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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.

RECORDS OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE
CORONERS OF SALOP (A.D. 1295 TO
1306, TEMP. EDW. I.)—A FRAGMENT.

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

(See *Calendar of Borough Records Box lxxvi.*, No. 2689,
page 128.)

THE perusal of this fragment, which contains the only extant Salopian record of medieval times relating to the ancient office of Coroner, cannot fail to excite regret that the whole series is not now available for patient study and comparison: so much light is here thrown upon the state of medieval society, the habits and customs of our ancestors, and upon the original topography of the town, as fairly to eclipse in interest those other records of the same period, which are scarcely more than lists of names. That this short roll should have escaped the ravages of time is really a subject of much thankfulness; it is also a matter of surprise that it should have been overlooked by local historians, as it would have furnished them with a safeguard against errors into which more than one local writer has fallen. In his report to the Historical MSS Commissioners, the Rev. J. D. Macray has given rather a long *precis* of this, which he styles a very interesting Coroner's Roll, but no doubt, owing to the obscurity of a large portion, he has made, or rather perhaps, the printers have made for him, several minor mistakes, as may be seen in more than one personal name, as well as reversed the final destination of a felon's goods. The page of his report to which I refer, is the 26th. He there speaks of "Henry Hylott meeting William Gethin." He should have written Henry Kylot meeting William Goch in Cokabyte Street; and further on he mentions a larceny of a horse, some pigs, barley and oats, whereas these were chattels, the property of the felon Nicholas le Ken, stored in the house of the Master

of the Temple and forfeited to the representatives of the Crown. Ouayn again is put for Dugyn, forrier for fforner, Cogewyn for Cagewyn, Kiderminster for Kiderminister, and Wyhleye for Wylilege. These, with one exception, that concerning Nicholas le Ken's chattels, are palpably printer's errors.

In these records we have little more than a short abstract of the cases which came before the coroners in their official capacity. The bare facts only were required for record. The evidence of witnesses is altogether omitted, as also the consequences of the arraignment of the person committing the felony: yet, as has been said above, for these imperfect accounts, as we might style them, we ought to be truly grateful. Some of the technical phraseology is very difficult to understand—we may only guess.

- 1 Why the finder of a corpse had to produce two sureties. (*Plegios*.)
- 2 Why no *inuentor* (whatever that word may involve) was necessary when the injured person survived long enough to receive the last rites of the Church.
- 3 or, why the jury (*iuratores*) required the presence or assistance of assessors from certain neighbouring districts (*Villate and vici*), unless the jurors themselves are to be regarded as the representatives of such districts.

There are other puzzles; these perhaps are the most apparent.

The paragraphs marked by the original sign § are all now numbered for the sake of reference. The English rendering of the original Latin is as literal as is consistent with lucidity. Lists of personal names, surnames, and designations are given to facilitate comparison with other documents of the same, or subsequent, periods, together with explanations of obsolete terms, some ancient customs, and prices of commodities. Attempts have also been made to identify, or partly to localise, some of the street and place names.

The roll itself, tho' in parts much faded and stained by dirty fingers, is in very fair condition; in fact, two or three of the sheets comprising it are in the best possible state. Very few words have given extra trouble, and scarcely any are altogether illegible.

The Inquisitions may be summed up under the following heads, to which are attached the numbers of the paragraphs:—Deaths by accident, two (19, 48); ditto by burning, two (23, 24); ditto by drowning in Severn, twelve (4, 5, 12, 17, 20, 22, 28, 30, 35, 40, 46, 67); ditto in Meole Brook, two (2, 51); ditto in a pond or ditch, two (15, 29); ditto in a marlpit, four (43, 52, 65, 70). Deaths in prison, three (1, 11, 25); ditto from scalding, two (7, 13). Murder or manslaughter, twenty-one (3, 6, 14, 16, 18, 26, 31, 34, 36, 39, 41, 42, 47, 49, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 68). Justifiable homicide, four (36, 37, 38, 66).

RECORDS OF CORONER'S INQUESTS, 24th to 34th EDW. I.,
1295 (part) to 1306.

- 1 § (6th Dec. 1295). On the Thursday next before the festival of St. Nicholas in the 24th year (of Edw. I.) Roger of Harpesford, who had been indicted in the great court of Salop for diverse larcenies, and had been taken and lodged in the town prison, and who died on the 18th day in the prison, was viewed (*visus fuit*) by John Russel, the coroner.
- 2 § (25th Jan. 1296). Pesentment made by the vills of Schelton, Nouton, Egebaldenham, and the district (*vicum*) of Frankeuile, who say—that it came to pass on Wednesday in the festival of the Conversion of St. Paul, in the 24th year, that as Geffrey, son of Philip, of Hynton, was going from Salop towards Hynton, and had arrived at the bridge near the mill, near Monke Meole, and wanted to cross over the bridge, that he fell from the bridge into the water and was drowned. Roger, the son of Philip, was the first to find him and to raise the outcry. Buried by Thomas Colle, the coroner. *Inventor's* sureties: William, son of Roger, of Hynton, and Richard, his brother.
- 3 § (12th March, 1296). *Abjuration*. Thomas, son of Peter, of Salop, fled to the Church of St. Cedd. of Salop, on the Monday next before the festival of Palm Sunday (*Ramis palmarum*) in the 24th (year), and stayed there for eight days. He acknowledged

before John Russell, the coroner, that he had killed Richard Archur, and abjured the realm, and had a port (of departure) assigned to him (viz.,) Dover. The fugitive had no chattels.

- 4 § (17th June, 1296). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Frankeuile, Mardefole, Romaldesham, and Schoteplace, who say—that it came to pass on the Saturday next after the festival of St. Barnabas, in the afternoon, in the 24th year, that William Wegs, baker, entered Severn near the bridge of St. George, desirous of bathing and was immediately drowned. Margery, his wife, was the first to find him, and raised the outcry, &c. Buried by John Russel, the coroner. Sureties of the *Inuentor*, John Wegs and Madoc the Welshman, baker.
- 5 § (18th June, 1296). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Frankeuile, Mardefole, Romaldesham, and Schoteplace, who say—that it came to pass on the Sunday next after the festival of St. Barnabas, in the 24th year, that William Walam entered Severn near Garwaldescastel, desirous of bathing, and was immediately drowned. William Pannesert was the first to find him; he raised the outcry, &c. Buried by Thomas Colle, the coroner. sureties of the *Inuentor* Conynus of Hordeleye, and William of Eyton.
- 6 § (8th Nov. 1296). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts (vicos) of Coton, Hagemonestret, Balliua, and by the vill of Hennecote, who say—that it came to pass on the Thursday next after the festival of St. Leonard, about midnight, in the 24th year, that William, son of Rose, of Okynton, and Thomas, of the same, went together towards Hennecote, but an altercation arose between them and the said William thereupon assaulted the said Thomas and struck the said Thomas with a Danish axe (cum hacca denesta) on the head right to the brain so that he straightway died, and then fled. Juliana, his sister, was the first to find him, and she

raised the outcry, &c. Buried by John Russel, the coroner. Sureties of the *Inuentor* (inventricis), Richard Atteyate, of Hennecote, and Richard Zafeford, (? Stafeford) of the same. The fugitive had no chattels.

- 7 § (24 Nov. 1296) Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Frankeuile, Romaldesham, Mardefole, and Schoteplace, who say—that it came to pass fortuitously on the Saturday next after the festival of St. Edmund the Archbishop, in the 24th year, that Agnes, of Hagemon, was brewing in her house in Frankeuile, on the Saturday aforesaid, and as she was carrying one tub full of hot liquor to another tub, that she fell into the tub and scalded herself; she lived for five days, and received the rites of the Church and then died. No *Inuentor* (appointed) because she received the rites. The value of the tub and liquor was 2½d., and was rendered, &c.
- 8 § (Anno Vicesimo Quinto). Margery, daughter of Robert, of Mudle, was taken *with the mainour*, i.e., with one mantle of course woollen cloth (*burellum*) value xijj.d., and one cape (or tippet, *caputium*) value iiij.d., at the suit of Juliana Joye, who found sureties of the premisses, viz., William of Nesse, and William, of Becton, against the said Margery, concerning the robbery aforesaid, and she was taken to the prison of the town of Salop.
- 9 § (7th May, 1297) Court held on Tuesday next after the festival of the Invention of the Holy Cross, in the 24th year of the reign of King Edward. [N.B. this paragraph is out of place.]
- 10 § (20th March, 1297). The same day comes Juliana Joye in open Court and says that Margery, daughter of Robert of Mudle, came on the Wednesday next before the festival of the Blessed Mary in March, in the 25th year after dark (*noctanter*) in the district of Gombestalle stret, and viciously and feloniously, against the peace, met her and robbed her and by force took from her one mantle of coarse woollen cloth (*burellum*) value xijj.d., and one cape (or

tippet, caputium) value iiij.d., for which cause she brings suit.

- 11 § And the said Margery comes and justifies every felony, &c., and says she wishes to put herself upon her country. Accordingly it was decided that the said Margery should be returned (*retornatur*) to the gaol of the town of Salop, and she lived in the aforesaid gaol for seven weeks, and died in the prison aforesaid, and (her body) was viewed by the coroner of the town of Salop.
- 12 § (12th June, 1297) Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Frankeuile, Romaldesham, Mardefole, and Schoteplace, who say—that it came to pass on Wednesday in the Pentecostal week, in the 25th year, that William of Chester entered the water of Severn near GarewalDESCastel after dinner, and wanted to bathe himself, and was immediately drowned. Wenhauer, the mother of the said William, was the first to find him, and she raised the outcry, &c. Buried by Thos. Colle the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* Robt. the Lockere and William the Plommere.
- 13 § (Sept. 2nd, 1297). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Gombestallestret, Wyla, Doggepol, and Waxchere, who say—that it came to pass on the Monday next after the festival of St. Augustine, in the 25th year, that Edith, the maid of William Vaghan, fell into a tub of hot water and forthwith scalded herself and yet lived xv. days. She received the rites of the Church and died. Buried by John Russel, the coroner. No *inuentor* (appointed) because she had received the last rites.
- 14 § (13th Oct., 1297) Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Sutton, Noubalde, and Polyleye, who say—that it came to pass on the Saturday before the festival of St. Luke the Evangelist, in the 25th year, after vespers, that Adam, son of William Goldsmith, and Henry, herdsman, of Colham, went together out of Colham along the road which leads to Noubalde. So it was

that an altercation arose between them, and the said Henry thereupon assaulted the said Adam with a Danish axe, and the said Adam drew his sword and smote the said Henry across his head even to the very brain, and the said Adam immediately fled, and the said Henry arose, came home and lived for eight days, and received the rites of the Church. Buried by Thos. Russel, coroner. No *inuentor* (appointed) because he had the rites, and the fugitive had no chattels.

15 § (12th Jan., 1298) Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the vill of Hencote, and by the districts of Coton, Hagemonestret, and Bayleye, who say—that it came to pass on the Saturday next after the festival of the Epiphany of our Lord, in the 26th year, that Isolda, the wife of Richard, the wryghte of Prescote, near Baschurch, went from Salop towards Baschurch after dinner and when she arrived at a place which is called Parmoneslone she fell into a certain ditch near Coxesdiches, and forthwith was drowned. Juliana, of Prestecote, was the first to find her, and she raised the outcry, &c. Buried by John Russel, the coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* Nicholaus le Barker, of Frankeuile, and Roger le longe of the same.

16 § (19th Jan., 1298) Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Frankeuile, Romaldesham, Mardefole, and Schoteplace, who say—that it came to pass on the Sunday next before the festival of the Conversion of St. Paul, in the 26th year, that an altercation took place between Thomas le monner, son of Robt. son of John, and Elyas, son of Thomas Glent, respecting Agnes, daughter of Richard the elder, the concubine of Thomas and Elyas aforesaid, so that the said Thomas struck the said Agnes in the face, and the said Elyas seeing this struck back the said Thomas with his knife under the left pap right to the heart, so that he straightway died, and the said Elyas at once fled. The said Agnes was the first to find him and raised the outcry, &c. Buried

by Thomas Colle, the coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* Richard, son of John, of Poole, and Lewelyn le peynter. The fugitive had no chattels, and the said Agnes found sureties for appearing before the justices, viz., Richard Sutton, of Poole, and Lewelyn le Peynter, for that she was in their company when Elyas, son of Thomas Glunt, slew Thomas le monner (pro eo quod fuit in societate ubi Elyas,&c.)

- 17 § (21st Feb., 1298). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Coton, Hagemonestret, Balliua and Bispestanes, who say—that it came to pass on the Friday next before the festival of St. Peter *in cathedra*, in the 26th year, that Richard Logher, and Adam the serving man of Isabella Logher, rode together upon one horse outside the town of Salop towards Monkeforiate after the hour of curfew, and when they had arrived between the gate of the same town and Monkesbrugge, the horse fell into Severn, and at once the said Richard and Adam were drowned, but the horse escaped. William of Lydleye was the first to find the said Richard, and he raised the outcry. Buried by Thomas Russel the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* Alan the Glover of Castelforiate and Nicholas of Bakelar. The value of the horse was 5/-, delivered up &c. And the said Adam was found outside the liberty of the town and was viewed by the Coroner of the County of Salop.

- 18 § (11th Sept., 1298). Presentment made by xij Jurors and by the districts of Subtus Wyla, Bispestanes, and Doggepole, (who say)—that it came to pass on Thursday in the festival of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, in the 26th year, that Ythel groom (*garcio*) of Philip of Polyleye and Philip son of Wyn of Sned had an altercation so as that the said Philip struck the said Ythel with a certain staff across the head, and the said Ythel wounded the said Philip with his dagger in the body and forthwith fled. The said Philip received the rites of the Church and died on the 6th day. Buried by John

- Russel the Coroner. No *inuentor* because he had received the rites. The fugitive had no chattels.
- 19 § (12th March, 1299). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Mardefole, Romaldesham, Houndestret, and Frankeuile, who say—that it came to pass on the day of St. Gregory in the 27th year, that Stephen the baker, miller, was carrying a sack full of oaten malt out of his mill near the house of Thomas Colle towards a certain horse, and in carrying the said sack the same Stephen slipped with his feet and fell to the ground, and the said sack fell upon him and smothered him, and Tibota le Dunysche was the first to find him. She raised the outcry. Buried by John Russel the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* Reginald of Chester, and Richard Wyn. Value of malt iij.s., value of the sack, vj.d., delivered &c. to the Town of Salop.
- 20 § (20th July, 1299). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Schoteplace, Romaldesham, Cokabitestret and Mardefole who say—that it came to pass on the Monday in the festival of St. Margaret in the 27th year, that Dauwe of Chester was bathing behind the walls (*retro muros*) of the town of Salop at Schotesplacelode and forthwith by mischance was drowned. Robert the Lockere was the first to find him, and he raised the outcry, &c. Buried by Thomas Colle the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* William le Gynar and Philip le Sadeler.
- 21 § The chattels of Roger, clerk, of Sutton, a felon, who slew William de Peshale at Lidleye—Three acres of winter keep (or winter corn), value of an acre xvij.d.; one acre and a half of oats, value of an acre xij.d.; one sow, value xij.d. Delivered to the town (villate) of Salop. Total, vijs.
- 22 § (31st July, 1299). Presentment made by xij Jurors and by the districts of Schoteplace, Cocabitestret, Romaldesham, and Mardefole, who say—that it came to pass on the Friday in the Vigil of St. Peter *ad vincula*, in the 27th year of the reign of

King Edward, that Griffin ab Oweyn was riding his horse to Severn at Schoteplacelode, and he rode into the water to water him, and forthwith by mischance was drowned, but the horse escaped. Eynon de Creynon was the first to find him, and raised the outcry. Buried by John Russel, the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* Thomas le Gaunter, and John of Lycheffeld. Value of the horse half a mark, delivered to the town of Salop.

- 23 § (13th Sept., 1299). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of la Baylye (otherwise the district of Waxchere) and Hagemonestret, who say—that it came to pass on the Sunday next before the festival of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, in 27th year, that Sybilla, daughter of Robert of Gynes, lay in her bed in the shop of John Reyner, which was inflamed by mischance, and set on fire by its own hearth, and the said Sybilla was burnt in the said shop (*schoppa*). Thomas, son of Henry the Glover, was the first to find her, and he raised the outcry, &c. Buried by Thomas Colle, the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* John Godpeny, and Richard of Wenlok’.
- 24 § (22nd Oct., 1300). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Doggepole, Wyla, Bispe-stanes, and Colham, who say—that it came to pass on the Saturday next, before the festival of Saint Luke the Evangelist, that Margery of Pychford went to Severn to wash the clothes of William and Emmota, her children, and the said William and Emmota were in the house of the said Margery, sitting near the fire, and the said house accidentally took fire, and the said William and Margery were burnt, as well as the house. Margery of Pychford was the first to find them, and she raised the outcry. Buried by John Russel, the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* John, the Carpenter, and Richard, the Capelwryghte.
- 25 § (20th May, 1301). ABJURATION. Thomas Dugyn of Ydeshale, who was indicted before Richard of

Harley, sheriff of Salop, at the Turn of the Hundred of Oueres, and was taken and was being led to the prison of the castle of Salop, through the village of Ydeshale, and when they brought him near the said town of Salop, he slipped out of the hands of those that led him and fled to the Church of St. Alchmund and stayed there 2 days and acknowledged himself to be guilty of many larcenies before John Russel the Coroner. He abjured the realm, and a port was assigned to him (viz.) Dover, on the Saturday being the Vigil of Pentecost in the 29th year.

26 § (20th May, 1301). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Colham, sub Wyla, Doggepole, and Waxchere, who say—that it came to pass in the Vigil of Pentecost in the 29th year that an altercation arose between Robert Punch and Richard Bache, insomuch that the said Robert struck the said Richard across the shoulder with a staff, and the said Richard struck back the said Robert with a staff on the head, which felled him, and the said Richard thereupon fled, and the said Robert lived to the hour of vespers, received the rites of the Church, and died. Buried by John Russel the Coroner. No *inuenter* because he had the rites.

27 § CHATTELS. The chattels of the said Richard, a felon. One small coffer value iiij.d., One wooden bench value ij.d., One head-covering value j.d. Delivered to town of Salop.

28 § (12th Aug., 1301). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Frankeuile, Mardefole, Schoteplace, and Romaldesham, who say—that it came to pass on the Saturday in the festival of St. Oswald the King, in the 29th year, that Walter of Stretton wished to ride through Severn and both were drowned. Richard of Frankeuile was the first to find him and raised the outcry. Buried by John Russel the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuenter* Lewelin le peynter and Richard le Blake of Salop, the horse skin value viij.d., delivered to the town of Salop.

- 29 § (Sept. 1st, 1301). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Cotes, Hagemonestret, Balliua, and Ratonsrowe, who say—that it came to pass on the Friday in the festival of St. Giles, in the 29th year, that Matilda, daughter of Gylbert, son of David, of Sulton, went to the fishpond of Matilda Corbet in Hagemonestret with a pint measure for water, and when she arrived at the said pond, she fell into the pond and forthwith was drowned. Gilbert her father was the first to find her, he raised the outcry. Buried by John Russel the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* William Smertrych and Peter Greyther.
- 30 § (21st Jan., 1302). Presentment made by xij Jurors and by the districts of Colham, Sub Wyla, Bispes-
tanes, and Doggepole, who say—that it came to pass on the Sunday next before the festival of the Conversion of St. Paul, in the 30th year, about the hour of curfew, that Thomas le Smythe of Nouport went out to get ale, and when he came upon Clytesbrugge he fell from the said bridge into Severn and forthwith was drowned, and Isolda, daughter of Thomas le Smyth of Nouport, was the first to find him, she raised the outcry. Buried by Thomas Colle the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* William le Chalunere and Roger le Byblere.
- 31 § (3rd June, 1302). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Wyla, Doggepole, Gombe-
stallestret, and Candelane Stret, who say—that it came to pass on the Sunday next after the festival of the Ascension of our Lord, in the 30th year, that John le fforner and Adam of Kyderminister met each other behind the walls (*retro muros*) of the town of Salop, and an altercation arose between the said John and Adam, so that John wounded the aforesaid Adam with his knife in the breast, so that he immediately died. John fled to the Church of St. Cedde of Salop. Emma, the wife of the said Adam was the first to find him dead. She raised the outcry. Buried by John Russel the Coroner,

Sureties of the *inuentor* William Cokin and Peter le Wrughte.

- 32 § (June 3rd, 1302). On the Sunday next after the festival of the Ascension of our Lord in the 30th year, John le fforner fled to the church of St. Cedde, Salop, and made a stay there for x. days. He acknowledged that he had killed Adam of Kyderminister, in the presence of John Russel the Coroner, and abjured the realm, and a port was assigned to him, viz. Douere.
- 33 § The chattels of the said John—One bow value ijd., Two arrows value $\frac{1}{2}$ d., One sword value vjd. Delivered to the town of Salop.
- 34 § (7th June, 1302). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Hagemonestret, Coton, Balliua, and by the vill of Hennecote, who say—that it came to pass on the Thursday next before the festival of Pentecost, in the 30th year, that John of Netherham came by night to the mill of Hennecote and sought admission, and Thomas Gentel arose and opened the door of the mill, and the said John from an old grudge at once struck the said Thomas with a Danish axe right to the brain, so that he fell, and the said John at once fled, and the said Thomas lived for xij. days. He had the rites of the Church and (then) died. No *inuentor* because he received the rites. Buried by John Russel the Coroner. The fugitive had no chattels.
- 35 § (18th July, 1302). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Cotes, Hagmonestret, Balliua, and Ratonsrowe, who say—that it came to pass on the Wednesday next before the festival of St. Margaret the Virgin, in the 30th year, that Thomas le Swon went into Severn at Cotonelode, and wanted to bathe himself, and thereupon was drowned. Christiana de Aldemare was the first to find him, she raised the outcry. Buried by John Russel, the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* Alan le Glouere and Richard le Gynner.

- 36 § (9th Oct., 1302). John Dugyn de Castriforieta, Salop, was indicted in the Great Court of the town of Salop by xij. Jurors, in that he stole three quarters of wheaten malt, in the chamber of Gunna, who was the wife of William Hagerwas of Salop, by night, and carried it away, and afterwards fled. The same John was indicted before Richard of Harleye, then Sheriff of Salop, at Acton Burnel, by inquisition made by xij. Jurors of the Hundred of Conedouere, who said that the aforesaid John Dugyn and other malefactors unknown, robbed Richard of Aldefeld of goods and chattels of his to the value of sixty shillings. And after these things, the same John returned by night to the Foregate of the Castle (Castriforieta) of Salop, and the Bailiffs of the said Town being aware of it, went after the aforesaid John and captured him as a thief, previously twice indicted, and took him to the prison of the town of Salop, and there he was detained up to a certain day in March, in the festival of St. Dionisius, in the 30th year. In which day the said John Dugyn broke the aforesaid prison, and went out about the hour of curfew, and was seen by a certain groom (*garcio*), who was called Richard of Clone, who at once raised the hue and cry upon the said John Dugyn for breaking the prison aforesaid, to which hue and cry thus raised came John Law, governor of the prison aforesaid, and saw the aforesaid John, who had escaped, and was flying, he followed him with the hue and cry, and as he was flying, he cut off his head.
- 37 § (26th Oct., 1302). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Hagemonestret, Balliua, Altus Vicus, and Waxchere, who say—that it came to pass on the Friday next before the festival of the Apostles Symon and Jude, in the 30th year, that John de Lastres, chaplain, and Maurice of Glouernia, were indioted before Richard de Harley, then Sheriff of Salop, and were apprehended for

many larcenies, and led to the prison of the Castle of Salop, and they broke out of the said prison in the night, and escaped beyond the said Castle. And Nicholas de Wylileye, Constable of the said Castle, perceiving it, pursued them as far as the Liberty of the Town of Salop, and as they were fleeing, he slew John and Maurice aforesaid as felons of our Lord the King. Buried by John Russel, the Coroner.

- 38 § (26th Oct., 1302). William, son of John, of Zoke (? Stoke), who was apprehended for the death of John Seys, of Chyrke, and imprisoned in the Castle of Salop, broke the said prison and took refuge in the Church of St. Mary, Salop, on the Friday the next before the festival of the Apostles Symon and Jude in the 30th year, and remained there for x. days. He acknowledged that he had killed the said John Seys, before John Russel, the coroner, he abjured the realm and a port was assigned to him at Douere.
- 39 § (27th June, 1303). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Frankeuile, Mardefole, Romaldesham, and Schoteplace, who say—that it came to pass on the Sunday next before the Purification of St. Mary, in 31st year, that Walter Dalloc, of Salop, encountered Walter le Chalonnere upon the bridge of St. George, Salop, about the hour of curfew, an altercation arose between them insomuch as the said Walter Dalloc struck the said Walter le Chalonnere with a certain knife in the throat, and immediately the said Walter le Cholonner died, and Walter Dalloc at once fled. William, father of the said Walter le Chalonnere, was the first to find him, he raised the outcry. Buried by Thomas Colle, coroner of the town of Salop. Sureties of the *inuentor* Lewelin le Peynter, and William de Grafton. The fugitive had no chattels.
- 40 § (11th Aug., 1303). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Mardefole, Romaldesham, Gombestallestret, and Schoteplace, who say—that it came to pass on the Saturday next before the

festival of the Assumption of St. Mary, in the 31st year, that Isolda, wife of Warin le Celer, of Salop, went to Severn at Roshyl to bathe herself, and by mischance was drowned. Thomas, her son, was the first to find her. He raised the outcry. She was viewed and buried by John Russel, the coroner. Sureties of the *inuenter* Alan le Glouere, of Romaldesham, and Richard le Blake.

41 § (19th March, 1304). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Schoteplace, Gombestallefret, Mardefole, and Romaldesham, who say—that it came to pass on the Monday in the festival of St. Alchmund, the King, in the 31st year of the reign of King Edward, that John, son of Henry Kylot, of Salop, going along in the way that is called Cokabyttestret at noon, encountered William Goch, of Salop, inasmuch that an altercation took place, so as the said John wounded the said William Goch with his sword on the head on the left side, and otherwise. The same John wounded the said William Goch with the aforesaid sword on the head on the right side, and forthwith the same John fled through the midst of the postern which is called Seynte Chaddelode, and the said William Goch lived for 8 days. He received the rites of the Church and died, and was viewed by Thomas Colle and John Russel, coroners of the town of Salop, and buried. No *inuenter* because he had the rites. The fugitive had no chattels within the liberty of the town of Salop.

42 § (21st May, 1304). William Godbert of Wolstanton, who was indicted for the death of Adam de Rokleye before William Rondolf, Coroner, by inquisition, and was apprehended for the death aforesaid and handed over to the village of Madeleye to bring him to the prison of the Castle of Salop, and as they were taking him to the town of Salop, escaped from their hands and fled to the Church of St. Mary, Salop, where he remained x. days. He acknowledged that he slew the said Adam de

Roklye before Thomas Colle the Coroner. He abjured the realm before the said Coroner on Thursday in the week of Pentecost in the 32nd year and a port was assigned to him at Dover, and he had no chattels within the liberty of the town of Salop.

- 43 § (25th May, 1304). Presentment made by the vills of Schelton, Nouton, Egebaldenham, and by the district of Frankeuile, who say that it came to pass on the Monday next after the festival of the Holy Trinity, in the 32nd year, that David Benbras of Wenhamton went by night from Salop towards Wenhamton, and when he reached the field (*campum*) of Schelton, he fell into a certain marl-pit and was drowned. Wentlyan his wife was the first to find him. She raised the outcry. Buried by Thomas (*Colle*) the Coroner. Sureties of the *inventor* Ron-dolph of Schelton and William Borrey of Salop.
- 44 § (28th May, 1304). Zareford (? Shareford) Vaghan of Egardeleye, who was indicted for a burglary at the house of Thomas of Hynton, fled to the Church of St. Mary, Salop, and remained there for xxx days. He acknowledged himself to be the robber in the burglary of the house aforesaid, before Thomas Colle the Coroner, and abjured the realm on the Thursday next after the festival of the Holy Trinity, in the 32nd year, and a port was assigned to him at Douere.
- 45 § The fugitive had chattels (*as follows*):—One bullock value half a mark, delivered to the town of Salop. One sword value xij.d., and one knife value half-penny, which a certain John of Colushull, proctor of Sir Dean of the church of St. Mary (*procurator domini decani Ecclesiæ, &c.*), kept in his own hands and did not take care to render the sword and knife aforesaid to the Coroner of the aforesaid town.
- 46 § (11th June, 1304). Richard Balle of Much Wenloke was indicted in the Court of Wenloke for the death of Richard de Harleye in Wenloke. He was apprehended and handed over to William de la Halle de

Wenloke and to William de Betton in Wenloke to bring the said Richard Balle to the prison of the Castle of Salop, and when they brought him as far as the bridge which is called Stannenebrugge in Salop on the day of St. Barnabas the Apostle, in the 32nd year, the said Richard Balle for no cause (*gratis*) fell from the said bridge into Severn and was drowned. William de la Hulle de Wenloke was the first to find him, and raised the outcry. Buried by John Russel the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* Richard of Colham and William, blacksmith, of the same.

47 § (2nd Aug., 1304). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Gombestallestret, Wyla, Bispestanes, and Doggepole, who say—that it came to pass on the Sunday next before the Assumption (*sic*) of St. Mary in the 32nd year, that Elyas Wolueseye of the county of Stafford and Richard of Ruston had an altercation insomuch that the said Elyas wounded the said Richard with his knife in the body, and immediately fled, and the said Richard lived for six days and died. He had the rites of the Church, and was buried by John (Russel), the Coroner. No *inuentor* because he had the rites. The fugitive had no chattels.

48 § (23rd Aug., 1304). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Frankeuile, Mardefole, Romaldesham, and Schoteplace, who say—that it came to pass on the Sunday next before the festival of St. Bartholomew the Apostle in the 32nd year, that Stephen, son of William of Stokton, went from Wenloke towards Salop, with the horse of Nicholas, the Deyere of Frankeuile, and when he arrived at the village of Harley, he alighted from the horse, and drove the horse before him, and in driving he struck the said horse with a rod, and the said horse lifted his heels, and struck the said Stephen on the breast, notwithstanding this, he went on with the said horse to Salop, where he lived for six days. He had the rites and died.

Buried by Thomas Colle, the Coroner. No *inuentor* because he had the rites. Value of the horse, xviijs., delivered to the town of Salop (*as deodand*).

- 49 § (30th Aug., 1304). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Mardefole, Gombestallestret, Candelanestret, and Waxchere, who say—that it came to pass on the Sunday next after the festival of the Decollation of St. John Baptist in the 32nd year, that Nicholas Cagewyn of Wemme and Henry of Cardeston had an altercation in the town of Salop, so that the said Nicholas wounded the aforesaid Henry with his sword on his head, notwithstanding he lived for one day and on the second day he died. Buried by Thomas Colle, the Coroner, and the said Nicholas fled to the Church of St. Alchmund, by the help of John Dun, who conveyed the aforesaid Nicholas to the aforesaid Church, and the said Nicholas remained there for three days, he acknowledged that he slew Henry of Cardeston before Thomas Colle, the Coroner, he abjured the realm and a port was assigned to him at Douere, and the said John Dun yielded himself to the prison of the town of Salop.
- 50 § The chattels of the said Nicholas (as follows). One casket (*archa*) value vj.d. One chest (*cista*) value iij.d. One dish with a tripod, value vj.d., delivered to the town of Salop.
- 51 § (2nd Nov., 1304). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the townships of Sutton, Meol Bracy, Noubalde, and Polyleye, who say—that it came to pass on the Monday next after the festival of All Saints in the 32nd year, that Hugh de Bradeleye of Solton was going from Solton by night towards the mill of the Prior of Wenloke, and when he came near the aforesaid mill he entered into the water and was drowned. Dyonisia his wife was the first to find him. She raised the outcry. Buried by John Russel the Coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor* Hugh of Moele and Walter of Solton.

- 52 § (29th Nov., 1304). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the townships of Schelton, Egebaldenham, and Meole Bracy, and by the district of Frankeuile, who say—that it came to pass on the Sunday next before the festival of St. Nicholas, in the 33rd year, that Thomas Morton of Salop, serving-man of the Prior of the New Abbey, was riding the said Prior's horse, and when in his ride he came near Schelton, wishing to water the said horse in a certain marl-pit in the field (*campo*) of the same, and the horse fell upon him in the said marl-pit, so that Thomas was drowned. Alice, formerly wife of Richard Reuen, of Schelton, was the first to find him, and raised the outcry. Buried by Thomas Colle, the coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor*, Richard Colle, of Frankeuile, and John del Nouport, of the same.
- 53 § (17th Dec., 1304). Presentment made by xij. jurors and by the districts, viz., Romaldesham, Mardefole, Gombestallestret, and Schoteplace, who say—that it came to pass, on the Thursday next, after the festival of St. Lucia the Virgin, in the 33rd year, that Robert Sangwystle, of Salop, had an altercation with Thomas Pope in the town of Salop, and in struggling, the said Robert wounded the said Thomas with his knife in the body, and the said Robert was apprehended and taken to the prison of the town of Salop, and the said Thomas received the rites of the Church, and died on the 20th day. Buried by Thomas Colle, the coroner. No *inuentor* because he had the rites.
- 54 § (24th Dec., 1304). Presentment made by xij. jurors, and by the districts, viz., Hagemonestret, Coton, Balliua, and Ratonsrowe, who say—that it came to pass, on the Eve of the Birthday of our Lord, in the 33rd year, that an altercation arose between Henry of Manchester, staying in the pathway (*semeta*) of the Castle of Salop, and Robert, son of the same Henry, insomuch that the said Henry wounded the said Robert with his knife in the body, and the said

Robert lived for one day. He received the rites (of the Church), and died. Buried by John Russel, the coroner. No *inuentor* because he had the rites, and the said Henry was confined in the prison of the town of Salop.

- 55 § (31st March, 1305). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts of Colham, Bispestanes, Wyla, and Doggepole, who say—that it came to pass on Wednesday next after the festival of the Annunciation of St. Mary, in the 33rd year, about midnight that Dycun, servant of Robert de Penyle, quarrelled with Philip, of Radenonere, in the town of Salop, in the Sub Wyla district (*vico sub Wyla*) insomuch that the said Dycun wounded the said Philip with a certain staff on the head, so that he forthwith died, and the said Dycun at once fled. William, the Marshall, was the first to find him, and raised the outcry. Buried by John Russel, the coroner. Sureties of the *inuentor*, Henry de Prestecote and Richard Barel, of Salop. The fugitive had no chattels.

- 56 § (16th Jan., 1306). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts, viz., Wyla, Gombestallstret, Candelanestret, and Dogepol, who say—that it came to pass on the Sunday next after the festival of St. Hyllary, in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward, that Isolda, daughter of Thomas, blacksmith, of Nouport, and Alice, daughter of Henry, the harper, came together from the house which is called le Straungehalle, insomuch that an altercation arose between them, and the said Isolda struck the said Alice under the left breast with a certain knife, and immediately the said Isolda fled, and the said Alice lived for xij. days, received the rites of the Church, and died. (The corpse) was viewed by Thomas Colle, the coroner. The said Isolda had no chattels. No *inuentor* because she had the rites.

- 57 § (6th April, 1306). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the districts, viz., Mardefole, Gombestallestret,

Romaldesham, and Schoteplace, who say—that it came to pass on the Wednesday next after the festival of St. Ambrose, in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward, that an altercation arose between Thomas, son of William, of Clone, and Henry, son of Alan Haymon, insomuch that the said Thomas drew his dagger (or knife, *cultellum*) and Reginald, brother of the said Thomas, struck Thomas, his brother, to chastise him, and the said Henry struck the said Reginald with his knife (or dagger) in the right side, and straightway fled, and the said Reginald lived for 16 days and died. He received the rites of the Church, and therefore no *inuentor*. (The corpse) was viewed by Thomas Colle, the coroner. The fugitive had no chattels.

- 58 § (July 3rd, 1306). Inquisition made respecting the goods and chattels of John Kylot, who was hanged, as also of the land and tenements of the same John Kylot, found within the liberty of the town of Salop, on the Saturday next after the festival of the apostles Peter and Paul, in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward, by xij. Jurors, who say upon their oath—that the same John had a canvas bed-sheet, value ij.s.; iron, value ij.d.; one sack, value ij.d.; timber, value iij s. viij.d.; one horse, value xij.s.; one padlock, value ij.d.; one ladder, value iij.d.; two table napkins, value xl.d.; two table cloths, value vj.d.; four towels, value xd.; one pillow with a bolster, value xvij.d.; one coffer, value iij.s.; delivered to the town of Salop. (*In another hand*) sum total, xxvij.s. vij.d. (whence . . . was . . . of the King of x.s. iij.d.)
- 59 § (*same date*). Also the jurors aforesaid say that the same John had one messuage at le Stalles, in Salop, which was worth x.s. per annum, and two shops there at the Stalles which were worth ij.s. vj.d. per annum.
- 60 § (*same date*). Also Richard Tupet holds one messuage, with appurtenances in Castriforieta, Salop, of the same John, at the fee farm rent of ij.s. vj.d. per

annum, that is to say one moiety at the festival of St. Michael, and the other moiety at the festival of St. Mary in March.

61 § (*same date*). Also John de Harlescote holds one curtilage of the same John at ij.s. per annum, one moiety &c. (*as before*).

62 § (*same date*). Also Roger le Vileyn of Salop, holds of the same John one half-acre of land near the road which leads to Schar of Wallmore for xiiij.d. per annum at the festival of St. Michael.

63 § (11th and 17th July, 1306). William, son of Roger, of Stanwordin-in-le-feld, who fled to the Church of Meole Bracy, for diverse larcenies on the Monday next after the festival of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr (July 11th, 1306), in the 34th year of King Edward, acknowledged himself to be a thief, and to have broken into the house of Joyce (*Jocce*) of little Boulewes, and wrongly to have carried away goods of the said Joyce, and abjured the realm, before John Russel, the coroner, on the Monday (July 17th, 1306) next before the festival of St. Margaret, in the above-mentioned year, and a port was assigned to him at Douere.

64 § (21st July, 1306). The chattels of Nicholas le Ken, a felon who was hanged, found in the house of the Master of the soldiery of the Temple, of England, in Salop, on the Thursday next after the festival of St. Margaret, in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward, that is to say, one horse, value viij.s.; three pigs, value v.s.; one coffer, value iiij.d.; six small quarters and two bushels of wheaten malt, value per quarter ij.s.; one table napkin (*or cloth*), value iiij.d.; six quarters of oats, value per quarter xvij.d.; one crock, value ij.s.; one kettle, value xx.d.; one wooden form, value ½d.; coals, value vj.d.; and these chattels placed under restraint on the part of our lord the King.

65 (21st July, 1306). Presentment made by xij. Jurors and by the vills, viz., Scholton, Frankeuile, Nouton, and Egebaldenham, who say—that it came to pass

on the Friday next after the festival of St. James the Apostle, in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward, that Richard, son of Richard de Bykedon, of Ondeslowe, was working in a certain marl pit, in the field (*campo*) of Schelton, and when he had undermined the marl the earth smothered him so that at once he died. Elianora, his mother, was the first to find him. She raised the outcry. His corpse was viewed by Thomas Colle, the coroner. Sureties of the *inuenter*, Peter de Ondeslowe and Richard, of Ondeslow, son of Stephen, of Scholton.

66 § Presentment made by xij. jurors and by the districts, viz., Gombestallestret, Wyla, Seynte Chaddestret, and Candelanestret, who say—that Roger Wythed and John, son of Thomas Baldwin, came into Gombestallestret a little while before curfew on the day of St. Bartholomew, the Apostle, in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward. Then there arose an altercation between them, and the said Roger assaulted the said John, and the said John fled and demanded the peace of the lord King, and as he fled, the said Roger wounded the said John with his knife in the back, and again in the left arm, and the said John, in defending himself, struck back the said Roger with his knife upon the left breast, whence he at once died. Roger de Harleye was the first to find him. He raised the outcry. The corpse was viewed by Thomas Colle, the coroner. Sureties of the *inuenter*, William Godzer (? *Godster*) and Ralph de Cobbeleye, and the said John fled to the church of St. Mary, Salop.

67 § (22nd Sept., 1306). Presentment made by xij. jurors and by the districts of Frankeuile, Mardefole, Romaldesham, and Schoteplace, who say—that it came to pass, on the Tuesday next after the festival of St. Matthew the Apostle, in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward, that Walter, servant of John de Cardigan, of Carnaruan, came and drove before him one horse laden with xxv. flagons of honey in a leathern sack, and the said horse entered Severn

near the Bridge of St. George, in the suburb of Salop, about the hour of vespers. Insomuch that the said horse began to drown, and the said Walter entered the said water and endeavoured to assist the said horse, and forthwith both were drowned. William of Carnaruan was the first to find him, and raised the outcry. (The corpse) was viewed by Thomas Colle, the coroner. Value of the honey, sack, saddle, and skin of the horse, x.s.vj.d. delivered, &c. The sureties of the *inventor*, William le Tianut, of Salop, and John le Tippere.

- 68 § (25th Feb., 1306). John, son of Thomas Baldwin, of Salop, who fled to the Church of St. Mary, Salop, on account of the death of Roger Wythed, and remained there for four weeks and two days, and did acknowledge, in the presence of John Russel, the coroner, that he slew Roger, and abjured the realm on the Friday next after the festival of St. Mathew the Apostle, in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward, and a port was assigned to him at Douere.
- 69 § The chattels of the said John, the felon (are as follows), viz.:—Of cabbages growing in the curtilage, j.d.; also one hen with nine chickens, iij.d.; also four sheaves of barley, j.d.; one porker, value iijj.d.; one crock of lead, value ij.d.; one chest with a pillow, value iijj.d.; Brushwood, value j.d.; one tub, value ij.d.; one *scale* (*libram*), and flax, value j.d.; one barrel, value j.d.; xij. sheepskins, value xvij.d.; three pounds of wool, value iijj.d.
- 70 § (23rd Sept., 1306). Presentment made by xij. jurors and by the districts, viz., Sutton, Meole Bracy, Polyleye, and Egebaldenham, who say—that William of Longeuile was working in a certain marlpit in the field (*campo*) of the prior of the vill of Sutton on Friday next after the festival of St. Matthew the Apostle, in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward, and at the first hour he was overwhelmed in the said marlpit, and men of the vill of Sutton carried him to the said vill, and he lived from the hour aforesaid until the next day, and received the

rites of the Church and died. (The corpse) was viewed by John Russel, the coroner. No *inuentor* because he had received the rites.

(*End of Fragment*).

NOTE.—After the above was in print the writer received from Mr. R. L. Kenyon some remarks which considerably obviate the difficulties mentioned on p. 150, and also afford other information

“The *Curia Magna* to which the presentments were made was, of course, the Court Leet, and no doubt the forfeitures of felons, &c., were given to the borough by Charter. The xij. Jurors would be the principal burgesses present (not necessarily always 12 in number), and the ‘*vici*’ of the borough answering to the townships of a rural manor would have to be represented at every Court to make their presentments to the jury. I think where a dead body was found the nearest townships were responsible in old times, under the law of frankpledge for the fine payable on a death to the Lord, or the relations, unless they could account for the death. Therefore the nearest townships account for the reason of the death, and the finder of the body has to give sureties that he will appear in case a charge of murder should be made; but if the person killed lived long enough to receive the rites of the Church, and therefore to give an account of the manner of his death, then there is no need to suspect the inventor, the finder of the body, or to bind him over in case of suspicion falling upon him.”

PERSONAL NAMES.

Male.—Adam, Alan, Conynus, David, Dycun, Elyas, Eynon, Galfrid, Gilbert, Grifin, Henry, Hugo, John, Lewelyn, Madoc, Maurice, Nicholas, Oweyn, Peter, Philip, Reginald, Richard, Robert, Roger, Rondulf, Stephen, Thomas, Walter, Warin, William, Wyn, Ythel, Zareford (?)

Female.—Agnes, Alice, Christiana, Dyonisia, Eleonora, Emma, Emmota, Isabella, Isolda, Joca, Juliana, Margeria, Matilda, Rosa, Sybilla, Tibota, Wenhauuer (*i.e.*, Gwynever), Wentlyan (*i.e.*, Gwenllian).

SURNAMES (WITH REFERENCE TO NUMBERED PARAGRAPHS).

Archur, 3; Atteyate, 6; Aurifaber, 14; Bache, 26; Balle, 46; Barel, 55; Benbras, 43; Borrey, 43; Cagewyn, 49; Cokin, 31; Colle (Ricardus), 52; Colle (Thomas, Coronator), 2 et passim; Corbet, 29; Dalloc, 39; Dugyn, 25, 36; Dun, 49; Gentel, 34; Glunt, 16; Goch, 41; Godbert, 42; Godzer, 66; Greyther, 29; Hagerwas, 36; Haymon, 57; Joye, 8, 10; Kylot, 41, 58; Logher, 17; Lowe, 36; Morton, 52; Ponnesert, 5; Pope, 53; Punch, 56; Reuen, 52; Reyner, 23; Russel (John, Coronator), 1, et passim; Sangwystle, 53; Seys, 38;

Smertrych, 29; Sutton, 16; Tupet, 60, 67; Vaghan, 13, 44; Walam, 5; Waleys le, 4; Wegs, 4; Wolueseye, 47; Wyn, 19; Wythed, 66, 68; Zafeford (? Stafeford), 6.

DESIGNATIONS, &c. (WITH REFERENCE, &c.)

Le Baker, 19; Le Barker, 15; Le Blake, 28, 40; Le Bybelere, 30; Le Capelwryghte, 24; Le Carpenter, 24; Le Celer, 40; Le Chaluner, 30, 39; Le Dyere, 48; Le Dunysche, 19; Le Gaunter, 22; Le Glouere, 17, 23, 35, 40; Le Gynur, 20, 35; Le Harper, 56; Le Herdemon, 14; Le Ken, 64; Le Lockere, 12, 20; Le Longe, 15; Le Monner, 16; Le Peynter, 16, 28; Le Plommere, 12; Le Sadeler, 20; Le Smythe, 30; Le Swon, 35; Le Tianut, 67; Le Tippere, 67; Le Vileyn, 62; Le Wryghte, 15, 31.

PLACE-NAMES (INCLUDING STREETS AND LANES).

Abbatthia, 17; Acton Burnel, 36; Aldefeld, 36; Aldemare, 55; Altus vicus, 37; Ballina, 6, 17, 29, 34, 35, 37, 54 (alias) Bayleye, 15, 23; Baschurche, 15; Becton, 8; Betton, 46; Bispestanes, 17, 18, 24, 30, 47, 55; Boulewes parua, 63; Bykedon, 65; Cardeston, 49; Cardigan, 67; Carnaruan, 67; Candelanestret, 31, 49, 56, 66; Castelforieta, 17; 36; 60; Cestria, 12, 20; Chyrke, 38; Clone, 36, 57; Clytesbrugge, 30; Cobbeleeye, 66; Cokabytestret, 20, 22, 41; Colham, 14, 24, 26, 30, 46, 55; Conedoure, 36; Cotes, 29, 35; Coton, 6, 15, 17, 34, 54; Cotonlode, 35; Creynon, 22; Coxesdiches, 15; Doggepol, 13, 18, 24, 26, 30, 31, 47, 55, 66; Douere, 3, 25, 32, 38, 42, 44, 49, 63, 68; Egardeleye, 44; Egebaldenham, 2, 43, 52, 65, 70; Eyton, 5; ffrankeuile, 2, 4, 5, 7, 12, 15, 16, 19, 28, 39, 43, 48, 52, 65, 67; Garewaldescastel, 5, 12; Glouernia, 37; Gombestallestret, 10, 13, 31, 40, 41, 47, 49, 63, 68; Grafton, 39; Gynes, 23; Hadley, 66; Hagemon, 7; Hagemonestret, 6, 15, 17, 23, 29, 34, 35, 37, 54; Harleye, 48; Harpesford, 1; Hennecote, 6, 15, 34; Hordeley, 5; Houndestret, 19; Halle la, 46; Hynton, 2, 44; Kyderminister, 31, 32; Longeuile, 70; Lychefeld, 22; Lydleye, 17, 21; Madeleye, 42; Manchester, 54; Mardetole, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 19, 20, 22, 28, 39, 40, 41, 48, 49, 53, 57, 67; Meole, 51, 52, 70; Monke brugge, 17; Monkeforiate, 17; Monkemeole, 2; Mudle, 8; Nesse, 8; Netherham, 34; Noubalde, 14, 51; Nouton, 2, 43, 65;

Nouport, 30, 52, 56; Nova Abbathia, 52; Okynton, 6; Ondeslowe, 65; Oueres, 55; Penyle, 55; Peshale, 21; Polyleye, 14, 18, 51, 70; Ponnesert, 5; Pons Sancti Georgij, 4, 39, 67; Poole, 16; Parmoneslone, 15; Prestecote, 15, 55; Pychford, 24; Radenonere, 55; Ratonesrowe, 29, 35, 54; Retro muros, 20, 31; Rokleye, 42; Romaldesham, 4, 5, 7, 12, 16, 19, 20, 22, 28, 39, 40, 41, 48, 53, 57, 67; Roshul, 40; Ruston, 47; Sabrina, 4, 5, 12, 17, 22, 28, 30, 35, 40, 46, 67; Shar de Wallemor, 62; Schelton, 2, 43, 52, 65; Schoteplace, 4, 5, 7, 12, 16, 20, 22, 28, 39, 40, 41, 48, 53, 57, 67; Schotesplacelode, 20, 22, 39, 57; Seynte Chaddeslode, 41; Seynte Chaddestret, 66; Semeta Castri, 54; Sned, 18; Stafford, 47; Stalles le, 59; Stannenebrugge, 46; Stanwordin-in-le-ffeld, 63; Stokton, 48; Straungehalle, 56; Sotton, 51; Sub-Wyla, 18, 26, 30; Sulton (or Solton), 29; Sutton, 14, 51, 70; Waxchere, 13, 23, 26, 37, 49; Wemme, 49; Wenhamton, 43; Wenloke, 23, 46, 48, 51; Wolstaneston, 42; Wyla, 13, 18, 24, 31, 47, 55, 56, 66; Wylileye, 37; Ydeshale, Zafeford (? Stafeford), 25; Zoke (? Stoke), 33; Ecclesia Sancti Cedde (3, 31, 32, &c.); Ecclesia Sancti Marie (38, 42, 44, 45, 68); Ecclesia Meole Bracy (63); Ecclesia Sancte Alchmundi (25, 49). [These Churches seem to have possessed the privilege of affording sanctuary to felons.]

INDEX RERUM.

Abjuration, 3, 25, 31, 38, 42, 44, 49, 63, 68; Accidental death, 19, 48, 65, 70; Burnt to death, 23, 24; Curfew (ignitegium), 17, 30, 36, 39, 66; [Deodand] 7, 17, 19, 22, 28, 48, 67; Died in prison, 1, 11; Drowned in ditch, 15; Drowned in Marlepit, 43, 52, 65, 70; Drowned in Meole Brook, 2, 51; Drowned in Severn, 4, 5, 12, 17, 20, 22, 28, 30, 35, 40, 46, 67; Drowned in a Vivary, 29; [Forfeiture], 21, 27, 33, 45, 50, 58, &c., 62, 64, 69; Hanged, 58; Hue and cry (hutesium), 36, 37; [Justifiable homicide], 36, 37, 66; Larceny, 1, 8, &c., 25, 36, 37, 44, 63; Murder or manslaughter, 3, 6, 14, 16, 18, 26, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 47, 49, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 66, 68; Prison breach, 36, 37, 38; Scalded to death, 7, 13; Smothered in marlepit, 43, 52, 65, 70.

CHATTELS, &c., WITH VALUATIONS.

Under the word *chattels* (catalla) are comprehended all goods, movable and immovable, except such as are in nature

of freeholds or parcel of it. They are either *personal* or *real*. *Personal* may be so called in two respects, one because they belong immediately to the *person* of a man, as a bow, a horse, &c. The other, for that being in any way injuriously withheld from us, we have no means to recover them, except by *personal* actions. Chattels *real* are such as either appertain not immediately to the person, but to some other thing by way of dependency, as a box with charters of land, apples upon a tree, or a tree itself growing on the ground, or such as issue out of some immovable thing to a person, as a lease or rent for terms of years.—(Blount).

N.B.—To bring the prices below in line with those of present day they must be multiplied by about 30.

Acre of oats (21), *acra avene* = 12d. Acre of winter keep (21), *acra yuernagij* = 18d. Acre of land (62), *acra terre*, per annum = 4d. Arrows, two (33), *sagitte duo* = $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Barley, 4 sheaves of (69), *quatuor garbe ordeï* = 1d. Barrel, or vat, or hogshead (69), *tina* = 1d. Beast of draught (45), *affrum* = 6s. 8d. Bench of wood (27, 64), *formula ligneæ* = 2d. or $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Bolster (58), with pillow or coverlet, *servical* = 18d. Brushwood (69), *busca* = 1d. Bow (33), *arcus* = 2d. Bowl or goblet (58), *scala* = 3d. (see ladder below). Box (shrine, casket, or chest) (50), *archa* = 2d. Cabbages growing in garden (69), *caules crescentes in curtilegio* = 1d. Canvas, bedtick, or bedsheet (59), *carentivillum* = 2s. Chest (50), *cista* = 3d. Do. *cum plumali* (69) = 4d. Coals (64), *carbones* (i.e., charcoal) = 6d. *coffer* (58, 64) *coffra* = 3s. or 4d. *coffra parva* (27) = 4d. Cowl, or hood, or cape (10), *caputium* = 4d. Danish axe or hatchet (6, 14, 34), *hacca denesca* (or *denesta*) not valued. Dish, deep, or pan (50), *patella cum tripode* = 6d. Flagon (67), *larena* (a gallon) not separately valued. Feather bed, or coverlet (58), *plumale cum servicali*, i.e., with bolster or pillow = 18d. Flax (69), *linum*, Garden or yard (61), *curtilegium* = 2s. per annum. Hen and 9 chickens (69) *gallina cum novem pullis* = 3d. Horse (17, 22, 48), *equus* = 5s. or 6s. 8d., or 18s. Horse hide (21), *pellis equi* = 8d., and with, &c. = 10s. Iron (58) *ferrum* = 2d. Kettle (64), *cacabus* = 20d. Knife (44), *cultellum* = $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Ladder (58), *scala* = 3d. (see bowl above). Linen cloths, two (58), *duo linthiamina* = 6d. Lock (51), *ceruria* = 2d. Mantle of coarse woollen cloth (10) *mantellum de burello* = 13d.

Messuage (59, 60) = 10s. or 2s. 6d. per annum. Napkins, or table cloths, two (58), *duo mappe* = 40d. Oats (64), *avena*, per quarter = 16d. Pigs, three (64), *tres porci* = 5s. One small pig (69), *purcellus* = 4d. Pitcher, or posnet (64), *urceolus* = 2s. Pot, or pan, or crock of lead (69), *olla plumbi* = 2d. Sack (58), *saccus* = 2d.—*saculus* = 6d. Scale? and flax (69), *libra et linum* = 1d. Sheaves of barley, four (69), *quatuor garbe ordeï* = 1d. Sheep skins, twelve (69) *xij. pelles de bidentibus* = 18d. Shops, two (58), *duo schoppe apud le stalles*, per annum = 2s. 6d. Sow (21) *una sus* = 12d. Sword (33, 45), *gladius* 6d. or 12d. Timber (58), *meremium* = 3s. Towels, four (58), *quatuor manitergia* = 10d. Tub with liquor (7), *cuna cum liquore* = 2½d. Wheat malt (64), *quarterium brasii frumenti*, per quarter = 2s. Wool, 3lbs. (69), *tres libre lane* = 4d.

INDEX RERUM, WITH EXPLANATIONS.

Abjuracio (3, 25, 32, 38, 42, 44, 49, 63, 68). *Abjuration*: A forswearing or renouncing by oath; a sworn banishment, or an oath taken to renounce the realm for ever. "For," as Staunford saith, "the devotion towards the Church [first in Edward the Confessor's time, and afterwards till 22 Hen. 8] was so zealous that, if a man having committed felony could recover (*i.e.* reach) a church or churchyard before he were apprehended, he might not be thence drawn to the usual trial at law; but, confessing his fault to the Justices at their coming, or to the Coroner, and before them or him, give his oath finally to forsake the realm. *Quando aliquis abjuravit regnum, Crux ei liberata fuit in manu sua portanda in itinere suo per semitas regias et vocabatur vexillum sancte Ecclesie.* He had to travel by the nearest road to the port assigned to him, and there make his transit." The port in these cases is always Dover" (Douere).

Baculus (18, 26, 55)—A *staff*, either an ordinary walking staff, or elce—which seems more likely—a *quarter staff*, much heavier; "a long staff borne by foresters and park-keepers as a badge of office, as well as a weapon." It was so called from the manner of using it, one hand being placed in the middle, and the other equally between

the middle and the end; it might thus be used both to strike and parry. It was also carried by travellers on foot to be used for defence and as a leaping pole.

Capellus (27)—A small hat or cap.

Coronator (passim), *coroner*—"A very ancient office (for mention is made of this office in King Athelstane's charter to Beverley, anno. 925), and is so called because a coroner deals wholly for the King and *Crown*. He has to be a 'sufficient person,' of 'not less than a hundred shillings of freehold.' His duty is, 'When notice of a person having come to an unnatural death is given, he is to issue a precept to the Constable of the four or six next townships, to return a competent number of good and lawful men of their townships to appear before him in such a place to make an inquisition touching that matter, and in case of a murder, to enquire of the murderer's lands and goods, which are to be valued and delivered to the whole township, which shall be answerable to the Judge for all, etc.' He ought also 'to inquire of the death of all persons who die in prison, that it may be known whether they died by violence or any unreasonable hardship.'" (*Burns' Justice*).

Under the date of 1389 the historians of Shrewsbury make the following remarks, which indicate a considerable change in the duties of the coroner under the amicable agreement which in those days was called a composition. They are as follows:—"The twenty-five persons sworn in aforesaid shall also, on the same day of election, choose annually six cessors and two coroners for the year ensuing; and no one who has served either of those offices may be re-elected for three years."

"The duties of the coroner are then specified. They are to superintend all the town works; to receive 6d. each every week for such superintendence, and to make oath before the Commons that they will lawfully exercise their offices." This being the case, we must be careful not to confound the business of the coroner, as shown in this roll, with that of their successors, eighty years later, though probably the earlier duties were still undertaken by officials of the same designation.

Deodandum (7, 17, 19, 22, 48, 67), *Deodand*—Though this word is not expressly mentioned, it is to be understood in the cases referred to. It signifies a thing given or forfeited to God for the pacification of His wrath in a case of misadventure or accident, or by the act of an irresponsible agent. The thing, or animal, was to be sold, and the proceeds distributed to the poor by the King's Almoner for expiation of this dreadful event, though effected by unreasonable, yea, senseless and dead creatures.—(*Blount*).

Forisfactura (21, 27, 33, 45, 50, 58, &c., 62, 64, 66)—*Forfeiture*. This word again, not expressly mentioned, is found operating in nine instances. It was a confiscation of a felon's goods to the crown after conviction.

Hutesium (36)—*Hue and cry*, in full, *hutesium et clamor*, from the Fr. *huer et crier*. Shouting and crying out aloud. "The pursuit of one who has committed felony by the Highway; for if the party robbed, or any in the company of anyone murdered or robbed, came to the Constable of the next Town and will him to raise Hue and Cry or to pursue the Offender, describing the party and shewing (as near as he can) the way he has gone, the Constable ought forthwith to call upon the Parish for aid in seeking the felon, &c."—(*Blount*).

Ignitegium (17, 30, 36, 39, 66)—*Curfeu* or *curfew* from the Fr. *couverier feu*, i.e., cover the fire, signifies an evening peal by which the Conqueror commanded every man to take warning for raking up his fire, and putting out the light (*Blount*). Not necessarily the actual extinguishing of the fire, but so covering the live embers with ashes that there shall be no flame.

Inventor—An official required to make an inventory of all dead men's goods and chattels to be exhibited to the ordinary at such time as he shall appoint.

Mannore (8)—Taken with the *Mainour*, *Manour*, or *Meinour*, where *Mannor* signifies the thing which a thief takes away or steals, and is apprehended with the thing stolen upon him (*en le main ouvre*).

Manucaptor (16)—A *surety*, one who undertakes the friendly custody of a suspected person, who gives security for his or her forthcoming at a day assigned.

- Marlera (43, 52, 65, 70)—A *Marl-pit* (also *marlerium* and *marletum*) where a kind of earth or mineral is dug which men cast upon their land to make it more fertile; not disused at present time.
- Monner (16)—? *A Monk*. This word is not found elsewhere and is probably a dialectic word.
- Pinta (29)—*A pint measure*, or small jug. *Pinta*, a pint is found, and probably a small measure was so called.
- Thorale (36)—*bed chamber*. It is probably the furniture of a bed, and if not chamber, then a counterpane or large sheet in which the malt could be carried. *Ducange* says *Torale supellex lectaria, i.e., bed-furniture*.
- Tripes (50)—*Tripod*. A stand of 3 pieces of wood or metal, passed through a ring, or roundle, in the middle of each, so as when parted to support at top a basin, dish, cup, or pot.
- Turnum (35)—Turn, which is the Sheriff's court kept twice every year, viz., within a month after Easter and Michaelmas. It is called the Sheriff's *Turn*, because he keeps a turn or circuit about the shire, holding the same in various places. It is also called *Secta Regalis*, as being the King's Leet.
- Yvernagium (21)—*Winter keep*, or *winter corn*, from the Fr. *Hyvernee, i.e., the Winter Season*, was anciently used instead of the word corn, and so if this does not mean here winter-keep, then it means autumn-sown wheat. It also signifies the season for sowing winter corn.

It is not necessary to identify every one of the places mentioned in these returns; the majority of them are sufficiently obvious, but the street and lane names are worthy of notice, for several of them have not turned up before, and they are now found in such close connexion with others as to give hopes of their eventual identification. I refer to such names as Clytesbrugge, Cotonlode, Hagemonestret, Harpesford, Schoteplacelode, Seynt Chadeslode, Semeta Castri Straungeshalle and Waxchere. These and some others deserve a passing note, if not only to mark the desirableness of complete identification.

- Aldefeld (36).—Not an uncommon place name, meaning the old clearing where trees had been *felled* of *old* time. There was a place bearing that name a little south of the Abbey across the millrace and brook (Trans. 2d. s. iij. 37). This, however, was an Aldefeld in the island of Coton. Alderfeld (35) a place to W. of island of Coton.
- Aldemore (35), that is, Old Moor.
- Altus Vicus (37)—Phillips says this is the High Pavement or the west portion of Castle street.
- Balliva (6, 17, 29, 34, 35, 37, 54), or the Bayle, is that part of the town which lies before the Castle (*Phillips*), The outer Bailey of the Castle, and therefore within the precincts. (See Waxchere).
- Bispestanes (17, 18, 24, 30, 47, 55)—Bushpistanes, Bipstan, Bistons Lane, now Beeches Lane, or Back Lane, from the east end of St. Chads, down to the walls behind the Wyle (*Phillips*). It is mentioned here in connexion with Wyla, Doggepole, and Colham.
- Candelanestret (31, 49, 56, 66)—Killen Lane, Kiln Lane (now Princess Street). It may have derived its name from Cynddelan, a Prince of Powys, or else from a kiln there, to burn bricks made upon the spot (which latter is Phillips' conjecture), but neither of them is quite satisfactory.
- Clytesbrugge (30)—hitherto not known, a bridge apparently between Nouport and Salop over Severn, or a branch thereof and east of the town. If not another name for Monkesbrugge (which see) it may have been the bridge at Cressage, which we know to have been always a wooden bridge on piers of stone, *Cleta*, a hurdle, and Clytesbrugge a temporary bridge on trestles. But John Leland in 16th century, about 1540, says "There is a *Stone* bridge over Severne at Buildwas, where the Abbey of White Monks was *ripa dextra*. Else there was none betwixt Acham and Bridgnorth." (*Trans.*, 1st. s., iv., 136). This apparently disposes of the theory respecting Cressage Bridge, which was not perhaps built at that date.
- Cokabytestret, Cocabitestret (20, 22, 111)—originally perhaps *Cucurbitenstret*, i.e., gourd street, for *Cucurbita* is a gourd,

also a chemical vessel for distillation in the shape of a gourd, an alembic. This street is here twice connected with Romaldesham and Schotesplace, and so, that, although Mr. Leighton says "it is at present not possible to localize it," it would seem to have been at the western side of the town, and to have been either St. John's Hill (later known as the Swine Market), Cross Hill, Doglane, or Hill's Lane. That Hill's Lane had a previous name before the latter part of the 17th century, when John Hill, Esq., came into possession of Rowley's Mansion by having married the grand-daughter and co-heiress of William Rowley, who built that fine brick mansion there, is sure, but there is no evidence as yet of the fact. At any rate Cokebytestret was *certainly not* far from Seynte Chaddeslode.

Cotes and Coton, Coton a vicus (6, 15, 17, 34, 54), Cotes a vicus (29, 35)—These names are identical and represent the island north of the town, separated therefrom by the river, and reached by Bakelar bridge, (for which see *Trans.* 2nd s., iii. 9, note.)

Cotonlode (35)—A way leading to the river near the above, of which there is now no trace.

Coxes diches (15) and Pormoneslone must be sought for in the road to Baschurch.

Frankeuile (2, 4, 5, 7, 12, 16, 19, 28, 29, 43, 48, 67)—Frankwell, a *vicus*, also called a suburb. Phillips gives Frankwyle, and Frankville, but I have not been fortunate enough to discover either in old documents. Frankeuile occurs here 15 times without any change.

Garewaldest Castel (5, 12)—Phillips has Gereweldes castell, as occurring in 1246. "On the middle part of the flank wall, between the lower Castle Gates and the steps near the ropewalk, stood an old tower called Gerewaldis Tower or Gerewaldis Castle. It was built on the bank of the ditch without the wall" (*Phillips*, 143). This would be to the east of what is now the Smithfield, and east also of the disused tollgate.

Gombestallestret (10, 13, 31, 40, 47, 49, 53, 56, 57, 66)—Is found as a *vicus* with Wyla, Doggepole and Candelanestret in 31, 56; with Wyla, Doggepole, and Waxchere in

- 13; With Romaldesham, Mardefole, and Schoteplace in 40, 41, 53, 57; with Wila, Bispestanes, and Doggepole in 47; with Mardefole, Candelane and Waxchere in 49; with Wyla, Seynt Chaddestret, and Candelanestret in 66; no clue, however, is afforded by being thus associated, unless to show that it was not suburban. In 1246, Phillips says, it was called Gombestall. It, therefore, awaits identification, but see *Shropshire Notes and Queries* for May 22nd, 1885, pp. 52, 53, and *Trans.*, Vol. I., 204.
- Hagemonestret (6, 15, 17, 23, 29, 34, 35, 37, 54)—A *vicus* associated with Coton, Balliua, and Hennecote in 6, 15, 34; with Bispestanes in 17; with Ratonsrowe in 29, 35, 54; with Waxchere and Bayleye in 23; with Balliua, Altus Vicus, and Waxchere in 37. These associations, with one exception, show it to have been near the Castle, and as the associated names exclude their known selves, we may conjecture that, like Hennecote, it was outside the town proper, and was a road towards Hagemon, *i.e.*, it was Castle Foregate.
- Harpesford (1)—A new place name, but Harpesmora was in the Island of Coton, and it may have been a ford over the river, which at that period surrounded that island.
- Houndestret (19)—Mentioned with Mardefole and Romaldesham. In Speed's map it appears to be the short "street leading from the playhouse to Barker Street" (or Romaldesham), now Bellstone.
- Mardefole (4, 5, 7, 12, 16, 19, 20, 22, 28, 39, 40, 41, 48, 49, 53, 57, 67)—thus uniformly spelt. Phillips says, "antiently wrote Marlesford, Mardefole, and (temp. Hen. viij.), Mardvole."
- Monksbrugge (17)—A bridge over an arm of the river, which then made Merivale an island, parting it from Monkeforiate. Merivale was also called "Interpontes," as lying between the Stannenebrugge and Monksbrugge, which latter had apparently five arches. It was near the west front of the abbey. It is shown on Lord Burleigh's map (temp. Eliz.), and also described by Leland (*Trans.* 1st S. iv., 134). It was also called Merivale Bridge.
- Monkemeole (2)—Now Crowmeole, *i.e.*, Croes Meole, "lies on the left side of a lane which leads from the Hanwood

- Road (near Conduit Head) into Copthorne Road." It was called Monkemeole, as belonging to Buildwas Abbey.
- Pons Sancti Georgij (4, 31, 67)—The old Welsh Bridge called of St. George from its contiguity to the Chapel and Hospital of St. George, which were on the Frankeuile side of the river.
- Pormoneslone (15)—A *vicus*, now lost, which with Coxesdiches was near the town on the road to Baschurch.
- Ratonesrowe (29, 35, 54)—School Lane, also Ratoneslone and Ratonylslone (*Phillips*, p. 62).
- Retro muros (20, 31)—Now the Quarry, so called from its being behind the walls.
- Romaldesham (4, 5, 7, 12, 16, 19, 20, 22, 28, 39, 40, 41, 48, 53, 57, 67)—"Now Barker (or Tanner's) Street. In the town rental (Hen. III., 1246) it is also called Rombalde and Rombaldesham. In an Exch. M.S., Hen. III., *Posterna Sancti Romboldi*. In Hen. IV., *Juxta Capellam de Romboldesham*."
- Roshyl (40)—Now Rousehill, a well known street, formerly Rorishull or Roreshull.
- Schar de Wallemor (62)—A property on the island of Coton, mentioned as Shardewalle and Shardewallmore in deeds referred to by Mr. Leighton (*Trans.* 1st s., xi., 95).
- Schelton (2, 43, 52, 65)—Shelton, a much more important *villata* (2, 43, 52) or *villa* (65) formerly than now. It is also written Scholton and Solton.
- Schoteplace (4, 5, 7, 12, 16, 20, 22, 28, 40, 41, 48, 53, 67), A *Vicus*, now Shoplatch. One uniform spelling runs throughout all these entries, though Shetepplace, Sotteplace, and Soetteplace are also found.
- Schotesplacelode (20, 22, 39, 57)—A pathway or lane leading from top of St. John's Hill to Severn.
- Seynte Chaddeslode (41)—A similar way from bottom of Belmont to the river, now Crescent Lane. Belmont was known as SeyntChaddestret (66).
- Semeta Castri (54)—The path of the Castle, some short cut, of which nothing is known.
- Stalles, le (59)—Now Mardol Head, Phillips writes Lee Stalles, which is very misleading, and has no authority,

Stannenebrugge (46)—The Stone bridge, the East bridge, the old English bridge. Leland says it had "4 great arches besides the Drawe-bridge," which must be an under estimate, for Phillips says "it consisted of 17 arches," which errs the other way even if the Monkebrugge of five arches is included.

Straungehalle (56)—Probably the same as Strenchus or Strenchhus, which occupied the site of the present 'Turf' tavern on Claremont Hill (*Leighton*) which names are a likely corruption of Straungehalle.

Waxchere or Waxcheore (13, 23, 26, 37, 49)—is in § 23 made identical with Balliua (or the Bayle), the space before the Castle, the outer Bailey.

The following further communication from the Recorder of Oswestry throws great light upon the whole matter and enables us to understand both the duties of the Coroners and their position with regard to the inhabitants of the Liberty of Shrewsbury, over which they had jurisdiction. Our readers will be grateful to Mr. R. Ll. Kenyon for his kindness in writing it:—

United University Club,
Pall Mall East, S.W.
10th May, 1905.

Dear Mr. Drinkwater,

I now return your M.S. with many thanks.

I see that the Charter given to Shrewsbury in 1 John authorised the Common Council of the Borough to elect 4 persons to "keep the pleas of the Crown and other things which belong to the Crown in the Borough;" and that the Charter of 6 John reduced the number to 2, who would be the 2 coroners who appear in your roll, and also gave the burgesses "all pleas and quarrels, and all other causes except those which belong to the Crown." I take it this would certainly give them the right to hold the Court Leet, which this roll shows was held, even if they had not the right earlier. I do not see any express grant to the town of *deodands*, but they were very commonly granted to Lords of

Manors and Liberties. Coroner's duties were defined by Statute of 4 Edward I., which says, "that when anyone is slain or suddenly dead or wounded, the Coroner is to summon 4 or 5 or 6 of the neighbouring villati (townships) to appear before him in the place, and he is to inquire of them on their oath what they know about it. Any who are found guilty are to be delivered to the Sheriff and committed to gaol, and any present but not guilty are to be attached until the coming of the Justices, and their names shall be written in rolls," and if any be found guilty of the murder the Coroner shall inquire what goods or land he hath, and the value of them, and they shall be delivered to the township, which shall answer to the Justices for them. If the dead person was not murdered, then the Coroner shall attach the *finders*, and all others in the company. The deodands "shall be valued and delivered to the towns as above."

I think this explains most of the difficulties in your roll. The fact that deodands and felon's goods, or the price of them, was "*traditum villatæ Salop*," does not prove that town kept them. They would have to be accounted for to the King's Justices, unless they had been granted by charter to the town, and I do not see any mention of this in the extant charters.

Hora ignitegii is often mentioned; but the legal obligation to put out fires at curfew time was taken away in 1100, by Henry I.

Yours very truly,

R. LL. KENYON.

SHREWSBURY BURGESS ROLL OF 1416-17.

TRANSCRIBED AND EDITED BY

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

It is rather difficult to describe this roll, which is numbered 58 in the Calendar of the Shrewsbury Borough Records. It is certainly a roll of Burgesses, for so it is headed; but, as compared with other rolls, it is so short and so irregular in form, that it cannot be looked upon as being either an annual roll or even a complete one. It may be a list of Burgesses sworn on some particular occasion, and for some special purpose, or else a roll of Burgesses in arrear who had to be looked up by the proper officials. It is, moreover, in very poor condition, and almost ruined as regards the latter portion by the smearing over it, dirty as it then was, of some astringent fluid which has rendered writing, otherwise distinct enough, almost illegible—in fact, much of it is still doubtful. It is headed:—Burgenses facti tempore Rogeri Corbet et Johannis Perle. This shews it to have referred to the year 1416, when these men were in office.

1. Juratus gratis. Ricardus Lopynton de Salop corueser Ricardus et Johannes filij eiusdem Ricardi ac Agnes et Margareta filie dicti Ricardi xlvj.s. viij.d. inde soluit xxvij.s. viij.d.
2. Juratus gratis Willelmus Betton de Salop' Bruer filius Johannis Jonessone Betton de Strangebetton et Johannes filius eiusdem Willelmi Betton liij.s. iiij.d. inde soluit xxvj.s. viij.d. (erased) soluit totum.
3. Juratus gratis Willelmus Parisshe de Kirkeby bellers in comitate Leycestre cotiller manens in Salop' xlvj.vij.d. inde soluit xiiij.s. iiij.d. (erased) soluit totum.
4. Juratus gratis Johannes Wayte de Salop' Weuer et Ricardus Ellesmere Weuerapprenticius eiusdem Johannis Wayte liij.s. viij.d. inde soluit xiiij.s. iiij.d. (erased).
5. Juratus gratis Rogerus Jurdan fflesshewere et Margareta filia eius xlvj.s. viij.d. inde soluit xx.s. (erased) totum.
6. Juratus gratis Willelmus Weston filius Willelmi Weston de Grillshull barker qui desponsauit filiam Johannis Tuggeford. xlvj.s. viij.d. inde soluit.....xx.s. per

predictum Johannem Tuggeford et residua per manus eiusdem Willelmi soluta sunt.

7. Juratus gratis Galfridus corueser de Gyllesfeld seruiens Johannis Baret xlvj.s. viij.d. inde soluit totum pro debito balliuis per Johannem Baret predictum xx.s.
8. Juratus gratis Griffinus Kedewyn bowyer de Salop' Johannes filius eius de Alicia et Katerina filie eiusdem Griffini. xlvj.s. viij.d. inde soluit. xx.s. (erased).
9. Juratus gratis Thomas Marchall de Hurst Ricardus et Nicholaus filij eiusdem Thome .liij.s. iiij.d. inde soluti sunt xx.s. (erased) totum gratia predictorum balliuorum pro soluc'one subsidij et residuum videlicet xxvj.s. viij.d. (erased) xxxiiij.s. iiij.d. soluendum in festo Assump'conis Beate Marie proximo futuro.
10. Juratus. Nicholaus Gosenell de Condore Johannes Ricardus Rogerus Thomas et Johannes jurati filij eiusdem Nicholai lxxvj.s. viij.d. inde soluit xxxiiij.s. iiij.d. et *tamen de retro* (erased).
11. Juratus gratis Ricardus filius Johannis (de) Tilweley iuxta Wemme carnifex Hugo juratus filius eiusdem Ricardi et Johannes frater eorundem Ricardi et Hugonis. c.s. inde soluit xxxvj.s. viij.d.
12. Juratus Thomas filius Vriani Eggdon de Shokelache de Comitatu Cestrie(.....de feodis ij.s. viij.d. et remanet a retro).
13. Juratus Johannes Matte filius Johannis Matte de Ercale Weuer Ricardus et Johannes filij eiusdem et Margareta filia dicti Johannis Matte *pruler* ac Thomas Howle filius Thome Howle de Tibertune cousange predicti Johannis Matte. xl.s. inde soluit xij s. iiij d.
14. Juratus gratis Willelmus Acton barkere nuper seruiens Johannis Huile. xl.s. inde remanet a retro xij.s. iiij.d.
15. Juratus gratis Ricardus Achurley filius Hugonis de Achurley de Stanwardyn in le ffeilde. xlvj.s. viij.d. inde soluit vj.s. viij.d.
16. Juratus Johannes nuper seruiens Willelmi Vpton draper de Salop' filius Rogeri Malehurst. xl.s. Willelmus et Rogerus filij eiusdem Johannis et inde soluit per manum Rogeri Barbor. xx.s. et remanet tamen a retro

17. Juratus gratis David draper nuper seruiens *Walteri Conewey* de Salop' Draper et Margeria filia eiusdem David. xls.....xx.s. et remanet tamen a retro.....
18. Juratus gratis Johannes.....felde seruiens Rogeri Mutton xlvj s. viij.d.....Willelmi Dycher.....ub... ..
- 19 Juratus gratis Willelmus filius Willelmi Sonsowe de Salop et Willelmus filius predicti Willelmi..... xlvj.s.viij.d. et inde soluit vj.s, viij.d..... xxij.s. viij.d.

[Endorsement in later hand].

Rotulus Burgensium 1417, 31st 7th Hen., y^m *sertitol*, but not in Booke.

PERSONAL NAMES.

John, 17; William, 15; Richard, 9; Roger, 6; David, 5; Thomas, 4; Margaret, 3; Nicholas, 2; Hugo, 2; Agnes, 1; Alicia, 1; Galfrid, 1; Griffin, 1; Katerina, 1; Vrianus, 1; Walter, 1.

SURNAMES, &c., WITH REFERENCES.

Achurley, 15; Acton, 14; Baret, 7; Betton, 2; Corbet, heading; *Dycher* ? 18; Eggdune, 12; Ellesmere, 4; Gosenell, 10; Howle, 13, 14; Jurdan, 5; Kedewyn, 8; Lopynton, 1; Marchall, 9; Matte, 13; Mutton, 18; Parisshc, 3; Perle, heading; Sonsowe, 19; Tayllor, 16; Tilweley, 11; Tuggeford, 6; Vpton, 16; Wayte, 4; Weston, 6.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

Apprenticius, 4; Barker, 6, 14; Bocher, 11; Bowyer, 8; Bruer, 2; Carnifex, 11; Corueser, 1, 7; Cotiller, 3; Draper, 16, 17; fleshhewer, 5; *Pruler* (or *Pruter*), 13; Tayllor, 16; Wener, 4, 13.

PLACE NAMES.

Cundore, 10; Ercale, 13; Grilleshull, 6; Gyllesfeld, 7; Hurst, 9; Kirkebybellers, 3; Leycestre, 3; Salop' passim; Shokelache in Cheshire, 12; Stanwardyn yn le field, 15; Strangebetton, 2; Tybertune, 13; Wemme, 11.

N.B.—This is apparently the last of the separate documents containing Merchant Gild lists and Burgess Rolls. Later lists should be found in the BOOKE referred to in the Endorsement above.

EXTRACTS FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF A
SHROPSHIRE VICAR, 1656 TO 1691.

TRANSCRIBED AND EDITED BY
FRANCES C. BALDWIN CHILDE.

THE Rev. Robert Goodwin, vicar of Cleobury Mortimer for 35 years, has left a Record which throws some light on the life and expenditure of a country clergyman during the latter half of the 17th century.

The M.S., which is torn and dilapidated, consists of several books of about 50 pages each, all roughly sewn together; size about 16in. × 6in. The greater part gives an account of his Tithes (which he seems to have had much trouble in collecting, and of which specimens are given), but mixed up with these payments and receipts are copies of his correspondence—Housekeeping, wages, debts and building expenses, and the payments for pupils, their teaching and board.

He had two children baptized at Cleobury Mortimer. John born 1667, Rector of Abberley, in Worcestershire, in 1691, and Vicar of Silvington, Shropshire, the same year. In 1694 he succeeded his father as Vicar of Cleobury Mortimer, but apparently never resided there, and died in 1699.

Elizabeth, born 1672, married Rev. William Edwards, Curate of Cleobury Mortimer for many years, and Vicar in 1699, succeeding his brother-in-law. A stone slab marks the burial place of Rev. Robert Goodwin in Cleobury Mortimer Church, with the following inscription:—

To the Rev. Robert Goodwin,
Vicar of this Parish for 35 years, died August, 1691,

Also Elizabeth, his widow, died 1693.

Also Elizabeth, their daughter, wife of Rev. William Edwards.

HOUSEKEEPING.

1658—1660.

An account between my wife and I concerning house-keeping for y^e year 1658, I am to allow her y^e summ of 40 pounds a yeare, and all y^e small tythes as hemp, flax, pigs, geease, apples, pears, hony, and the swine she keepeth, with which she is to mantayne me and my family, with sufficient meat, drink, and clothes, and yet in due time, and in good order, beginning the first day of October, 1658. of which 40 pounds I have already paid her.

1	One beefe at ye rate of 3 pounds 6s: 8d. ...	3	6	8
2	Five tunne of coales, 4s. y ^e tunne ...	1	0	0
3	Two gallons of Butter, 4s. y ^e gallon ...	0	8	0
4	One cheese at 2s. pryce ...	0	2	0
5	One strike of malt, 3s. 8d. price is ...	0	3	8
6	One strike of corn, 5s. price ...	0	5	0
7	One strike of oats for feeding geese ...	0	1	9
8	One half strike of pease ...	0	0	6
9	One stone of wooll ...	0	15	0
10	In moneys ...	0	1	6

And so on for 36 items including

25	Item to the woeman for spinning nogges ¹ ...	0	3	0
----	---	---	---	---

1661.

	s.	d.
Due to me from neighbour Lavender for y ^e fringe I sold her ...	3	9
Towards which I had of her in money ...	0	6
In ² Metheglin 4 quarts at severall times ...	2	0
3 Pots of drink and a pennyworth of graug ...	0	4
Another pint of Metheg when Judith Hingley here ...	0	3
Since in all and money ...	0	8

TITHES.

1657.

Teyths gathered in and about Cleobury.

1	ffrom John Sheward for 22 sheep, 2 fleeces of wooll, at y ^e rate of 1s. the fleece
---	---

¹ "Nogges," course refuse of flax or hemp.

² "Metheglin," a fermented liquor made of honeyed water.

- 2 from John Worrall, of the Forest, for hay close
of fflowlers by Brumpark 0 0 8
- 3 John Jordan, at y^e foot of Rhone Hill, his wooll
gathered, which was... .. 0 1 6
- 4 Will: Pountney, at Heathhill, his mother, the
widow, and two maydes, and for 4 kine and
calves, and smoak and garden 0 3 4

1675.

Due to me from Richard York for this and the last

- two years Easter duty 1 6
- And for churching his wife 2 0
- And for burying a child at Hopton 1 0
- And for 9 sheep sold to Morryce 0 9
- Due to me for 2 years Easter duty 1 0
- And for herbage of his close 6d. per year, let last year
to France Barker for 5s., this year to Baldwin for 5s.

John Pountney or the Clee and wife for y^e years
1674-75-76 and 1677.

And for churching his wife once at home 1s.,
and once at church 4d., y^e whole due is 3s.
4d. received in part 1s., remaynes due this
11th April, 1677, y^e summe of 2s. 4d. } 00 01 00

William Pountney, of Heathhills, and mother
Low, and Tho. Owers, one mayd, and 3 cows,
and 3 calves, and her sonne } 00 03 05

Her mortuary unpaid and her incalf heifer
unpaid: her mortuary is 3s. 4d., and for her
other tithes she is to pay 8s.

Received of John Gittins by Goody Pountney
1s. 6d. remaynes due 2s. 8d., which should
have been paid ys Easter. 1677, and 2s. y^e yeer
he is to pay mee every yeer at Easter wid y^e
last yeers account.

Geere Batch hath reckoned with mee this 29th
day of May. 1677, and yre is due to mee y^e
summe of 11b. 4s., viz., 8s. arrears in y^e yeer
1673, and 9s. per yeer ever synce, which makes
up y^e summe of 11b. 4s. which he promiseth to
pay

Yong Roger Pountney is to pay mee 8s. for Easter duties... ..	00	08	00
Joseph Manox and wife this and y ^e last year 2 cows and 2 calves last year, and 2 this year, 10 sheep of Hayleyes fodyre, 17 sheep, his wool, and 1 lamb, I am to gather	00	03	00
Received this 15th day of October, 1674, of Mr. Thomas Pennell for privy tithes due from the Baron's Lande and Hardmas, and Curdall, this year, 1684, the summe of	2	10	0
And for S. Lacon Childe's teythe	2	0	0
For a mortuary ¹ for his father and funeral dues..	0	18	0
Richard Byrd for this year	0	18	0
Received of Mr. Thomas Pennell for } his privy teythes	1	10	0
And for his corne and grayne	2	10	0
And for his son	2	0	0
In lot	6	0	0
Received of Mr. Will ^m . Fox for Led	2	16	0
And for More Gates	0	5	0
For y ^e trayned soldier one tyme	0	0	9
And I howe him 12s. 6d. for Sir Lacon's teithe ^s and 10s. for John Barker.			

1672 (Jan^r 12th).Mr. Reed²

I pray you pay for y^e year 1671 y^e summe 5lb. 15s. and for this year, 1672, the summe for both years y^e summe of nine pown, for I am ordered to pay yt to Mr. Goodwin, Advice of Sergeant Baldwin noe more but service to you I rest.—Your Serv^t. to

Command Richard Llo?

Jan. 12th, 1672.

TYTHES, BARON'S LAND, YEAR 1689.

George Walker and wife, house and garden ... 0 0 6

¹ A place for the temporary resting of the dead. Sir Lacon Childe's father was Sir William Childe, of Kinlet. Sir Lacon Childe founded the Clebury Mortimer Schools. Finding that there was no School or School House in the Parish nor any Schoolmaster, Sir Lacon devised £30 a year to a Master to teach and instruct the youth of Clebury Mortimer in English and writing.

² Probably Rowland Read, of the Forge, Mawley, gent, who died 1675.

His man Woof and mayd Jone Davis, both of
age and unpayd

4 cows and 4 calves, 25 sheep, and 14 lambs ... 0 3 6

And his boy: pig, geese, and apples he pays in
kind.

Will Fox and wife, and brother James, one man

Hopkins, and one mayd Sarah... ..00 04 09

Barker, 5 cows, and 5 calves, and 16s. for the

Lea, and 5s. for y^e Moorgates in y^e whole

all rec^d01 05 09

John James hath sheep unpaid mee

Rec. of Mr. William Pennell by the hands of

his clerk, Will Baldwin, the summe of 4lb. 10s.

50s., for vic' teyth, and 40s. for impropriate

teiths, and 3s. 8d. Easter duties due to mee for

Butler's Meadowe and y^e close that was Boss

Symkinse for severall years, and pig, geese,

and apples, hee is to pay mee in kind and egges.

Received all due from Mrs. Penell, window, till Michaelmas,
1689.

Received of Mr. Will Pennell by Mr. Will Fox 2lb. towards
his composition for the y^r 1689,

1690.

(Laid out in) Sir William's¹ suit, 1690. (In Greek
characters).

The assizes at Bridgnorth, £10 10s. od.

At Shrewsbury assizes Lent following £11. os. od.

Paid since to Mr. Edwards upon 2 executions £16 10s. od.

1681—2.

Mem.—I have paid Thomas Pennell for all dues till St.
Mary Day, 1681, and the Lands rent to Sir Lacon Child till
St. Mary Day, 1682, only he owes me for the trayned soldier
all due synce I came in mayntayner, except 4d. which he
paid at one time.

1686.

Received of Mr. Boraston, of Bewdley, by the hands of
Goody Cupper, his servant, at Easter, 1686, the sum in all of

¹ Sir William Childe, of Kinlet.

£1 5s. od. yearly, payable by the said Rector of Ribblesford to the Vicar of Cleobury.

1674.

Received the 17th April, 1674, of Rob^t. Goodwin, clerk, the summe of tenne shillings for an iron plate behynd my fyer at Hopton, which plate I am not to remove thence until I pay him back this tenne shillings which I acknowledge y^e receipt of

By mee,
WILLIAM WALKER.

WAGES.

My man, Will Collins, came May 19th, 1674. I am to pay him 1lb. 5s. He sayd he would have 1lb. 8s.

Sarah Broughton came to mee April y^e 7th, 1674, she is to have 1lb. 10s. wages.

Sarah Broughton came on St. Mark's Day, April 25th, 1677. We are to pay her 1^{lb}. 10s. for her year's service, and if her vayles¹ bee not 10s. we are to make it soe.

Jone Geygley came on Tues^d. May 2nd. We are to give her 1^{lb}. 10s. for her year's service and her vayles. She went away Dec. 14th, 1677.

Arnold Arundell came to my house to dwell on Feb. 28, 1676. I am to pay him 3^{lb}. p^r. an. and his vayles, which I am to make up 12s. if yy fall short yrof.

Given to Arnold by myselfe an old castor worth 00 03 00.

1658 and 1660.

Hops sold at 8d. a pound—

To Cozen James Kettilby² 6lbs.

To Mr. Brown 2lbs.

To Neighbour Lavender³ 1lb.

¹ "Vayles" gifts of money from guests to servants.

² I presume "Cozen James Kettilby" to have been his Parishioners at Catherton whose 5 children were christened in C.M. Church, between 1651 and 1661.

There was also a Mr. James Kettilby, of Steppel Hall, Neen Savage, m. 1665 to Mrs. Elizabeth Swetman, at Neen Savage. He died 1691, and is burd. at Neen Savage.

³ Mrs. Lavender, the wife probably of William Lavender, artist (C.M. register), burd. 1670, and his wife Elizabeth, 1671.

To her at another time 2lbs.
 To Mrs. Lavender $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
 To Goodwife Corbet
 To Goodwife Harvey.

THOS. WATMAN'S ACCOUNT.

for 2 loads of Clover	...	...	...	...	00	01	06
for ploughing my hemp yard	...	...	...	...	00	01	00
for ploughing of Broome	...	...	...	...	00	05	00
carriage of 12 thraves of thatch	...	...	...	...	00	05	00
for boards from Rea syde	...	...	...	...	00	01	00
for carrying tymber at Hopton	...	...	...	...	00	02	00
for plowing at ye Stone house ¹	...	...	...	...	00	12	00
						01	07 06

which I have paid him.

Dye to mee from my brother, Thomas Goodwin, this 17th November, 1673, the summe of 1lb. 3s.

1676.

Given by my Lady Child² when she suped
 with us 00 01 01
 For Justice Kettelby³ I received—

	lb.	s.	d.
From John Bowen	0 8 0
From Thomas Berb...	0 5 0
From John Walker	0 8 0

paid to him.

Honest Cozen Kettelby,

The only reason why I have not writ to you all this while was because I was nct in a condition to send you yr with soe good a token as could freely benefit you (*torn*). I hoped that our payments (*torn*) and that moneys would have been (forthcoming?), but I find the contrary (*torn*) and I am now upon the payment of my first fruits, soe that I thought good to signify by a line or two the cause of my

¹ Stone House (Neen Savage), built by Thomas Winn, 1639.

² The wife of Sir William Childe, of Kinlet, daughter and sole heiress of Rowland Lacon, Esq., of Kinlet. She died 1698.

³ Thomas Kettelby, called "Justice Kettelby," of Prescott, parish of Stoddesdon, B. 1618—buried at Stoddesdon, 1664. (Blakeway M.S.S.)

silence than for to put you to the trouble of reading A messe of country compliments, and of paying for y^e carriage, I deem it a greater absurdity than silence. If God make me able, while you have occasion to use me, I should be glad to serve you and to furnish you to y^e utmost of my power. In the interim dear Cozen excuse me and accept of a small spill herewith, viz., 5s. in gold. When God makes me richer my token shall be larger. My wife and (*torn*) are sorry we can do nothing else but (*torn*) . . . , My uncle Richard and your Father are (*torn*) the moneys you owe to the College. . . .

SIGNED RECEIPTS.

Received of Mr. Robert Goodwin the summe of three shillings and sixpence collected in the Parish Church of Coreley, in Shropshire, for the use of the inhabitants of the towne of Drayton. I say received	3 6
By me, William Latwood.	
Received of Mr. Robert Goodwin the summe of two shillings and sixpence for the use of the inhabitants of the towne of Drayton, collected in the parish church of Cleobury Mortimer, in Shropshire. I say receeived by mee,	2 0
William Latwood.	

CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir,

Will you please certify Mr. Chancellor that the poor persons since they were cyted to appear at Ludlowe have come to mee, and have professed their sorrowe for yir former neglect of God's ordinance, they doe promise reformation for ye future. They are very poore yrfore I pray help them off upon as easy terms as you canne. I shall look upon it as a curtseye.

Who am your very affectionate brother,

Rob^t. Goodwin.

Good Sir,

(the beginning is torn)

too borrowe which I thought I should have received from my neighbours from whom it is due to me, but yy answer not my expectation. I therefore make bold over agayne to

importune you by this note to lend mee the summe of 40s. I shall eyther repay it when you appoynt, or accompt with you for it, & of what I formerly received. I pray sir if you can be pleased to grant my request you shall command mee in A greatest cortesye.

Who am, &c.

Received of Richard Walker toward teaching his children when we last reckoned at his House upon Shrove Tuesday—that came to 0 15 0.

Sr.—A little while after you writ for mee Mrs. Hyll came for mee to my house where shee will continue untill Fryday night or Saturday morning—uppon Saunday wek was y^e day you and I pitched upon for oure meeting Shee cannot meet us for shee is to bee godmother to her brother's child wch is to be baptized y^t daye Your most convenient day to treat with her will be tomorrow Therefore I pray bring over your friend with you to my House to-morrow Shee shall expect your coming Whether you can come and y^r hour, I pray signifye by a word or lyne or two to y^s by this bearer to y^r faithfull K

1660, 1662, 1663.

Memorandum that upon the first day of December 1660 was covenanted betweene myself and Cozen Burton concerning my Cozen Mary Burton his daughter whom I am to keep and well to educate for the space of seaven years; wch the said Mr. Burton y^s to pay mee the summe of four pound yearly by twenty shillings each quarter in witness whereof we have subscribed our names.

Robert Goodwin
Roger Burton

Received of the above-named Roger Burton the summe of one pound for the first quarter.

Since received of Cozen Burton the summe of fowre pounds so that he hath paid m^e for all until the first day of Marche in the yere of our Lord God 1661.

Since he sent me by John Hervey the summe of one pownd from Tenbury fayr soe y^t he hath paid me all till the 1st day of June, 1662.

Since at Ludlow fayr by John Hervey £1 2 6.

Since to myself he paid 2*℥* so that now he hath paid mee all till the 1st day of March 1663.

and since then he hath payd me 40^s. more by Mrs. — all to the 1st of September 1664.

Since then he hath payd mee himselfe the summe of one pownd for all till the first of December. At her last return when she came from Francis of Ludlowe the summe of 1*℥*

Aprill then I had a fat cow from him.

1665.

Honest Coz.

I am disappointed of moneys y^t I intended to have layd out at Ludlowe fore too morrow I will y^rfore begge your assistance for soe as to furnishe me with a "Beife"? viz., a heifer or young cow, and send me by y^e bearer for w^{ch} you shall bee satysfied when wee account.

your kinsman and true friend.

1666.

Mr. Pardoe

I understand by my Cozen Hyde that you have promised to furnish him with 50^{lb} upon his Cozen Corbyns and my Bond, and tho' I am averse from being security for any, yet I have ex [*torn*] to bee bound for him soe much but my [*torn*]. at Present and with appoynted businesse hinders me that I cannot come along with Cozen Hyde this weeke, and it seems [*torn*] urgent occasion for [*torn*]. Y^rfore if you think fit to lett him have [*torn*].

1667.

Dear Sir,

Yours I received last night and in my next I shall give you an accompt of it. I have now only tyme to acquaint you that your sonne, prayesd be God, is in a very hopeful way of recovery; he was truly on Wednesday and Thursday soe extremely ill that I was very much affrayd of him. I dare confidently say that such was myne and wyfe's trouble for him that yy¹ were two of the saddest dayes y^t ever went over (our) head. He is this present Friday (tho' weak) as

¹ (They).

cheerful and lightsome as if he had not been sick at all and soe well that hee would need have come down stayrs and take a turne in y^e garden.

1667.

5lbs. paid to Mr. Davenport . . . and concerning my little Kinswoman with you I have received . . . for long before the whole will be due I heartily thank you, but for your extraordinary great care of your little serv^t. I know not how sufficiently to express my thankfulness. I do not question but her parents at whose [torn] which I shall with all possible speed [torn] of your dear child with mee who learns extraordinarily well he will be able shortly to wryte to you himself. [torn].

your friend.

1670?

Honour 'd Father.

I give you hearty thanks for your very great kindnesse to my wife at Bewdley and for your good sermons you gave us on Trinity Sunday. Your advice to mee and my parishioners was soe good y^t wee earnestly long to God to have you agayne at Cleobury. The next day is our Wake Day—a Waking word from your mouth would be very acceptable. S^r, if you please to afford me your assistance next L^ds Day I promise to repay it by serving you whenever you please to require it. I send you my beste Osland upon Saturday and desire your answer by Bearer.

1671.

Good Cozen,

I know you were abroad last Lord's Day and yet am forced to request your assistance next Lord's Day. S^r, yesterday I being well promised my brother Fowlkes (who is ill) to preach for him at Stanton Lacy next Lord's Day, and he wholly depends upon mee, but such is my indisposition this morning that I fear I shall not be able to make good my promise by myself. I therefore earnestly beg your assistance that you will preach at Stanton Lacy and I will send over Mr. Warbrock, of Sutton, to supply your cure. I acknowledge I am much indebted to you already but if you will add this

favor also I shall bee ready to assist you whenever you call for me.

To the Rt. Hon^{ble} His Majesty's Judges at Worcester
or eyther of them.

My Lords,

I doe well remember that att last Summer Assizes at Salop a cause depending there betwixt [*torn*] Boulter and Mr. Henry Field, I did hear Mr. William Wall, attorney for Boulter depose that he never had any Byll of Poultry against Mr. Feild and the Byll which now Mr. Field [*torn*] to shew your Lordship being then produced in open court and shewed to Mr. Wall he swore he had never before seen it, nor had it in his possession. This I certify for truth who know y^e danger of telling especially of making A Lye and this I am ready to depose whom y^e Lordships.

Humble Servant

Robert Goodwin Vicar of
Cleobury Mortimer in Shropshire.

To Mr. Pyke of Bridgnorth.

Good Friend,

I have layd out soe much for your two sonnes that I am almost Ashamed to send you an account of it. It is 2^{lbs} 11^s 10^d. A note of the particulars you have enclosed which with 6^s 1^d due att Mydsummer and 10^{lb} for the halfe year synce till this present Xmas is 12^{lbs} 18^s 2^d which I pray pay to Mr. John Davenport of your pyty? when by Mr. Chettwin's orders he shall call for it his acquittance shall be y^r discharge from

Your loving faithful friend

R. Goodwin.

Your sonnes are both very well. Will presents you with A l're with his owne hand which herewith you shall receive. Honest Harry with his verses which by y^e help of his schole follow hee pr'sented mee with last night.

Myne with my wife's true respects to good Mrs. Pyke whom we would entreat to buy a coat of Tammy or any other stuff she might think fitt for my little gyrl and send itt as soone as she can with a little blacke hood and their

pryse and you shall be honestly payde. My wyfe would also desire her to furnish her two sonnes with some shirts and coarse bands to save their crevetts. My wife would have furnished them here but that Awdrey told her such cloth might be bought better and cheaper there yⁿ here.

1672.

Then follow 2 pages of Baptisms and Burials which have been copied into the Parish Register.

1673.

Good Cozen,

I think it not convenient to tell you now with what little successe I have moved? in y^e management of the businesse you. . . employed [*torn*] would willingly have you in a [*torn*] you, but nothing will be done till you come, therefore undertake your journey when you please. Your good old uncle is soe swayed by his brother and y^e young Ladye's with whom he is that he will doe nothing to crosse y^r inclinations. When I see you you shall have an account of y^e whole. In short I find none [*torn*] should have your moneys but your Cozen Kettilby of Steple. horses here are extremely dear and good ones very scarce, but a friend of mine hath a proper young gelding that would fit your purpose, but hee will not bee bought under 3 or 4 and twenty pounds, when you come downe I will assist you the best I can in the interim—with true respects to you I subscribe

your faithfull K I. [kinsman?]

Servant.

1673?

Dear Sister.

I thought I could not have been so refreshed [*torn*] as I have been by the receipt of your most acceptable let', never I think was my health more feeble? and lower than myne hath been ever synce y^e receipt of Mr. Clark's fatal entelligence, till you comforted mee with your reviving accompt you have given mee of my poor dear brother's life and integrity of his expectance w^{ch} God of his infinite mercy blesse us all with,

1674.

..... Uncle

I am now returned to my old quarters, and to a serious due consideration of yours and good Mr. Richardson's great care of myselfe and Sister, and also heartily ashamed of oure too great ingratitude towards you both but truely uncle wee were made to believe that you were sufficiently rewarded for all you did for us, nay that you gayned extraordinarily by the management of our concerns, but I for my owne part am now fully convinced of the contrary that you dealt very justly yea and mercifully with us for wch I returne you my unfeigned thanks begging the continuance of your favour.

16	00	00
03	13	02
00	19	08
02	06	09
01	16	10
03	00	00
00	16	00
00	10	00
04	13	03
<hr/>		
33	15	08
<hr/>		

1677.

My Dear Sr.

I have nothing material to give you an account of more than what I verbally deliver'd when I last saw Mr. Edw. is not as yet come downe from London, but is expected this week at Stepple. when he comes I will doe what I can to get that business perfected.

Good Sr. let me desire you to help an ingenious humble Stripling that is a good Scholar and tolerable Scribe [*torn*] peradventure yourselfe or some friends or acquaintance of yours may want such a lad. Hee would be fit for a Justices clerk or any such employment is very hopeful. You may recomend him to any friend upon y^e character of

your true f and servant,

R. Goodwin.

1677.

Dear Sir,

It happens to be my lot to be the Messenger of ill news of several sorts. Besides the flattering consideration of your Grandfather's unkindness and inexorable variousness, whom noe reiterated motive could prevail with to doe you that small favor you as well as my self might justly have expected from him. It hath pleased Almighty God last week to take hence your brother Tom, to the great grief of both your parents especially your tender mother, who I think without the daily administration and aid of inculcated admonitions and prayers by inordinate sorrow had dropd into her grave. Indeed the boy had many amiable and endearing endowments which made his fall, the more lamented, not only by his nearest relations but by the whole neighbourhood and amongst the rest, twas no small trouble to myself whom in his sickness he continually talked of. The lad since you saw him was strangely devoted to and improved in his learning, yea indeed in his deportment and everything that was praiseworthy. 'Twill refresh you to hear of the comfortable end he made. Earnest petitions he put up to God, not to be expected from a child of his years an account whereof his father shall give you. 'Twere worms I think that killed him. Such worms we are that the meanest and most diminutive creatures (if commissioned by Him who is able to subdue all things) can hurry us hence to our long home from the stages of this world to the chambers of death.

Soe grateful was your society when with us that I long for such another enjoyment, and could you afford us a taste this next summer I am bravely furnished at my upper house for your reception. I doe truly most heartily wish you an hogshhead of the best cider I have there which were worth your drinking could you come att.

Honest Will Pyke lately a graduate will come from Cambridge this summer to visit mee. I hope your next will be an intimation that you will give him the meeting. I protest in coole blood thou shalt be troublesome to none but most cordially welcome to

y^r. . . and true friend
R. Goodwin.

Say you will come, and I will send you a horse by the carrier.

Mr. Hunt,

1677.

Mr. Hyde expected you at Cleobury yesterday 'twill be some considerable prejudice to him if you doe not help him to roolb. doubtless you may doe it with safety upon his owne bond, till you furnish him with the remaynder and then take land security for the whole, when you have made inspection into y^e value of his estate I am confident you will fynd hee now hath an Estate more in his owne Power than he hath. Mr. John Holland who did his business for thim both often told mee that hee would as soone furnish him with moneys upon Land security as he would any upon y^e best personal security that could be given. Sr. I pray excuse my importunity I am acquainted with his p'sent [*torn*] and have had experience of his integrity therefore take y^r freedoms to say this word? on his behalfe.

I am Sr.

in much sincerity

your faithful friend

and Serv^t. R. Goodwin.

1677.

Mr. Hunt,

I am imformed that the relations of Mrs. Powell (if they can p'vayle with you to relinquish your tithe) have a will and will endeavour to p'serve the reversion of a considerable part of Duckrig which lies close to y^r glibbe . . . for Mr. Powell's posterity and that to that purpose they have offered you 60lbs. to release y^r bargayne if that be their design, as I believe it is, it is pittie they should not accomlishe it. But I hope if you bee convinced that it is intended for y^r property you will be p'vayled with to quit your interest upon moderate terms, which if you doe you will evidently manifest your charity and fayr dealing and will much oblige y^r faithful friend, &c.

1677.

Right Reverend father in God,

The bearer hereof Mr. Tym: Kettilby¹ late of

¹ Timothy Kettilby, son of Edward Kettilby, of Bitterley, gent, mat. 7th June, 1672, aged 17. He became Rector of Aston, Co. Hereford, 1678.

Pembroke College in Oxford desires to be ordeyned Deacon next ordination Day and till hee bee called to better preferment in the Church he shall have A full employ with me in my cure and schole for which competent mayntenance shall be allowed him by your Lordships most humble servant.

Rob^t Goodwin.

To the most Reverend my right revered
Diocesan Herbert Lord Bishop of Hereford these
Humbly y^s sent.

My good friend,

I have now spoken with Sir Walter Blount and have done you all the service I can with him and I hope endeavours will not prove altogether ineffectual. [torn].

16th April, 1677.

Your true friend and serv^t

for Mrs. Seal.

Rob^t Goodwin.

1677.

My very friend,

I have sent this young man my kinsman and very good friend to you to recommend to my Lord for ordination. Hee hath been my assistant in my Schole since Mr. Garnstone's departure from me, and if learning, honesty, industry, and ingenuity, and good government bee qualifications you would not [torn] his recommendation [torn] he is no graduate, but hee hath p^rference for [torn] for the degree of Bachelor [torn] he intends to take next Michaelmas. Upon tryall of him you will find him A very good scholer of his yeares and standing in the University. He hath with very good success assisted me in my Schole since Mr. Garnstone's departure from mee. I desire you will deal kindly with him for my sake and what you doe for him shall be thankfully acknowledged by

1679.

To all charitable and well disposed Xtians to whom these presents shall come greeting.

Wee the Minister Churchwardens and other Inhabitants of Rock whose names are under written do herby certifie y^t upon y^e four and twentieth day of September, 1679, in the

night time there happened a sudden and lamentable fire in y^e dwelling house of John Birch a poor blind man in y^s parish which in short time burnt downe and consumed his house with all his goods and provision which he got to sustaine himselfe and family in y^e winter. Himselfe and wife with a great difficulty of coping y^e fury of the flames by reason of which losse the said John Birch and his family have been reduced to many extremities and are utterly undone unles they are supported by y^e charitable benevolence of well disposed Christians. Wee therefore do humbly recommend his sad and desperate condition to the consideration of all pious people as a fit object of charity not doubting but all whose hearts God shall incline to compassion will bestowe something towards his reliefe. As we have done and are still willing to do to others in y^e like distress upon y^e commendation of neighbours being well assured y^t our gracious God whose promises fail not and who giveth and taketh away as He pleaseth is so well pleased with y^e free sacrifice of this nature as abundantly to recompence them into y^e givers bosome which is y^e desire faith and prayer of
&c.

1680.

Rev^d. Sir,

tho' A Stranger to you yet I cannot but offer my tribute of thanks for your great charity to as great an object thereof as any within my observⁿs I meane the distressed widowe of the most unfortunate Mr. T. Law of Stanton Lacy in Shropshire for ingenuity and purity (till his abominable guilt broke forth) of no meane eloquence with those he [*torn*].

His widowe, very poor has not a house where to put her head nothing but a little lumber and a fewe books w^h shee must bee forced to sell to give her children bread and of these she has 4 all young and helplesse and all on her hands except one little hopefull boy, who providence cast into my hands before the irruption of his father's iniquity, and to whom I resolve out of that small allowance God [*torn*] to give food and nurture till hee bee fit for some employment in y^e world.

If you could introduce this child into one of your public schools Westminster or Eaton or where you judge most meet

I guesse the Lad might grow up to be very useful if not famous in his generation. He is at present but 11 years of age and not att his booke soe soone by some yeares as he might have beene, and yet he is a considerable proficient. He will construe and parse A Greek chapter, and wryte Latin tolerably well, he is a Lad of A most placid towardly disposition. if you can and will doe anything for him doubt not y^e Father of Mercye will reward you 100 fold in this Life and in y^t to come with Eternal life w^h is infinitely more yⁿ 1,000 fold.

1681.

To Mr. Robert Goodwin Minister of Cleobury Mortimer or to his Curate there.

Whereas William Fox of the Lee within your said Parish of Cleobury Mortimer gent wanting a convenient seat in your said Church hath besought me to grant unto him a certain void space of ground in the North Chancel of your said Church lying upon the East side of a seat there belonging unto Edward Richards of Ditton in y^r said Parish gent. to build there upon a seat or pue of the length of six foot and four inches and of the breadth of 3f $\frac{1}{2}$. I therefore do require you to publish these presents in your said church thereby to admonish and cite all persons that have any claim or title or interest in or to the same or can show any just cause why a seat should not be there erected to appear before me at Croft Castle in the Co. of Hereford upon 28th July by 2 of the clock in the afternoon to declare and assert their right and title if any thereto they have or can shew cause why a seat should not be there erected or otherwise I shall give license and full authority to the said William Fox to erect the said Pue as aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of July Anno Domini 1681. Her: Hereford.

These presents were duly read and published in the said Parish Church of Cleobury Mortimer after Divine Service by me.

1681.

My good friend,

Tis my very earnest request to you that you will please to prevayle with my worthy friend and your reverend Minister

Mr. Wheeler¹ to receive from this bearer and to recommend to his congregation (at his best convenience) a l're of request on y^e behalfe of one William Carter of our Towne a real object of charity as by the said l're you will find him represented. And I pray thee give my true respects to Mr. Wheeler and assure him I shall be ready to be serviceable to him upon y^e like occasion or in anything els in the power of his, &c.

Your true frend and serv^t

R.

Good Br

Give I pray my duty to my Father I pray his excuse for that I returne not his book this week I shall make bold to keep some few days longer tho' I have read or rather cursorily run it over yet I find some things, some material that I must necessarily take a reviewe of y^m.

Give my respects I pray to my friend Mr. Didicot and tell him I forbore writing to Mr. Gerrstone till I have A further accompt from y^e gentlemen I spoke of—to whom I sent on Tuesday last and am in dayly expectation of his answer—And if affirmative Mr. Gerrstone shall quickly hear from me but if y^e place be already be disposed of as for aught I know it may (for tis above A fortnight since I heard anything concerning it) then it will bee in vayne for me to write to Mr. Gerston but I shall wait another opportunity when I may bee serviceable to him, in the interim with due respect to y^rself, &c., and duty to my venerable father I rest your faithfull bro.

1682-3.

S^r,

By y^r L're of the 25th September last to mee I understand you intend to be so kind to y^r tenants there as to dispose of that Rectory now voyd to a person of y^r owne election which is much to the satisfaction of the whole parish. Sir, I am the man they recommend to your honour and in pursuance of the contentsof your L'tre [*torn*] sent a presentation for your worship [*torn*] I humbly thanke you for the thing more for your hearty wishes—the gift in itself is considerable but the manner of giving makes it in my Sense most highly

¹ I presume this to be Rev. L. Wheeler, Rector of Hopton Wafre, which adjoins Cleobury Mortimer.

valuable—by the Grace of God I will walke worthy of your worship's favour and faithfully (to my power) discharge the duty of the place and to my great comfort I fynd is the thing you designe in the Donation. Sir I want words to expresse my gratitude could my hand discover y^r truly app [*torn*] transcripts of my heart your Worship would find noe chaplayne more affected with a patron's kindnesse than

y^r Worships most

faithfull Serv^t

Ric: Hall.¹

1680 (? 4).

S^r,

At last I have sent you over A man that I think^r may bee very serviceable and fit for your purpose if you hold your resolution of allotting some part of your wood lands he well understands y^e [*torn*] what he undertakes he will carefully performe and can call in sufficient assistance to assist him if he should undertake the whole businesse. My services I pray to your Ladye and worthy brother with innumerable thanks to you for y^r late kindnesse to my little boy and to your faithfull Serv^t

Rob^t. Goodwin

1680?

The great obligations conferrd on mee by y^rselfe and relations would render me ungrateful should I not with all imaginable vigour p'sue the least advantage whereby I might be serviceable to you. you were pleased to intimate y^t you wanted a man and to desire me to furnish you out of our country wherfore y^s day meeting with this bearer who was bound for London (as being y^e center to wch youth and desire of improvement leads) I thought fit to recommend him to you with this character that for some time he hath lived with A minister who was my Schoolmaster and still my very good friend and neighbour soe y^t I have y^r some advantage of knowing his behaviour wch as I always heard so nowe his M^r declares to me were in everything just and according to his capacity diligent he hath been used to Cook, but I

¹ In 1683 Rev. Richard Hall was appointed Rector of Hope Bagot, being at that time the Rector of Greet, the neighbouring parish, since 1674. I suggest that he was the writer of this letter assisted by his neighbour, Mr. Goodwin, of Cleobury Mortimer, who put a copy of it in his own memorandum book.

cannot brag of him for A groome further yⁿ that hee is desirous to learn and will bee obedient to what you shall command if y^rfore you be not furnished, and he may be serviceable to you I shall take what kindnesse you shall please to shew him as done to y^r ever faithfull Serv^t.

R. G.

(Pupils) 1661. (Mr. Goodwin's Scholars).

Benjamin Prichard Began his quarter May 8th, 1661.

Will Barker payd all till Whittsontyde for y^e yeare 1661.

Little Hardman came to School Juue 17th, 1661.

..... Harvey and Conde came to School
July 23rd, 1661.

John Chettwin begins his quarter Augst 2nd, 1661,
having then reckoned with his father.

John Boraston beganne his quarter Augst 28th, 1661.

Thomas Chettwin and John Hopkins and Little
Comber, 1661.

Edward George, 1661.

Benjamin and Dick Walker, 1661.

John Barker, 1661.

Due to mee this 27th November, 1666—	lbs		
From Dr. Fowlks summe of	04	00	00
From Mr. Lambe	10	00	00
From My Lady Child	05	10	00
From Mr. Gower 26 of Oct ^r last	05	00	00
From Mrs. Hyll for young			
December next	05	00	00

Due from her in other respects in my 4^o Book—

From John Farmer ? of Pryzeley by bill, ..	03	14	00
From Rea Syde	10	00	00

&c.

Marston came on Michaelmas day, 1670. Layd out for him--

To the Carryer that brought him	00	02	06
Payd Gwyn for making his suite	00	01	06
A payr of gloves from Ludlow	00	00	04
For a hat to Barnett	00	01	06
For a Grammar	00	01	00
A knife	00	00	05

&c.

Sam Fowlkes came May y^e 30th, 1670. Layd out for him—

A pair of shoes	...	...	...	...	...	00	01	00
&c.								

Received for my Cozen Sam synce May 30th, 1676—

&c.	...	...	...	...	...	00	07	08
In peas in wheat	...	...	...	...	...	00	02	00
a bed and curtains of Islead	...	...	...	...	...	00	18	00

1672.

Will Pyke and Henry came March y^e 25th, 1672. Boarding p^d for all past except one month from Xmas till 4 dayes before Candlemas when my wife brought them to Bridgnorth for which month is due 16s. 8d.

Received from Cozen Mytten, &c.

1676.

BILLS FOR PUPILS.

Charles Fenton and Yock Colbach came Jan. 16th, 1676
Layd out for Mr. Fenton—

To John Osland for mending shoes	..	00	00	05
To Gwyn for mending his olde stuffe suit	}	00	00	05
and materiall to doe it				
To York for mending cloaths	...	00	00	03
Ovid's Metemorphossii	...	00	01	00
To Norgrove mending shoes	...	00	00	06
To Rich: York for mend Buttons and	}	00	00	04
mate ^l				
For 2 payre of shoes	...	00	04	08

Received of S^r William Childe by y^e hands
of his sonne Mr. Thomas at Byshop the
summe of 1^{lb} 10^s for the y^e use of Mr. Fenton

Received of Mr. Fenton in moneys ... 4^{lbs} 10^s

Received use moneys of Matheu Baldwin 2^{lb}

L^d out for Colbatch—

For mending his shoes thryce	...	00	01	01
For mending cloaths to Gwyne	...	00	00	04

Received with Mr. Pyke at Xmas, 1676—

To John Osland for mending Jock's shoes.	00	00	05
A payr of stokings for Harry	...	00	01

and mending a payr of breeches and material }	00	00	08
For mend ^s Harry and Jock's coats for serge for facing and buttons and thryd... }	00	01	01
A payr of stockings for Jock Pyke	00	01	03
For two Hats 7s. 3d.	00	07	03
A payr of gloves for Harry	00	01	05
I lent Mr. Pyke	01	00	00

1676.

Jock Pyke of Cambridge due the Saturday after our Wake
26th August, 1676—

One payr of shoes of dyer	00	01	06
One pay ^r of stockings... ..	00	01	04
Coat Breeches Shirt of Friz	00	07	06
for making of y ^m	00	01	06
To Chetwin for cloak for a Dubblet and sylke buttons tying and eyes & loopholes }	00	06	06
To Gwyn for making of it... ..	00	01	00

&c.

Sam Foulkes came May y^e 30th y^e morrow after y^e King's
holy day, 1676,

Paid to Mr. Walker Novembris 6, 1684, as followeth, viz. :—

Mr. William Clild writing 7 weekes' paper ...	6	04	00
Mr. Abel Gower Do. Do. Do. ...	6	04	00
Mr. Thomas Hopwood 5 Do. Do. ...	6	03	06
Mr. Adam Pryce			
Mr. Clement Acton			
Mr. Allen Clift			
Mr. Humphrey Clift			
Mr. Allen Clutton... ..			
Mr. James Kettilyby			
Mr. Abel Kettilyby			
Mr. John Indrel			
Mr. Michael Long			
Mr. Thomas Wild			
Mr. Samuel Langley			

The total sum 02 12 7

1687.

Dear friend,

Could I foresee any service of myne gratefull to you, or any p'formances y^t might bee obligatory I would assure you none should ever be wanting to testify my thankfullnesse nor all sufficient to answer your acknowledgments of dear friend

your endeared & obliged serv^t.

Mr. Edward & Car : Humphreys & Davis came 23rd June, 1687.

Mr. John & Edw. Weaver came at Xmas, 1687. Rec^d all due for the 1st quarter after Xmas, 1687 till Ap. 1st, 1688.

Rec^d July, 1688, of Arthur Weaver Esq. by Mr. Will: Haslewood the summe of 12^{lb} 10^s all due till Md summer 1688 by mee.

R. Goodwin.

Dec. 11th, 1688.

Rec^d of Arthur Weaver, Esq., by the hands of Will: Haslewood the summe of 10^{lb} for A quarter's dyett and scholing, for Mr. Edw. and Car Humphreys and his son Edward and for H. Parker's Dyett for Charles Davis and ending y^e day of y^e date hereof and in full of all accompts 10^{lb}.

Little Hyde came to Schole April 2nd, 1690.

Building.	1677	(Building Bills).
To Harry Watkins Feb ^y 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 ...	00	05 0
Tom Benbo three days and 1 day } ...	00	01 0
Jack Hughes 8 ^d per day } ...	00	02 06
My wain to fetch the Sylls Feb. 12 } ...	00	02 06
To Tho ^s Wellins for trucks and hinges } ...	00	02 06
For y ^e kitchen door—		
Wed Feb 13 to H Watmore 1 ^s . and my } ...	00	03 06
wain for fetching a load of Tymber } ...	00	03 06
Wed Feb ^y 14 to H Watmore 1 ^s . and } ...	00	03 06
my wain for fetching y ^e last of y ^e } ...	00	03 06
Tymber		
For Thomas Brinton y ^e day ...	00	00 08
Monday Feb 19 he was at y ^e church		

To Watmore Tuesday and Wednesday } Feb 20-21	...	00	02	00
My wain to fetch Boards ... ..	...	00	02	06
Thomason Wednesday ... ..	...	00	00	08
To Horton for 2 of trucks and hinges for stable doors }	...	00	01	07
To Watmore Thursday and Friday my leave for fetching a Load }	...	00	02	06
My waine for fetching y ^e last load from y ^e Newhouse Pitt }	..	00	02	06
Fetching a load from Stepple ... ..	...	00	02	06
To Tho: ch: for seasoned Boards and 4 ^{ft} and half }	...	08	01	00
One olde Board of my owne 10 ^{ft}. ... ..	...	00	01	06
For y ^e back entry door 24 foot... ..	...	00	03	00
Nayles to Watmore Nayles to Horton ... ..	...	00	00	11
Hinges for y ^e great door to Wellins Orle poles for y ^e pig howse ... ..	...	00	00	09
Spykes to Wellins Two loads of lyme ... ..	...	00	02	00
Payd for 4 loads of Lyme 1-2 p ^r load ... ..	...	00	04	08
Payd Benj: Haye towards glazing ... ..	...	00	10	00
More to Benj: Haye for glazing ... ..	...	00	06	00
More to Benj: Haye for glazing... ..	...	00	05	06
To Jack Gryme for coynng and y ^e cause- way ... ..	...	00	04	00
To Morryce for thatching y ^e middle bay } over the Barne on y ^e South syde }	...	00	01	00
To Morryce for 4 dayes work upon both sydes of y ^e cow Howse }	...	00	04	00
To A Gower 4 dayes ... ..	...	00	02	00
For 8½ Thrave of Straw ... ..	...	00	12	04
Twigs for all this last work 2½ bundles ... ..	...	00	07	06
For fetching the thatch from Mr. Fox ... ..	...	00	01	03
Tymber left wch I must account for— 8 Boards 10 ft. long	4			
3 outsyde peices worth 1 ^s	1			
3 ledges 9 ft. long wch I used at the Stone House and one Board 12 ft. long for my wayne bottom				

1684.

A SALVE FOR HORSE HOOFES.

4 ounces of bees wax	} Boyle all these together except y ^e sope and y ^e spike which is to bee put into y ^e rest when they are well boyled
4 ounces of Turpentine	
4 ounces of dog's and	
4 ounces of hog's grease	
1 ounce of black sope	
1 ounce of oyl of spike	

If a horse be foundred, dip flax in it and stuffe y^e foot after 'tis drawn to y^e quick and anoynt the hoofe externally.

1687.

For the stray horse of M ^{rs} Goodwin's for a fortnight's keeping	...	...	...	...	...	...	s.	d.
							7	0
and for crying and proclaiming	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0

INFORMATIONS.

July 7th being the day before Tenbury Fayre I heard Will Whittingsloe of Cleo: swear. The same time I saw James Buttler disordered by over much drink.

14th—Cownley of the Gurch drunk the 14th day of July being the lecture day at Cleobury Mortimer when preached M^{rs}. John Lyddall.

Test : James Bateman
y^t brought him home.

A FIND OF COINS AT OSWESTRY.

BY R. LLOYD KENYON.

ON Thursday, November 24, 1904, as some workmen were making a new street, one of them struck his pick into an earthenware pot and scattered a number of coins, which were scrambled for by the six or seven men who were working together. They sold most of them within a day or two, chiefly to a local draper and to the foreman of a silversmith's shop in the town, but the police got to hear of it almost at once, and succeeded in recovering most of them. Altogether, 401 silver coins and 4 gold ones were recovered, and at the inquest held by the coroner on December 15 they were declared to be treasure-trove, and accordingly were sent to the Treasury. At the inquest the workmen stated that they counted the coins and found 407, besides a few which they threw away as worthless, and that one of them hid the pot in a hedge close at hand, but on going back to look for it on the Monday he could not find it or any part of it. He said it was of a size "to hold three half-pints," was made of dark glazed earthenware, had a handle, but no cover, and was wide in the middle but narrow at the top. It was found about two feet below the surface, in a field belonging to Mr. Wilding Jones, about a yard from the hedgerow which divides the field from Brynhafod Lane. There were no traces of any buildings near. The place is within the borough, but outside the line of the old walls. The workmen spoke positively to six gold coins, and only four have been recovered; but if their statements are to be relied on, the whole hoard did not contain many more than 407 coins, and 405 of these have been recovered. One of the men distributed several of the coins as presents to his lady friends, and made holes in them for suspension, which accounts for the fact that three or four of those recovered are holed. The workmen cleaned many and broke one or two.

The gold coins recovered were two 20s. pieces and one 5s. piece of James I. and one 10s. piece of Charles I. The silver coins were, 1 groat of Henry VIII.; 2 sixpences of Edward VI.; 23 groats and 5 half groats of Mary; 1 shilling and 7 groats of Philip and Mary; 27 shillings, 153 sixpences, 10 groats, and 19 threepences of Elizabeth; 1 half crown, 31 shillings, 27 sixpences of James I.; and 13 half crowns, 54 shillings, 27 sixpences of Charles I. The latest coin in the find was a half crown struck at Shrewsbury at the beginning of the civil war. These were first issued 21 Oct. 1642. The latest of the other coins were struck in 1641. Therefore this hoard must have been buried at the end of 1642 or beginning of 1643.

It will be observed that 248 of the coins are of the reign of Elizabeth or earlier, though the hoard was not buried till 40 years after her death. It is also a fact that nearly every year of her reign is represented in this hoard. Several hoards found in other places have had the same characteristics, and the conclusion is that at the end of the reign of Charles I. half the silver currency of the country still consisted of coins of Elizabeth.

Besides the Shrewsbury half crown, the only coin of a local mint was a shilling struck at Aberystwyth between 1638 and 1642. The Aberystwyth mint was brought to Shrewsbury in October, 1642, and this shilling would very likely be brought with it, and issued with the Shrewsbury half crown as pay to the King's troops in Shrewsbury.

Early in 1643 Lord Capel was made lieutenant-general of the king's forces in Shropshire and other counties, fixed his headquarters in Shrewsbury, and went with 1000 horse to Oswestry, eighteen miles from Shrewsbury, where he told the inhabitants that they must entrench and strengthen the town. This was done, and many houses outside the walls, and part of the Church, were pulled down for military reasons. In August a parliamentary force was sent into Shropshire under Colonel Myddleton, which in September captured Wem. There is no record of actual fighting at Oswestry in 1643, but in the early part of that year there was much military communication between Shrewsbury and Oswestry, and there must have been much going to and fro.

The presence of the Shrewsbury and Aberystwyth pieces in this Oswestry hoard suggests that it may have been brought from Shrewsbury to Oswestry at the beginning of 1643 by some one in the king's service, either as being his own private property or for the purpose of paying some of the troops in Oswestry ; and if the owner was suddenly called away, as many men must have been at this time, on the king's service, it may well have seemed the safest course to bury such money as he did not immediately require, and to tell no one of the place. Any small change he may have possessed he would be likely to keep with him, and this would be enough to account for the absence of modern coins of small denomination from the hoard. The receptacle has been unfortunately lost, but was probably the first earthenware household jar of suitable size which came to hand.

The coins found belong to the Treasury, as Treasure-trove. The British Museum has kept 38, including all the gold pieces and the Shrewsbury half-crown, either as being better specimens than those already in the Museum, or as having some variety of legend or mint-mark. Of the rest the Oswestry Museum has purchased 22, and the Shrewsbury Museum 12. The purchase money is fixed by the Treasury at a very moderate figure, and is used for compensating the finders of the coins.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE ESTATES OF
 PAPISTS WITHIN THE TOWN AND LIBERTIES
 OF SHREWSBURY, 1706 to 1722.

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

AMONGST the Shrewsbury Muniments is a bundle (No. 2779) of documents relating to the estates of Papists registered within the Town and Liberties of Shrewsbury. These include Precepts to the Constables of the various parishes to "take a distinct and particular account of all Papists and reputed Papists, with their respective qualities, estates and places of abode"; Presentments of all Papists or reputed Papists and those who did not take the oaths to the government; Certificates transmitted to the King's Remembrancer; and Assessments of the property of Papists. Amongst the most prominent Papists were William Berington of Moat Hall, Thomas Berington of Shrewsbury, Ralph Cleaton of Lea Hall, Thomas Ireland and Elizabeth Ireland of Albrighton, William Wollascot of Wollascot, and Henry Fox of Shrewsbury. The following document describes their estates situate in the Town and Liberties of Shrewsbury.

[Endorsement.] PAPIST REGISTERS.

SHREWSBURY & LIBERTIES. EXTRACT OF REGR.

AN EXTRACT specifying the names of the Papists who have Registered any Estate or Estates within the Town and Liberties of Shrewsbury, and y^e yearly or other values thereof.

WILLIAM BERINGTON of Moat-hall in the parish of Pontesbury and County of Salop, Gent., In Pursuance of the Act of Parliam^t to oblige Papists to Register their Names and Reall Estates Did Register

† A Capital Messuage called Moat Hall in the s^d parish of Pontesbury with the Appurtences with the severall Closes called the Barn field, Ox Leasow, Middle Shrewsbury Leasow, Lower Leasow, Great Hails-field, and Little hails field, Two Cross Leasows, Park libertyes. meadow, Feeding piece, Winter meadow, Little meadow, Broomy Croft, Rail meadow, Cow-pasture, Long Meadow, Wild-craft, Winter-field two-Pamson Pieces, Brickyard heath in his own possession.

† A Messuage in little Hanwood in the Parish of Pontesbury which Tho: Berington Father to y^e said William Berington did (by Lease) demise to Abraham Jandrell for 99 years determinable on three Lives one whereof is living and in possession fine forty six pounds at the yearly rent of six pounds.

06 : 00 : 0

† A Messuage or Tenem^t which the said Thomas Berington did (by Lease) Demise for a competent sum of money to John Yong for 99 years determinable on Three Lives (only Will. Yong living) y^e said ffarm now in possession of Thos. Merriweather at the yearly rent of

20 : 00 : 0

† A Tenement or Messuage on the Rack In the parish of Brace Meol lett by the said William Berington to Margaret Hughs now in her possession at the yearly rent of forty five pounds.

45 : 00 : 0

† The said W^m Berington lett to John Taylor a Messuage and 3 Corn Mills called Hanwood Mills near Great Hanwood at a rack rent of Nineteen pounds.

19 : 00 : 0

† The s^d W^m Berington Let to Thos. Altree Blacksmith a small piece of Land to make a Garden near Great Handwood Yearly rent Two shillings and sixpence.

00 : 02 : 6

Tho. Jandrell, Tho. Meriweather, Mar: Hughs and Rob: Williams pay rent Capons.

ELIZABETH IRELAND late of Abrington in the s^d County but now of the Parish of St. Andrew's Holborne in the County of Midd^x Widdow who did Register.

† One Tenement in the Parish of St Chads in the Town of Salop now in y^e possⁿ of Rich^d Tomkiens held by Edward Poole by Lease from Thomas Ireland Esq^r dec^d for ninety nine

years at the yearly rent of six pounds (and as part of y^e consideration or Fine for such Lease the s^d Poole laid out in buiding Seaventy pounds). 06 : 00 : 0

† One Tenement in the parish of S^t Chads in the s^d Town of Salop in the poss'ion of Jonathan Wareing as tent from year to year at the yearly rent of Thirteen pounds.

13 : 00 : 0

† One Tenement in the parish of S^t Chads afores^d in the poss'ion of James Davies at the yearly rent of Ten pounds fifteen shillings. 10 : 15 : 0

† One Tenement in the said parish of S^t Chads in the poss'ion of Sarah Green by vertue of a lease from the said Elizabeth Ireland and Thomas Ireland Esq^r her son for One and twenty years for w^{ch} y^e s^d Sarah paid a fine of five pounds at y^e yearly rent of Twelve pounds fifteen shillings.

12 : 15 : 0

† Two Rooms adjoyning to the s^d Sarah Green's s^d Tenem^t now in the possion [of] Thomas Poyner at the yearly rent of Two pounds ten shillings. 02 : 10 : 0

Two Rooms or Garrets adjoyning the s^d Sarah Green's Tenem^t late in the possession of Mr. Shrewsbury. Steenton at the yearly rent of 20s. but now void. 01 : 00 : 0

One Tenem^t in the said parish of S^t Chads now in the possession of Thomas Murrall by virtue of a Lease from the s^d Elizabeth Ireland and Thomas Ireland her son for 21 y^{rs} at the yearly rent of Thirteen pounds ten shillings

13 : 10 : 0

One Tenem^t in the s^d parish of S^t Chads in the possession of Griffith Robinson ten^t from year to year at the yearly rent of Eleven pounds. 11 : 00 : 0

One Tenem^t in the said parish of S^t Chads now in the possession of Mrs. Anne Coaney Widow ten^t from year to year at the yearly rent of Twelve pounds 12 : 00 : 0

One Tenement in the parish of S^t Alkmunds in the said Town of Salop in the possession of Jeoffry Brookes ten^t from year to year at the yearly rent of 5^{li}, a couple of Capons at Christmas and a Lamb at Easter, yearly. 05 : 00 : 0

One Tenement in the said parish of S^t Alkmunds in the possession of Richard Finch by virtue of a Lease from the

said Elizabeth and Thomas Ireland for 99 years at the yearly rent of Seven pounds.

07 : 00 : 0

One Tenement in the s^d parish of S^t Alkmunds in the possession of Thomas Studley ten^t from year to year at the yearly rent of

07 : 00 : 0

† One Tenement in the s^d parish of S^t Alkmunds in the poss'ion of Thomas Mason Ten^t from year to year at the yearly rent of three pounds ten shillings.

03 : 10 : 0

† One Tenement in the above s^d parish of St. Chads in the poss'ion of Edward Parry Ten^t from year to year at the yearly rent of Twenty pounds.

20 : 00 : 0

† One Tenement in the parish of S^t Julians in the s^d Town of Salop now in the possession of James Quarell by virtue of a Lease granted the 22th of December, 1707, made by the s^d Elizabeth and Thomas Ireland for 1,000 years at the yearly rent of two pounds (John Hughes being to build at his own Costs upon some void Land there).

02 : 00 : 0

† One Tenement in the aboues^d parish of S^t Alkmunds in the poss'ion of Richard Grafton ten^t from year to year at the yearly rent of six pounds

06 : 0 : 0

† One Tenement in the said parish of S^t Alkmunds now in the po'sion of Thomas Jones Ten^t from year to year at the yearly rent of four pounds five shillings

04 : 05 : 0

† One Tenement in said parish of S^t Alkmunds now in the poss'ion of Robert Tench by virtue of a lease made by the s^d Elizabeth Ireland for 21 years if she so long live at the yearly rent of four pounds ten shillings.

04 : 10 : 0

† A yearly chief rent of ten shillings from y^e s^d Town of Salop and paid by Mr. Wolley of Salop (in the parish of S^t. Chads)

00 : 10 : 0

† A yearly cheif rent of one shilling p^d by M^r. Davies of Salop for a Tenem^t in the parish of St. Alkmunds

00 : 01 : 0

† All those severall Lands and Tenements in Pulley in the Parish of Brace Meol and S^t. Julians meet in the s^d County of Salop (viz^t) the ffarm, Pitchford's Tenement Biniall's tenement and the Tenem^t Called the Three ffishes, all which Tenem^{ts} and Lands are in poss'ion of William Hodges and are by him holden by virtue of a Lease thereof made by

Thomas Ireland Esq^{re} dec'd to one Robert Betton for Three Lives at and under y^e yearly rent of Sixty-seven pounds five shillings 2 Hens and 2 Capons at Christmas—For which Lease a Fine of 88^{li} and 15^s. was paid. 67 : 05 : 0

THOMAS BERINGTON of y^e Towne of Salop and County of y^e same Gent: did Register

† A messuage or Tenem^t called Pamson in the Township of Little Handwood parish of Pontesbury in Town and possession of Richard Perkin held by Liberties of Michael Jaundrell by Lease from the s^d Shrewsbury. Thomas Berington for 99 years determinable on Three Lives (two living) at y^e yearly rent of forty shillings Fine 480^{li} 02 : 00 : 00

† A Farm or Tenem^t in the Township and parish of Great Hanwood in y^e County of Salop held by Humfrey Medlicot by Lease from W^m. Berington Father to the s^d Thomas Berington for 99 years determinable on Three lives (one living) (now in poss'ion of Reynold Nicholes) at y^e yearly rent of Eight pounds (Fine Ninety-six pounds) now held by James Cross Rent Twenty-one pounds 21 : 00 : 00

† Geo: Jones 01 : 00 : 00

† A Farm or Tenem^t in Pully in the Parish of Brace Meol in the County of Salop held by George Beacall by lease from the abovesaid William Berington for 99 years determinable on Two Lives (Except Seven years after y^e decease of y^e s^d two Lives granted to y^e s^d George Beacall or his Exec^{rs}) fine one Hundred and ten pounds at y^e yearly rent of Eight pounds now in poss'ion of George Beacal or Undertent 08 : 00 : 00

† A Farm or Tenement in the Township and Parish of Great Hanwood aboves^d held by Lease from the aboves^d W^m. Berington for 99 years Determinable on Three lives (Two living) now in po'ssion of John Wilks, fine three hundred pounds (and 26^{li} for Exchange of Lives) at y^e yearly rent of four pounds 04 : 00 : 00

† Severall parcels of Land scituate in ffrankwell, One of the suburbs of y^e Town of Salop held by Richard Scott by Lease from the abovenamed William Berington for 99 years determinable on Three Lives (one living) now in poss'ion of

Mr Jonathan Scott (fine 42^{li}) at ye yearly rent of four pounds
04 : 00 : 00

† A Meadow called Brace Meol Meadow in the parish of Brace Meol and County of Salop adjoining to Crucklow Meadow with one half of those two Nooks thereto belonging in two pieces of meadowing called ye Great Holt in Cruckton Meadow afores^d held by Edward Medlicott by Lease from y^e above named Thomas Berington for 99 years determinable on three Lives (one dec^d) fine forty four pounds (posses^d by Widow Medlicott) at y^e yearly rent of Ten shillings 00 : 10 : 0

† A Messuage and Lands in the Town of Pully and parish of Brace Meol aforesaid held by Hen: Elks by Lease from the aboves^d William Berington for 99 years, determinable on Three Lives (one Living) No fine, at y^e yrly rent of nine pounds
09 : 00 : 0

† Severall Parcells of Land in Nobold in the parish of Brace Meol in the County of Salop held by Thomas Carter by Lease from the afores^d William Berington for 99 years determinable on Two Lives (one living) now in poss^{ion} of Adam Carter (ffine forty pounds) at the yearly rent of Three pounds
03 : 00 : 0

† One Messuage and two Corn Mills with a parcell of Land thereto belonging in the parish of Brace Meol and County of Salop held by William Rowley a fee farm by Lease from Thomas Berington grandfather and Wm. Berington father to the above named Thomas Berington (in poss^{ion} of Richard Gefferies) at y^e yearly Rent of Twenty pounds and a Strike of Wheat.
20 : 00 : 0

† A Messuage held by Thomas Gittins in Cons. of his building it by Lease from the afores^d Thomas Shrewsbury Berington for 95 years determinable for Three Lives (disputable whether the said messuage be in the parish of Hanwood or Pontesbury) in the County of Salop (now in poss^{ion} of Thomas Alliree Blacksmith) at ye yrly rent of five shillings
00 : 05 : 0

More for the s^d Smith's shop adjoining
00j : 05 : 0

† Several Parcells of Land called Conduit-head ground in the parish of Brace Mele in the County of Salop held by Richard Studly Butcher by Lease from the aforesaid Thomas Berington for 21 years at a Rack rent of Twenty Two

pounds (pr'sent rent) now in poss'ion of [Mary *erased*] Studly
[wid. *erased*.] Rent 25 25 : 00 : 0

† Severall Parcells of Land in the parish of Brace Meol
near Kingsland (County of Salop) held by Robert Tench
Butcher by Lease from the afores^d Thomas Berington &
Wm. Berington his son at a Rack rent of Thirteen pounds
for a term of years not expir'd now in poss'ion of y^e s^d Rob^t
Tench 13 : 00 : 00

† A Farm in Brace Meol in the County of Salop held by
William Franks from the s^d Thomas Berington at a Rack
rent of Fourscore pounds now in possession of the s^d Will.
Frank 80 : 00 : 0

Allowing to y^e s^d Will. Frank out of y^e s^d rent yearly for
Lime Eight pounds.

† Two Messuages in a Street called the ffish street in the
parish of S^t Aulkmans in the Town of Salop held by Peter
Minshull draper by Lease from the s^d Thomas Berington (in
Consideracon of Building & reparacons) for 99 years deter-
minable on Three Lives (one dec'ed) at ye yearly rent of four
pounds in poss'ion of John Congreve Esq^r 04 : 00 : 0

The Exec^{rs} of ye s^d Peter Minshull to hold ye prmisses
after ye decease of ye s^d Three Lives for Twenty one years
paying the yearly rent of Seven pounds.

† A Messuage in ffish street in the parish of S^t Aulkman
afores^d held by Elianer Parnell (now Hind) by Lease from
the s^d Thomas Berington for 99 years determinable on her
life (in cons. of Building & Reparac'ons) now in her poss'ion
at the yearly rent of Ten pounds. 10 : 00 : 0

† A Tenement call'd the Nag's head near the Market-
house in Salop held by Richard Cocks by Lease from the
aboves^d Wm. Berington Father to y^e said Thomas Berington
for 99 years determinable on three Lives (Two dec'ed) fine
Thirty three pounds (& for Exchange of a Life 5^{li} 7^s 6^d) And
the Thom^s Berington & Will^m Berington his son did enter
into Articles with George Scrivenor that in Consideracon
of the said George Scrivenors Building the Front of the
House he & his Exec^{rs} should keep poss'ion of the said
House for the space of four years after the Lease is expir'd
paying Two Capons by way of acknowledgm^t the s^d George
Scrivenor is now in possession 02 : 30 : 0

† A Tower on the Walls of the Town of Salop held by a
 tee ffarm Lease from the said William Berington Father to the
 said Thomas Berington at the yearly rent of Seven shillings
 & Eight pence paid now by Rich^d Hosier Esqr. 00 : 07 : 8

† A small Tenement in Brace Meol held by Peter Hams
 from the said Thomas Berington at the
 Shrewsbury yearly rack rent of Three pounds now in
 poss'ion of Hamms 03 : 00 : 0

† A Messuage or Tenement in Brace Meol afores^d in ye s^d
 County of Salop held by John Hinly from the s^d Tho:
 Berington for a term of years not expir'd at the yearly rack
 rent of Two pounds ten shillings the s^d Hinly now in
 poss'ion 02 : 10 : 0

† A Messuage near S^t Aulkmans Church in S^t Aulkman's
 parish in the Town of Salop, Held by John Ansell now in
 his poss'ion (at a Rack Rent of Ten pounds per Ann') from
 the s^d Thomas Berington 10 : 00 : 0

† A small Tenement adjoining to the said Messuage held
 by Edward Bennion from the said Thomas Berrington at a
 Rack rent of Two pounds & Tenn shillings in poss'ion of the
 said Edward Bennion 02 : 10 : 0

† A Garden in S^t Aulkmans parish near the Church held
 by Rich^d Berington Apothecary from the s^d Thomas Bering-
 ton paying on y^e Rack fifteen shillings yearly 00 : 15 : 0

† A Messuage in St. Aulkmans parish held by Joseph
 Richards Joiner from the s^d Thomas Berington on y^e Rack
 paying yearly four pounds y^e s^d Richards now in poss'ion
 04 : 00 : 0

† A Tenement in the parish of S^t Aulkman lately held by
 y^e Widdow Richardson from y^e s^d Thomas Berington on y^e
 rack paying Three pounds five shillings now in her poss'ion
 03 : 05 : 0

† A Messuage or Tenement in the parish of S^t Aulkman
 held by one M^{rs} Williams for the s^d Thomas Berington at a
 Rack of Three pounds (now in her possession) 03 : 05 : 0
 both houses now above now in poss'ion of Purton.

† The s^d Tho: Berington hath a House & Garden in
 S^t Aulkmans parish in w^{ch} he [now dwelleth *erased*] lately
 dwelld but now in possion of Doctr. Berrington Rent Ten
 pounds 10 : 00 : 00

The said Mr Berington saith that he hath several chief Rents paid him by the sev'al p'sons whose names are as followeth viz.

†	The Heir or Exec ^{rs} of the late Thomas Jones Esqr. five shillings	00 : 05 : 0
	William Taleur Esqr. fourteen shillings & Eight pence	00 : 14 : 8
	Executors of Tho: Rock fifteen shillings	00 : 15 : 0
	The Town of Salop One pound four shillings	01 : 04 : 0
	Mr LLoyd of ffrankwell fifteen shillings	00 : 15 : 0
	With some small Duties.	

The said Mr Berington saith that all his Lands & Tenements in the Parish of Brace Meol stand Engag'd for the payment of a Rent charge for ever of Sixty & nine pounds to William Owen Esq^r of the Town of Salop.

HENRY FOX of the Town of Shrewsbury in the County of Salop Esqr. did Register

† One Messuage or Tenement & Outbuildings Garden & hereditaments thereunto belonging known by the Sign of the Fox in the parish of St Chadd in the Town of Shrewsbury in the possession of Philip Roberts as tenant at will at the yearly rent of Twenty four pounds 24 : 00 : 0

out of which a rent of six shillings & Eight pence is payable every half year to the Earl of Bradford 00 : 06 : 8 p^d
out of it half-yearly

† One Room or Shop & Hereditaments therewith let being part of the s^d messuage or Tenement known Shrewsbury by the Sign of the Fox in possession of John Philips as Tenant at will at the yearly rent of Four pounds 04 : 00 : 0

† One Messuage or Tenement & the Outbuildings Gardens & hereditaments thereunto belonging & therewith used held or enjoyed in the Town of Shrewsbury in y^e parish of St Chadd afores^d in the possession of George Walker leased by himself for a ffine of 57^{li} at the yearly rent of Three shillings & four pence for Nine years 00 : 03 : 4

† One Messuage or Tenement & Appurten'ces in the parish of St Chadd in the Town of Shrewsbury in possession of Margaret Jennings Widdow as tenant at will at the yearly rent

of four pounds ten shillings 04 : 10 : 0

† One Messuage or Tenement & Appurten'ces in the parish of S^t Chadd & Town of Shrewsbury afores^d in the poss'ion of Ann Jorden as Ten^t at will at the yearly rent of Two pounds six shillings 02 : 06 : 0

RALPH CLEATON late of Lea [Hall *erased*] in the County of Salop, but now of the parish of S^t Andrews Holborne in the County of Middx Gent. did Register

† One Annuity or yearly Rent or Sume of Thirty pounds of Lawfull money Issueing out of & Charged upon a .Q. Messuage Tenem^t or ffarme known by ye name of Norton-ffarme scituate in the Township of Harlscott in the said County of Salop (the s^d Annuity being for the term of his own life) 30 : 00 : 0

THOMAS IRELAND of Albrington in the said County Esq^r did Register

† A Messuage Tenem^t and Garden with Two peices of Land thereunto belonging in the Township of Pulley and in the Parish of Meol Brace in the County afores^d in the possession of Thomas Powell as Tenant at will at the Rent of Two pounds 02 : 00 : 0

† The Tyths of Hunderdale and a meadow called fyar meadow lying near unto ye Town of Shrewsbury afores^d in the poss'ion of Methusalem Jones at ye yearly rent of ffour pounds 04 : 00 : 0

More after.

WILLIAM WOLLASCOTT of Wollhampton in the County of Berks Esq^r did Register

† The Manour of Wollascott with its Rights Members and Appurten'ces a yearly Quitt Rent of fforty shillings Court Baron and profits of Court in the parishes of Adbrighton and Leaton in the s^d County of Salop now in his own possession 2 : 0 : 0

† A Messuage or Tenem^t and Farm and the Lands Tenem^{ts} and hereditam^{ts} therewith used with their Appurten'ces scituate in the parish of Adbrighton and County afores^d now let by me from year to year to John Ore the pr'sent possessor at y^e yearly rent of fifty five pounds

55 : 00 : 0

† A small ffarm late Peplows and the lands tenem^{ts} and hereditam^{ts} therewith used with their Appurten'ces scituate in the parish of Adbrighton and County afores^d now let by him from year to year to Richard Evans the present possessor at the yearly rent of Seven pounds ten shillings

07 : 10 : 0

† A farm called Leaton farm and the Lands tenem^{ts} and Hereditam^{ts} thereunto belonging with their Shrewsbury Appurten'ces scituate in the s^d parish of Leaton and County afores^d now let by him from year to year to the s^d Richard Evans the p^sent possessor at the yearly rent of Seventeen pounds

17 : 00 : 0

† A Messuage or Tenem^t and small ffarm and the lands tenem^{ts} and Hereditam^{ts} thereunto belonging with their Appurten'ces scituate in the parish of Adbrighton and County afores^d now let by him from year to year to Ralph Stanly the p^sent possessor at ye yearly rent of Eleaven pounds

11 : 00 : 0

† A Messuage or Tenem^t and farm and the lands tenem^{ts} and hereditam^{ts} therewith used with their Appurten'ces scituate in the parish of Adbrighton and County afores^d let by Lease for years determinable on two Lives made by Thomas Wollascott Esqr. his Grandfather to Moses Reynolds Gent. at the yearly rent of Eight pounds (fine Twenty pounds) the s^d Moses Reynolds the p^sent possessor

08 : 00 : 0

† A Messuage or Tenem^t and farm and the lands and hereditam^{ts} thereunto belonging with their Appurten'ces scituate in the parish of Leaton and County afores^d lett by lease for years determinable on Three lives made by Martin Wollascott Esqr. his ffather to Thomas ap Thomas at and under the yearly rent of Seven pounds (fine 31^{li}) Andrew Thomas the p^sent possessor

07 : 00 : 0

THOMAS IRELAND, ESQR. More

† A Tenem^t & tythes in Hadnall in poss'ion of John & Thomas Moulton yearly Rent

12 - 00 - 00

† Darvell ffarme & Lands lately held by M^{rs} Mintern & John Rider yearly rent

66 - 10 - 00

† Richard Humphrison's Tenem^t in Harlescote yearly Rent

20 - 00 - 00

† The Tythes of Harlescote Yearly Rent 10^{li} Nath.
Garmson tenn^t 10 - 00 - 00

† The Tythes of Wollascote held by M^r Rob^t Wood per
annu^t 06 - 00 - 00

The next document is a Precept or Warrant to the Overseers and Constables of the parishes to take an account of the Papists and reputed Papists, and also Presentments in pursuance thereof made by the Overseers and Constables of St. Mary's, and by the Overseers of Holy Cross and St. Giles, the Constables of the same not having themselves taken the oaths. There seem to have been no Papists in these parishes, but a considerable number of persons had not taken the oaths to the government.

WHEREAS we have received an Order from her Maj^{ty}s most Hono^{ble} Privy Councill, thereby requiring all her Maj^{ty}s Justices of the Peace for the County of Salop to take a Distinct and Perticuler Account of all Papists and reputed Papists within the same, with their respective Qualities Estates and Places of Abode, Which Account the said Justices are thereby allsoe commanded to returne to her Maj^{ty}s Privy Councill togeather with the Names of every one of the Justices of the Peace who shall neglect or refuse to perform their Dutyes in that Service. These are therefore to will and require and strickly to charge and command you that Imediately upon receipt hereof you make a distinct and perticuler Account in writeing of all sorts of Papists and reputed Papists within your Constablewick or p^rcinct with their respective Names Qualities Estates and places of Abode, and to returne such account in writeing unto us at Guildhall in Shrewsbury upon — the — day of — by tenn of the clock in the morning as you will answer the contrary att yo^r utmost perill. Given under our hands and seales at Salop the — day of — in the fifth year of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lady Queene Anne, Annoque Domini 1706.

THE PRESENTMENT OF THE OVERSEERS AND CONSTABLE
OF Y^e PARISH OF ST. MARY.

We return—Wee have no papists in our parish

Wee retorne the names ffollowing being persons that have not taken ye oathe.

Rich. Adams Esq.	Edw ^d Davis	Jn ^o Morrice
M ^r Rob ^t Hayword	Edw ^d Gethin	Tho: Hudson
Jn ^o James	M ^r Will: Hewitt	Will: Andrews
Tho: Yeate	W ^m Davis	Rich ^d Finch
Rich ^d Roalt	Tho. Hill	Will: Haynes
Ric ^d Phillips	Jn ^o Bird	Hum: Roberts
Jn ^o Richards	Jn ^o Dodd	Ben: Heath
Will: Jarrat	Jn ^o Clay	Jn ^o Heath
Dan ^t Davis	Jn ^o Leak	Jn ^o ffosbrook
Jn ^o Clark	W ^m Sargent	W ^m Haynes
Tho: Donkester	Jo ^s Houson	Rev ^{ll} Phillips
Edm ^d Donkenter	Tho. Fardow	Rich ^d Muckle-
Jn ^o Ryder	Tho: Cooke	ston
W ^m Coarton	Jn ^o Piles	Geo: Birtchell
Rich ^d Burley	Jn ^o Clark	Tho: Stone
W ^m Burley	Jn ^o Hayes	W ^m Dickin
Abraham Bay-	Phill: Heath	Jn ^o Brisco
ley j ^{nr}	Grif: Heath	Arthur Meadley
Rich ^d Bayley	Jn ^o Spence	Jn ^o Shuker
Jos: Williams	W ^m Gethin	Jn ^o Munford
Rob ^t : Blankley	Rob ^t Sandland	Rob ^t Acton
M ^r Lam	Andr ^w Hussey	Tho: Davis
Jn ^o James	Kad: Davis	W ^m Pinches
Rich ^d Williams	Jn ^o Beaker	W ^m Barton
Will: Archer	Geo. Hayword	Rich: Davis
M ^r Andr ^w Swift	Tho: Merriton	Jn ^o Prichard
Jn ^o Tayler	Tho: Minton	Th ^o : Parry
Fran: Hesketh	Sam: Hayword	Edw ^d Lowe
M ^r Jn ^o Wood	Will Mason	Josias Bancroft

Having not taken the Oaths to his Maj^{ty}, We have nothing else to p^rsent.

Jo^s DAVIS

SAMUELL [*name torn off.*]

THE PRESENTMENT of Nathaniell Betton, Joseph Williams, John ffox, Robert Rathbourn, OVERSEERS OF THE POOR OF Y^e PARISH OF HOLY CROSS AND ST. GILES in one of the Liberties of Shrewsbury, as allsoe of Willm. Broom and

Richd. ffardoe, Constables of y^e East and West end of the said parish.

Deliver'd according to a Warrant Directed to them from y^e Commissioners to Inspect what Papists or reputed Papists are in thire s^d parish or any other persons who are above the age of Eighteen yeares who have not taken the Oathes to y^e governm^t according to a Late Act of Parliament in that case made and provided.

Papists or reputed Papists none.

Persons names who have not took y^e Oaths.

Edward Bawldwin, Esq :	John Barber
Tho. Jenkins, Esq.	Tho. Loyd
M ^r Tho. Powys	John Howle
M ^r Jones of hunderdale	James Bennion
M ^{rs} Allen, Monksmoore	Willm. White
Andrew Gittings } Wardens	John Houldston
John Betton }	James Rhodes
Nathaniell Betton }	Edward Evans
John ffox } Overseers	Tho : Greenwood
Jos. Williams }	Richard Teckoa
Robert Rathbourn }	Sam. Teckoa
Willm. Broom } Constables	John Daunelly
Richd. ffardoe }	Richd. Cooper
John Calcott	Richd. Haris
John Powell	Tho. Haines
Tho. Gilbert	Tho. Baxter
James Jasper	Payn Tudor
Willm. Tomkies	Tho. Cooper
Edward Hall	ffran. Williams, Corvisor
John Venables, Jun.	Richd. Corbett
John Cadman	M ^r Harly
Nathaniell Gross	M ^r Botterell
Owen Merphy	M ^r Fowler
Richd. Scaltock, sen.	John Hughes
Richd. Scaltock, jun.	Tho. Ingram
George Wall	John Waters, sen.
John Browne	John Waters, jun.
Tho. Parker	Willm. Chettwood
Edward Lawrence	Jos. Barnes

Tho. Gwyn	Tho. Williams
Tho. Wood	Edward Griffiths
Tho. Mullinex	Sam. Lateward
Robt. Betton	John Russell
Tho. Groves	John Davis
Edward Weale	Tho. Hodgkis
George Millward	John Oldcott
Willm. Warter	M ^r Hump. Lloyd
Willm. ffrodgly	Xtopher Mason
Roger Lloyd	Richd. Trevor
Willm. Jones	Edward Davis
John Jones	Tho. Eavans
ffran. Williams	Richd. Cadman
John Williams	

Amongst the other documents in this bundle are the following :—

Certificates of the Commissioners as to an Annuity or Rent-charge of £30, belonging to Ralph Clayton and issuing out of the estate of Thomas Ireland in Harlescote (assessed at £5 5s. 6½d.); and as to the tithes of Underdale Farm and Fryar Meadow registered by Thomas Ireland, but which really do belong to Methusalem Jones, gent., “a protestant who hath taken the oaths.”

An Account of the Real and Personal Estates of Papists assessed towards raising £172 4s. 2¼d. This relates to the estates of William Berington, Esq., Mr. Ireland, Henry Fox, Ralph Cleaton, and William Wollascote. And also the following two new names :—

Bernard Bradshaw, a leasehold tenem^t in Preston Gubballs, worth £80 per annum, Reserved Rent £30

50 - 00 - 00

Sir Richard Smith—
 For the house hee lives in 16 - 00 - 00
 For — ready money 10^s per Hundred [blank]
 Widow Prychard house & Garden 10 - 00 - 00
 An Assessment layd upon M^r Ireland's tenements in Shrewsbury, for raising £41 11s. 3¼d. beside what is certified.
 A Certificate of the Commissioners that certain lands in Pulley registered by Elizabeth Ireland really belong to

Thomas Powys, draper, a protestant who hath taken the oaths, and that a messuage in St. Alkmund also registered by her belongs to Robert Tench a protestant.

A Certificate of the Commissioners that certain lands of the yearly value of £431 14s. 10d., registered by William Berington, esq., stand charged with an annuity in yearly payment of £69 to William Owen, gent., a protestant, who had taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the abjuration oath, as required by the Act of 9 George I.

It only remains to add that the documents were copied partly by Miss Auden, partly by Mr. William Phillips, and the remaining portion by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher.

At the period to which these documents relate, Roman Catholic landowners were under heavy disabilities. By Statutes passed in the reign of George I., they were compelled to register their names and estates, and to enrol their deeds and wills, under heavy penalties in case of default. (1 George I., c. 53, 3 George I., c. 18). They also had to pay double the amount of land tax that was paid by other landowners. The rising in favour of the Pretender in 1715 brought fresh penalties, for in 1722 a tax was laid, at the instigation of Walpole, on the estates of Roman Catholics and Non-jurors, which brought in no less than £100,000 to the Government.

THE SHROPSHIRE LAY SUBSIDY ROLL OF 1327.

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

(Continued from page 80).

THE HUNDRED OF BRIMSTREE is the eighth of the Shropshire Hundreds contained in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327. It was created, probably, in the reign of Henry I., together with the Hundreds of Stottesden and Munslow, out of the Domesday Hundred of Alnodestreu. In the reign of Richard I., certain portions of the Hundred of Munslow, and the Manor of Badger which till then had been in Brimstree Hundred, were assigned to the newly-created Liberty of Wenlock. Prior to the formation of these new Hundreds, the Domesday Hundred of Alnodestreu lay in a scattered form, being broken up by isolated portions of the Hundreds of Bascherch and Patinton, which must have been productive of great inconvenience. Some re-arrangement was therefore necessary, and it is thought that this was effected in the reign of Henry I., as Shropshire was in a state of tranquillity during his reign, and the King had much administrative ability. It is certain that the change was effected before the accession of Henry II. in 1154.¹

In 1327 the places mentioned as being in the Hundred of Brimstree are Shifnal, Hatton, Halesowen, Claverley, Worfield, Sutton Madock, Tong, Donington, Albrighton and Kemberton. Besides these, Ryton, Bonningale, Stockton and Boscobel are considered in modern times as being in this Hundred. Ryton was at one time held with Albrighton. Bonningale is a township and chapelry of Stockton, which was part of the Le Strange tenure of Sutton Madock.

¹ Cf. Eyton i. 23; ii. 61.

Boscobel is an extra-parochial place, and is connected with Donington parish. Part only of Halesowen was in Shropshire, the other part being in Worcestershire, to which county the whole of it has in modern times been transferred.

It remains only to add that the whole of the historical notes, which add so greatly to the value and interest of the Subsidy Roll, are entirely the work of Miss Auden.

HUNDR' DE BRIMESTR'.

IDESHAL'.¹

[SHIFNAL.¹—This important manor belonged before the Norman Conquest to Morcar the Saxon, Earl of Mercia, and was valued at £15 *per annum*. Earl Morcar rebelled against the Norman rule, and in 1071 he was dead. During these troubled times the annual worth of the manor fell to 6s., but in 1087 (when it was accounted part of the hundred of Baschurch), it had regained its original value. It was a large manor of 7½ hides, and well populated. On the demesne land 9 teams were employed, and 26 serfs, 37 villeins, 3 bordars, and 3 radmans had 27 teams among them, while the woodland was sufficient to fatten 300 swine. *Domesday* does not mention the Church, though it was then existing and was of Saxon foundation. Robert, son of Theobald, held the manor under Earl Roger de Montgomery, and he gave the Church of Idshall to his overlord's newly founded Abbey of Shrewsbury.

Robert held four manors in Salop, and he was the tenant of more than 30 under Earl Roger in Sussex. His possessions fell to King Henry I. towards the end of his reign, and were granted by him to Alan de Dunstanville or his son Walter. Walter de Dunstanville held also large estates in Normandy. He was a great benefactor to Wombridge Priory (granting to it among other things the Mill of Idshall, and that of Patesford), and he was buried about 1195 in that Priory Church, whence his monument was removed in 1825 to the Abbey Church at Shrewsbury. He was succeeded by a young son, Walter de Dunstanvill (II.), who recovered the advowson of the Church by giving to the Monks in exchange various rents from his property in Shropshire. He died about 1241, and was succeeded by his son, a third Walter, who in 1245 had a grant of a market and fair at Idshall. In 1260 he was ordered as a Baron-Marcher to become resident on the Marches for the "better security of those parts," and four years later he was fighting against the King at Lewes, for which offence he was pardoned in 1265. He died in 1270, leaving his daughter Petronilla, wife of Robert de Montfort, his heir. Robert died before 1275, leaving a young son William, and Petronilla married a second husband, John de le Mare, who became lord of Idshall in her right. In 1309, William de Montfort sold the manor to Bartholomew de Badlesmere, whose widow Margery was one of the chief landowners there in 1327.

Hugh Colle occurs in 1334 as witness of a deed relating to land at Trilwardyne belonging to William Hod of Drayton.

William de Devises appears frequently as a witness of local deeds. In 1272 he had been accused of some crime, but was found innocent. Walter de Devises is also a frequent witness of deeds.

Richard le Walsh occurs in connection with Sutton Madoc, which takes its name from its Welsh lord who had held it for 40 years before 1269.

Ralph the Corviser seems to show by his wealth that Shifnal enjoyed prosperity as a market town, while Adam the Reeve represented the authority of the lord of the manor.

¹ Eyton ii. 265.

Gilbert and William the turners and the other turners of the Subsidy Roll gained their livelihood from the abundant woods of the neighbourhood. The forest of Mount Gilbert, i.e., the Wrekin, stretched then to the Manor of Shifnal, and in the days when china was unknown and metal scarce, a turner's wares were in great request.

Roger Corbet is a frequent witness of deeds, and the Corbets of Moreton Corbet held land at Evelith. Robert of Ivlythe was, probably, one of their tenants.

William de Leverest occurs as witness of a deed referring to land at Upton, and John Deverrois in one connected with land at Haughton.

The hamlets of Shifnal give their name to several of their tenants, and the modern name of Idshall appears in the name of Henry of Sheffenthal. Thomas de la Knolle, a frequent witness of deeds between 1309 and 1335, took his name from a hamlet that has now ceased to exist.]

s	d	s	d
Marg' q' fuit ux'		Gilb'to le T ⁿ nour	ij ob'
Barth' de Bad' v	ix	Will'o le T ⁿ nour	ij j
Hug' Colle ... iij	iiij	Joh'e Bercar' ...	xx
Joh'e Portmo' .. iij	j	Thom' Godwyne	xviiij
Ric'o le Neuew... ij	ijo'q ^a	Adam atte Home	xv
Ric'o le Walsh'... ij	vj	Alic' Hecokes ...	vj
Rad'o le Coruiser v		Elya at Home ...	vj
Will'o de Visen... xviiij		Alic' vidua ... iij	
Thom' de Weston' xv		Nich'o de Wylder-	
Thom' Rotar' ... ix		decot'	xxj
Alic' le Tayllour	vj	Adam de Gren-	
Adam le Barcar' xviiij		hull'	xij
Joh'e de la Pole viij		Will'o fil' Henr'	xij
Adam Halygode	vj	Joh'e le Heir ...	vj
Rog' de Hampton' vj		Rog' Corbet ... v	vj
Thom' Lash'fey xv		Hug' Pylle ... ij	ob'
Will'o Gylot' ... ij	ij	Walt'o Wylkyns	ix
Manricole Mercer	vj	Will'o Bu'geys ...	xij
Walt'o de Visen	xij	Rob'to de Iulythe	xij
Ric'o de Chester-		Ad' le Bouker' ...	xx
shyr'	vj	Adam Trille ...	xx
Joh'a que fuit ux'		Walt'o Leg' ...	xij
Ric'i	ix	Joh'e Jombel ...	xx
Adam le Reue ... ij	iiij	Will'o de Leue-	
Ric'o Ernyng' ... ij		reste v	ij
Ric'o de Sheffen-		Joh'e de Euereys ij	viiij
hal'... ..	xviiij	Ric'o de Ideshal' ij	
Thom' Bercar' ... xviiij		Will'o le Lepar' ij	vjo'
Ric'o Hoddyng' vj		Ric'o Hopkyns ... ij	iiij

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e atte Bakes	ij	iiij	Elya fil' Rog'i ...		xob'
Amic' le T'nour		vj	Rog' de Brocton'		vj
Marg' Selkyns ...		viiij	Joh'e Colyn ...		vj
Will'o Syre ...		vj	Thom' de Drayton'		xviiij'o
Simone le T'nour		vj	Will'o le Rotour'		xij
Thom' de knolle		xix'o'q ^u	Ric'o Alcok' ...		vj
Ric'o de Becke-			Rob'to le Whyte		xiiij
bur' ...		xx	Will'o Byndebroke		xx
Ric'o le Preest ...		xij	Ric'o le Whyte...		x
Henr' le Spencer		ix	Ric'ode Canewall'		viiij
Will'o Aleyn ...		xij	Regin' de Staun-		
Ric'o le P'car' ...		xiiij	ton'... ..		vj
Rog' de Beckebur'		vj	Pet ^o nil' de Upton'		xxo'
Adam le Cok ...		vj	Will'o fil' Dode		ix
Walt'o Herbert'		xviiij	Anna de Upton'		vj
Adam fil' Regin'		xij			

HATTONE.²

[HATTON,² Parish of Shifnal.—This is apparently mentioned in *Domesday* under the name of *Etone*. It was then held by Gerard de Tournai, who had here a tenant, William. It had been held in Saxon times by a franklin Turgod, and it was then worth 12s. annually. It was waste when it came into Gerard's hands, but in 1086 was worth 11s. There was there arable land enough to employ 3 teams. On the demesne there was one team, one serf, and 4 bordars, and one guest (hospes), who paid a rent of 2s. Not very long after 1087 Hattone was held by Adam Treynel, who gave a moiety of it to Buildwas Abbey. The Treynels continued to hold the remainder till about 1248, when Robert Treynel made it over to the Monks. He had held it by the service of finding a foot soldier at Shrawardine Castle for 15 days at his own cost, if need should be.

The Monks retained the Manor till the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and till that time yearly paid 16s. 8d. to the Vicar of Idshall for administering the Sacraments in "Hattone Graunge."

Richard, who follows the Abbot on the list, may be a Prior of Buildwas, or a member of the family of Paternoster of Drayton, who were represented at this date by a Richard.

Robert Pollard was son of Adam Follard, usually called of Lee, and he and his father frequently occur as witnesses. Between 1270 and 1274 Robert had a grant of land reclaimed from the forest (assarted) from Sir Robert de Montfort.

Richard Grenhull took his name from Grindle, a hamlet in the parish of Ryton, which in the 12th century was accounted a separate manor. In the middle of the 13th century, Richard lord of Grenhull, made a grant to the Canons of Wombridge of land and rights of pasturage at Grindle. About the same time he granted the mill of the manor to Sir Walter de Dunstanville, who gave it to the Canons. Wombridge Priory retained property at Grindle till its Dissolution. The Mill was known in more modern days as the Forge Mill, but now, like so many of our Shropshire mills, it has ceased to exist.]

² Eyton ii. 169.

	s	d
Abb'te de Buldewas	x	vo'
s'bt' { Ric'o pr' nr'		xx
ibid'm { Rob'to Pollard		xvj
{ Ric'o de Grenhull'		xvj
p' Sm ^a	vj ^{li}	xiijs ^s o'

HALE OWEYN.³

[HALES OWEN,³ co. Worcester.—This large and important manor of ten hides in 1087 was accounted as part of the Worcestershire Hundred of Clent. It became in the time of Henry I. a member of the Shropshire Hundred of Brimstree, and in comparatively modern times was put back into Worcestershire. *Domesday* mentions that it had a church and two priests, and that among the possessions of the manor were a salt-pit in Wich, and a house in Worcester.

Its Saxon owner was Oluuin, from whom it had passed to Earl Roger de Montgomery. Roger Venator was tenant under the Earl of part of the manor.

The Premonstratensian Abbey of Hales Owen was founded in 1215 by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester under King John. There is no trace of the Abbey to be found in the Subsidy Roll, and we gather from the list that the prosperity of Hales Owen lay in its wide acreage and fertile land, for all the wealthy tenants bear names apparently taken from the places where they lived, except Thomas Jones, who is an early instance of a now very familiar surname. Probably Thomas was one of the descendants of a follower of the Welsh Prince David ap Owen, to whom in 1177 his brother-in-law, Henry II., granted the Manor of Hales. David's son Owen held it at the beginning of the 13th century, and from him it takes its distinguishing name. On the death of Prince Owen, King John in 1215 granted the manor to Peter de Rupibus (des Roches), who there founded a house of white canons of Prémontré. The Abbot of Hales Owen became lord of the manor, but he claimed exemption from services due to the King, as holding the land under the charter of King John.

The Abbey had nine granges within the parish of Hales Owen, and retained much property there till the Dissolution in 1538.]

s	d	s	d
Will'o de Yeldyntr' iiij		Joh'e Oniet	xij
Thom' le Squier ... v		Ph'o fil' Matill'	xviiij
Ric'o de Foulford... iiij		Ric'o Oniet	xij
Thom' de Monte ... ij		Ric'o de la Grene... ij	
Will'o de Aula ... ij		Will'o de la More... ij	
Will'o Dolfyn ... xviiij		Thom' Dun	xij
Ric'o de Shyrlet' ... iiij		Will'o atte Wode... ij	
Simone de Foulfen ij		Joh'e de Lappeleye	xij
Ph'o atte Lowe ... ij		Hent' de Hales	xviiij
Gilb'to de Lee ... iiij		Thom' de Mersh'	ix
Joh'e ketel ij		Will'o Edrych'	xij
Ph'o de Whyteleye iiij		Will'o Jordan	xij

³ *Historic Worcestershire*, p. 214—228.

	s	d		s	d
Isabell' Hendy ...	xviiij		Joh'e le Breot' ...	xviiij	
Thom' Jones... ..	ij		Thom' atte Lowe. .	ij	
Marg' de Longge-			Rog' Fabro	xij	
leye	xij		Ric'o de Ruton' ...	xv	
Thom' Cl'ico... ..	xviiij		Milone le Bacar' ...	xij	
Nich'o Waggestafe'	xij		Thom' atte Pole ...	ij	
Matill' atte Wode... ij			Rad'o le Barcar' ...	ij	
Will'o Geffrey ...	xij		Ric'o le Heust'e ...	xij	
Rad'o Vine	xij		Joh'e fil' Joh'is ...	xij	
Galfr'o Robyns ...	xij		Thom' atte Pyrie ...	xij	
Henr' Simond ...	xij		Thom' de Westleye	xij	
Will'o atte Lowe ...	xij		Ric'o Squier	xij	
Ric'o fil' Thom' ...	xviiij		Rob'to atte Yate ...	ij	
Joh'e Gerard... ..	xij		Ph'o de Lyn Acr'... ij		
Thom' de Hull' ... ij			Ph'o Pu'cel	ij	
Will'o del Heth ...	xij		Joh'e de Werueleye	ij	
Will'o de Monte ...	xij				
Rog' de Aula... ..	xij		Ric'o le Dy-		
Pet'o de Rugge Acr' ij			est'e	xviiij	
Henr' Tewenhal' ..	xij	s'bt'	Joh'o Sed-		
Joh'e atte Wode ...	xij	ibid'm	rych'	xiiij	
Simone le Frys ...	xij		Henr'Baronn	xvj	
Will'o de Mowelowe ij			Joh'ede Wer-		
Thom' Fabro	xij		sleye	xviiij	
			Sm ^a	Cviiij ^s	

CLAU'LEYE.⁴

[CLAUVERLEY.⁴—This large and important manor of 20 hides had with Worfield, Nordley and Alveley formed part of an estate of the Saxon Earl Algar, who died in 1059. In 1086, when they had become the property of Earl Roger de Montgomery, they were reputed to be part of Staffordshire, though their hundred is not given.

Claverley possessed arable land sufficient for 32 ox teams. In demesne there were 5 teams, and 32 villeins, and 13 bordars had 23. There was a Mill valued at 5s. yearly; 12 acres of meadow and a wood two leagues long and half a league wide. The value of the manor had increased under its new possessor from £7 10s. annually to £10.

Earl Roger gave the Church of Claverley to his collegiate Church of Quatford, from which it passed to the Canons of St Mary's at Bridgnorth. After the rebellion of Robert de Belesme, Claverley passed into the hands of the King, and was accounted part of Shropshire. It remained a manor of Royal demesne, paying £15 yearly, for which the Sheriff of Shropshire was responsible to the King.

⁴ Eyton iii. 62.

In 1155, Robert de Girros was enfeoffed in lands at Broughton, valued at 35s. yearly, and his descendants held it by service of providing a foot soldier in the army of Wales. Robert de Girros built a chapel at Broughton, subject to the Church of Claverley, and when a second Robert, about 1235 gave Broughton to the Canons of Haughmond, the chapel still belonged to the Rector of the mother church. Part of the Manor of Claverley was in 1204 granted to Madoc, son of Griffith, Lord of Bromfield and Powis Vadoc, and he received an annual sum of £5 1s. from Claverley till 1210, when the grant ceased. In 1229, John fitz Philip Helgot was granted the fee-farm of the manor, which he held till his death in 1238. In 1255, Philip's son John held it, but twelve years later he was under forfeiture, probably through having taken the side of Simon de Montfort in the troubles at the end of the reign of Henry III. Towards the close of the 13th century Roger Careles and Nicholas de Warrewyk were joint *fermors* of the manor, and in 1293 Roger, apparently then the sole *fermor*, had licence to enclose and cultivate 30 acres of waste in the direction of Shipley, Wytymere, Draycot, Heathton and Bobbington. In 1312, Ingelard de Warley had the grant of the fee-farm, but within two years it was granted to Richard de Arundel, who died the following year. In 1320 John Knokyn held the fee-farm, and five years later it was granted to Margery de Polford.

The various hamlets of Claverley had histories of their own. Beobridge belonged in the 12th century to Emma, Baroness of Pulverbatch, who gave a virgate there to the white nuns of Brewood, and about 1186 granted the remainder of her estate there to the Canons of Haughmond. Members of the family of Petit occur in connection with Beobridge, and in 1318 Richard Petit sold land there to Richard, son of Richard de la Broke of Claverley, who may have been the Richard son of Richard of the Subsidy Roll. Richard Petit and John his son were in 1274 tenants of Haughmond Abbey at Nash, the place from which Walter de Naysse took his name.

Gatacre and Sutton were held under the Lords of Montgomery by the family of Gatacre, and Geoffrey de Gatacre held it in 1324, but apparently he was not living there in 1327. In 1334, land at Gatacre was transferred to Osbert, son of Osbert de Broughton and Edith his wife.

Richard le Fremon of the Subsidy Roll was of Aston. He appears more than once on the early Court Rolls of the Manor of Claverley, as also does Richard le Granger of Aston.

Alice Clerkes was sister of Richard Clerk of Aston, whose father was Richard son of Robert, a Chaplain.

Richard and Thomas de Chyknell occur frequently on 14th century lists of Jurors of the Manor. In 1333 William son of Thomas de Chyknell transferred the land he had from his father to the use of Henry de Wystansmere. Henry, like Richard and Christiana de Wystansmere of the Subsidy Roll, took his name from a hamlet that has now ceased to exist.

Richard de Draycot is mentioned in a Court Roll of 1333. He was then dead, and succeeded by a son of the same name.

William de Gravenor occurs in the same Roll, when his attendance at the Manor Court was excused.

William de Bromley seems to have been of Roughton, where he held a small estate by service of keeping the King's Forest of Morfe.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Chyken-			St'ph'o Sutore ...	xv	
hull ij	vijq ^u		Ric'o de Wystan-		
Thom' de Ead'm ... ij			nesmer' xiiij		
Joh'e Bosomel ... xvij			St'ph'o de Fonte ... ix		
Ric'o Haukyns ... ij			Ric'o le Coupe[re] ... xvij		
Gonnild koo ix			Ric'o de Stile ... ij		

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Henrys...	...	vj	Will'o de Bromleye	ij	
Edith' de Wode	...	vijq ^a	Alic' Clerkes	...	ij vj
Rob'to Molendinar'		xv	Ric'o de Monte	...	ij
Thom' de Grene	...	xxj	Ric'o Wyot'	...	vj
Ric'o le Graunger		vj	Joh'e de Longge-		
Ric'o le Fremon	...	xij	mer'	ij	
Joh'e Burel	...	ix	Henr' de Ead'm	...	xij
Joh'e Godale...	...	vj	Hug' de Cee	...	xij
Will'o Walter	...	xij	Alic' de Feldhous...	ij	
Ric'o Hereward	...	vj	Hug' Bruynn	...	x
Henr' de Heth'ton'		xij	Joh'e Crol	...	vj
Ric'o de Burgh'	...	vj	Cristiana de Whyt-		
Will'o Loffe	...	xij	imer'	xviiij	
Edm' fil' Will'i	...	viiij	Thom' de Pyrie	...	xv
Cristiana de Oke	...	vj	Will'o fil' Magge	...	vj
Will'o Godale	...	ix	Agn' Aleyn	...	ij
Ric'o de Draycote		vj	Walt'o de Nayse	...	ix
Rog' fil' Will'i	...	xij	Hug' de Morhous...		vj
Joh'e knotte	...	vj	Sibill' Opyntonn	...	xviiij
Henr' Aldith'	...	vjq ^a	Ad' de Ead'm	...	ij
Ric'o de Hull'	...	xiiij	Alic' Andreu	...	vj
Will'o kynge'	...	xij	Hug' Hechemo'	...	xviiij
Ric'o Draper	...	xviiij	Adam Fabro	...	vj
St'ph'odeGrauenor'		xij	Ric'o ad Porta'	...	xv
Matill' Baronn	...	ix	Will'o Aldith'	...	vj
Will'o fil' Henr'	...	vj	Rog' le kyng'	...	vj
Rog' Wyght'	...	xij	Ric'o Geoffrey...	...	xviiij
Agn' de Whytebroke		vj	Will'o Lomb...	...	xij
Alic' Weole	...	ix	Will'o Malyn	...	xv
Osb'to Pygas	...	vj	s'bt' { ibid'm {	Will'o de	
Adam Donel	...	xviiij		Grauenor'	xviiij
Joh'e Osb'ne	...	xij		Ric'o fil'	
Rob'to Cute'	...	vj		Ric'i	...
Ric'o fil' Marie	...	xiiij			xvj
Will'o fil' Thom'	...	xviiij			
Osb'to de Burgh'ton'		xvj			
Edith de Hull'	...	vj			

Sm^a iiij^a ij^s iiij^dob'q^u

WOREFELD.⁵

[WOREFIELD.⁵—This great manor of 30 hides was held under the King by Hugh de Montgomery, son of Earl Roger. It had arable land calculated to employ 30 ox teams, and there were 34 teams employed upon it. Of these, 4 were on the demesne land, and 25 belonged to the 5 serfs, 67 villeins, ten bordars and a priest, while 3 Englishmen had 5 teams with 18 villeins and 5 bordars. The manor, which in Earl Algar's time had been worth £3 yearly, under its Norman lord Hugh was valued at £18, though 3 hides were still waste. It possessed 3 Mills of 40s., and a Fishery of 15s. annual value, 16 acres of meadow, and a wood 3 leagues long and 1 league wide. When Hugh succeeded his father as Earl of Shrewsbury, Worfield was joined with his other property, and passed with it to his brother Robert. On his forfeiture it returned to the King, and was held as a royal demesne till the reign of King John, who granted Gronow (or Wrenoc), son of Meuric de Powis, land here in lieu of at Whittington, where Fulk fitz Warin had established his claim. Wrenoc de Powis held this land till 1224 by service of being the King's Interpreter in Wales. In 1238 Worfield had been for some years in the hands of the King, and Henry II. granted it with Condover and Church Stretton to Ada, wife of Henry de Hastings, in lieu of her share of the Earldom of Chester. Worfield remained with the Hastings family after they became Earls of Pembroke.

The men of Worfield were represented at the Assizes by a Bailiff and 12 Jurors, and several of the names of the Subsidy Roll are found on contemporary lists of Jurors. In 1292, Robert de Astenhull, Henry atte Pyryre and Roger de Hoccom are among the Jurors.

The many hamlets that went to form the great Manor of Worfield have each their details of history. Ackleton was held by the lords of Badger by service of keeping Shirlet Forest, and Roughton was granted by Henry II. to Gerbod fitz Gerbod his Forester, to be held by service of helping in the keeping of Morfe Forest. At the beginning of the 14th century Roughton passed with an heiress to the Bromley family.

Ewdness was held by service of accompanying the Sheriff of Shropshire when he went to remit the *ferm* of the County to the King, and its tenants took their name from the place.

Roger de Ewdness occurs on a Jury of 1315 in a matter concerning land at Nordley, near Alveley.

In the middle of the 13th century an *Extent* was taken of the Manor of Worfield, which gives many particulars. There were then 3½ virgates of arable land in demesne, and 8½ acres of meadow land, and pasturage for 18 oxen, 12 cows, 500 sheep, and 15 full grown pigs. The wood (*bosco*) of Sudlegh was worth 40s. *per annum*, and two mills £7 6s. 8d. In Burcot were 8 small fisheries called *Stakinges*, and five in Bradeney. Stableford and Wyken were valued separately; Ackleton was held by a rent of 60s; Oldington by service of conveying the writs of the *Custos* of the Manor any-whither within the county; and at Ewdness a certain free man held a hide of land by rent of 4s. or by the service of conveying the *ferm* of the *Vill* of Worfield to London. Roughton was held by service of keeping the wood of Morfe. There was a smith at the hamlet of Hallon. There were a number of free men in the manor, and the 4½ virgates of land were held in villeinage.

It was probably at one of the two mills that Roger Walker carried on his trade of fulling cloth. The Walk Mill still remains as a name in several places in the county, though the industry has long ceased to exist. The cloth that in old days was woven by the village weaver from homespun wool, and dressed at the local Walk Mill, has given place to machine-made material from our great manufacturing centres.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Eudenas	iiij	viiij'	Benigna de Eude-		
Rog' de Eudenas	v		nas	xviii	

⁵ Eyton iii. 104.

	s	d		s	d
St'ph'o atte Sonde	xviiij		Will'o Gyll'...		xij
Walt'o Bulloke ...	xij		Rob'to de Braden-		
Rog' de Hull' ...	xij		eye ...		xij
Thom' Wylkyn ...	xij		Thom' Simond ...		xij
Rog' Gold ...	xviiij		Rob'to Edith' ...		ix
Thom' Gerald ...	xij		Thom' le Yongge		vj
Rob'to Owyn ...	xij		Henr' Aleyn ...		ix
Rob'to Coke' ...	xij		Rog' le Walcar' ...	iiij	
Will'o de kyngges-			Pet ^o Jones ...		ix
lowe ...	iiij		Henr' Dodemo' ...		vj
Joh'e de Stanlowe	ij		Rog' Weremod ...		xij
Thom' Bollot ...	xij		Henr' atte Pyrie...		xij
Rog' de Chesterton'	ij		Joh'e de Hull' ...	xviiij	
Will'o Aldith' ...	xviiij		Rob'to Matheu		ix
Regin' Wychet' ...	xij		Rog' le Howe ...		xij
Agn' de Chesterton'	vj		St'ph'o Adam ...		vj
Thom' Heynen ...	ix		Rob'to de Alues-		
Thom' de Ewyke	v	ijo'	cote ...	ij	
Rob'tode Asterhull'	ij		Alex' de Aluescot'		xij
Will'o de Renlowe	xviiij		Rob'to le Mercer		vj
Thom' Colet' ...	ij		St'ph'o Wylle ...		ix
Ric'o de Bradeney	xij		Will'o Massi ...		xij
Thom' Bryd ...	xviiij		Rog' Louestycke		ix
Walr' Heyne ...	xij		St'ph'o Rose ...		xij
Thom' atte Yate ...	xij		St'ph'o le kyng ...		vj
Adam de Opynton'	ix		Thom' le		
Agn' atte Broke ...	vj		Fremo'		xviiij
Rog' de Swancote	iiij		s'bt' Ric'o de		
Will'o de Swancot'	ij	vj	ibid'm Rough'ton'		xviiij
Rog' de Hoccombe	xij		St'ph'o Henr'		xviiij
Joh'e Gerbode ...	ij		Will'o		
Ad' de Burcote ...	xij		Weoremod		xviiij
			Sm ^a	iiij ^h	iiij ^s
					v ^d

SUTTON' MADOC.⁶

[SUTTON MADOC.⁶—This manor belonged in Saxon times to Earl Morcar, and in 1087 was held under Earl Roger by Gerard de Tournai, the tenant of

⁶ Eyton ii. 103.

18 Shropshire manors, of which Sutton was the largest and most important. It apparently passed from its Saxon to its Norman possessor without any great break, as it retained the same annual value of 40s. throughout. It was a manor of 4 hides, with arable land for 12 teams. There were two teams on the demesne land, and 6 serfs, 12 villeins, and 4 bordars had 7 teams, and a Knight there had a team and 2 serfs.

Gerard de Tournai's Shropshire estates were forfeited soon after *Domesday*, and in the time of Henry I. Sutton was held under the King by Hamo Peverel, who gave the fishery of Sutton to the monks of Shrewsbury, with right of "passage" over the Severn. Henry II. conferred the manor on Yorwerth Goch, son of Meredyth, Prince of Powis. Yorwerth (or Gervase, as he is called) held his lands at Sutton, Brockton and Ellerdine by service of being the King's Interpreter between England and Wales.

In 1166, Gervase's two nephews, Owen Cyvelioc and Owen Vachan, seized his Welsh lands near Llanrhaiadr-in-Mochnant, probably on the pretext of their uncle having become an ally of the English king. In the same year the King bought 15 horses from Gervase Goch, which were sent for the royal service at a distance. Two years later, Gervase received 40 loads of corn towards the victualling of Chirk Castle, and he received a large salary from the King, which was paid till Michaelmas, 1171, when probably Gervase died. He was succeeded by his son Madoc, who about 1186 granted the advowson of the Church of Sutton to Wombridge Priory, willing that wherever he might die, his body should be buried at Wombridge, and promising to pay 2s. annually during his life to maintain the Fraternity of St. Leonard, his patron. Madoc died before 1194, and was succeeded by his brother Griffin, who confirmed Madoc's grant to Wombridge, of the advowson of Sutton, and gave the Canons a rent-charge of 12d. chargeable on land held by Fulco, the Clerk, expressing the wish that if he happened to die in England he might be buried at Wombridge with "his brothers the Canons." Griffin married Matilda, sister and co-heir of Ralph le Strange of Knockin, through whom he became possessed of Dovaston and Kinaston, from which latter place his descendants took their name. In 1211, Griffin was stated to hold Rowton, Ellerdine, Sutton and Brockton by service of being interpreter between England and Wales. He was dead in 1221, and succeeded by his son Madoc. Griffin was a great benefactor to the Wombridge Canons. He gave them among other things the land and wood of *Berdelet*, and they in acknowledgment of the gift gave him a dapple Destrier (i.e., war horse) and a black palfrey. His widow, Matilda le Strange, survived till 1242. Their son Madoc held Sutton for more than forty years, and it probably derives its distinctive name from him. He was a man of note, who took great part in the business of the county. About 1265, Madoc sold Sutton to John le Strange, third baron of Nes and Cheswardine, from whom it passed to his younger son Robert. Robert le Strange went on the Crusade in 1272, and died shortly after his return to England. He held Sutton by the service of "conducting the King in Wales in time of war." His second son Fulk, who inherited Sutton, had a long minority, being a ward of the Crown till 1289. In 1292 he held Sutton by service of finding 4 foot soldiers to the ward of Montgomery for 15 days at his own cost. Fulk succeeded his elder brother, John le Strange of Whitchurch, and became the first Baron Strange of Blackmere. He died in 1324, leaving estates in Nottinghamshire, Hampshire, and Shropshire, and was succeeded at Sutton by his son John, the Johannes Extraneus of the Subsidy Roll.

The family of Sandford held land in Sutton and Brockton, but apparently in 1327 it was in the hands of tenants.

Simon de Hedyton took his name from Harrington, which from the middle of the 12th century had ceased to be held with Sutton.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Ex ^{ane}	...	ij	Ric'o Pese	...	xij
Ric'o Launrence	...	xvj	Will'o le Budel	...	v ij

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Gryffyn ...	xij		Thom' Mol ...	xx	
Joh'e de Wesion ...	iiij				
Ric'o Rotario ...	xij	s'bt'	Joh'e fil'		
Simone de Hadyton' ...	iiij	ib'd'm	Thom' ...	xij	
Ric'o de Foule ...	ij		Ric'o Mol ...	xij	
Ric'o de Rugg' ...	xij				
Walt'o Bercar' ...	xviiij		Sm ^a xxvj ^s viij ^d		

TONGG'.⁷

[TONGG'.—This was a manor of Morcar, Earl of Mercia, which passed after the Conquest to Earl Roger de Montgomery. It consisted of 3 hides geldable and a league of wood-land. There were 4 teams in demesne, and 8 serfs, 3 villeins, and 2 bordars had 3 teams. In King Edward's time it was worth £11 annually, but in 1086 its value had fallen to £6. Tong was not included in the forfeiture of Earl Robert de Belesme, being apparently then in the hands of Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London, one of the most important men at the Court of Henry I. Bishop Richard, whose name is derived from Beamish, near Albrington, was constantly in Shropshire on business relating to Wales and the Marches. He died in 1127, probably at St. Osyth's Priory, of which he was a benefactor and founder. He was succeeded in his Shropshire ecclesiastical preferments by his nephew, another Richard de Belmeis, founder of Lilleshall Abbey, and eventually Bishop of London, and in his secular estates at Tong and Donington by another nephew, Philip, brother of Richard (II.). Philip was a benefactor to Buildwas Abbey, and about 1138 granted to it land at Ruckley. Before 1145 he granted the land afterwards known as Lizard Grange, to the Canons of Arroasia, that they might found a house there. This was the beginning of the foundation of Lilleshall, completed by Richard de Belmeis, then Dean of St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury. Philip was succeeded by a son Philip, who confirmed his father's gift to the Canons, and he by his brother Ranulph. In 1166, Ranulph was holding the Welsh castles of Basingwerk, Rhuddlan and Prestatyn for Henry II., but in the following year he was dead, leaving his sister Alice, wife of Alan la Zouche, his heir. The Zouches held Tong till about 1250, when it passed to William de Harcourt, the husband of Alice la Zouch, sister of a second Alan, and from her to her daughters Orabel and Margery, of whom the elder married Henry de Pembruge, and left a son Fulk her heir. This Fulk died soon after he came of age, leaving a son Fulk.

At the inquest in 1296 on the death of Sir Fulk de Pembridge (I.) the capital messuage at Tong was valued at 5s. yearly, the Fishery of the *Vivary* (i.e., fish pond) at 2s. 8d., the Dovecote at 1s. 8d., and the Water Mill at £2. There were rents due from various free tenants of the manor, among them a chaplet of roses. The whole manor was valued at £20 10s. 8½d per annum, and Sir Fulk had held beside land in Wiltshire, Leicestershire and Herefordshire. Sir Fulk de Pembridge (II.) had a long minority, not coming of age till 1312. He was Knight of the Shire for Salop at the Parliament of York in 1322, and held many important posts on military service; but in 1326 he died, leaving a widow, the Matilda of the Subsidy Roll, and a son Fulk. Matilda de Bermingham, the widow of Sir Fulk (II.), married Robert Corbet of Hadley. Her son Fulk de Pembridge (III.) died early, and Tong passed to another Fulk (IV.), possibly his nephew, the last of his name to hold the manor. Sir Fulk (IV.) died childless in 1408, 9, and his second wife Elizabeth (or Isabel) Lingen re-built Tong Church in his memory and founded the College there.

⁷ Eyton ii. 191.

The manor passed to the Vernons of Haddon, and from them to the Stanleys, one of whom, Sir Edward, sold it in the 18th century.

The list of tenants in 1326 shows that Tong was then a prosperous place, and larger in proportion than in modern times. Members of a family of De Prees occur as witesses of local deeds in the 13th century, and Robert le Fremon of Albrighton is among those who about 1284 witnessed the gift of the Mill of Ryton to Buildwas Abbey.]

	s	d		s	d
Matill' q' fu ^t ux Fulc'			Henr' othe Hull'	...	xij
de Penebr'	iiij	iiij	Rob'to le Lutle	...	x
Joh'e le Ward...	...	ij	Thom' le Erl	...	viiij
Rad'o de Prees	...	ij	Will'o le Parcar'	...	xij
Ric'o p'po'ito	iiij viij	Will'o le Fremo'	...	iiij
Alano fil' Ric'i	...	ij	Adam le Serjaunt'	...	xij
Rob'to Fabro	ij	Will'o Ballart'	...	vj
Alic' Walraunt'	...	vj	Thom' Molendinar'	...	xx
Will'o fil' Joh'is	...	vj	Ric'o atte Wode	...	xij
Will'o de Hatham	...	xij	Joh'e Colyet	...	viiij
Joh'e atte Brok'	...	x	s'bt' { Ph'o le		
Alic' de Hynkeleye...	...	vj	ibid'm { Tayllour	...	xij
Will'o Cl'ico	x	Joh'e Bysshop	...	xij
				p' Sm ^a	xxxiiij ^s vj ^d

DONY'TONE.⁸

[DONINGTON.⁸—This manor of the Saxon Earl Edwin passed like Tong to Earl Roger de Montgomery, who held it in demesne. Like Tong it consisted of three hides. On the demesne were 4 ox teams, with 8 neat-herds and 2 female serfs, while 12 villeins and 2 bordars had 3 teams. Seven more teams might have been employed on the land. There was a Mill rendering 5 horse loads of corn yearly, and a wood a league long and half a league wide. The manor had 5 salt-pits in Wich, rendering 20s. a year. In King Edward's time the manor was worth £20 *per annum*, but in 1086 it only paid £9.

Donington after the forfeiture of the Norman Earls passed through the King's hands to the family of De Belmeis, a younger branch of which held it for several generations. Beamish Hall, from which they derived their name, is in Albrighton parish. The old house has been replaced by a modern farm, but there seems to remain a trace of the "bel marais" in the marshy ground in the hollow near the railway. Richard de Belmeis, who held Donington in the time of Henry II., granted the Buildwas Monks at Ruckley Grange a right of common pasture throughout his land at Donington, and three acres where they might build a bridge across the stream that flows between Ruckley and Donington. In 1221, Walter de Belmeis held Donington, but in 1255 he was dead, and his son Roger had succeeded him. Johanna his widow, in 1256, sued several under-tenants of the manor for her dower, among them the Prioress of the White Ladies, who held land at Neachley. About 1270, John de Belmeis seems to have held Donington, and the Belmeis property at Meadowley, near Morville. He occurs later with a Hugh de Belmeis on local

⁸ Eytton ii., 173.

business. This Hugh died in 1305. At the time of his death he was possessed of land in Lincolnshire and Herefordshire, and held at Donington a Capital Messuage with a dovecot and 30 acres of land, and 40 acres of land in Albrighton. In 1304, John granted to the White Nuns of Brewood ten acres of land and ten of wood in his Manor of Donington. John died about 1314, leaving two sons, Hugh and John. Soon after his father's death John resigned all his rights in Donington and Stanwey to his elder brother, the Hugh of the Subsidy Roll. Among the witnesses to this deed are Richard de Knyghteleye (Neachley), Roger Carles, Roger de Pyvelesdon, and Henry de Belmeis (the son and heir of the Hugh who died in 1305). Hugh de Belmeis of the Subsidy Roll in 1315 gave 30 acres of wood in Donington to the Prioress of White Ladies, and in 1324 he granted a house and land at Shakerley and rights of common pasture to his brother John at a rent of 8s., payable to himself and his wife Helena.

From the De Belmeis family Donington passed to that of De Wynnesbury, and then to the Humphrestons of Humphreston.

Nicholas de Wilderdecot took his name from Wildecot in Albrighton parish.]

	s	d		s	d
Hug' le Bieumes ...	ij	xo'	Felic' la Broune ...		xj
Ric'odeknyghteleye		xixq"			
Thom' de Hatton'	ij	j	s'bt' { Joh'e Trypet		xliij
Nich'o de Wylder-			ibid'm { Joh'e de		
decot' ...			Blumenhull'		xij
Joh'e Serjaunt ...		xixx'			
Adam Osborn ...		xx	p' Sm ^a	xviijs	v ^d q"
Joh'ede Pyvelesdon'	ij	vj			

ALBRYGHTONE.⁹

[ALBRIGHTON.⁹—This was held as two manors in Saxon times by Algar (possibly Algar, Earl of Mercia) and Godhit, and in Edward the Confessor's time was worth 21s. yearly. After the Conquest it became one of the possessions of Norman Venator, but it was waste when he received it. In 1086 it was worth 16s. a year, and was reported as being a hide and a half geldable, with arable land for 4 ox teams. There were 3 teams in demesne, and 13 serfs, 3 villeins and 3 bordars had a team among them. The wood of the manor, which could fatten 100 swine, was in the hands of the King. Norman Venator was succeeded in several of his Shropshire manors, including Albrighton, by the family of De Pichford, who for 200 years were among the chief men of Shropshire. Their estate at Albrighton seems to have included Ryton, and in 1284 it is mentioned that John de Pichford held the Manor of Albrighton with Humphreston, Whiston and Bishton as a Knight's fee, by accompanying the King into Wales in time of war, for 40 days at his own charges. John was succeeded by his son Ralph, who in 1292 claimed the right of assizing bread and beer, and that of holding the market on Tuesdays, and the yearly fair at Albrighton granted by Henry III. in 1232 to Ralph de Pichford, his grandfather. Before 1300 Ralph sold Albrighton to John, Baron Tregoz, of Ewyas Harold in Herefordshire, who left his estates to his two daughters, and the manor passed to John de la Warre, the son of the elder one, Clarice. In 1300, on the death of John Tregoz, he was found to have held a Capital Messuage and garden in Albrighton, with 80 acres of arable land and 4 of meadow, the remainder of the manor being held by free tenants. In 1303, John de la Warre, who had claimed a 4 days' fair at Albrighton,

⁹ Elyton ii. 149.

received a Charter from King Edward I. limiting the fair to three days—the vijil, the day, and the morrow of the Translation of St. Thomas (July 7), and allowing him to hold two Manor Courts yearly for his own burgesses, but not for the other tenants of the manor.

In 1327, John de la Warre granted the advowson of the Church, and an acre of land in Albrighton to the Abbot and Convent of Dore, that they might provide 3 monks as chaplains to do daily service in Dore Abbey for the souls of John and his ancestors. Judging from the Subsidy Roll, the Abbot had already a considerable holding in Albrighton. Roger Carles, who was an important man, holding land in Albrighton, Ryton, Whiston and Boningale, in 1332 granted a messuage, 60 acres of land, and 20s. rent for a chaplain who should perform daily service in the Church of St. Mary at Albrighton for the souls of Roger and all the faithful departed.

The Manor of Albrighton passed from the De la Warres to Sir Hugh Holles, whose daughter Margery married John Troutbeck. Their great-grand-daughter Margaret married John Talbot of Grafton, and the manor passed in this way to the Earls of Shrewsbury.

John Umfrey was, probably, of Humfreston. He appears frequently as a witness of local deeds. Humfreston is in the parish of Donington. It continued with the family of the same name till the 16th century, when it passed by marriage to the Corbetts, who, after the troubles of the Civil Wars made way there to the Warings.

Peter and Henry de Bispyton were of Bishton, which in 1056 was a distinct manor from Albrighton, though held by the same owner.

Peter de Bishton occurs as a witness to several local 14th century deeds.

William de Cantelop probably took his name from Cantlop, near Pitchford, one of the estates of the De Pichfords.]

	s	d		s	d
Abb'te de Dore	... iij		Will'o Reygnor	... xviiij	
Rog' Careles	... ij		Henr' de Tongg'	... ix	
Thom' le Tayllour	... xviiij		Ric'o atte Shawe	... xij	
Joh'e Vmfrey	... ij		Ric'o de Rucroft	... xij	
Joh'a de Aula	... xij		Joh'e Tarrol	... ij	
Petro de Byspyton'	... xviiij		Joh'e Careles	... xij	
Henr' de Byspyton'	... xx		Pet ^o Pistore	... xij	
Will'o Austyn	... xij		Joh'e Fabro	... xij	
Gilb'to de Staundon'	... xviiij		Will'o le Barre	... vij	
Ric'o Derne	... xviiij		s'bt' { Ric'o Austyn	... xiiij	
Will'o de Cantel'op'	... xviiij		ibid'm { Nich'o de la		
Joh'e de Gaywode	... xxj		Hull'	... xij	
Joh'e atte Wodehous	... xxj				
Will'o Masonn	... ix		p' Sm ^a	xxxv ^s	iiij ^d
Adam Elyes	... xij				

KEMBRYGHTON.¹⁰

[KEMBERTON.¹⁰—This was a manor of 3 hides in 1086, which had been held as four manors in Saxon times by the franklins Aluric, Elmer, Uluuin and Edmer. Its Norman lord was Robert fitz Tetbald, lord of Shifnal, under Earl

Roger, who granted the tithes of the manor to Shrewsbury Abbey. Robert's estates passed into the hands of Henry I, who seems to have made Kemberton part of the Honour of Petworth, bestowed on the Earls of Arundel of the Albini family. In 1284, William de Alta Ripa (Hauterive) was lord of Kemberton, and he was followed by William Paynel, whose wife Eva may have been the heiress of the Hauterives. She was left a widow in 1317, and a little later seems to have married Edward de St. John, who held the manor in 1327. The advowson of the Church was given by a William de Hauterive to the Priory of Hardham in Sussex, and Eva and her husband in 1339 confirmed this grant.]

	s	d		s	d
Edwardo de S'co			Adam de Oderdon'	xvj	
Joh'e ij	ijq ^u		Will'o Murymouth'	vij	
Ric'o fil' Walt'i ...	xvij		Rog' Tagge ij	iiij	
Will'o Carpentar'	xvij		Walt'o Herbert' ...	xvj	
Thom' Gregor' ...	xvj		Will'o Cok'	xvj	
Ric'o Cl'ico ..	xiiij		Ric'o de Oderdon'	xvij	
Jul' Rogers	xv		Joh'e		
Thom' Pope... ..	xvj		s'bt' {		
Joh'e Crompe ...	xvj		ibid'm {		
Ric'o Carpentar ...	xvj		Murymouth'	xij	
Henr' Broun ...	xiiij		Walt'o		
Thom' de Stapolf'	xvj		Motkyn	xij	
			p' Sm ^a	xxv ^s	xjd ^q ^u
			p'b' Sm ^a tot' Hundr'	xxvij ^{li}	vij ^s vij ^d ob ^q ^u

THE TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF SHREWSBURY.

BY THE LATE REV. JOHN BLAKEWAY M.A., F.S.A.
EDITED BY W. PHILLIPS.

PREFACE.

ONE of the ablest of our Shropshire antiquaries, the Rev. J. B. Blakeway, left at his death in 1826, a large collection of historical notes relating to the topography of Shrewsbury, which were secured after the author's death by the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and have lain there unpublished for years, except a small portion which has appeared in our *Transactions*. It is known that the author, in conjunction with the Ven. Archdeacon Owen contemplated the publication of a third volume of their History of the town, for which these notes would have doubtless formed the main material. That volume did not appear, and the notes have remained unarranged. The task of putting them in order is not without its difficulties owing to their miscellaneous character, and their disjointed condition. They were evidently jotted down just as they occurred to the author in the course of his extensive researches, regardless of their immediate connexion one with another; and hence it has been found necessary in placing them in consecutive order to interpo'ate a few words here and there that are not in the original manuscript. This has been done as sparingly as possible. In cases where more recent investigation has thrown new light on certain topographical features of the town, which were unknown to Mr. Blakeway, explanatory notes are added in brackets.

Mr. Blackeway's description of the town walls has already been printed in our *Transactions* (vol. ix., 285), but it is deemed well to reproduce it as it was intended by the author to form a part of his work; and also because it affords an opportunity of stating some new facts which serve to confirm, or to modify his conclusions.

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The important part relating to the Liberties of the town, which lie outside the walls, has been already edited by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher in several volumes of the second series of the *Transactions*.

THE WALLS.

The Walls of Shrewsbury may still be traced along their whole circuit, except in a few places, with considerable certainty. Setting off from the Castle towards the west they passed from the upper Castle-gate along the edge of the bank on which the Free Schools, Castle Street, and Pride Hill stand. In the former part of this course, the buildings are recessed a little back from the walls, having originally a passage between them and the houses; but from about opposite the Cross¹ downwards to the bottom of Pride Hill, the houses are actually built upon the town wall, as they are marked in Speed's map, and the wall here may be distinctly seen.² From Rowshill Lane we lose the traces of them down the course of that lane till we come to the river,³ where the old foundations again commence, and are continued to the old Welsh Bridge. Hence they proceed in a southerly direction to the bottom of Barker Street, leaving the Austin Friary on their outside to the right hand. Their traces are here very visible, and at the bottom of Barker Street was a gateway, taken down about . . . years ago.⁴ The wall

¹ [The High Cross, described hereafter,—Ed.]

² [Recent careful investigations show clearly the remains of two walls at the back of the houses extending from near the Raven Hotel to Pride Hill Chambers. These walls are of different dates, and the distance between them varies according to the nature of the ground, which in some places is much steeper than in others. It would appear that the inner wall at some period was built upon, the houses occupying the space required by its defenders, and that when fresh dangers threatened the outer wall was erected.—Ed.]

³ [Later on the author corrects this statement by the following note:—"It appears by Speed's map, that the lower part of Rowshill, viz., from the lane leading thereunto out of Mardol to the Welsh Bridge, was inclosed by a wall proceeding first in a Northern, and then in a westerly direction, requisite to secure to the town possession of the bridge; some vestiges of this are still discernible."—Ed.]

⁴ [The author omits to mention Cripplelode Gate and two towers represented in Speed's map: nor does he make any allusion to a strong defensive work between the wall and the river on the land held by the Austin Friars, the purpose of which was to command a ford in the river against a force from Frankwell. A description of this outwork appears in "The History of Shrewsbury," ii., p. 453, and is stated to have been "120 ell. in length flanked by two round towers." See also vol. iv. of these *Transactions*, p. 113, plate v., on which one of the round tower is delineated,—Ed.]

then went up the middle of the hill to Clermont Buildings, about which place was a tower, taken down before 1739, and through the middle of the present St. Chad's Church to the end of St. John's Hill. On, or near the site of the present St. Chad's Church was a large square tower, and again another near the end of St. John's Hill. A road ran on each side of this last, and when it was taken down the northern of these roads was most unfortunately sold to a member of the Corporation to erect a house on, by which means the remaining road is most inconveniently narrow, and the fine view which might have been obtained of the portico of St. Chad's, the handsomest feature of that structure, is entirely obstructed.¹ From this last tower the walls went on to the part now remaining at the bottom of Swan Hill. I need not say that hence they proceed to the Back Street.² From the termination of the existing part at the beginning of Back Street, we are a little uncertain as to their course. One wall evidently went along the right-hand side of the Back Street down to the Stone Bridge, and traces of it are yet to be seen on both sides of the Friars Lane; but this seems to have been only designed to maintain a communication with the bridge; the town wall itself proceeded, I apprehend, in a north easterly direction, in the direction of, but leaving to the left, a narrow alley³ yet remaining, as far as the Wyle, which it crossed about the middle of its descent, and in the back part of the premises opposite, now occupied by Sir John

¹ [Known for many years as the residence of Justice Smith, since taken down.—ED.]

² [The author is silent as to a ditch under this part of the wall which formerly added to its strength, as will be seen by the following extract:—
 “Anno. 32, Edwardi Regis., filii Henrici. [1303-4]. The Bailiffs and the whole community of the Liberty of the Town of Salop grant in Fee-farm to Richard, the son of Richard Sturry, and his Heirs at 1s per annum Rent, a Piece of Ground behind the Walls, called the *Moat*, extending itself in Length from St. Chad's Gate, [Crescent Water Lane] to the House of Friars Minors [Grey Friars], and in breadth from the said Wall to a Tenement of the said Richard; that he may enclose the same, together with his own Land, which extends in Breadth from the said *Moat* to the River Severn, and in length from the way leading from Chad Lode to the Houses of the said Friars Minors.”—ED.]

³ [The Alley is that now known as Court No. 8, or *Compasses Passage*. A careful search has recently been made for some traces of this wall, but nothing more could be found than a few detached fragments of masonry which may have formed portions of such a wall.—ED.]

Betton,¹ were the foundations of a strong tower now destroyed. A few yards further, and in the same premises, a wall sets off, parallel to that lately mentioned in the Back Street, and intended for the same purpose, to keep up a communication with the bridge. It has been of no great thickness,² but is ancient, being of red sandstone, and some of its loopholes are still visible. From the tower aforesaid on the east side of the Wyle, the town wall proceeded northerly along the edge of the precipice on which Dogpole and St. Mary's Church are seated; the houses in which direction, except the infirmary, which is built *upon* the wall, are all recessed at some distance from it; having as before a passage between them. Passing by the Infirmary, and in front of the Stone House, the wall crossed the Water Lane at its upper gate,³ and proceeding along the upper edge of the Council House Terraces, where in the southern front it has been entirely destroyed, but it re-appears as soon as the terrace turns eastward and joins the Castle Mount under the gardens occupied by Mrs. Parry⁴ where it is distinctly visible and whence it continues to the Castle-gate from whence it set out.

This was not the only protection of the town. Over the lower Castle-gates passed another line of wall, still entire,⁵ and called Rowshill walls, a name which properly belongs only to its western moiety. The part next the Castle, as far as the river, was also defended by a very deep ditch, formerly filled by water to the very foot of the mount on which the Castle stands, and crossed by a draw-bridge. On reaching the river [from the North Gate], the line of the wall followed

¹ [The old half timbered house formerly known as Betton's Mansion still stands at the back of the houses Nos 18 and 19. Some red sandstone masonry indicates the line of the wall to the angle whence proceeds the wall running down to the bridge.—Ed.]

² [The wall for a considerable distance is a sustaining wall, and is of greater thickness than the words of the author would lead us to believe. As on Pride Hill, houses were built at an early date on and adjacent to this wall.—Ed.]

³ [Remains of sandstone masonry still exist, clearly indicating the site of this Gate.—Ed.]

⁴ [Castle House, the first on the right hand entering from the street towards the Castle.—Ed.]

⁵ [Far from "entire" now. It has been destroyed at the north angle by making the road from Chester Street to Mardol, and also in Meadow Place by the erection of houses.—Ed.]

the banks of the Severn about a third part along the Raven meadow, where, when Speed's map was made, it terminated abruptly in two square towers, forming, I presume, a barbican, or outer bulwark to the Castle, and leaving, as far as appears from the map, the meadow quite open to the river. But just at the termination of the old foundations, the swelling of the turf indicates a wall turning up the hill to the Castle Street; no doubt crossing Castle Street to the west of the turning down St. Mary's Water Lane, protected at the bottom by another barbican in St. Mary's Friars, which appears in Speed's map, and the views of Cole and Bowen, and enclosing the Bailey of the Castle, which thus extended from the Raven Meadow to St. Mary's Friars. Halfway between the Castle and the river stood a tower called Gerewald's, and frequently mentioned in our records.¹ In the 40th of Henry III. four men are paid 30s. for working "apud Castellum Garewald,"² or, as it is also there called, Garewald's Toure. It should seem to have been then building, as in the next year 8d. is paid to a man for making a foundation at Garewald. Again two years later, "to a mason (*cementario*) and three men to cover the wall at Garewald with mud and straw (*luto et stramine*) three days, 21d."; and "To three men one day laying the floor of the barrier (*ad sternendum planchutium garule*) apud Garewald, 3s 3½d" (*Bailiffs' Accounts*). In the Hundred rolls of 3 Edward I. is the following entry, relating, as I conceive, to this tower:—"A certain barrier (*Jarola*³) was made in the time of the Great War [no doubt that between Henry III. and his barons] upon the outer ditch (*fornisecum fossatum*) at the expenses of the men of the town; who afterwards sold it for 40s., and added that to the monies arising from the tolls which they collect under the King's writ for the purpose of building a stone wall."⁴

¹ [This tower is best seen in Burleigh's map; in Speed's map it is shown too far south.—Ed.]

² [A name probably derived from some person.—Ed.]

³ *Jarola*. Du Cange interprets *Iarolium* and Garvolium, by *repagulum*, a barrier. I suspect it to be the parent of our present gaol or jail.—J. B. B.

⁴ [Mr. Blakeway appears not to have been aware that an inner wall of great antiquity, some remains of which are still to be seen, extended from a little distance up Pride Hill, in a south-easterly direction at the back of the houses in High Street to the upper part of the Wyle Cop, near its junction with Dogpole. Within the area enclosed stood all the earliest churches of the town,

THE TOWN WITHIN THE GATES.

Though a cursory inspection of a map of Shrewsbury seems to present little regularity in its plan, yet it was entirely laid out originally upon a Roman system, being divided by the intersection of two principal streets into four parts, nearly equal; a circumstance which favours the conjecture that the fugitive Britons transferred hither the plan of the Roman town which they had been obliged to quit at Uriconium.

In the following survey I shall pursue first the street which passes through the town from North East to South West, viz., from the Castle to the Quarry. Next that which goes from the East or Stone Bridge to the West, or Welsh Bridge, and afterwards, by taking up the several streets, and alleys, which open into these streets, we shall include all that are within the walls excepting two; and I shall note as I proceed the chief edifices, Ecclesiastical, municipal, and domestic they contained.

The names of the streets will be given in the most ancient orthography I have been able to find; for this is a preliminary essential to the national investigation of the etymologies: one without which every attempt at such investigation must be utterly delusive and vain. But I have been rarely able to satisfy myself in the derivation of these ancient names, most of which it is possible were derived from some local or temporary circumstance long since forgotten. I will only add one caution to those who may choose to pursue this fascinating but uncertain study, that in my opinion they will unavoidably be deceived who resort to the language of Wales for the origin of many of our Salopian names of places. Shrewsbury, though seated so near the confines of that country, was for eight centuries in direct hostility to it. From the retreat of the Powisian Princes at the close of the eighth century to Mathrafel down to a late period in the

except St. Chad's. We owe the discovery of this inner wall to the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Vicar of St. George's, Shrewsbury, whose paper on the subject will be found in Vol. VI., p. 252, of these *Transactions*. The reader will do well to consult two papers by the late Rev. W. Alport Leighton, entitled "Shrewsbury of Past Ages," Vol. IV., p. 99, and XI., p. 89, in these *Transactions*.—ED.]

fifteenth, the number of British families residing at one time within our walls was very small—at any one time not more than half a dozen. This is plain from the old taxation rolls, and Corporation documents. The Welsh population of Shrewsbury must, at the highest amount, have been infinitely too low to have influenced in any great degree its local appellations. For though it seems probable that the Saxon settlers of Offa found the outline of a town already divided by two regular streets, it is scarcely probable that they should learn from the Britons, whom they expelled, the names by which they were distinguished, and it is the Anglo-Saxon language, I am persuaded, that must furnish, if any can, the etymologies.

THE CASTLE AND CASTLE STREET.

The foundation of Shrewsbury Castle is attributed to Roger de Montgomery, yet it is nearly certain that a fortress must have existed here in the Saxon times. Only two years after the Conquest, as we learn from Ordericus, the Welsh laid siege to the *King's Castle* at Shrewsbury. This was before the arrival of Earl Roger. The Castle was the King's, as the possessor of the forfeited estates of the Earl of Mercia; but there is little probability that the Conqueror should have had time to erect a Castle. When, therefore we read, as we do in *Domesday*, that the Earl's Castle occupied the sites of 51 tenements, we must, I conceive, understand that he laid prostrate so many burgages, in order to add the ground on which they stood to the castle which he found when he came. It was the usage of the Normans in all their works to amplify the meaner structures of the Saxons, and many passages of the record just quoted bear witness to the *sangfroid* with which they demolished the cottage of the peaceful burgess to extend the limits of their stately castles. At Shrewsbury it is probable that the little eminence surmounted by the Laura¹ tower was the only portion of the Mercian earls. The

¹ [The tower so called was erected on the site of the ancient watch tower, by Sir William Johnstone Pultney, Bart., in 1790, when he repaired the castle in order to make it his temporary residence, and he named the tower after his daughter Henrietta Laura, who in the following year, 1791, was created Countess of Bath.—Ed.]

artificial mound¹ of earth on which the present castle stands, and which though inferior to many in the kingdom, is still a stupendous work, was assuredly thrown up by Montgomery, and it is beneath its foundations that we must look for the *treasures* laid waste on that occasion. The fine round-headed gateway looking eastward, and part of the wall proceeding from thence to embrace Laura Mount, are the only other existing remains which we can safely ascribe to the Norman earl.

With all the pains bestowed by the Earl of Shrewsbury upon this fortress, it was not, if we may judge from certain passages in its history, a place of considerable strength. His son (Earl Robert) did not venture to maintain possession of it a single instant against the army of Henry I.; and its siege in the next reign continued for no longer space than a single month.

The Hundred rolls which I assign to the third year of Edward I. (1275) comprise some particulars concerning this castle.

"Of the Castle of our Lord the King."

"A certain meadow called King's meadow belongs to the King. It is worth by the year 5^s: which the Sheriff receives."

"The ancestors of Roger de Layton were accustomed to perform ward in the castle of Shrewsbury with a cross-bow, for forty days, at their own cost, in the time of Earl Roger; at a subsequent period that service was turned into an annual payment of 40^s; but the Jurors are ignorant by whom this was due."

"The custody of this Castle in time of peace will cost ten marks: in the time of war the expense will vary according to the nature of the war."

"Patent, 9 Edw. III. [1335] (p. 2, m. 18.) The King grants to Gilbert de Brompton custody of the gate of the King's Castle of Salop, and the King's gaol in the said Castle, with all accustomed fees: and the sheriff is commanded to deliver the said custody to him."

¹ [It is hardly credible that the whole mound on which the castle stands was artificial. The part on which Laura's Tower stands may have been artificial] increased in height to command a more extensive range of observation.—Ed.]

"Of purprestures" (*i.e.*, encroachments upon the possessions of the crown.)

"The Abbot of Shrewsbury has erected a mill to the injury of the King's Castle. Adam the Parmenter,¹ has dug upon the Castle ditch, and planted garden herbs."

"John de Poughe has built an house between the two gates under the Castle. There was an house on the same spot before the great war (*i.e.*, between Henry III. and his barons); it was removed on that occasion; but the Jurors give it as their opinion, that it is no nuisance to the Castle. Richard Smith raised a shop in the said town ditch at the time he was making our Lord the King's chamber in the Castle, and the King's wall round the town, for the accommodation of the masons, and so it still remains."

"A barrier was made in the time of the great war upon the outer ditch (*fossatum*), at the charge of the men of the town. They afterwards sold the same for 40^s., and added that money to the King's money arising from the toll paid for passage, which they have by his writ for the purpose of building a stone wall."

"A barbican (*barbacan*) was made in the time of the war; it was removed when the war ceased; and Richard le Grand, Walter Bacan, and Juliana le Gaunt have made curtilages there—but the Jurors know not what warrant they had to do this."

"The damage done to the Castle moat amounts to the sum of 60 marks: but the Jurors do not understand the whole of this to have arisen from the Abbot's Mill:² because 30 years ago the moat was nearly as much injured as it is now."

"A great wooden tower, which had been erected in the Castle, fell to the ground when Sir Vivian de St. Pier was sheriff.³ The timber thereof, in his time, and in that of other sheriffs, his successors, was so consumed and destroyed, that

¹ *Adam Pellyrius de la diche de Salop* occurs in the time of Thomas Colle (*i.e.*, between 1275 and 1333.—J. B. B.

² [The exact position of this mill cannot be determined; it might have stood at the east end of the moat that crosses the isthmus, near the river.—Ed.]

³ I have not found this name among our Sheriffs.—J. B. B.

none of it remains: to the great damage of our Lord the King, and injury to the said Castle."¹

From the tenour of the record just quoted it is sufficiently evident that our Castle was in no very defensible state at the taking of this inquisition; but it was not the policy of Edward to let it remain in this defenceless condition. He very early conceived the idea of annexing Wales to his dominions; and it was not long before he carried it into execution. The important conquest was finally achieved in his tenth year. But the reluctant spirit of the Welsh was still to be curbed by a strong line of fortresses; and from a writ of his 13th year it appears that he devoted the temporalities of the see of York then vacant, to be laid out on the works of his castles in the Principality during his royal will and pleasure. The ancient part of our Castle fronting to the west and north is manifestly of the age of the great monarch, who, it is highly probable, assigned a portion of the archiepiscopal revenues to strengthen a fortress, which, though out of the exact limits prescribed by the precept referred to, was of so much importance to repel the incursions of the Welsh.

In the beginning of the reign of Henry IV., the Castle of Shrewsbury was a mere pile of ruins, if we may believe the lamentable supplications of the men of Shropshire, presented to that sovereign in his first parliament. They there inform the King that he has no prison within the county, in which the Sheriff may confine the malefactors who lay waste, *sinon le ruynous chastell de Salop outrement degastez*,—except the ruinous Castle of Shrewsbury utterly wasted—and they beseech him that a sufficient prison be made, with a chamber over it, for the Warder, in the said Castle. His majesty answered that he will be informed of the truth of the premises, and will direct sufficient warrant to be issued to the justices of assize to apply a remedy thereto. Rot. Parl. I Henry IV. [1399].

¹ Prynne's Records, vol. 3, p. 348. The date is 15th Sept., 13 Edw. I., Otto de Grandison was keeper of the temporalities. The Castle of Rhyddlan, Conway, Beaumaris, Aberystwyth, and Harlech were all built, says Mr. Barrington, by Edw. I. (Obs. on Stat., p. 104, 3d. ed.,) of the last named Castle, however, I strongly suspect part to be greatly anterior to the date thus assigned it.—J.B.B.

THE OUTER BAILY OF THE CASTLE.

Beginning at the Castle we first come to Castle Street,¹ and of this the part immediately adjoining the Castle, at least as far as the turning down to St. Mary's Churchyard, was originally included within the Baily, or outer court of the Castle. It is somewhat extraordinary that, notwithstanding the position of Shrewsbury on the borders of a hostile country, this Baily appears at a very early period to have been converted to civil purposes, occupied by burgages, and divided into streets. William Marscott, son of Hamo Marscott (grandson, I presume, of Mariscott who occurs in the Black Book of the Exchequer, 1167, and whose name is preserved in Eaton Mascot), sold to the Abbot and Convent of Salop, his land in the Baily (*balia*) of the Castle, bounded on one side by the land of Robert, the King's Messenger (*muncii domini regis*), and on the other by that of Robert de Broy, and reaching from the one road (*via*) in the same Baily to the other. Witnessed by Master Gilbert de Weston, James the provost of the Foriet, and Hugh, son of Hamon.²

² Haughmond Chartulary, No. 172.—J. B. B.

Sir John de Erkelewe gave a place in *baliva cestri Salop*, in frank marriage to Robert de Stanton, with Emma his daughter, which she, surviving her husband, sold by deed without date, for three marks "in her necessity" to Richard le valleys, burgess of Salop, and Alice Glopsey, his wife, describing it as situate between the King's way, and the land of Henry Sergeant.³

¹ [The writer omits a small space between the two town gates, the North Gate and the Burgess Gate, which appears to have had several dwellings on it in the early part of the fifteenth century down to modern times, as will be seen by the two following deeds. The owners are mentioned in the Rentals of the Borough. In the sixteenth century, 1520, if, as I suppose, "*Inter portas Castri*" denotes this space, two owners of property are mentioned in the town Rental.

"1423, 1 Henry V. Grant from Simon Toure and William Toure of Salop to Wm. son of James Boerleie and Isabella his wife of (*inter alia*) all their tenements lying between the two gates of Castle-gates. Mytton Deeds (p. 38).

"1448, 26 Henry VI. Grant from Wm. Boerlay of Salop and Isabella his wife to Thomas Oseley of Salop and Alice his wife of his right in a tenement in Salop, situated between the two gates of the said town, between land of the Baron de Wemme on the one side and the wall of the town on the other side, and extends in length from the King's highway (*via regia*) to land of the heirs of Wm. Weston. — Ed.]

³ Halston Deeds.—J. B. B.

From these two examples it seems as if the permission to enjoy property in the Bailly was originally indulged to the tenants by knight's service; for Marscot and Erkelewe were among the principal gentry of Shropshire in their day. This further appears from the following deed, which gives us the surname of this King's Messenger mentioned above.

Robert Blundus de Salop *Nuntius domini regis*, with the assent of Lunote, his wife, grants to the Lady Altar in the Abbey of Salop, a rent of 12d. *de terra quam habes in ballio castri domini regis de Salop cum structura ejus, quam etiam de Willo de Stanton milite emi, que jacet inter terram que fuit quondam Petri Justiciarii ex una parte et terram que fuit quondam Matildis uxoris Willi [de Stanton] militis in dote ex altera . . .* (From land which you hold in the bailey of our lord the King's Castle of Salop, with its structure, which also I bought of William de Stanton, Knight, which lies between land which formerly belonged to Peter Justice on the one side, and land which formerly belonged to Matilda the wife of William [de Stanton], Knight in dower on the other side). Witnessed by Robert Pride and William Goth, then provosts of Salop, Richard Pride, Hugh Champeneys, Hugh villan, and others. (C. A. S. 234). The two first of these witnesses appear among our provosts in the reign of Henry III.

Amelia, daughter of Gilbert le Hoppere, grants to Salop Abbey two messuages in *ballia ante castrum Salop*, between the land of William Smith (*fabri*), and that of Robert Clerk:—saving 2d. of silver to be paid thereout yearly to S^r John fitz Alan, and his heirs.¹

In the seventh year of the reign of Edward I. [1279] all the burgages in the Bailly were held of the King by county gentlemen of the first families in Shropshire. Robert Corbet, of Morton, Vivian de Rosall, Thomas and Robert Corbet, of Tasseley, John fitz Hugh. John de Hawkstone, the heir of Robert de Brog, Robert de Staunton, the heir of John de Ercalwe, Randulph de Botcler, Roger de Puilesdon, the heir of Philip de Hugeford, and William Marescote.

All these gentlement let out their houses to under tenants at different rents, varying from 1^s. to 4^s.; but several of them

¹ Salop Chartulary, No. 202.—J. P. B.

er Servitium ad hospitandum; i.e., the service of lodging their landlords when their affairs brought them to the county town. Thus, how strange soever it may seem, this was at that time the most fashionable part of the town: and the inhabitants of the Bailey had probably, little intercourse with the *bourgeois*. Gradually, however, this *genteel* portion of Shrewsbury changed hands by subsequent alienations, The chapel of St. Nicholas (which has been already described¹ was originally built for the inhabitants.

In the 23^d Edward III. [1347] Thomas son of Alexander Bernard, executor of John his brother, grants to Reginald Peole (Pool) of Salop, all the tenement, with edifices and pigeon-houses in Salop, which tenement is situate in *balliva Castri inter foveam p'dci castri ex parte una et quandam placeam terram quam Hugo le Donfowe quondam tenuit de communitate ville Salop, ex parte altera, et extendit in longitudine a via regia usq' ad quandam placeam terre dicte communitatis* (in the Baily of the Castle between the land which Hugo de Donfowe formerly held of the comonalty of the town of Salop on the other part and extends in length from the King's highway up to a certain piece of land of the said comonalty.)

In the twenty-sixth year of Henry VI. [1447] William Boerley of Salop, and Isabel his wife grant to Thomas Oseley of the same, and Alice his wife, my tenement *situm inter duas portas dicte ville, viz., inter terram baronis de Wemme ex una parte et murum ville ex altera* (situate between the two gates of the said town, namely, between the land of the Baron of Wem on the one part, and the wall of the town on the other.) Contiguous to the Chapel of St. Nicholas is the Council House, called also the *Lord's Place*, from its being the residence of the Lords of the King's Council in the Marches of Wales, and still earlier from the name of its originat builder, *Newton Place*. The site of this collection of buildings, now converted into three houses, was in the reign of Edward IV., the property of John Plowden, son and heir of Edward Plowden. The family of Plowden was among the ancient gentry of the county, and it was most probably in

¹ [History of Shrewsbury, vol. i., p. 473.]

the capacity of "King's tenants" that they became possessed of the land within the Baily, whereon the Council House now stands. This John Plowden, who was grandfather to Edmund Plowden, the great lawyer, sold it to Sr Roger Kynaston, and the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, and she in her widowhood, 16 Henry VIII. conveyed it to Peter Newton, Esq. The conveyance describes the premises very distinctly. It was a tenement with buildings and lands: and "lay in the Castle Street, opposite the Church of the Priory of the Friars preachers" (which was below in what we call St. Mary's Friars.) Part of the land is designated as reaching in breadth from the tenement of the alley, near the Chapel of St. Nicholas, in Castle Street; "and the residue of the said lands adjoins the town walls and Messuages aforesaid *without the walls*, opposite the church of the said priory, and lying in breadth between *Saintmarywaterlode*, on one side, and *the walls* on the other side; and in length from the town walls at the upper gate of Saintmarywaterlode as far as the river and the *Castle ditch*." The town walls evidently ran along the upper terraces of the Council House, and the lands last above described, the two lower terraces or gardens bounded by the Water Lane. Sir Peter¹ built upon it a large mansion, called after himself Newton Place.²

Opposite to the opening to the School Lane stood a large mansion, which had latterly been the town residence of the family of Thornes after they left their *place*, to be mentioned presently, on the other side of the way. This house was in 1639 called Thornes Hall, and the arms of that family impaled with Corbet were lately to be seen there. It afterwards passed into the possession of the last-named family, and now [prior to 1826—ED.] belongs to Mrs. Corbet of Sundorne. In 1756 it was rented by Sir Edward Smythe, Bart., of Acton Burnell; and his niece, the celebrated

¹ Of Sir Peter Newton, something has been said in our first vol. p. 272 [*History of Shrewsbury*] but what is there stated of his descent from a chief justice, meaning thereby Sir Peter Newton, appointed to that office in the Common Pleas, 1440, appears to be erroneous.—J. B. B.

² [For a fuller account of this mansion see *Some Account of Shrewsbury* by Archdeacon Owen, p. 492.—ED.]

Mrs. Fitzherbert, was born in it. It is now divided into three tenements.¹

THE HIGH PAVEMENT.

The pavement here was in 1570 [done] at the expense of Mr. Humphrey Onslow, bailiff; but this must have been a renewal occasioned by its being out of repair, for it was called the High Pavement at least as early as 1401.² Indeed from its having acquired that name one might suppose it was one of the first parts of the town which received that commodious improvement, which it is the fashion of modern innovation to explode.

Castle Street is also sometimes called Raven Street, from a sign of a principal inn which Farquhar makes the scene of his Recruiting Officer. It was an inn as long ago as 1587;³ but had previously been the site of a mansion called *Thornes Place*, from being the residence of that family previous to their removal to the other side of the way. This appears from two deeds; by the first, 3 Henry IV. [1402] Roger Wyke and Richard Godberd, chaplains, release to Wm. Towre of Salop their claim in a void plat of ground in the

¹ The later history of this property is mentioned in deeds in the possession of a member of the Thornes family as follows:—20th Dec., 1699, Mary Eyton of Pentre Maddock, Salop. widow, daughter and co-heir of Samuel Lloyd, deceased, late Alderman of Shrewsbury, for a sum paid to her by Gibson St. Ledger of London, gent., and Abigail his wife, Abigail, being the other daughter and co-heir of Samuel Lloyd, demises to Gibson St. Ledger and his wife Abigail for their life, or to the longest liver of them, all her interest in the messuage and tenement, lately divided into several messuages, in the High Pavement, in the parish of St. Mary, with the gardens, stables, and outhouses, the consideration being £130.

John Baldwin of Ludlow, gent., who had purchased the property from Abigail St. Ledger, and Anthony St. Ledger, conveys to Thomas Phillips 7th Oct., 1719, the messuage or tenement now divided into two apartments, with stables, &c., being in a street called the High Pavement, alias the High Street, alias Castle Street, in the parish of St. Mary in the several occupations of Andrew Swift, gent., John Taylor, barber, and John Lloyd of Rhueddodge, co. Monmouth.—Ed.]

² ["The year 1270 is the first in which any traces occur of the town being paved. The stone came partly from Bayston Hill, on the Ludlow road, and partly from Downton, near Upton Magna, la clive de Dunton, or Duntuscliff, as it was called. It does not appear from the roll of expenses that any part but the High Street was then paved." Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, i., 131.—Ed.]

³ In 1675 is an entry in the Corporation Accounts:—"Paid for 12 bottles of Claret sent to the Raven, 12s." Innkeepers did not always keep wine by them at that time, but it was furnished as it was wanted, by the wine merchant.—Ed.]

Heyepavement opposite the tenement of Robert Thornes, in which the said Robert now dwells; lying in breadth from the tenement of the White Nuns of Brewode to William Tower's tenement, which was formerly John Stury's.—(Mytton Deeds).

This tenement of the nuns of Brewode then, was opposite, or nearly so, to the mansion of the Thornes: and another deed proves the nuns' tenement to have been on the South side of the street, and not far from the turning into St. Mary's Water Lane.

16 Edw. IV. [1476] Tho^s. Eyton, gent. of Salop, demises to Will Powde of the same, brewer, all his tenements late in the tenure of William Boerley and John Olyver as they are situated angularly (*angulariter*) in the high pavement, and extend from the tenement of the White Nuns of Brewode by the King's way to the venell leading to the Friars Preachers, and from the aforesaid King's way by the aforesaid venell unto the tenement of the B. V. Mary. This tenement of the Virgin Mary should seem to have been at the eastern corner of St. Mary's Churchyard; the deed goes on *et a tenemento nuper predicti Willelmi Boerley nunc in tenura Thome Mitton cum uno introitu sub solario predicti T. M. ab antiquo tempore de jure predicto tenemento spectante & a predicto introitu usque ad gardinum canonicorum ecclesie collegii B. V. M. predicti et a predicto cimiterio predicti collegii usque ad altum pavimentum predictum cum molendino aquatico in dicto tenemento jam edificato una cum omnibus suis proficuis et pertinentiis eisdem tenementis ab antiquo pertinentibus. Rent 40^s. (and from a tenement lately in the tenure of William Boerley, now in that of Thomas Mitton, with one entrance under the upper chamber of the said Thomas Mitton, of ancient right belonging to the said tenement, and from the said entrance up to the garden of the Canons of the Collegiate Church of the B. V. M. aforesaid, from the said Cemetery of the said College as far as the aforesaid High Pavement, with a water mill now built in the said tenement, together with all their profits and easements pertaining to the same tenements from time immemorial. Rent 40^s.)*

In 1460, William Boerly and Isabel his wife demise to John Olyver and Mary his wife their great tenement called

le Bruhows in the high pavement of the town of Salop, and parish of St. Mary the virgin for the term of 8 years, at the rent, for the first two years of a red rose, for the six last of four marks, per annum. [Mytton Deeds.]

29 Nov. 13 Hen. VII. [1497.] Master Thomas Talbot demises to Will. Colle of Salop and his heirs for ever all his hall (*aulam*) *in strata de Alto Pavimento sicut jacet in latitudine in strata predicta inter terram Rogeri Thornes ex parte una and terram Thome Eyton ex parte altera et extendit se in longitudine a via regia usque ad terram modo in tenura Willelmi Wylmys draper and . . . fischer.* Rent 13^s. 4^d. (in the High Pavement Street as it lies in breadth in the said street between land of Roger Thornes on the one side, and land of Thomas Eyton on the other side, and extends in length from the King's Highway up to the land now in the occupation of William Wylmys, draper and . . . Fischer.)

Sept. 17, 33 Eliz. [1591.] Thomas Horde of Horde's Park, Esq., conveyed to Thomas Ottley, Esq., of Shrewsbury a messuage in the street called High Pavement, alias the Baylie Street, being in the tenure of John Mytton, Gent., and adjoining to the tenement of the said Thomas Ottley, sometimes called the Sarsons head.

Proceeding onwards in Castle Street we come on the left hand first, to the turning into St. Mary's Churchyard [already mentioned], and next to the opening of Ox Lane. The part of Castle Street from School Lane to the Cross, before the houses were built on the Town wall, which form the right side of the street, a noble view of the Breidden, and Berwyn mountains might be descried over the battlements, and must have been a delightful promenade.

The best house in Castle or Raven Street on the South (at a period long subsequent occupied by John Harwood, Esq., Mayor in 1680) was in the reign of Henry VII, known by the name of *The howis of the hi crose*: it belonged to the Wardens of two Chantries, both dedicated to St. Mary, one in the Church of St. Mary, the other in that of St. Alkmund. These Wardens on the eve of the Nativity of our Lord in the 16th year of the King, entitling themselves "superiors and disposers of all the lands and tenements of the said Chantries with the consent of all the brethren and sisters of the same,"

demise for 99 years, to Henry Blakemere, Stayner (by which is meant painter) a tenement in the street called *High Pament* [sic] opposite the High Cross, containing in breadth seven woollen ells, between the tenement of the heirs of Richard Stury, and the tenement of the Hospital of St. John de Domuge: at the annual rent of 3^s. to each of the charities, with a covenant to keep and leave the premises in repair. (Halston deeds.) This is the Blakemere who was paid 12^d. in 19, Henry VII. for painting a picture of the proportion of the town to be shewn to the Council of our Lord the King. [Mytton Deeds.]

THE HIGH CROSS.

The Cross stood on the space now vacant at the opening into *Ox Lane*. Of its former magnitude we have no record, but it appears to have been ornamented with Gothic work as late as 1704, for in the lease of the waterworks from the Corporation to Mr. Aldersey in that year, it is covenanted that he shall have all the materials of the cross, "the figures, statues and slate thereof excepted," and if it were, as I conceive decidedly was the case, the "conduit at the upper end of Shoemakers' Row," mentioned in Taylor's MS. under the year 1578, it was in that year "covered with free stone and adorned with the arms of the Queen and those of the town."¹ In 33 Henry VI. I find that one Geoffrey Gyldesfeld corviser, delivered seisin to Roger Scryssly, tanner, of a tenement near the "*high cross*," between the land of William

¹ ["This yeare (1577-8) also the condyt at the upper ennde of Shoemackers rowe in Salop was covered wth free stone wth the queenes m^{ts} armes, and also the towne's armes in bewtyfull man' repayr'g and amendinge other ruynous places and usinge themselves very worshipfully beinge verey good husbands for the p'fett of the comme'welthe of the sayde towne of Salop."] In the same interesting old record are the following references to improvements at the High Cross.

"This yeare (1582-3) from the highe crosse in Shreusberie down to the Shoemack'r rowe ennde, as also alonge the Castell foryate beinge one of the suburbs of the sayde towne the streets thereof weere newe payd very pleasaut for all passengers w^{ch} before were holye and dangerous for horsemen and others."

This yeare (1593-4) and in this moonthie (May) and in these baylyves tynes there was erectyd and made about the highe crosse in Shreusburie a place of tymbre wooreke for contrey folks and others to sit and stand drie from raine to sell their poultrie butter egges and chesse &c. the w^{ch} was coverid and fynysbid the 10 daye of July.—ED.]

Mytton and the tenement of Thomas Hoord. [Lib. A. in Scacc. Salop, p. 78.]

Taylor's MS. relates that in August, 1573, "the condit water was brought in leadin pypes by the dylygennt oversyght of Rychard Gardner of the same towne, draper, unto the upper ende of Shoemaker rowe, and the greate sesterne of ledd was made and fynshed, and also the stone woorce about the same."

[In the Borough Records of 1687 is found this entry:—

For pooling down ye Cross in December last. Edward Edwards.

Per Edmund Heath 3 days 00 : 04 : 06

Per Sam. Mansell 3 days 00 : 03 : 00

Myself 3 days 00 : 05 : 00

Paid for hire of a ladder 00 : 00 : 06

00 : 13 : 00

In Burleigh's map a building of considerable size, judging by its proportions in relation to adjacent houses, is represented as standing at the High Cross, in an open space. It is in the form of a steeple-shaped structure resting on a broad base. The drawing is too rude to enable us to form any opinion of its architectural details, but it was probably that which was taken down in 1687, mentioned in the above extract.

The spot has an historical interest owing to its being the place where the body of Hotspur, after being interred by Lord Furnival at Whitchurch and then disinterred by order of the King, was placed between two mill-stones, afterwards decapitated and quartered, and the parts sent to different cities of the realm. It is probable that the Earl of Worcester and others were executed here on the following Monday.—ED.]

PRIDE HILL.

Hence commences *Pride Hill*, which continues down to the opening into *Rowshill Lane*, but is understood to apply only to the *right* side of the street, for the opposite side, from the

the turning to *the Double Butcher Row*, goes by the name of *the Butcher Row*.¹

Soon after passing the cross [on the right hand side] a very narrow and very steep alley conducts down a flight of 75 irregular and broken steps into Rowshill, or that part of the town which lies under its northern precipice and reaches to the eastern side of Mardol. The alley is called variously *Burley's Shut*, from the name of a former resident, a painter; *The Coach-and-Horses Shut*, from the name of an alehouse; and *The Hundred Steps*. Nearly opposite the public-house are the remains of an ancient edifice of Grinshill stone said traditionally to have been a chapel, one of the numerous ones with which the piety of our ancestors filled, as we know from records, every part of the town, but the sites of many of which are now forgotten.²

Our MS. Chronicle relates in the year 1557, that "the house of Hobby, the baker, by Pryde Hill, that is to say, the stone house where his faggots lay, was by mischance set on fire. It was a very great and fearful fire, and mounted through the top of the same stone house, being open, of a huge height: and if the said stone house had not kept the force thereof in, it had burnt the whole street."

It is probable that this stone house, which, wherever it was, appears to have been there without a roof, was that mentioned in the text. There is, however, a very old stone chamber at the back of Pride Hill, higher up in the street, on the left hand side of the way going down *Burley's Shut*.

From the Cross down to the High Street on the same side ran *Corvisers' or Shoemakers' Row*, so called from its being the chief residence of the members of that craft: for in ancient times persons who followed the same business were very much in the habit of living together. The Canons [of] Haghmond had a property here which forms one head in their leiger, and which came to them in the following manner:—

Henry de Castro de Burgh in consideration of 16s grants to Richard son of Simon Carpenter of Salop, an yearly rent of

¹ [The name *Pride Hill* appears to have denoted the entire street, *Corvisors' Row*, and *Butcher Row* being on opposite sides of the street.—ED.]

² [This structure still exists, and has more the character of a tower than a chapel, and stands on the line of the earlier wall of the town.—ED.]

17^d from 2 shops in Salop, *cum suis pertinentiis et toto dominio*, which shops lie between the shops of Hugh de Parys and those of Richard Pride, and reach in length from the High Street to the house which Richard Pride bought of Clement son of Peter, with all things built upon them and other appurtenances being over the said two shops, namely from the air to the bottom of the earth: *ab aere usque ad ymum terre*. Rendering yearly 10s: to Haghmon Abbey

By Burgh Castle in this deed is intended Brugge, *i.e.*, Bridgnorth, for so it appears in a following one whereby Roger, son of the grantee Richard, conveys the premises by the description of two shops in the High Street, with the solars over them, to Haghmon Abbey: the neighbouring land had by this time passed into the hands of John Parys and William Pride: it is observable that the present grantor calls them the shops *quas Henricus avus meus perquisivit de Henrico de Castro de Brugge*. The last deed is attested by Henry Palmerius and Henry Wildegos, provosts of Salop, who appear to have filled that office in an early part of the reign of Henry III..

In very ancient times this street was also sometimes called the High Street, which was indeed a name occasionally given to every public way. The Haghmond leiger, still under the head of Corvisors' Row, contains a grant from Robert son of Robert Angen (?) to Haghmon Abbey, of his messuage in the High Street, of Salop with 4 shops and their solars, as free alms: *salvo servicio domini Regis*. Witnessed by William son of Robert, Thomas Mole, Andrew son of Huit, Reginald de Hibernia and Robert Stille.

And by another deed in the same leiger, Agnes de Hibernia gave to the Canons of Haghmon a shop with a solar in the corner of the high street, *ex parte alutariorum*, between the tenement of the said canons, on one side, and the house of John Turpeth on the other. *Alutarius* is the same as cordwainer, a worker in leather of Cordova, in other words, a corvisor or shoemaker. A deed of 4 Henry VIII. mentions the art *alutariorum sive cordwanariorum ville Salop*.

In the 23rd of Edward III. Reginald Perle of Salop grants (among other things) to Tho. de Tiford and John de Beystan,

chaplains, all his tenements in la Corviseres rowe, which he purchased of Richard Stury.

William Wynall de Wenlock released on Thursday the feast of Ascension, 16 Richard II. to Agnes, relict of Hugh Donfowe of Shrewsbury, his right in a messuage and four shops in the front thereof, situate in the High Street in le Corvisors Rowe, which Hugh, her late husband, had of the feoffment of Philip de Laweleye, vicar of St. Alkmund's (Halston deeds). The paternal name of the famous Lord Wenlock, so notorious for his tergiversation in the Wars of the Roses, was Wynell, and I have little doubt that this William was his grandfather, for the deed is sealed with the same coat which was borne by that peer.

Adam Sarawardyne, corvyser of Salop, by his last will, dated 6th May, 1471, bequeathed 2 shops in *le Corviser Rowe*, between y^e land of Salop Abbey and that formerly of John Rondolfe, to John Hewete and Dackin Corvisor and their assigns for the term specified in certain indentures dated on St. Michael's day, 38 Hen. VI., A.D. 1458, viz., 60 years, rendering to Haghmon Abbey £1 6s. 8d. yearly.

John, abbot, and y^e convent of Haghmon demise to John Colton of Salop, mercer, and Alice his wife, by deed of 14 Edw. IV., a tenement in Salop as it lies cornerwise near the King's way at the end of the Heystrete and the Corvisors Rowe, between the land of y^e said abbey and that formerly John Snelle's, to have and to hold to them, their heirs and assigns at fee farm for ever, rent 5^s. And the said John and Alice covenant well and competently to sustain and repair all the houses of the said tenement for ever at their own costs, and if they do not repair after a year's notice, or if the rent be in arrear for the same space of time, after demand, the abbot and convent, &c., may resume and retain the premises, and expell the said lessees.

In all probability this was the High Street intended in the following deed.

Luke, abbot, and the Convent of Salop demise to Philip the Spicer¹ (*Speciario*), citizen and burges of Gloucester, a

¹ This Philip probably brought groceries up the river from Gloucester at certain stated periods, as at fair times, and exposed them to sale under these seldæ or sheds, as at present minor tradesmen from Shrewsbury do at the petty towns in he neighbourhood.—J. B. B.

seld (*i.e.*, a shed) within the borough of Salop in the High Street, between Richard Pride's tenement on each side; to be holden in fee farm at y^e rent of 9^s for all service and demand, Saving royal service and rent, and saving the customs of the borough of Salop, of all which Philip is to acquit the abbey. There is a clause of distress in which it is covenanted that in case of non-payment of the rent, the abbey may enter into the said selda, and the neighbouring selds of the said Philip, *si forte simul et sub uno tegmine fuerint habitate*. Witnessed by John Villan, John Russell and Hugh Colle. C.A.S. 405.

In process of time the name of Corvisors' Row ceased to exist, and the west side of it has long been called Pride Hill,¹ while the east side has assumed the appellation of the Butcher Row. Both these names are of long standing; Pride Hill, nearly as old as Corvisors' Row, for the Haghmond leiger has a head for that as well as the other.

Gilbert Meverel, on account of his urgent necessity, by assent of his heirs, sells to Sir Renier, Bishop of St. Asaph (1186—1224) for 5 marks, an annual rent of 5s. of his (the grantor's) messuage in the burgh of Salop, situate between the land which was Warin's the son of Elwife and Adam the baker's, which rent the bishop has given to the church of Haghmon, and to the keeper of two lamps which are continually burning therein, one before the greater altar of St. John the Evangelist, and the other before the altar of the Holy Cross, and he took his oath in the full hundred of Salopesberi to pay the same regularly to the keeper of the lamps. *Hiis Testibus, Rogero fil. Pagani, et Johanne fil. Hugonis, tunc prepositis Salopesbiriensibus*.

Isabella, relict of the last grantor, renounces her right to dower of the 3rd part of y^e said rent. Alan son of Yvo and Hugh Chaupen', then provosts of Salop.

It is seen under the head of Corvisors' Row that Richard Pride had a shop here early in the thirteenth century, but the family was of longer standing in the town, for he and a Roger Pride occur in the second Gild roll of the 11th year of King John among those "whose fathers had been of the gild," and consequently they, Richard and Roger, were *born bur-*

¹ See footnote page 272 *ante*.

gesses. The Prides became a considerable family, and soon *shut up shop*, but continued to reside in a mansion on the hill to which they have given their name, till their extinction in the reign of Richard II., when Isabel, daughter and heir of John Pride, became the wife of William Tour, bailiff of the town three times between 1405 and 1427. The Prides were a very ancient family of Shrewsbury burgesses, and occur among our bailiffs as early as the reign of Edward II. Armorial bearings were in their days confined to nobles and the more eminent members of the knightly order, few country gentlemen even of large fortunes or ancient lineage having yet assumed that distinction. Nevertheless, as the estates of the Prides eventually passed into the family of Mytton, so long established as one of the first in Shropshire, Isabel, the only child of William Tour, having, by William Burley, her husband, an only daughter married to Thomas Mytton, the heralds, in order to record the Prides among the quarterings of this last family, have invented for them a coat, azure, three *preeds* in pale argent. The *pride* or *preed*, vulgarly the *nine holes*, is the smallest of the lamprey tribe, the *petromyzon branchialis* of Linnæus, and a particular description of it may be seen in the introduction to Dr. Nash's *Worcestershire*, p. lxxxvi. I am not anxious to enquire whether *Colonel Pride, the drayman*, who acted so conspicuous a part in the Civil Wars of Charles I., particularly in administering to the House of Commons what was called *Pride's Purge*, that is, in secluding the Members of Parliament who were suspected of favouring the royal cause, belonged to this family, but I cannot conclude these remarks without observing that the proverbial character of "proud Salopians" assigned to our townsmen and so elegantly alluded to by the poet,¹ originated. I believe, in nothing more than this name of our street, which some passing traveller might assimilate to the *Mont Orgueil* of Paris, and conceive to indicate the temper of the inhabitants.

At what period the pride of the Salopians became proverbial I have not found. Churchyard, who would have been likely to

¹ Admired Salopia ! that with *venial pride*
 Eyes her bright form in Severn's antient wave.
 Shenstone's *Schoolmistress*

allude to it, mentions no such fancy. It was certainly an established notion when the following letter was written:—
Mr, Mayor,

The Assizes now drawe neare. You know how you were blamed the last assizes that you had not done fitting observances to my Lords the Judges of our circuit in producing to them our new charter and presenting them with velvet coates, or to make them coates. The things to be done are neither chargeable nor troblesome. The displeasure that may increase by the neglect may be verie prejudicall to our towne, *and confirme our censure of pride.* It is unsaffe and indiscreete for us to contend with Judges. I pray you consult with the company about it and resolve on a course to recover that we have lost. And soe I rest

Ludlow, this 9 of

Your loving friend,

July, 1639.

Tym. Tourneur.¹

To the Worshipfull Thomas Jones, Esquier, Mayor of
Shrewsbury, thes dd,

Meverell's messuage which passed into the possession of the Canons of Haghmon stood at the bottom of Pride Hill, facing the High Street and abutting upon Rowshill Lane, in short the very spot now occudied by Mr. Wynne, the apothecary. In or before the reign of Richard II. it had acquired the name of Benette's hall, and was then divided into three shops. This appears from a subsequent record, which—reciting that "plea" had been "moved" in the court of Salop, on Tuesday before the feast of St. Michael in Monte tumba in the . . . year of Richard II., before William de Biriton and James le Dyer, then bailiffs, between the abbot and convent of Haghmon and Thomas le Gloucester, their con-canon, then custos of the office of the sacristy of that house, on one part, and Sir John Ludelowe, Knight, William Dros, and Thomas de Parys, tenants of y^e said Sir John in the town of Salop, on the other, concerning an yearly rent of 5^s out of three shops nearest the corner near the lane (*venella*) called Rowshillis Lane, namely, in the

¹ [Tymothy Tourneur, was Recorder of Shrewsbury in 1638, but was displaced in 1645, and by an ordinance of Parliament judged a delinquent. After leaving Shrewsbury he lived at the Bold, in the parish of Aston Botterell, Salop.—ED.]

tenement formerly called Benette's hall, exactly opposite to the Heystrete, which was formerly called Gombaldstolestrete—settles that in future the said Abbot, convent and custos, may distrein on the said shops, if the rent be in arrear 15 days after the time of payment.

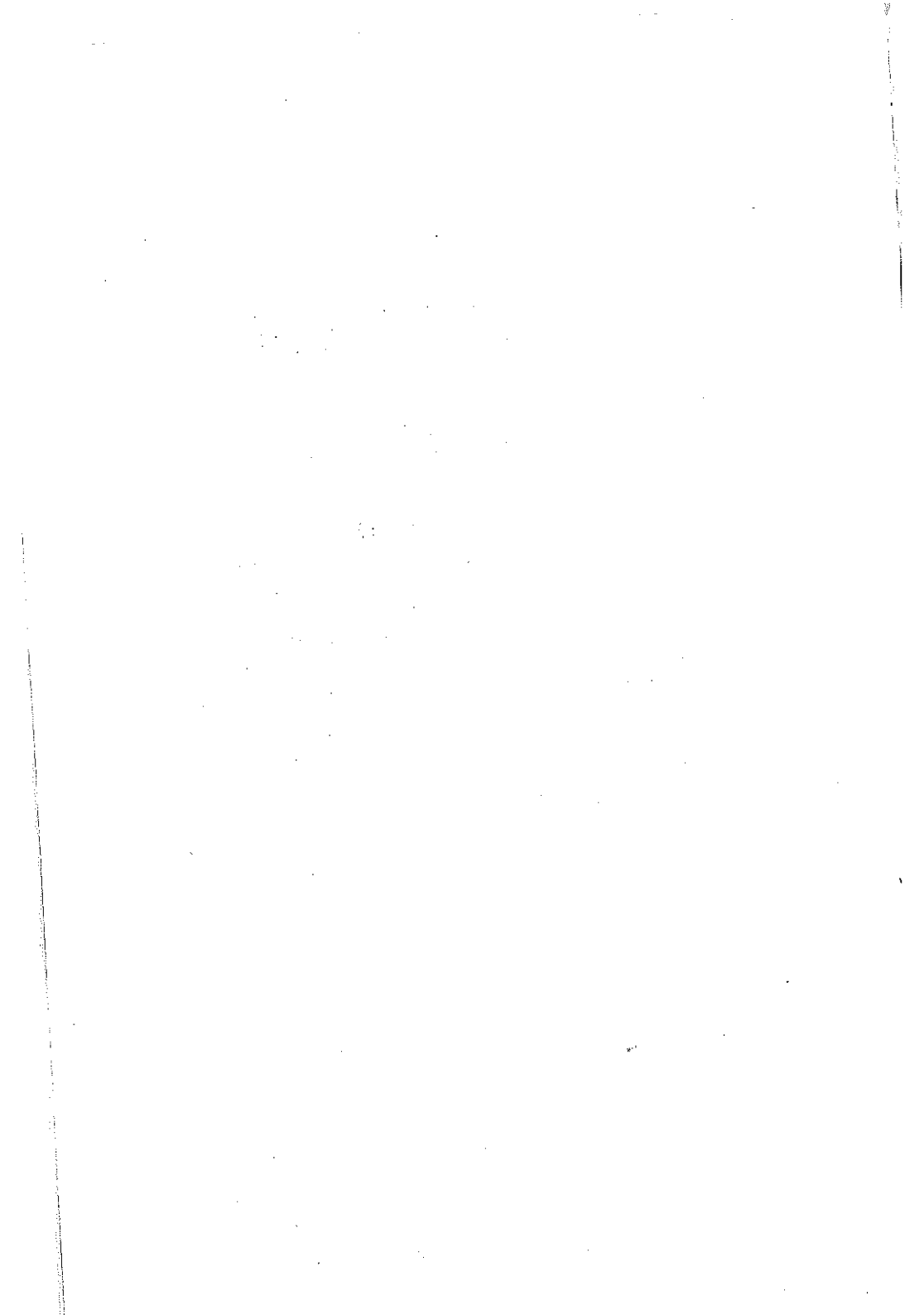
Notandum est quod a via juxta shopam Roberti de Upton qua itur apud Rowshill computand' 32 pedes in longitudine et latitudine est tenementum quondam Petri Knolle et totum residuum usque tenementum quondam Jacobi le Corviser est tenementum Gilberti Meverel de quo tenemento redditus 5^s debet levari officio sacriste.

(It is to be noted that from the way near the shop of Robert de Upton by which you go at Rowshill it is to be reckoned 32 feet in length and breadth, is a tenement formerly of Peter Knolle, and the whole residue up to the tenement formerly of James the Corvisor is a tenement of Gilbert Meverel, of which tenement a rent of 5^s ought to be levied by the office of the Sacristan.)

This house (Meverell's) was sold in April, 1673, by Thomas Pakeman of London, clerk, and Mary his wife, to Elizabeth Passy of Salop, widow, by the name of a messuage in or near Shoormakers Row, late in the tenure of Ambrose Phillipps, draper. Here his son, the poet, was born, and another son, Robert Phillipps, afterwards carried on the business of a wine merchant, and had his wine vaults.

At the back of Mr. Wynne's house are the remains of a very ancient stone edifice, the nature of which will best be understood by the annexed representation:¹ that part of it which is open to the Leopard Shut is of elegant architecture of the thirteenth century. We shall find reason hereafter to believe that it belonged to Lilleshall Abbey.

¹ Something is cut off, perhaps the "representation."



OBVERSE.



REVERSE.

FOURTH CENTURY CHRISTIAN LETTER
WRITTEN ON A LEADEN TABLET.

MISCELLANEA.

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

I.

A FOURTH CENTURY CHRISTIAN LETTER FROM [?] URICONIUM.

In the Pump Room at Bath is preserved a complete fourth century Latin letter written by a Christian man to a Christian woman, probably from Uriconium. The letter is written with a stylus on both sides of an irregular oblong tablet of lead, measuring about 3 inches by 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. It was found early in 1880, about 15 feet below the former level of the King's Bath. Various efforts have been made to decipher it, but all without success, until recently Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson, the Bodleian Librarian, made a special and apparently successful attempt to arrive at its meaning. The result of his research he has published in a pamphlet, entitled "Uinisius to Nigra," published by the Oxford University Press. With Mr. Nicholson's kind permission, we are enabled to give in the *Transactions* a copy of the letter, together with his translation of the same, and an illustration of the tablet.

THE TEXT.

[Obverse.]

[1]	Nigrae Uini(s)iu(s)
[2]	(? Gratia) dni Ihcv Xti & tvis. Mariti
[3]	uitia Uinisia (memo)ravit
[4]	Simili Vili. (? Tu uale in Ihcu &) ðni ui
[5]	(? tva i <i>contra</i>). Ni iustis arenis
[6]	(? vita abundius inuidias).

[Reverse]

[1]	Inimicus Xti
[2]	Biliconum Viricomio misit ut
[3]	sumatis ovili & si canem
[4]	Arii. Tu lucem ora Xpm.
[5]	xps
[6]	Gerit A(p)ulicus has lānas.

TRANSLATION.

[Obverse.]

- [1] Vinisius to Nigra
 [2] (? The grace) of the Lord Jesus Christ to thine also.
 Thy husband's
 [3] faults Vinisia has related
 [4] to Vilius's Similis. (Do thou be strong in Jesus and) with
 all the strength
 [5] (? in thee go counter). Unless in just conflicts (*lit.* 'arenas')
 [6] (? avoid jealousies more abundantly).

[Reverse.]

- [1] Christ's enemy.
 [2] has sent Bilonicus from Viriconium that
 [3] ye may take (him) in the sheepfold, although a dog
 [4] of Arius. Do thou pray Christ for light.
 [5] xps
 [6] A(p)ulicus carries these sheets.

Mr. Nicholson thinks that Vinisius, the writer of the letter, may have been living at Uriconium, and may have been an ecclesiastic, as his subject matter is purely religious or moral. For his explanation of the letter, and his ingenious conjectures as to its meaning, reference must be made to his pamphlet, which can be purchased for one shilling.

At page 10, Mr. Nicholson says that the name Viriconium is Celtic with Latinized ending, and is a dog name, being derived from that of a man called Virocuo or Viroconos, meaning 'man hound' or 'male-hound.'

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

II.

GRANT FROM THE PRIOR OF ST. AUSTIN IN
SHREWSBURY.

Mr. H. R. H. Southam has lately secured for our Free Library and Museum the original MS. (bearing date 1481) of what may be described as a grant, under the seal of the Priory of the Convent of the St. Austin's Friars in Shrewsbury, to John Spenlove and Margaret, in consideration of their devotion and reverence to the order. These services are to be requited by an exchange of spiritual benefits in the way of masses, vigils, fasts, &c., with special addition of an indulgence for 424 days.

An attempt at a translation of the deed is given below. The general purport of the document may be fairly gained from this, but the punctuation, especially at the beginning, has been supplied by conjecture, and the grammatical constructions, as well as the spelling of the Latin, are in several places, to say the least of it, rather puzzling.

It should also be mentioned that before the names of the grantees in the second line of the deed, a *caret* mark occurs, and a line drawn from it to the upper margin points to the words *heru lely et uxori*, written in a hand not unlike that of the deed itself, and in ink which looks of the same age. May the name be meant for Hugh Leyton? And if so, why is not the Latin Hugoni used?

Through the words *Johi Spenlove et Marget* there are traces of a line of erasure, weak at first, but stronger in the last ten letters; and one is tempted to ask whether the additional names were not intended to be substituted for these.

A transcript of the Latin MS. has been printed at the end, care having been taken to reproduce all supposed abbreviations in square brackets.

Translation.

Brother Thomas, Local Prior of the Brothers Hermits of the Convent of St. Augustine in Salop to his beloved in Christ John and Margaret Spenlove [Sends] both the prayers of all the children of his society and whatever of greater sweetness can be drained from the side of the Crucified. On hearing of your devotion to our order, on account of your reverence for the servants of God, receiving it in the spirit of unfeigned love, and deeming that it would be acceptable to Christ to recompense it by pious requitals of spiritual benefits, I admit you to all and each of the intercessions of our Convent as well in life as in death, granting to you by the tenor of these presents full participation in all the blessings which the mercy of our Saviour shall deign to bestow through the brothers of the said Convent, in masses, fasts, abstinences, sermons, and prayers and all other divine exercises. Adding, however, out of special favour from all our holy fathers, brothers and sisters, as well living as dead, a merciful remission from our Lord of 424 days for sins told and confessed by them. Furthermore when the decease of any of you shall have been reported to our local Chapter, that shall be devoutly done for you which is wont to be done in common at the same place for our own deceased brothers. In witness of which act the seal of my office has been affixed to these presents. Given in our Convent aforesaid A.D. 1481.

Frater Thoma[s] Prior Localis Ordinis ffr[atru]m Heremitar[um] Sa[ncti] Augustini Co[n]vent[us] Salopie Dilectis sibi in Christo Joh[a]n[ni] Spenlove et Marget, et omnium pueror[um] Consorti sui, Or[aci]ones, et quicquid hauriri valet dulcius de lat[er]e crucifixi, devoc[i]onem q[ua]m ad ordine[m] n[ost]r[um]

ob dei servis rev[er]enciam, ut accepi, affectu sincere caritatis accepta[n]s christo que acceptabile flore crede[n]s P[ro]p[ri]am b[e]n[e]ficio[rum] sp[irit]ual[iu]m vicissitudinib[us] compensare, vos ad universa et sing[u]la n[ost]ri co[n]vent[us] ta[m] in vita q[ua]m i[n] morte recipio suffragia Plena[m] vobis tenore p[re]sentium p[ar]ticipac[i]one[m] bonor[um] o[mn]ium consedendo q[ue] p[er] f[rat]res dicti (conv[en]tus) In Missis vigiliis jejuniis abstinentiis p[re]dicac[i]onib[us] et Orac[i]onib[us] cet[er]isque devinis exercisciis op[er]are dignabiter clemencia salvatoris Adde[n]s ecia[m] de spec[ia]li gr[ati]a a n[ost]ris s[an]c[t]is p[at]rib[us] o[mn]ib[us] fr[at]rib[us] et sororib[us] n[ost]ris ta[m] vivis q[ua]m mortuis v[el]icet quatuor centu[m] et viginti quatuor dier[um] ab illis dictis et confessis misericorditer a d[omi]no (?) Relaxam[us] Eciam cu[m] obitus alicuj[us] v[est]rum in cap[itu]lo n[ost]ro locali fu[er]it nu[n]ciatus id p[ro] vobis devote fiet quod p[ro] fr[at]rib[us] n[ost]ris defunctis in co[m]mun[i] ibide[m] fieri consuevit In cuj[us] rei testimonium Sigill[u]m officii mei p[re]sentib[us] est appensu[m] Data in co[n]ventu n[ost]ro sup[ra]dicto Anno D[omi]ni M^oCCC^oLXXXI^o

E. CALVERT, LL.D.

III.

THE SHREWSBURY COMPANY OF DRAPERS.

In a recently recovered MS volume belonging to the Drapers' Company of this town, which I have been permitted to look over, I find at the beginning the following entry, recording the Company's application to King Edward IV. for a Charter. It is written in a hand which may be contemporary with the date it bears. In copying it I have followed the spelling as nearly as possible. On the margin in a later hand is the note—"This Charter beareth date 12th Jan., the first year of Edward IV. Anno Christi, 1461." A copy of the original Latin Charter, edited by the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, M.A., has already been printed in these *Transactions*, vol. viii., 2nd series, p. 175, but this entry in the old book of the Company will be none the less interesting.

Edw. 4th the 1st year.

1460

Our Scvaigne liege and gracious lord Edward the fourthe Kyng of Englund and of ffrauce and lord of Irland consideryng how that his true sugetts and liegemen Drapers of the towne of Shrovesbury in honoure of the blessed Tynyte long tyme passed hadde by gonnen of them selfs a Gilde which for asmyche as hit was not lawfully founded by liklyode hit myght not endure Of his specyall grace for that the said Gilde for evermor shulde stande and endure he hath takyn uppon his p[er]sone the foundacon th[er]of to be called and named chief founder of the said Gilde and hath graunted th[er]to many grete p[re]rogatifs and sp[ec]ial grauntes as in his charter thereuppon made more pley[n]ly hit showith and apperith. That ys to wite that the brethren therof be reputed and called an Hool



J. L. Della Porta, Photo.

Reduced by H. H. Hughes.

CARVED STONES ON A HOUSE IN BRIDGE STREET,
SHREWSBURY.

THE BOROUGH ARMS AND THE ARMS AND CREST OF THE MONTGOMERYS.

coialte [?] commonalty] in name and substance and p'sones able and capaux [?] in lawe to sew and be seud to implete and be impleted And that the maist' wardeyns stywardes and brethern of the said gilde ar[d] fraternite all such p'sones as of ther gode wil to the'nd wol be adherents Also to choose a maister of them self and Wardeyns and theym to put out and choose newe as often as nede shall require for the wele and wurship of the said gilde. And that they may also take receyve and purches londs rents tenements and oth'r possessions to have and holde in fee and p'petuite for evermore And that they and their successoures may have a common Seal to use and occupie in matters and causes to them necessarie and bihovable. And also that they may make congregacons and assemblees lafull and honest of them to make p'visions ordynaunces actes and statutes to the supportac'on and meyntenyng of a preste and corteine almeis folke fir to pray for the State and soules as in the said charter is specified and for to trete and common' in their said assemblees of holsome governaunce and laudable rule of the said gilde as often tymes as necessitie shal require.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

IV.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S CHAPEL, SHREWSBURY.

The question has often been asked. "Where stood St. Mary Magdalen's Chapel in Shrewsbury?" but it has never been satisfactorily answered. All that Thomas Phillips in his *History and Antiquities of Shrewsbury* has to tell us is:—"Uncertain where it stood." The Venerable Archdeacon Owen in his "Some Account of the Ancient and Present State of Shrewsbury," published in 1808, states that it "is mentioned in old writings, and stood on the left side of Barker Street, a little below the Bell Stone. All that we learn of its history is, that it was sold, with other property adjoining, by Mr. Brickdale of Bristol, to Mr. John Mason, about the year 1764. The street was anciently called Rumbolcsham, and probably derived its singular name from this chapel, which might have also been dedicated to St. Rombold or Romould, the founder of a religious order in 1027."

This description is so near the truth that it may have set the question at rest, but for what subsequently was stated regarding it in the "History of Shrewsbury," of which the Archdeacon was joint author. In this work the authors altogether ignore the existence of a chapel so named within the town, and assign it to the Meole road. In vol. ii., page 473, they say:—"All our knowledge of this chapel is confined to a royal grant of the year 1356: for which see p. 165 of this vol., note 4." Turning to this reference we read as follows:—"Edward III. 5, June, 1356, granted to his beloved in Christ, brother Reigner [corrected in the appendix, p. 532, to Roger] hermit to the chapel of St Mary Magdalene,

situated without Salop, a certain plat (*Placeam*) of waste called Spel-cross, contiguous to the said chapel, and containing an acre of land: to hold the same to him and his successors, hermits there, for their habitation, and to find a chaplain to pray in the chapel for the King's soul, &c., Pat. 30 E. III., p. 2., m. 21. It was on the Meole road: for a deed of 1634 mentions 'the Hermitage lane leading into Meolefield;' and about the year 1773, when the late Mr. McMath set up a tea-garden about half a mile from the town on that road, he called it the hermitage. It has lately been called Belle vue. If our Knight in the text was a hermit, as we can scarcely doubt, this was, in all probability, the place of his abode. The *ermitical habitation in the wood of Sutton*, which Richard sewer (*dapifer*) of Chester gave to the monks of Salop, and which from the vicinity of the hermitage mentioned above to the village of Sutton, might seem to be the same place, was certainly in the parish of Forton, co. Stafford, though itself placed by Mr. Shaw, in Shropshire."

The almost invariable accuracy of these authors is in this matter at fault, for we have the most unquestionable evidence that there was such a Chapel in Shrewsbury, and that it was situated in the street named Romboldesham, now known as Barker Street. In a Corporation Rent-roll dated 1580, occurs the following entry:—

"Richard Montgomery, for a tenement next beneath, Mary Magdalene's Chappell, xii^d."

In a later Roll dated 1610, under the heading Rombaldesham, we find:—

"Richard Montgomery, gent., for a tenement next beneath Mary Magdalene's Chappell, xii^d."

And again, in a Rent-roll of 1657, occurs the following:—

"The same Andrew Vivors for a tenement next beneath Mary Magdalene's Chappell, being the lands late of Edward Montgomery, gent., xii^d."

Now if we can identify the building occupied by the Montgomery's we are at once brought into the immediate vicinity of the edifice we are in search of, and fortunately this can be done with absolute certainty. It was no other than the old structure that formerly occupied the angle formed by the junction of Barker Street and Bridge Street, facing us as we proceed down Barker Street from Bell Stone, on the right hand side. Here stood Rumboldsham Hall. An interesting description of this Hall is given by the late Mr. David Parkes in a MS. now in the British Museum [Addit. MS. 21, 516], which I copied some years ago. It is as follows:—"Romboldesham, or Rumbaldesham Hall, stood on the left hand side of that part of Barker Street which turns to the Welsh Bridge. [He means Bridge Street, which in his time was included in Barker Street.] It was an old timber building, entered by a large porch, which projected two yards into the street. In the Hall was a large chimney piece, having many curious ornaments and devices carved upon it, and

three shields of arms, represented below, now built into the fronts of the present houses which occupy the ground upon which the Hall stood. The Hall floor was laid with figured quarries, about six inches square; opposite the fire place were two figures formed of blue and white cement, inlaid in the floor; the figures were each more than seven feet high, and bore the names of Gog and Magog. It appears the building was taken down about the years 1759 or 1760." The author gives excellent sketches of the three coats of arms; but as they are still to be seen in the place described so clearly, my friend Mr. Joseph Della Porta has supplied me with Photographs of them; and my friend Mr. H. H. Hughes has kindly reduced them for this paper. It is by these arms we learn that the old destroyed building was the residence of the family of Montgomery, mentioned in the Corporation Rent-roll quoted above. This family, originally of Clun, appear to have taken up their residence in Shrewsbury about the latter end of the fifteenth century. John Montgomery was admitted a Burgess in 1487, and his son Thomas was elected a Bailiff three times, viz., 1545, 1556, and 1560, which is a sure sign that he was held in high esteem by his fellow townsmen. It was by virtue of his having served this office that he was warranted in placing up in his hall the arms of the Borough, which is one of the shields built into the wall of the modern house; a work which may be well designated a very bold specimen of carving. The arms of the family are:—Gules, a chevron ermine between three fleurs de lis argent. Crest:—An eagle displayed azure, beaked and legged gules, in the dexter talon a fleur de lis.

Having identified the residence of this family, we have now to consider what is meant by the words describing its position—"next beneath Mary Magdalen's Chapell." I venture to suggest that the words imply that the Chapel was at a higher elevation than the house, and that it probably stood on the opposite side (west) of the street, on the steep slope descending from the house formerly occupied by the Revd. John Yardley on Claremont Bank, and most likely on the ground now occupied by Mr. Cock's Tanyard.

W. PHILLIPS.

V.

VICE-ADMIRAL JOHN BENBOW (1653—1702).

Through the kindness of Messrs. Maggs Bros. of 109, Strand, London, I am able to give a copy of an official communication from Admiral Benbow.

Early in March, 1689-90, Benbow was appointed Master Attendant at Deptford, and held office there for six years, though, at times, having to leave his duty to be employed on special service.

It had been already ordered that whilst he was serving afloat his pay as Master was to be made up to that of Master Attendant at Deptford. An order was now issued for him to be paid as Master

Attendant in addition to his pay as Master, presumably in acknowledgment of special services in the conduct of the fleet.

Shortly after the date of the following letter, viz., in September, Benbow was called away, and commanded a flotilla of bomb vessels and fireships ordered to attack St. Malo. No result was obtained.

[For further information see *Dictionary of National Biography*; Admiralty Minutes, 12 Feb., 1691-2, 16 Oct., 1692, and 14 Aug., 1693.]

It is probable that his request for further recognition was met by the increase of pay as above mentioned. As it may not be generally known what the duties of a Master Attendant really were, I give the description printed in a book in my possession, viz., *The Imperial Encyclopædia, or Dictionary, etc.*, by Rev. W. M. Johnson and T. Exley, vol. iii., 1811, as I cannot find information in local books of reference.

"MASTER ATTENDANT is an officer in the royal dock-yards, appointed to hasten and assist at the fitting out or dismantling, removing or securing, vessels of war, &c., at the port where he resides. He is particularly to observe that His Majesty's ships are securely moored, and for this purpose he is expected frequently to review the moorings which are sunk in the harbour, and observe that they are kept in proper repair. It is also his duty to visit all the ships in ordinary, and see that they are frequently cleaned and kept in order; and to attend at the general musters in the dock-yards, taking care that all the officers, artificers and labourers, registered at the navy-books, are present at their duty."

The letter, written on a small piece of paper, is as follows:—

"R^t Hon^{ble}

Ever since my being Master Attendant at Deptford which now is well onwards of Four Years—I have given your Office little or no trouble with the Guns, & Carriages which our Sixth Rate Frigotts bring up hither with them, & other Stores, when Dockt or hall'd a Shore, which are alwaies taken out and Secured by me and likewise all the Yachts which is a great Ease to your Office, and no small trouble to me, which I hope you will take into Consideration to give me such incouragement, that I may Continue my Care.

I Remain:

Deptford

Yor^r Hono^{ble} most Humble Serv^t

7th July 93.

Benbow.

quiry to be made whether

any thing of this nature

as bin formerly allowed at

Deptford & reported

11 1693"

Ƨ Ƨ

Part of the margin of the letter has been cut, but the words are no dcubt, *inquiry* and *has*. The day of month is missing. If the initials are T. L. they, most likely, are those of Sir Thomas Littleton, Bart., appointed Treasurer of the Navy 1693.

HERBERT R. H. SOUTHAM, F.S.A.

A few copies of BLAKEWAY'S HISTORY OF THE LIBERTIES OF SHREWSBURY, 500 pages, in cloth, can still be had from Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton, price 11/6. It contains the history of 34 villages and townships in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury.

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