castle in 1404. His coat of arms was formerly in a window in the Church, and there was also a chapel called after him.

⁴ MASURS. "*vij masurs with bondes of siluer & guilt.*" "A mazer," says Archdeacon Nares, "is a bowl or goblet, originally of wood, usually maple, but applied afterwards, and less properly to those of other and more valuable matter. Du Cange, however, gives a more curious account of it. It was, he says, in its origin, the appellation for cups of value, *Murkinum* or *Murreum*, which was the ancient name for the most valuable cups made of a substance now unknown, it continued in the darker ages to be applied to those of fine glass, which at first had been formed in imitation of the *murrhin* (N.B., this word is *murre* in the oldest inventory). The substance referred to is now recognised as *gutta percha*—*materiam ex mirrhæ arbore incisa fluentem, ex quo in massam coagmentata coloribus ad speciem inductis, arte inde potiora effingebantur quæ in summis populi deliciis essent.*

⁵ A STHEWIE, a very strange rendering of the Fr. *a la suite* or *en suite*, of one sort or pattern.

⁶ GAUDIES (i.e. gawdies) were the larger heads of the rosary, of different material from the others, marking off the *decades*. In one case the smaller beads are said to be of jet (gett), a mineral substance of a black colour susceptible of a high polish.

⁷ BROCHE, a clasp, breast pin, jewel, or ornamental loop, called also a fibula.

⁸ BURELL, "*a sponne of burell called Seint Edwardes sponne.*" This word must be a form of beryll, a mineral much prized by the ancients. Juvenal tells us that cups were made of it, and if cups, why not spoons? Beryl-crystal is described as a species of imperfect crystal of a very pure, clear, and equal texture. It is always of the figure of a long and slender column hexangular and tapering at the top. Its colour is a pale brown of a fine transparency. *Berillus*, the Latin form, also signifies any crystalline substance. The art of the ancients in making intaglios of the hardest stone would not be frustrated, if a spoon of beryll were required.

⁹ SAINT EDWARDE.—Most likely Edward the Confessor is meant (1042—1066). The legend of the ring and the Palmers or pilgrims is connected with him, and so he had a local renown.

¹⁰ ANTIPHONELL, a kind of Psalm book with musical notes marked.

¹¹ JOHN HOSIER, died 1463 a merchant, and founder of the Alms Houses.

¹² VAYNIS, probably *veins*, here meaning *embossed*.

¹³ LADY NEWTON was the wife of Sir Piers Newton of Petton, who was buried in the Gild Chapel of St. John Evangelist in 1524.

¹⁴ JOHN EYNON.—Another entry in the same book runs thus: "John Eynon's debt is in a *Nutt* without a Cover and a Masur, 36.s. 6.d."

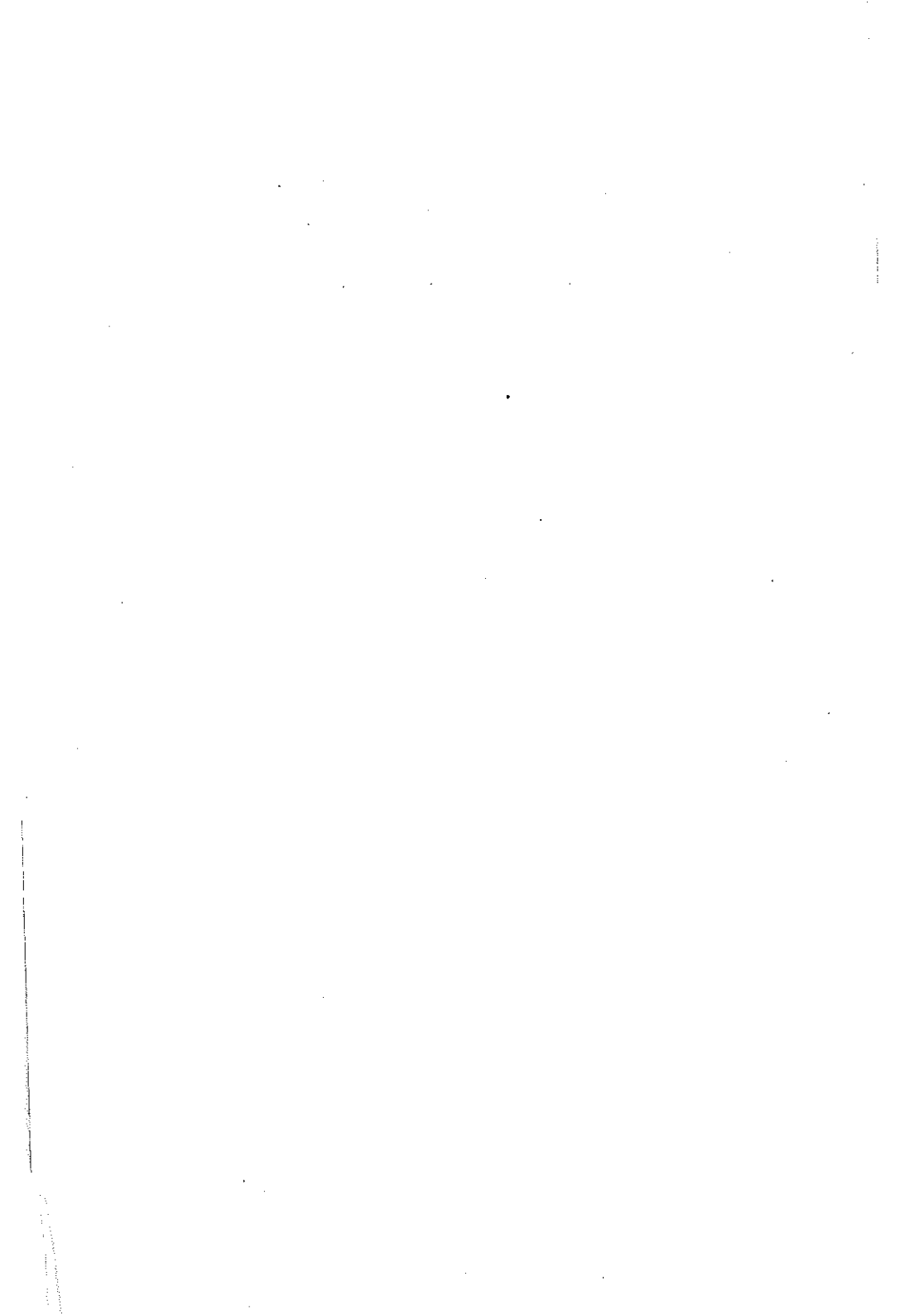
¹⁵ RICHARD LANK was Bailiff in 1512, 1520, 1525.

¹⁶ TYPED, i.e., tipped. Tipps were Stewards' wands of office, gilt at the top. (See 1st S., X., 58-60, and 3rd S., I., 403).

¹⁷ MASTER PERSONS.—An entry in another part of the book is "William Parsons is in debt to the place at our last account 4^{li} 13^s 10^d *Whereof he hath brought in gages a Nott & a Salt without cover*," and again "*A Nutt all gilt of Mr. Parsons.*"

¹⁸ RIC' BRAGOTTS. Elsewhere we have "*Richard Bragott debet for his rent v^{li} 6^s 7^d, A standing cup without a cover, a masur, and a harness gurdell gilt.*"

¹⁹ MR. HOOKE, "*a remembrance that Mr Hooke hath out of the place upon a standing cup at Easter last, anno v^o 13^o 4^o,*" and in another page, "*a cover of a cup and a pix with a cross weyng 13.unc.*" John Hooke, Bailiff in 1402.





OUR LADY OF PITY.

STALL FINIAL, - - LUDLOW CHURCH.

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.]

IX.

OUR LADY OF PITY.

It may be remembered that in the Shrewsbury Battle Number of the *Transactions* last year¹ there was a note on the wooden effigy of "Our Lady of Pity" in Battlefield Church. In that Note I endeavoured to show that there was no need to suppose that the effigy had been removed from Albright Hussey or elsewhere, but that it probably formed part of the original fittings of the Church as completed. Since then my attention has been called by Mr. H. T. Weyman, F.S.A., to the fact that Ludlow Church contains a Bench end on which is carved the same design. The finial in question is situated just within the Chancel on the South side, and I am glad through Mr Weyman's kindness, to be able to illustrate this Note with an engraving of it. Those who examine it carefully can hardly fail to be struck with the similarity of its details, though on a smaller scale, to the effigy at Battlefield. The dress of the Virgin belongs to the same period, and the error in proportion between the figure of the dead Christ and that of His Mother is so similar, that one is tempted to think that both effigies came from the same hand. The question at once arises, What is the date of the Choir Stalls to which the finial in question belongs? Mr. Weyman informs me that the date assigned to them is 1447, that being the year in which, according to the accounts of the Palmers' Gild, 100 planks were purchased at Bristol to make "the New Stalls." What light does this throw on the Battlefield effigy? It will be remembered that the body of the Church at Battlefield was built between 1406 and 1410, and the Tower nearer the close of the century—the former being the work of Roger Ive, and the latter that of Adam Grafton. In other words, the work was going on at Battlefield Church at intervals during the greater part of the 15th century. Now the ground on which the effigy of our Lady of Pity is supposed to have been brought from elsewhere, is that it is too *early* to have been carved for Battlefield Church, but in Ludlow we have a precisely similar carving, of which the date is fixed as the middle of the 15th century. Does not this strongly favour my contention that the

¹ *Transactions*, 3rd Series, III., xiv.

Battlefield effigy dates from the same period, and formed part of the original fittings of the Church?

THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.

X.

CONFIRMATION BY WALTER DE LACY OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN AT LUDLOW, CIRCA 1221.

The following confirmation by Walter de Lacy of the grant of the Hospital of St. John, which was situate just outside the Broad Gate, Ludlow, was recently found built up in the wall of an old house in Ludlow, and is destined for the Ludlow Museum.

Know all Men present and to come that I Walter de Lacy have ratified given and confirmed for me and my heirs in free pure and perpetual alms All that Hospital which Peter Undergod founded and constructed near to the bridge of Teme of Ludlow with all lands tenements rents woods fulling mill with all its outlets and ponds liberties free elections customs and all other things and possessions of every kind to the same Hospital by us or any other granted or given or to the same Hospital in any way appertaining Together with with all manner of amerciements of all men and all holding from us as well in the future as in the present from whatever cause proceeding in whatever Court or in the Manor of Stanton Lacy for ever To hold the said Hospital and all the aforesaid of the holy Trinity the blessed Mary and St. John the Baptist to the Master and Brethren of the said Hospital and their successors in perpetuity as freely quietly and peaceably as any alms pure and perpetual better more fully and freely can be given or granted to religious houses In testimony whereof my seal is affixed to these presents. These being witnesses Michael de Montibus, Richard le Grey, Walter Condecocoe, William Hosebert, Pagan de Ludford, Herbert the Clerk and others. The date of this deed must be before 1241, as Walter de Lacy, the last, and perhaps the greatest of his line, died in that year, and as the Royal confirmation is dated 5 Henry III (1221), it was probably in or about the latter year. The writing of Walter de Lacy's grant is quite clear to-day, and the seal is perfect. This bears the arms of Walter de Lacy as they appeared in Ludlow Castle "or a fess gules" (though, of course, the colours are not shewn), and this inscription, "Sigillum Walteri de Laci." H. T. WEYMAN, F.S.A.

XI.

DISCOVERIES IN ELLESMERE CHURCH TOWER.

While this was in process of restoration by Messrs. Thompson of Peterborough, under directions of Mr. Charles Blomfield,

there was discovered under the mullion of the south window of the Belfry in the walls a cavity, measuring 4ft. in length, 1ft. 8 in width, and 2ft. in depth. The sole access to this was from the outside by removing a stone $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in width, set between two large stones in the course. The workmen found in this Cavity two earthen pipkins glazed with dark brown glaze, the largest ($3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter) much damaged, but the smaller one ($2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter) perfect, except for the loss of the handle.

The remains of the sole of a sandal or shoe (apparently) bound with a neat braid binding.

Some portions of a kind of felt material.

An Iron shutter Hook, iron clamp, iron washer.

Two portions of some worked wood, and shavings of wood. Two Barrow loads of moist soil, similar, I believe, to that in the Pipkins; unfortunately, the rest of the soil has been thrown away, and cannot be recovered.

Some bones, of apparently a bird or bat.

I understand, from conversation with Mr. James Cartwright, Stonemason, Sparbridge, Ellesmere, who is working on the stone for the restoration of the Tower, that when he was employed in 1869 on the restoration of St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, a cavity in the east Wall of the Chancel on the left hand of the window was found, and from it was taken two barrow loads of moist soil. Similar occurrences have taken place in the old Churches at Bishop's Castle and Criccieth, so Cartwright states.

When in 1872 the late Mr. Salisbury Mainwaring restored the inside of the Oteley or St. Anne's Chapel in Ellesmere Church, a stone was found carved with the figure of a Palmer with Palm leaf and cockle shell. Might it not be possible that the sandals and other relics may have belonged to him, and that the soil was brought from the Holy Land, as I have been informed was often done in shiploads, and distributed to those Churches from the parishes of which Pilgrims had accomplished a Pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

BROWNLOW R. C. TOWER.

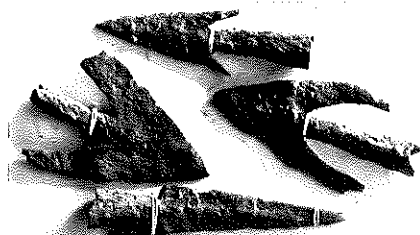
XII.

BURY WALLS.

On the occasion of the Annual Excursion of the Society on July 28th, of which an account appears on page xvi of the present volume, I read a short paper on the above Camp, in which I used these words:—"Whenever a thorough investigation takes place of the camp in which we stand, I venture to prophesy that it will be found to be Pre-Roman, and to belong to a fairly advanced period of Celtic civilization—to the bronze, or possibly, the iron age." At the conclusion of the paper, Major

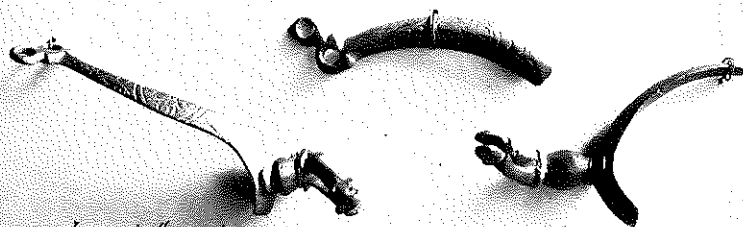
Heber-Percy mentioned that he had, many years ago, been shown by Lady Hill, various metal implements which had been found in clearing out the well which existed within the enclosure. Since then, through the kindness of Major Heber-Percy and of the Hon. Gerald Hill (in whose possession the articles now are), I have had the opportunity of inspecting them, and through the further kindness of Mr. H. H. Hughes, who has photographed them, I am enabled to place an engraving of them before readers of the *Transactions*. It will be seen that the accompanying plate contains three different "finds." Those occupying the middle were found at the farm a few hundred yards from the ramparts of the Camp, and do not require notice, except so far as they illustrate those depicted underneath them. The most interesting are the arrow-heads at the top of the engraving. These are of iron, and appear to me to belong unmistakably to the Pre-historic Iron Age, and so to confirm the statement I ventured to make as to the date of the Camp. Those depicted at the bottom of the engraving are not so easy to classify. They are of a yellow metal, either brass or bronze, and one is tempted at first to say that they are spurs like the articles depicted immediately above them, but a closer inspection shows that they have nothing on which to attach a thong or strap to fasten them on the foot. That to the right has not even an appearance of any such fastening, and the knob on that to the left is not a button, but simply an ornamental thickening of the metal. They, moreover, have no rowel nor place for such, the one ending in a closed fist and the other in a bird's head crowned. At the same time, if they are not spurs I am quite at a loss to say what they are. As regards their date, I am inclined to think that they belong to the mediæval period, or even, possibly, to the era of the Civil War, but I speak with great diffidence, and shall be very glad if some reader of the *Transactions* can throw further light on the question, both of their date and use. I am not unaware that Bury Walls has been often claimed as a Roman work. In the paper, for example, on Roman Shropshire in the second volume of the *Transactions* (p. 317), by Mr. Thompson Watkin, the author believes it to be *Rutunium*. No doubt, a Roman road passed near to it, and on the occasion of the annual excursion, the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater mentioned the finding of a Roman altar in the neighbourhood, but though it is quite possible that the Romans used it for temporary purposes, as they did many other of the camps they found ready to hand, it appears to me to have no specially Roman features, but on the other hand to possess all the characteristics of earlier work, and so to fit in exactly with the civilization denoted by the iron arrow-heads which were found within the circuit of its ramparts.

THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.



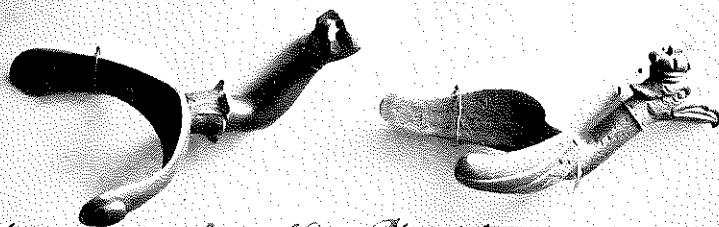
*Points and barbed arrow-heads
found at Hawkstone*

Viscountess Hill



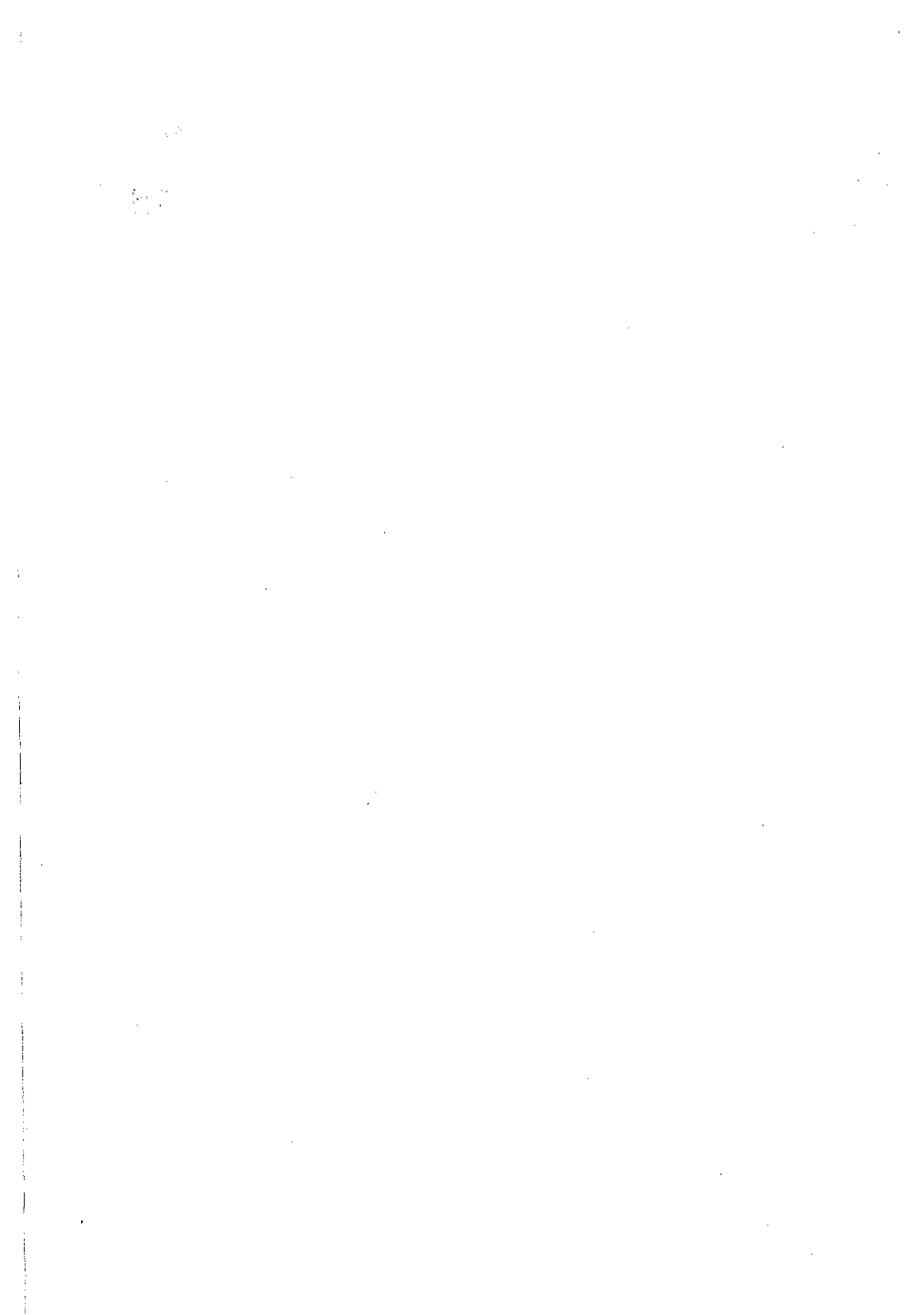
*Found in the garden
of the Bury Farm, Hawkstone.*

*The
Viscountess Hill.*



(Found at the Bury Farm, Hawkstone.)

Viscountess Hill.



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(COMPILED BY R. E. DAVIES).

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Rev. the Hon. G. H. F. Vane, F.S.A., presided at the Annual Meeting of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, held at St. Alkmund's Parish Room, Shrewsbury, on Friday, June 24th, 1904. There were also present, the Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., Chairman of the Council, the Revds. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., W. G. Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A., C. H. Drinkwater, and F. W. Kittermaster, Messrs. H. R. H. Southam, F.S.A., Wm. Phillips, F.L.S., Beville Stanier, T. Roberts, J. Nurse, Captain Williams-Freeman, Dr. Calvert, and Mr. F. Govne, Secretary.

Apologies for absence were announced from the Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen and Major Heber-Percy.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Rev. T. AUDEN, as Chairman of the Council, read the Report, as follows :—

The chief event in the year covered by this Report was the commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the battle of Shrewsbury. Thanks largely to the energy and exertions of Mr. Herbert Southam, who was Mayor of the borough, the arrangements made secured for the commemoration a success which will long be remembered with pleasure by all who took part in it. A permanent record of the proceedings will be found in the pages of the *Transactions* of the Society, and also in a separate volume printed from them. The Council note with satisfaction the conferring on two of their members the honorary freedom of the borough of Shrewsbury. Mr. William Phillips and Mr. Herbert Southam have both for many years past given unstinted labour for the elucidation of the history and antiquities of the town and county, and the Council feel that the honour conferred on them is a graceful recognition of their work. During the year the Council have had under their notice the repair and protection of three ancient buildings in the county, namely, the Heath Chapel, Melverley Church and Shrewsbury Abbey. They are pleased to note in each case increased interest in the preservation of what is historical, and increased endeavour on the part of those concerned to hand down such monuments of the past unharmed to those who come after. The *Transactions*, it is believed, have maintained their interest; and the section in each part devoted to Miscellanea has been found specially useful for the record of short notes on matters which are important in themselves, but not capable of being treated at great length. In this connection the Council would also call attention to the issue by the County Council of the index to the principal parish documents of the county. In conclusion, the Council again desire to plead for additional support in the shape of increased membership of the Society, so that its work may be still more worthy of the County whose history it represents.

Mr. Auden, continuing, read the statement of accounts, which showed total receipts £260. On the expenditure side £120 was paid to Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, Thomas and Co., for the printing of the *Transactions*, and after meeting other payments there was a balance in hand of £44. That, Mr. Auden said, by some outstanding payments, was reduced to £22.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

The Rev. T. AUDEN seconded the motion. He emphasised the need for appealing for additional members. There was, he said, no county in England more interesting from the historical point of view than the county of Salop, and they ought to be at one in their interest in its history and the monuments of the past that existed in it. The Society would be able to do much more than they did now if they had more money at their disposal. They only asked for a guinea, and he thought they gave a good guinea's worth. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ADNETT pointed out that when the printing account of the battle of Shrewsbury commemoration was completed, there would be a larger balance than the £22 mentioned. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was carried.

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

On the motion of Mr. William Phillips, seconded by Mr. Southam, Mr. W. H. Foster, of Apley, was elected a Vice-President.

THE COUNCIL.

The members of the Council were re-elected, on the motion of Mr. STANIER, seconded by the Rev. F. W. Kittermaster.

On the motion of the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, seconded by Mr. T. Roberts, Dr. Calvert was re-elected auditor, and thanked for his past services.—Dr. Calvert, in reply, said with the excellent way in which their Secretary kept the books, he had little to do.

THE PROPOSED SALE OF THE HAWKSTONE COLLECTION OF BIRDS.

The CHAIRMAN brought to the notice of the Society the proposed sale in July next of the contents of the Hawkstone Museum—a unique collection of British birds, and containing specimens of the great auk and the Irish elk. The whole would be sold by auction unless previously disposed of by private treaty. He did not suppose the Society could make an offer for the collection, which, as a collection of British birds, was said to be the finest in Europe. Still, he was glad that the matter was brought to their notice; because they would be exceedingly sorry if that unique collection, containing, as it did, so many Shropshire specimens, were allowed to go out of

the county. (Hear, hear.) He did not know that he could make any suggestion as to buying the Museum; it would require a large sum, running to four figures;—but he did hope that some attempt would be made to secure the collection to the county.

Captain WILLIAMS-FREEMAN suggested that the matter be referred to the Council.

Mr. STANIER said unless the Council moved quickly in the matter they would be too late. He hoped it would be taken up by the Society, and that they would do all they could to secure the collection being kept in the county. The birds were chiefly specimens of those connected with Shropshire, and it would be a great shame for them to go out of the county. (Hear, hear.) He was prepared to do all he could to keep them in Shropshire, and it would be an excellent thing if the Council would take up the matter at once.

The Rev. T. AUDEN said he was sure they were all at one in their interest in the matter, and anything they could do by appointing an advisory committee they would do with pleasure, but he was afraid it was not of the least use to look to the Society for pecuniary aid. He thought that must depend on a few people of position and wealth in the county being prepared to come forward and act in the matter promptly.

Mr. NURSE remarked on the difficulty of a place in which to put the collection if they got it.

The matter was in the end referred to the Council.—That body, at an informal meeting later, passed a resolution expressing regret that there was a probability of the collection being dispersed, and the strong hope that it might not be allowed to go out of the county.—Mr. Stanier said that this support of the Society would be a strong help to them to get private individuals to take up the matter.

The CHAIRMAN then read the following paper on

THE PARISH DOCUMENTS OF THE COUNTY OF SALOP.

The Local Government Act of 1894 enabled County Councils to enquire into the manner in which parish books and documents were kept, and Mr. E. C. Peele having called the attention of the Local Government Committee of our County Council to this proviso, that Committee in July 1896, resolved "That the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the Council be instructed to inspect and report as to Parish Documents."

The work could not be done in a day, but in October of last year the County Council of Shropshire issued a very interesting volume. This was called "Shropshire Parish Documents." Clothed in purple, admirably printed, and not so large as to deserve the reproach μέγα βιβλίον μέγα κακόν, it is delightful

to read, instructive and informing, and provoking to mirth in places not a few.

This volume followed an Interim Report, which had come for three years before, and summarised the *Herculeus labor* of Mr. E. C. Peele and Mr. Clease in every part of our large county.

There had been, indeed, great searchings of heart among the clergy, the *ιεροφύλακες* of ancient parish documents, when the inspection first began. And not every parish chest at once wide open flew before the emissary of the County Council. But the inspectors bore no malice nor hatred in their heart. Each might indeed say (as it is written on an ancient brass at Wind-sor), "the idle parson he did hate," and we *all* may say *that* of all custodians and makers of records who are neglectful of antiquity and careless of posterity. But Mr. Peele and Mr. Clease preferred to say, "We were much impressed in several instances with the extremely careful manner in which some of the clergy kept their records."

However, many others besides the clergy are concerned in preventing a chalice and paten from turning up in a farmhouse, and a Bishop's transcript of a Parish Register in the British Museum, and a register itself (and that of the Commonwealth period) in a lawyer's office, and an ancient volume of churchwardens' accounts in a farmhouse, and a heap of parish documents in a safe whose key had been lost for years, and the records of a Queen Anne charity in an adjoining parish.

All these are facts within my experience, and they imply that documents may be lying hid in many another innocent and unsuspected place. As explorers in Egypt find the bodies of mummied crocodiles stuffed full of papyri, so you and I may yet supplement the labours of the County Council by finding briefs and letters and wills in cupboards in old houses, in the seats of armchairs, in secret drawers in old desks and chests. But let us never treat them when we find them as the Ephesians who practised curious arts treated their old papers.

And now from an inspection of the County Council's Report, preceded and followed as it has been by our own researches, let us cull a few specimens and see what a wealth of interest lies in these musty Parish Papers.

And we will range our selections under three heads; (I) Church goods in Churchwardens' custody, (II) Customs, Church and non-Church, (III) Calamities.

(I). Church goods. Why do not all Churchwardens catalogue to-day the goods committed to their charge, and so both preserve their property and hand on to posterity lists that will be of immense interest? Look, for instance, at some of the lists made with a special object in Edward VI's reign. At Cheswardine there were in 1544, 1 vestment of white silk. 1 parure of tawny velvet, a holy water "fatt" of brass (remember

how "fat" stands for vat in the Bible of 1611, and "fitches" for vetches; and "Fane" once stood for Vane), and a white vestment for Good Friday: and kine belonging to the stock: and a dog of iron: and money received for the hire of ii kine: and a thousand quaint things beside. At Cheswardine, too, there are fragments of a breviary covering a book of churchwardens' accounts: just as there is a part of a mass-book covering the first volume of the register at Wem: and as the Court Rolls of Prees, which begin as early as the 20th year of Edward II (1326), are clothed in covers abstracted from ancient service books.

Or read "flentibus oculis," how once there was church armour at Cheswardine, and how in 1625 the wardens and sidesmen of Lydbury North agreed with Edward Brooke, cutler, to dress and set in order at his own charge the church armour for 4/6, and paid the said Brooke 4/- yearly at Michaelmas till 1640, when real armour was wanted, and when "old armour sold at 1d. per pound, 4/-" closes the record.

Or amongst other things that have been lost, and have been restored, read how at Shipton "this register book was taken out of Shipton Church, and was not to be found, the chest wherein it was kept being broken up by souldiers." Then, indeed, "History slept, and all notice of public transactions was in a manner buried." As a gleeful scribe wrote at Coreley of the same period, that is from 1644 to 1650, "Registering neglected—a happy time." But history sleeps never long, and writes continually, even if in invisible ink. So the Shipton book was recovered. And a font went back from a farmyard, and a candelabrum from the school at High Ercall. And the Coreley Register was resumed. And the Stoke-on-Tern Register that found its way into the river and was fished up again in 1881 is yielding up its secrets under the persuasion of hyposulphate of ammonia, though that chemical "smell never so loathsomely" and stink cruelly in the nostrils of him that uses it.

So, too, the Church plate stolen from Condover in 1829 has been recovered, and those three enemies of Parish Registers which the late Mr. Stanley Leighton classed alliteratively as fire, fraud, and fading ink are being faced and driven backward by the splendid work of our Shropshire Parish Register Society.

Then there are other Church goods of absorbing interest, plate older than the Reformation, plate of Elizabeth and the Stuarts, of Anne and the Georges. Plate that was not Church plate at all, but domestic. A paten centuries old, pierced with a hole and hung by a string in a clerk's chimney, and blackened and defiled, but restored now to the altar (sc. at Astley). Vessels of pewter, too, besides vessels of gold and vessels of silver. A "putter gun" at Edstaston cost 4/6 in 1698, and puzzled me awhile, as it may puzzle you. But, doubtless, it was pewter, too: and was a flagon for sacred use, not a death-dealing bom-

bard : for Myddle had one, too. Now : " Come let us talk of worms, of graves and epitaphs." What was a " lestell," or " restall," as it is sometimes spelt? It was a fee for burying inside the church.

Here lie I, at the chancel door :
 Here I lie because I'm poor.
 The farther in the more you pay.
 Here I lie as warm as they.

And what was a Golgotha? It was a charnel house for housing bones that were disturbed in a churchyard.

If few parish books speak of the latter, many tell of the former. Tell, too, of " firehook, pipe, bucket, all complete," when thatch covered all houses and Merryweather had not yet arisen. Tell, too, of the parish umbrella, long-shafted and long-shadowing as Homers' stately epithet (*δολιχόσκιος*), iron pointed, swiftly planted, protecting him that officiated at funerals. Tell also much of bells, from the ancient and single sacring bell, to the complete peal like " the bonny Christ Church bells," of which a jovial rector of Wem sang : aye, and the more than complete peals of this ancient borough of Shrewsbury. Tell of books, printed books, chained books, books of God and of man, of paraphrase and controversy, books that keep their place still in the churches of Myddle and Whitchurch and Hodnet.

(II.) But enough of Church goods. Now for customs, from christening to burying. Richard Baxter was baptized at High Ercall. His mother's name was Adney : and an Adney begins the Ercall register in 1585 : and Adneys live on the same spot to-day. Whether Clive's name stands in the books at Moreton Say, where he was born and buried, whether Lord Hill's name is in the christening book of Hodnet, and Darwin's in one of those in Shrewsbury, I cannot say. Hill lies buried at Hadnall, and Darwin in Westminster Abbey. In that Abbey, too, is Thomas Parr (1483?—1635), buried there because he had done nothing all his life but grow old : and not buried in Shropshire because he lived there 152 years, and died as soon as he went out of it. But his age is even as nothing in comparison of that of Eliz. Jones of Wem, who died in 1687, and appears in our register as 1,001.

Sir Philip Sidney's name, and Judge Jeffreys', are in the books of Shrewsbury School : but those are not parochial books. " Wem under whom history discovers Jeffreys," as Victor Hugo phrases it, had not the reproach of giving birth to that monster, nor the satisfaction of burying him : but Wem's churchwardens gathered lewens from that baron, and from his scapegrace son. So the name of Jeffreys is in our parochial books.

Two of Lord Clive's children were christened at Condovery,

and, to a pomp and parade of epithets and titles, one added in the register :

An aged Sire's longing Eyes to feast
And fill with Rapture his Clorinda's breast,
From Indostan unto his native shore,
With laurels crowned, may *CLIVE* as heretofore
Return, thou King of Heaven, we implore.

See, too, the beautiful phrase "Creatura Christi" in the High Ercall Register, and some quaint names are given. As, in that register, Temperance, Tryphosa, Etheldreda Fortune, Addearias Barrow, Comelia (Cornelia?) Keeling, Saberina Gittins. At Wem, Patience, Prudence, and Temperance: Bathsheba, Debora, and Bethuell, all on one page. And at Shipton, Crisgona, Alathia, Phanella, Pamela, Mercy, Blastus. At Moreton Corbet and in Wem, Parnagold. But not in this county, so far as I know, Warnerumbus or Appolyine, both which I found at Pembridge. Nor even in Puritan Wem such an extravagance as "Christ-came-into-the-world-to-save," or "If-Christ-had-not-died-thou-hadst-been-damned," which were the names given to two brothers of Praise God Barebones.

But our registers show that many of our forebears in the 18th century deserved the reproof of a preacher of that age, who indignantly asked "Have ye not churches to baptize in? . . . What were our Fonts made for? Only to be look'd upon, not to be used? Is it not much better (tho' it were not your duty) to have your children made Christians in God's House than in your own?"¹

Next take Holy Matrimony. Even when war and battle's sound was heard the world around, and our county registers tell of many that fell down slain thereby, they married and gave in marriage. And when Cromwell prevailed, you may read of the appointment of a lay register in each parish, and of banns of marriage (called the "intention of matrimony") published three several Lord's Days after morning exercise, or even on three market days, and of lay marriages before a justice of peace.

But of them that were religiously if strangely united in the holy bond, none more famous in our county, none more picturesque, than the true tale of the Lord of Burghley and Sarah Hoggins. He who seemed to be but a landscape painter and was suspected by some of being a highwayman, he who really was about to become the tenth Earl of Exeter, stands in the register of Bolas Magna as plain John Jones. That page has been photographed by direction of one of the masquerading Earl's descendants, now wife of a Shropshire landowner, and

¹ Sermon preached upon the opening of new church at Shipburn, in Kent, by Jos. Trapp, M.A. (London, 1723).

if you have not seen the original, the photograph which I can show you may possibly interest you.

Then read of the love feast at Berrington, an "auntient custome," given by the parish priest on Easter Day, degraded and abused, transferred from the church to a more suitable place, and from the Festival of the Resurrection to the day following by Bishop Robert Wright of Lichfield in 1639. Robt. Wright's books "*desunt omnino*," but few of our Churchwardens' books are wanting altogether. You may read in them of the amount of wine for the Holy Sacrament increasing and increasing, till in 1808 the vicar of Clunbury is not ashamed "to take instead of the spare wine at the sacrament ten quart pottles of good port wine annually, to be delivered to him in every year at Easter. The Parish Clerk to have the pottles."

Read, too, of discipline exercised. Thirty persons at Newport excommunicated in 1669, and most of them not absolved until 1671. One at Shrewsbury Holy Cross shut out from Communion for contumacy and contempt of the Court of Lichfield in 1707. Four men and three women at Whitchurch in 1760 "*propter eorum manifest' contumacia' et contempt' pr'imprimis 'autem quia participes sacrae com'unionis non fuere.*" Thus Matthew Fowler, who was the fighting vicar of High Ercall when the Hall there was besieged by the Puritans from W m in 1643. And thus Matthew Henry on the excommunication at Whitchurch, "The wound is wide there between pastor and people, "lord heal and help, and let contentions cease."¹ O si sic omnes!

Lastly, burials: in woollen all, from the acts of 1667 and 1678 onwards. Thus witness many and many of our registers. But, stay, not all. In woollen said the law, and "in a coffin not lined or faced with any other thing but Sheeps' Wool only." But in linen said they that could afford to pay £5 and would benefit the poor of this parish with the half of that sum. Thus was the said Matthew Fowler buried at Whitchurch by his own appointment (in 1683), and pain and grief it was to the law-abiding Nonconformist Philip Henry. Thus was John Walcot, Esq. buried at Lydbury North three years later. And thus, according to Pope's well-known satire, spake Mrs. Ann Oldfield in 1730:

Odious, in woollen! 'twould a saint provoke,
(Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke);
No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs and shade my lifeless face.

Customs not of the Church. "Bring ale, bring a flagon, a hogshead, a tun." This cry re-echoes throughout all Churchwardens' accounts. Wardens, when elected at St. Julian's,

¹ *Diary*, p. 232.

Shrewsbury, adjourned to a public house and paid by custom fixed sums for drink. Charity Trustees at Wem allowed themselves more than a tenth of their trust for refreshment. The bells could not be hung or rung, or the 29th of May, the 5th of November, or a Coronation Day kept, without much beer. Margaret Peever at High Ercall had sixpence in 1803 to buy spirits for her arm. Other sick persons at the same period had Ploughman's drops, Singleton's Eye Ointment, leaches, a mustard cataplasm, embrocation, and cordials. Pepys first tasted a cup of tea a China drink in 1660, but I have not noted that parish officials deigned to give it away until 1817.

A license to eat flesh at Wem in 1613 and one at Chirbury in 1641, and others at Stanton Lacy, and at St. Mary's, Salop (1591), show another method of dealing with sickness and the law. They follow John Buttry's petition to be released from durance vile in Shrewsbury in 1599, because he had eaten flesh at a time when the law had said thou shalt not eat of it, and by not eating thou shalt develop the trade of the fishermen!

"From Constable to Constable," even as far as from Coventry to High Ercall, is another custom of the old times which some call alluded to in our registers. We are not surprised that the "poore diseased yonge man" died under that harsh law of Edward VI, which shifted the aged and infirm poor to the place of their birth or last residence, even if they were like to drop on the King's highway.

Whipping of dogs out of church was quite as necessary as shifting of sick folk, and the wardens paid for a dog-whipper at Lydbury North for a century and a half at least, clothing their flagellator in coat and waistcoat and shoes that cost 30/- in 1793, though the coat of "Robert the bellman" at Ercall a century earlier (sc. 1690) cost only a third of that sum.

There were sparrows to be shot, too, in the church and out of it, and—oh shade of Jack Mytton! there were foxes to be trapped and slain as vermin, and urchins to be treated in the same way, not the human boy, at least not the human boy only, but the prickly hedgehog. And to the slaughter of all these innocents, the first and the last in great numbers, the mind of the churchwarden was continuously directed and his official pocket opened.

Music, too, often enlivens the dull page, and the notes (in two senses) of all sorts of instruments, not only of such parish clerks as of him of whom it is written that his "melody warbled forth as if he had been thumped on the back with a stone," but of the psalmsingers, of the loud bassoon, the clarionett, the bass viol, the pipe, the fiddle, with such accessories as a pitch pipe, hops for the psalmsingers' drink, and a piece of beef for the same, weighing 32 pound (Ercall, 1764.)

All this comes in after the barking of the dogs of war had ended. Then, indeed, when "things was gothless," register-

ing sometimes ceased altogether, and sometimes the peaceful record was broken, as at Wem, by sounds of a trouper, a drum major, a "cannoneere," a matchmaker, a gunsmith, an ensign, three or four captains, and the famous Colonel Mitton.

(III.) Thus have I entered on my third heading, that of Calamities. "Annus mirabilis. Hoc anno inclyta civitas Lendini combusta fuit": so wrote pious John Hotchkiss in the High Ercall book in 1666.

But there were conflagrations in our county, too, about the same time, and before.

Fire at Shifnal,¹ 21st July, 1591, consumed 32 horses, Church, Chancell, steeple, and six bells "utterly consumed and molten."

At Newport in 1655, a "sudden furyous fire" burnt in 24 hours 162 families out of habitation. "Newport sin no more, lest a worse punishment befall thee. The losse to Newport wase 30,000 pounds." This piously and practically wrote T. Millington. At Wem in 1677, after two smaller fires, the church, steeple, market house and seven score dwelling houses, besides treble the number of outhouses and buildings were burnt, and a brief was obtained stating the loss to have been £23,677 3s. 1d. At Drayton in 1677, "above 30 dwelling houses burnt" (Philip Henry, p. 199.) So there seemed to be some reason in the chonogram: totVs MVnDVs ConflagrabIt MDCLXVI. (do. p. 193.) But surely that was a more awful fire, kindled by the stern but misguided hand of Justice, when on Dec. 23, 1647, a woman was burnt in the Quarry at Shrewsbury for having poisoned her husband. If the French will not use the word "cochon" because that is the name of the judge² who condemned Joan of Arc to the flames, we too may be ashamed of the barbarity of our country only two and a half centuries ago. In 1628 the register of St. Mary's, Salop, records the burial of a prisoner pressed to death, an end well nigh as awful as burning.

Other registers tell of other horrors, and of the vengeance that followed. A woman murdered in her own home at Condover in 1782, and the murderess hanged at Shrewsbury; Octavius Cæsar Augustus Hitchcock dead and turned to clay by the violence of a publican at Waters Upton in 1784; "a poor old man, sometime organ-player to the parish church of (High) Ercall, through wilfulness of himself took his end in the Chapell in the Churchyard" in 1590; Anne Befford "buried obscurelie," in the same place, "for she killed herself with a knife" in 1620; a servant "hanged himself and was buried near the place," also at Ercall in 1623; and many and many a one died a sad death when small pox filled the places with the

¹ *Transactions*, 1901, pt. ii., p. 281, and Bewes' *Church Briefs*, p. 88.

² Pierre Cauchon.

dead bodies and smote in sunder the heads over divers countries.

The hand of God was heavy upon us, too, when "The Plague began in Shrovsbure the 12th June (1650) in ffronk-well at John Pound's hoose," and when 116 burial entries at "Whitchurch between August and November in that same year are marked with one fatal mark. "The plague broke forth in Whitchurch," 2nd Aug., and all these persons "dyled thereof."

There were other tragedies in Whitchurch, too: "30 May 1643. Whitchurch was surprised and taken by Sir Will. Brereton's forces." 1645, "it was immersed (?), and stay'd about 6 wekes." 1644, "a soldier was stabled," "a soldier killed at towne's end," etc.

Then bad weather claimed its victims also. What matter to us in Shropshire in Jan. 1740, that an ox was roasted whole on the Thames, shops opened and sports held there, when the frost in Wem was "terriable, the cold extreme, and the newspapers have all said that severall people perished by the cold"? On Good Friday in 1743 there was also "a very cold cutting wind," the next day a great frost with the same piercing wind, and on Easter Day "a hard frost."

At Eaton under Heywood on July 22nd, 1807, "Rd. Fleming A.B., at that period Curate," recorded "a most awful and tremendous storm of Thunder, Lightning, Hail and Rain." "Hail fell . . . 4 to 5 inches in length, resembling broken ragged Ice. The Wheat cut off at the heads: windowns destroyed everywhere the Hail could reach. Fruit and gardens nearly destroyed. In short, it was an awful visitation."

With such Egyptian plagues as these, and with our own experience of the ruin and havoc of war, we in Shropshire might well respond to appeals made through briefs. And we did, from the end of the sixteenth century onwards: for the prisoners of the King's Bench and of the Marshalsea: for a leprosy house: for our own war-wounded churches, plague-smitten neighbours, fire-consumed towns, storm-swept coasts: for Protestants in Poland, Lithuania, Ireland, France: for all prisoners and captives taken by Turks of Salé and Barbary and Algiers: for the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, of many a parish church, of dwelling houses, and warehouses, but not (as has been sometimes believed) of the King's playhouse in St. Martin's in the Fields, when "Bell the player was blown up" (1672.)

But "time is our tedious song should here have ending." Things not mentioned, things informing and instructive, things of tragedy and things of mirth, are more numerous by far than the things which I have called from our County Council's book and from my own inquisitive inspection. Let us be thankful to our makers of parochial and county history and to all powerful Councils and Societies that labour to preserve the same. Let us never say, like Sir Boyle Roche, "— posterity: what has

posterity done for us? " But let us remember that we have a duty to them that come after us and to the children that are yet unborn, and let us make our own the pathetic prayer of that "minister Ercaliensis," who may be rivalled in quaintness by Sir Thos. Butler of Much Wenlock, Rd. Podmore of Condover, and Rd. Walker of Wem, but in pathos exceeds them all. I mean John Hotchkiss, who in 1681 (?) wrote "Me Reminiscaris defunctum, tuque pastor proxime fidelis esto *ἐν τῇ ἱρατείᾳ σοὶ δοῶσθαι*."

Capt. WILLIAMS-FREEMAN moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Vane for his most interesting paper. He remarked that this year marked a new departure so far as the Society was concerned, inasmuch as they wished to make a record of every house where any distinguished Salopian was born or had resided, and eventually to have a tablet commemorative of the person let into the house. (Cheers.)

The REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER seconded the motion, which was carried, and Mr. Vane replied.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The Annual Excursion of the Society took place on Thursday, July 28th. The party, which assembled at Shrewsbury, included the Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A. (Chairman of the Council), and Miss Auden, Miss A. Downward, Miss M. Lloyd, the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A., and Mrs. Clark Maxwell, the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, the Rev. H. J. Wilcox, Mr. Nicholas Robinson, Mr. J. Nurse, Mr. F. G. Morris, Mr. H. H. Hughes, Mr. Hughes, jun., Mr. S. Heighway, and Mr. Goyne. The Rev. O. M. Feilden joined the party at Tern Hill Station, where they arrived rather behind time, owing to the Crewe train being twenty minutes late at Wellington. Carriages were waiting at Tern Hill, and the members drove to Longford, where the old manor house (now cottages) has good 17th century brick chimneys of rather unusual design. Longford was originally in the manor of Hodnet, though in the parish of Moreton Say. It takes its name from the road (nearly a mile away) which in mediæval days was known as the Longeforde, and which crosses the Tern at Tern Hill, on its way from Hinstock to Bletchley. The road, probably originally Roman, was out of repair in 1319, when a writ of Edward II. ordered the Sheriff of Shropshire to ascertain "whether the Royal road, called Longeforde, between Blecheleye and Neweport, and the bridges and footpaths thereof, were so dilapidated by the overflowing of the circumjacent marshes, as that no one could pass thereby without peril of life?" This was found to be the case, and a rate of Pontage was levied for the necessary repairs.

After a short halt at Longford, the drive was continued to Moreton Say Church, where the party were met by the Rector

(the Rev. O. F. Jacson), who kindly gave a short account of the building and pointed out its chief features of interest. The manor of Moreton Say was held in 1086 by Roger de Lacy under Earl Roger de Montgomery, and after the forfeiture of the Norman Earls of Shrewsbury under Henry I., it continued to be held by the De Lacy family. Their tenants here were the De Says, who also held Stoke Say, Stoke-upon-Tern, and Wheathill. The younger branch of the De Says continued at Moreton for some generations after Stoke Say had passed to the De Verdon family. Probably one of the De Says, in the 12th century, built the church of which the remains are still to be seen almost hidden by the substantial brickwork of 1788, when the edifice was rebuilt. It was originally a chapel to Hodnet, and was only finally separated in modern days. It bears the rather unusual dedication of St. Margaret, a favourite saint among mediæval ladies. The church plate, which was kindly shown by the Rector, is apparently of early 18th century date, the one chalice being of unusual design. The register dates from 1691, and several volumes of old parish accounts have lately been recovered by the Rector, whose predecessor, Mr. Johnstone, also recovered the old chalice after years of alienation. After thanking Mr. Jacson, the party re-entered the carriages and drove via Tern Hill to Hodnet, passing near the Styche, where Lord Clive was born, and not far from the site of Moreton Hall, once the home of the Bostock family, to whom belongs a quaint 17th century altar tomb in Moreton Say Church.

The members were most hospitably welcomed at Hodnet Hall by Major and Mrs. Heber-Percy, and refreshed with lunch, after which they saw something of the many treasures the house contains. Then, under Major Heber-Percy's guidance, they went to the moated site of the old castle of Hodnet. Recent excavations have gone far to give back some of the forgotten history of this fortress. The spade has shown that Baldwin de Hodnet adapted the home of his Saxon predecessors, and that his successors in turn built strong walls of squared stone. In the 13th century the Royalist lord of Hodnet had his manor wasted by fire and sword, and many of the stones found in the excavations bear traces of fire. Hodnet was a Royal manor of the Saxon Kings, and after the Norman Conquest was held in demesne by Earl Roger de Montgomery, who gave the church there to his Abbey of Shrewsbury. After the rebellion of Earl Roger's son, Robert de Belesme, it returned into the hands of the King, who made it the chief manor of the Honour of Montgomery, a jurisdiction formed for the better control of the Welsh Marshes. Baldwin de Hodnet was the founder of Montgomery Castle, and the lord of the manor of Hodnet is seneschal of Montgomery to this day. The last De Hodnet died about 1300, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, William de Ludlow of Stokesay. From the Ludlows, Hodnet

passed by marriage in the 16th century to the Vernons, from whom it has descended in the female line to its present possessor. The party went from the castle site to the church, a good building, mainly of 14th century date, with a fine octagonal tower and several interesting monuments. A number of chained books still lie upon the desk where they were placed in the 17th century. Among them is John Garbrand's book against the bull issued in 1569 by Pope Pius V., absolving the subjects of Queen Elizabeth from their allegiance to her. The church, which is dedicated to St. Luke, was, and still is, the head of a very wide parish, and the list of its rectors contains several names of note. In 1329 Ralph de Salop, rector of Hodnet, was made Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Cathedral of Wells bears many traces of his care. At the beginning of the 19th century, the Rector for 16 years was Reginald Heber, afterwards Bishop of Calcutta, whose hymns are still in constant use. Time did not allow of a close inspection of the fine Norman font, of the 17th century armour of Sir Henry Vernon upon the south wall, of the mediæval grave chalice and paten found in the chancel, nor of the many mural monuments, which include one to Bishop Heber, with bust by Chantrey, and an inscription by Southey. The party left the church about 3-30, saying good-bye there to the Rector (the Rev. J. A. Sharrock), and proceeded in the carriages to Bury Farm, on the high ground between Hodnet and Hawkstone. Thence they walked, guided by Major Heber-Percy, up to the rampart of the fine entrenchment known as Bury Walls, where a short paper was read by the Rev. T. Auden. Speaking of the division of "camps" into pre-Roman, Roman, and post-Roman, Mr. Auden was of opinion that Bury Walls was to be classed as pre-Roman, and that if relics of any kind were found in it, they would probably date back to the days immediately preceding the Roman occupation of Britain—to the bronze or perhaps the early iron age. This view was corroborated by Major Heber-Percy, who mentioned that when, some years ago, the well within the area of the ramparts was cleared out, various metal implements were found there, some, if he remembered rightly, of bronze.¹ Possibly the Romans occupied this important post in their turn, for their roads ran almost under its shadow, and it may be that Edric Sylvaticus, to whom the adjoining manor of Weston belonged, held it as an outpost against the Norman invaders. The Domesday record gives the annual value of this manor in Saxon times at 60s., later it fell to 5s., and in 1086, under Ranulf Peverel, it had recovered its prosperity to some extent, being worth 40s. A great fall in value after the Conquest generally goes to show that a place was affected by the troubled times, and a manor of Wild Edric's was almost certain to have thus suffered.

¹ See Note XII, in *Miscellanea*, p. xiv.

After walking round the rampart, with its wide views over woodland and fields, the party returned to the carriages, after passing a hearty vote of thanks to Major Heber-Percy for his kind hospitality, and able guidance. They then drove past the church of Weston-under-Redcastle, where the village stocks still remain to tell of bye-gone customs, and from whence a glimpse could be seen of the ruined towers of the stronghold of the Audley family at Red Castle. The next halting place was Soulton Hall, where the members were kindly welcomed by Mr. W. Ashton, and entertained to tea.

The manor of Soulton belonged in 1086 to the church of St. Michael's within the Castle at Shrewsbury, to which it had been given by Earl Roger de Montgomery. In later days it was held under St. Michael's by the Corbets, of Moreton Corbet, and under them by tenants taking their name from the manor. The moated enclosure still traceable in a field not far from the present house may be the site of the home of Ivo de Suleton, who in 1255 held the vill under Robert Corbet, or it may go back to the days when Brictric, the Saxon franklin, was lord of Soulton. The Rev. T. W. Norwood (vicar of Wrenbury), who met the party at Soulton, gave the entrenchment an earlier date still, and ascribed it to the Roman times, when it may have been a fort guarding a Roman road. The present house owes its origin to the Hill family, who held Soulton in the 16th century. It seems to have been built in the later years of Elizabeth, and to have received additions from succeeding hands. The picturesque doorway and flight of steps date from 1668, and were probably the work of Thomas Hill, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1681, while the finish of the roof with its square parapet appears to be 18th century work. The members were much interested in the pleasant rooms, with their stone mullioned windows, and with the view from the roof, and heartily congratulated Mr. Ashton on the possession of so charming an old house. After thanking their host and hostess for their kind welcome and hospitality, the party left for Wem Station, where they arrived in time for the 6-44 train, which conveyed them back to Shrewsbury after a pleasant day, which had been only too short for the objects of interest visited.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL. MEETINGS.

October 14, 1903—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Nothing of importance.

November 11, 1903—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

It was resolved that a circular be printed, calling attention to the publication of a special volume reprinted from the *Transactions*, which will contain articles on the Battle of Shrewsbury, Battlefield Church and College, together with some account of the Proceedings at the Commemoration in July last.

Also that six additional copies of Blakeway's *Liberties of Shrewsbury* be bound by Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton, for sale to members.

December 9, 1903—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. F. G. Morris, Column Terrace, Shrewsbury, was elected a member of the Society.

The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher reported to the Meeting that the question of the preservation of Haughmond Abbey had been brought to his notice by the Rev. G. W. Corbet. The matter was left in the hands of Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher and Rev A. Thursby-Pelham to consult with Rev. G. W. Corbet as to steps which should be taken in the matter.

A letter was read from the Borough Committee Clerk, stating that Mr. Fortey desired to resign his Curatorship of Conchology. The Chairman undertook to communicate with Mr. Fortey, with a view of getting him to continue his services as curator of the collection of shells preserved in the Museum.

January 13, 1904—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. Fortey attended, and explained the reasons he had for wishing to retire from the Curatorship of Conchology, but stated he was now willing to continue the Curatorship and do all he could, with Mr. Phillips's assistance, to remedy the mischief done by the removal of the shells from their cases.

Mr. W. Phillips suggested the advisability of illustrating his paper on the Lords Lieutenant of Shropshire, with portraits. Mr. E. C. Peele kindly undertook to bear the expense of these illustrations.

February 10, 1904—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Chairman moved that the best congratulations of the Council be given to Mr. H. R. H. Southam on his being admitted a Freeman of the Borough of Shrewsbury. This was seconded by Mr. Phillips, and unanimously adopted.

Attention was called to the scheme for recording ancient Defensive Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures, for which a Committee was appointed by the Congress of Archæological Societies held in July, 1901.

March 9, 1904—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Chairman reported that he had written to the Secretary of the Committee for Recording Ancient Defensive Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures.

It was resolved that a copy of the Special Battlefield volume be given to Mr. Martin Harding, as a slight acknowledgement of the services rendered by him in illustrating the volume.

April 13, 1904—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Chairman reported that he had had an interview with Mr. Foster relative to the condition of Madeley Court. Mr. Foster suggested that two or three representatives of the Society should meet him there at an early date.

The suggestion was adopted, and the Chairman and Captain Williams-Freeman were appointed to meet Mr. Foster to consider the matter.

A telegram was read from Mr. Weyman relative to the excavations at Ludlow Castle.

May 11, 1904—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Chairman reported that he and Captain Williams-Freeman met Mr. Foster at Madeley Court. Mr. Foster is already making the roof watertight, erecting buttresses where required, and doing such other repairs as are immediately necessary.

The Council were unanimous in the expression of their satisfaction at this sympathetic attitude of Mr. Foster.

Captain Williams-Freeman called the attention of the Council to the necessity of some further work being done to preserve Melverley Church.

The Chairman undertook to call the attention of Archdeacon Thomas to the matter.

The Library of Congress, U.S.A., was admitted to membership of the Society.

June 8, 1904—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Sub-Committee appointed to make arrangements for the Annual Excursion recommended the Market Drayton and

Hodnet District, taking in Moreton Say, Wollerton and Weston-under-Red Castle.

The Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell exhibited and reported on some flint implements and chips from the borders of Clunbury and Clun Parishes.

He also called attention to the discovery of some further Saxon features in Stanton Lacy Church, including a doorway in the North Transcept, and a window possibly of the same date in the wall above; and also a locker in the North Wall of the Nave, as to which he expressed uncertainty on the matter of date.

Special Meeting held at the close of the Annual General Meeting, June 24, 1904—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Council considered the matter of the intended sale of the collection of birds at Hawkstone, and passed the following resolution:—

“The Council would view with great regret the dispersion of the Shropshire Birds now in the Museum at Hawkstone, and they trust that a great effort will be made to retain them in the County.”

July 13, 1904—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Chairman reported that he and the Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. Vane attended the Congress of Archaeological Societies on July 6th, when special reference was made to the need of accurate surveys and descriptions of ancient earthworks.

September 14, 1904—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mrs. Stawell, St. Mary's Court, Shrewsbury, was elected a member of the Society.

A letter was read from Messrs. Herbert and Co., London, offering a box of ancient Shropshire deeds to the Society for the sum of £10 10s. It was resolved that Messrs. Herbert and Co. be requested to send the deeds to Shrewsbury Free Library for inspection.

Mr. Wm. P. Hamilton was unanimously appointed Assistant Curator of Botany.

It was resolved that a special meeting of the Council be held at Uriconium on September 23rd.

September 23, 1904.

A number of Members of the Council drove to Uriconium, and re-arranged the guide numbers fixed to the various sites, making the same agree with the plan in Mr. Fox's Guide Book. It was also decided to alter the numbers in the large coloured plan kept in the shed, so as to tally with Mr. Fox's plan.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

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RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hands of Bankers, January 1st, 1903 :—			
General Account	£20	8	4
Special Fund for Illustrations	12	2	0
Members' Subscriptions	32	10	4
" Sale of <i>Guide to Uriconium</i>	211	0	0
	17	7	5

£260 17 9

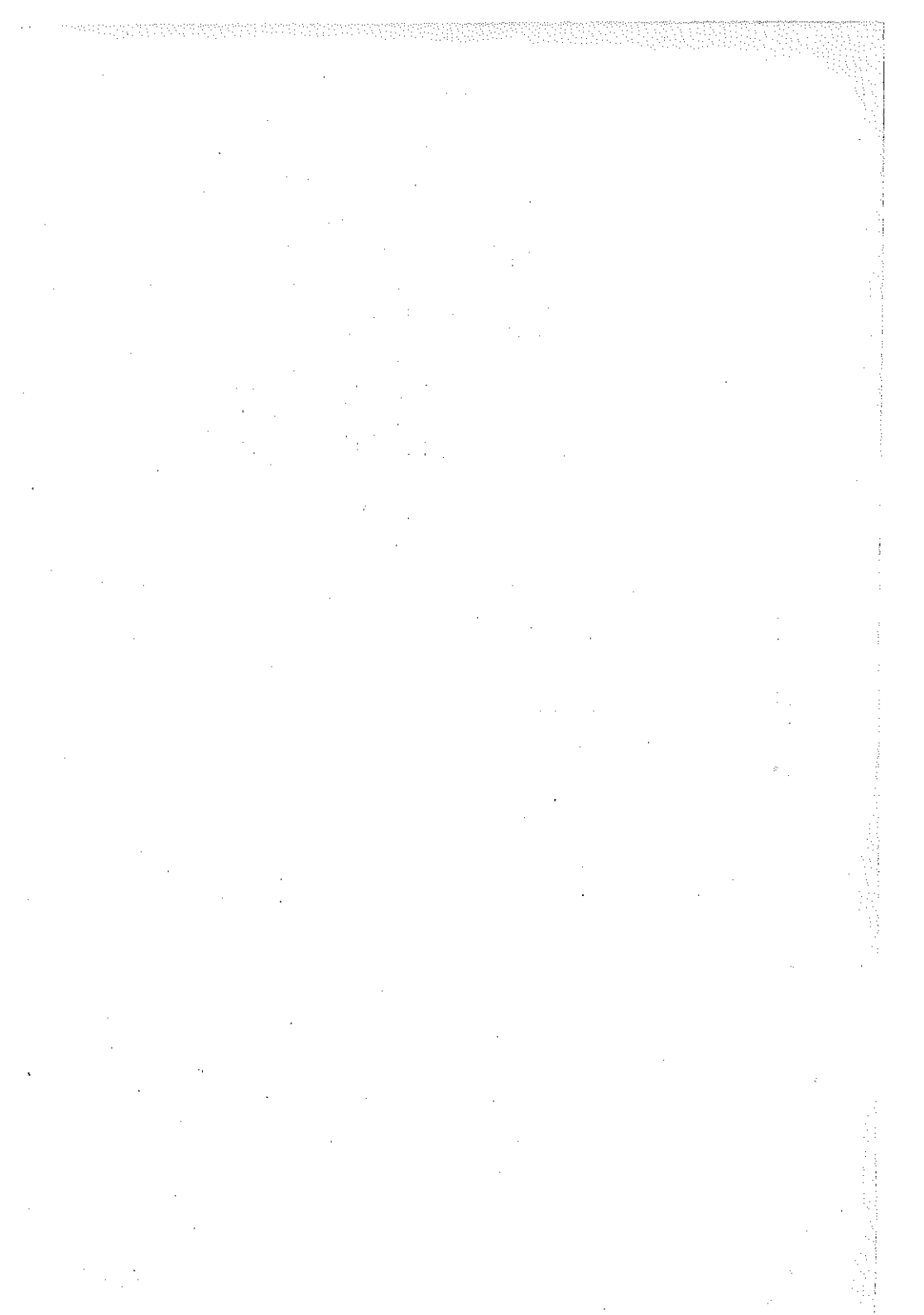
EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, Thomas and Co., for Printing <i>Transactions</i>	120	0	0
" Messrs. Admitt and Naunton	34	5	11
" Grant to Author of Shropshire Church Bells	10	0	0
" Engraving Blocks for Shropshire Church Bells	9	17	0
" Secretary's Salary	5	0	0
" Wroxeter, Rents, Rates, Tithe, Repairs to Fences, &c.	6	19	1
" Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Postage Stamps and Carriage of Parcels, as Editor	1	0	0
" Postage Stamps, General Correspondence, Calling Meetings, Collecting Subscriptions, &c.	4	0	0
" Posting <i>Transactions</i> to members and Carriage of Parcels	6	17	6
" Commission	19	11	0
" Expenses connected with Annual General Meeting	0	10	6
" Mr. R. E. Davies' Fee for Indexing Vol. III., 3rd Series of the <i>Transactions</i>	2	10	0
" Subscription to Fund for the preservation of Heath Chapel	3	3	0
" Index to Archæological Papers for 1902	1	9	10
" Repairs to lock at Gate leading to St. Chad's Crypt	0	1	3
" Balance in hands of Bankers, December 31st, 1903 :—	£32	10	8
General Account	12	2	0
Special Fund for Illustrations	44	12	8

£260 17 9

June 22nd, 1904

Examined and found correct,
(Signed) E. CALVERT,
Auditor.



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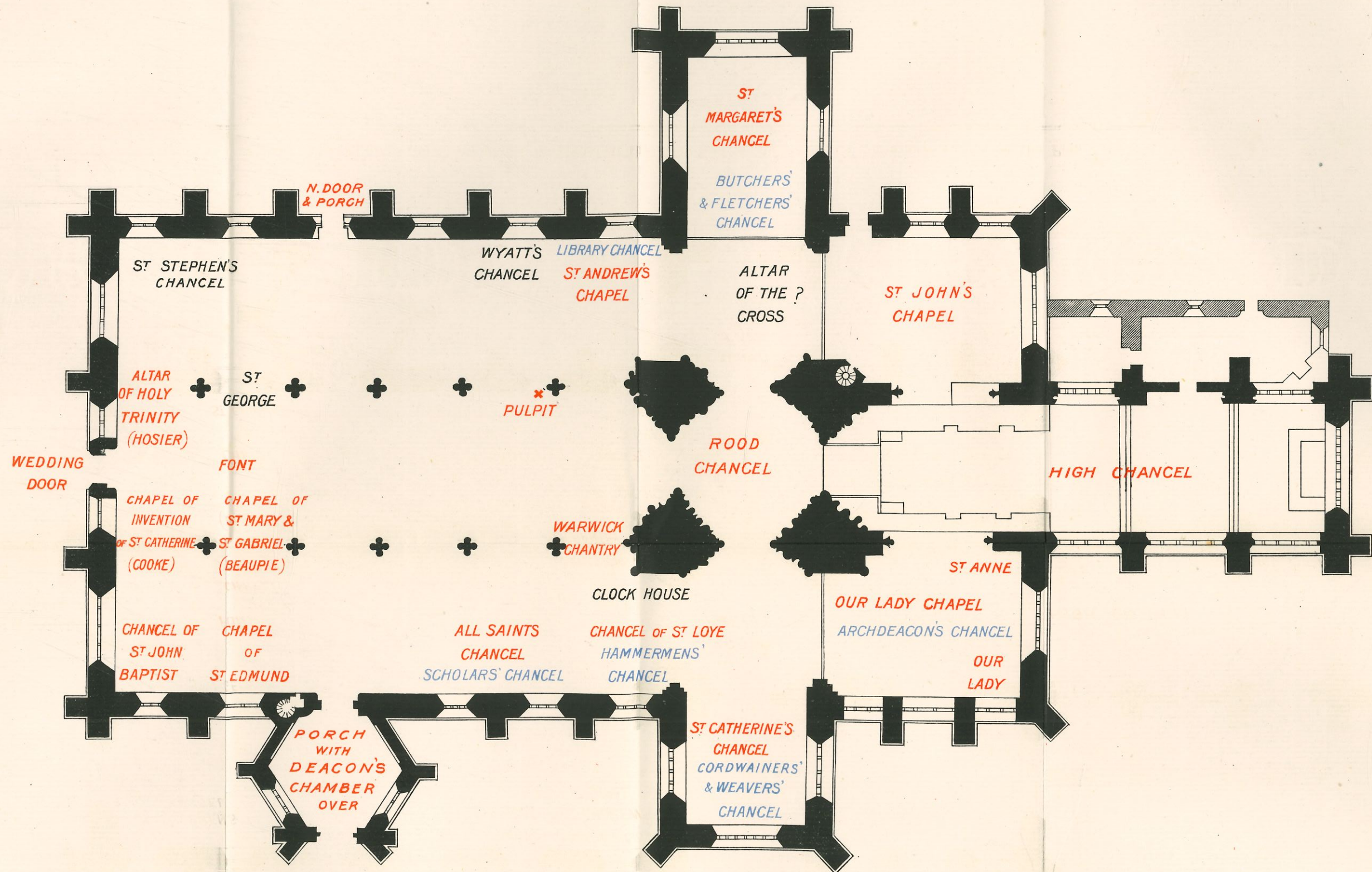
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