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Transactions
OF THE
Shropshire Archaeological
AND
Natural History Society

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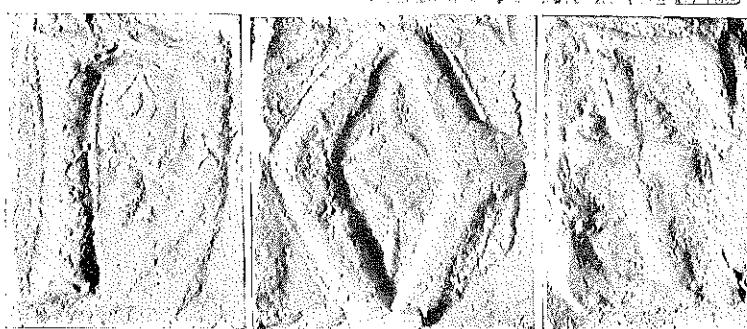
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PLATE XIX.



THE CHURCH BELLS OF SHROPSHIRE. V.

By H. B. WALTERS, M.A., F.S.A.

IV. DIOCESE OF LICHFIELD (ARCHDEACONRY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT).

1. DEANERY OF ECCLESHALL.

The whole of this Deanery is in Staffordshire, with the exception of the modern parish of Woore.

WOORE.

1. G. MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1859. One bell.
(17 in.

The bell hangs in a small square turret over the western gable of the nave; the inscription is given by Lynam in his *Church Bells of Staffordshire*, p. 60, and there has been no alteration since.

Although the parish is a modern one, formed out of Mucklestone (Staffs.) in 1841, and the present church only dates from 1830, there was a chapel existing here, at all events, in 1552. For it is mentioned in the Inventories of that year: "It'm a little bell . . . in the Chapell of Oure."

A small handbell of some antiquity is in the possession of the Vicar, who thinks it may be the one mentioned in the Inventory.

Many thanks to Rev. J. A. Bradley, Vicar, to whom I am indebted for much of the above information.

ARCHDEACONRY OF SALOP.

1. DEANERY OF ELLESMORE.

BASCHURCH.

ALL SAINTS.

Four bells.

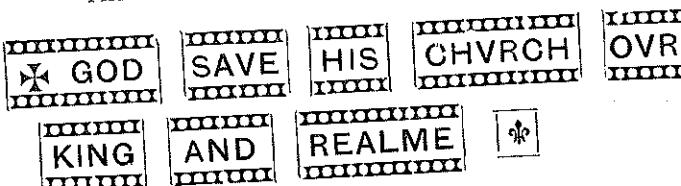
1.  IESVS DAZAREDVVS REX IVDEORVM

2. ✠ maria ♀ int. ♂ iaer. ♂ ons. ♂ heren. ♂ m. ♂ cccc. ♂ ende. ♂
xlviii. ♂ ian. ♂ han. venloe

Below, a border of arcading and foliage. (Plate XX,
Fig. 4).

THE CHURCH BELLS OF SHROPSHIRE.

3.

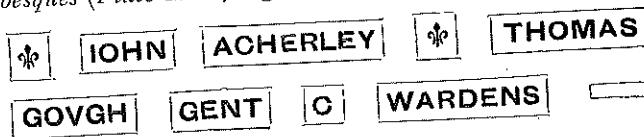


1662



(38 in.)

4. *Above and immediately below the inscription, inverted arabesques (Plate XIV., Fig. 6) resting on cable-moulding.*



1662



(43 in.)

Pits for six; in bad repair, a piece broken out of the rim of the tenor. Clock strikes on 3rd.

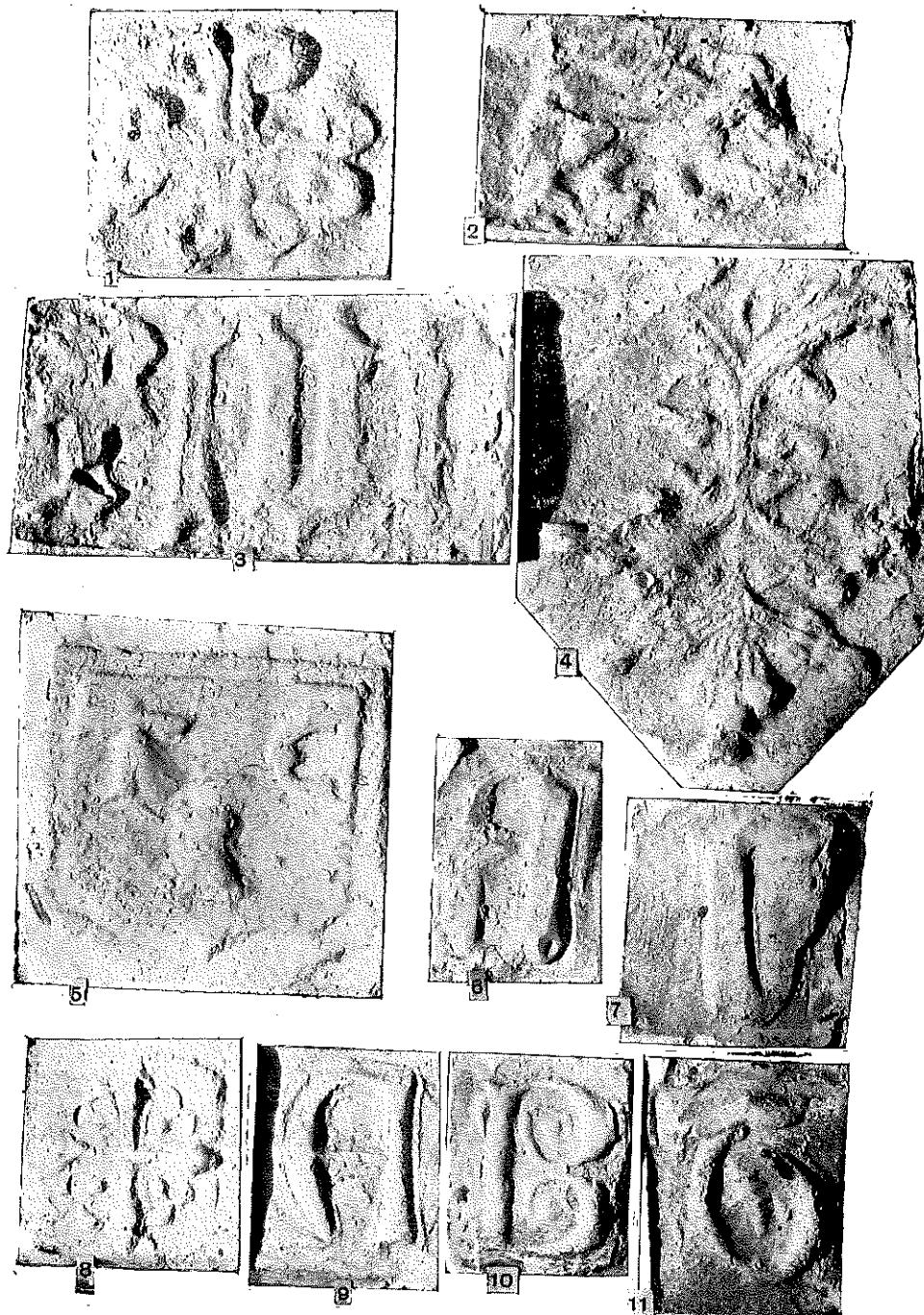
Treble: by an unknown founder; the letters are not all from one alphabet, the N, the second A, the Z and O being smaller and thinner than the rest, which are thick and coarse, but not ill-designed. They are not unlike the alphabets used in the medieval Leicester foundry. I cannot think that the bell is of very early date, *i.e.*, not before 1500; the angular O and the mixed alphabet point the other way. For cross and lettering see Plate XIX., Figs. 1-9; the Z is reversed. This bell has large ribbed cannons.

2nd: This bell, quite the most interesting in the county, has long been known to campanists as a beautiful example of foreign casting. The inscription is to be translated: "Maria. In the year of our Lord MCCCC and XLVII (1447). Jan Van Venloe"—not as was done by an enthusiastic and patriotic Welshman, who claimed it as a product of his native tongue: *Maria iar oes merin [1400] ende [47] iaw ian ven ioe*, which he rendered: "When cut off from life we become dead earth; the soul departs and proceeds through the air to eternal glory."¹ In partial excuse it may be urged that the bell, according to tradition, came from Valle Crucis Abbey, as did the treble at Ness Magna.

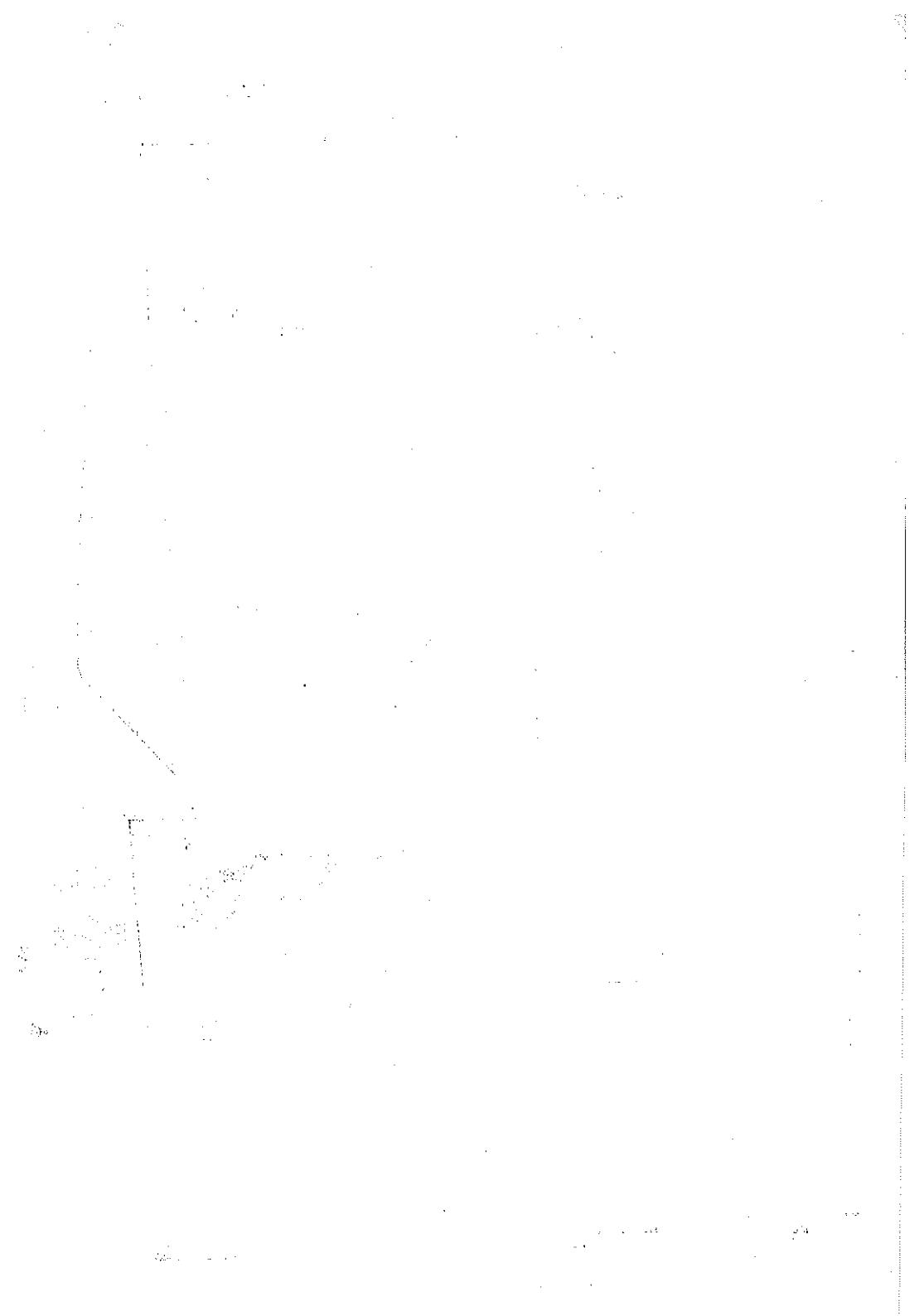
On Plate XX. are given specimens of the cross, lettering, and ornaments. The Welshman to whom allusion has been made took

¹ See the Morris MSS, in Shrewsbury Free Library.

PLATE XX.



Figs. 1-4. BASCHURCH₂ (2nd Bell).



the cross for a Welsh harp, and the figure of a lion which follows the word *ban* for that of a goat, thus conclusively proving its Cymric origin!

Jan Van Venloe is not otherwise known in Britain, where Flemish bells are exceedingly rare; see Raven's *Church Bells of Suffolk*, p. 74, and Eeles' *Church Bells of Kincardineshire*, p. 5. There is a bell at Whitton in Suffolk, dated 1441, which is possibly also his work. He will receive fuller treatment in the chapter on Founders.

The cannons of this bell are ornamented with a very elegant cable-pattern. Its weight is said to be $7\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

3rd: by Thomas Clibury (shield, Plate XX., Fig. 5); small thick letters between cable mouldings; fleur-de-lys not found elsewhere. Date on second line, with shield below it.

4th: Also by Thomas Clibury; fleur-de-lys, Plate XII., Fig. 4; borders, Plate XIV., Fig. 6; a fragment of this border with the cable above occurs after WARDENS. Date and shield as on last. John Atcherly, of Stanwardine, was baptised 16 May, 1613, and buried 6 Sept., 1672.

[1549]: 'iij belles of one accord' iij lytle belles in the churche.'
1740 and 1752: '4 bells.'

See Hartshorne, *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 590; *Shropshire A. and N. H. Transactions*, ix. (1886), p. vii.; *Bye-Gones*, 16 Feb., 1881, p. 193; *Shropshire Notes and Queries*, i. pp. 57, 69; *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, iv., pp. 71, 145; Hare, p. 188 (inaccurate as usual); *Shropshire Folk-Lore*, p. 603; *Reliquary*, vi., p. 19; and Raven, *Church Bells of Suffolk*, p. 75.

CUSTOMS :

At Funerals a bell is tolled for half an hour, followed by chiming. On Sundays a bell is rung at 8 a.m., whether there is a service or not. For other services, the four bells chimed for twenty minutes, followed by two bells singly, each for five minutes.

Ringing on New Year's Eve and Morning; for Weddings by request.

The Curfew was rung down to 1883 (*Salopian Shreds and Patches*, ix., p. 19); Miss Burne (*Folk-Lore*, p. 602), states that it was rung all the year round, in summer at eight, in winter at seven.

On a Board in the Vestry are the following Rules:—

"If to ring you do come here,
You must ring well with hand and ear,
And if you ring with spur or hat
A quart of ale is due for that:
And if a bell you overthrow
It will cost you sixpence before you go:
Our laws are old, they are not new
Therefore the sexton will have his due."

Many thanks to Rev. T. J. Rider, Vicar.

COCKSHUT. SS SIMON AND JUDE. 1 + 1 bells.

1. JOHN RUDHALL (24 in.

S. *No inscription, but double row of border Fig. 2 round shoulder.* (16½ in.

Lettering on larger bell as at Pulverbatch and Yockleton ; the bell must be about the same date, and as the clock is dated 1789, this may fairly be assumed to be the date of the bell. The small bell, which is by Abraham or Abel Rudhall, is probably about fifty years earlier.

The former is a badly cast and roughly moulded bell, and the inscription-band is much battered, as if something had been cut away. The smaller is hung with lever and iron stock. Pits for three. Clapper of large bell tied ; small clock-hammer.

The church was rebuilt in 1777 ; the clock, which was given by Mr. Roger Jones, is by Bullock and Davies of Ellesmere.

No Edwardian Inventories.

1740: '1 Bell.' Query, was this the little one now existing ?

The two bells are rung for weddings ; the smaller one was supposed to say "Tom Townsend," referring to a local publican, now deceased (cf. the story about Quatford bells).

CRIFTINS. ST MATTHEW. Two bells.

On the authority of the Sexton, who has examined them closely, there is no date on the bells. The church was built in 1874, the parish being formed out of Ellesmere and Dudleston.

Thanks to Rev. W. R. Rugg, Vicar.

DUDLESTON. ST. MARY. One bell.1. ROBERT NICKSON EDWARD PRICHARD CH W
1693 (c. 23 in.

Lettering as at Shipton, Tugford, and other places ; founder unknown, but probably a successor of Thomas Roberts at Shrewsbury. A singularly awkward, not to say dangerous, place to investigate, the bell being hung from two horizontal cross-beams with a "long drop" below and nothing to stand upon except the ladder, which is too far away to be of use. I read the name of the first churchwarden as JACKSON, but the Vicar has since kindly corrected my mistake.

No wheel ; hammer for clock.

There is a tradition that when the church became dilapidated the bell was hung in a yew tree in front of the tower (*Salopian Shreds and Patches*, v. (1882), p. 29). I am informed by the Vicar that this was only during the restoration of the tower, about two

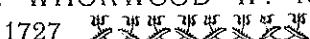
hundred years ago;¹ also that the circumstance gave rise to some verses of a local and doggerel description, not worth quoting.

Best thanks to Rev. J. Phillips Dickson, Vicar.

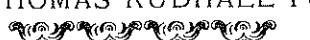
ELLESMORE. ST. MARY. Eight bells.

1. WHEN YOU US RING WE'LL SWEETLY SING

 T  R 1768  (30½ in.

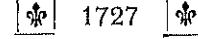
2. I: WHORWOOD W: 1695 ED: BARKLEY W:
1727  (31 in.

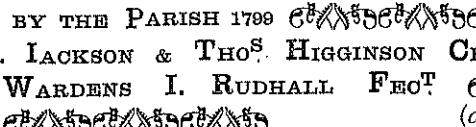
3. R^D: HATCHETT W: 1669 PHIL: GRIFFIS W:
1727  (32½ in.

4. THOMAS RUDHALL FOUNDER  1768
 (34¾ in.

5. THE REV^D: M^R: IOSHVA ADAMS
VICAR  T  R 1768  (37½ in.

6. T: GOUGH D: MARSH S: BICKLEY E: FURM-
STON CHURCH WARDENS 1768 T  R
 (39½ in.

7. OBSERVE WITH CARE THE HOVR OF PRAY^R
IOS: HIGGINSON & R^T CLARKE WARDENS
 1727  (43¾ in

8. THE GIFT OF EDW^D KYNASTON OF OATLEY ESG^R
RECAST BY THE PARISH 1799 
Below:—S. JACKSON & THOS. HIGGINSON CHURCH
WARDENS I. RUDHALL FECT  (c. 48 in.

2nd, 3rd, and 7th by Abraham Rudhall; border on 2nd, Fig. 3; on 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, Fig. 1, on 7th, two bits of Fig. 3; on tenor, border as at Neen Savage. On the 5th, Rudhall's largest type, except the date; type on tenor as Neen Savage.

The tenor replaces a bell given by one of the Kynastons of Oteley. The last Edward died without issue in 1781; the present

¹ It was probably at this time that the bell was re-cast.

owner of the property has assumed the additional surname of Mainwaring.

Clappers tied; tower declared unsafe for ringing. New stocks and wheels. Clock strikes on 2nd, 4th, 5th, 8th.

Bells not now rung, but chimed for services on Sundays and week days.

[1549]: 'ELSMER ij small belles and a gret belle.'

1740 and 1752: '8 Bells.'

There is a local saying:

"You're too fond of beer,

Say the bells of Ellesmere." (Burne, p. 605).

For a tradition of subaqueous bells at Crosemere in this parish, see *Bye-Gones*, 8 Oct., 1873, p. 220.

In the Ringing-Chamber, which is very well kept, is a peal-board of 1730, as follows:—

The whole Peal of
Grandsire Triples was
(on the 4th day of Febr^r 1730
within the space of 3
Hours & 5 minutes com-
pletely rung by the fol-
lowing Persons

Joseph Langford

Thom^{as} Franks

John Sadler

Tho^s Kynaston

Will^m Gough

Will^m Davies

Tho^s Sadler

Ia^s Eaton.

There is also a set of Ringing Rules of the usual type:—

If

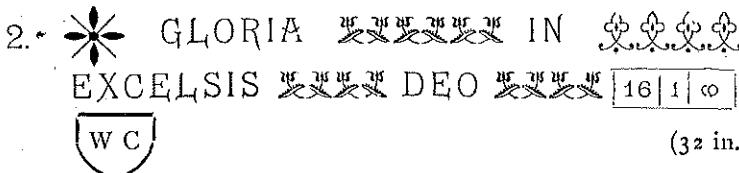
That to Ring you Doe come here
You Must Ring well with hand
& ear If you Ring with spur or hat
A gun of Beer is due for that
And If a Bell you Overthrow
6 pence is due Before you go
If to These Laws you do consent
Come Take a Bell we are content
These Laws are old The are not new
for Ringers They must have There due

This Board was Rep^{td}

January 2

1850.

WEST FELTON. ST. MICHAEL. Three bells.
1. CANTEMVS DOMINO CANTICVM NOVVM
(29½ in.)



(32 in.)

3. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON

*On the waist:—“GOD SAVE OVR CHURCH OUR
QUEEN & REALM”*

J D. W H. C W. 1857 (35 in.)

The date on the treble is given by means of a chronogram, the four large-sized letters MDCC making in Roman numerals 1700. Cf. St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth. It is not, however, a perfect chronogram, as all the Roman numerals occurring in the inscription are not used.

The founder is the same as that of Dudley bell (*q.v.*); the same inscription occurs at Fitz.

2nd bell by William Clibury; cross, Plate V., Fig. 1; border after IN, Plate V., Fig. 5; elsewhere arabesques as on Stokesay old tenor (Fig. 9). Small thin letters; 9 of date reversed.

The old tenor, which had been cracked, was inscribed

 GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH OVR KING AND
REALM 1662

as are so many of Thomas Clibury's tenors. The present inscription is adapted from it. The churchwardens whose initials are given were John Dovaston of the Nursery and William Howell of Sutton, as I learn from notes supplied by Mr. R. E. Davies and Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon.

See also *Shropshire Arch. Soc. Trans.*, 2nd Ser., ix., pp. 332, 342, 344, 368.

The following extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts are kindly contributed by Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon:—

1776	p ^d the Clerk for ringing on the 5 th Nov ^r	...	o	2	6
1777	do. do. do.	...	o	2	6
1779, June 6.	Sam ^l Briscoe for mending the bell	...	o	6	o
1780, May 26.	for mending the tongue of the bell	...	o	2	o
Nov. 21.	the Smith for mending the Bell	...	o	2	6
1781, Feb. 1.	mending the bell & time	...	o	3	o
	Richard Price for a new to the bell (<i>sic</i>)	o	9	10 ¹ ₂	
	John Briscoe for mending the bell	...	o	5	o
1782, March 13.	Rich ^d Price for mending bell-frame	o	3	o	
1784, Oct. 2.	Blacksmith for mending the bell-tongue	o	1	o	
1785, Apr. 2.	Rich ^d Edmonds & Brother getting up the bells	...	o	3	6

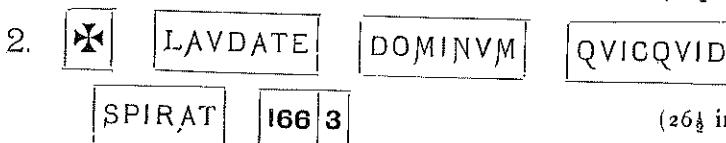
1787, Apr. 6.	Blacksmith mending the bell-tongue	...	o	2	6
1788	" £7.5.8 was paid towards the hanging of the bells." ¹				
1801-2	P ^d the Ringers on account of Peace	...	1	1	0
1803, Oct. 15.	P ^d Thos Smith & Brisco for the bell wheel	...	o	5	0
1806, Oct. 15.	p ^d for a bell rope	...	o	6	0
1815-16.	p ^d for new bell rope	...	o	6	4
1817-18.	for bell rope	...	o	4	8
1825-26.	p ^d Mr Gough for the 2 new bell ropes	...	o	12	0
1830-31.	p ^d Wm Roderick repairing the bell	...	o	1	2
1833-34.	p ^d for repairing steeple door & the bell	...	o	2	10
1838-39.	p ^d for mending the bells	...	o	8	0
	p ^d for a new bell rope	...	o	4	0
1840-41.	p ^d for new bell ropes	...	o	10	0
1842-43.	p ^d new bell rope	...	o	3	6
1844-45.	p ^d William Tomkins for ringing Curfew	...	o	7	6
1845, Aug. 24.	do.	do.	o	8	0
1846, Apr. 8.	p ^d for new bell rope	...	o	6	3
	Dec. 31. p ^d William Tomkins for ringing Curfew from Nov. 5 to January 1 st	...	o	8	0
1847, Nov. 5.	do.	do.	do.		
1848, Apr. 24.	p ^d Thomas Meredith's bill for repairing bells	...	o	3	0
	Joseph Briscoe's bill for repairing bells & clearing water pipe	...	o	5	6
1849, Jan. 4.	p ^d William Tomkins for ringing Curfew from Nov. 5, 1848, to Jan. 1, 1849	...	o	8	0
Apr. 5.	Thomas Meredith for new rope	..	o	1	0
7.	new bolts & wedges to bells (etc.)	...	o	9	6
1850, Apr. 1.	(payment for Curfew)				
21.	p ^d Thomas Meredith for repairing Clap per to bell	...	o	3	6
1851, Apr. 30.	p ^d for two new bell ropes	...	o	12	6
1857, Oct. 22.	p ^d for carriage of old bell	...	1	5	3
1858, Apr. 5.	p ^d Joseph Briscoe's bill for putting up bell, &c.	...	5	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	William Fox for ringing curfew	...	o	8	0
Feb. 2.	p ^d for new bell as per receipt	...	21	16	2
Apr. 3.	p ^d R ^d Clarke for new floor to bell room	3	o	0	
	do. for new wheel to new bell	2	2	0	
	do. for repairing bell frame	2	10	0	
	p ^d for cleaning Steeple putting bell up	o	2	6	

[Payments for ringing Curfew continue down to 1863.]

¹ I.e., after the re-building of the tower in 1784-87.

HORDLEY. ST. MARY THE VIRGIN. Two bells.

1. ***Sancta TRIDICAS ORA PRO DOBIS** (22½ in.



Larger bell only used ; both hung with wheels, in a small brick and timber turret ; generally in bad condition.

Smaller bell inscribed in the same lettering as Hope Bowdler 1st, except for the minuscule *a* and *c* in SANCTA ; cross, Plate XX., Fig. 6 ; lettering, Plate XX., Figs 7-11. It is chiefly remarkable for, its theological eccentricity, which has given rise to some absurd correspondence in time past (see *Notes and Queries*, 5th Ser., xii. (1879), pp. 388, 434, 498 ; *Church Times*, 7 Nov., 1879 ; *Sulopian Shreds and Patches*, iii., pp. 253, 254 ; *Bye-Gones*, 5 Nov., 1879, p. 323, and pp. 332, 347). Obviously it is a confusion of SANCTA TRINITAS VNVS DEVS MISERERE NOBIS (cf. Neen Sollars 2nd) with the ordinary invocation to a saint. The same error is characteristic of a Wokingham 15th century founder, Roger Landen, as at Chiddington, Surrey, and elsewhere.

Larger bell by Thomas Clibury ; cross, Plate XVIII., Fig. 5, as at Acton Burnell ; lettering intermediate in size and thickness between the earlier type as on West Felton 2nd and the later as at Baschurch ; date in small thick figures. For the inscription cf. Culmington 1st.

[1549] : 'ij belles.'

1740 and 1752 : '2 bells.'

Inscription on 2nd wrongly given in *Shreds and Patches*, loc. cit.

Many thanks to the late Churchwarden, Mr. W. Cureton, who died October, 1903, not long after my visit, and of whose kindness I have most grateful reminiscences.

LINEAL WITH COLMERE. ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST. Two bells.

Both without inscription, in an open gable-turret ; supplied by Messrs. Warner in 1870, when the church was built (see *Church Bells*, 18 March, 1871, p. 186). Hung without wheels and chimed by levers.

NESS MAGNA. ST. ANDREW. Three bells.

1. ***X SANCTA** **[1] MARIR** **[1] ORA** **[3] PRO**
[4] NOBVS **[2]** (28 in.

2.  WILLIAM HVGHES JOHN
 HUMFRESVS WARDENS
 1637 (31 in.)

3.  WILLIAM BROOME JOHN WOOF CHVRCH
 WARDENS 1655
 (Above and below, vine border (Plate XIII., Fig. 3)
 between cable mouldings. (34½ in.)

1st: by the same founder as Church Preen 1st, who seems to have got his stamps from a Worcester founder.¹ The stops are (1) a grotesque winged figure; (2) a lion's head; (3) and (4) heads of Henry VI. and Margaret of Anjou. See Plate XX., for cross, stamps and lettering. This bell is said to have come from Valle Crucis Abbey, like the one at Baschurch.

2nd: by William Clibury; cross, Plate XII., Fig. 2, as at More; border, Plate V., Fig. 5. The 4 of the date is reversed (cf. Cheswardine).

3rd: by Thomas Clibury; cross, Plate XVIII., Fig. 4. The F of WOOF is an E with lower bar cut away.

May 1553: 'NESS STRANGE Three bells.'

1740: 'NESS STRANGE 3 Bells.'

1752: '3 Bells.'

Rubbings in Mr. North's Collection.

Bells chimed for half an hour before services, and at Funerals when the procession appears in sight.

Ringing for Weddings by request.

Thanks to Rev. R. D. Bonnor, late Vicar.

NESS PARVA.

One bell.

1. No inscription.

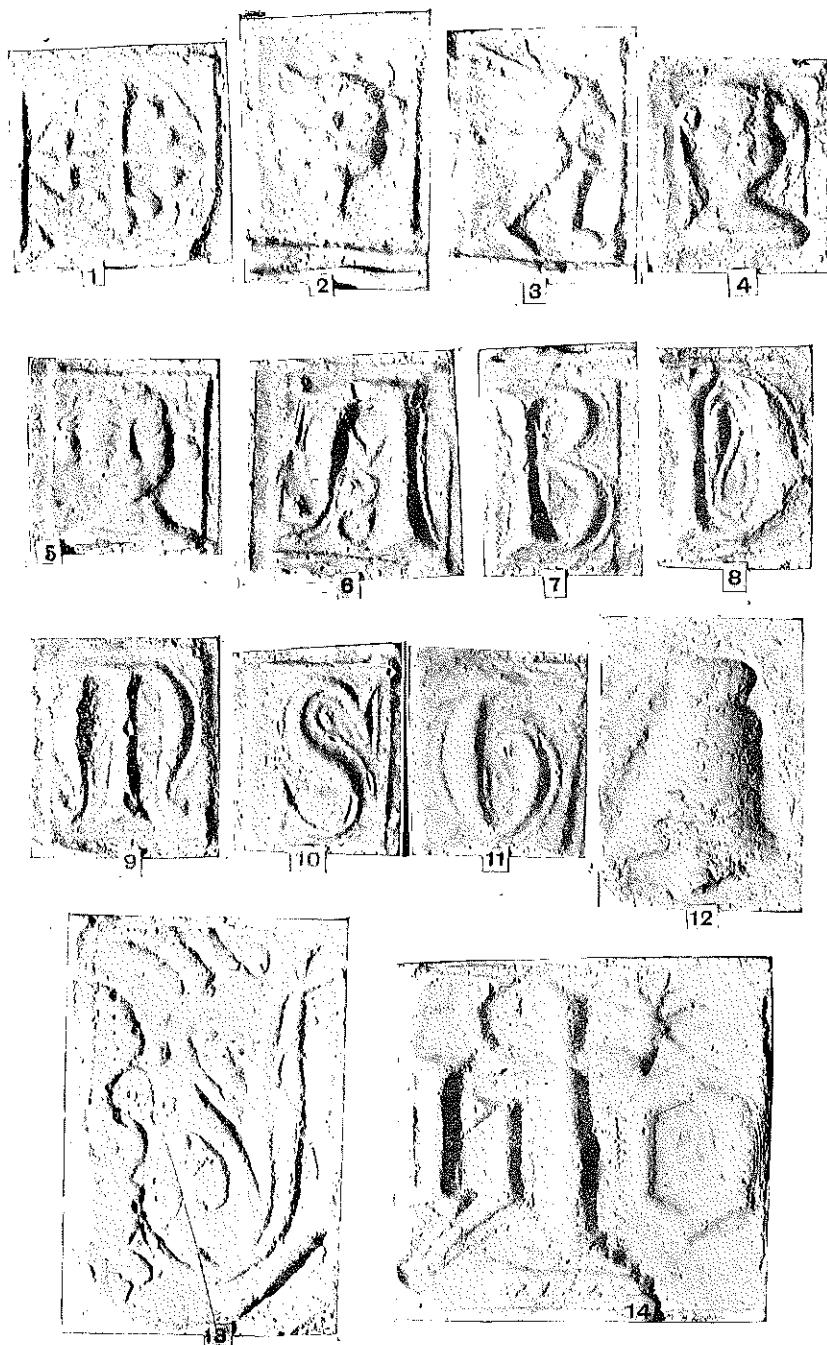
A very long-waisted bell, the body perfectly cylindrical, with a plain moulding round the shoulder; diameter about 18 to 20 in., height probably about 21 in.; may be fourteenth century. It hangs in the northern opening of a double gable cot, the other being empty; but there is no record of any other bell having existed here, at least since 1553.

9 May 1553: 'LVTVLL NESS Two bells with a cord and a sanctus bell.'

1752. 'Ness Parva 1 bell.'

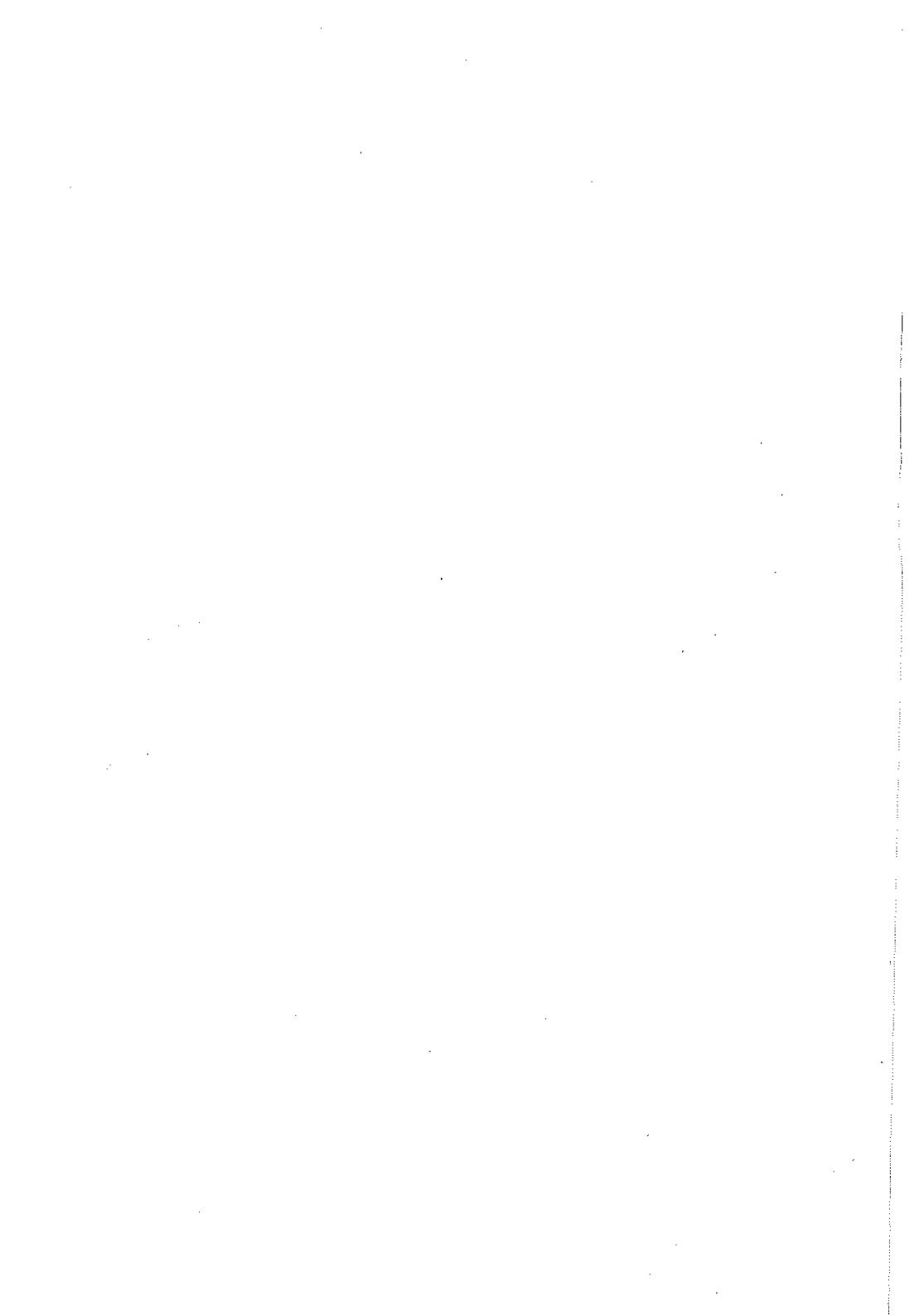
¹ See *Assoc. Arch. Soc. Report*, xxv. (1901), p. 565.

PLATE XXI.



Figs. 1-11. NESS MAGNA.

Fig. 12. RUDHALL'S EARLIER BELL STAMP.



PETTON.

One bell.

1.  **LONG** **LIVE** **ROGER** **WILBRA-**
HAM **ESQ** **1662** (16½ in.)

Hung with solid wheel in an open wooden turret surmounted by a spirelet, on the western gable; very difficult of access.

The founder is Thomas Clibury; the fleur-de-lys is given on Plate XII., Fig. 4.

9 May 1553: 'One bell.'

1740: '1 Bell.'

1752: '2 Bells.'

Roger Wilbraham was probably one of the Wilbrahams of Delamere in Cheshire, born in 1623, and one of the intended Knights of the Royal Oak; or the reference may be to his father-in-law, Roger Wilbraham of Dorfold, born 1589, Sheriff of Cheshire in 1667. But the connection of either with Petton is unknown.

Very many thanks to Mrs. Cunliffe of Petton Hall and to Mr. Tatton, Churchwarden, for valuable assistance.

RUYTON-XI-TOWNS. ST. JOHN BAPTIST. Six bells.

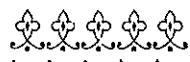
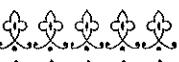
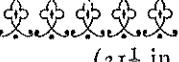
1. **J TAYLOR & Co. FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1868.**

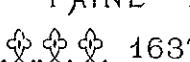
On the waist:—GOD SAVE THE CHURCH.

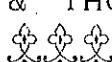
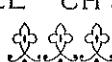
OUR QUEEN & REALM
AND SEND US PEACE IN CHRIST.
AMEN (28½ in.)

2. **REJOICE IN THE LORD**

On the waist:—J TAYLOR & C^o FOUNDERS
LOUGHBOROUGH 1868 (30½ in.)

3.  **GLORIA**  **IN** 
EXCELSIS  **DEO** 
1637 (31½ in.)

4.  **RICHART PAIN RICHART PAIN**
WARDENS  **1637** (32 in.)

5. **WILLIAM HOOD & THO: POWELL CH:**
WARDENS **1716**  **A R** 
Below, Fig. 2 continuous. (35 in.)

6. WE PRAISE THEE O GOD

*On the waist as No 2, with the founder's medallion,
Fig. 6. (39 in.)*

3rd and 4th by William Clibury; cross as Ness Magna 2nd (Plate XII, Fig. 2); letters on 3rd thicker than on 4th. Borders, Plate V., Fig. 5.

The 5th has cabled cannons; letters on *paterae*; borders, Fig. 5 and Fig. 2.

In good order; Taylor's bells have angular cannons; all have iron rings round the heads. Clock strikes on 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th.

Weights of new bells: (1) 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lbs.
(2) 6 0 22
(6) 10 3 21

[1549]: 'RYTON iij belles of one accord.'
9 May 1553: 'three bells.'

1752: '3 bells.'

There were only three (the present 3rd, 4th, 5th) down to 1868, in which year the bell frame was restored with timber from the old mill at Platt. See *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, ix., p. 122; Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21,236 for inscriptions on old bells; also *Shropshire Arch. Transactions*, 2nd Ser., viii. (1896), p. 352.

CUSTOMS:—

Death knell: 12 strokes on each of 3rd, 4th, and 5th for man; similarly 11 for woman; then toll for an hour. The same three bells are chimed at funerals.

On Sundays the tenor is raised and rung for a short time at 8 a.m. when there is no early celebration; the 3rd and 4th are chimed at 9 a.m. every Sunday. These two customs are a survival of the pre-Reformation Matins and Mass bells. For morning and evening services bells chimed, or rung on great Festivals.

Ringing on the King's Birthday and for Weddings by request.

The treble is rung for Vestry Meetings.

In *Bye-Gones*, 7 Feb., 1894, p. 270, the following account of the ringing customs then in use is given (most of which, it will be seen, have since been modified):—

Sundays: chiming for fifteen minutes; then tolling on tenor for ten and treble for five,

Easter, Christmas, and Whit-Sunday, ringing from 6 to 8 a.m.

A muffled peal on the eve of Good Friday.

Funerals: toll for an hour, then chime when procession is in sight, and toll again when it reaches the porch,

Curfew at 8 p.m., 5 November to 2 February, except 25 December, 6 January, and after a funeral,

Best thanks to Rev. W. D. Craven, Vicar.

The district church of EARDISTON has no bell.

WELSHAMPTON. ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS.
Two bells.

1. J. WARNER & SONS LONDON 1863

On the waist :—



Note G.

2. The same.

PATENT

Note F.

These two bells hang in an open gable turret on the E. end of the nave. Upon writing to the Vicar for verification of what I could see from below through glasses, he kindly replied as follows :— “The present church was built in 1862-3. The previous building stood for nearly 100 years and had one bell, but I do not know what became of it. It would not have been re-cast for the present bells, because they and it were here at the same time. The only note in our Parish Book is that there are ‘two bells, G-F, by Warner of London.’ I have had a man up to the bells, and upon them there are a Lion and Unicorn (so he described it) and these words :—‘J. Warner & Sons 1863 Patent.’ I have no doubt ours are new bells, and that they were cast in or about 1863. The Church was ready for service July 29th, 1863.”

The Vicar’s statement is confirmed by a note in the *Ecclesiologist*, xxv., p. 349, to the effect that two bells, one weighing $4\frac{3}{4}$ cwt., were given in 1863 by Mrs. Mainwaring of Oteley Park.

Browne Willis in 1752 notes ‘1 Bell.’

Many thanks to Rev. H. Moody, Vicar.

WESTON LULLINGFIELD. Two bells.

The two bells hang in an open wooden spirelet, but are not clearly visible from below. They are very small, and according to the Vicar are devoid of inscription. He states that they were put up when the church was built in 1857.

Thanks to Rev. E. H. Tuke, Vicar.

2. DEANERY OF WHITCHURCH.

ASH.

CHRIST CHURCH.

One bell.

1 C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1856 (20 $\frac{1}{4}$) in.

Hung with wheel; belfry dirty and neglected. Church built 1836; parish formed from Whitchurch.

CALVERHALL. HOLY TRINITY. Six bells.

1—6. **J: TAYLOR & CO FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH**
1879.

Weights and sizes:—

	cwt. qrs. lbs.	cwt. qrs. lbs.
(1)	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 5 : 2 : 7	(4) 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 7 : 3 : 6
(2)	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 6 : 1 : 9	(5) 37 in. 10 : 2 : 14
(3)	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 7 : 1 : 2	(6) 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 13 : 0 : 24

Very dirty, but otherwise in good order; chiming apparatus.
Church first consecrated 1726.

See *Church Bells*, 28 June, 1879.

FAULS. EMMANUEL. One bell.

1. **J. WARNER & SONS LONDON 1856.**

On waist:—



(18 in.)

PATENT

Church built 1855; parish formed out of Prees.

Thanks to Rev. Harold Burton, Vicar, who writes as follows:—
“The bell was given by E. B. Denison, Esq., Q.C. [the late Lord Grimthorpe] instead of one made of some inferior metal which the builder had got from Coalbrookdale. It was made by Messrs. Warner . . . from a pattern designed by Mr. Denison. It is 18 inches wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, and weighs 1 cwt., and cost with the fittings £125.”

IGHTFIELD. ST. JOHN BAPTIST. Six bells.

1.	<i>On the waist:—</i>		(30 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
2.	<i>The same.</i>		(31 in.)
3.	<i>The same.</i>		(32 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
4.	<i>The same.</i>		(34 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
5.	<i>The same.</i>		(37 in.)
6.	<i>The same.</i>		(41 in.)

All by Warner & Sons, cast in 1866, with angular cannons. The device which forms the sole decoration of each bell, is a sort of quatrefoil or rose with the legend **J W & S 1866**. I have not met with it elsewhere.

In 1740 and 1752 there were four bells (Browne Willis). A note kindly communicated by Mr. R. E. Davies gives their inscriptions as follows:—

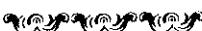
1. Let us singe unto the Lord 1609.

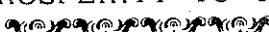
2. The life of man is as the passing hour¹ (in Latin).
 3. As my sweet sound from me doth pas the daies of man gro les
 Geo. Manwaring K^t 1605.
 4. Soli Deo immortali sit gloria.
 The 4th was obviously by Clibury; for the name of Sir George
 Manwaring on the 3rd cf. the old Stokesay tenor, of the same date.

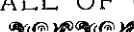
PREES.

ST. CHAD.

Six bells.

1. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A  R 1742

 (30 in.)

2. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH A  R 1742

 (30½ in.)

3. ABEL RUDHALL OF GLOUCESTER CAST US
 ALL 1742 
 (32 in.)

4. THE GIFT OF FRANCIS SANDFORD ESQUIRE
 OF SANDFORD A  R 1742
 (33½ in.)

5. THO^S: RUDHALL GLOCESTER FOUNDER

 1782 
 (36½ in.)

6. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL & TO
 THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL 1742
Below, Fig. 5 all round. (40 in.)

All have ornamented cannons; borders, Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 on tenor.

Weights, as given by Mears & Stainbank (but see below):—

(1) 5 cwt.	D sharp	(4) 7½ cwt.	A sharp.
(2) 5½ cwt.	C sharp	(5) 9 cwt.	G sharp.
(3) 6½ cwt.	B	(6) 12 cwt.	F sharp.

A good peal, but not in very good order; said to have been cast for Hodnet, but sent here instead (note by Mr. Weatherley of Market Drayton).

The name FRANCIS on the 4th is possibly an error for THOMAS, the name of the owner of the property in 1742; the last Francis (a well known genealogist) died in 1693.

No Edwardian Inventories. The earliest record of the bells here is in 1614, when, as we learn from a document preserved at the

¹ This may presumably be re-translated *Vita hominis sicut hora praeteriens*.

Vicarage (published in the County Council Report on *Parish Documents*, p. 264) :—

George Clay son of Richard Clay of Fawls gave towd. the making of the leading bell 13s. 4d. Aug. 1614.

And also . . . Thomas Clay gave towards the making of the leading Bell, in price 1614 Nov. 8, £5.

And Andrew son of Geo. Clay towds the making of the same leading Bell 5s. A.D. 1614.

Hare (p. 201) gives the following inscription as on "the church bell" (*sic*) :—

"Mentem sanctam spontaneum honorem deo et patris [*sic* liberacionem.]"

See also Hartshorne, *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 590, from whom Hare has copied.

In 1728 some work was done to the bells, probably a re-casting of one, for we read

December 2nd 1728

Received them of Mr. Tho. Hewitt & Mr. Richard Duddliston late Churchwardens of the Parish of Prees the sum of Thirteen pounds & three shill. for the use of Mr. Abraham Rudhall Bell founder p' me Richd. Davis 13 . 3 . 0.

In 1742 the original ring (which consisted of five) was replaced by a new ring of six, of which five still remain. There are some interesting particulars in the parish documents, as follows :—

15 October 1742

	cwt. qrs. lbs.
Prees 6 bells weighed first	5 : 3 : 18
Second	6 : 0 : 12
Third	6 : 0 : 16
Fourth	6 : 3 : 13
Fifth	7 : 3 : 26
Sixth	11 : 2 : 18

Makes in all 44 : 2 : 19

	£	s.	d.
At 12 ^d per pound comes to	250	3	0
Six new Clap'r's w ^d 1 : 1 : 2½ at 6 ^d per lb.	3	11	3
Six Bawdricks	0	15	0
	£254	09	3

The 5 old bells weighed

First	6 : 3 : 23	Second	6 : 2 : 12
Third	9 : 0 : 6	Fourth	11 : 2 : 03
Fifth	11 : 3 : 27	Six pieces of	
Metal	0 : 2 : 05	makes in all	46 : 2 : 20
		at 9 ^d p ^r pound comes to	£196 . 01 . 0
		Remains	£58 . 08 . 3

Rec^d y^e 2nd February 1743 of Mr Cornelius Shuker one of y^e Churchwardens of Prees fifty eight pounds eight shillings in full of this note and all demands due from y^e Parish of Prees.
Rec^d by me Abel Rudhall.

CUSTOMS :

- Death knell with Tellers : 5 for male, 4 for female, 3 for child.
- Tolling at funerals, at 8 a.m. and before the ceremony.
- On Sundays bells chimed (at 8, 10 30, and 6); tenor tolled for last five minutes.
- Ringing on Easter Sunday, Christmas Eve and Day, New Year's Eve, Confirmation, Harvest Festival, and great occasions (e.g. Coronation, a Victory or Peace); for Weddings occasionally.
- Curfew bell formerly, at 8 p.m., for six weeks before and six after Christmas (*Bye-Gones*, 22 Nov., 1882, p. 149; Burne, *Folk-Lore*, p. 602).

Many thanks to Mr. Worrall, parish clerk, to whom I am also indebted for access to a copy of the *Parish Magazine* for Sept., 1905, in which the above quoted documents are transcribed; also to the Vicar, Rev. E. M. Fitzgerald.

TILSTOCK.

One bell.

1. G AINSWORTH WARR^N ♀ 1815 ♀ (16½ in.

A modern church with a modern bell, yet not devoid of interest for two reasons: firstly, that the bell is older than the church, which was erected in 1835; secondly, that it is by an out-of-the-way founder, Ainsworth of Warrington, who, so far as I know, is not represented elsewhere. The lettering is neat and good.

The tower is oblong and very small, and the bell somewhat awkward to get at; it is hung with a lever and cannons and has an outside hammer for the clock.

The Vicar writes: "It appears that our single bell was in use at the old chapel of Tilstock for a short period before the new church was erected." Parkes (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21013) gives a drawing of this chapel, dated 1820, and states that it had one bell.

Best thanks to Rev. R. Hiles, Vicar.

WHITCHURCH. ST. ALKMUND

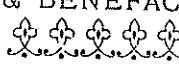
Eight bells.

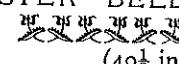
1. I FIRST BEGIN TO LEAD THE RING  (29 in.
A : R 1714 

2. GOD PRESERVE OUR GRATIOUS KING  (31 in.
A : R 1714 

3. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH  1767
Below, Fig. 1 all round. (32 in.)

4. RECAST BY THOS: RUDHALL 1767  (34 in.)

5. GOD PRESERVE THIS CHURCH & BENEFACTORS  A : R  1714 
Below, Fig. 1 all round. (37 in.)

6. ABRA: RUDHALL OF GLOUCESTER BELL
 FOVNDAR CAST VS ALL 1714  (40½ in.)

7. M^R SAMUELL SANDFORD M^R THOMAS
 BULKELEY C^H: W^{NS} 1714 * A : R 
Below, Fig. 1 all round. (43 in.)

8. JOHN TAYLOR BELLFOUNDER LOUGHBOROUGH 1842
 (48 in.)

Originally a ring of eight by Abraham Rudhall; the word KING on the 2nd shows that they were cast subsequently to the death of Queen Anne. The old tenor was inscribed I TO THE CHVRCH, etc., as so many of Rudhall's tenors (*e.g.* Prees); it was cracked while a peal was being rung for the marriage of Archdeacon Long.

The 3rd, 4th, and 6th have ornamental cannons; those of 1st, 2nd, and 5th have been knocked off. Borders: on 1st and 6th, Fig. 3; on 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 7th, Fig. 1; on 5th, Figs. 1 and 5.

Weights and notes:—

(1) 5½ cwt.	note E.	(5) 10 cwt.	A
(2) 6 cwt.	D sharp.	(6) 11 cwt.	G sharp.
(3) 7 cwt.	C sharp.	(7) 14 cwt.	F sharp.
(4) 8 cwt.	B	(8) 19 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lbs.	E.

Mr. Weatherley of Market Drayton notes that the tenor is a bad bell and spoils the peal, and that the 5th goes heavily; otherwise they are in very good order.

3 May 1553: 'WYCHCHORCHE Four great bells and a small bell.'
 1740 and 1752: '8 bells.'

See also G. E. Evans, *Whitchurch of Long Ago*, p. 13, for an account of the bells.

CUSTOMS :

The Pancake Bell is rung on Shrove Tuesday, 11 45 a.m. to noon, the seventh bell being used.

Death Knell rung the night before the funeral for residents in the town, on the morning of the funeral for those living outside. Tellers 3×3 for men, 3×2 for women.

A muffled peal was formerly rung at the Funerals of Ringers or members of the Old Club (a Benefit Society).

On Sundays bells rung for Morning and Evening Services, chimed in afternoon; when there is a sermon the 6th bell is rung previously.

Ringing on the morning of Christmas Day, Easter Day, and Whit-Sunday, and on New Year's Eve; also formerly on the Rector's birthday.

The treble is used for Vestry Meetings; formerly the 5th bell was rung in case of Fire alarms.

Up to about 1838 one of the bells was used for the Grammar School, and up to 1848 the Curfew was rung at 8 p.m. in winter and 9 p.m. in summer (Evans, *Whitchurch*, p. 13).

In the Ringing Chamber are various Peal-boards of recent date: 1887, Sept. 19th; 1889, Jan. 1st; 1890, April 18th; 1892, Nov. 14th; 1893, April 3rd (5,040 Grandsire triples by Chester and Hereford Guilds), and Oct. 25th.

Also a set of old Rules of the usual type (10 lines) with two variations, a fine of a shilling for swearing, and of a quart of beer for ringing with spur or hat.

There appear to be no entries of interest relating to the bells in the Churchwardens' Accounts, at all events not before 1714.

Best thanks to Messrs. Gwynn and Duggan, Churchwardens, and Mr. Royle, Parish Clerk.

The chapel of ease of DODINGTON in this town (erected 1836) has one bell inscribed

THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FOUNDER 1887. (30 in.)
It is hung dead, and struck with outside clapper only.

WHIXALL.

ST. MARY.

One bell.

The bell hangs in a closed wooden turret on the east end of the nave, and is to all appearance quite inaccessible from inside or out. The Vicar writes, however:—"There is no date or inscription on the bell, and no parish record of its history. It is the same bell that was in the old church, then a chapel of ease to Prees, which dates back to the middle of the eighteenth century. For some years before the building of the new church in 1867 the bell was hung from an oak tree in the National School yard, which is close by the old church, presumably on account of the unsafe condition of the building. The tone of the bell is sweet and mellow."

Best thanks to the Vicar, Rev. J. J. Addenbrooke.

3. DEANERY OF HODNET.

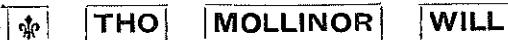
ADDERLEY.

ST. PETER.

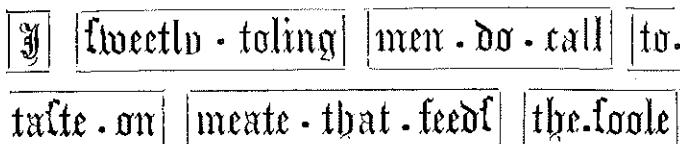
Three bells.

1. 

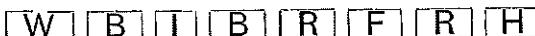
1671

On waist: 

(25½ in.

2. * SADCCHA MARIA VIRGO INTERCEDE PRO
COCO MUNDO (28 in.)3. 

1604

Below:— 

(30½ in.

1st: By Thomas Clibury; fleur-de-lys Plate XII., Fig. 4; foundry shield, Plate XX., Fig. 5.

2nd: By the same founder as the medieval bells at Hope Bowdler and Hordley (cross and lettering Plates X. and XX.). The inscription is a rare one, and is interesting as occurring on an allied group of bells in Worcestershire and Staffordshire (see *Assoc. Arch. Soc. Report*, 1901, p. 568).

3rd: By Henry Oldfield of Nottingham; foundry stamp, Plate XXI., Fig. 14. A similar bell at Tong; the inscription is very common on Oldfield's bells in the North Midlands.

Belfry filthy and neglected; the cannons of the 2nd bell are broken and the head screwed to the stock, the side cannons having disappeared. This bell is cracked, and presumably now past saving, which is much to be regretted, as it is the only pre-Reformation bell remaining in the district. Pits for four bells.

3 May 1553: 'Three great bells and one small bell.'
1740 and 1752: '3 Bells.'

The name of Sir Thomas Corbett on the treble is somewhat puzzling; the holder of the title between 1656 and 1680 was Sir Vincent, and I cannot trace any other Sir Thomas.

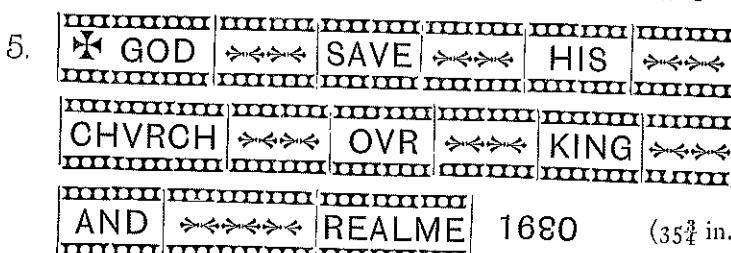
CHESWARDINE. ST. SWITHIN. Six bells.

1. **C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1849** (28 in.

2. *The same.* (29 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

3. *The same.* (31 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

4. *The same.* (32 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.



6. **† SOLI DEO IM-
MORTALIA SIT GLORIA** 1684 (39 in.

In good order; quarter-chimes; re-hung by Mears and Stainbank about 1892. Lettering and cross on 5th as at St. Martin's, etc. Cross on 6th, Plate XII., Fig. 2; border, Plate V., Fig. 5 throughout; the 4 of the date is reversed, as is the 3 on the 5th.

Weights: (1) 5 cwt. (4) 7 cwt.

(2) 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. (5) 8 cwt.

(3) 6 cwt. (6) 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. Note G.

3 May 1553: 'Four great bells and one little bell.'

1740: '4 bells & a s^{ts} bell.'

1752: '5 bells.'

In 1800 there were four bells, the inscriptions on which are given by Rev. E. Williams (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21236):—

1. No inscription.

2. [Present 5th.]

3. [Present 6th.]

4. **SOLI DEO IMMORTALIA SET GLORIA 1680 I B
I P WARDENS**

The old tenor was therefore put up at the same time as the present 5th; it was presumably melted down in 1849 to provide metal for the four new bells.

The Churchwardens' Accounts from 1554 to 1628 are extant, and contain many items of interest; the most interesting have been transcribed and printed by Messrs. Peele and Cleese in the County Council's Report on *Shropshire Parish Documents*, from which those relating to the bells have been here repeated:—

1544.	tasker for tendyng of the bellys & ryng- yng for . . . of the paryshe	...	...	xxij ^d
1554.	It'm to John Buttr for yron and workmanship for the belles	...	...	xxd
	It'm for candeles for the rynggars	...	...	iij ^d
	It'm to the rynggars the same night	...	...	iij ^d
	It'm paid for a corde for the sac'ment [? sac- ring bell]	...	...	j ^d ob.
	It'm paid for whitelether for bawdrex	...	...	iij ^d
	Item paid Will'm Tasker for the orderynge of the belles	...	...	ij ^s
	Item for ryngynge upon corpus xpi day at processyion...	...	...	ij ^d
1555.	It'm paid to Will'm taskar for dressyng of ye belles...	...	...	vij ^s
1556.	It' for a drynk to the ryngars on corpus cristi deye ...	...	...	iiij ^d
	It' to the ryngars on all Halo nyght ...	...	...	ij ^d
	In p'mis to Wyll'm Tascar for kepyng of the belles ..	...	...	ij ^s
	It' Robert Coke & Will'm Hagett for stockynge of a bell	...	...	iiij ^s
	It' when they had done theyre worke whe gave them yn ale ...	...	...	ij ^d
	It' to the ryngars on the assentyon deye & corpus cristi deye ...	...	...	iiij ^d
1557.	It' for mendynge of the greate bell clapper	...	...	ij ^s
1558.	Item payd to Will'm tascar for reparasyon of the bell	...	...	ij ^d ob.
1560.	Payd for ryngynge on hole thursdeye	...	...	vij ^s
1567.	to the ringars on holy thursday	...	...	ij ^d
1573.	Ryngynge for the Queene	...	...	xij ^d
	Payde for takynge downe the bords of the lofte & mendynge a bell wheele ..	...	...	ij ^s
1574.	At the day of the Ryngynge for our queen	...	...	ij ^s viij ^d
1575.	to the deacon for tendyng the bels	...	...	vij ^s
	to the Ryngars & for light 17 day of nouember ¹	...	...	x ^d
1578.	for tendyng the bels to the deaken	...	...	vij ^d

¹ Coronation of Queen Elizabeth.

1588.	Layd forth for mendyng the grate bell claper the threed bell clapper ¹ candles spent on the Queens daye [<i>i.e.</i> for ringing]	ij ^d vj ^d j ^d
1592.	Ite' rec' of Elizabeth Gylberte towerdes the bell M ^d that aboute the viij th daye of Decembre 1591 ther was a lune layed by the parissh- eners aforesaid of viij ^{li} towards the repar- acion of the churche and belles to be gathered at toe seuerall tymes. Ite' for a at the Castinge of the bell ... Ite' for the founder allowinge him all the parissh mettell & the residew of his owne mettell Ite' to the founders man Ite' paid to Ric Cooke for Stockynge of the great bell & other worke aboute the frame Ite' paid to Rob'te Butter for yron & worke about the henginge of the great bell ... Ite' to Rendle Goulde for mendinge of toe bell wheyles 1592-3. Item paid to John Clyberie ² for Castynge of the greatt bell the xvij th of februarie 1592 the some of iiiij ^{li} beinge Caste the yeare laste before	xvij ^d v ^s iiij ^d xx ^d vj ^s viij ^d xx ^d ij ^s
1593-4.	payde the 4 daye of August for tymber to make the bell frame bestowed on them w ^e caryed the tymber ... charges for cariage of our bell... ... our charges of meat & dryncke makynge the bell frame... iiiij ^{li} xij ^s iiij ^d for settynge a gaoble Roppe & charge bestowed on them w ^e carried the frame up into the steople iiijs iiijd to Renald Bole for mendyng a bell wheele & nailes... xij ^d It' the churche ys indebted unto Jhon Clyberye bell founder fyrist for mettell iijs ij ^s It' castyng the thrid bell to be payde at the twelve monethas end xlvjs viij ^d	xxj ^s iiijd iijd x ^s vij ^s x ^d iijs xij ^s iiijd iijs iiijd xij ^d
1594-5.	Paymentes fyrist payd John glyberie three poundes for a bell bowe ij ^d for bell bucles ij ^d for candles to serue y ^e Ringers light ij ^d	ij ^d ij ^d ij ^d

¹ From these two entries we may gather that there were then four bells.

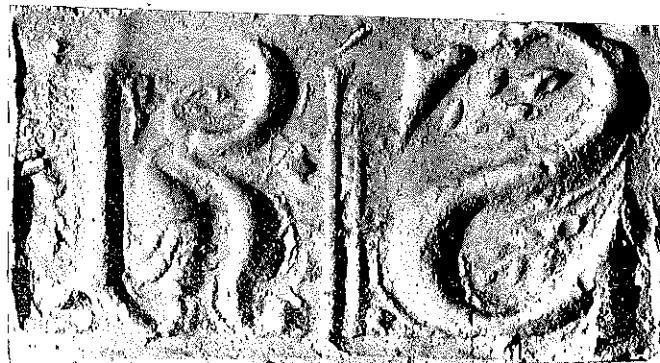
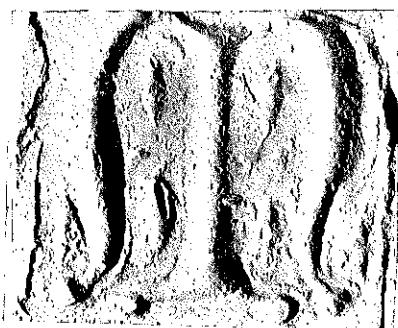
² This founder's name also occurs in connection with Condover (*q.v.*).

1596-7.	Paymentes—It' our charges at Wellynton at the castyng of our second bell	...	...	...	xij ^s iii ^d
	to the bell founder for metall	...	...	...	xxxij ^s v ^d
	the caryage of our second bell	...	...	...	x ^s
1598-9.	unto the belfounder	...	...	...	36 ^s viij ^d
1599-1600.	to the deacon for kepyng y ^e bels the Ryngers	...	...	...	5 ^s iiij ^d
1600-01.	to the Deacon for tendyng the bels	...	...	...	5 ^s
1601-02	buckles for baldrockes	...	...	...	iiij ^d
1603-04.	payde to the Ryngers for y ^e kynge...	...	...	...	4 ^s
1605-06.	Payd for Ryngyng on on of the kyngs holy daye	...	...	...	4 ^s 6 ^d
1610.	tymber worke to the clocke & mendyng the church gate & the bell	...	...	...	iiij ^s
1611.	Receaved Elisabeth Leeke a poore woeman to y ^e castinge of y ^e greate bell...	...	...	...	iiij ^s iiiij ^d
	Expenses to y ^e belfounder for earnest	...	...	...	v ^d
	for Tilshaws oxen	...	...	...	ij ^s v ^d
	att taking downe the bells for ...	...	...	...	viiij ^d
	or charges att Wellington	...	...	...	xxvij ^s iiij ^d
	for over-weight in mettall att y ^e castinge of or bells	...	...	...	xxxiij ^s iiiij ^d
	to Reginald Boulde for taking downe the bells and hanging them up	...	...	...	ij ^s
	for drinke att y ^e hanging of y ^e up	...	...	...	v ^d
	to the bellfounder for casting y ^e belles	...	...	iiij ⁱ	
	for the mending of a bells clapper att Will'm pies buriall	...	...	...	iiij ^s
	to the ryngers the 5 th of August being gowries conop ¹	...	...	...	xij ^d
	to Thomas Gregory for oxen att y ^e carrying of y ^e bells	...	...	...	ij ^s
	for wyer to the clocke	...	...	...	j ^d
1612.	Paid for a santes bell roape	...	...	...	ij ^d
	for iron worke about y ^e clocke and bells	...	...	...	vij ^d
	[Various repairs to the clock in this and follow- ing year.]				
1614.	Paid to Will'm Erpe for mending y ^e clock and a bels clapper	...	...	...	ij ^s 8 ^d
1617.	for timber and makeinge lethers for the beles...	...	...	...	ij ^s viij ^d
1622.	for a bell claper at y ^e firners	...	...	...	5 ^s 8 ^d
	for y ^e makeinge to William Erpe	...	...	...	2 ^s 6 ^d
	for his mans Expences & daises worke for forg- ing yt	...	...	...	15 ^d
	to William Peate for going to Offley to inquire for Iron for a clapper	...	...	...	2 ^d

¹ King James Coronation seems to be intended.



PLATE XXII.



1623. to Wydow Madeley 8s 8d viz. 6s 8d whereof for tending y ^e bells, etc.			
1624. to W ^m Erp for mendinge y ^e leading bell claper & the buckle of the greate bell		7d	
1625. for 2 new bell wheeles	12s	6d	
for mending y ^e leading bell wheelle		1 ⁴ d	
for 2 clips over the leding bells brasses ...		4d	
1626. Robert Madley for tending the belles, etc. ...		vij ^s	vij ^d
1628. leddyr to mend the badrykkys of the bellys			vj ^d

CUSTOMS :

Curfew rung November 5th to Candlemas Day from 8 to 8 15 ; tenor bell used.

Tenor tolled one hour before funerals ; muffled or ordinary peals when requested and paid for.

Ringing for services on Sundays ; also on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve, and for Weddings when requested and paid for.

Thanks to Rev. J. E. Hughes, Rector.

CHILD'S ERCALL. ST. MICHAEL. Three bells.

1. No inscription. (28 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

2. **WILLIAM BLEWS AND SONS BIR-**
MINGHAM
RE-CAST 1868
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN (31 in.

3. **R S M D O P O R S M D O**
P O R S M D O P O R S
M D O P O R S (33 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Only two bells now used.

The 1st probably dates from the 16th or 17th century.

The old 2nd was inscribed

¶ GOD ¶ SAVE ¶ THE ¶ KING ¶ 1607

the G and S being reversed. There was formerly a bell by the same founder at Fitz ; as there are no others remaining now in Shropshire, it is much to be regretted that these two should both have disappeared. The lettering on the present bell is modern Gothic, as at Westhope.

The 3rd is by Hugh or Francis Watts of Leicester, c. 1610 ; cf. Kinnersley and Norton-in-Hales. The lettering is illustrated on Plate XXII. ; cf. Plate XI. The S is reversed throughout.

3 May 1553: 'ERCALL P'VA. Three great bells; one sanctus bell.'
1740 and 1753: '3 bells.'
Inscriptions also given in Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21236.

CUSTOMS :

On Sundays a bell at 8 a.m. when no Holy Communion ; before a celebration two bells chimed and then one. For later services bells chimed for 30 min. in morning, 15 min. in evening, followed by a single bell.

Ringing early on Festivals, also on New Year's Eve and Christmas Eve ; for Weddings by request.

For Funerals, one bell tolled for one hour; muffled peals by request.

The School Bell is rung at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. every day except Sunday throughout the year.

Best thanks to the Curate-in-charge (*per* the Rector of Stoke), to whom also I am indebted for the following extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts :—

1817-18.	For Bell ropes	...	...	...	...	14	0
1818-19.	For ringing 5 th Nov	...	...	...	...	3	0
	For ringing day Bell	...	...	...	...	10	6
1820.	For ringing the day Bell	...	...	...	...	10	6
	For ringing on the 5 th Nov.	...	...	...	...	3	0
	For tolting at the King's funeral	...	...	...	...	2	6
1840.	Jan. 15. Two new bell ropes	...	...	...	...	6	0
1850.	Oct. 20. Sinister for 2 Bell ropes	...	...	...	...	10	6

MARKET DRAYTON (or DRAYTON-IN-HALES)

St. MARY.

Eight bells

1. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO

Below:—(a) CHURCH RESTORATION COMMENCED
181 (b) C

GEO. S. CUTHBERT VIDAR

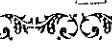
FRA'S R. TWEMLOW } CHURCHWARDENS
GEO. LASHMOORE }

On sound-bow:—JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON
1887 (28½ in.)

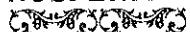
2. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. OMNIA FIANT AD DEI
GLORIAM

*Below:—(a) CHURCH RESTORATION COMPLETED
BY THE RESTORATION OF THE TOWER
1887. (b) VICTORIA
CHAS. J. WINSER VICAR
FREDERICK GOULBURN }
SAMUEL J. HARDING } CHURCHWARDENS 1887
On Sound-bow:—As No 1.*

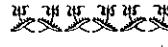
(29½ in.)

3. WHEN YOV MEE RING  I SWEETLY SING
A  R  1700 

Below, Fig. 2 all round. (30 in.)

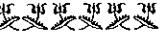
4. PROSPERITY TO OVR BENEFACTORS 


Below, Fig. 3 inverted, all round. (31½ in.)

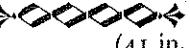
5. M^R JOHN BILL A  R 1700 

Below, Fig. 3 all round. (35½ in.)

6. FEARE GOD  HONOVR THE KING ABRA:

RVDHALL   1700 

Below, Fig. 2 all round.

7. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1819. 

(41 in.)

8. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1846

On waist:—REV^D J. LEE VICAR

C. POOLE }
J. HASLEM } CHURCHWARDENS

In admirable order; ringing chamber a model one.

Weights and notes:—

(1) 5 cwt. 2 qrs.	F.	(5) 9 cwt.	B flat.
(2) 6 cwt.	E.	(6) 10 cwt.	A.
(3) 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 2 lbs.	D.	(7) 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 2 lbs.	G.
(4) 7 cwt. 2 qrs.	C.	(8) 17 cwt. 1 qr.	F.

Originally a ring of six by Abraham Rudhall; the first two are additions.

The medallion on the 1st has a representation of the Annunciation; that on the 2nd a bust of Queen Victoria to left.

Borders: on 3rd, a bit of Fig. 3, and Fig. 2; on 4th, Fig. 2, 3; on 5th, Fig. 3; on 6th, Figs. 3, 2,

The 3rd has ornamented cannons. The bell stamp on the 3rd, 5th, and 6th (Plate XXI., Fig. 12) is of the "archaic" type.

Warner's chiming apparatus; Cambridge quarter chimes.

The Rev. C. J. Winser (now of Adderley) was Vicar 1884-1900.

3 May 1553: 'DRAYTON IN HALES Five great bells and two sanctus bells.'

1740: 'Drayton in Hales 6 bells cast 1700.'

1752: 'Drayton in Hales 6 bells.'

See also *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, vi, p. 43.

CUSTOMS:

Curfew rung from Michaelmas to Lady Day, from 7 45 to 8 p.m., except on Wednesday and Saturday, when it is 6 45 to 7 p.m.; the 7th bell is used.

At Funerals the bell is tolled for an hour, the fee being 5s. if muffled, 2s. if plain; a muffled peal for not more than two hours for a fee of £2 10s. od.

On Sundays bells rung for Morning and Evening services; chimed for 8 a.m. and afternoon service.

Ringing on Christmas Eve (7 to 9), Christmas Day (6 to 8 a.m., and for services), New Year's Eve (7 to 9, 10 to 10 30, and muffled peal 11 30-11 50, followed by an open peal 12 to 1 a.m.); also at Harvest Festivals and Confirmations.

Ringing for Weddings by request; also on July 6th (old Mid-summer Day), and from 7 to 9 p.m. for King's Birthday, Accession, and Coronation. The ringing on July 6th is from 6 a.m. to 7 45, followed by ten minutes' chiming, and is in accordance with the terms of a legacy, the Ringers receiving 11s. 3d.

The 7th bell is also rung for five minutes at eleven o'clock on the following Fair Days:—Wednesday before Palm Sunday; September 19; October 24; and also when Court Leet is held every seven years.

The following old Ringing Rules, being of a somewhat different character from most of those previously given, may be repeated here:—

If to Ring you do come here
 You must Ring well with Hand & Ear
 And if you Ring with Spur or Hat
 A Quart of Ale must pay for that
 Or if Bell you overthrow
 There your Sixpence it must go;
 And if you vilely Curse & Sware
 There's threepence due I do declare
 Our Laws are old, they are not New,
 Therefore the Ringers will have their due.

There is also a modern set of rules, dated 1901.

In the Ringing Chamber are several printed peal cards, recording peals rung 3 April, 1893 (5,040 Grandsire Triples); 1 February,

1902 (5,040 Plain Bob Triples); 8 October, 1904 (5,072 Bob Major); 17 August, 1895 (5,040 Grandsire Triples); all by foreign bands of ringers.

There do not appear to be any Churchwardens' Accounts earlier than 1769; consequently nothing of interest relating to the bells.

Many thanks to Mr. E. Weatherly, Head Ringer, for most of the above information; also to Mrs. Weatherly.

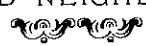
MARKET DRAYTON. EMMANUEL. One bell.

Church built as a proprietary chapel, 1882; a separate benefice formed in 1904.

DRAYTON, LITTLE. CHRIST CHURCH. One bell.

Church built 1847; one bell of 1852 by C. and G. Mears, weighing 5½ cwt.

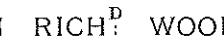
HODNET. ST. LUKE. Six bells.

1. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD  T  R 1769  (31½ in.

2. FEAR GOD HONOUR THE KING  T  R 1769  (33 in.

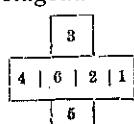
3. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH  T  R 1769  (34¾ in.

4. THO^S RUDHALL GLOCESTER FONDER  T R 1769  (36¾ in.

5. M^R ROWLAND DICKEN RICH^P WOOD CH-
WARDENS  T  R 1769  (39 in.

6. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL & TO
THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL T  R 1769
 (43 in.

All have cabled cannons; border throughout, Fig. 1. In good order. Clock strikes on 5th. The bells are rather oddly hung in the octagonal tower, thus:—



Weights:

(1) 6½ cwt.
(2) 7 cwt.
(3) 8 cwt.

(4) 9 cwt.
(5) 10¾ cwt.
(6) 13 cwt. Note F.

Mr. Weatherly says the bells go rather heavily, and want re-hanging and augmenting to eight.

[1549]: 'iiij bells a S'cus bell.'

3 May 1553: 'Four bells & a sanctus bell.'

1740 and 1752: '5 bells.'

Hartshorne (*Salopia Antiqua*, p. 590), gives an inscription which must have been on one of the bells previous to 1769: "Tu es Petrus et super hanc petram aedificabo ecclesiam meam" (cf. Myddle 2nd). This is copied by Hare (p. 238), who at Hodnet, at any rate, might have found opportunity to verify his statements.

MORETON SAY.	St. MARGARET.	2 + 1 bells
1. J: TAYLOR & C^o FOUNDERS 1886.		(20$\frac{1}{4}$ in.
2. J: TAYLOR & C^o FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH		(22$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
3. J: TAYLOR & C^o FOUNDERS.		(13$\frac{1}{2}$ in.

New fittings; angular cannons; belfry dirty. Small bell rung by lever; clock strikes on 2nd.

Except for the extract given below, no information as to the predecessors of these bells is forthcoming.

[1549]: 'ij little belles & a s'cus bell.'

3 May 1553: 'Two bells in the steeple; one small bell.'

1752: '3 Bells.'

The Rev. D. H. S. Cranage kindly communicates the following extract from the Parish Accounts:—

1674. P^d for casting a new Bell & carrying y^e same

same to Wellington 02 00 00

"Y^e same" presumably means its predecessor, unless we should read "from Wellington." The small price paid suggests that this was the predecessor of the present "ting-tang." The founder would be Henry Clibury.

NORTON-IN-HALES.	ST CHAD.	Eight bells.
-------------------------	-----------------	---------------------

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1867.	
---	--

On the waist:—



(26 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

PATENT

2. The same, with date 1864.	(27$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
-------------------------------------	--

3. As No. 2.	(28$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
---------------------	--

4. The same,	(30 in.
---------------------	----------------

5. *As No. 1.* (31½ in.

6. **MANOPORS SUDODO**
WU SUDOPRS

(33½ in.

7. *As 2nd-4th.* (36 in.

8. **CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON**
1867.

On waist:—



PATENT

(41 in.

Treble and tenor hung above the rest, in the belfry-stage proper; the lower ones are very cramped. The 6th is by Hugh Watts of Leicester, c. 1610; cf. Kinnersley and Child's Ercall, and see Plate XXII. for the lettering; S reversed throughout.

Tenor 12 cwt, note F sharp.

3 May 1553: 'Three great bells & one sanctus bell.'

1740 and 1752: '3 bells.'

One of the former ring of three, probably the present 7th, was inscribed, according to a note by Mr. R. E. Davies:—

GOD SAVE THE CHOVRCHE OVR KYNGE OF
ENGLAND.

It was either by Oldfield of Nottingham (cf. Wroxeter tenor) or by one of the Cliburys (cf. Ditton Priors, etc.), and there is little doubt that the inscription really ran OUR KYNGE AND REALME, as in the other cases.

In 1864 two of the old three were re-cast, and three added to make six; in 1867 the then 4th (now the 5th) was re-cast, and a treble and tenor added.

CUSTOMS:

Curfew formerly at 8 p.m. (earlier on Wednesday and Saturday); cf. *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, ii., p. 98, and Burne, *Folk-Lore*, p. 602. It was done away with as interfering with the clock-chimes!

At Funerals tolling only; chiming formerly; no passing bell.

On Sundays, ringing for services; formerly a bell rung at 9 a.m.

Ringing on Christmas Eve and Day, New Year's Eve and Day; on Easter Day for services only; for Weddings if paid for.

In the ringing chamber is a set of old rules in manuscript, the usual ten lines.

There are carillons by Thwaites and Reed, London, given by Martin H. Griffin, Esq., of Brand Hall, when the ring was augmented to eight ; the tunes played every three hours are :

On Sundays *Sicilian Mariners.*

Mon., Wed., Fri., *Home Sweet Home.*

Tues., Thurs., Sat., *Nae Luck about the House.*

There are also Cambridge quarter chimes.

PEPLOW.

EPIPHANY.

Two bells.

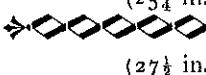
1. 2. J: TAYLOR & C. FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1878.

Hung in an open wooden turret on the east gable of the nave ; both small bells ; inscriptions very easily deciphered through glasses.

Church built 1878-79, on the site of an old chapel-of-ease to Hodnet.

STOKE-ON-TERN. ST. PETER. 6 + 1 bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON 1874. (25 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

2. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1819  (27 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

3. *The same.* (29 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

4. T. MEARS OF LONDON 1819.  (30 in.

5. *As No. 2.* (32 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

6. *As No. 2 ; No stop after date.* (36 in.

S. *No inscription.*

The ornaments after the date on the five larger bells vary slightly in length.

All in good order ; the second is said to be too sharp in tone. The little bell, which was put up about 1873, hangs in an open stone cot on the east gable of the nave.

Weights and notes :—(1) 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. (4) 5 cwt.
(2) 4 cwt. (5) 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
(3) 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. (6) 8 cwt.

3 May 1553 : 'STOKE-UPON-TEYRNE. Three great bells and one small sanctus bell.'

1740 : 'Stoke sup' Tern 5 bells Rudhall.'

The inscriptions on the original five are given in Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21,236 as follows:—

1. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A R 1723
2. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH A R 1723.
3. IOHN HEAFORD THO. MASSEY CH. WARDENS 1723.
4. WM WILLIAMS RECTOR 1723
5. I TO THE CHVRCH THE LIVING CALL AND TO THE GRAVE DO SVMMON ALL.

It does not appear whether these were re-cast into five or six in 1819, *i.e.*, whether the present treble is a re-casting or an addition

CUSTOMS :

For Funerals the tenor is tolled for one hour.

On Sundays the tenor is tolled for services, followed by chiming for ten minutes and a single bell for five ; bells rung on great festivals.

Ringing at Festivals (Christmas, Easter, Ascension and Whitsuntide, also on the Eves) ; on New Year's Eve a muffled peal followed by open ringing. Also ringing on St Peter's Day, All Saints Day, King's Birthday, and for Weddings by request.

A bell tolled for Vestry Meetings.

The Rector, Rev. B. de M. Egerton, to whom many thanks, also kindly sends the following extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts :—

1743.	A cannon to the bell and mending the others	10 ^s
	Fetching the bell from Hodnett	2 ^s
1745.	Ringing on the 5 th of November	5 ^s
	For a set of bell ropes	10 ^s
[Similar entries for ringing on November 5 th and new bell ropes regularly for forty years.]		
	Mending the bell gudgeons	1 ^s 8 ^d
1747.	A pound of candles to ring Courfor	6 ^d
	Cleark for ringing Courfor	6 ^s
1748.	Blacksmith for mending y ^e bells	9 ^s
	The Clark for ringing Coffor	6 ^s
1749.	Mending bell frames	3 ^s
1761.	P ^d for ringing on Crownacion Day	5 ^s
1765.	3 Bell wheels	18 ^s 10 ^d
1767.	Taking up the bells	5 ^s

1772. Stoke is a pretty tower
And stands in a valley.
There is a pretty ring of bells
besides a bowling halley.

W. Blanthorn } Churchwardens.
John Lester }

1774. Ringers 5th Nov^r Christmas Day & New Year's Day 15^s

1781. Repairing the bell clapper 1^s

1785. Gugings for the bells 1^s

No further entries of interest.

WESTON UNDER RED CASTLE. One bell.

1. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1842 (22¹/₂ in.

Type as at Minsterley, etc.; letters not set straight. In admirable order; hung with wheel, and hammer for clock.

3 May 1553: 'Two small bells.'
1740: 'Weston Capella 2 & a s^{ta} bell.'
1752: '3 Bells.'

(To be continued.)

THE HERBERTS OF CHERBURY,

By FLORENTIA C. HERBERT.

The Barons Herbert of Cherbury were descended from Sir Richard Herbert of Colebrook, Monmouthshire, who, in the reign of Edward IV., when at the head of the royal army, was defeated at the battle of Hedgcole Field by the Lancastrians,¹ and taken prisoner together with his elder brother, Sir William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke; both were beheaded at Northampton by order of Sir John Conyers. The Earl of Pembroke in vain pleaded that his brother's life should be spared. In the quaint words of Hall's Chronicle :

" The erle of Pembroke, syr Rychard Herbert his brother, and diuers gentlemen were taken, and brought to Bamberie to be behedded, much lamentacion and no less entreatie was made to save the lyfe of Syr Rychard Herbert, both for hys goodely personage, whiche excelled all men there, and also for the noble Chiualry that he had shewed in the field the day of the battayll, in so muche that his brother the Erle, when he should laye doun his hed on the block to suffer, sayd to Syr Ihon Conyers and Clappam, Masters, let me dye for I am old but sauē my brother which is yonge, lusty and hardy, mete and apt to serue the greatest prince of Christendom. But Syr Ihon Conyers and Clappam, remembryng the death of the yonge knyght Sir Henry Neuel, Cosyn to the erle of Warwicke, could not here on that side, but caused the erle and his brother, with diuers other gentlemē to the number of X to be there beheaded."²

Sir Richard was buried at Abergavenny, his brother at Tinterne Abbey.

Sir Richard had two sons, the eldest, Sir William of Colebrook, was the ancestor of the present Herberts of Muckross.

¹ Powis Castle Pedigree.

² Hall's *Chronicle*, page 274. Note. The present Countess of Powis is descended from the above mentioned Sir John Conyers.

The younger, Sir Richard, Gentleman Usher to Henry VIII., resided at Montgomery Castle. He married as his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir David ap Enion ap Lewellyn Vaughan,¹ and they were the great grand-parents of the famous Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

Sir Richard's eldest son Edward, married Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Price of Newton; was Esquire of the Body to Queen Elizabeth, Constable of Montgomery Castle, and Lord of Chirbury. In 1553 Edward Herbert received from his kinsman Sir William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, the grant of the Hundred of Chirbury for himself and his heirs, and probably the possession of Montgomery Castle.² The proprietorship of Chirbury, however, seems to have been accompanied by some restrictions, for the consent of the Crown appears to have been required previous to the sale of any portion in the Hundred of Chirbury on different occasions. In 1581, it is recorded that Queen Elizabeth gave leave to Edward Herbert to sell three messuages in Chirbury to Francis Newport and the heirs of Richard Herbert (his eldest son) and Magdalene Newport. Edward was twice Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, in 1568 and 1593. He had a large family. The eldest, Richard, was the father of Lord Herbert of Cherbury; Matthew of Dolguog, Co. Montgomery, was the ancestor of the present Earl of Powis; another son Charles married the heiress of Aston, Co. Montgomery, and was the father of Sir Edward Herbert, Attorney-General in Charles I.'s reign, and grandfather of Admiral Sir Arthur Herbert, who was created Earl of Torrington in 1689. George, another of Edward's sons, matriculated at Magdalen College,³ Oxford, 1582, aged 16; he appears to have been in Holy Orders. It is probably his name that is written on one of the chained books in the Library at Chirbury. Lord Herbert asserts that his uncle was of New College, but this is clearly an error, as no George Herbert appears on the books of the College.⁴

¹ Powis Castle Pedigrees.

² See article on "Montgomery Castle" by Rev. G. Sandford, in Powys Land Club Coll., Vol. X., p. 108-9. *Lord Herbert's Autobiography*, ed. by Sidney Lee, p. 9, note 2. Also see below, p. 39.

³ See *Alumni Oxoniensis* by J. Foster.

⁴ *Lord Herbert's Autobiog.*, p. 9, Note 1.

To return to Richard, the eldest son, of Blackhall and Lysmaur. He was Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1576 and 1584. He married Magdalen (or Magdalene), the daughter of Sir Richard Newport of High Ercall, Co. Salop,¹ and by her had seven sons and three daughters. She must have been an exemplary housewife, judging from a MS. still preserved at Powis Castle, presumably written by her and signed on the last page "Magd. Herbert."

On the first page is written :

"A Kitchen Book Contayninge the expences of my house in London beginning upon Satterdaie the xj of April 160j With the names and numbers of my household."

The most minute details are given under the headings : "Boughte, Spente, Dynner, Messes, Supper." It is beautifully written throughout.²

Richard died in 1597 while his eldest son was at Oxford. He was buried in the south transept of Montgomery Church. In 1600 his widow erected an elaborate monument to his memory with recumbent figures of her husband in complete armour, and herself beside him, with smaller images representing the children kneeling beside their parents.³ Under the tomb is the figure of Richard only, wrapped in his winding sheet. Magdalen was never buried there; eleven years after her first husband's death she married Sir John Danvers, a man twenty years her junior, and was buried in Chelsea Church.

On Richard Herbert's tomb is the following inscription : "Heare lyeth the Body of Richard Herbert Esquire whose monument was made at the coste of Magdalene his wyfe Daughter to S^r Richard Newport of High Ercall in the County of Salop Knighte (deceased) and of Dame Margaret his wyfe Daughter and sole heyre to S^r Thomas Bromley Knight Late Lord Chiefe Justice of England and one of the

¹ See the account of Lord Herbert's mother quoted from Walton's *Life of George Herbert and Dr Donne's Works*, by Sidney Lee, pages 314-320. *Herbert's Autobiog.*

² From notes written on a blank page at the end of the book, it appears that this interesting MS. was sold on Dec. 12, 1798, with the Danvers' Library. It was again sold at Brand's sale in 1807 and purchased by Edward Herbert, Viscount Clive, afterwards Earl of Powis, K.G.

³ There is a print of this tomb in Grosart's edition of George Herbert's Works in 3 vols.

Executors of the late King of most famous memorye King Henry the Eighte—Anō Dom. 1660."

There are also the following lines in Latin :

"*Quid virtus Pietas amore recti
Tunc cum vita fugit juvare possunt
In Caelo relevant perenne nomen :
Hoc saxum doceat, duos recludens
Quos uno thalamo fideque junctos
Heic unus tumulus lapis ve signat*

*Jam longum sape Lector et valeto
Æternum venerans unique nomen."*

The Earl of Bradford has at Weston, a picture of Magdalen Herbert by Zucchero. She is represented with auburn hair, in an Elizabethan dress, with a ruff, and a jewelled hat. In Mary Boyle's "Biographical Catalogue of the Portraits at Weston," she is described as "Richard Herbert of Blackhall's wife, being daughter to Newport of Arcole."¹ Of Richard and Magdalen's younger children, one was the saintly poet and divine, George Herbert, who was born at Montgomery 1593, educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge; a Fellow of his College; and the Public Orator of the University from 1619-27. Ordained after 1625; rector of Fuggleston and Bemerton, near Salisbury, from 1630, and died in 1633 without issue. He married Jane, daughter and co-heir of Charles Danvers of Bainton, Co. Wilts.

The sixth son, Sir Henry, of Ribbesford, will be mentioned later. The youngest, Thomas, was an officer in the Navy, and took part in many sea fights, but never obtained an important command. His eldest brother, Lord Herbert²

¹ Blackhall, Lord Herbert says in his Autobiography, was built by his grandfather, and to show the reputation for hospitality the house earned, quotes the common saying in the country when any fowls were seen to rise,

"Fly where thou wilt thou wilt light at Blackhall."

There are now no traces of the house left, only part of a sort of boundary wall, which tradition asserts to be the site, close under the rock upon which the ruins of the Castle stand. Sidney Lee in a note (p. 7 of the *Autobiog.*) says that Blackhall was a'so called Lymore. This is clearly a mistake. The black and white house still existing at Lymore is much farther from the Castle, and is quite a distinct place. I am indebted to the Rev. Prebendary Burd, Vicar of Chirbury, for the information as to the traditional site of Blackhall, and for a copy of the inscriptions on Richard Herbert's tomb.

² *Lord Herbert's Autobiog.*, p. 27 note.



Lymore, formerly the Residence of the Lords Herbert of Cherbury.

From a Photograph by Sir Walter Armstrong.

says he lived eventually in London at St. Martins in the Fields, and was buried in the Church there. The three daughters all married. The second, Margaret, married John Vaughan, son and heir of John Vaughan of Llwydiarth, in 1606, "by which match," says Lord Herbert, "some former differences betwixt our house and that were appeased and reconciled."¹

Edward, the eldest son of Richard and Magdalen was born at Eyton on Severn, near Wroxeter, in Shropshire, a house belonging to the Newports, in 1581. He matriculated at University College, Oxford, in 1596, at the age of 14. His father died the following year. By a deed dated 8th May, 39 Elizabeth (1597) the site of Montgomery Castle was assigned to him mentioning letters patent of 20th June, 36 Elizabeth (1594), whereby the Queen had granted the site of the castle to Richard Herbert, Esq., now deceased, for his own life and the lives of his sons Edward and William Herbert.² When he was 16 he married his kinswoman Mary, daughter and heir of Sir William Herbert of St. Julians, who was descended from William, the first Earl of Pembroke, beheaded at Northampton. Mary, by her father's will, inherited St. Julians, and other estates, including land in Anglesea, on condition that she married one who bore the surname of Herbert.³ Edward Herbert returned to Oxford after his marriage, accompanied by his wife and mother, and devoted himself to study. He became an accomplished scholar and linguist, a good rider and fencer, and was fairly proficient in music. He was made a Knight of the Bath by James I., at his coronation, in 1603. He was Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1605, and his name appears on the roll of magistrates of the County that year and in 1606.⁴ That year the King took Montgomery Castle from Sir Edward

¹ The "differences" referred to, originated in a law suit between Sir Edward Herbert of Powis Castle (a distant cousin of Richard Herbert of Blackhall) and Mr. Vaughan of Llwydiarth, in 1587-8. The partizans of both families appear to have kept up a feud for many years, which once at least, narrowly escaped being the cause of serious bloodshed. (See Owen and Blakeways *History of Shrewsbury*, Vol. I., p. 390.)

² See article on "Montgomery," *Powysland Coll.*, vol. xxiii., p. 67, and ff., where the deed is printed in full from the original document at Powis Castle.

³ *Dict. of Nat. Biography*, vol. xxvi.

⁴ *Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire*, by W. V. Lloyd.

and presented it to his kinsman Philip Herbert, who was created Earl of Montgomery on 4th June that year, and became Earl of Pembroke 1630. It was restored to Sir Edward by Earl Philip in 1613 upon the payment of £500. Sir Edward was abroad most of the time between 1608 and 1617, travelling for pleasure, or fighting as a volunteer, in the Low Countries. In 1619 he was appointed Ambassador to Louis XIII. of France, and earned the approbation of the King by his diplomacy, until 1624, when he was suddenly recalled apparently because he refused to carry out some unreasonable instructions given to him in connection with the proposed marriage of Prince Charles with Henrietta Maria of France. Sir Edward returned from France deeply in debt. The year of his recall he was created Baron Herbert of Castle Island in the Peerage of Ireland, and in 1629 by Charles I., Baron Herbert of Cherbury, Co. Salop, in the peerage of England. He was member of the Council of War for some years, which makes his conduct in the Civil Wars the more deplorable as the owner of the Castle of Montgomery. Summoned to Shrewsbury by Prince Rupert to discuss the defence of Wales in 1643, he refused on the plea of ill-health, objected to soldiers being sent to his assistance at Montgomery, and in September, 1644, surrendered the Castle to the rebels.¹ He subsequently accepted pecuniary aid from the Parliament. From this time he lived chiefly in his house in Queen Street, London, near St. Giles, and died there August 20th, 1648. He was buried in the Church of St. Giles in the Fields. The following inscription said to be by Lord Stanhope, was on a slab over his grave:—“*Hic inhumatur corpus Edwardi Herbert equitis Balnei, baronis de Cherbury et Castle-Island, auctoris libri, cui titulus est ‘De Veritate.’ Reddor ut herbae vicesimo die Augusti anno Domini 1648.*”²

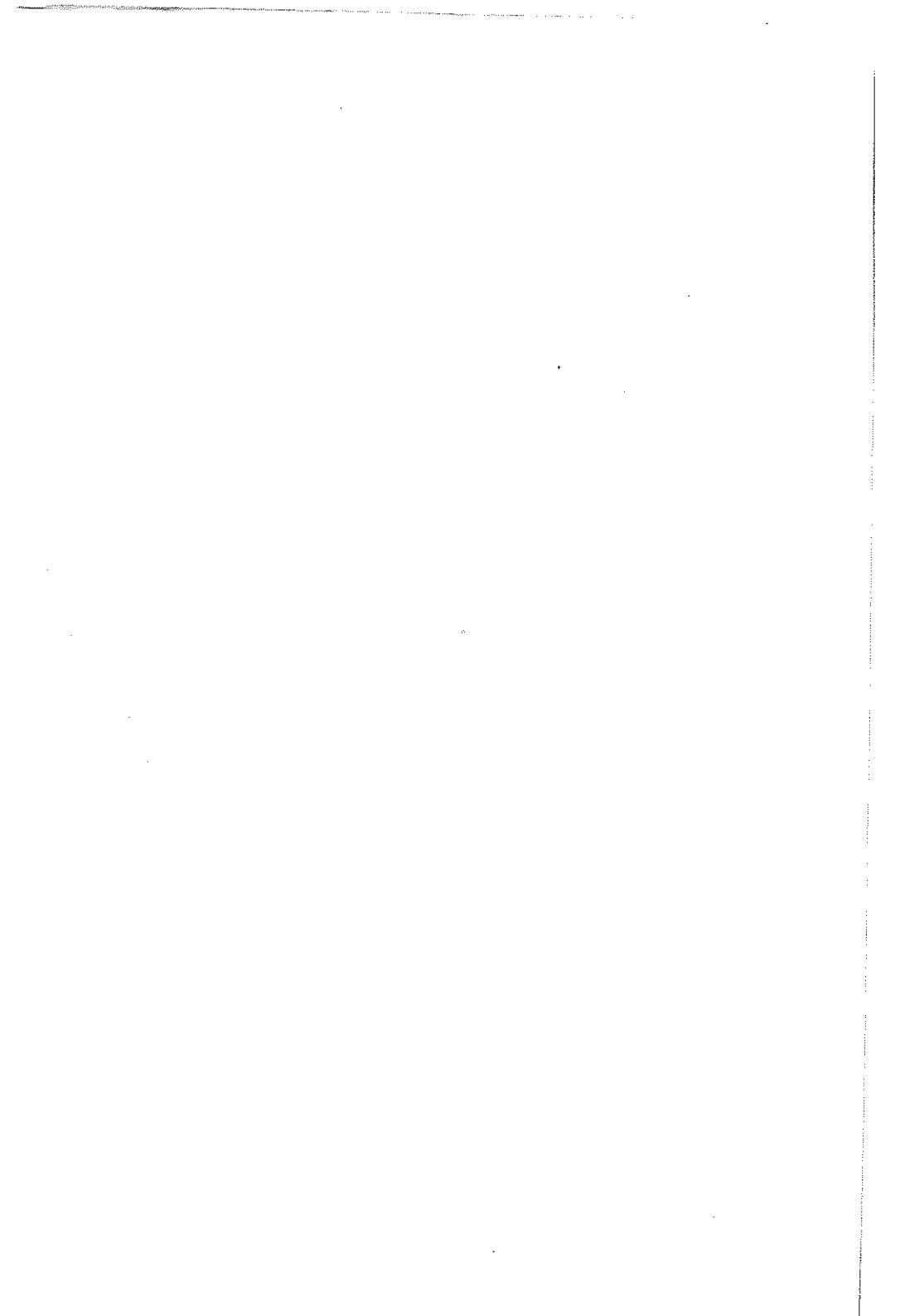
Lord Herbert was an author of much repute. His chief philosophical work which was in Latin, “*De Veritate*” was first published in Paris in 1624, and “is the first purely

¹ Powysland Club Coll., vol. xi., p. 423. *Dic. National Biog.*

² The stone with this inscription is not in the present Church of St. Giles in the Fields, which was built later than 1648; but the record of the burial is in the register.



EDWARD 1st LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY.



metaphysical treatise written by an Englishman." The only one of his philosophical writings ever translated into English was "De Religione Gentilium." A volume of poems in Latin and English was published after his death by his brother Henry. The work by which he is best known now is his Autobiography. Of his Life of Henry VIII., Sidney Lee says:—"It is an unmeasured eulogy of Henry VIII.'s statesmanship, and a laboured endeavour to condone the crimes of his private life."¹

In his will, dated August, 1648, Lord Herbert gives the following instructions as to a monument to be erected to his memory: "It is my will that a monument which remains with a Mr. Stone in Long Acre or his executors may be erected in Montgomery or Cherbury Church with a strong grate of iron or trellis eight foot high before it every way, which it is needful, and that my executors, hereafter named furnish the charge thereof, as also that which remains due to the said Mr. Stone . . . for the same, being five and twentie pounds to be paid in hand, and twentie pounds more when the work is finished. And that this inscription be placed on the pedestal of the pillar, which is to stand in the middle of the said monument—'Quid aspectas Lector? non iacet allibi Edwardus Baro Herbert de Cherbury et Castri Insulae de Kerry sed meliori sui parte in beatorum sedes abiit seram posteritatem testatus nihil ita relictum nisi quod secum abducere noluit, vale lector et stude eternitati.' Notwithstanding which, and if leave may be obtained for the building of a little chappell adjacent to that at Montgomery where my ancestors were buried, or one at the other end of the chancel on the South side above an old monument there. Then my will is that the said chappel be built so that without the wall it may be fourteen foot broad, one and twenty foot long, and two and twenty foot high, to be finished with starres about as the other chappell is, and that a grate or trellis of iron eight foot high should be erected at . . . foot distance from the entrie into it, so that a square of fourteen foot may remain for placing the monument."

¹ *Lord Herbert's Autobiography*, Introd. by Sidney Lee. See also Walpole's *Royal and Noble Authors*. The MS. of Henry VIII. was included in the bequest to Jesus College and is now, with other MSS. belonging to that College, in the Bodleian.

That such a large and inartistic monument¹ was never erected, is hardly to be wondered at, but it is surely to be regretted that no memorial of any sort exists in either Mountgomery or Chirbury Church, to this remarkable man.

He bequeathed his personal possessions, including his books in Montgomery Castle, to his beloved grandson Edward, the eldest son of Richard, Lord Herbert's son and heir: "charging my said grandson upon my blessing that he neither sell, nor give away, nor as much as lend, any of my said books out of my said castle," but he wished that his grandson should "permit and suffer his said father to have the use of the said books and household stuff during his life." He bequeathed all his printed books in Latin and Greek, which were then in his house in Queen St., to Jesus College, Oxford, "for the use of the College and as an inception of a library there."² He strictly charged his grandson to have the "manuscripts, written papers and English books in that house carefully removed to Montgomery Castle, and there preserved with his other books and papers." Another paragraph appears to refer to his autobiography:—"I do hereby leave it to a person, whom I shall by word entreat to finish the same, and to publish it to the world by my direction."³

To his younger son Edward, he left the Manor of Llyssin for his life; after him to his grandson Edward.

To his daughter Beatrix, who was born at Montgomery Castle, August, 1604, and survived her father, he bequeathed all the plate in his Castle of Montgomery, also £400 of the money obtained from the sale of his clothes and furniture in the house in Queen Street. This was in addition to the

¹ See further description of monument in Note 1, p. 300 of *Lord Herbert's Autobiog.*

² By the courtesy of the Librarian of Jesus College, I was enabled to see the contemporaneous MS. list of Lord Herbert's bequest. There are 938 works, principally Greek and Latin. They are entered in the list under the following headings:—

Theologici; Critici et politici literatae.

IHistorici; Juris; Mathematici; Physici; Ethici; Metaphysici; Medici; Histor. naturalis; Militarij; Musici. Libri Philologici et humanioris Literaturae. Critici, Magici. (F. C. H.).

³ One copy of this manuscript is said to have been found at Ribbesford, and was published by Mr. Walpole of Strawberry Hill about 1782. (*Collections for the History of Worcestershire*, vol. 2, page 271).

portion formerly settled upon her by her father in 1642. Both plate and money, however, were only to be hers upon the condition, that she delivered up a certain diamond hatband she was keeping for him, and which was then in her possession. Should she refuse to deliver it up, the bequests to her were to be void.

The said diamond hatband he bequeathed to his grandchildren Frances and Florence¹ to be equally divided between them, and converted into wearing jewels, which he desired they should keep for his sake. He also left them two small bags of old gold: "such bags containing one hundred and twentie pounds to be divided amongst them part and part alike." The plate in Queen Street he left to his grandson Edward.²

Beatrix Herbert is said to have been buried at Beaumaris, in Anglesey. It will be remembered that her mother had some property in that island.

On one of the chained books in the Chirbury Library are the following lines bearing her signature:—

"Mysterious God Thy thorough pearcinge eye
 Views our black deeds lock'd in night's treasurie.
 The aire is Thy register where wee
 With our own breath pen our own historie.
 Our thoughts are characters to Thee more clear
 Than to man's opticks mountains can appeare.
 Who then can scape when our deeds might displais
 Our words, our breath, our thoughts our harts betraies?
 Lord none, except Thy Grace inspire us soe
 Our deeds, words, thoughts onlie from Thee may flowe.

BEATRIX HERBERT."³

It is much to be regretted that no more of her poetry, nor any further information about her exists, so far as can be ascertained.

¹ Sisters to the above mentioned Edward, 3rd Lord, and Henry, 4th Lord Herbert of Chirbury. Florence (usually called Florentia) married her kinsman Richard Herbert of Dolguog.

² Copy of Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury's will at Somerset House.

³ From *Corndon Magazine*.

Richard, second Baron Herbert of Cherbury was always a loyal subject to Charles I. He fought for the King during

Facsimile of Edward, Lord Herbert's signature.



the Civil Wars; was governor of Bridgnorth, and later of Aberystwyth.¹ In 1634 he was very active in assisting the sick and poor of Shrewsbury during the plague. In 1649 the Parliament allowed him to compound for his estates, but although he paid a large fine he was afterwards ordered to demolish Montgomery Castle.

The following is a copy of the Commissioners' Order for the demolition:—

Mountgomery

29^o Janij 1649.

Com.

Whereas wee have received a Commission from the "right hon^{ble} the Counsell of State, appointed by Authority of Parliam^t date decimo quinto Janij 1649 for the totall demollishing of Montgomery Castle wth all Expedition, and to appoint some fit person or persons to undertake the same, and to make the best Improvem^t of the Materials of the said Castle and to keepe a just accompt thereof for defraying the Charges of demollishing the said Castle, and towards the damages of the Lord Herbert of the same demolition Uppon a full debate of the charges would accrewe upon the state by the same demolition over and above the valuation of the Materialls: Wee doe hereby authorize the said Lord Cherbury by his servants and such as shall be employed by and under him to undertake and pursue the totall demollishing of the said Castle with all Expedition according to Orders of Parliam^t, and further wee doe appoint and authorize Mr. Edward Allen, and Mr. Richard Thompson to keepe a just and pfect accompt as well of the value of the Materialls, as also of the Charges of the demollishing of the said Castle, and the same to deliver unto us wth what Expedition they may, Likewise wee doe authorize the Lord

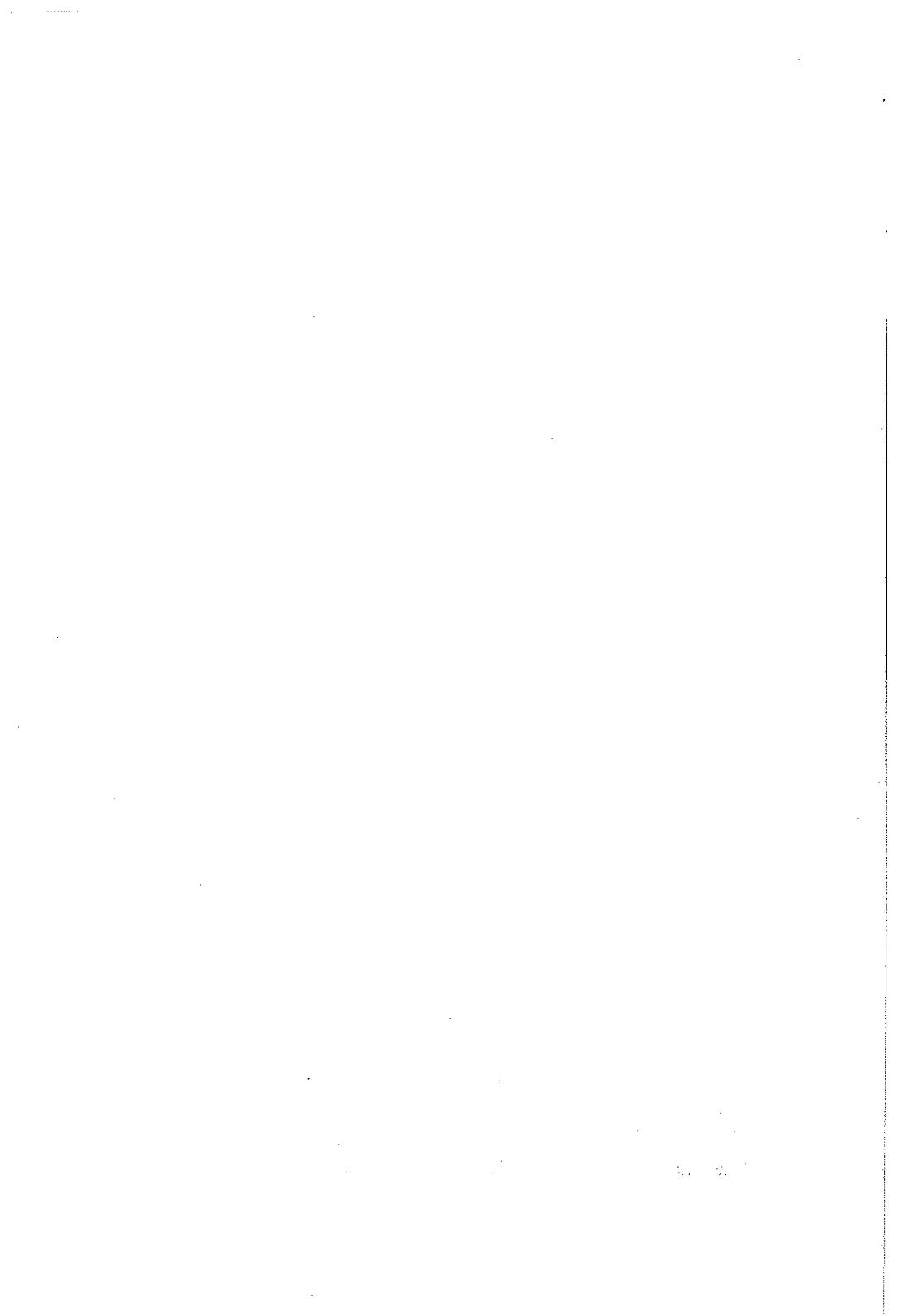
¹ Powysland Club Coll., vol. viii., pp. 136—139.



RICHARD, 2ND LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY.

Cornelius Van Jansen, pinxit.

J. H. Anderson, Photo.



Cherbury and his servants to take away sell and dispose of the Materialls in or belonging to the said Castle to his Lo^{pps}s use and best advantage for his charges in the demollishing the said Castle, and in case that the valuation of the Materialls will exceede the charges of the demollishing then the said Lord Herbert is to accompt for the surplussage thereof; And in case the Materialls will not defray the Charge of demollishing, then the said Lord Herbert is to be considered for his charges over and above the value of the Materialls, and for so doeing this shalbe yo^r sufficient warrant in that behalfe.

To the right honble Richard
Lord Herbert Baron of
Chirbury and Castle Islands

Evan Lloyd
Hugh Price
Rich Griffith.”¹

The report issued by the above mentioned Mr. Allen and Mr. Thompson was as follows:—

“To the Commissioners for demolishing of
Montgomery Castle.

In pursuance of your order of the 9th of June last authorising us for the keepinge of a perfect Accompte as well of the valuation of the Materialls as also of the charge of the demolishinge of Mountgomery Castle, wee accordingly have seene the totall demolishinge thereof and kept an accompte of the same, by which it doth appeare that the Materialls of the sayd Castle, (amount?) unto the sume of five hundred poundes and the disgarrisoninge the same doth amount unto the some of five hundred and five pounds, three shillings accordinge to our engagement, and soe rest

Your humble servants,

Ed. Allen
Richard Thompson.

Mountgomery 16th
November 1649.
Vera copia ex pro
J. Herbert”²

The Parliament however were careful not to lose by the transaction as will be shewn by the following:—

¹ From the original order.

² From the authenticated copy.

Recommendation of President Bradshaw to the Council
in response to L^d H. of C.'s petition.

That the sum of £1,611 10s., the remaining sum of his fine
be allowed him out of the damages from the destruction of
of the Castle valued at £4,000.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

In pursuance of an order of Parliamt of the 11th of June
1649, this Councell gave order to certaine ps ons to take care
to have the Castle of Montgomery demolished and the
best improvement made of the materialls and with all
to certify what Damage the Lord Herbert received by
the demolition of the said Castle which accordingly they
have done. And by their certificate it appears that hee hath
'bin' endamaged thereby above the sume of foure thousand
pounds And whereas by the Order of the house this Councell
is Authorised to give order for the paying of such money
unto him as they shall think fitt to allow for his losse in the
pulling downe of his Castle out of the second payment of the
fine for his delinquency which was respiteed untill certificate
could bee made. And whereas the Councell is informed that
there is remaining yet unpaid of his ffine the sume of
one thousand six hundred eleaven pounds ten shillings They
are therefore of opinion and doe desire that the said sume of
one thousand six hundred and eleaven pounds ten shillings
may be allowed unto him by you in consideration of his
damages sustained by the demolition of his said Castle.

Signed in the name and by Order of the
Councell of State, appointed by authority
of Parliamt.

Jo. Bradshaw, Prsident.

Whitehall

22nd Jan: 1649."

Ed. H.

A true copy, 19 Dec. 55.¹

T. Bayly Reg^E

To the Right Honob^{le} the Com^{tee}
for Compounding with delinqts.

¹ This verification is evidently written by Edward, 3rd Lord Herbert, in 1655
the year his father Richard, 2nd Lord Herbert, died.

This Order for Allowance recommended by the Council of State was accordingly issued by the said Commissioners, dated 25th Jany, 1649,¹ but it appears that as late as 1655 the Parliament was still claiming the payment of Lord Herbert's fine for "Delinquency," when his absolute discharge was decreed by the following Order:—

"The Lords Comrs of the Try² absolute Discharge for ye fine of Richard Lord Herbert

January 2nd 1655

this paper must be carefully preserved.

By the Commissioners of the Treasury

January 2nd, 1655.

Whereas upon Certificate from the Comrs for Manageing Estates under Sequestracon, That a ffine of Two Thousand ffour hundred Seaventy four pounds, heretofore imposed by the late Comrs for Compounding with Delinquents upon Richard Herbert of St. Julians in the County of Monmouth Esq: for his Delinquency was unpaid. Wee did by our order of the 13th November last require, that the said Richard Herbert, if he were living, or in case he were dead, that then his heires Executors or Administrato^{rs} should on or before the 15th of December last past, pay into the Receipt of his Highnes Excheq^r; the said sum of Two Thousand ffive hundred Seaventy four pounds, with Interest for the same to be computed from the tyme when the same ought to have been paid. And whereas upon reading the peticon of the Lady Mary Herbert, Relict of Richard Lord Herbert deceased and Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury, sonne and heire of the same Richard Lord Herbert alleadg^{ing} that the sum of One Thousand pounds, part of the said ffine, was paid, and the remaynder discharged. Wee have considered of what is produced, to make good the Suggestions of the said peticon. It thereupon appears to be that after the setting of the said ffine, and before the payment of any parte thereof Edward late Lord Herbert of Cherbury, father of the said Richard dyed, and the honor^r of Lord Herbert descended upon him the said Richard."

¹ This Order is printed in full in *Powysland Coll.*, vol. xxiii., p. 79 and f. In comparing the dates of the different MSS., it must be remembered that until 1752 the year began on March 25th instead of January 1st.

² Viz., "Treasury."

They then state that upon enquiry they find that part of the fine was paid by Lord Herbert, and the remainder was discharged in consideration of the damages he had sustained by the demolition of Montgomery Castle. After quoting in detail the before mentioned Commissioners' orders they conclude in these words:—

“It is therefore upon Consideration of the whole matter, ordered that the Heirs Executors and Administrators of the said Richard late Lord Herbert of Cherbury deceased (formerly Richard Herbert of St. Julians in the County of Monmouth Esqr) and every of them, bee and are hereby discharged, and dismissed from further attendance or question for or concerning the said ffine or any part thereof.

B. Whitelocke,

Bradshaw.”¹

Of a slightly earlier date than any of the foregoing documents, is an order for the Protection of Lyssin signed by Fairfax, in the following terms:—

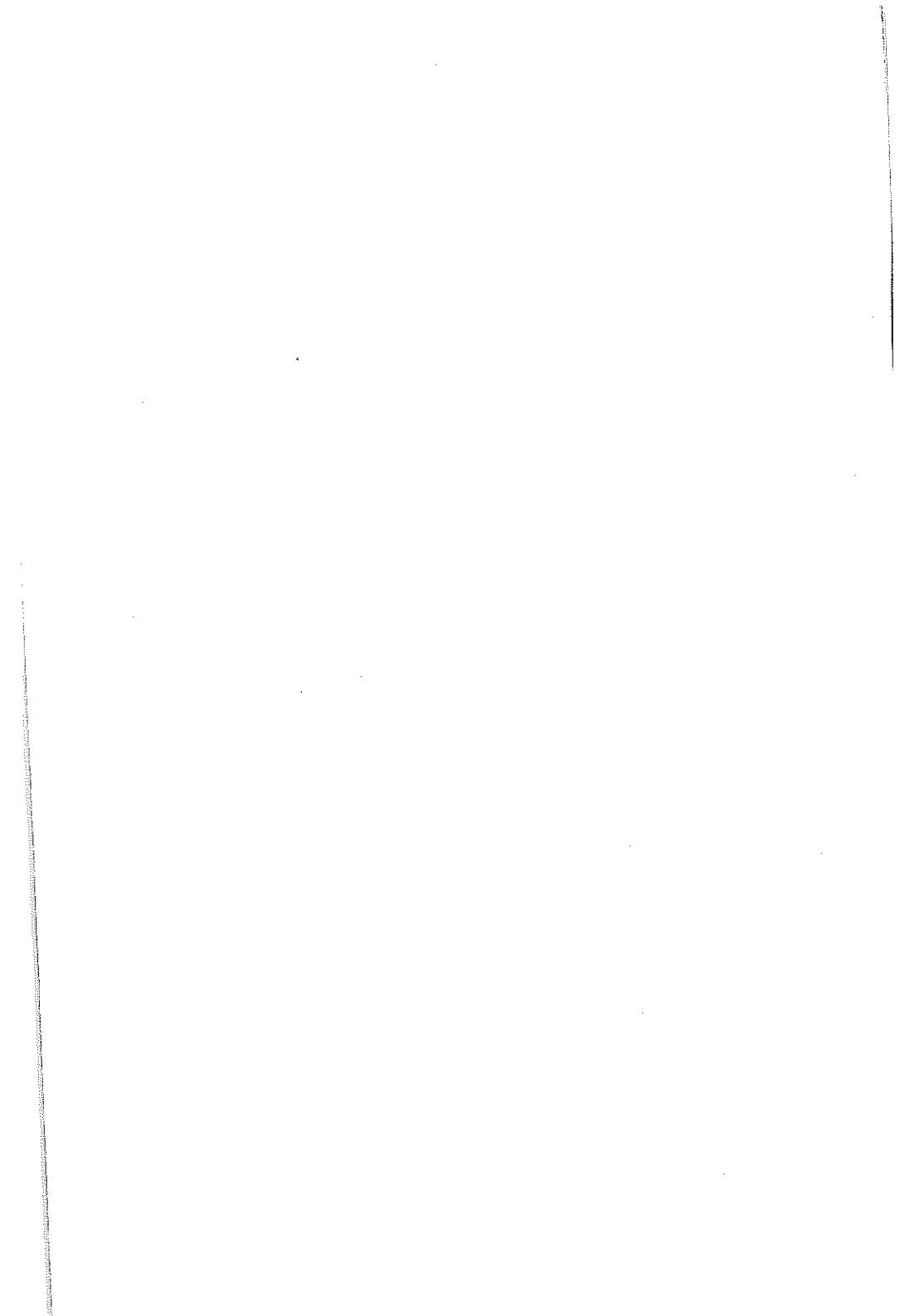
“These are to require every one of you on sight hereof not to (plunder?) the house of the Right hon^{ble} Richard Lord Herbert of Cherbury and Castle Islands at Lyssin in the County of Montgomery or to offer any violence to his pson or any of his ffamily or to medle wth or take away his horses Cattle sheepe Corne household stufte or any other of his goods whatsoever And you are not to quarter any Officers or Soldiers at the house of the said Lord Herbert he providing his right and equall proporc'on abroad As you will (insweare?) the Contrary he doeing nothing prejudicall to the Parliam^t or Army.

Given under my hand and seale the 23rd day of June 1649.

T. Fairfax.”¹

Richard married Mary, daughter of John Egerton, first Earl of Bridgewater, and had four sons and four daughters. Two sons were successively, Barons Herbert of Cherbury, two died unmarried. Florentia, the second daughter, survived her brothers; she married her kinsman Richard Herbert of Dolguog, and Oakley Park, Co. Salop, and their

¹ Copied from the MS. at Powis Castle. (F. C. H.).





EDWARD, 3RD LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY.

John Riley, pinxit.

J. H. Anderson, Photo.

grandson was Henry Arthur, created Earl of Powis in 1748. Richard, Lord Herbert, left by his will "tenne pounds to the poor of the parish of Chirbury."² He died in 1655, and was buried in Montgomery Church.³

Edward, third Baron Herbert of Cherbury, was the favourite grandson of the first lord. In 1659 he and his brother Henry attempted to organise a rising in favour of Charles II.; but without success. For a second attempt in Cheshire, under Sir George Booth, afterwards Lord Delamere, Lord Herbert suffered a short imprisonment. After the restoration in 1660, he was made *custos rotulorum* for Montgomeryshire, and for Denbighshire in 1666. He died Dec. 9, 1678, and was buried in St. Edmund's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, under a black marble slab. He was twice married, but died without issue. He was succeeded by his brother. The present house at Lymore appears to have been added to by him, as it bears over the entrance his monogram and the date 1675. Unfortunately there is no existing record (so far as is known) of when and by whom this interesting house was first built. From the general character of the building, however, it is likely to date from about 1560. The statement that it was (originally)⁴ built by Edward, third Lord Herbert, must certainly be erroneous.

Henry, fourth Baron Herbert of Cherbury, although he remained loyal to Charles II., was opposed to the Duke of York, afterwards James II. He, and his cousin Henry Herbert of Ribbesford (afterwards the first Lord Herbert of the second creation) became devoted adherents of William of Orange. He married Catherine, daughter of Francis Newport, first Earl of Bradford, but died without issue. He allotted Lymore and a considerable portion of the adjoining

¹ From the original order.

The foregoing papers are from copies made by Lady Magdalen Herbert and me from the original documents and authenticated copies at Powis Castle. (F. C. H.).

² Copy of the Will at Somerset House.

³ The entry of his burial, however, is not in the register. There are few entries of any kind at that time the Rector of Montgomery (the Rev. J. C. Whall) informs me, and the register looks as if a page may have fallen out. (F. C. H.).

⁴ This statement is made in *Powysland Club Coll.*, vol. vii., p. 146.

estate to his widow as her jointure. In 1716, the year she died, she presented to Chirbury Church a Flagon. It is thus described by the Rev. J. Burd, in the *Corndon Magazine* in an article upon the Communion Plate at Chirbury:—“The Flagon is exceedingly handsome and massive; it stands 13 inches high, weighs $72\frac{3}{4}$ ozs. (troy weight), and contains three quarts”;

Beneath an engraved Coat of Arms it bears the following inscription:—

“Hoc Vas Argenteum in Usum Parochianorum
Cherburiensium *ευχαριστιαν* celebrantium
sacrum fecit Catherina Domina Herbert
Baronissa de Chirbury Anno Dom: 1716.”

She was buried at Wroxeter. In the chancel of the Church there is a large flat stone with the arms and the following inscription:—“. . . . the Body of Catherine Lady Herbert . . . of the Rt Honble Francis of Bradford and Relict of the . . . Henry Lord Herbert of Cherbury life ye 24 of April Anno D 1716.”¹

Henry, Lord Herbert, left his property to his nephew Francis, son of his sister Florentia and Richard Herbert of Dolguog and Oakley Park. He died 1691 when the title became extinct. The following is an extract from his will:²

“I give all my manors etc to the issue male of my body: if none to John Edwards of Torrington Esq: for 200 years, in trust to raise £6000 for each of my sisters Arabella Herbert and Alice Herbert. Remainder to my kinsman Francis Herbert of Bromfield Esq: for 99 years, if he so long live. Remainder to John Earl of Bridgwater and Meredith of Aberhavesp Esq: during the life of the said Francis Herbert to support contingent remainders. Remainder to issue male of the said Francis Herbert, if none to George Herbert Esq: brother of the said Francis Herbert in tail male. Remainder to Henry Herbert son of Henry Herbert of Ribbesford, co. Worcester, Esq: in tail male; Remainder to my kinsman Charles Herbert of Aston Co

¹ I received a copy of this inscription through the courtesy of Miss Steavenson, Wroxeter Vicarage. The dots show where the words are obliterated.

² From extracts copied from Powis Castle Deeds by Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher and Miss Auden.



HENRY, 4TH LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY.

John Riley, pinxit.

J. H. Anderson, Photo.



Montgomery Esq: in tail male; remainder to my kinsman, Arthur Herbert, Earl of Torrington, in tail male; remainder to my own right heirs.

Executors John Edwards and Rich. Stedman. Will proved P.C.C. 6 May 1691 by R. Stedman, power reserved to John Edwards."

The following are also from the Powis Castle Deeds:—

"8th July 1701. Indenture between the Hon. Alice Burrard, relict of John Burrard of Leimington Co. Southants Esq: and Thomasin Edwards widow and relict of John Edwards of Rorrington of the 1st part; Francis Herbert of Bromfield Esq: of 2nd part and Thos. Herbert of St Martins in the Fields, Co. Middlesex of the third part in consideration of £6000 by said Francis Herbert paid to said Alice Burrard and of £893 . 10 . 7 paid to said Thomasin Edwards, the said Alice Burrard and Thomasin Edwards did bargain sell etc., all that the scite or chief mansion house of the late dissolved priory of Chirbury with lands and tenements thereto belonging to the said Thos. Herbert for the term of 200 years in and by the will of Henry late Lord Herbert devised."

"9 July, 1701, Indenture between the said Thos. Herbert of the one part, and the said Francis Herbert of the other part. Declaration by said Thomas Herbert that the sums of £6,000 and £893 . 10 . 7 were the monies of the said Francis Herbert, and that he holds the property in trust for said Francis Herbert."¹

To give the history of the Lord Herberts of the second creation, it is necessary to return to Henry, sixth son of Richard and Magdalen Herbert, and brother to Edward, the first lord. "Henry Herbert was born at Montgomery in 1595; became Master of the Revels to James I. about 1621; was knighted 1623; became very intimate with Charles I., and was a consistent royalist throughout the Civil Wars. He was in possession of the manor and advowson of Ribbesford, Co. Worcester, which he had purchased in 1627. It is said that among the persons named in the deed of conveyance was his brother George Herbert, afterwards rector of Bemerton."²

¹ P. C. Deeds.

² *Auto. of Lord Herbert*, p. 22 ff.

Henry was twice married, his second wife being Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Offley of Dalby, Co. Leicester. In 1640 he was elected Member for Bewdley in the "Long Parliament," but in August, 1642, the House of Commons resolved that he should be disabled from sitting on account of his having put into execution the King's Commission of Array.¹ At the Restoration he was again returned for Bewdley, which he represented until his death. He was also Master of the Revels to Charles II. Sir Henry, who was a brave and loyal soldier, as well as an accomplished scholar and courtier, died in 1673 at Ribbesford. His invaluable MS. Diary of Plays licensed by him between 1621 and 1641 is in the possession of the Earl of Powis, and has never been fully printed.

Burton, in the Appendix to his *History of Bewdley*, quotes some entries in the register of Ribbesford of gifts from Sir Henry to the Church: "In the year above written (1633) Sir Henry Herbert, Knight, Patron of the Church and Lord of the Mannor of Ribsford, bestowed upon the said Church the great greene Cushion whereof the upper pt is velvet and the lower pt Sattin, together with the case of greene shagg-bayes to keepe carry and preserve it in, the cushion to be for the pulpitt when sermons are therin delivered."

The following year he gave a "carpett of greene broad-cloth with a greene silk fringe about it to be put on the Communion Table."

"A large Communion Cupp of silver with a cover for the same . . . with this inscription. Soli Deo Gloria. Poculum benedictionis cui benedicimus nonne communio Sanguinis Christi est Cap X Pauli ad Corinth. Donum Henrici Herberti Eq: Ecclesiæ de Ribsford. Anno Dom. 1636 mens mart. Ante Festum Paschæ."

Two years later he presented a silver Flagon, and in 1639: "another silver flagon followeing the first, for the same use as is above mentioned, with a case to preserve it in." It bore the following inscription:—

" Implete & haurite nunc
Hoc est novum illud pactum
per meum sanguinem.

Donum etc. 1639."

¹ *A History of Bewdley*, p. 67. The above mentioned Commission of Array of Charles I. is at Powis Castle. (F. C. H.).

"The same Sir Hen. Herbert gave 4 pewter potts with hanglasses to carry them by, to containe the wine at the communion."

Henry Herbert, the son of Sir Henry by his second wife, was born in 1654. He was elected member for Bewdley in 1676. In James II.'s reign he espoused the cause of William of Orange, and fought for him in Holland and also in Worcestershire! He married in 1677 Anne, daughter and co-heir of John Ramsey, Esq., Alderman of the City of London, and had a son Henry, who succeeded him. In 1694 William III. revived in his favour the title of Baron Herbert of Cherbury. He died 22 Jan., 1708, and was buried in St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden.¹

Henry, second Baron Herbert of the second creation, married Mary, daughter of John Wallop of Farley, Southampton, the sister of John Wallop, first Earl of Portsmouth. He died at Ribbesford by his own hand in 1738, without issue, and the title again became extinct. The manor of Ribbesford then passed to Lord Herbert's cousin "Henry Morley, a great-grandson of Sir Henry Herbert." Henry Morley, who assumed the surname of Herbert, died unmarried in 1781, leaving all his property to his sister Mary Magdalene, who also died unmarried the following year, 1782. She made her first cousin, George Paulet, Esq., who succeeded in 1794 as 12th Marquis of Winchester, her heir, and he in 1787 sold Ribbesford to Francis Ingram of Ticknell. Mr. Ingram died Oct. 21, 1797, and by his will gave the estate to Sir E. Winnington, Bart., of Stanford Court (his wife's brother), for his life, and after his decease to Edward Winnington, the second son of the said Sir E. Winnington and his first and other sons in succession, he and they taking and using the name and arms of Ingram. The last of that family to possess the property was the Rev. E. Winnington-Ingram

¹ *Powysland Coll.*, vol. vii.; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, vol. xxvi. Obituary prior to 1800 compiled by Sir William Musgrave. The Rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, informs me that no entry of Henry Lord Herbert's burial in 1708-9 can be found; nor can his burial or that of Sir Henry Herbert mentioned above be found in the Ribbesford register. The Rector, the Rev. H. A. Moore, however, writes that his clerk informs him that there was formerly an altar tomb to one of the family in what is still locally called the Herbert Chapel. This was destroyed 60 years ago by the collapse of the roof above it. I have tried in vain to discover any further information. (F. C. H.).

(father of the present Bishop of London), Rector of Stamford-on-Teme, who died 1891, leaving Ribbesford to his widow, née Pepys, daughter of the Bishop of Worcester. She sold it in 1902, and after passing through various hands, it was purchased in 1905 by Mr. Lees Milner, the present owner.

The eldest male representative of this branch of the Herberts was now Henry Arthur, the descendant of Matthew Herbert of Dolguog, Co. Montgomery (the uncle of Edward first Lord Herbert).

In Jan., 1594, the said Matthew Herbert married Margaret,¹ daughter of Charles Fox of Bromfield. By her he had two sons. The younger, Samuel, married Margaret, daughter and heir of Lewis Owen of Peniarth, and had two sons who died without issue.²

The elder son, Francis, of Oakley Park, Co. Salop, married as his second wife Abigail, daughter of William Garton of Sussex. By her he had two sons: the elder, Matthew of Dolguog, created a Baronet in 1663, died without issue. The younger, Richard, married his kinswoman Florentia, the grand-daughter of the first, the sister of the third and fourth Lords Herbert of the first creation.

Richard and Florentia had two sons. The second, George, married Martha, daughter of John Newton of Heighley (or Heighlley), relict of Richard Owen (or Owens). The Heighley estate is in Chirbury parish, and was eventually bought by Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, in 1770.

George and Martha's son Francis, who married Mary, daughter of Rowland Baugh, Esq., of Stonehouse, Co. Salop, was included in the limitations of the patent of nobility, dated Oct. 16th, 1749, granted to the Earl of Powis.

Richard³ and Florentia's elder son Francis of Oakley Park, married Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of John Oldbury of London. Their eldest son, Henry Arthur, was born at Oakley Park, and baptized at Bromfield April 9th, 1703. He was member for Ludlow from 1727 until George

¹ See Bromfield Registers.

² *Powysland Coll.*, vol. vi., quoting from Peniarth MSS.

³ Richard Herbert was buried at Bromfield, March 25th, 1676, and his widow Florentia Herbert, Jan. 19th, 1705. (Bromfield Registers).

II. created him Baron Herbert of Chirbury by letters patent, dated Dec. 21st, 1743. His brother, Colonel Richard Herbert, was then elected member for Ludlow in his place, and served in two Parliaments, until his death, unmarried, in 1754.¹

In 1748, William, Marquis of Powis Castle, died, and his title became extinct. His grandfather, William, third Lord Powis, was created Earl of Powis by Charles II. on April 4th, 1674, as a reward for his loyalty. Soon after the accession of James II. he was created Viscount Montgomery and Marquess of Powis, and his wife was appointed Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen. They were Roman Catholics and appear to have been in great favour at the Court. On Jan. 12th, 1689, James II. by letters patent created the Marquis, Duke of Powis, but as the King had already abdicated and was in exile in France, the title was never recognised in England, and his estates were confiscated by William and Mary.

In 1722, his son William, second Marquis of Powis, obtained restitution of his estates and the recognition of all his titles, except the Dukedom. The second Marquis died in 1745, leaving two sons, William the third Marquis (who died without issue in 1748) and Edward, who married Henrietta² daughter of the Earl of Waldegrave in 1734, and died that same year shortly before the birth of his daughter Barbara.³

William, the third Marquis, who in his will styles himself Duke and Marquis of Powis, left his property in the hands of trustees. Certain legacies were to be paid; Powis Castle to be maintained in the same manner as it had been by the testator, the Castle and its contents, the Park Gardens and

¹ *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. XIII. p. 668.

² Lady Henrietta, widow of Lord Edward Herbert, married Mr. Beard, the comedian, in 1739.

³ It is of interest to note that the present Earl of Powis is descended from both William, Earl of Pembroke, and his brother Sir Richard Herbert, who were beheaded in 1469. The first Lord Herbert of Cherbury was directly descended from Sir Richard Herbert, while his wife Mary Herbert of St. Julians claimed descent from Sir George Herbert, the younger son of William, Earl of Pembroke, while Barbara, Countess of Powis, whose ancestors were Marquises of Powis, was descended from an illegitimate son of the Earl of Pembroke. Thus the various estates of the different branches of the family were brought together by intermarriage.

demesne to be preserved from decay and ruin. Even the same number of servants were to be kept, to be paid and maintained in the same manner. Five thousand pounds was to be spent for the carrying on and improving some lead mines on the estate. When the trustees had deducted the cost of these and other charges, the proceeds of the whole property were to be paid to Henry Arthur¹ Lord Herbert of Chirbury, for his life, and after him to his son or sons in tail male. Failing them, the testator directed: "for the only use and behoof of my own right heirs for ever."

On May 27th, 1748, Henry Arthur was created Baron Powis of Powis Castle, Viscount Ludlow and Earl of Powis, and March 30th, 1751, he married his kinswoman, the before-mentioned Barbara, niece of William, last Marquis of Powis.

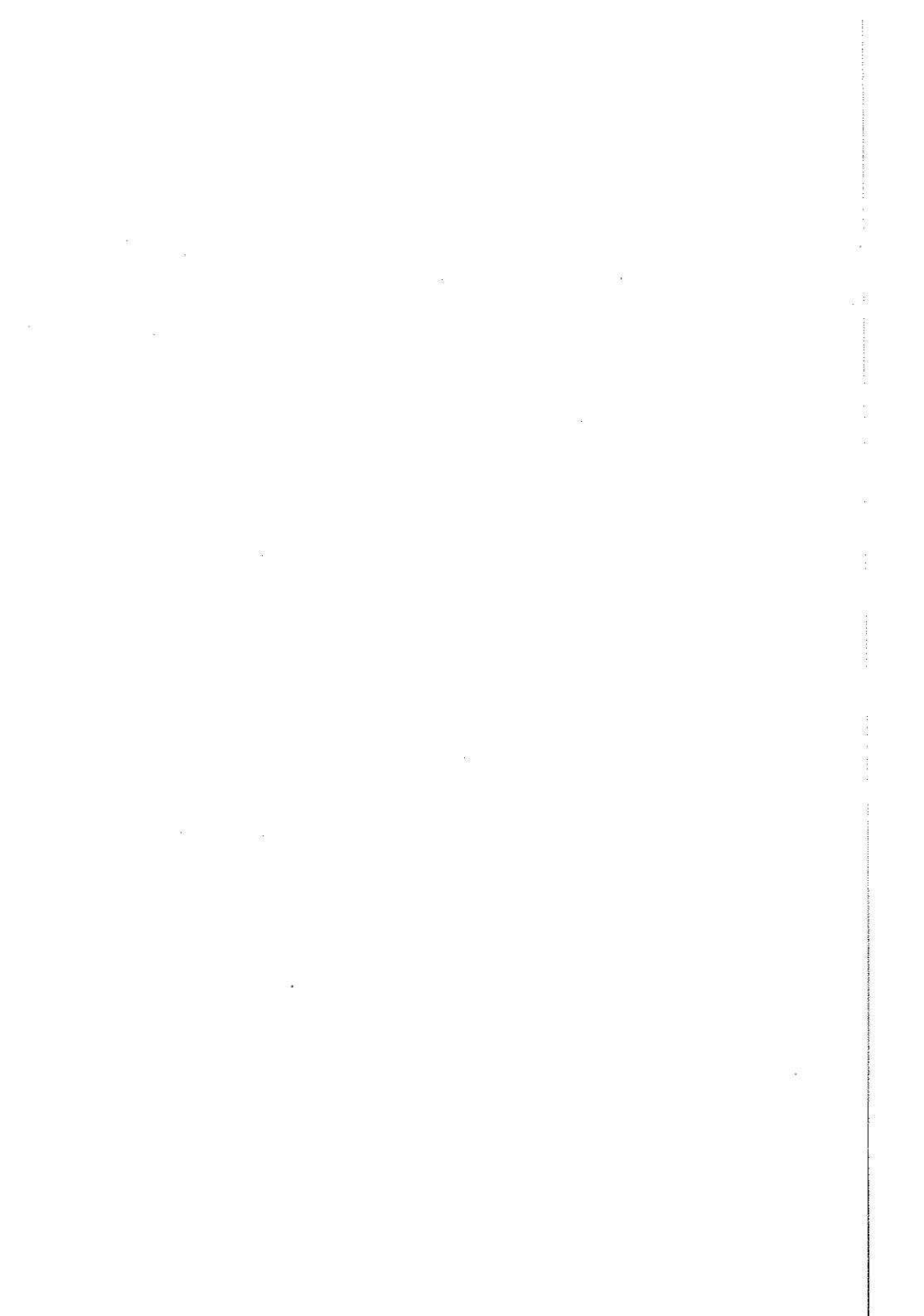
The newly created Earl of Powis was appointed Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household to King George III.; he was also made Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Salop and Montgomery. Himself a member of the Church of England, his wife, Barbara, was a Roman Catholic. It was therefore decided that should they have children, the eldest son and daughter were to be brought up in the Church of England, the younger ones as Roman Catholics. But only two of their five children lived to grow up. Three daughters, Georgina, Augusta, and Barbara Henrietta, died young.

The following entry is in the Bromfield register:—"1756, May 13. Ye Honble Georgejana Herbert buried. And the Rt Honble Lady Augusta Herbert having been buried in ye Church of St. James, Westminster, was brought by a Faculty to ys place."

Lord Powis's only son and the surviving daughter, Henrietta Antonia were then brought up as members of the Church of England.

Henry Arthur, while still only Lord Herbert of Cherbury, as Lord Lieutenant of the County, raised a regiment of Fusiliers in Shropshire at the time of the advance of Prince Charles Edward and his Scottish army in 1745 to regain the

¹ In the copy of the Will at Somerset House, he is mentioned by his second name only: "Arthur, Lord Hertert of Cherbury."





HENRIETTA ANTONIA, COUNTESS OF POWIS.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, pinxit.

English throne for the Stuarts.¹ It appears doubtful whether Lord Herbert's regiment proved very efficient, as the men had been hastily enrolled and were quite undisciplined.

Henry Arthur died at Bath, Sept. 11, 1772, and was buried at Welshpool.

He was succeeded by his only son George Edward Henry Arthur, second Earl of Powis, who was only seventeen at the time of his father's death. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire and Recorder of Ludlow. He died unmarried in 1801, aged forty-six, when his titles became extinct, whilst his estates became the property of his surviving sister Henrietta Antonia. She had married in 1784 Edward, second Lord Clive, the son of the famous Robert, Lord Clive, Baron of Plassy. Edward Lord Clive was born in 1754; was member for Ludlow before he attained his majority, and continued to represent that borough after he succeeded his father (as the peerage was an Irish one) until he was created Baron Clive of Walcot in the English peerage, Aug. 13, 1794. He was appointed Governor of Madras in 1802, and proved a most efficient one. In Lord Clive's own words, "happy relations subsisted" between the Governor-General of India (the Marquis of Wellesley) and himself.² Clive, by the prompt adoption of the most efficacious measures of preparation for the Mahratta war and the operations against Tippoo Sahib of Mysore was of the greatest assistance. He also, on behalf of the East India Company annexed the rich and fertile region of the Carnatic to the British possessions. He returned to England the end of 1803, and on May 3, 1804, it was resolved that the thanks of both Houses of Parliament be given to the "Right Honourable Lord Clive, late Governor of the Settlement of Fort Saint George, for his zealous, cordial and honourable concurrence in promoting the Military Operations which since the commencement of the War have been attended in every part of India with an uninterrupted series of the most signal and splendid victories."³

¹ *Hist of Shrewsbury*, vol. i., p. 507.

² Lord Clive's answer to the vote of thanks accorded to him in the House of Lords.

³ Parliamentary Papers, May, 1804. *Salopian Journal*, May 22, 1830.

The same month he was created Baron Powis of Powis Castle, Baron Herbert of Chirbury, Viscount Clive of Ludlow and Earl of Powis. He was nominated as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in Nov., 1805, but the death of Mr. Pitt in January, 1806, cancelled the appointment. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire and Recorder of Shrewsbury and Ludlow. He died in 1839.

Lord Powis had four children. Edward, who succeeded him, Robert Henry Clive who succeeded to the Oakly Park estate, and married Harriet, daughter of Other, fifth Earl of Plymouth, co-heir with her sister to the Barony of Windsor. In 1855 the abeyance of the title was terminated in her favour and she became Baroness Windsor. She was the grandmother of the present Baron Windsor, in whose favour the Earldom of Plymouth was revived Nov., 1905.

Lord Powis had two daughters. Henrietta Antonia married Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, and died in 1855. The younger daughter Charlotte Florentia, married Hugh, third Duke of Northumberland, K.G., in 1817. She was governess to the late Queen, when Princess Victoria. She died in 1866.

Edward, second Earl of Powis, was born March 22, 1785, and married Feb., 1818, Lucy, third daughter of James, third Duke of Montrose, a descendant of the "Great Marquis," who so valiantly fought for Charles I. in Scotland, and suffered death for the cause of his royal master by order of the Duke of Argyle.

The Earl of Powis assumed, in March, 1807, the surname and arms of Herbert instead of Clive. He was member for Ludlow from 1806 until his succession to the peerage in 1830.

In 1846 he successfully opposed in the House of Lords the proposed union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor.¹ In recognition of his services to the Church in this matter, a public subscription was raised and invested in founding the Powis Exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge, "for the maintenance of Students, natives of Wales or of the four dioceses of Bangor, St. Asaph, St. David's and Llandaff, thoroughly acquainted with the Welsh language, members of

¹ See *Powysland Club Coll.*, vol. viii., page 25.

the Church of England and intending to become candidates for Holy Orders.”¹

In 1847, Lord Powis contested the Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge with the Prince Consort. The former had been already nominated as candidate by the Master and Fellows of St. John’s College, when the Prince was opposed to him. Neither thought it right, under the special circumstances, to retire in favour of the other, without an election, and the Prince was elected by a majority of 117.

The Earl of Powis was Lord-Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire, and was made a Knight of the Garter in 1845. He died in 1848, being buried in St. Mary’s Church, Welshpool. He left five sons and three daughters.

He was succeeded by his eldest son Edward James, Viscount Clive, who was born Nov. 5, 1818, educated at Eton and St. John’s College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a first classman in classics in 1840. He represented North Shropshire in Parliament from 1843-8; became High Steward of the University of Cambridge in 1863, and was Lord-Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire. He died in 1891, unmarried, and was succeeded by his nephew, George Charles Herbert, the son of Lieutenant-General Sir Percy Egerton Herbert, of whom a short account must be given.

Percy Egerton Herbert, K.C.B., P.C., the second son of Edward, second Earl of Powis, a Lieutenant-General in the Army, A.D.C. to the Queen, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Medjidie and Commander of SS. Maurice and Lazarus in Sardinia, was born in 1822, educated at Eton and Sandhurst; entered the 43rd Foot in 1840; saw much hard service in South Africa in the Kaffir War 1851-3, and received a brevet Lieut.-Colonelcy for his services. In 1854 he was appointed Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the second, or Sir D. Lacy Evans’s division of the army of the East, with which he landed in the Crimea. He was said to be one of the few officers who retired from that campaign with an enhanced reputation. Earl Granville writing to Lord Palmerston May 7, 1855, says:—“Percy Herbert is well spoken of in the Crimea. He has studied his profession

¹ *Ibid*, vol. viii., p. 26.

Vol. VII., 3rd Series.

as a science. Macdonald and General Evans sing his praises.”¹ He was wounded at the battle of the Alma and again at the taking of Sebastopol. He was one of the most active and indefatigable—and Sir De Lacy Evans said he “certainly thought him the most efficient of the officers on the staff in the Crimea.”²

After the return home of Sir Richard (afterwards Lord) Airey, Percy Herbert was Quartermaster-General of the Army until the evacuation of the Crimea.

At Powis Castle there is still preserved a printed copy of a letter published in the *Morning Advertiser*, signed “Georgius.”

The writer, after referring to the goodwill Colonel Herbert gained by his unwearied exertions, by the assiduity with which he carried out his onerous duties as Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the 2nd Division adds:—“Not to the camp alone, but to the outposts, he was a constant visitor; every sentry expected him, although his presence drew forth many a shot and shell from the Russian batteries. He was proverbially named ‘danger,’ but everywhere welcomed as the soldier’s friend. . . . Many parties has he headed to penetrate into the Russian lines for wood, when his Division felt a scarcity—none hesitated to volunteer. I have witnessed the wonderful alacrity with which men, however wearied, formed a party for so perilous an incursion, only knowing who was their leader. It is not too much to say, that he knew every practical approach to Sebastopol; he was ever at his post

“I trust, Sir, that you will in fairness, be the means of giving to your numerous readers the observations of one who is in no way connected with the gallant officer, but who has endured, in common with the army, the severities of a Crimean winter, and contributed towards the alleviation of distress among our soldiers.”

Upon the return of Colonel Herbert to England, he as well as his brothers, was sworn as a burgess of Shrewsbury in 1856. He afterwards served in India during the Mutiny.

¹ *Life of the second Earl Granville*, vol. i., p. 110, and note. See also Kinglake vi., 66; *Dict. of National Biog.*, xxvi., 207; *Annual Registry*, 1876.

² Sessional Papers, 1855, ix., pt. i., page 43. Lieut.-Gen. Sir De Lacy’s Evidence given before the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the condition of our army before Sebastopol.





EDWARD 1st LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY.

From 1860 to 1865 he was Deputy Quartermaster-General at Head Quarters; from 1867 to 1868 Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household. Was Member for Ludlow from 1854 to 1860, and for South Shropshire from 1865 to the time of his death, Oct. 18, 1876. He married in 1860, Mary, only child of William Thomas, Earl of Kerry, son of the third Marquis of Lansdowne, and by her left one son, George Charles, present Earl of Powis, and two daughters, who were in 1891 raised to the rank of Earl's daughters.¹

Amongst the portraits at Powis Castle are the following, of members of the Herbert family mentioned in the foregoing pages:—

The Earl of Pembroke, Lord Chamberlain to James I., K.G., painted by Blyenbergh in 1617. Lord Pembroke died in 1630.

Sir William Herbert of St. Julians, two portraits. He was the father of Mary, wife of Edward, 1st Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

Of Edward, first Lord Herbert of Cherbury, there are five portraits:—

1. Full length in the robes of the Bath. The painter is unknown.
2. A miniature of him lying down after a duel, by Oliver.
3. An oval one, head only, with stars in the back-ground. A similar one is at Charlote. (A copy of this or of the Powis Castle one, belonged to the Cornwalls,² and was sold in 1905).
4. A head with clouds in the back-ground.
5. One painted on a wooden panel.

Besides these there is (but not at Powis Castle) an engraving of Lord Herbert on horseback.³

Richard second Lord Herbert, wearing a large white collar, painted by Cornelius Van Jansen.

¹ Besides those already mentioned, the following authorities have been consulted:—J. B. Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*; J. Edmondson's *Baronagium Genealogicum*; T. C. Banks' *The Dormant and Extinct Baronage*; Walton's *Life of George Herbert*; *The Herald and Genealogist*; Boyer's *Annals of Queen Anne*; John Le Neve's *Monumenta Anglicana*; Kinglake's *Invasion of the Crimea*, etc.

² Mary Herbert, a cousin of Henry Arthur, first Earl of Powis, married Captain Frederick Cornwall on May 2, 1746. (See Bromfield Registers).

³ The print of Lord Herbert on the favourite Spanish horse, given to him by the Duc de Montmorency, is from an engraving in the possession of the Lady Mary Herbert. Lord Herbert, in his *Autobiography*, mentions the picture from which the engraving is evidently taken, but where it now is, or by whom it was painted, I am unable to discover. (F. C. H.).

Edward third Lord Herbert, by John Riley.

Henry fourth Lord Herbert, represented in armour with red hair, by John Riley.

Lady Catherine Newport, wife of the above mentioned Henry fourth Lord Herbert.

Sir Henry Herbert, Knt., Master of the Revels, brother of Edward first Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

Francis Herbert of Dolguog and Oakley Park, father of Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis.

Henry Arthur, first Earl of Powis.

Barbara, wife of above mentioned Henry Arthur, and daughter of Lord Edward Herbert, brother to the last Marquis of Powis. There is also a miniature of her.

Colonel Richard Herbert, brother to Henry Arthur.

George Edward Henry Arthur, second Earl of Powis, only son of Henry Arthur and Barbara. Of him there are four portraits; one in a chocolate-coloured dress, formerly said to be by Hoppner, but this is now disputed. One three-quarter length by Pompeo Battoni. A crayon head as a boy. Another of him rather older.

Henrietta Antonia, daughter of Henry Arthur and Barbara, wife of Edward, second Lord Clive, afterwards Earl of Powis. Of her there are three portraits. One three quarter length by Sir Joshua Reynolds. A crayon head, as a child. Another as a girl in a blue dress holding a wreath.

There are also portraits of the first Duke of Powis by an unknown painter, and of his wife, by Wissing.

One of the second Duke, and two of his wife, by Michael Dahl; also a smaller oval portrait and a miniature of the Duchess and an enamel of the Duke.

An oval picture of the third Duke as a child.¹

Descendants of Sir William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, beheaded 1469.

Sir William Herbert created Earl of Pembroke 1468—Ann, dau. of Sir Walter Beheaded with his brother, Sir Richard Herbert of Colebrook, by the Lancastrians in 1469. Devereux, Knt.

a

¹ I am indebted to the Earl of Powis for assistance in making the above list of portraits.

William, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, surr. that Earldom, and was created Earl of Huntingdon in 1479. Elizabeth, his sole dau. and heir, mar. Charles Somerset, created Lord Herbert of Ragland, Chepstow and Gower, and Earl of Worcester. He was the ancestor of the Earls and Marquises of Worcester and the Dukes of Beaufort.

ILLEGITIMATE
BRAUCH.
Sir Richard of Ewyas

Sir George Jane, dau. of Sir Herbert of St. Julians. Richard Croft.

William, created Earl of Pembroke 1581.

Their descendant, Mary, dau. of Sir William Herbert of St. Julians, mar. Edward, 1st Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

Sir Henry, 2nd Earl, the ancestor of the present Earls of Pembroke and Carmarvon.

William, created Baron Powis 1629. His grandson and heir, William, was created Earl 1674, Marquis 1682, Duke 1689, but the last title was never recognized in England as James II. had then abdicated, and was in exile. William, 3rd and last Marquis of Powis, died s.p. in 1748. His niece Barbara Herbert mar. in 1751 Henry Arthur Herbert, who in 1743 had been created Baron Herbert of Chirbury, and after the death of the Marquis in 1748, Earl of Powis.

The Herberts of Cherbury as descended from Sir Richard Herbert of Colebrook, beheaded with his brother, the Earl of Pembroke, in 1469.

Sir Richard Herbert of Colebrook, taken prisoner with his brother, the Earl of Pembroke, by the Lancastrians, and beheaded 1469.

Margaret, dau. of Thomas ap Griffith ap Nicholas, and sister of Sir Rice ap Thomas, K.G.

Sir William Herbert of Colebrook, ancestor of the present Herberts of Muckross.

Sir Richard Herbert of (1) Montgomery Castle, (2) Ann, dau. of Sir David ap gent., Usher to Hen. VIII.

Francis ap Llewellyn Vaughan.

Edward Herbert, d. 1593 = Elizabeth, dau. of Matthew Price of Newtown.

Richard Herbert of Blackhall, d. 1597.

Magdalene, dau. of Sir Richard Newport of High Ercall.

Matthew Herbert of Dolguog.

Margaret, dau. of Charles Fox of Bromfield.

Edward, 1st Baron Herbert, b. 1581, made K.B. 1603, created Baron Herbert of Castle Island in Ireland, 1624, Baron Herbert of Cherbury 1629, d. 1648.

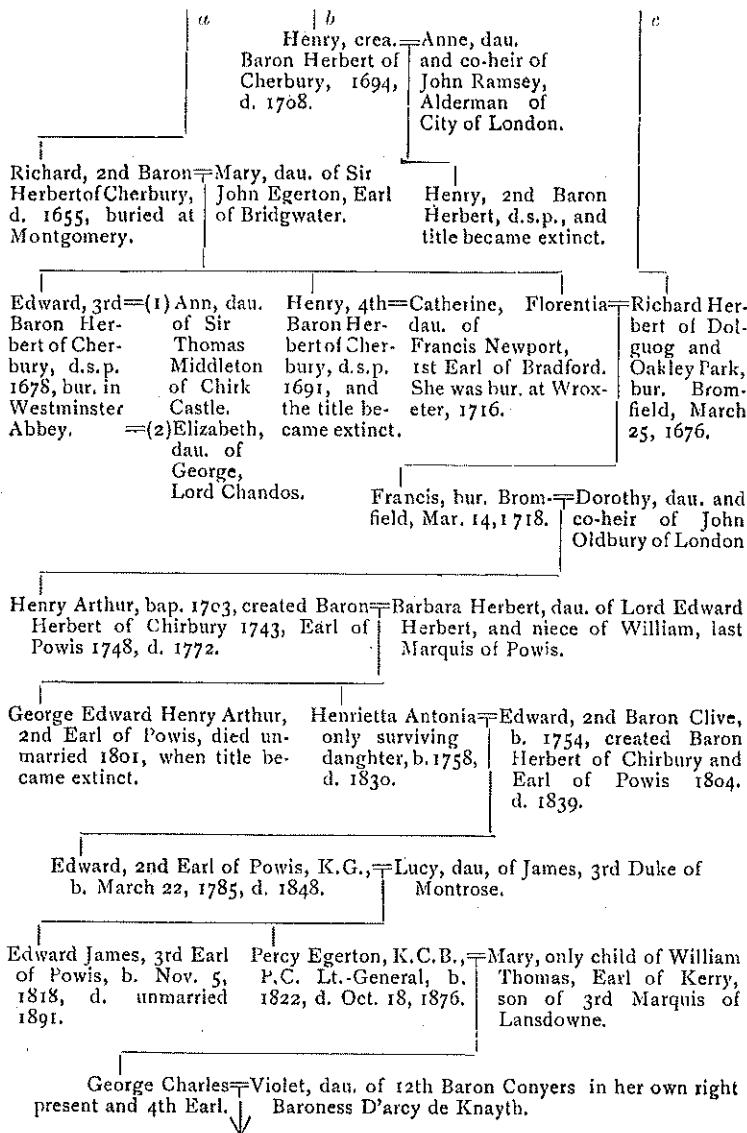
Mary, dau. Sir Henry (1) and heir of Herbert, (2) Elizabeth Herbert, dau. of Sir Robert Herbert of Ley Park Offley of bur. Dalby, Bromfield

Francis (1) (2) Abigail, dau. of William Garton of Sussex.

She died 1634.

April 30, 1653.

a b c



MONTFORD BRIDGE. TOLLS, CUSTOMS, &c.,
A.D. 1285 TO A.D. 1412.

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

IN the *Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium* of 1802 there is given what purports to be the heading of a Charter, which runs thus:—

Pro priore monachorum de Mountforte in Comitatu Salop.

As nothing was known of a priory or other monastic establishment anywhere in that neighbourhood, this heading became a puzzle to antiquaries for a whole century. If any enthusiastic student, attracted by this heading, had taken the trouble to look up the charter, he would have received a shock on finding that it had nothing in common with monasticism, but was one of a series of writs relating to the maintenance of a bridge over the river Severn at Montford. The mistake was inexcusable, for with the exception of the words "de Mountforte," there is nothing to justify it, and now that it is seen to be a mistake, it serves to lessen the credit hitherto placed in the Calendars of that date. In the course of 127 years there were six writs issued for the purpose of maintaining a safe and rapid transit over Severn to the border castles and fortalices as well as to North Wales, then not subject, more than formally, to the English crown. A bridge was then a matter of prime importance, the river was not always fordable and a ferry inconvenient. Floods were more frequent, besides being greater and of longer continuance than in more recent times; and the passage over a turbulent stream involved much risk and trouble. We have no means of knowing when a bridge was *first* placed there. The pontage of 1285 is the earliest historical notice we have; but as it supposes the existence of a bridge, dilapidated indeed, but still a bridge, we may safely conclude that there had been one of some sort or other from much earlier times, probably from the 10th century and the times of the Saxons.

We may also conjecture the nature of it. Before the erection of a bridge of freestone on arches little more than a century ago, a previous one would have been of a mixed nature, consisting of wooden beams and transoms, resting upon piers (*pilas*) of stone. It was possibly furnished with a drawbridge in the centre, to facilitate the passage of barges and other vessels; but of this there is no evidence. Such erections could not have been very durable, and periodically the traffic would have been impeded, if not altogether stopped, when the bridge was structurally injured. That such injury was likely, is to be seen in the first document here given fully and translated. Provision is there made in case of damage done by floats of timber striking against the piers, which damage was to be viewed and assessed by the verdict of true and lawful men, and reasonable compensation enforced by the Sheriff.

The titles or headings of these six Charters or writs in the *Cal. Rot. Pat.* of 1802 are as follows (for convenience the dates are added).

- (A) A.D. 1285.—12 Edw. I. Pontagium pro Monforde.
- (B) „ 1318.—12 Edw. II. Pontagium pro ponte de Monford in Comitatu Salop'.
- (C) „ 1328.—2 Edw. III. Pontagium pro villa de Monforde.
- (D) „ 1374.—48 Edw. III. Pontagium pro ponte vocato Monford bridge in Comitatu Salop'.
- (E) „ 1381.—5 Rich. II. Pontagium pro ponte de Monford bridge in Comitatu Salop' ad requisi'coem Ricardi Comitis Arundell.
- (F) „ 1412.—14 Hen. IV. *Pro Priore monachorum de Mountefort in Comitatu Salop'*.

Of these only the first and last are now given entire, the former for a reason which will appear in a note in the glossary, and the additions or omissions of the others only recorded for comparison. A wider range of commodities, to be subjected to custom, in each successive charter, seems to show that the result had generally proved inadequate to the repairs of the bridge.

The new *Calendar of Patent Rolls* published 1893, has the following abstract of A:—

12 Edw. I. Feb. 27. Burton on Trent, Grant to John Hagerwas, the Sheriff, and the good men of the County of Salop in aid of the bridge of Moneford, of pontage for five years, from the feast of St. Gregory, 12 Edw. I., with power of fining, by view of lawful men, rafts of firewood or timber damaging the bridge and a special custom on every Jew or Jewess, crossing the bridge, on horseback 1d., on foot $\frac{1}{2}$ d. John Hagerwas to be the collector thereof and to account twice yearly to the Sheriff.

(A) *De auxilio concesso ad reparac'oem pontis de Moneford.*

Rex &c. Vicecomiti Salop' John Hagerwas et probis hominibus Comitatus Salop' Salutem. Sciatis quod conces-simus vobis in auxilium pontis vestri de Moneford et ad utilitatem partium adiacentium consuetudinem quandam subscriptam a festo Sancti Gregorij anno regni nostri duo-decimo usque ad finem quinque annorum proximorum sequen-cium completorum apud pontem predictum capiendam tam de infra libertates quascumque quam extra videlicet—
de qualibet carecta careata maerentia borda uel busca venali
vnum obolum.

de qualibet quarterio bladi venali ibidem transeunte vnum
quadrantem.

de qualibet dolio vini venali ibidem transeunte quatuor
denarios.

de qualibet quarterio salis venali vnum quadrantem.

de qualibet carecta ferente piscem venalem duos denarios.

de qualibet equo uel equa boue vel vacca venali vnum quad-rantem.

de qualibet summagio equi coriorum equorum uel equarum
boum uel vaccarum venali vnum obolum.

de qualibet carecta vel rotis venalibus ibidem venientibus
vnum quadrantem.

de decem velleribus venalibus ibidem transeuntibus vnum
quadrantem.

de viginti ovibus uel porcis venalibus ibidem transeuntibus
vnum denarum.

de qualibet summa allei uel ceparum venali vnum obolum.

de qualibet sacco lane venali ibidem transeunte quatuor
denarios.

de quolibet dolio mellis venali ibidem transeunte quatuor denarios.
 de quolibet caretata plumbi vel ferri venali ibidem transeunte vnum obolum.
 de quolibet trussello pannorum ibidem transeunte vnum obolum.
 de quolibet centena vlnarum panni linei uel caneuacij venali vnum obolum.
 de quolibet flota busce uel maeremij super pilas pontis predicti violenter descendente ad dampnum pontis rationabiles emende per visum proborum et legalium hominum capiantur.

Concessimus eciam vobis in auxilium predictum de quolibet Judeo uel Judea equite pontem predictum transeunte vnum denarium et de quolibet Judeo uel Judea pedestre transeunte vnum obolum. Et ad consuetudinum predictam in forma predicta colligendam et custodiendam assignauimus vos prefatum Johannem et ceteros quod de receptione pecunie prouenientis de consuetudine predicta prefato vicecomiti bis per annum fideliter respondeatis. Et per testimonium vestrum liberetur et ponatur pecunia illa ad operac'oes pontis predicti faciendas. Completo uero termino predictorum quinque annorum consuetudo predicta penitus cesseret et deleatur. In cujus rei &c. Teste Rege apud Birton super Trentam xxvij^o die Februarij.

[*Translation.*]

Concerning aid for the repair of Moneford bridge.
 The King &c. to the Sheriff of Salop (Roger Sprenghose), John Hagerwas and other good and true men of the County of Salop—Greeting. Know ye that we have granted to you in aid of your bridge and for the convenience of parts adjacent thereunto the underwritten custom to be taken at the said bridge from the feast of St. Gregory in the 12th year of our reign to the end of a term of five complete years next ensuing as well from within the liberties whatsoever as from without—that is to say—

Of each and every cart carrying timber, boards, or firewood for sale one halfpenny;

Of every quarter of corn for sale crossing there one farthing ;
Of every tun of wine for sale crossing there four pence ;
Of every quarter of salt for sale crossing there one farthing ;
Of every cart carrying fish for sale crossing there two pence ;
Of every horse or mare, ox or cow, for sale crossing there
one halfpenny ;
Of every cart or pair of wheels for sale crossing there one
farthing ;
Of every ten fleeces for sale crossing there one farthing ;
Of every score of sheep or pigs for sale, one penny ;
Of every horseload of garlic or onions for sale one halfpenny ;
Of every sack of wool for sale four pence ;
Of every cask of honey for sale four pence ;
Of every horseload of lead or iron for sale one halfpenny ;
Of every truss (or pack) of cloths for sale one halfpenny ;
Of every hundred ells of linen or canvas one halfpenny ;
Of every float (or raft) of firewood passing beneath, one
penny ;
Of every float (or raft) of firewood or timber descending with
force against the piers of the said bridge to the injury of
the same reasonable compensation shall be exacted on
the view of true and lawful men ;
We, further, grant to you, in aid as aforesaid, liberty to take
of every Jew or Jewess crossing on horseback the said
bridge one penny, and of every Jew or Jewess crossing
on foot one halfpenny : And for the collection and safe
custody of the customs aforesaid, in due form as afore-
said, we have conceded that you (the said John and
others) shall render an account twice a year to the afore-
said Sheriff of all monies arising from the custom afore-
said and by your oath shall be quit and the amount
shall be used for the repairs of the said bridge. At the
end of the five years' term the custom aforesaid shall
altogether cease and be abolished. In witness whereof
&c. The King himself at Burton on Trent the 27th day
of February (1285).

The second writ (B) was issued on the 9th Aug.,
1318. It was addressed to the Earl of Arundel, the
purpose being the repair and upkeeping (sustentatio)
of the bridge. About 59 commodities are added

to the list in A, among which are many articles of luxury, expensive stuffs and furs, together with others, which go far to prove that the merchants of that period ranged far and wide, for not merely European goods are mentioned, but some whose origin was Asiatic. It was drawn up at Leek, the King (Edw. II.) himself attesting, and was to be available for 3 years.

The 3rd (C) was issued on the 1st March, 1328, at the request of Roger de Mortuomari, and was directed to the bailiffs and good men of the vill of Moneford in aid of the repairs and improvement (emendatio) of the bridge, and to last for 5 years. Fifteen commodities (or varieties thereof) are added to the previous lists, and about the same number omitted, being such as were of local production. This writ was granted at York. The King (Edw. III.) attested with his private signet.

The 4th (D) was issued 26th Nov., 1374, and was directed to Roger del Brugge, John Passelowe, Richard Nevyll and John Webbe, on the request of Richard d'Arundell, Chivaler, in aid of the bridge called Monfordbrugge then reported to be dilapidated and broken down, as it well might be in the 40 years that had elapsed. One or two commodities are added to the previous lists and 25 omitted, and so the impost which must have been very oppressive, was considerably relaxed. It was dated at Westminster, The King (Edw. III.) himself attesting, and was to run for 3 years.

The 5th (E) was issued Nov. 6th, 1381, and was directed to Reginald de Ellesmere, John Passelowe of Monford, John Wilcokes of Shrawardine, Richard de Neville of Foxdon (? Forton), John fitz Hugh of Ednesdon and John de Felton at the request of Richard Earl of Arundel, in aid of the bridge reported as being dilapidated and broken. This is shorter than the preceding, and was to be valid for 3 years complete. No fresh commodities are mentioned, and the omissions are much the same as in D. The King (Rich. II.) attested it at Westminster in the 5th year of his reign.

The 6th (F) of October 11th, 1412, is directed to John Wele and Richard Yong, clerk. It speaks of the bridge as so damaged as to be dangerous to persons passing over it.

In order to obviate any further risk immediate repairs are sanctioned. Mention is made of traffic passing beneath it. Eleven new commodities are added and a large number omitted. It was to be valid for 5 years, and is dated at Westminster in the 13th year of Hen. IV.

This, the last of the series, is subjoined both in the original and in an English form.

This pontage, F of the series, of October 11th, 1412, is referred to in the *Calendar of Patent Rolls* thus—Patent' de anno 14° Regis Henrici Quarti.

28 Pro Priore Monachorum de Mounteforte in Comitatu Salop'. A gross error already referred to in the introduction for the original document has instead of the second, third, and fourth words—*Pro Pontagio* and then de Mounteforte follows:—Rex dilectis sibi Johanni Wele et Ricardo Yong clero

Salutem. Sciates quod cum pons de Mounteforte in Comitatu Salop' per quem habetur communis transitus partium adiacentium dirutus sit et confractus ad maximum periculum transeuntium per eundem Nos volentes pro periclis que per defectum reparac'ois pontis illius possent euenire euitandis remedium apponere opportunum ac de fidelitate et circumspic'one vestris plenius confidentes concessimus in auxilium reparac'ois pontis illius quod a die confec'ois presentium usque ad finem quinque annorum proximorum sequentium plenarie completorum capiatis per vos seu deputatos vestros pro quibus respondere voluistis de rebus venalibus ultra pontem predictum vel subtus eundem transeuntibus consuetudines subscriptas videlicet—

de quolibet dolio vini vendito unum denarium ;

de quilibet pipa vini vendita unum obolum ;

de quilibet rundiletto vini vendito unum quadrantem ;

de quilibet dolio cervisie vendito unum obolum ;

de quilibet pipa cervisie vendita unum quadrantem ;

de quilibet quarterio frumenti vendito unum denarium ;

de quilibet quarterio brasij vendito unum obolum ;

de quilibet summagio omnium aliorum bladorum vendito

cujuscumque generis fuerint unum obolum ;

de quilibet boue bouiculo vacca equo jumento vendito unum obolum ;

de quolibet corio equi bouis et vacce frisco salito aut tannato vendito unum quadrantem ;
 de quolibet porco oue et vitulo vendito unum quadrantem ;
 de qualibet carectata bosce maerenij bordij lattorum tegularum et feni vendita unum obolum ;
 de quolibet trusello vel bala mercimonij valoris viginti solidorum vel amplius vendito unum denarium ;
 de quolibet summagio panni lanei linei seu caneuasij vendito unum obolum ;
 de quolibet summagio piscis marini vendito unum obolum ;
 de quolibet summagio ferri fabricati unum obolum ;
 de quolibet summagio carbonum maritimorum et de charcoll vendito unum quadrantem ;
 de quolibet summagio allei et ceparum unum quadrantem ;
 de qualibet peisa vncte cepi butiri et casei vendita unum quadrantem ;
 de quolibet dolio mellis vendito unum denarium ;
 de quolibet dolio olei vendito unum denarium ;
 de qualibet barello allecis vendito unum obolum ;
 de qualibet cada allecis rubri unum quadrantem ;
 de quolibet summagio salis vendito unum quadrantem ;
 et de qualibet alia re vendita hic non specificata per pontem predictum transeunte valoris viginti solidorum unum obolum et decem solidorum unum quadrantem ;
 Et ideo vobis mandamus quod consuetudines predictas usque ad finem termini predicti per vos vel deputatos vestros predictos, ut predictum est, capiatis, et denarios inde provenientes circa reparac'oem et emendac'oem pontis predicti poni faceretis Completo autem termino predicto dicte consuetudines penitus cessent et deleantur. In cuius rei testimonium hijs literis patentibus sigillum nostrum affecimus per quinquennium duraturis

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xj. die Octobris.

Translation.

For the Pontage of Mounteforte.

The King to his wellbeloved John Wele and Richard Yong clerk greeting. Be it known to you that, whereas the bridge of Mounteforte, by which the common transit of the parts adjacent thereto is effected, is undermined

and broken down, to the very great danger of travellers thereby. We willing to provide a suitable remedy for avoiding the perils, which through the defect of repairs of that bridge may possibly result, and being fully convinced of your fidelity and prudence, have granted, in aid of the repairs of the said bridge, that from the day of the execution of these presents up to the end of five years next ensuing fully completed, that you may take by yourselves or by your deputies for whom you shall be willing to be responsible the under-mentioned tolls on saleable articles passing across or beneath the aforesaid bridge, namely—

- For every tun of wine for sale one penny;
- For every pipe of wine for sale one halfpenny;
- For every roundlet of wine for sale one farthing;
- For every tun of ale for sale one halfpenny;
- For every pipe of ale for sale one farthing;
- For every quartern of wheat for sale one penny;
- For every quartern of barley for sale one halfpenny;
- For every horseload of other grain one halfpenny;
- For every bull, bullock, cow, horse, or pony for sale one halfpenny;
- For every hide of ox and cow fresh, salted, or tanned for sale one farthing;
- For every pig, sheep and calf for sale one farthing;
- For every wainload of firewool, timber, boards, laths, tiles, and hay one halfpenny;
- For every bundle or bale of merchandise of the value of 20 shillings or upwards for sale one penny;
- For every horseload of woollen cloth, linen cloth, or canvas for sale one halfpenny;
- For every horseload of sea fish for sale one halfpenny;
- For every horseload of wrought iron one halfpenny;
- For every horseload of sea coals and of charcoal for sale one farthing;
- For every horseload of garlic, and onions one farthing;
- For every weigh of tallow, lard, butter, and cheese one farthing;
- For every cask of honey for sale one penny;
- For every cask of oil for sale one penny;

For every barrel of herrings for sale one halfpenny;
 For every cade of red herrings for sale one farthing;
 For every horseload of salt for sale one farthing;
 And for every other thing not here specified, passing over the
 bridge of the value of 20 shillings one halfpenny, and of
 10 shillings one farthing;
 And accordingly we command you to collect the aforesaid
 customs up to the end of the term aforesaid by yourselves
 or your deputies aforesaid as is aforesaid, and that
 you cause the monies¹ arising thence to be applied
 towards the repair and improvement of the said bridge.
 But on the completion of the aforesaid term the said
 customs shall altogether cease and be abolished. In
 witness whereof we have, to these patent letters to run
 for five years, affixed our seal. Witness the King
 himself at Westminster the 11th day of October.

The commodities not mentioned in the other five
 documents are—*allecis rubri*, red herring, *boviculus*, bullock,
brassium, malt, *carbones maritimi*, sea coals, *charcoll*, charcoal,
ferri fabricati, wrought iron, *frumentum*, wheat, *jumentum*,
 pony or packhorse, *lattorum*, laths, *tegularum*, tiles or roofing
 slabs, *vitalis*, calf.

Other words, not commodities for sale, are *barillus*, barrel,
cada, a measure of 500 herrings, *pipa*, pipe, *rundilettus* a
 roundlet. *Venditus* is used instead of *venalis*, with the same
 sense of saleable, or for sale.

As the interest arising from these charters centres mainly
 around the commodities and the tolls charged on them, it
 seems necessary to add a list. The capital letters A, B, C, D
 E, and F, attached to them, represent in order the successive
 writs of 1285, 1318, 1328, 1374, 1381, and 1412.

GLOSSARY.

ABERDEN (C) Salt cod dried, and cured at Aberdeen (*Archæologia*, xv., p. 353). This rare word occurs in Bishop Swinfield's Roll of Feb. 4, 1289, thus: "In iiiij Aberdeen, xvjd." The toll was 1d. per 100.

¹ The average of such tolls according to Eyton (Vol. x. 126) would be something less than £20.

ACIER (C) Steel. In 10th century the word was *acierum*, derived from *acies*, a sword-edge (Brachet). Here we have *gaddorum acieris*, another form is *garbarum acieris*, cognate to *lamina chalibina*, which is equivalent to *gads* of steel, as in the Vocabularies. The bundle of steel rods (for making nails, arrow heads, spear points and such like) was of *triginta pecijs*. Toll $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 100.

AFFORCIATUS (B, C) of strong quality, as *thick* cloth. Yet Ducange says *Afforciatus (pannus)* a *thin* cloth used for caps. Surely a printer's or other error for *thick*. The expression here is *chiefis de cendallo afforciato*. Wimples or head coverings of thick rich silken stuff. Toll $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

ALEI (C) an (error for *olei* as in F), oil. The tun or cask (*dolum*) paid jd.

ALLEC (B, C, D, E, F) Herring, per 1,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, but red herring (harang *soré*, “*allec ruber*, where *soré*,” *hodie saur*= dried, brownish red), by the *cade* one thousand paid $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

ALLEUM (A, B, C, D, E, F) Garlic, in D, E, it is *shainis allei*, sheaves or traces of garlic (*trace* from W. *trâs*, a chain). The toll per horse-load of the former was $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; ten sheaves of the latter paid $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

ALUM (B, C, D, E) Alum. The hundred weight, *centena*, paid 1d.

ARGAILL (C, D, E) Potters' clay. (L. *argillum*, F. *argile*). Toll per cwt. jd.

AVERIUM DE PONDERE (B, C, D, E) Avoirdupois. By a Statute of Edw. III., 1335, certain specified merchandises were to be weighed by a system based on 16 oz. to the lb. Previously a custom had prevailed of allowing 4 oz. additional to cover wastage, deterioration, and shortage. The specified wares *now* are “all kinds of grocery, drugs, butter, cheese, flesh, wax, pitch, tar, tallow, wool, hemp, flax, iron, steel, lead, and all other commodities, which bear the name of garble, and whereof issueth a refuse or waste. And this hath to the lb. sixteen oz., and twelve pounds over are allowed to every hundred.” Each hundred weight of such wares paid jd.

BACONES (B, C) Bacon hogs. This word *baco* used to be put for the living animal as well as his salted carcase. Five paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

BALA (B, F) Bale, pack, bundle, or package of merchandise, usually of spicery, here of foreign leather; in F. it takes the place of *trusellus*. The toll was 2d. each.

BAUDEKYN (B, C) Baudekin, Baldicum, Baldekinum, Cloth of gold, *Erat pannus auro regidus plumatoque opere intertextus*. Yet some authors say, Cloth of silk only. In more recent times *brocade* formerly brought from Babylon, Baldacus, whence the name. Each piece j.d.

BARELLUS (F). In Swinfield's Roll Barillus and Barillum, a measure of wine, beer, oil, &c., containing the eighth part of a tun, *dolium*, the fourth of a pipe, or the moiety of a hogshead, i.e., 30 gallons. Here, however, a measure of a thousand herrings, which paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

BAZAN (B,) Sheep leather, now chiefly used for bookbinding, called in Mod. F. *bazane*, inferior to *Cordewan*, which was Corduba leather, made from goat skins, for which *bazan* was often substituted. Toll 2d. a bale.

BISSARUM (B, C, D, E) Female deer, doe hind. F. *biche*, a doe. The fur *bissus* was much esteemed. Bishop Swinfield's Surtout (supertunica) was "de bisso," and trimmed with *minever*, (the fur of the small weasel or squirrel, white with black spots). Toll 1d. for 100 skins.

BLADI (A, B, C, D, E, F) Wheat, corn, grain, *bladum*, M.F. *ble*. There are variations both in the quantity taxed and in the tax. In A. the quarter (8 bushels) pays $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; in B, C, D, E, the team or horseload eight (or 4) strikes, or 100 lbs. weight, pays $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; in F. the word is *frumentum* wheat, and the quartern (4 bushels) pays 1d.

BORDA (A) *bordi*, (B, C, D, E) *borde* and *bordij*. *Bord* in A.S. a board; N.F. *bordez* boards, planks for building, or carpentry. A cart laden with boards A paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and B, C, D, E a 100 boards paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

BOSCI, BOSCE (A, B, C, D, E, F) Brushwood, firewood. F. *bois* is a grove or coppice. Cartload $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

BOVE (A, B, C, F) Ox (or bull). Each animal was taxed $\frac{1}{4}$ d. The load of hides $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

BOVICULO (F) Bullock, stot, bugle, each paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

BRASIJ (F) Malt, the quarter (8 bushels) paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; *braciandum* stands for brewing.

BUTIRI (B, C, D, E) Butter, *L. butyri*. The *peisa* or *wey* (256 lbs.?) paid in B $\frac{1}{2}$ d., in C, D, E $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

CADA (F) a reckoning for herrings. A *Cade*, usually 500 (*L. Cadus*, a barrel or cask + Gk. *καδος*, toll $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

CALCIS (B) Lime. The custom on one cart load (?) daily for a week was 1d.

CALDARIO (ad braciandum) (B) Caldron (for brewing). Toll 1d.

CANABI (C) Hemp. *De decem petris canabi venalibus unum quadrantem*, for ten stone of hemp for sale one farthing. A stone, *petra*, usually 14 lbs., but for some commodities less.

CANEVACIJ (A, B, C, D, E, F) Canvas, hempen cloth, *L. canebacium*. The horseload paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

CAPRARUM & CAPRIS (B, C, D, E) Kids. goats. Kids were eaten in spring and summer. Goats were very numerous in those days, not only in Wales but in the marches. 100 skins 1d., ten live goats rd.

CAPRIOLORUM (B, C, D, E) Roedeer, now only found in Scotland, but common enough in middle ages. 100 skins $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

CARBONUM (B, C, D, E, F) Coals, prob. *Charcoal*, in F. the word is *charcoll*, the horseload paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and *carbonum maritimorum*, sea coal, is also charged toll, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for the horseload.

CARECTA CARETTA (A, B, C and *passim*) a cart or its load. *Carectata*, *Carettata*, a cartload or wainload.

CARNES (B, C) Meat, either salted, *salitas* or fresh, *friscas*. The cartload 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

CASEI (B, C, D, E, F) Cheese. The *peisa* or *wey* of cheese (256 lbs paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

CATORUM (B, C, D, E) Cats (skins of wild) the hundred paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d. N.B.—It was reckoned a very inferior fur.

CENDALLO (B, C) A fine silk stuff, otherwise *sendallo*, Cyprus silk. *Tela subserica vel pannas Sericas (Du Cange)*, *chiefis de cendallo*, wimples of Sendal or head dresses (*chef. head*) each paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

CEPARUM (A, B, C, F) and *separum* (B) Onions. 2000 paid $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

CEPI (B, C, D, E, F) *sepi, sebi*, Tallow, suet. Candles were made of it. The *peisa* or wey paid $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

CERVISIE (B, C, F) Ale or (one way) beer. W. *cwevw*; F. *cervoise*. Pleny says *cervisia* is a word of Gaulish origin, 12 lagenæ of beer measure formed a sextary. The cask, *dolum*, paid 2d.

CERVORUM (B, C, D, E) Stags or red deer. The skins paid 1d. by the hundred.

CHARCOLL (F) charcoal. In the other documents we have *Carbonum*. This of 1412 is an early use of the word charcoll. The horse-load paid $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

CHIEFIS (B.C.) Head coverings (wimples or hoods). N.F. *chief* (now *chef*), the head; *chiefis* is a very rare word in this sense (see *Cendallo* and *Afforciato* above). Each *chief* paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

CINDULARUM (B) Shingles, wooden or stone roofing slabs, otherwise *scindularum*, from L. *scindere*, to cleave. Per 1,000 j.d.

CINERUM (B, C, D) Potashes, soda, or barilla. The horse-load $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

CLAVORUM (B, C) Nails—*ad equos*, horseshoe nails, the 2,000 $\frac{1}{4}$ d; *ad carectas*, for carts, paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d; *ad cumulum* (?) *domus*, for covering (?) a house, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 1,000.

CLUTORUM (B, C) Clouts, iron plates for large wheels and cart axles, plates for cumbrous wheels instead of tires, fastened to the felloes by clout nails. The hundred paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

COPEROSE (B, C, D, E) Copperas, sulphate of iron, or green vitriol, used for dyeing, and making ink. The hundred weight paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

CORDEWAN (B) Spanish leather from Corduba, made from goat skins. The bale 2d.

CORIORUM (A, B, C, D, E, F). Skins or leather, of both domestic and wild animals. The horse-load paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

CUMULUM (B) a doubtful word, descriptive of nails (possibly *covering*, or roof nails for the purpose), $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2,000.

CUNICULORUM (B, C, D, E). Conies or rabbits. The fur used for facing. 100 skins paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

CUPRI (B, C, D, E) Copper. The hundred (weight) paid 2d.
DAMORUM AND DAMARUM (B, C, D, E). Red fallow deer.
100 skins paid jd.

DIASPRE (B, C) Diaper, figured linen cloth (diversified with
flourishings like as in the precious stone called *jasper*).
Every piece of cloth paid jd.

DOLIUM (A, B, C, D, E, F). A cask for wine, ale, potashes,
oil, and honey, of no fixed measurement, but “*dolium
vini quinquaginta duo sextaria vini puri debet continere, et
quodlibet sextarium quatuor jalones aut sex potellos.*” A tun
of wine ought to contain 52 sextaries of pure wine, and
every sextary 4 gallons or 6 bottles. The custom varied
with the contents. Wine paid 4d. per tun; ale, 2d.;
Potash, j.d., and Honey, 4d.

ERIS (B, C, D, E) Brass, usually *Æris*. Per 100 weight $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

FAGOTTORUM (C, D, E). Faggots made of the smaller
branches or underwood (called *bavins* in Kent) used in
lighting and maintaining fires. The thousand paid jd.

FENI (F) Hay. The wainload paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

FERRI (A, B, C, D) Iron, extensively used in building, &c.
Toll $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per horseload. *Ferri fabricati*, wrought iron.

FLOTA. A raft for firewood and heavy timber, which some-
times damaged the piers of the bridge.

FRUMENTI (F) Wheat. In A, B, C, D, E, *Bladi* is used.
It paid for each quarter, 8 bushels, jd.

FRISCO (B, C, F) Fresh, as opposed to salted or dried.

GADDORUM (C) Rods or pins of steel (or iron) for making
nails, &c. (see *Acier* above). A single gad of steel
for making a spearhead weighed 2 or 3 oz. In the
Saxon Vocabulary, gads of steel are *lamina chalibina*.
Every 100 paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

GALWICH, GALEWITH (& *Galeworth*) (C, D, E) Welsh
frieze or flannel, a very rare word only found in
these or similar lists. Perhaps it should be *Galleworst*
i.e., Welsh worsted. 100 yards ells paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

JUDEUS, JUDEA (A) Jew, Jewess. This was the period of
our national history when the Jews were cruelly
persecuted, and we may not be surprised at a special
toll being laid upon them for using the bridge (riding
id., on foot $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) They and their possessions had

always been at the disposal of the sovereign. Hen. III. at first favoured them, but afterwards on Feb. 24th, 1255, he sold the whole of them to Earl Richard, his brother, for 5,000 marks for a certain term of years that *quos Rex excoriaverat Comes evisceraret*. To distinguish them they were compelled to wear a badge of yellow taffeta on their upper garments, 6 thumbs long and 3 broad, and they were heavily fined if found out of doors without it. The statute *de Judaismo* was passed by Parliament 3 Edw. I., 1275, by which the King had a fifteenth granted to him *pro expulsione Judæorum*. They were accordingly all seized on the same day and hour, Nov. 18th, 1278, and thrown into prison on the charge of clipping and counterfeiting the coin of the realm. Many of them were hanged with their Christian accomplices in the year following, and finally in 1290 a proclamation was made that they should be deported on a certain day (24 Aug.), and so, with wives and children, 16,511 in all, they quitted the kingdom. As no notice of them is found in the other five *pontages* we may conclude that all had left the provinces, a few, however, were suffered to remain in London and York, but even these were expelled in 1358. This is the usual account, but as the date of A is 1285, we may suppose that some had remained in concealment.

JUMENTO (F) Beast of burden, pony, draught or packhorse.
Tax on each $\frac{1}{2}$ d. if for sale.

LACHES (B) Latches is the most probable rendering. "White linen webs" does not suit the jd. per 1,000 toll. The Middle English *lacche* a latch, from *lacchen* to seize, lay hold of, *Lach* is also a garment, cloke, mantle, or shirt.

LAMPREDA (B, C) lampron, lamprey, or sucking eel. *Lampetra*, a sucker of rocks, a fish much esteemed. In 1313, a ship laden with lampreys and other supplies, bound for Perth was attacked by Stralsund pirates, who slew some of the crew and carried off the cargo to Aberdeen, where they sold it. This proves the estimation in which these fish were holden, and the

taxing of them in Lent, *ante Pascha* implies that at other times there was no special impost.

LATTORUM (F) Laths, *lattis quercinis et faginis* made of oak or ash. The cartload paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

MAEREMIJ (A, F) Timber, a generic word, F. meresme, L. materiamen. Rafts of heavy timber were liable to damage the bridge (see FLOTA). Cartloads of timber paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

MERCIMONIJ (C, D, E, F) General merchandise not otherwise specified or included under the *averio de pondere* clause (B, C, D, E) but still above the value of 20 shillings. The bale or trussel paid $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

MELLIS (A, B, C, D, E, F) Honey, the provision of which was most important, for it was the only sweetening. It was carried in tuns (dolijs) carts (carectis) and in jars. Toll various from jd. up to iv.d., according to quantity. The horse-load paid ijd. For an instance of a horse laden with xxv. flagons of honey in a leathern sack see 3rd Series, Vol. V., 172.

MOLA (B, C, D, E) A millstone. The word also signified a handmill or *quern*, and paid $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

OLEI (C, F) Oil, probably olive oil. *Alei* in C should be *olei* and not *allei*, garlic. The *dolum* paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

PANNORUM (A, B, C, D, E, not in F) Cloth. *Pannus* a generic name, several kinds mentioned. A trussel (in A, B) paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; a trussel in a cart (C) paid ijd. *Panno integro* (in B, D) may mean an uncut roll. *Panni hibernici*, Irish cloth or frieze, was j.d. per 100 (?) yards or weight. *Panni lanei* or *linei*, woollen or linen cloth.

PASCHA (B, C) Easter, only in the phrase *lampreda ante Pascha*, i.e., in Lent, at other times probably reckoned as fish.

PEISA, *pisa* (B, C, D, E) Weigh or wey of wool, cheese, &c. L. *waga*. In the case of wool the wey consisted of 26 cloves, a clove about 10 lbs. A weigh of barley or malt, 6 quarters. The wey of cheese paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

PETRIS (C) Stones, applied only to hemp; a stone of wool, 14 lbs.; of lead, 12 lbs.; of wax, 8 lbs.; and of beef the same. It does not appear how much of hemp, but each stone paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

PILAS (A) Piers, or piles, the main supports of the bridge, but whether of wood or stone in the 13th century does not appear, probably of the latter. Leland (died 1552) speaks of "a fayre stone bridge" there "of late renewed." *Pila* with the first vowel long [M.E. *pile*; A.S. *píl*; L. *pila*, a pillar] is a pier of stone. The probability is, that it was a bridge resting on two or more piers in the bed of the river, with beams and transoms of wood. Such at least it was in Roger Kynaston's time (early 16th century) when the Sheriff took up several *planks* of the bridge when he wanted to apprehend him.

PIPA (F) Pipe, a measure of wine or beer, a moiety of the *dolium* or tun, and so about 126 gallons. "The measures of this period have baffled some acute antiquaries," says the Rev. John Webb, M.A., F.S.A., M.R.S.L. The toll was less than that of the tun, viz. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. instead of 1d.

PISCEM (A, B) Fish. The traffic in fish must have been great. Fresh, salted, and dried fish are tolled. The toll was 2d. per cart. The wain load of *piscis marini* (B, C, D, E, F) paid 2d. (in B); the horseload paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (in C); in D, E, the cartload paid $\frac{1}{4}$ d., while in F, the horseload paid $\frac{1}{8}$ d.

PLUMBI (A, B, C, D, E). Lead ore which was got in various places in Shropshire and Wales, at least from Roman times, if not earlier, and paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the cartload in A; 2d. in B, C; 1d. in D, E, but *plumbo?* *ad braciandum*, whatever that was, paid 1d., quantity not given.

PORCIS (A, B, C) Pigs, distinguished from baconibus. 50 paid 1d. in A, C; 6 paid 1d. in B; in E one paid $\frac{1}{4}$ d. In B, another item reads " *de decem parvis venalibus unum obolum*," which following the item *de quinque baconibus*, must mean sucking pigs, and of these 10 paid $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

ROTIS (A) Wheels, which are listed with *carecta*, a cart, paid per pair $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

RUNDILETTO (F) A roundlet, rundlet, or keg, from 6 to 18 gallons. It paid $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

SACCO (A, B, C) Sack. *Sacco lane* in each entry. The sack

of wool contained 26 stone of 14 lbs., *i.e.*, 364 lbs., and paid 4d.

SALIS (A, B, C, D, E, F) (Salt. The quarter (? 8 bushels) (A, C, D, E) paid $\frac{1}{4}$ d. The seam (B, F) paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week.

SALMONE (B, C) Salmon. Fresh paid each $\frac{1}{2}$ d, either fresh or salted (C) paid $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

SAMITO (B, C) Silk, very fine and good taffeta or satin. *Samite* is from Low L. *examitum*; Gk. *εξαπύτων*, six threaded. Each piece paid 1d.

SERICO (B, C) Properly Chinese silk. *Sericum* (Gk. *Σήρης*). Chinese cloth of silk interwoven with gold, *cum auro*. It then paid 1d. the piece; without gold, *sine auro*, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

SOQUIRELLORUM (B, C, D, E) Squirrels, the fur of the belly used for facings. 100 skins paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

STAGNI, STANNI (B, C, D, E) Tin. The hundred (weight) paid 2d.

STOKEFISSCH (C) Stockfish. Fish dried in the air without salt. In 17 Edw. I. 24 cost 2/6. By the cwt. they paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

SUMMA (A) *Summagio* (B et passim), a team or horseload. Toll according to commodity carried.

TANNI (B, C, D, E) Oak bark (or tan). Cartload for a week $\frac{1}{4}$ d., otherwise the cartload 1d.

TEGULARUM (F) Tiles or stone slabs for roofing. The cartload $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

TELE (B, C, D, E) *linei tele*, linen web. The hundred weight paid 1d.

TURFARUM (C) turves. 10,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

UNCRI (B, C, D, E, F) Lard or grease. The wey of it paid 1d.

VENALI & VENDITO passim the former in A, B, C, D, E, the latter only in F, saleable.

VERTEGRICE (C, D, E, F) Verdigris, *æs viride*. The centena, hundred weight paid $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

VINUM (A, B, C, D, E, F) Wine. In A the tun paid 4d.; in B 2d., in C $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., in D, E 1d., in F the tun paid 1d., the pipe $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the rundilet $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

WAIDE (B, C, D, E) Woad, a plant used for dyeing blue (*Reseda luteola*). The quarter paid 2d.

WORSTEDE (C, D, E) Worsted, originally a name signifying twisted yarn, taken from the town of Worsted in Norfolk, mentioned in Chaucer (C.T. 264) and in *Calendarum Rotulorum Patentium* (1328—1378) as a Norfolk commodity. The cwt. in C, and E paid 1d.; and in D $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

We are indebted to the unvarying kindness of Mr. John Beacall for unearthing and copying the six documents which throw so much light upon our medieval history.

WIGLEY.

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

THERE are many interesting old houses in the vicinity of Ludlow, whose history reaches back into the dim and distant past, and which, if they could but speak could indeed tell us strange stories of the days of old. Not the least attractive of these old residences are the two neighbouring Manor houses of Wigley and Dodmore. Though the former has less external beauty, it possibly exceeds its rival in historic interest, carrying us back to old time when, nearly seven hundred years ago, it was the proud service of its holder, under Dame Margery de Lacy (the representative of the great family which gave its name to the parish of Stanton Lacy, in which Wigley was comprised), to guard the keep of Ludlow Castle for fifteen days during war time, It is associated also with Ludlow Church, to a Chantry of which it belonged over 400 years ago, and to which it was granted by one of the first members of Parliament and Recorders of the Borough of Ludlow, so that Wigley is intimately linked up with the history of Ludlow. In feudal times we have only occasional glimpses of its history, but from the time of Piers Beaupie, who died in 1486, we are able to trace its ownership down to the present day.

Wigley (the name probably signifies the ley or pasture of Wigga) was a member of the old Domesday Manor of Stanton, which in Saxon times belonged to Siward—the rich man of Shropshire—and was granted by the Norman Conqueror to Walter de Lacy, or his son Roger de Lacy, the builder of Ludlow Castle, to the latter of whom it belonged at the time of Domesday.

The first detailed mention of Wigley is in the 14th year of King Henry, son of King John (Henry III., 1229) when under a writ of Mort d'ancestre Ralph de Clun remitted and quitted claim to Thomas of Wigley and Margery his wife, tenants of half a virgate of land (probably 30 acres) in Stanton Lacy, all his interest in such land for half a mark

of silver. The writ Mort d'ancestre being one usually sued between ladies who were jointly entitled to lands, or their representatives, it is probable that Ralph of Clun and Thomas of Wigley were the children of two sisters, or had married two sisters. However this may be, we have at that time a Thomas of Wigley settled in Stanton Lacy, and for the next hundred years the name occurs frequently. Thomas of Wigley and Margery had a son, Roger of Wigley, who had a dispute (the date is not given but it is about 1250) with Robert Dovill, a man evidently of some importance, concerning the free holding (probably Wigley) in Stanton Lacy, which was claimed by both. From the Assize Roll it appears that Roger of Wigley and Robert Dovill were both children of the above-named Margery by different fathers, and that Robert Dovill, with the assistance of Robert de Hyntes and others, had forcibly ejected Roger from his mother's property. The Jury found that the property had belonged to Margery, and that she had enfeoffed Roger of the same and that it rightly belonged to him. Roger therefore recovered the property and "Robert Dovill was in mercy."

Some of the family of Wigley seem to have come to live in Ludlow, as the name frequently occurs after this period in the Ludlow records.

In 1284 John de Wigley was on a Ludlow Inquest; and Roger de Wigley was a juror for Stanton Liberty at the Assizes of 1292. In the Roll of the Palmers' Gild (Shr. Arch. *Transactions* I., 342) Adam senior of Wigley appears as the owner of a house in Galdeford. The name occurs several times in the old grants to the Palmers' Guild; for instance, Adam of Wigley is mentioned in connection with land in Galdeford, and Richard of Wigley as owner of a house above Corve Gate. In an ancient rent roll of the Guild, attributed to the reign of Edward II. (1307—1327) Dominus Richard de Wigley pays 2d. for a house in Corve Street (probably the house above the gate), and the heir of Sybil of Wigley 6d. for a house in Broad Street. In the Shropshire Lay Subsidy Roll for 1327, William de Wigley appears in Ludlow and Alice de Wigley in Stanton Lacy.

It appears from the Shropshire Visitation that the Wigley family ceased with Alice (daughter and heiress of William de Wigley), who married William Baldwin of Diddlebury, and that their grandson was living in 1357. Blakeway in his *Sheriffs*, while agreeing that the heiress of the Wigleys married a Baldwin, puts the case somewhat differently, as he says that Roger Baldwin who died about 1398 married Jane, daughter and heiress of William de Wigley, by Alice le Childe. However this may be, the chief stem of the family died out in the male line, and the arms of the old Wigley family "Barry of six azure and argent a chief ermine" appeared in the Baldwin coat.

So far we have only dealt with a small area of the Manor about 30 acres, which belonged to the Wigley family. In 1255 Robert Dovile, who has been mentioned above, and was a son of Margery of Wigley, held two virgates of land in Wigley (120 acres), his service being to guard the keep of Ludlow Castle for fifteen days in War time, no light task as a border Castle of such importance as was Ludlow was seldom free from war-like attack, especially in the latter half of the 13th century, when Prince Llewellyn was ever and anon invading the Marches of Wales. Robert Dovile held 12 acres more in Wigley, paying two shillings a year to Dame Margery de Lacy as part of her dower, and it is interesting to note that this payment of two shillings a year, though in later times made to the Town of Ludlow, remained in force for six hundred years afterwards. Dame Margery de Lacy, who was the daughter of William de Braose, married about 1200 Walter de Lacy, the head of the great Fief which included Ludlow Castle and Stanton Lacy, and, therefore, Wigley. She survived her husband, who died in 1241, and whose immense estates ultimately passed to his grand-daughters, Matilda wife of Peter de Geneville and Margery the wife of John de Verdun, the latter taking Stanton Lacy. Thus it came to pass that, as appears by an inquisition held after the death of Theobald de Verdun, the son and heir of John de Verdun and Margery de Lacy in March, 1317, it was of de Verdun that Robert Dovile's son Robert was then found to be holding lands in Wigley, said at this time to comprise a fourth-part of a Knight's fee,

which may be roughly computed at 300 acres, and the value of which was said to be Twenty shillings. The Manorial rights of Stanton Lacy passed to the Mortimers, and through them to the Crown, and were granted by Edward IV. to the Burgesses of Ludlow, who thus became entitled to the chief rent of two shillings, which had been formerly paid to Lady Margery de Lacy. This rent charge of two shillings continued to be paid until the nineteenth century.

In 1344 Edward III. granted to John Fitzwarine the year day and waste of a messuage and two carucates (about 200 acres) of land in the County of Salop, which belonged to John de Wigley and which, on account of a felony for which he was outlawed, fell into the hands of the King. This may, or may not have been the Wigley with which we are now dealing. There is a very curious protection granted in the following year to Roger de Wigley of Ludlow, which is so expressive of the manners of the time that it deserves reproduction.

“The King, to all Bailiffs and his faithful men to whom these present shall come, greeting. Know ye that whereas we have assigned our beloved Roger de Wygeleye of Lodelowe to pursue, arrest, and take a certain malefactor charged with certain seditions in our Kingdom of England wherever he might be found, and to bring the same malefactor to us wherever we should be without delay, and the said Roger, fearing that injury to himself and danger to his body might happen in prosecuting this business by the friends of the said malefactor, has supplicated us that we will provide for his safety in this respect. We, heartily desiring to further this business and to coerce those who impede it in every way in our power, have taken the said Roger while executing the said business under our special protection and defence, and his men lands rents and all his possessions. And behold we command you, that you protect maintain and defend the said Roger and his men while prosecuting the said business, not inflicting upon him nor suffering to be inflicted any injury and that you counsel the said Roger as often as may be necessary.

Witness the King at Westminster
the second day of August 1345.”

About this period Wigley, and the neighbouring properties, seem to have been vested in the great family of de Ludlow; as in 1357 (30 Edw. III.) a fine was levied upon a conveyance from John de Ludlow, Chevalier, of Wigley, Dodmore, Stanton Lacy, Felton, and other properties, to Nicholas de Morehall and Hawise his wife, for the life only of the Lady Hawise; the rent reserved being "a Rose at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist." This Sir John de Ludlow was the son of Sir Laurence de Ludlow, who died in November, 1353, and was buried in the Conventual Church of the Brothers of the Blessed Mary of Mount Carmel at Ludlow (the White Friars), which stood on the site of the present St. Leonard's Church. Sir Laurence de Ludlow left a widow, whose name was Hawise, and looking at the fact that the grant of the properties to Sir Nicholas de Morehall and Hawise his wife, was for the life of the latter only and at a nominal rent, and after her death was to revert to Sir John de Ludlow, it is probable that Hawise de Morehall was the widow of Sir Laurence de Ludlow.

In 1407, William of Wigley was indicted for being an aider and abettor of John de Staunton of Long Staunton, Esquire, in the killing of John Synegere of Hope Bowdler.

No further mention of Wigley has been found before the year 1413 (1 Henry V.), when a very curious entry appears in the Assize Rolls, of a charge made against some of the then principal inhabitants of Ludlow in connection with this property. The indictment was that John Danyot, Corvisor, John Bulkeley, Webber, Robert Ebbys, Dyer, William Hyde, Gent., and William Paris, Thomas Cokkys, and John Laurence, Drapers, all of Ludlow, "together with other unknown men to the number of 20 by force and arms, namely, breastplates, palettes and doublets defensive, armed with swords, bows, arrows, lances, axes, guns, and other arms, associated out of premeditated malice on the Thursday after the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul in the 1st year of K. Henry V. came to the Manor of Wigley in the County of Salop and there assaulted Thomas Kaynam de Wigley and evil intreated and beat him and totally expelled him from his house and there destroyed 2 pigs, 30 chickens, and hay and other goods and chattels of the said Thomas Kaynam to the

value of 15 marks and inflicted other enormities on him. And also that the same William Paris, William Hide, Thomas Cokkys, John the son of William Paris and John Willoughby of Ludlow Butcher and many other malefactors armed in warlike array came to the said Manor of Wigley and there beat wounded and illtreated Alice the wife of the said Thomas and drew her blood and did other enormities." Unfortunately neither the causes which led to this disturbance nor the result of the trial are recorded.

Another blank of thirty-eight years occurs in the history of Wigley, of which no further mention is found until 1451, when there is a record of a fine levied upon a sale by John Bykeley of Salop, Chaplain, and Richard Taverner of the same place, to Nicholas Stafford and Katherine his wife of property in Ludlow, Oakley, Wigley, and Corve meadow. Nicholas Stafford, who was Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1458, and is described in the early Chronicles of that town as "a worthy gentleman and a wise," died in 1471, being buried in St. Mary's Church, where there is a fine alabaster monument to the memory of himself and his wife. He died without issue, and in some way the Wigley Estates passed to Piers Beaupie, Cofferer to King Edward IV., M.P. for Ludlow and Recorder of that town from 1466 to 1474. By his Will, dated in 1480, Mr. Beaupie directed that one priest should continually celebrate Masses in the Chapel of the Salutation of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Ludlow Church for forty years for his soul and the soul of his wife Agnes, and gave lands to the value of £6 13s. 4d. for the priest's salary. In 2 Richard III. a license was granted to John Alcock, Bishop of Worcester, Agnes Beaupie, widow, and others, to found a Chantry to celebrate Divine service at the altar of St. Mary and St. Gabriel, in whose honour a Chapel had been constructed and dedicated within the Church of Ludlow, and to endow it with lands to the value of 10 marks a year; i.e., £6 13s. 4d. There is nothing in the Will of Mr. Beaupie or in the Royal license to show that these lands were Wigley, but this becomes clear from the later deeds.

In 1527 a lease was granted of the Manor and farm of Wigley with all the lands, meadows and pastures pertaining to the same in Wigley and Ludlow by Richard Benson,

Chantry Priest of the Chantry of the Virgin Mary in Ludlow Church, called Beaupie's Chantry, to William Harding and Joan his wife and Richard their son for their natural lives, at a rent of 60/- in free socage.

In the particulars for grants for Colleges which were taken in 2 Edward VI. appears the following description of Wigley:—

2 Edward VI. 1548.

"County of Salop: lately the chantry of the Blessed Mary founded in the parish church of Ludlow in the co. aforesaid called Bewpas Chantry, ferme of the manor and farm of Wigley alias Wigeley with all the lands, meadows, and pastures pertaining to the same in Wigley and Ludlowe demised to William Harding and Joan his wife and to Richard their son by Richard Benson lately cantarist there by an indenture sealed with a seal bearing date Nov. 8th. in the year XIX. of King Henry VIII. to be held by the same during their natural life paying therefor per annum in free socage Lxs.

Quit rent issuing from the Manor of Wigley paying to the Chief Lord of the fee per annum 11s. ferme . . . fields . . . Chapellfield and Cherefied . . . parcel of the meadow called Portemans medowe with appurtenances in Ludlow and Wigley demised to Charles ffox by an indenture for a term of years paying per annum 11s. iiid. The premisses be entire of themselves severallie and parcell of no other manour nor manours and were given by Peter Beaupy and Agnes his wiffe for the maintenance of a priest for ever to pray for their Soulles and others. Item the premisses be all the landes and possessions . . . belonging to the said Chantry. There be no woods growing on any of the premisses.

Rich^d. Cupper."

Within a very few months of the date of the above particulars of Wigley, the Manor and estate, with other property, were sold for £2,050 to John Cupper and Richard Turvour of London who were great speculators in Church lands. The grant by the King to the purchasers describes Wigley as "All that one Manor, messuage and farm of Wigley lately belonging to the Chantry of the Blessed Mary founded in the Parish Church of Ludlow called Beaupie's

Chantry now dissolved." The purchasers, John Cupper and Richard Turvour were probably either speculators or, as was more common, men of influence who obtained Church land at an under value intending to resell it, but no fine or other document can be found showing how the property was transferred from or by them. Only two years later and then for many years afterwards, the Ludlow Renters accounts shew that the 2/- the quit rent of Wigley which had formerly been received from Richard Benson, Chaplain, was paid to the Bailiffs by John Passey, and it is clear that he became the owner of the Manor and estate very soon after the sale of the Chantry property.

John Passey seems to have been a man of some consequence in Ludlow, as he was Bailiff of the Town in 1546 and 1557, and represented the Borough in the Parliament of 1553.

There seem to have been several dealings with the property by the Passey family which are not quite easy of explanation. There is a chirograph of a fine in 1582, by which John Passey (styled the younger) and Margaret his wife sold (a mortgage was probably intended two houses), two gardens, three orchards, &c., in Wigley, Stanton Lacy, and Ludlow for £200 to Charles Foxe, the well known Secretary of the Court of the Marches and founder of Foxe's Almshouses in Ludlow; but this would appear not to extend to the Manor or principal Mansion House and was subject to the life-interest of John Passey the elder. In 1584 (two years later) administration of the goods of John Passey (probably the younger), who is described as "lately while he lived of Stanton Lacy" was granted to his daughter Elizabeth.

In 1588 the same property which had been the subject of a fine in 1582 was sold or mortgaged by John Passey to Roger Mainwaring, but as the consideration was 130 marks of silver, this was probably a mortgage only.

Richard Passey, described in the probate of his will as "late while he lived" of Wigley, was buried at Stanton Lacy on the 24th February, 1614-5, and by his nuncupative Will appointed his Grandfather John Passey as his Executor, and gave him "all those goods mentioned in a deed of gift which my grandfather eretofore made to my use." It

is clear, therefore, that John Passey the elder, the purchaser of Wigley about 1552, was still living, though he must have been a very old man, but he died in the following May, and was buried at Stanton Lacy (1615, May 30th).

In Easter term 1627 a fine shews that the Manor of Wigley and one messuage, one dovecot, one orchard, 100 acres of land, 30 acres of Meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 4 acres of wood, 10 acres of moor and heath and common pasture for all beasts, were sold by Ethelreda Passey, widow, Valentine Passey, Gent., William Passey and John—and Ursula his wife for £200 to Richard Hall, Gent.

Richard Hall, who was under clerk to the Signet in the Court of the Marches, lived at Burway, and was buried in Ludlow Church on the 18th March, 1654; his first wife and a daughter, whose gravestone still remains in the South transept, having been buried there in May and July, 1617. Richard Hall by his Will, proved in Ludlow, directed that his wife Mary (formerly Mary Nash) should enjoy his farm of Burway and also that "other his farm called Wigley in the Parish of Stanton Lacy for twenty one years, to enable her to provide portions for his two unmarried daughters, Martha and Dorothy, and his younger sons Richard and Somerset," and after his wife's death he gave the properties to his eldest son Thomas Hall.

Thomas Hall, who was born about 1620, matriculated at Christchurch, Oxford, on 17th March, 1636-7, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1646, and was probably the M.P. of that name who represented the City of Worcester in 1660. He was included in the list of delinquents in Ludlow in 1646 as having "ridden in arms for the King." Thomas Hall who married Jane, daughter of William Griffiths of Ludlow but had no issue, bought the Tithes of Wigley from Robert Townshend in 1666. He died in 1667; as in December of that year a pew in Ludlow Church which had been that of Thomas Hall, Esq., deceased, was granted to his widow, Mrs. Jane Hall. Thomas Hall's four sisters, Dorothy the wife of John Moore, Martha Griffiths, Mary, the wife of Thomas Vernon, and Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Nash were his co-heiresses, and they seem to have agreed on a partition in 1690, under which three-fourths of the estate

passed to Martha Griffiths, and one-fourth to John and Dorothy Moore. The whole of the property was again re-united by a settlement upon the marriage of Charles Moore (son of John and Dorothy) with Mary Chilton, in July, 1694. Wigley then passed to Charles Moore's only child Mary, who, in October, 1718, married Charles Parsons of Kemerton, by whom she had a son John, to whom the property descended. He died in 1757, and by his Will left the property to his brothers-in-law Richard Cope-Hopton, and William Cope-Hopton in trust for sale.

On the 17th January, 1765, they sold the estate, which then consisted of 179 acres, for £1,589, to Mr. Samuel Patrick of The Bury, Richard's Castle, from whom it has eventually passed to his great grand-daughter who married Mr. J. E. Farmer, the present owner of Wigley.

In 1617 a note was taken and recorded in the Stanton Lacy Parish Register of what part of the Churchyard Hayment, *i.e.*, fence, each Township or Estate ought to maintain, and it is there stated that Wigley was liable for four yards.

There is very little to be seen externally which would suggest to any casual visitor that Wigley is one of the oldest houses in the neighbourhood of Ludlow, nor is there much internally as the house was so much altered and reorganised in the middle of the last century as to amount practically to a rebuilding. There are, however, some very interesting cellars, which bear the stamp of antiquity, and were no doubt part of the old Manor House which formed part of the possessions of the Chantry of St. Mary and St. Gabriel in Ludlow Church, and may even have been part of the Mansion at the time when it was the owner's duty in the days of feudal tenure to guard the Keep of Ludlow Castle during war time.

A BITTERLEY BROIL IN 1718.

BOOTON *versus* LANGFORD.

BY REV. JOHN R. BURTON, RECTOR OF BITTERLEY.

THROUGH the kindness of Sir William Rouse-Boughton, Bart., I am able to give a transcript of some old MSS. relating to Bitterley School, throwing light on its origin, and also telling the story of an exciting parish episode of two centuries ago. At present I have only broken lights as to the ownership of the Manor in Elizabethan and Jacobean times; but these may afford some guidance in reading the "Indenture" which is given hereafter.

The Blakeway MS. enumerates the possessors of Bitterley Manor (after Elizabeth) in this order:—

1. Sir Henry Anderson.
2. Charles Auden, gent.
3. John Hatcher.
4. Thomas Browker.
5. Sir Thomas Walcot.

In 1587 Henry Anderson presented to the Rectory. Sir Richard Anderson, Kt., appointed Matthew Clark in 1629. Then in the State Papers (Dom. P.R.O. Interregnum G. 35, 47) we get "Sir Henry Anderson of Pendley in Com. Salop By Deed dated 20 feb. Anno Dni 1646-7 hath settled the Rectory of Middleton of the value of £20 per annum upon Sir John Corbett and Sir Anthony Irby in Trust for the minister of Bitterley for ever. Consideration £200. Three Covenants." Middleton, so far as is known, has always been a Chapel-of-ease to Bitterley Church. Had it a short-lived independent position during part of the Puritan régime?

In the "Case" the School—raised afterwards by John Newborough's bequest to the dignity of a Grammar School—is always called the *Parish School*; and in the "Indenture" Sir Henry is styled *Baronett*; but he did not apparently

belong to any baronetcy now existing, nor is he included in Burke's *Extinct Baronetcies*, nor in the *Complete Baronetage* by G. E. C. Blakeway tells us that after the death of Anderson the estate was divided. We are on firm ground in 1648 when on 1 June an Indenture was made "between Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart., and Dame Anne his wife, daughter and heir of Edward Lord Littleton, Sir Thomas Littleton, Kt. and Bart., Sir Edward Littleton, Bart., William Littleton, Esquire, John Littleton, D.D., and Timothy Littleton, serjeant-at-law, of the one part, and Thomas Browker, Esq., of the other part. In consideration of £2646 paid by Browker the parties conveyed to him a capital messuage and farm called the Manor Place or Court of the Lordship of Bitterley and all houses, lands, woods, &c." [Enrolled in Chancery 25 Sept., 1648.]

Thomas Browker only held the estate for seven years, but he has left his memory on a stone pedestal, still at Bitterley Court, engraved "T. B. 1649."

On 13 June, 1655, Thomas Browker and Mary his wife, in consideration of £3,401, conveyed the said premisses to Sir Thomas Littleton, Timothy Littleton and Thomas Walcott and their heirs.

Sir Thomas Walcot was brother of John Walcot of Walcot. He was associated with the Lytteltons in the purchase of Bitterley Court in 1655. In 1663 he married Mary, daughter of Sir Adam Lyttelton, Bart., of Stoke St. Milburgh, and thus became possessed of the whole interest in the estate. On Jan. 14, 1673, he sold Bitterley to his elder brother John, but continued to reside there till his death in 1685.

Lyttelton Powys and his brother Thomas were sons of Thomas Powys of Henley Hall, Bitterley, serjeant-at-law, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, by his first wife Anne, daughter of Sir Adam Lyttelton, Bart. The two brothers both received knighthood, both became Justices of the Queen's Bench, and sat in the same Court. Sir Littleton in 1688 took arms with three servants for William of Orange, and publickly read that Prince's declaration at Shrewsbury. His favourite expressions "I humbly conceive" and "Look, do you see" were ridiculed by Philip Yorke (afterwards Lord Chancellor Hardwicke) in the lines:—

“ He that holdeth his lands in fee, need neither to shake
 nor to shiver,
 I humbly conceive: for look do you see, They are his
 and his heirs for ever.”

Sir Littleton was patron of Bitterley Church, where in 1707
 he set up a gallery at the west end, and in which he was
 buried in 1732.

[If the Indenture has still any legal value, the present
 owners of the site of Bitterley Grammar School are Lord
 Lilford and Mr. John O. H. Walcot. Sir Littleton Powys
 and Sir Thomas Walcot have left no direct representatives.]

THE INDENTURE.

“ THIS INDENTURE made the Sixth day of July in the four
 and thirtieth year of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lord
 Charles the Second by the grace of God King of England
 Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the Faith Annoque
 Dni 1682 Between Sir Thomas Meres¹ of the Close of
 Lincolne Kt. and Thomas Hatcher of Careby in the County
 of Lincoln Esq^r son and heir of John Hatcher late of Careby
 aforesaid Esq. deceased on the one part and John Walcot of
 Walcot in the County of Salop Esq. Sir Thomas Walcot of
 Bitterly in the said County of Salop Knt. and Serjeant at
 Law Littleton Powes of Henly in the said County of Salop
 Esq. and Thomas Powys of Lincons Inne in the County of
 Middlesex Esq. on the other part—Witnesseth that the said
 Sir Thomas Meres and Thomas Hatcher for and in Con-
 sideracion of the Sume of five shillings of lawfull English
 money to them in hand paid by the said John Walcot Sir
 Thomas Walcot Littleton Powys and Thomas Powys And
 in Memory that Sir Henry Anderson Baronett did heretofore
 give leave to the Inhabitants of the Parish of Bitterley
 in the said County of Salop to erect the Schoolhouse
 hereinafter mentioned upon the soyle and wast of
 him the said Sir Henry. They the said Sir Thomas
 Meres and Thomas Hatcher Have bargained and sold
 and by these presents Doe bargaine and sell unto the

¹ Sir Thomas Meers, Kt., presented to Bitterley Rectory in 1679.

said John Walcot Sir Thomas Walcot Littleton Powys and Thomas Powys and to their heires All that house or building commonly called the Schoolhouse and now used as such scituare and being in Bitterly in the said County of Salop And all that yard or Curtilage being about half an acre unto the said Schoolhouse belonging or used therewith To have and to hold the said house yard and premises with the Appurtenances unto the said John Walcot Sir Thomas Walcot Littleton Powys and Thomas Powys their heires and Assignes for ever To the use and behoofe of them the said John Walcot Sir Thomas Walcot Littleton Powys and Thomas Powys their heires and Assignes for ever Upon trust nevertheless that they the said John Walcot Sir Thomas Walcot Littleton Powys and Thomas Powys and their heires shall and will for ever hereafter permitt and suffer the said house to be used as a Schoolhouse together with the said Yard And that such Schoolmaster and his successors may hold the said house and teach School therein as the Inhabitants of the parish of Bitterly in the said County of Salop who usually pay to the rates of Church and Poor or the major part of them shall hereafter from time to time nominate and elect at any meeting at the Church of the said parish upon any Feast day of St. Michaell the Archangell or Tuesday in Easter Weeke between the hours of Nine in the morning and One in the afternoon of such day the major part of such Inhabitants who shall so meet being the Electors And that such Inhabitants or the Major part of them so meeting at such the like time and place may in like manner vote out or remove such Schoolmaster by reason of Inability Negligence or other Misdemeanors Provided always that no such Schoolmaster shall be so elected unless the Minister or Churchwardens of the said Church do at least one month before upon some Sunday Morning immediately after divine Service and Sermon give publick Notice in the said Church that such Election is intended as upon the Michaelmas day or Tuesday in Easter week then next following and that no such Schoolmaster shall be removed unless that such inhabitants at a meeting first had in manner abovesaid or the major part of them so meeting do agree that at their like meeting upon the then next Michaelmas day or Tuesday in Easter

week it shall be then put to the vote whether such Schoolmaster shall be so removed And it is intended that the said Schoolmaster for the time being shall keep the said Schoolhouse in Convenient repair at his own Charges unless the said parish shall of their own free will think fitt to contribute to the same.¹ In witness whereof the said Sir Thomas Meres and Thomas Hatcher have hereunto sett their hands and Seales the day and year abovewritten.

Sealed and Delivered by the within
named Sir Tho. Meres and Tho.
Hatcher in the presence of Tho.
Skipwith, John Jenkings, John
Calcraft, John Beeston.

THO: MERES
THO: HATCHER

Irrotulatur in
Cancellaria decimo
quinto die Julii
Anno infra scripto.'

T H E C A S E .

THE CASE of John Booton Clerk Schooll Master elect of the parish Schooll of Bitterly in the County of Salop.
Case. The Schooll-Master of the said parish Schooll being elective by the Inhabitants paying to Church and Poor pursuant to the Deed of the 6th of July 34^o Car. 2^{di} which *vide*, Humphrey Butler Clerk about 1712 was duey elected School-Master thereof and continued so for about five years when the said Schooll by his neglect having become very thin, and Something better offering at Tenbury in Worcestershire the said Mr. Butler resided there where he also taught a Lattin Schooll and took the Curacy of the Parish Church upon him, and left the said School of Bitterly sometimes to the Manadgment of John Langford Clerk and sometimes to some Ancient Gentlewomen residing in the said parish who severally taught Schooll therein.

The parish Schooll of Bitterly hath been formerly a Note. Schooll of great Repute to which severall learned men owed their education and particularly M^r

¹ The Church Books record that in 1685 and 1689 small sums were expended "for repairs of the School by order of the parish."

Newborough¹ late one of the Schooll-Masters of Eaton who in consequence thereof and to encourage a learned master to reside at the said School of Bitterly did about 1711 by his last Will and Testament leave £400 to be layd out to the use of such Master though such Master is not thereby or otherwise obliged to teach any Schollar Gratis.

This Schooll being so neglected by Mr. Butler as Easter aforesaid, and the parents of the Schollars being 1718. uneasie thereat, said Buttler about Feb. 1717

declared he would resign said Schooll of Bitterly, for that he designed to reside alltogether at Tenbury, and would therefore give due Notice for the parish to proceed to a new election on the Tuesday in Easter week following. And accordingly some short time after a Note in writing purporting said Buttler's resignacion, and for the said parish to proceed to a new election, was by said Buttler's orders delivered to the Churchwarden² of said parish, who duly published the same in the parish Church of Bitterly aforesaid. And at a parish Meeting held pursuant to said Notice on said Tuesday in Easter week John Booton Clerk was by a great number of voices elected Master of the said Schooll of Bitterly. But then said Buttler who had made what interest he could for his aforesaid substitute Langford, and finding that Booton had prevailed, pretended that such notice was given without his licence or consent, and that therefore he would not resigne said Schooll. Notwithstanding he had declared to severall of the parishionors that he would resign and had sollicited them to vote for said Langford at said Election, and had some short time before said Election, by Letter under his hand, assured Mr. Booton (who applyed to

¹ John Newborough was elected a Scholar of Eton in 1673. B.A. 1677; M.A. 1681. Assistant Master at Eton 1682; Head Master 1689. He was esteemed a man of great learning. Under this very eminent Schoolmaster were educated some of the first scholars of that time. He was Rector of Hitcham, Bucks, where he died in 1712; there is an epitaph to his memory on an altar tomb in the Churchyard (*Alumni Etonienses* by Thos Harwood, Birm. 1797). Samuel Newborough, A.M. (presumably his brother) was Curate of Bitterley, and perhaps Master of the School 1679—1681. He was Vicar of Stanton Lacy from 1683 to 1718, and lies buried there under a stone with beautiful Latin inscription. His daughter Eleanor was wife of Samuel Green, also Vicar of Stanton Lacy, and died 26 April, 1763, aged 80.

² The Churchwardens in 1718 were "Samuel Payne, who hired Samuel Tomas, alias Moses, and James Meredith." Payne apparently wished to keep free from the dispute. Both the acting Churchwardens voted for Langford.

him to know his resolution therein) that he would resign and that there should be a new Election on the aforesaid Tuesday, But came and taught Schooll for two or three days after said election of Mr. Booton, and then returned to Tenbury leaving the care of Bitterly Schooll to the aforesaid Substitutes for the subsequent year.

Great part of the parish of Bitterley being uneasy Easter hereat, and not well knowing how to discover the 1719. fallacy of said Butler, Ben. Marston,¹ Clerk, Rector of the said parish of Bitterly by their Consent and Approbacion gave Notice on the first of March last in the parish Church of Bitterly imediately after divine Service and Sermon ended, for a parish Meeting on the Tuesday in Easter Week then following for voting out or ejecting said Buttler for neglecting or deserting said Schooll, and for settling in the said late elected Mr. Booton. And a Meeting was had, and an Order of the Parish had accordingly. *Vide* the Notice and Order.

Hereupon said Booton together with the Churchwardens of said parish demanded possession of said Schooll, and at the time served said Buttler and Langford with Copyes of said Parish Order. And possession being refused, He, by his Proctors in the Ecclesiasticall Court of the Diocess of Hereford proceeded to presente for the same, Where the said Mr. Langford who during all the time aforesaid had taught without a Licence at the said Schooll of Bitterly was prohibited to teach there for the future. But the said Langford alledging that he had a verball Licence from the right reverend the Lord Bishop of Hereford to teach at Tenbury, And said Booton, being informed by his Proctors that the said Lord Bishop of Hereford would hear this Matter in person at his next Visitation at Ludlow, hath thereupon desisted from any farther or other prosecution either against said Buttler or his Substitute, therein being willing to refer himself intirely to his Lordship's justice.

But the said Mr. Buttler being unwilling to lett this Matter appear in its proper light has (as 'tis pretended) delivered a

¹ Benjamin Marston of St. Alban Hall, Oxford, Rector of Bitterley 1703—1736, buried at Bitterley, 3 Dec., 1736, aged 69.

new Notice to one of the Churchwardens of the said parish of Bitterly, who about the latter end of October last published the same in the parish Church, for the said parish to proceed to a new election at Michaelmas next, and that then he the said Buttler would resigne the said Schooll, And by these and such like means said Buttler and Langford have continued to delude the parish and the said Booton, and to divide the Sallary belonging to the said Schooll to their own pocketts, Notwithstanding the same doth of right belong to the said Booton from the time of his first election, which is an year and half, And the Schooll become neglected the Parish deceived of their rights and the intent of the Donor intirely lost.

And if upon such new Election to be had at Michaelmas next Mr. Booton should again prevale the same objection might still remain. Mr. Buttler might deny his Notice and Mr. Booton as new to proceed as ever he was, and Mr. Buttler and his Confederates continue to sink the Sallary—for there is the Origen of these Contrivances. Mr. Buttler and Mr. Langford (we doubt not) have Agreed to share the Incomb—and Buttler resolved that the Parish shall chuse his Substitute or no body. And by continuall harrassing the Parish threatening and menaceing Mr. Booton's votes (which has been much used by some of their party of late and severall thereby prevailed upon to stay away) and making private Applications from time to time, Mr. Booton's interest will be much weakened and the way made easy for the aforesaid designes. For said Buttler did sollicite votes for his Substitute Langford for the Second Election, as well as at the First. And then declared to some of the Parishioners that who would carry such Second Election he vould keep the Schooll no longer.

POLL TAKEN 15TH APRIL, 1718.

Township of Bitterley.

	Booton	Langford
Mr. Marston...	...	—
Philip Harper	...	—
John Thomas	...	—
John Morris...	...	—

Widow Shepperd	...	...	—
Richard Smith	...	...	—
Chas. Falkner	...	...	—
Widow Cooper	...	...	—
Sam. Thomas	...	...	—
Tho. Harris	...	...	—
Rd. Langford	...	...	—
Rd. Griffiths	...	...	—
Widow Holloway	...	...	—
Thos. Gough	...	...	abs.
Griffith Williams	...	...	abs.
Yarke	...	...	abs.

Middleton.

Pountney	...	...	—
Falkner	...	...	—
Clee	...	...	—
Rudd	...	...	—
Price	...	...	—
Pearce	...	...	—
Tomkins sen.	...	...	—
Perks	...	...	—
Rd. Tipton	...	...	—
Sheppard	...	...	—
Wm. Meredith	...	...	—
Rd. Bason	...	...	—
Chas. Bason	...	...	—
Caldwall	...	...	—
Matt. Thomas	...	...	abs.
Rd. Tipler	...	...	abs.

Henley.

Rd. Nash	...	...	—
Wm. Nash	...	...	—
John Vale	...	...	—
Mr. Justice Powys	...	...	abs.
Thos. Anthony	...	...	abs.
Griffith Oliver	...	...	abs.

Cleeton.

Mr. Pardo	...	...	—
Mr. Low	...	...	—
Mr. Matthews	...	...	—

Snitton.

Mr. Clee	...	...	...	—
Ballard	...	...	...	—
Widow Nash	...	...	...	—
Widow Williams	...	...	...	—
Thomas	...	...	...	—
Prince	...	...	...	—
H. Williams	...	...	...	—
Mr. Loughton	...	...	...	—
John Jones	...	...	...	—
Wilding	...	...	...	—
Clark...	...	...	...	—
Anthony	...	...	...	—
Bowen	...	...	...	abs.
Widow Houghton	...	...	...	abs.
Hughes	...	...	...	abs.
Wadley	...	...	...	abs.

Hill-upon-Cott.

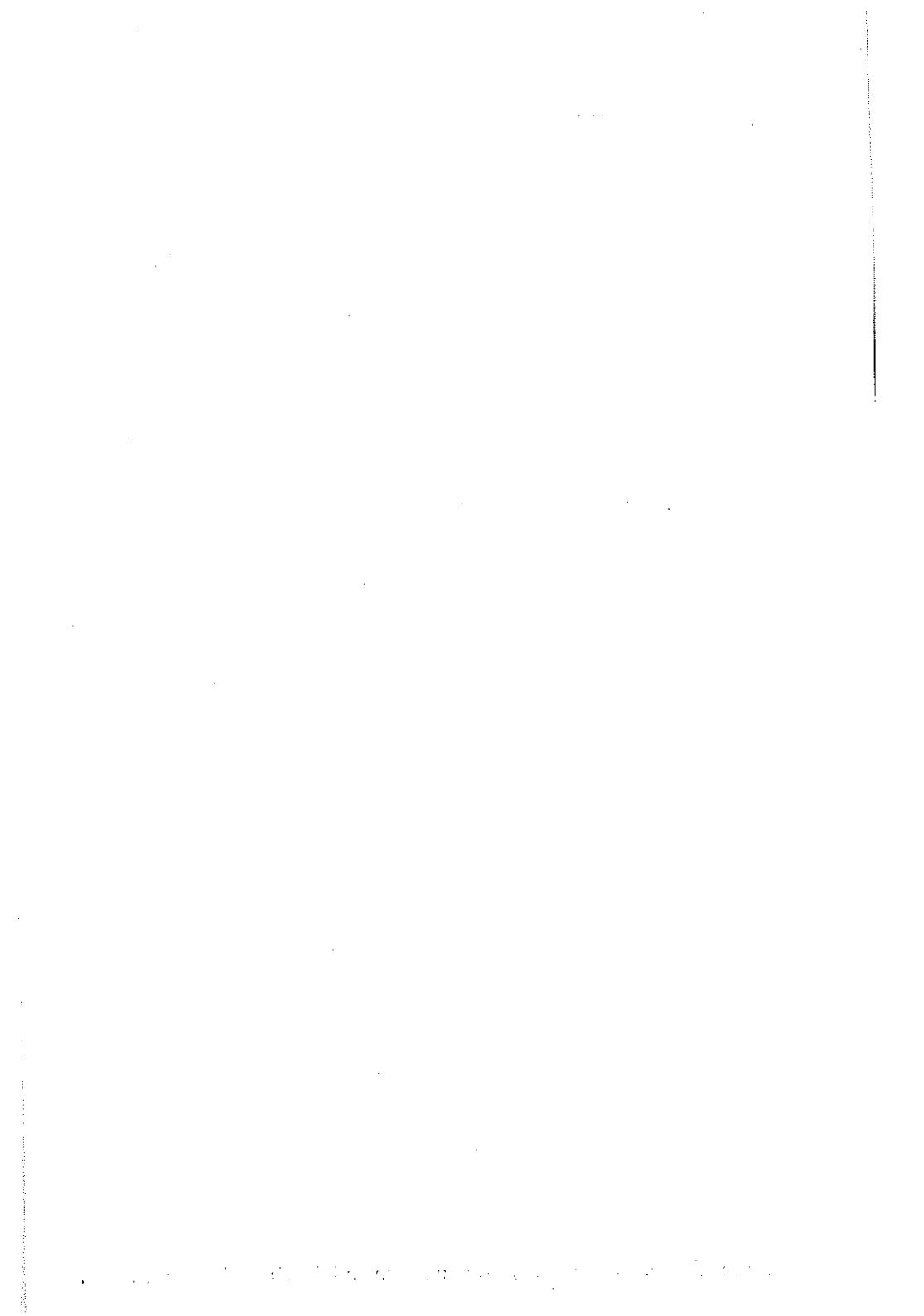
Sheppard, Esq.	...	...	...	—
Meredith	...	...	...	—
Dan. Smith	...	...	...	—
Wm. Maund	...	...	...	abs.

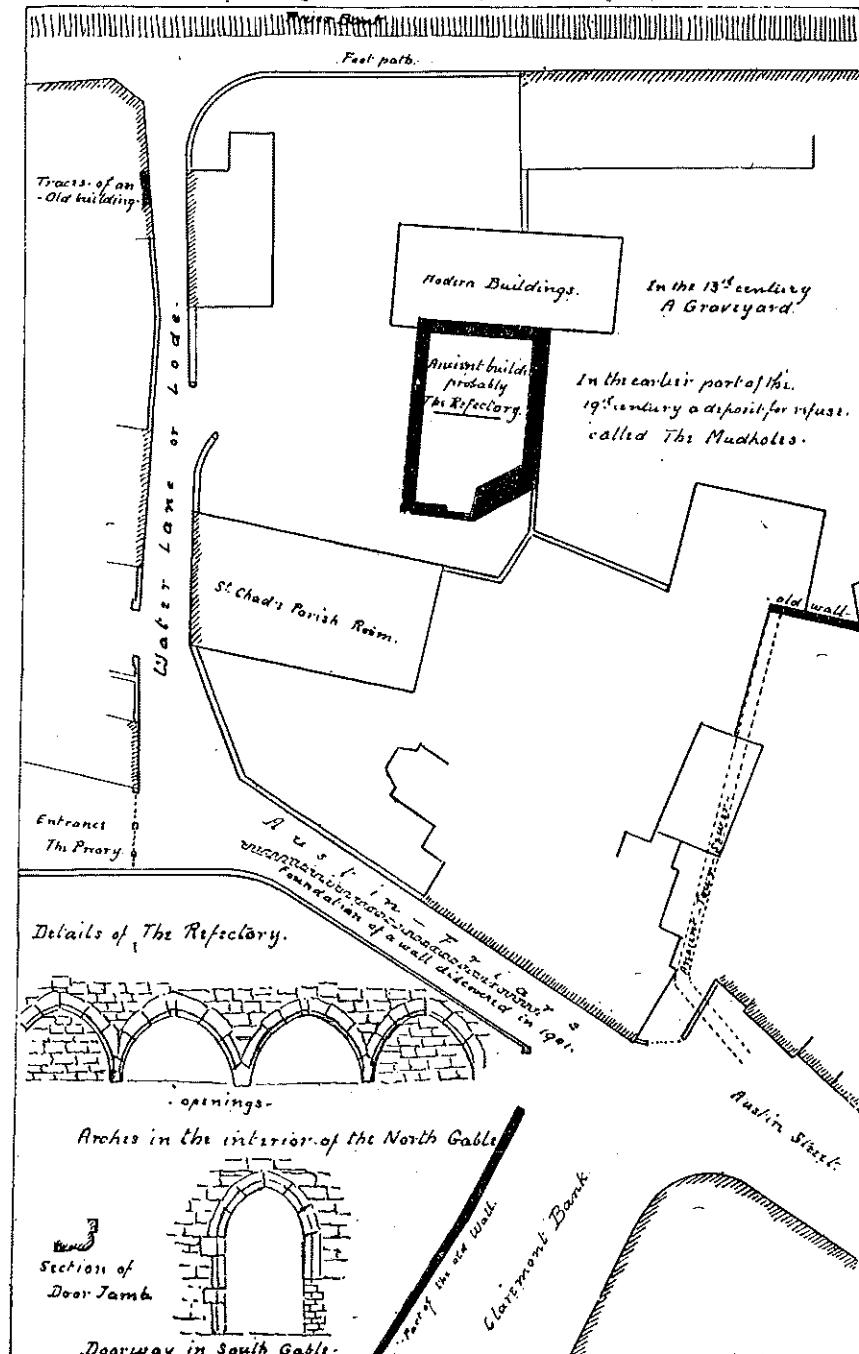
SUMMARY.

		Booton	Langford
Bitterley	...	...	4
Middleton	...	...	9
Henley	...	...	0
Cleeton	...	...	0
Snitton	...	...	9
Luppencott	...	...	0
		—	3
Total	...	28	20

" Bayliff Clee deposed that Houghton and Langford solicited him for a vote for both elections, and offered him a coursing bout for his vote."

[The Parish Registers give the clue to the final result of this contest. Booton, although victorious in this Poll, disappears from the scene; but sons are born to " John Langford, clark and Anne his wife" in 1721, 1725 and 1727, and on Oct. 5th, 1739, his burial at Bitterley is recorded.]





Austin Friars, Shrewsbury.—Ground Plan and details of Existing Remains.

THE AUGUSTINIAN FRIARS, SHREWSBURY.

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

THE historians of Shrewsbury, Messrs. Owen and Blakeway (Vol ii., p. 451), speaking of the establishment of this order in one of the suburbs of the town, have put on record a conjecture (it is nothing more) which more recent investigation does not seem in any way to support. I copy their words. They say:—

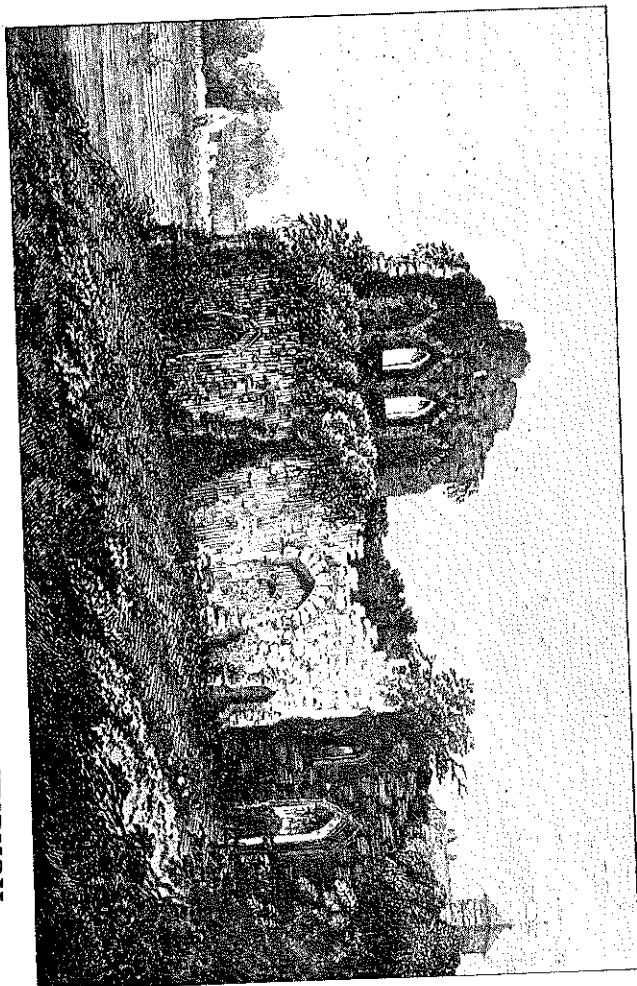
“ In the year when he (Alexander IV.) became Pope, viz., in 1254, we find some of them (the Augustinian Friars) already in Shrewsbury. They were then called *Fratres de Coulon*, an appellation, for which we can assign no origin, unless our readers will accept the conjecture in the note (below). If that be admitted, they soon removed from the north of Shrewsbury to the south, where there was a spot of ground on the outside of the town walls, at the bottom of Romaldsham, or Barker Street, then lying void. It had formerly been used as a place of burial, when the kingdom lay under an interdict in the reign of King John (1199—1216), at which time the dead were not permitted to repose in consecrated ground, or to be attended to the grave with the offices of religion. There being no appearance that this spot would be again wanted for that purpose, the *friars of Coulon* thought it would be a good place for the site of their chapel. They obtained a writ, directed to the sheriff, commanding him to enquire whose property it was, and, the result of that enquiry fixing it in the crown, the King (16 Feb., 39 Hen. III., 1234, 5) ordered the sheriff to give them seisin of it in his name.” [To this is appended the following note]:—

“ It will have been seen in our account of St. Julian’s that the land to the north of the Castle was called Cowlone, Cowlande, and Cowmeadowe. Other documents also speak of it as in that direction.” [Extracts are given to confirm that statement.] “ This fixes Cowmeadow to have been co-extensive with St. Mary’s Parish

in this direction, for there is no brook or rivulet, over which a bridge could be thrown, but that which comes down from Hencot pool and falls into the Severn nearly opposite Underdale, dividing St. Mary's parish from those of St. Alkmund and St. Julian. Now it is not improbable that the colony from the neighbourhood of Cleobury may, at first, have established themselves in a cottage in the *coppasture* and thence have been at first styled *The Friars of Cowlone*; but this is submitted to the judgment of the reader."

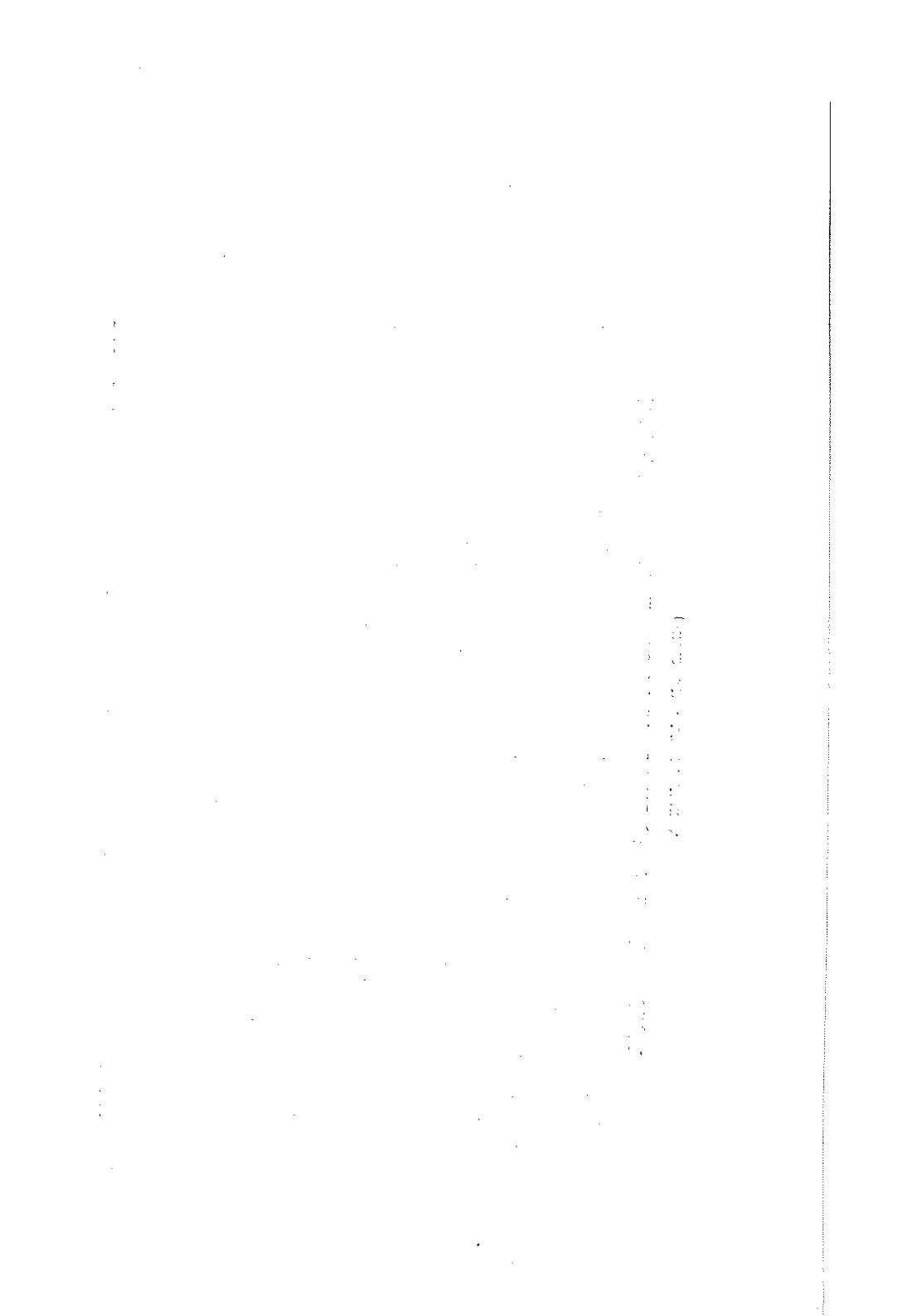
That one humble judgment is adverse to this conjecture must be made evident to our present day readers, and so first respecting the word *Coulon*, on which so much depends.

Messrs. Owen and Blakeway seem to have relied too much upon the similarity of the words Coulon and Cowlone, and have failed to see that they have no real affinity. *Coulon*, as marking the tract north of the Castle, with its varied spellings of Coulane and Cowlone, denotes the road-way or lane leading from the main road to Cowmeadowe. The word *lone* was a local word for a road to the river, and is sometimes interchangeable with *lode*. How far a cottage in a Cowmeadow would have sufficed for a Company of friars requires some explanation. But the friars did *not* come from such a place, but rather from their principal house at Colchester in the east of England, then called variously Colun, Colon, Colum, and by the Britons Caer Colun. "To the south of that town was a monastery of Augustine Canons, founded in the reign of Hen. I. (1100 to 1135), and dedicated to St. Julian and St. Bodolph, by Ernulphus or Eynulphus, who afterwards became prior. These Canons were brought into this kingdom about the year 1109. This House [at Colchester] was the first of that order in England, as appears by the Bull of Pope Paschal II., directed to Ernulph and his brethren, dated in Aug. 1116. Some indeed have affirmed that St. Gregory's in Canterbury was the first, and others have placed them at Nosthel in Yorkshire, or at Trinity within Aldgate, London; but, as Mr. J. Stevens well observes, this point is fully determined by Pope Paschal's Bull in 1116, who, living so near the time, could not be misinformed, or, if he had, the monastery in England, that had been before it, would have claimed the precedence." . . . "However it be, Pope Paschal, in his Bull, gives them the pre-eminence above



RUINS OF THE AUSTIN FRIARS, SHREWSBURY.

(FROM AN OLD DRAWING).



all the Houses of their Order in England ; and invests them with authority and jurisdiction over them in general, empowering them not only to punish delinquents and deserters, but also to govern all others, according to their own Rule, and to *plant and distribute their members in proper places as they should think convenient*, putting at the same time the Churches of Trinity and St. Leonard's beneath their government and obedience. The Bull exempted them likewise from all secular and ecclesiastical jurisdiction whatsoever ; and ordained that, after Eynulph's death, the succeeding priors should be chosen by their brother canons, or the majority of them, and be consecrated by the Bishop of London (or, if he refused, by some other Bishop) from whom they were to receive a kind of Episcopal office or power. It does not appear that Eynulph settled on his new foundation any lands or possessions, except perhaps the site and gardens of the Priory. But it soon met with benefactors, though its revenues never became very ample."

[Extracted from the *Monasticon*.]

Such well authenticated statements, long though they may seem, may serve to establish a very strong presumption, if no more, in favour of the *Fratres de Coulon* being an offshoot from the parent House at Colone (i.e., Colchester). Colonia by the Romans, Caer Colun by the Britons, and Colneceaster by the Saxons, is again latinised in the middle ages as Colonia and Colum, as may be seen by reference to documents of the 14th century. An additional argument for this view may be derived from the authority given to the parent House "to plant and distribute their members in proper places, as they should think convenient." That Shrewsbury was a "proper place" would be evident from its growing importance. The *Fratres de Coulon* might expect a quiet habitation and a sphere of usefulness in a town which was periodically visited by royalty, and was becoming more and more wealthy, as it shared largely in the provision of materials for the incessant war with the turbulent Welshmen. Whether, or not, they made the Woodhouses, near Cleobury Mortimer, a temporary station on their way to the county town, matters very little, they were *fratres de Coulon* in all

their peregrinations. But evidence for this statement is meagre or non-existent. Here I may remark that the date on top of p. 452 is manifestly wrong; it first of all clashes with the date in the preceding page, and secondly, it does not accord with the embodied date in the writ; the years 1254-5 correspond to the 39th Hen. III.

I further remark that the note on p. 454 purporting to give a copy of the King's grant in 1345 of an extension to their premises, is not verbally correct, though it gives the general sense. I subjoin a copy made at the Record Office at the instance of Mr. John Beacall, which may be useful if at any time a plan of the conventional buildings should be published. I believe that there is one, more or less complete, in existence, as also there are drawings made of the remains existing at the beginning of the 19th century, one of which, belonging to Mr. H. H. Hughes, and copied by him, forms the frontispiece to this paper. A plan showing the situation of the *present* remains in relation to the modern buildings occupying the site is also added.

[The following is the document referred to above.]

Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium, Hen. III., p. 27.

39 Hen. III.

14 De area extra villam Salopie in qua tempore generalis interdicti humabantur corpora defunctorum assignata ffratribus de Caulan
Pro ffratribus de Coulon.

Rex omnibus &c. Quoniam accepimus per inquisic'oem quam per vicecomitem nostrum Salopie fieri precepimus quod quedam area extra villam nostram Salopie in qua tempore generalis interdicti humabantur corpora defunctorum pertinet ad collac'oem nostram. Ita quod eam conferre possimus cuicunque vel quibuscunque voluerimus eandem aream ffratribus de Coulon concessimus ad construendam in ea capellam in qua possint diuina celebrare Et mandamus predicto vicecomiti nostro quod de predicta area predictis ffratribus nomine nostro plenam seisinam habere fecerit. In cuius &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xvij die februarij (Feb. 16, 1255).

[*Translation of the above.*]

The King to all &c. Inasmuch as we have received an inquisition which we commanded our sheriff of Salop to cause to be made (showing) that a certain plot, outside our town of Salop, wherein at the time of the general interdict the bodies of the dead were interred, pertaineth to our prerogative (collationem) so that we have it in our power to grant it to any person soever, or persons soever, we may wish, we have granted it to the Friars of Coulon, that they may build in it a chapel wherein to solemnize divine offices. And we enjoin our said sheriff that he shall give full seisin of the aforesaid plot to the aforesaid Friars in our name. In testimony whereof &c. The King himself witnessing at Westminster the 16th day of February (1255).

[The following transcripts were made from the originals in the Public Record Office by Mr. John Beacall, who, though no longer resident in Shrewsbury, takes a very laudable interest in everything connected with the history of his native town. A portion of one of these documents was copied by the historians of Shrewsbury, as may be seen in a footnote (Vol. ii., p. 454), and a description given of the resulting charter (as it is called) taken, however, from a MS. of Mr. Godolphin Edwards. They also refer to a previous compact between the burgesses and the friars. Comparison will show some slight differences between the text now given and the abstract; the principal being the omission by Messrs. Owen and Blakeway of all reference to the width of the ground and the fact of its being commonly (communiter) overflowed by the river, so as to make it almost useless for ordinary pasturage and tillage. It is well known that in the Middle Ages (and up to recent times even), floods were very much greater and the damage also more extensive, because they were more frequent than at present.]

[These documents refer to an extension of the premises of the Augustinian Friars at a later date.] *Inquisitio ad quod Damnum* (20 Nov., 1342, 16 Edw. III.).

EDWARD by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine to his well beloved and faithful Walter of Gloucester, his Escheator on this side Trent, Greeting. We enjoin you that you do diligently enquire by

the oath of upright and law-abiding men of your bailiwick, through whom the truth of the matter may be the better ascertained, whether it would be to our damage or prejudice if we should grant to Walter Vaghan permission to give and assign to our well beloved in Christ the Prior and brethren of the order of St. Augustine of Salop, a certain toft with appurtenances in the same town contiguous to the property of the same Prior and brethren, for the enlargement of their said property.—To have and to hold to the same Prior and brethren and their successors for ever,—or not. And if it should be to the damage or prejudice of ourselves or others, then (to enquire) what damage or prejudice of ourselves, and what damage and what prejudice of others, and of whom and what kind and in what particulars, and from whom or from what persons that toft may be held and by what service and annual value in all the outgoings. And who and what middlemen may be between ourselves and the aforesaid William in the aforesaid toft. And what lands and what tenements remain to the same William beyond the gift and assignment aforesaid. And if the lands and tenements remaining to the same William suffice for all customs and services both from the aforesaid toft thus given and from the other lands and tenements recently made due and to all other burdens which he has borne or has been used to bear, as [commonly] borne in suits of the view of frankpledge, aids, tallages, wards, fines, redemptions, penalties, contributions and all other burdens likely to arise. And what the same William can undergo in all sworn assizes and other recognizances whatsoever. And so that the country by the gift and assignment aforesaid shall not be burdened or aggrieved more than customary through the default of the same William. And further that you cause to be sent to ourselves without delay the inquisition thence plainly and openly made under your own seal and the seals of those by whom the facts shall be ascertained, and this writ, ourselves being witness at Windsor the 19th day of January in the second year of our reign (Jan. 19th, 1309) (shall be your warrant).

(On the reverse and in modern writing) Per Cancellarium,
Quod damnum, 2 Edw. II. No. 52.

Salop. Salop. Salop.

Inquisition made whether it would be to the damage or prejudice of our Lord the King or others if our Lord the King should concede to Wm. Vaghan that he may be able to give and assign to the Prior and friars of the order of St. Augustine of Salop one toft with appurtenances in the same town adjoining the plat of the same Prior and friars, for the enlargement of the plat aforesaid, to have and to hold to the said Prior and friars in perpetuity or not. And if it should be to the damage or prejudice of our Lord the King. Then (also) to what damage or prejudice of others, and who they be, and how great and in what manner, and of whom or of what persons that toft may be holden and by what kind of service, and how much it is worth yearly in all outgoings—(made, I say) before the Escheator at Salop on the Friday in the festival of St. Valentine in the 2nd year of the reign of King Edward by the oath of William de Harleye, Adam le Parmenter, Nicholas Bonel, Alan Atteyate, Richard Beget, John de Wigemore, Warin de la Tour, Reginald Granegos, Henry de Lydleye, Alan le Cleuere, Robert de Pries and Richard le Villeyn. Who [now] say upon their oath that it is not to the damage or prejudice of our Lord the King nor of others if our Lord the King should grant to Wm. Vaghan liberty to give and assign to the Prior and friars of the order of St. Augustine of Salop one toft with its appurtenances in the said town contiguous to the plat of the same Prior and friars for the enlargement of their plat.—To have and to hold to the same Prior and friars and their successors for ever—And they say that the said toft is holden of John fitz Alan of Ardeston without any service thereto pertaining and thus is yearly worth two pence in all outgoings, and the aforesaid John is holden of it to our Lord the King in such a manner that there are no more intermediaries between our Lord the King and the aforesaid William. And they say that there remain to the said William lands and tenements beyond the aforesaid gift and assignment which are worth xli. yearly. And the said lands and tenements will suffice for all other burdens, customs and services, such as leets, views of frank-pledge, aids, tallages, vigils, fines, and all other things contained in the writ of our Lord the King, and all other burdens

whatsoever arising therefrom as the aforesaid William has been used to do in former days in regard of the aforesaid tenements And they say that the country by the assignment and gift aforesaid, at the decease of the same William, will not be laden or oppressed more than is usual. In testimony whereof the Jurors aforesaid have to this inquisition placed their seals. [In dorso and in a modern hand] q.d, 2, Ed. 2, No. 72. (Feb. 15th, 1309).

Translation.

EDWARD, by the grace of God, King of England and France and lord of Ireland to his beloved and faithful servant Thomas de Swynerton, his Escheator in the Counties of Salop and Stafford greeting. We command you to diligently inquire by the oaths of upright and lawful men of your bailiwick, through whom the truth of the matter may be best discovered, whether we, without any damage or prejudice of ourselves, or of others whomsoever, or of injury to our town of Salop, can give and assign to our beloved in Christ the Prior and brethren of the Order of St. Augustine in Salop, a certain stone wall outside the said town, which is joined to the wall of the same town, with two round towers built upon the aforesaid wall outside the town, and also a certain plat of ground near to that wall, abutting upon the water of the Severn contiguous to the dwelling-place of the aforesaid Prior and brethren, together with a certain crenellated house constructed upon the aforesaid wall outside the town and a certain part of the aforesaid plat—To have and to hold to the said Prior and brethren and their successors for the enlargement of their dwelling-place—or not. And to inquire whether such gift will be to the damage or prejudice of ourselves or of others, or to the injury of our town aforesaid, and if so, then to what extent will be the damage and prejudice of ourselves and of others, and who they are and what amount of injury of our town aforesaid, and how far and in what respect, and as well how much is the extent of the said wall outside the town by itself, as also the aforesaid plat by itself, contain in number of perches or feet, and how much they are worth annually in all their issues according to the real

value of the same. And you are without delay to send together with this writ, the inquisition thus plainly and suitably made to ourselves under your own seal and the seals of those by whom it has been made.

Witness Edward Duke of Cornwall and Earl of Chester our dearest son, Guardian of England, at Kenyngton in the 16th year of our reign in England, and the 3rd of our reign in France. (20th Nov. 1342, 16 Edw. III.).

Inquisition made before Thomas de Swynerton Escheator of our Lord the King in the Counties of Salop and Stafford with the March of Wales adjacent to the same counties, according to the tenour of the King's writ attached to this inquisition on the Friday next after the festival of St. Matthew in the 17th year of the reign of King Edward, the third after the conquest, by Richard Justice, Thomas Pymmot, Simon de Ouerton, Richard Willesone, John de Lynleye, tanner, Adam de Wyrleye, William de Coton, Hugh le Webbe, Adam Matheu, Henry de Bromleye, Philip de Leyntewardin, and Alan Comyng who say upon oath—that our lord the King is able to give and assign to the Prior and brethren of the Order of St. Augustine of Salop a certain stone wall outside the aforesaid town joined to the wall of the said town, with two round towers built upon the aforesaid wall and a certain plat of land lying near the said wall upon the water of Severn contiguous to the residence of the said Prior and brethren, together with a certain crenellated house upon the said wall outside the town and upon some part of the aforesaid plat for the enlargement of the residence of the said Prior and brethren, without damage or prejudice of the lord King himself or of others whomsoever (they be) and without any hurt to the town of Salop. And they say that the aforesaid wall without the town and the aforesaid plat of land contain in length twenty perches and the aforesaid plat of land outside the wall contains in width two perches. And they say that the aforesaid wall and the aforesaid plat of land are worth nothing by the year because the aforesaid water of Severn commonly overflows the wall and plat aforesaid.

In testimony whereof the aforesaid Jurors to this inquisition have placed their seals.

(Sept. 26th, 1343, 17th Edw. III.).

[The entry respecting this in the printed Calendar says :—]

23 The King to grant a stone wall with two round towers
and adjacent land outside Shrewsbury to the Prior
and Augustinian friars there.

ON THE LIBRARY OF MORE CHURCH, SALOP.

BY THE REV. W. G. CLARK-MAXWELL M.A., F.S.A.

IN the Tower of the Church of More are preserved some 250 volumes presented to the Parish in 1680 by Richard More of Linley, with the object of "teaching the minister sound doctrine." The deed establishing the Library is probably still in existence, though its present whereabouts is unknown. It seems to have been in the hands of Mr. G. D. Harrison of Welshpool, in 1891, and subsequently for a time in the possession of the late Mr. R. Jasper More, M.P. The following summary of its contents is due to the kindness of the Rev. E. W. Cockell of Eriswell Rectory, Suffolk, and Rector of More from 1888 to 1901.

"Directions were given that the books should be kept in the Church and read there, and should not be taken out of the Church by anyone except Richard More himself, he reserving to himself the right to take out any of the books for a period not exceeding a month at a time." Richard More presented not only the books, but presses in which to keep them, probably the same as still serve that purpose, though evidently altered and (apparently) cut down. There have been made at different times, two if not more catalogues of the books, fragments of which, once pasted to the inner sides of the press doors, were found at the bottom of the shelves, but one cannot definitely pronounce that even the older of these is as early as 1680.

The catalogue now printed in the Society's *Transactions* has been prepared by the Rev. Ridley Relton, Rector of More, and the present writer. An attempt was made to reproduce the old classification, but the traces of this were found to be too fragmentary and indistinct to be a safe guide, and therefore the arrangement adopted has been purely chronological, the books being set down in the order of the

date of their printing, with notes where required as to former owner, etc.

There do not appear to be any books of special rarity in the collection, but a number of considerable interest, principal among which may perhaps be reckoned part of the Sarum Breviary, printed at Antwerp in 1525. There are also now on the shelves copies of the 1611 Bible, of Erasmus' Paraphrase and Jewel's Apology and Answer to Harding, but the first was certainly, and the others probably, part of the necessary outfit of every church. The same remark applies to the 1776 Prayer Book, which cannot, of course, have formed part of the original collection.

Amongst the names of the former owners of the volumes, those of most frequent occurrence are "Thos. Pierson" and "Christopher Harvey," the latter in a very beautiful handwriting, and usually in the formula, familiar to us from its use by Grolier, "Chr. Harvey et amicorum."

Thomas Pierson was, no doubt, "the famous Mr. Pierson of Brampton Bryan, the founder of lectures in these parts," as the biographer of Gualter Stephens, incumbent for fifty-three years of Bishop's Castle, styles him. These two clergymen, with Thomas Froysell, minister of Clun, Sir Robert Harley of Brampton Bryan, Richard More of More,¹ and in a less degree Humphrey Walcot of Walcot, were staunch upholders of the Puritan way of thinking, and it is easy to understand how some of Pierson's books came into More's possession. Concerning Christopher Harvey, we learn from the article in the *Dictionary of National Biography* that he was a poet, and author of "The Synagogue," verses in imitation of George Herbert's "Temple," and printed in some editions of that work. We also find that he published in 1647 an edition of Thomas Pierson's "Excellent encouragements against Afflictions." It seems a probable conjecture that Harvey acquired some of Pierson's books, and that from him they passed, with some of his own, to Richard More.

It is quite possible that some of the earlier printed books formed part of the possessions of the dissolved Augustinian Priory of Chirbury, though direct evidence on this point is

¹ The grandfather of the donor of the Library.

not forthcoming. This would apply more specially to the Commentaries of Haymo, which we know were directed to be read during meal times, in the houses of Austin Canons. The purpose assigned for the donation of the Library being "to teach the minister sound doctrine," there is a laudable diversity in the theological position of the authors included; not only Calvin and Beza, but Jerome, Thomas Aquinas, Melchior Cano, Jewel, Arminius, and Chillingworth find themselves in company on the shelves, and it argues much for Mr. Richard More's confidence in the security of his theological position, as well as in the discretion of the ministers of More, that he should have included controversial works on the Roman side, if indeed he was aware of their contents!

The books are now well cared for, but have in some instances suffered formerly from damp.

The books belonging to Thos. Pierson are distinguished thus (†), those to Harvey by an asterisk (*).

CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY AT MORE.

Paulus de Sanctâ Mariâ.	Strasburg, c. 1470.
Dorbelli Sermones.	Lugduni, 1490.
Thomas Aquinas, Commentary on S. Paul's Epistles.	Basileæ, 1495.
Johannes de Trittehem, De Scriptoribus, etc.	Basileæ, 1494.
Alexander Fabricius Anglus, Destructorium Vitiorum	Parisiis, 1497.
Antonii de Rampeglolis, Figure Biblie.	Parisiis, 1506.
Joannis Sarisburiensis, Policratici Contenta.	Parisiis, 1513.
Nicolai de Orbellis.	Parisiis, 1517.
*Abraham de Balmis, Hebrew-Latin Grammar.	Venetiis, 1523.
Portiforum seu Breviarum ad usum Sarisb. (pars estivalis).	Antwerpiae, 1525.
Frobenius Concordantiae Hebraicæ.	Basileæ, 1526.
Sebastian Munster, Proverbia Salomonis.	1524.
Haymonis Homiliæ.	153-?
Georgius Trapezuntius, Aristotelis Rhetorica.	Parisiis, 1530.

Haymonis in Pauli Epist. Interpretatio.	Coloniæ,	1531.
Haymonis in Apocalypsin.	Parisiis,	1531.
Thomas Aquinas, In quatuor Evangelia.	Parisiis,	1532.
Philostratus Lemnius, De vita Apollonii.	Coloniæ,	1532.
Blondii Flavii, De Roma Triumphantæ.	Parisiis,	1533.
Budæus, Annot. in Pandectas.	Basileæ,	1534.
R. Barus, Vitæ Roman. Pontificum.	Witebergæ,	1536.
Euripidis Tragediæ.	Basileæ,	1537.
Des. Erasmi Tomus II. in Epistolas.	„	1539.
Elias Judæus, Accentum Hebraicorum.	„	1539.
Wolfgang Capitonis, Responsio de Missa. Argentorati,		1540.
*Rodolphi Agricolæ de Inventione, etc.	Parisiis,	1542.
Erasmus, Paraphrase of N. T. Vol. I.	London,	1543.
*Paulus Fagius, Compendiaria in linguam Hebr.		
	Constantiæ,	1543.
Thomas Aquinas, Comm. in Septem Epistolas.		
	Parisiis,	1543.
Hieronymus Wildenbergius, Totius Philosophiæ		
Digestio.	Basileæ,	1546.
Biblia Tigurina.		1550.
Clemens Alexandrinus, Omnia opera.	Florentiæ,	1551.
F. Joannes Costerius, De veritate corporis.	Lovainii,	1551.
H. Broughtonius, Oratio ad Genevenses.	Moguntiæ,	1551.
Heinrichii Pantaleonis Chronographia Ecclesiæ.		
	Basileæ,	1551.
Benedictus Vernierus, Magnum et universale, etc.		
	Parisiis,	1554.
J. M. Verati Super sermone Domini.	Venetiis,	1554.
*†Musculus in Genesin.	Basileæ,	1554.
Sebastianus Castalio, Sibyllina Oracula.	„	1555.
Concordiarum Hebr. Capita.	„	1556.
Johannes Baleus, Scriptorum Illustrum.	„	1557.
Phrases Hebraicæ.		1558.
Synesii Epistolæ.	„	1558.
L. Apuleii de asino aureo libr. I—VI.	„	1560.
John Bale, a declaration of Edmund	Bonner's	
articles, etc.	London,	1561.
†Joh. Sleidani de Statu Religionis.		1561.
Maister Hugh Latimer, Sermons.	London,	1562.
†Musculus in Genesin.	Basileæ,	1562.

*Forerius in Isaiam.	Venetiis,	1563.
M. Joannes Arundo, de Religione Sacrosancta.	Coloniæ,	1563.
Calvinus Harmonia ex tribus Evang.	Geneva ?	1563.
Calvinus in Joannem Commentarius.		
*Musculus in Genesin.	Basileæ,	1564.
Matt. Flacci de Sectis.	„	1565.
Calvinus in Pauli Epistolas.	Geneva,	1565.
Calvinus in Epistolas.	„	1565.
†Musculus in Genesin.	Basileæ,	1565-9.
John Jewel, A Reply to Mr. Harding.	London,	1566.
†Musculus in Genesin.	Basileæ,	1566.
*Ed. Dering, A Sparing Restraint, etc.	London,	1567.
Hen. Stephani, Annotationes in Sophoclem. [Paris?]		1568.
Imm. Tremellii Grammatica Chaldeæ.		1569.
P. Rami Scholarum Mathematicarum.	Basileæ,	1569.
Cicero de Officiis.	„	1569.
John Jewel, Apology of Church of England.	London,	1570.
Isocratis Scripta.	Basileæ,	1570.
Stephani Conciones.	Parisiis,	1570.
Joachimi Camerarii, Notatio Figurarum.	Lipsiæ,	1572.
*Fulgentii Opera.	Antwerp,	1573.
Tyndal's Works.	London,	1573.
Mercer, In librum Job.	Geneva,	1573.
Calvin, Sermons on Job.	London,	1574.
Declaration of Eccles. Discipline.		1574.
Pagninus. Hebrew Lexicon.	Lugduni,	1575.
*Theo. Bezae. Epistolæ.	Geneva,	1575.
Ludovicus Lavaterus in librum Josue.	Tiguri,	1576.
Commentarii de Regno.		[1577?]
Leo Magnus, Opera.	Lovanii,	1577.
Ab. Joachim in Jeremiam.	Coloniæ,	1577.
Petri Canisii Institutiones Christianæ.	Antwerpiae,	1578.
†Musculus in Genesin.	Basileæ,	1578.
I. Knewsub, A Confutation, etc.	London,	1579.
John Knewsub, Lectures.	[London ?]	1579.
D. Fulke, D. Heskins, D. Sanders, and M. Restel.		
	London,	1579.
Calvin's Sermons.	London,	1579.
Erotemata Dialectices(Ed. Melancthon).	Witeberge,	1579.

William Fulke, <i>A Retentive</i> , etc.	London,	1580.
P. Rami Scholæ, pars V.	Francofurti,	1581.
G. Geuebrardi <i>Chronographia</i> .	Coloniæ,	1581.
F. Hectoris Pinti, <i>Harmonia Confessionum</i> .	Geneva,	1581.
Catechismus ex Decreto, etc.	Coloniæ,	1581.
W. Fulke, <i>A Rejoinder</i> , etc.	London,	1581.
Lauaterus in <i>Ezechielem</i> .	Geneva,	1581.
Gul. Whitakeri <i>Confutatio</i> , etc.	Parisiis,	1582.
F. Hectoris Pinti, <i>In Ezechielem</i> .	Antwerpia,	1582.
Sebast. Munsteri <i>Evangelium sec. Matthæum et ad Hebræos</i> .	Basileæ,	1582.
B.A. Montani, <i>Comm. in Prophetas</i> .	Antwerpia,	1583.
B.A. Montani, <i>Comm. in libr. Josue</i> .	„	1583.
Philip Stubbes, <i>Anatomie of Abuses</i> .	London,	1583.
William Rainoldes, <i>A Refutation</i> , etc.	Paris,	1583.
William Fulke, <i>A brief Confutation</i> , etc.	London,	1583.
Francisci Porti. <i>In Sophoclem</i> .	Morgiis,	1584.
D. Andreæ Hyperii, <i>Commentarii in Hebræos</i> .	Tiguri,	1584.
Ariæ Montani <i>Biblia Interlinearia</i> .	Antwerpia,	1584.
Vatabli <i>Biblia Sacra</i> [2 vols.]	Salmanticæ,	1584.
Thomas Aquinas, <i>Summa Theologiæ</i> .	Antwerpia,	1585.
D. Melchioris Cani, <i>Locorum Theologicorum</i> .	Coloniæ,	1585.
Consensus Orthodoxus <i>Sacrae Scripturæ</i> .	Tiguri,	1585.
Thomas Aquinas, <i>Contra Gentiles</i> .	Lugduni,	1586.
N. Frischlini <i>De Astronomiæ congruentia</i> .	Francofurti,	1586.
M. Valentini Schreckii <i>Periochæ</i> .	Herbornæ,	1586.
Dionysii Halicarnassei <i>Scripta</i> .	Frankofurdi,	1586.
*Theo. Bezae <i>In Canticum Canticorum</i> .		1587.
Edwardi Livelei <i>Hebr. annotationes</i> .	Londini,	1587.
Bonaventura <i>Lucubrationes</i> .	Spiræ,	1588.
Gervase Babington, <i>Exposition of Lord's Prayer</i> .	London,	1588.
*F. Valesii <i>De Sara Philosophia</i> .	Lugduni,	1588.
Panoplia Christiani.		1588.
Baronius <i>Annales Ecclesiastici</i> [9 vols.]	Antwerp,	
		1589—1601.
M. Mauricius Helingus <i>Versificatorius</i> .	Norebergæ,	1590.
Theo. Beza, <i>Psalms of David</i> .	London,	1590.

D. Joannis Molani Theologia Practica.	Coloniæ,	1590.
Fra. Triggs, Noctes Sacrae.	Oxonie,	1590.
*Elias Levita, Opusculum Recens, etc.	Ionæ,	1591.
Johannis Piscatoris Responsio.	Herbornæ,	1591.
Jo. Leusei, De Verbo Dei non scripto Lib. III.	Antwerpiae,	1591.
Clementis Alexandrini Opera.		1592.
*B.A. Montani Comm. In libr. Judicum.	„	1592.
*Theo. Beza, In Historiam Passionis.		1592.
*Theo. Beza, Responsio ad Tractationem.		1592.
Tho. Bilson, The Perpetual Government, etc.	London,	1593.
Frigeuillæi Gaulii Palma Christiana.	Londini,	1593.
*Theo. Bezæ, Homiliae.	Genevæ,	1593.
B.A. Montani Antiqu. Judaicarum lib. IX.	Lugduni,	1593.
Johannis Bernarti, De utilitate legendæ.	Antwerpiae,	1593.
*Franciscus Junius, De Politia Mosis.	Lugduni,	1593.
Andr. Dunæi Eratosthenes.	Cambridge,	1593.
M. T. Fabricius, Loci Communes, D. Martini Luther,	Magdeburgi,	1594.
Andr. Chrastovius Bellum Jesuiticum.	Basileæ,	1594.
F. Livinus Brechtus, Euripus, Tragœdia Christiana.	Louanii,	1594.
Miles Mosse, The Arraignment of Usurie.	London,	1595.
†Piscator De Justificatione.	Herbornæ,	1595.
Thomas Bell, Survey of Popery.	London,	1596.
Cunradi Aslachi, De Natura Cœli Triplicis.		1597.
Dn. Franc. Guicciardini Hypomneses Politicæ Halæ Saxonum.		1597.
L. Apulei Opera [3 vols.]	Basileæ,	1597.
Divinæ Scripturæ Omnia.	Francofurti,	1597.
Nicodemi Frischlini Pars Scenica.	Argentorati,	1598.
Marsili Ficini De Vitâ.	Francofurti,	1598.
*Per Georgium Abbatem Quæstiones sex.	Oxonie,	1598.
Mercer in Genesin.		
M. Joh. Piscatoris Evangelii sec. Marcum.	Londini,	1598.
Joh. Piscator, Expositio Brevis Dictorum.		1598.
Chr. Pezelii, Catechismorum Refutatio.		1599.
Nic. Frischlini Hebreis.	Argentorati,	1599.
F-Franc. Feuardentius, Divi Jacobi Epistola.	Parisiis,	1599.

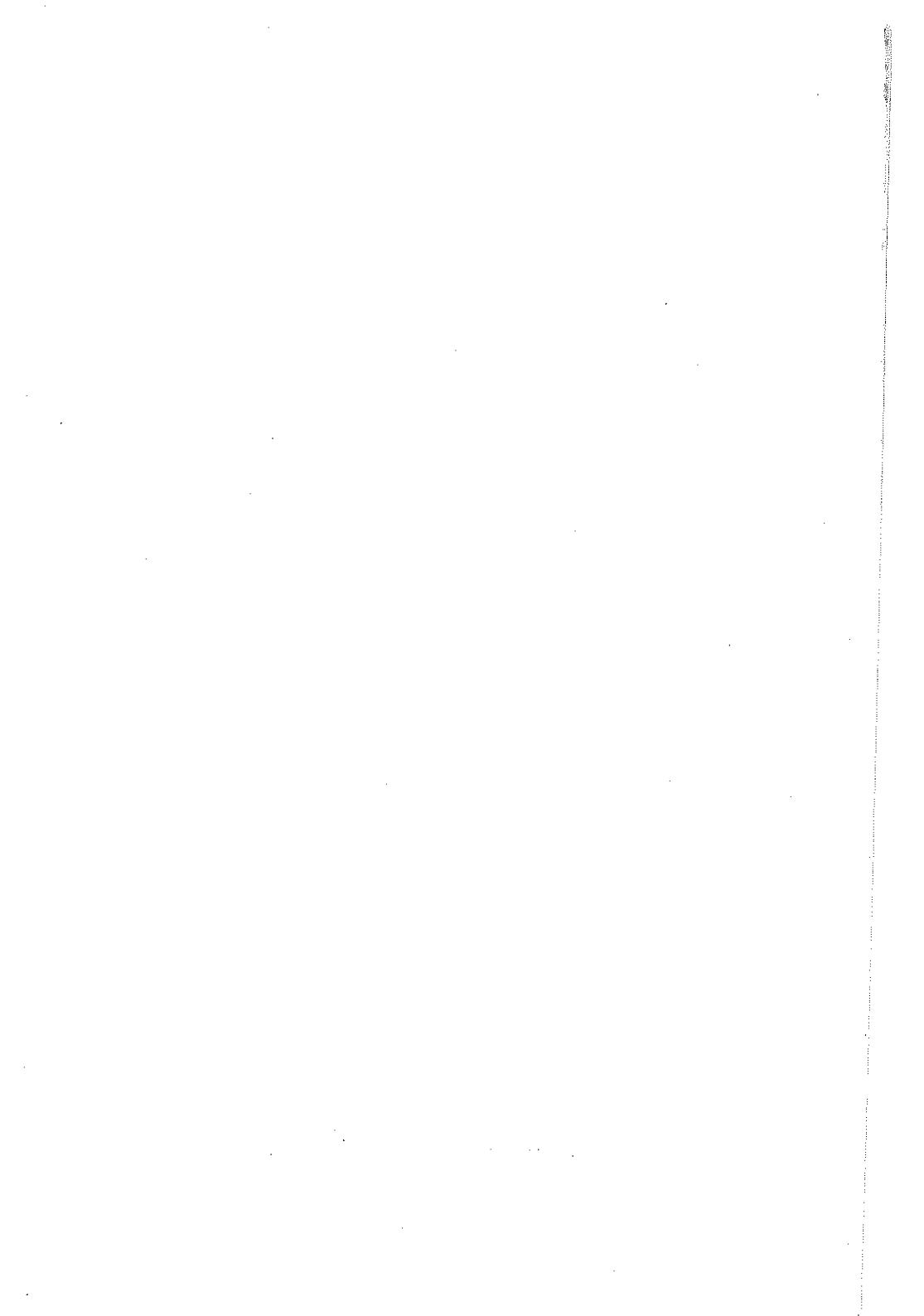
B.A. Montanus, <i>Comm. in Iesaiam.</i>	Antwerpiæ,	1599.
†Musculus in <i>Genesin</i> , No. 1.	Basileæ,	1599.
Fr. Feuardentii <i>Epiſtola prima Petri.</i>	Parisiis,	1600.
Lauaterus in <i>libros Paralipomenor.</i>	Heidelberg,	1600.
Stephani <i>Concordantiae.</i>	Parisiis,	1600.
S. Vincentii <i>Lerinensis Adversus prophanas.</i>	Coloniæ,	1600.
Th. Cooper, <i>The Wonderful Mysterie, etc.</i> London,		16—
Joh. Piscator, <i>Comm. in Genesin.</i>	Herbornæ,	1601.
Ven. Bedæ <i>Eccles. Historiæ Libri. V.</i>	Coloniæ,	1601.
H. H. <i>Works of M. Richard Greenham.</i> London,		1601.
Picus Mirandula, <i>His Works.</i>	Basle,	1601.
†J. Piscator <i>Analysis Evang. sec. Matthæum.</i>		
	Herbornæ,	1601.
D. Hieronymus, <i>De Sancta Fide.</i>	Francofurti,	1602.
The Second Parte of the Defence, etc.		1603.
Tremellius, <i>Biblia Sacra (O.T.)</i>	Hanoviæ,	1603.
Daniel Heinsius, <i>Theocriti carmina.</i>		1604.
†Piscator in <i>Exodus.</i>	Herbornæ,	1605.
Thomas Lydiat, <i>De Variis annorum formis.</i> Londini,		1605.
Nicodemi Frischlini <i>Orationes.</i>	Argentorati,	1605.
Matthew Kellison, <i>A Survey of the new Religion.</i>	Doway,	1605.
R. P. Martini <i>Becani Euchiridion.</i>	Moguntiæ,	1636.
Bishop of Chichester, a Sermon.	London,	1606.
Antony Wotton, a Defence of Mr. Perkins.	„	1606.
Dan. Cremer <i>Schola Prophetica.</i>	Hamburgi,	1606.
Nic. Frischlini <i>Methodus Declamandi.</i>	Argentine,	1606.
W. Crashaw, <i>Romish Forgeries.</i>	London,	1606.
Dominici Baudii <i>Poemata.</i>	Lugduni,	1607.
Gasperi Peuceri <i>Commentarius de Præcipiis.</i>		
	Francofurti,	1607.
Rodolph. Hospiniani <i>de Origine, Liber Unus.</i>	Tiguri,	1607.
Dan. Cremer <i>Schola Prophetica (3 vols.)</i>	Hamburgi,	1608.
Joseph Hall, <i>Epistles.</i>	London,	1608.
Apocalypsis per Thomam Brightmannum.		
	Francofurti,	1609.
Jacobi Arminii <i>Disputationes.</i>	Lugduni,	1610.
Daniell Price, <i>The Defence of Truth.</i>	Oxford,	1610.
Dominicus Baudius <i>Monita.</i>	Leydoe,	1611.

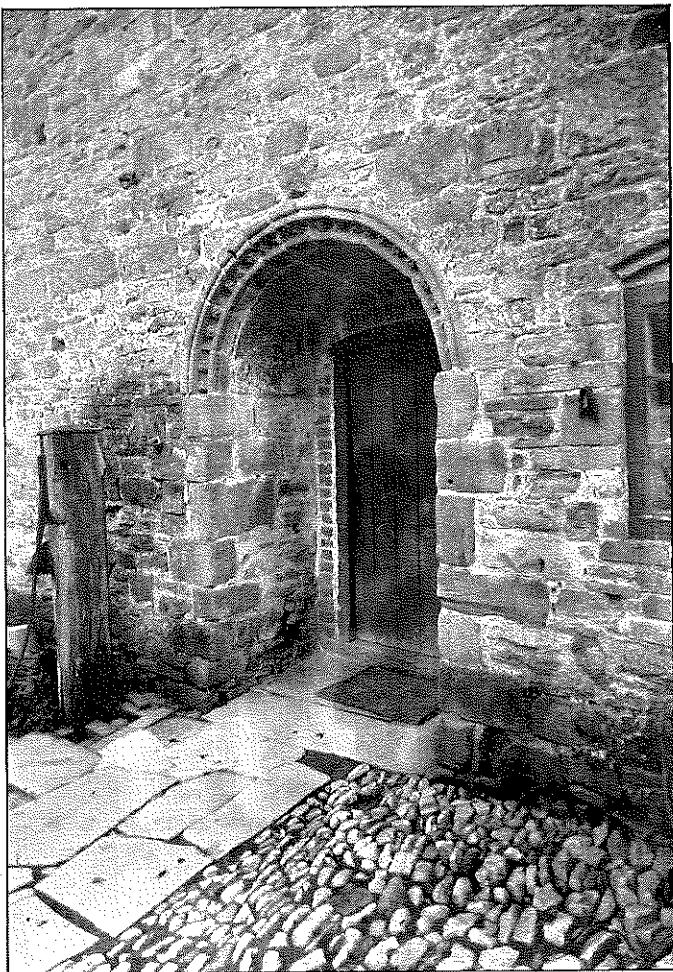
Bible (<i>K. James, prob. Church Bible</i>).	London,	1611.
J. Jewel, Works.	London,	1611.
†J. Piscator, Comm. in Psalmos.	Herbornæ,	1611.
Rog. Widdringtonus, <i>Apologia Cardinalis Bellarmini</i> ,	Cosmopoli,	1611.
Theophrasti Characteres, ed. Casaubon.	Lugduni,	1612.
Rod. Hospinianus De Origine liber unus.	Tiguri,	1612.
†Piscator In Esaiam Commentarius.	Herbornæ,	1612.
Erasmi Sidelmanni de Prosodia.	Francofurti,	1612.
Jac. Arminii Exanen Modestum.	Lugduni,	1612.
De Ecclesiasticâ Potestate.	Parisiis,	1612.
Indecorum.	Londini,	1613.
Jac. Arminii Orationes.	Lugduni,	1613.
†Jac. Usserii Gravissimæ Questiones.	Londini,	1613.
Isaac Casaubon, De Rebus Sacris.	Londini,	1614.
Joh. Buxtorfi Lexicon Hebraicum.	Basileæ,	1615.
God's Arraignment of Hypocrites.	Cambridge,	1615.
Sam. Crooke, Three Sermons.	London,	1615.
Marcus Antonius, De Dominis.	Londini,	1616.
John Downame, A treatise of Beneficence.	London,	1616.
M. Nic. Olschlegelii Scholarum Privatarum Geræ ad Elystrum.		1616.
William Perkins, His Works (2 vols.)	Cambridge,	1616.
R. Rogers, Seuen Treatises.	London,	1616.
M. Antonius, De Republicâ Ecclesiasticâ.	London,	1617.
I. Selden, History of Tithes.		1618.
T. Bradwardinus, De Causâ Dei, etc.	London,	1618.
Samuel Ward, Balme from Gilead.	London,	1618.
Thos, Cartwright, A Confutation of the Rhemists.		1618.
Samuel Ward, The Life of Faith.	London,	1621.
Jos. Hall, Contemplations, Vol. VI.	"	1622.
John Yates, A Modell of Divinitie.	"	1622.
Joseph Hall, Columba Noæ.	Londini,	1624.
Thom. Erpenii Arcanum Punctuationis.	Lugduni,	1624.
Henry Mason, Christian Humiliation.	London,	1625.
Thomas Jackson, on Unbelief, etc.	"	1625.
Stephen Nettles, An Answer to the Jewish part of Mr. Selden's History of Tithes.	Oxford,	1625.
James Ussher, An Answer to a Challenge, etc.	London,	1625.

F. Rous, The Doctrine of King James.	"	1626.
Sam. Wardus Theologi Magnæ Britanniae. Londoni,		1627.
Thomas Jackson, The Holy Catholic Faith, etc.	London,	1627
William Pemble, A Plea for Grace.	"	1627.
Hildersam Lectures.		1628.
Gul. Anesius, Coronis ad Collationem.	Londini,	1630.
[Mede] Clavis Apocalypticæ.	Cantabrigiæ,	1632.
Joannes Davenantius Determinationes.	Cambridge,	1634.
John Harmer, Greek-Latin Lexicon.	Oxford,	1634.
Hugo Grotius, Defensio Fidei Catholiceæ.	Oxonieæ,	1636.
Wm. Chillingworth, The Religion of Protestants.	Oxford,	1636.
Spelman's Concilia (2 vols.)	London,	1639
		and 1664.
Samuel Hudson, The Essence and Unity, etc.	London,	1645.
Brian Walton, Biblia Sacra Polyglotta (6 vols.)	London,	1657.
Matt. Polus, Synopsis Criticorum S. Scriptura.	London,	1669.
Prayer Book (probably for Church).	Oxford,	1776.

The following books are undated :—

John Northbrook, Poor Man's Garden.	London.
Nowell's Catechism.	
Henry Burton, The Seven Vials.	
A Demonstration of Discipline.	
Jo. Mercerius, Commentarii in Prophetas.	
Bishop Bilson's Christian subjection.	
Æneas Sylvius, Comm. de Concilio Basileæ.	
<i>Sepher Michlol</i> (i.e. liber perfectionis).	





UPPER MILLOCOPE—ENTRANCE.

UPPER MILLICHOPE.

BY E. C. HOPE-EDWARDES.

THE ancient house at Upper Millichope, situate in the parish of Eaton-under-Haywood, about six miles from Church Stretton, and ten from Much Wenlock is, without doubt, the oldest domestic building in Shropshire, and presents many interesting architectural features which, as Eyton says in his *Antiquities of Shropshire*, are well worth the notice of antiquaries.

In 1881, a correspondent of *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, signing himself "W. B.," wrote of the old house at Millichope as follows:—"Hidden in an opening which runs from that most beautiful of Shropshire dales, Apedale, to its sister valley, Corvedale, are the remains of an old, a very old, manor house—Upper Millichope. Everything that is left of the building is most interesting, and in a capital state of preservation—happily, free from all attempts at restoration. It appears to be older than Stokesay, as old, probably, as the manor house in Acton Burnell Park, the gables of which are still standing. The windows—double-headed, with a wide inside spray—afford a large recess with seats, and are very interesting, and from the outside very beautiful. I have looked carefully into most local books that treat on such matters, but can find no information about the old house; perhaps some of your correspondents may know something of it?"

The house, though already well known to Shropshire antiquaries, had, perhaps, not been sufficiently noticed and described. Mr. William Phillips replied to "W. B." at some length in *Shreds and Patches*; and he afterwards, at different times, collected various notes and quotations about the old house and about the early history of Millichope, Upper and Lower, and intended them for an article in the

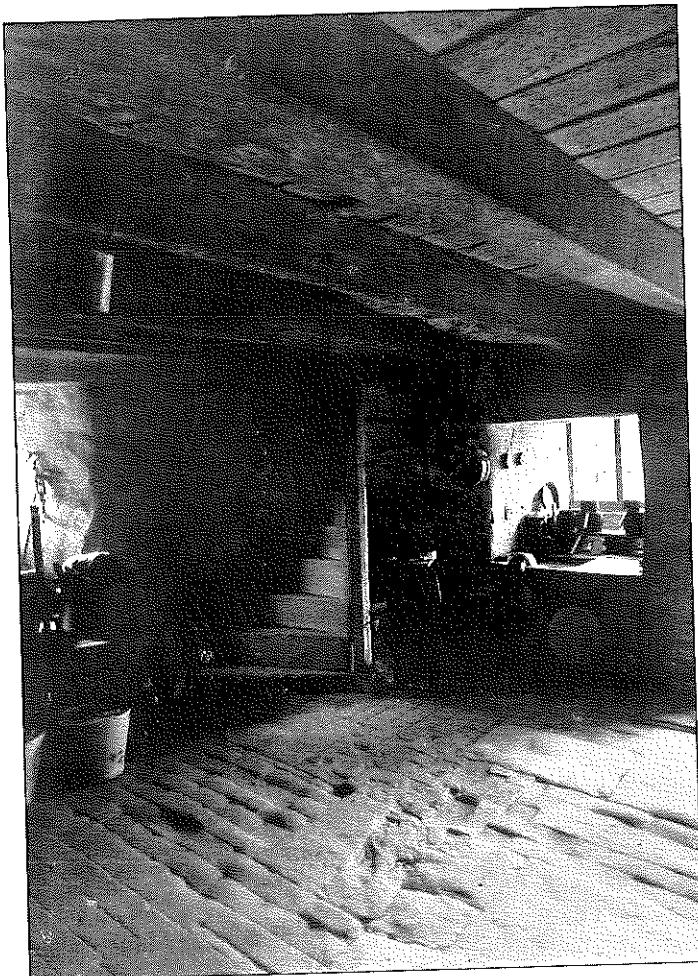
Shropshire Archaeological Society's Transactions, to illustrate some excellent photographs taken by Mr. H. Hughes, but he left them incomplete at his death. They are here formed, with a few additional details, and a continuation, into one narrative:—

“ This old house consists of three storeys, one room only on each floor. The two lower storeys are of stone; the third of timber, with wattle and daub. It is roofed with shingles, or tile stones. It is entered on the west, under a round-headed arch, with ball-flower moulding. This is conceived to be a later insertion,¹ at the time when the upper portion of the west wall was partly rebuilt, as it appears to have been. On the right of the entrance is an original round-headed window which, like the others in the north and east sides, is small, but widely splayed inwards. The walls are remarkably thick, like those of a castle or fort, and must have been simply impregnable to all military devices likely to be brought against them at the time. The north wall is four feet four inches thick, that on the south six feet, that on the west five feet four inches. On entering the room on the ground floor, it will be seen how little provision was made for lighting, that being sacrificed to obtain the greatest security.

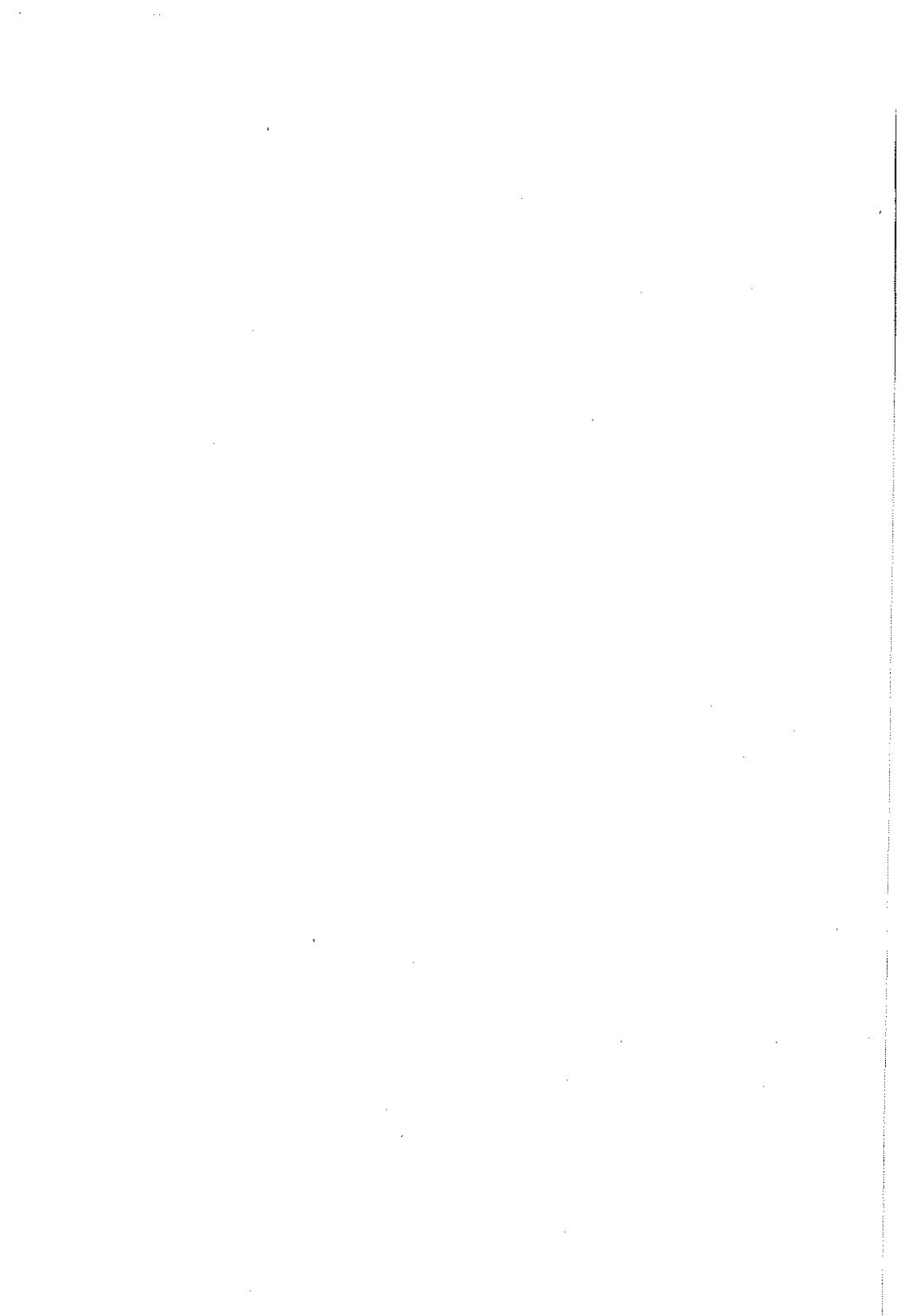
“ The staircase to the room above was worked into the massive wall in the south-west corner of the house, but only a few of the stone steps remain in the upper part. There are indications of no less than three strong doors having once existed at different points on the staircase, fastened with bolts, the middle one having a massive wooden bar, which passes through the wall of the room into the outer wall on the opposite side of the staircase.² Some antiquaries have supposed that the lowest storey was used in war-like times for the purpose of securing the cattle when in danger, while the upper storeys formed the dwelling-place of the family; this, however, is an improbable theory, as the space would be far too restricted for such a purpose; and also there would,

¹ It is evidently composed of stones worked for an arch of different dimensions, from the irregularity of the intervals at which the ball-flower ornament occurs.—ED.

² The three doors are in the thickness of the wall, and the loopholes by which the ascent is lighted are in a projection.—ED.



UPPER MILLICOPE—INTERIOR.



probably, have been a strongly-fenced paddock or enclosure adjacent to the house, into which the cattle could be driven for security."

A correspondent of the *Salopian and West Midland Illustrated Journal*, Mr. W. (J.?) Randal, writing of Upper Millichope in 1878, gave a detailed account of a visit to the house, with plans of the ground-floor and windows. He says (*inter alia*):—"The roof is covered with the well-known tile-stones of the neighbourhood, which are lichenized and tinted into harmony with the scenery around; their weight has caused the timber to bend and the roof to bulge. A red brick farmhouse adjoins the old building on the right, which though by no means very modern, serves to set off the extreme age of its venerable neighbour. Mr. James, the present tenant, kindly allowed us to enter, and accompanied us over the building. A light was necessary to examine the interior, and measure the thickness of the walls. The timber beams supporting the first floor are immensely thick and firm, and seem capable of resisting decay for as many hundred years as they have done already.

"The building is longest from north to south, and the windows are few, and narrow outside, but widening inwardly, apparently for strength and safety; and the whole outline of the ground-plan has the appearance of a miniature fort erected for defence.

"The interior must have been extremely dark; nevertheless, it contains a fire-place, and was, probably, the public room. As this house stands on the borders of Wales, and security was the chief consideration, the staircase, from the thickness of the walls, was safer inside than on the exterior, and is placed in the south-west corner wall. It was lighted at the top by a small loophole worked through the wall. The upper, or first-floor, room was larger than the lower, the west wall being here much thinner. This was, most likely, the family apartment, and was lighted by two windows—on the north and east. There is a dark space near the staircase which, seen by candle light, gives the impression that it may have served as a chapel for the dependents, and have had a separate approach from the outside.

"The third, and upper, storey probably served the purpose

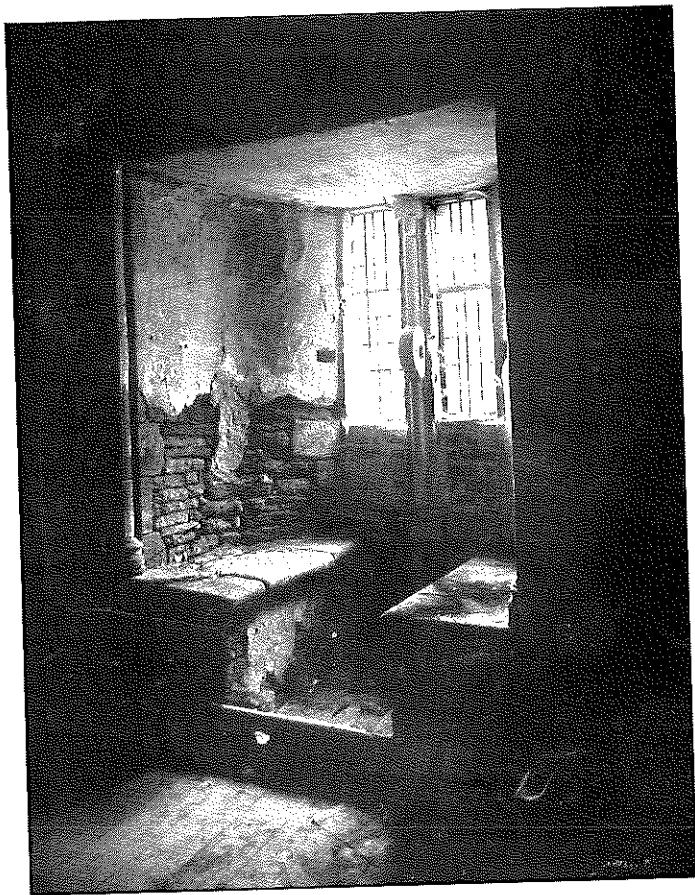
of a sleeping apartment. It has two small windows, with shutters, but they do not appear to have been glazed."¹

As to the reason given by Mr. Randall for the unusual precautions taken for security, namely, the nearness to the border of Wales, Mr. Phillips remarks that such an explanation is improbable, the distance from the Welsh border (18 miles) being too great; and even in the time of Offa the Welsh had been driven back beyond the Dyke which bears his name. The fortress-like character of the dwelling was more likely, he thinks, to have been necessitated by the animosity between the Saxon possessors and their Norman conquerors, the former being always ready when opportunity offered to do any despite they could to the occupiers of the land of their forefathers; and, as we shall see further on, that the house was probably the residence of the head forester of the Long Forest, any bands of marauders who infested these solitary and thinly inhabited woodlands would naturally consider this head forester as their natural enemy, and be only too glad to raid his dwelling if it were not made too strong for them to attempt it.

As to the probability of the dwelling containing a chapel, Eyton tells us that there appears to have once been a chapel of Upper Millichope, though he finds only one mention of it, namely, when, in 1331, the Bishop, Thomas de Cherlton, is said to have visited the Priory of Wenlock and examined the Priors' titles to the Church of Eaton (under Haywood), and the "Chapel of Millingchop," and pronounced them sound. Eyton, however, mentions it as though not inside the house, as he suggests that the round entrance arch already mentioned may have been formed of some of the stones of this chapel—"now destroyed."

As to the use to which the ground-floor room may have been put, Mr. Phillips says that it was possibly employed for skinning, dressing, and hanging the venison, which the head forester was, as we know, bound to supply to the Priory of Wenlock, and which might often be wanted at short notice; and the ingenious idea strikes him that "the enormously thick walls would make the room in every way suitable for

¹ The curious window fastenings on the first floor (a wooden bar in a groove), are well shown in Mr. Hughes' photograph.—ED.



UPPER MILLOHOPE—UPSTAIRS WINDOW.



such a purpose, affording an equable temperature all the year round."

Passing from the description of the house to the early history of Millichope, we find its Domesday record, as given by Eyton in his *Antiquities of Shropshire*, is as follows:—"Helgot holds Melicope of Earl Roger (de Montgomery). Gamel held it (in Saxon times) and was free." It appears also from Eyton that soon after Domesday (1086), it was granted by Earl Roger to the Priory of Wenlock in exchange for Eardington; and Eyton considers that, owing to this transfer, Upper and Lower Millichope, which had formerly belonged to Munslow parish, were ecclesiastically separated—Lower Millichope remaining in Munslow, while Upper Millichope was included in the parish of Eaton-under-Haywood, which belonged to the Fief of St. Milburg (subsequently the Priory of Wenlock). In these two parishes they still respectively remain. Eyton also says that "the feoffees of the Manor of Upper Millichope became hereditary foresters of that vast jurisdiction, which, in its original state, was known as the Long Forest. They were, therefore, immediate servants of the Crown; and their names not infrequently appear on public occasions. I have little doubt that the old building, though it stood in the Prior of Wenlock's fee, was more pertinent to the tenant's position as King's Forester—that it was, in fact, the lodge of the hereditary foresters of the Long Forest." The proceeds of the parish of Eaton-under-Haywood, which included Upper Millichope, were devoted to the maintenance of the "monks' kitchen" of Wenlock Priory. The tithes of Eaton, and of Millichope and Hungerford, were all receivable by the kitchener, and (with others he enumerates) made a total of £14 14s. 4d. The share of Millichope and Hungerford was £1 10s. od.

The Long Forest, already several times mentioned in this paper, formerly extended for more than seventeen miles through the heart of South Shropshire, commencing near Craven Arms and extending to the banks of the Severn near Buildwas. The limestone ridge, called Wenlock Edge, forms the backbone of this district. From it the forest extended to variable distances north and south, the boundaries being carefully defined by periodical perambulations.

Millichope may be said to have stood about equi-distant from the two extremities, and less than a mile from the Roman road which runs through Shropshire. Eyton says that in 1255 a jury was impanelled to enquire whether the Forester of the Long Forest kept, or suffered others to keep, goats in the forest. They answer that "the Forester himself keeps no goats, but he allows others to keep them in their own bosc in the forest, as they have always been used to do, except in the fence month." He also says;—"Geoffrey de Pychford, Seneschal of all the forests of Shropshire, and John FitzHugh, Capital Forester, presented by their Sub-Forester that Peter de Vaux and other dependants of John le Strange, captured a stag near Millichope Mill; and the people of Millichope and other vills, not attending to defend themselves, were put down for censure for their default."

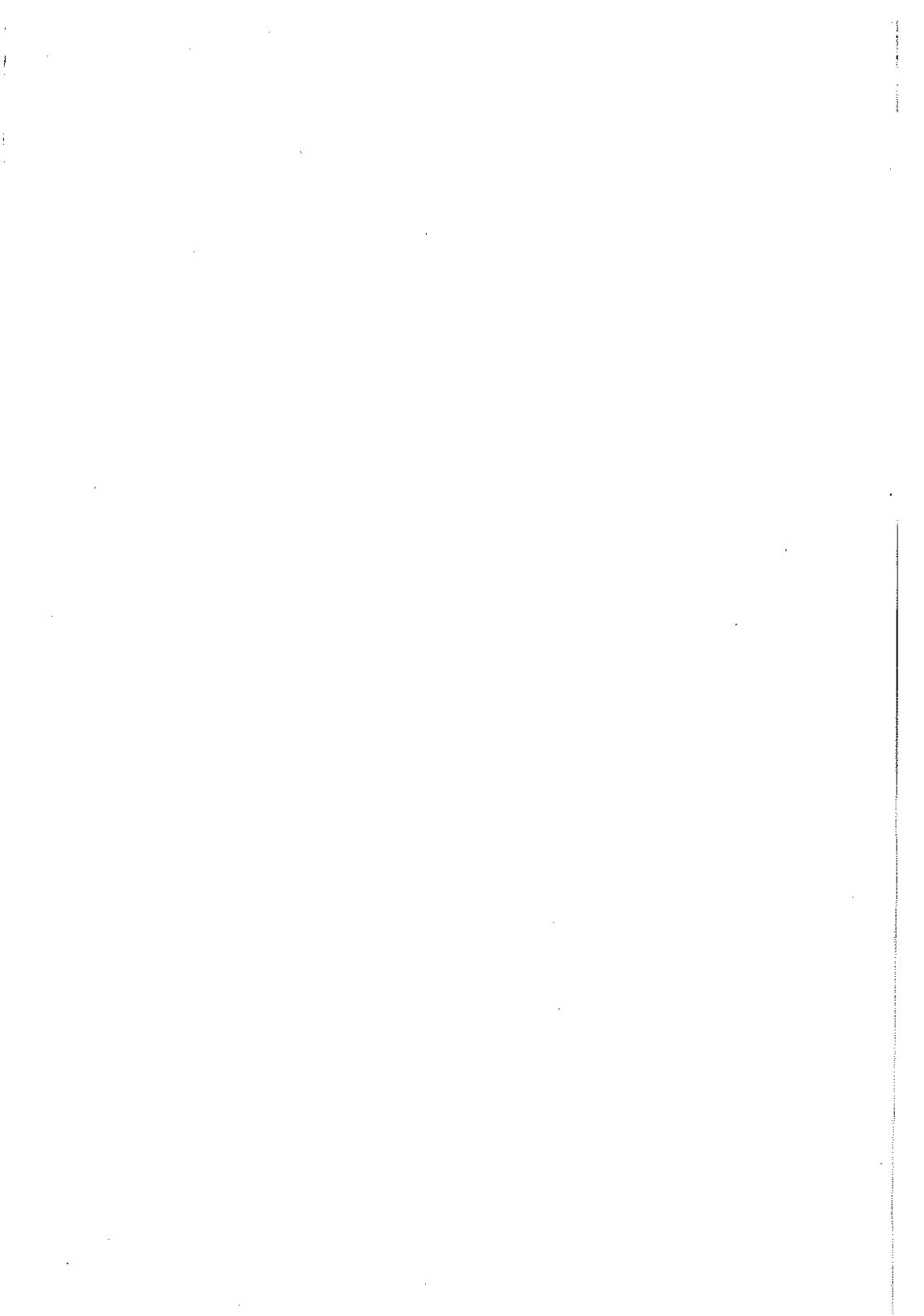
At the great and final perambulation, held on June 6th, 1300, and ratified by Edward I., February 14th, 1301, the following vills which had belonged to the Long Forest jurisdiction were declared to be disforested—"Little and Upper Millichope, two messuages in Hungerford, half the vill of Shipton, half of Brocton, two fields of Patton, two messuages of Bourton, half of Cressage, Harnage Grange, Lutwych, Rushbury, East-Wall, Eaton-under-Haywood, Ticklerton."

It will be seen that Millichope Mill is mentioned. No mill now exists at Upper Millichope; but one might well have formerly been there, as close to the fold-yard two streams join; and there is a natural rock which might have served as a dam to store sufficient water to turn it. The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher says, speaking of the house:—"Opposite to the house lies the pond close, in which, tradition says, the old mill stood; and the place where the stream was dammed up is still visible. The local legend asserts that the last miller killed a deer as it was crossing the dam, for which offence he was hanged, after which the mill was destroyed and never afterwards occupied. Two millstones are still lying outside the house."¹

¹ These are now used as stone steps.—ED.



UPPER MILLCHOPE—EAST SIDE.



The name Millichope suggests the existence of a mill ; and Eyton, speaking of the derivation of the word, says :—“ The Saxon word mylen and the British word melin both signify a mill ; while millyn (British) is a violet. The various spellings make the etymology of the word uncertain ; I have given what I believe to be the alternatives.” *Hope* is generally considered to mean a valley, or a slope between ridges of mountains. It is a very common suffix in Shropshire ; and Mr. Phillips counts up six places besides Millichope,¹ and all in the same district, which have it—Wilderhope, Dinchope, Priesthope, Easthope, Westhope, and Middlehope ; and also three which have it as a prefix—Hopesay, Hope Bagot, and Hope Bowdler.

The later history of Upper Millichope has not been easy to trace, but it appears probable that when it ceased to be a fief of Wenlock Priory—most likely about the time of the Dissolution of Monasteries—it passed, by marriage, through the Harewell family, to that of Carington, whom we find, in the reign of Henry VIII., in possession of the Aston Hall estate, of which Upper Millichope formed part. I have permission to quote the following information from S. H. Petre, Esq., who has examined the title deeds of the Aston Hall estate. He says :

“ I believe the Aston Hall estate came into the Carington family at the same time as the Wootton Wawen estate [in Warwickshire.—ED.], namely, by the marriage of Ann, daughter and heiress of John Harewell, of Wootton Wawen, with John Smith, otherwise Carington, who, in the reign of Henry VIII., was a Baron of the Exchequer. At any rate, his descendant, Sir Charles Smith, Kt., otherwise Carington, who, on the 31st of October, 1643, was created Lord Carington of Wootton Wawen, and on the 4th of November following, Viscount Carington in the Peerage of Ireland, was in possession of both estates.

“ He had a son, Francis, the second Baron, who left no issue, and the estates passed to Constantia Carington, a grand-daughter of Francis Carington, brother of the first

¹ Or, taking the last syllable to be *chope*, an old signification of chop or chap, is a cleft or gap—a possible description of a deep valley amongst hills.—ED.

Lord Carington. [She was daughter of Francis (son of Francis, brother of the first Lord) by his wife Audrey Attwood. Burke's *Landed Gentry* gives her as 'Constantia of Aston, who inherited the family estates from her uncle William, last male heir of this branch.'—ED.]

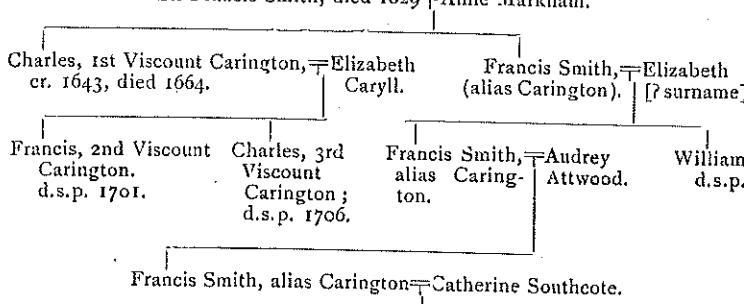
"Constantia married twice—first, John Wright, of Kelvedon, in Essex, who left a son, John Wright; and, secondly, Peter Holford, by whom she had a daughter, Catherina Maria, who married Sir Edward Smythe, of Acton Burnell, fifth Baronet, and died 1831. In the year 1778 these two estates were held in undivided moieties by John Wright, the son of Constantia Carington, and Catherina Maria Holford, daughter also of Constantia Carington by Peter Holford; and in the same year there was a division, and the Aston Hall estate passed to the Wright family, and the Wootton Wawen estate to the Smythes of Acton Burnell.

"I may mention that John Smith, Baron of the Exchequer, (already mentioned), is said to have been a descendant of John Carington, who, in the reign of Henry IV., having supported the cause of Richard II., went abroad and assumed the name of Smith, and that this John Carington was descended from Sir Michael Carington, who was standard-bearer to Richard I. in Holy Land."

[His effigy, "The Carington Crusader," is in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Chester.—ED.]

DESCENT OF CONSTANTIA CARINGTON.

Sir Francis Smith, died 1629—Anne Markham.



The name of John Smythe, Esq., appears in connection with Wenlock Abbey in an entry at the Public Record Office under :—

Minister's Accounts, Salop, 32—33 Henry VIII., No. 100.

“ The lands and possessions of the late Monastery of Wenlock, in the county of Salop, dissolved.

“ Accounts of all and singular the Bailiffs, Farmers, Reeves, &c., of all the lands and tenements and other possessions whatsoever as well spiritual as temporal to the said late Monastery formerly pertaining and now being in the hand of the Lord the King by reason of the surrender of the same by the late Abbot and Convent, namely, for one entire year from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the 32nd year of the reign of King Henry VIII. until the Feast of St. Michael in the 33rd year of the same King.

Manor of Eton with its Members.

“ Account of John Hill and Nicholas Webbe, collectors of the rents there for the time aforesaid. (*Rents of Assize.*) They render account of 30s., the chief rent of *John Smythe*, Esqr., in Mylthorpe,¹ to be paid to the lordship there by the year. (*Fees and Stipends.*) The same account, in the Fee of the same John Hill, the accountant, to whom John Crassage, late Abbot of Wenlock, and the Convent of the same place, 28 April, 30 Henry VIII., gave and granted the office of Bailiff, or collector of the rents of the lordships or manors of Eton, Great Millenchop, and Little Millenchop, &c. (6 li.)”

In 1896, E. Carington Wright, Esq., of Kelveden, Essex, who then held Upper Millichope, sold it to Captain Henry John Beckwith, 53rd Regiment, who also purchased Millichope Park (*i.e.*, the Lower Millichope estate), from the Childe-Pemberton family; so that the two—Upper and Lower Millichope—are now, as originally, one property.

I subjoin a few notes on LOWER MILLICHOPE.

Lower Millichope, a mile and a half from Upper Millichope, and in Munslow parish, was, as before mentioned, exchanged by Earl Roger for Eardiston, in the year 1086 (Eyton). It

¹ Q.—Myllichope?—ED.

Vol. VII., 3rd Series.

was from early times in the possession of the family of More, who owned large estates in the Wenlock and Bishop's Castle neighbourhoods. Camden says:—"Sir Thomas de la More, son of Thomas, who came from Normandy with Duke William, built fair houses at Launceston, in Cornwall; Halton, in Cheshire; and More, in Shropshire, giving to the latter place his paternal name." Part of the Shropshire estate, including More, Linley Hall, &c., still belongs to them. John de la More was Sheriff of Shropshire in the reign of Edward the Third for the years 1367, 1368, and 1369 (see Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, where the family is thus mentioned):—"The family of More is of very great antiquity in the County of Salop, deriving their name from the parish of More, near Lydham. The pedigree commences with Richard de Mora, whose son of the same name had three sons—Roger de la More, William, and Richard (a priest). Roger Lord of Mora witnesses a deed of 1291, whereby the Abbot of Haghmond and the Prior and Religious of Chirbury, come to an agreement concerning Mucklewich, in the parish of Hissington, and appears to be the same who married Alice, daughter of Adam de Montgomery, Lord of the Manor of Lydham

William had two sons, also called Roger and William, the former of whom appears to be the first who acquired property in Corvedale. By the name of Roger de la Morehouse he appears as a feoffee of the Manor of Patton in 1350. His nephew William continued the line, and was grandfather of John More, living in 1452, who was father of William and Richard More. The latter was great-grandfather of Charles More of Millichope (who married Anne Burton of Longner), who was great-grandfather of Thomas More of Millichope, mentioned under the year 1777 as father of Thomas, Leighton, and John."

It is not known when a branch of the family first resided at Millichope, but in the Munslow parish registers there are some early mentions of them, namely:—

Willyam More was buryd the xi Februarie	1537
Eliz th More, dau of Rob ^t More chrystenyd	1541
Mr. Wm. Lakyn & Anne More, mar. Feb. 5	1546
Charles s. of Tho. More of Lower Millichapp	1575

The last entry is—

Mrs Katherine More bur. Dec. 29 1792

One member of the family built a fine black and white timbered hall, of which Mrs. Stackhouse-Acton, in *Castles and Mansions*, says:—

“ Millicope was another mansion of the Mores. It is not known when it was built. John More, who lived in the reign of Henry VII., had two sons, of whom William, his heir, succeeded to More and Larden; and Richard, the younger, was ancestor of the branch settled at Millicope. Charles More was living there in 1607. His descendant, Thomas More, survived his three sons, and at his death his estates were divided between his two daughters and co-heiresses. The old house was taken down about thirty years ago [1843.—ED.], and the deer park destroyed.”

In some old sketches and prints the old black and white house has a Georgian front added to it. The grounds are very extensive, and in wild and beautiful scenery. In one spot is a cenotaph, erected in memory of the two sons of Thomas More, of whom I quote as follows from Blakeway’s *Sheriffs of Shropshire*:—

“ John More, Major in the 79th Regiment, son of Thomas More, of Millicope. This gallant officer, serving under Sir William Draper in the memorable expedition against the Phillipines, was slain at the storming of the city of Manilla, on the 6th of October, 1762, in the 42nd year of his age. To whose memory, with that of his elder brother, Leighton More, a spirited young lieutenant on board the Burford man-of-war, who died at sea of fatigues incurred in his professional career May 6th, 1744, in the 25th year of his age, an elegant temple of the Ionic order is erected in the garden at Millicope. There was yet another brother, Thomas, the eldest, who died of a pleurisy, in 1786. And their unhappy father, then 80 years of age, after ineffectually solacing his grief for the loss of his three sons by little memorials to their virtues scattered up and down in the grounds of his seat at Millicope, died—worn down with anguish and affliction.”

The last “ More ” owner of Millicope was Katherine, sister of the three brothers above mentioned, and daughter of Thomas More by his wife Margaret Kynnersley. She mar-

ried her cousin, Robert More¹, of Linley, More, and Larden, and after surviving him twelve years died without children in 1792, leaving her estate at Millichope to a distant relation—Thomas Pemberton (second son of Thomas Pemberton, of Wrockwardine, lawyer), the grandson of her great aunt, Mary Leighton. (See pedigree.)

From the *Sheriffs of Shropshire* I quote some part of the notice of the Pemberton family:—

“ Edward Pemberton, sheriff 1754.

“ Robert Pemberton, son of John Pemberton, of Wrockwardine, by his wife Jane Gardner, of Sansaw, had five sons, of whom Edward, sheriff 1754, was the eldest. Robert, the second, was an eminent solicitor at Shrewsbury. This Robert had a son, Thomas, barrister-at-law and Recorder of Wenlock, who inherited Millichope in 1792, by will from Mrs. Catherine More, widow of her cousin Robert More, of Linley.”

At his death he left Millichope to his nephew [son of his younger brother, Robert, by his wife Sarah Lloyd]. This nephew, the Rev. Robert Norgrave Pemberton, rector of Church Stretton, pulled down the old black and white hall, and built the present Italian house. He married Caroline Pechel, and died 1848 without children, leaving Millichope to his cousin, Charles Childe (son of W. L. Childe, of Kinlet, by his wife Harriet Pemberton. See pedigree). Charles Childe assumed the name of Pemberton. His son, Charles Childe-Pemberton, sold Millichope, in 1896, to Captain John Henry Beckwith, 53rd Regiment, the present owner.

Subjoined is a pedigree drawn out by Mrs. Baldwyn Childe, giving more details of the descent of Millichope:—

Descent of Lower Millichope (More, Pemberton, Childe, Beckwith).

John Leighton, of Leighton, died 1680—Sarah, dau. of Rowland Lea, died 1698.

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¹ In Burke's *Landed Gentry*, Catherine is given as second wife to Robert More as follows:—“Mr. Robert More married first Ellen, d. of Thomas Wilson, of Trevallyn, 1750, and had by her two sons, Thomas and Robert. Secondly, Catherine, d. of Thomas More, of Millichope d.s.p. 1792.”

a]

*Mary Leighton m. John Pemberton of Wrockwardine. Richard Leighton, of Leighton, Sheriff 1695, died 1715. Elizabeth, dau. of Anthony Kynnersley, of Wrockton, died 1743, aged 83.

John Leighton of Leighton, d.s.p. 1716, aged 23.	Richard Leighton of Leighton, Sheriff 1726, d.s.p. 1733, aged 37, leaving his sisters coh., and with him the male line Leighton of Leighton became extinct.	Elizabeth m. John Stanier of Esford.	Sarah, m. Thomas Kynnersley of Wrockton. 1754. Her son succeeded to Leighton.	Mary, d. unmarried. m. John Haynes and intestate of Uttoxeter, d. 1755.	Letitia of Uttoxeter, d. 1755.
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Catherine, d. unmar. 1726.	Rachel, m. Robert Davison of the Brand d. 1762.	Frances d. young	Margaret, sister and coh.	Thomas More of Millichope.
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3 sons, who pre-deceased them, and left two daus. and coh., but Rodenhurst (Leighton) and Millichope (More) went to the third, Catherine.	Catherine, d.s.p. 1792, left Millichope and Rodenhurst to the grandson of her great aunt Mary Leighton (who married John Pemberton).	Robert More of Linley [see note on Catherine More—Ed.] left two sons, d. 1780.
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*Mary Leighton (dau. of John Leighton)=John Pemberton, of Wrockwardine.

Jane, d. of John Gardner, of Sansaw=John Pemberton, of Wrockwardine.

Martha Cludde, d. and h. of William Cludde (the last Cludde of Orleton) d. 1772.	Edward Pemberton, of Wrockwardine, 1st son, born 1727, Sheriff 1754, died 1800.	Ann Norgrave, 2nd grave, d. 1812.	Robert Pemberton, 2nd son, d. 1794.
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Anna Maria Jeffries, who assumed the name of Cludde, Sheriff 1814, d. 1829.	Sarah Lloyd=Robert Pemberton, 2nd son.	Thomas Pemberton, 1st son, d.s.p. succeeded to Millichope
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Harriet=William Lacon Childe, of Kinlet, Sheriff 1828.
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Harriet, dau. of Sir Geo. Cockburn, Bt.	Edward Cludde of Orleton, d. 1840.	Caroline=Rev. Robert Norgrove Pechell, Rector of Church Stretton, pulled down the old timber house at Millichope about 1845, and built the present one; d. 1848, leaving Millichope to his cousin, Charles Childe, who assumed the name of Pemberton.
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| a

b |

Annie, only d. and h., mar. Hon. Robert C. Herbert.
She died 1906.

Charles Childe, 3rd son, to whom his cousin, Robert Norgrave Pemberton, bequeathed Millichope and Rodenhurst. He sold Rodenhurst, and his son sold Millichope, which now (1906) belongs to Mr. Beckwith.

A TERRIER OF THE PARISH OF DIDDLEBURY,
1637.

EDITED BY EVELYN H. MARTIN.

A TRUE Noate and perfect Terrier of all the Glebe Lands Tennements Tithes rights dutyes and customs belonging to the Vicar of Diddlebury made the two and twentyeth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred and thirty seven by Will^m Wigley and William Tyler Churchwardens John Norncott, Gent: John Baldwin, Gent: Fra Pulley, W^m Fosbrooke, Richard Stedman, Adam Price, Clement Downes, Charles Wellings, Michael Duke, Thos Lewis, Gent:, Rich^d Like, and Thos^s Turner and passed by Thos^s Habberly, the now Incumbant. Impremise the mears and bounds of the s^d Parish begining at Dinchope do extend from thence to Eaton and from thence to Munslow, and from thence to Ditton and from thence to the Clee and from thence to Coldweston and from thence to Stanton Lacy and from thence to Culmington and so to Dinchope aforesaid.

Item the Glebe Lands Teniments Tithes dutyes rights and customs belonging unto the said Vickrage are as followeth (viz^t)—In Corfton one Dwelling-house and Stable and one Barn containing ten bays two Gardens two Orchards and the Chappel Yard.

Item. In Diddlebury one Dwellinghouse with a Barn containing in all four Bays one Garden or Orchard and the Churchyard there And one small Meadow in Corfton containing by estimation half an Acre lying on Corve Bank between Pitt Pool and the Highway leading from Sparch'ats Mill to Corfton aforesaid And Also Common of pasture in Corftons Wood in the Long Forrest and in the Fields belonging to Corfton and common of Estovers in Corftons Wood. Item The Tithes of all Corn and Grain growing and increasing in the Villages or Hamlets of Corfton and Sparchford. And the Tiethes of all Corn and Grain growing or

increasing in the Home Closes in all other parts of the Parish saving and excepting all Land for which any sum of money is paid for and in lieu of Tiethes as is hereafter mentioned by all the time whereof the Memory of Man is not to the contrary there have been paid to the said Vicar and his predecessors certain sums of money Yearly at the Feast of Easter in lieu and recompence of the Tie the of Milk, Dove-houses Tie the Hay and other Tie thes as is particularly expressed (viz^t) for the Mill called the Batch Mill two shillings yearly And the Mill in the Moore one shilling yearly And for two antient Dove-houses in Diddlebury afforesaid two pence yearly for each of them Item in Diddlebury afforesaid for all Tie the Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Meadows and other Grounds of Edward Baldwin Esq^r now in the several tenures or occupations of Ed: Baldwin Sibley Glace Thos Child Rich^d Langford Rich^d Barton W^m Radnor John Edwards John Hassford Fra^s Humfreys Thos Child the younger, Miles Powles John Matthews Thos Norncott W^m Fosbrooke Ed. Jones and Miles Powles the younger the sum of three shillings yearly And also for all the Tie the Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Meadows and Grounds now in the tenure or occupation of Gertrude Baldwin and Thos Norncot and . . . Norncott of Seifton or their assigns one shilling yearly and for all the Tie the yearly growing and increasing upon the Meadows and Grounds now in the tenure or occupation of W^m Fosbrooke sixpence yearly And for all Tie the Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Meadows and Grounds now in the tenure or occupation of Edward Habberly six pence yearly And for all the Tie the Hay growing or increasing upon the Meadows and Grounds now in the tenure or occupation of Miles Powles three pence yearly And for all the Tie the Hay yearly growing upon the Meadows and Grounds now in the tenure or occupation of Thos Bishop Thos Minton Thos Neuel Rich^d Tomson and part of Pantleys land one shilling yearly And for all the Tie the Hey yearly growing and incresing upon the Meadows and Grounds now in the tenure and occupation of Lancelot Palmer fourpence yearly And for all the tie the Hey yearly growing and incresing upon the Meadows and Grounds late in the tenure and

occupation of Morrice Twit and part of Sadlers and Pantleys Land four pence yearly. And for all Tie the Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Meadows and Grounds now in the tenure and occupation of George Postern four pence yearly.

In Corston Item for all Tie the Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Meadows and Grounds belonging to the Tenement wherein John Nornscott Gent now dwelleth, six pence yearly And for the Tenement call'd Cardington now also in the tenure of John Norncott eight pence yearly And for all Tie the Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Meadows and Grounds belonging to the Tenement wherein Henry Stedman now dwelleth two pence yearly And for the Tenement the st Henry Stedman purchased of John Stedman of Aston Gent eight pence yearly And for all the Tie the Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the tenure and occupation of Rich^d Stedman six pence yearly And for all the Tie the Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the tenement now in the tenure or occupation of Thos Stedman called Turpley Hall three pence yearly And for all tie the hay yearly growing and increasing upon the tenement now in the tenure and occupation of W^m Stedman and Jane Stedman Widdow or one of them eight pence yearly And for all Tie the hay yearly growing and increasing upon the tenement now in the tenure of Thos Stedman four pence yearly And for all tie the Hey yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the Tenure and occupation of Elizth Tipton Widdow Six pence yearly And for all Tie the hey yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Charles Barker four pence yearly And for all the Tie the hey yearly growing and increasing upon the tenement now in the tenure of Thos Norncott four pence yearly Item for Tythe Hay growing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of W^m Price twenty pence yearly And for all tythe Hay growing upon the Tenement now in the Tenure of Thos Teage ten pence yearly And for all Tythe Hay growing upon the Tennement now in the tenure of Alice Onions seven pence yearly And for all Tythe Hay growing upon the Tenement late in the tenure of Thos Stedman of the Ylry seven pence yearly.

In Aston Item for the Tythe Hay for a Meadow in the Township of Aston called Plimmers Meadow and now in the tenure of Clement Downes and Thos Brown or any one of them one shilling and fourpence yearly.

In Sparchford Item for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Meadows and Grounds belonging to the Farm in Sparchford now in the tenure and possession of Thos Shepard, Gent. one shilling and sixpence yearly Item for the Tythe Hay growing and increasing upon the Meadows and Lands of W^m Keysel of Halford and now in the tenure and possession of Nicholas Tippin one shilling and eight pence yearly and for the Tythe Hay growing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of the said Nicholas Tippin six pence yearly.

In Westhope Item payed by all the Inhabitants of Westhope aforesaid for and in recompence of their Tythe Hay the sum of twelve shillings and sixpence yearly Item for the tythe of a Mill now in the tenure of Gerrard Dannett two shillings yearly.

In Middlehope Item for all Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of John Baldwin or his Assigns one shilling yearly And of all the Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the tenement now in the tenure of Thos Wellings or his Assigns one shilling yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Thos Butcher or his assigns one shilling yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of George Child one shilling yearly And for all the tythe hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the Tenure of Clement Downes or his Assigns six pence yearly And for the Tythe Hay growing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Laurence Butcher six pence yearly And for the Tythe of a Mill now in the tenure of Thos Vernold one shilling yearly.

In Peeton Item for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing in Peeton upon the farm there one shilling yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the demanier Lands there eleven shillings yearly And for the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the

Tenement now in the tenure of W^m Houson nine pence yearly And for all the tythe hay yearly growing and incresing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Rich^d Brecknockx ten pence yearly And for all the Tythe hay yearly growing and incresing upon the Tenement now in the possession of Elinor Scarlet Widdow five pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay growing and incresing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Rich^d Steake of the Heath eight pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and incresing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Michael Duke six pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and incresing upon the Tenement now in the Tenure of John Street four pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and incresing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Cornelius Rainsons six pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and incresing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Thos Smith and Rich^d Stoake eight pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and incresing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of W^m Higley and called by the name of Corfton Mill five pence Item for the tythe of the s^d Mill call'd Corftons Mill two shillings yearly Item the tythe of a house and Close in Bouldon now in the tenure of George Pickering.

In Bromcroft Item for all the Tythe Hay growing and incresing in Bromcroft yearly upon the Lands tenements thereof now in the tennre and possession of John Lutley Gent ten shillings and two pence yearly Item for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and incresing upon the two farms in Broncroft Park then in the tenure of Adam Price Gent and comonly called the Lodge and the other in the possession of Ann Honson Widdow W^m Parr and Thos Keysel and because the Vicar is to have of Adam Littleton Esq^r seven shillings yearly Item paid by Adam Price for the tythe of one Home Close call'd Hilton three shillings and four pence yearly.

In Great Postern Item for all the Tythe Hay growing and incresing in Great Postern upon the Tenement now in the Tenure of Thos^s Turner one shilling and four pence yearly Item for all the Tythe Hay growing and incresing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Ed Smith one shilling and three pence yearly.

Item in Little Postern the Tythe Hay of a yard called the Kitchen Yard now in the possession of W^m Morris.

In Ermstrey Park Item all small Tythes due to be paid to the Vickar in kind.

In Saint Margarets Clee [Item for all Tythes coming growing and incresing in Saint Margarets Clee upon the Farm there now in the tenure of Ed Cressett Esq^r the sum of two shillings yearly.]

In Great Sutton Item for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing in Great Sutton upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Thos^s Lewis Gent sixpence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the Tenure of Ann Lewis Widdow one shilling yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the tenement now in the tenure of Thos^s Sheppard six pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Charles Wellings sixpence yearly And for all Tythe Hay growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the Tenure of Rich^d Heynes we are ignorant. And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and incresing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Rich^d Brookes fourpence yearly And for all Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Thos^s Jordon six pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Lands of Rich^d Child Gent now in the Tenure of the s^d Thos^s Jorden nineteen pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay growing and increasing upon the Lands of Thos^s Jorden of Ledwitch eight pence yearly.

In Little Sutton Item for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing in Little Sutton upon the Tenement now in the Tenure of John Harris six pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Edward Palmer four pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the tenement now in the tenure of Thos^s Lewis Gent two pence yearly And for all the Tythe hay yearly growing and increasing upon the tenement now in the tenure of Fra^s Wellings eight pence yearly.

In Lawton Item for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing

and increasing in Lawton upon the Lands and tenements now in the tenure of Adam Lutley Gent. twenty pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of W^m Minton one shilling yearly And for the tythe hay of a Meadow called Lampe Meadow one shilling yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Antoney Wigley ten pence yearly. Item for every Calf that is calv'd within the parish four pence saving and excepting those who pay the tenth calf in kind And for every Colt fallen one penney Item for all the Gardens in the Parish one penney for every garden. Item for Wood and Fuel burnt in each House within the said parish one penney yearly. Item for every servant Artificer and Tradesman receiving the Communion at Easter the tenth part of all his Clean gain all charges deducted And for every other Communicant two pence a peice yearly. Item for the Tythe Milk of every Cow kept in the parish one penney. Item there are due to the Vicar all other small Tythes as Wooll, Lambs, Aples, pears, and other Fruite, Geese, Piggs, Hemp, and Flax and all other small Tythes in kind saveing and excepting such and such places as any sum of money above be mentioned to be paid in lieu of Tythes Item Eggs, viddilet for every Henn two Eggs at Easter And at Emstrey Park three at the same time Item for Egistment of barrens and unprofitable Cattle the tenth part of the Value of the Pasture. Item there is and before the memory of Man to the Contrary there was in the Chancell of Diddlebury aforesaid a convenient Seat for the s^d Vickar and his assistant Minister adjoining to the receiving place and free Egress and regress into the said Chancell for the administration of the Sacrament Reading of Prayers to stand to bring in and distributing of his customary right to the parishners and distributing the same at Easter or other times receiving the custom money in recompence of his Tythes in kind putting on and off his Robes, And place for a Chest to stand in for the safe keeping and setting up of the same. Item for every sheep that is soould a half penny a head. Item for ever one that is married within the parish twenty pence and every one that is married in any other parish he or shee being of this parish

the like sum of twenty pence. Item for every one that is buried within the parish six pence. Item for every woman that is Church'd within the parish Six pence. Item a Mortuary due to be paid to the Vicar from such persons and in such Shares as they have been accustomly paid according to the statute. William Churchman Curate, William Tyler, x his mark, William Wigley, Churchwardens, Thos Lewis John Bawdewine, Adam Price, Francis Pulley, Richard Like x his mark, William Fosbrooke, Clement Downes + his mark, Charles Wellings, Michael Duke, Thomas Turner, Richard Stedman.

Through the kindness of the former Vicar, the Rev. S. Scarlett Smith, I am able to give the foregoing Diddlebury Terrier from a copy amongst the Parish Deeds. I am told that the original in the Bishop's Registry at Hereford is very much mutilated. These old Parish documents are interesting as showing boundaries of properties, houses, and names of owners. The parish of Diddlebury is situated 9 miles from Ludlow, and touches Munslow, Culmington, Stanton Lacy, and Acton Scott. The largest estate in the parish is Westhope. Of the people mentioned (1) John Baldwin was a member of the old family of Baldwin of Elsich in the parish of Diddlebury, and of Stokesay. The registers of both parishes contain the name. In the Beauchamp Tower, in the Tower of London, is a piece of carving in high relief consisting of Justice and Time, with the representation of a Death's head, and underneath the following inscription:—"Thomas Bawdewin 1585, July, as vertue maketh life so sin causeth death."

Thomas Baldwin was imprisoned on suspicion of being implicated in the plots to place Mary Queen of Scots on the throne.

In the Church of Diddlebury is a mural tablet, with three shields:—"Thomas primogenitus Richardi Bawdewin de Diddleburie et Margritæ vxoris eius filiaæ Lawrencei Ludlowe de Morehowse duxit in vxorē Gertrudam filiam Roberti Corbet de Stand Wardine de qua genuit tres filios Edwardum Iohannem et Richardum et duas filias Dorotheam et Suzannā et valediccit mundo Anno Dñi 1614 Ætatis sue LXVIII et obiit 4 Aprilis 1623" [sic.]

(2) Gerard Dannet of Westhope. The *Visitation of Shropshire*, under Dannatt of Westhope, gives William Dannatt of Westhope as marrying Juliana, natural daughter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, thus proving that the Dannet family had some connection with Westhope at the time that the property belonged to the Earls of Arundel. Probably they held it under the Earls.

Leonard Dannet purchased Westhope from Lodovic Grevel and Thomasina his wife 10 Elizabeth, 1568. He died 1598. In a Chancery Proceeding, 1570, Leonard Dannet and Roger Stedman are mentioned. John Dannet, whose will is dated 29 January, 1606-7, and proved 30 April, 1607 (P.C.C., Huddlestome 28), by Agnes Dannet, leaves to the Parish of Diddlebury 40/-, and to "my friend Mr. William Baldwyn, Gent., a gold ring." In his Inq. P.M., 1608, is mentioned an Indenture dated 7 January, 42 Elizabeth, 1600, made between him and William Baldwin of Ludlow, Gent., and others.

Gerard Dannet, whose Inq. P.M. is dated 8 James I. (1611), was brother of Thomas Dannet who died 1627.

Gerard Dannet, mentioned in the Terrier and in a Chancery Proceeding, 1637, was a younger son of Gerard mentioned above.

Thomas Dannet, whose Will is dated 20 January, 1654, and proved 12 March, 1654 (P.C.C. Aylett 340), orders his executors to sell "My Manor of Westhope." The name is not mentioned in the existing Diddlebury registers.

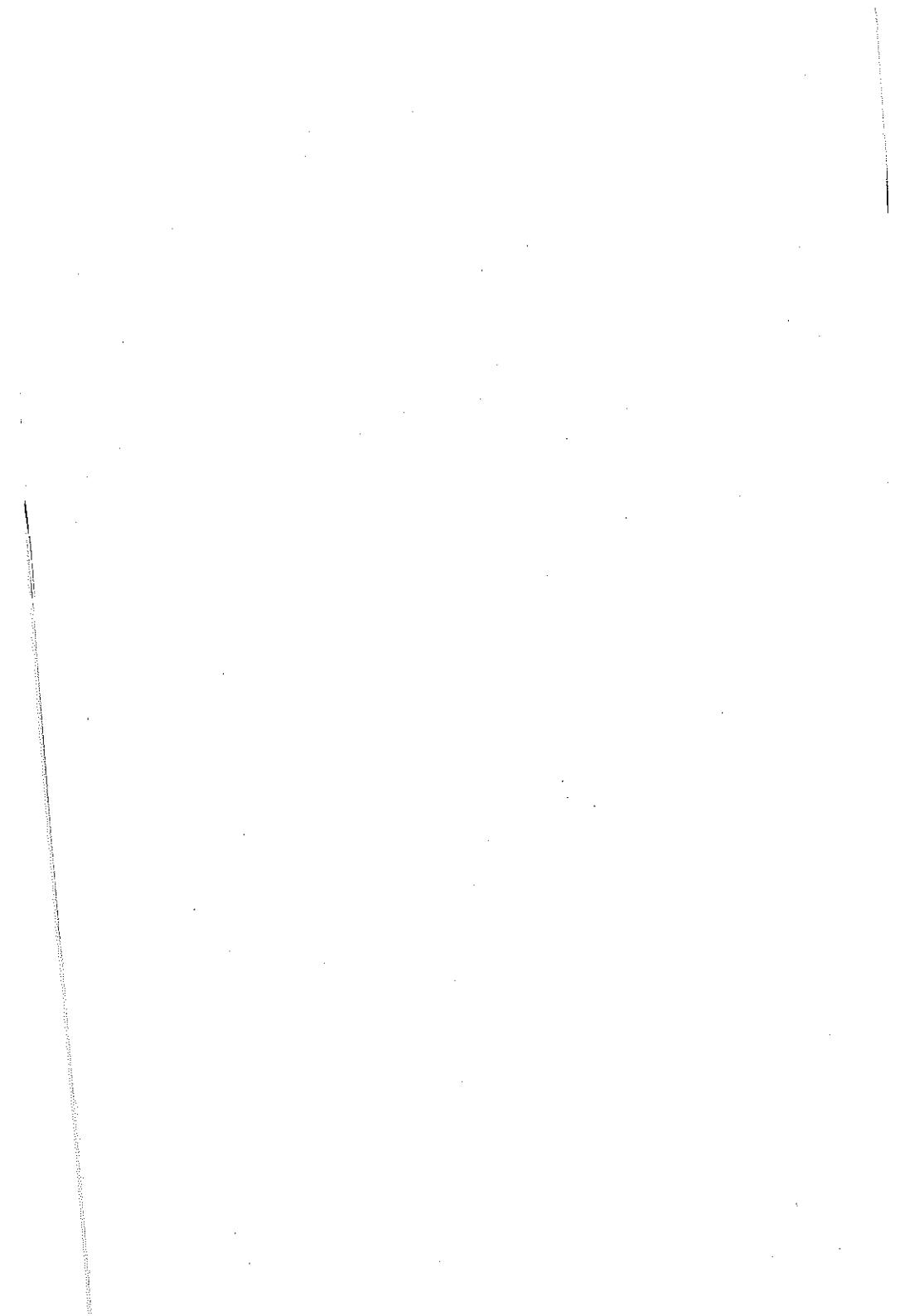
The Norncots (or Normicot, as the Heralds' *Visitation* spells it) were of Corfton. They entered their pedigree in 1623, when John Normcot was head of the family. His wife was Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Downes of Middlehope.

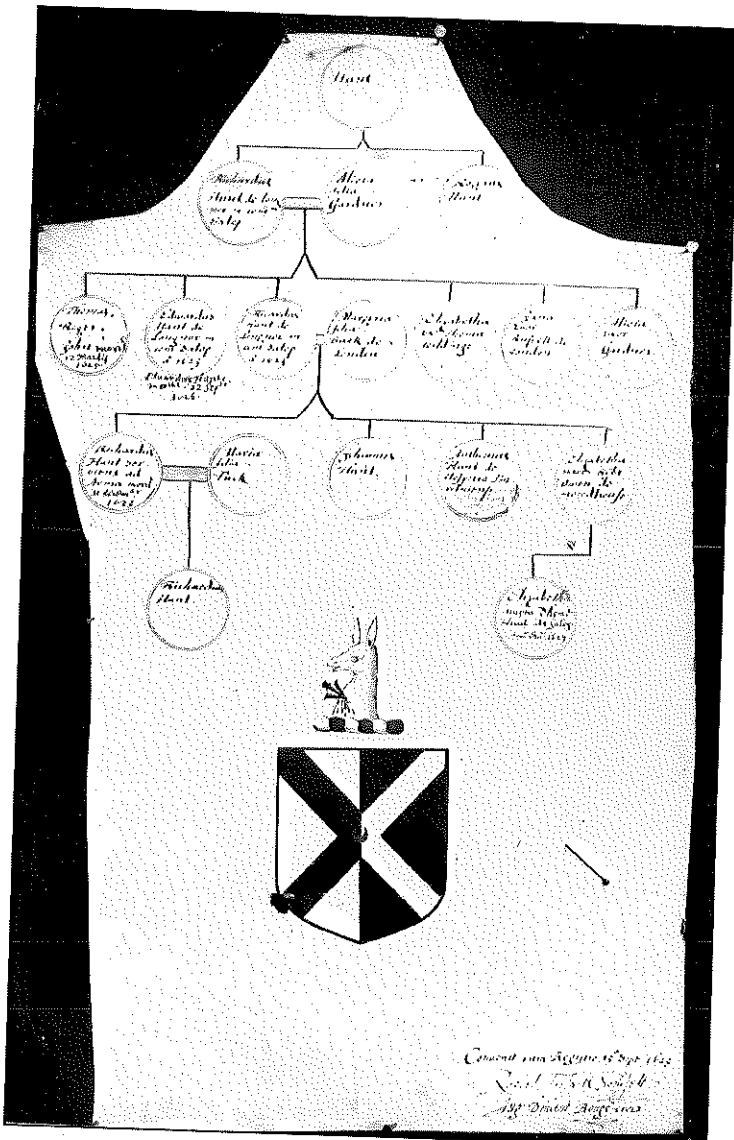
The pedigree of Lewis of Bouldon, Great Sutton, and Broughton (by Chirbury) was entered at the same time. Thomas Lewis was the son of Edward Lewis of Great Sutton, whose mother, Clemence Bromwich, was grand-daughter of Matilda Cornwall of Berrington, Co. Hereford.

The mention of the Lampe Meadow is curious. In the Certificates of Colleges, temp. Elizabeth, 1558, it is stated that John Cowper and Richard Trevor, the speculators in Church

property; purchased amongst other things "rents in Diddlebury given for the support of a light and a lampe in the Parish." The Lampe Meadow may have been the place from which the rent was derived for this lamp in the Church of Diddlebury. There is a field on the Westhope estate called "The Wellings," which has lately been planted as a covert. It may have some connection with the name of Charles Wellings, which occurs in the Terrier.

Many of the Shropshire Terriers have appeared from time to time in the *Shropshire Notes and Queries*, and are interesting as showing the way tithes were levied in parishes before the Tithe Commutation Act was passed.





HERALDS' CERTIFICATE OF THE PEDIGREE
AND ARMS OF HUNT, 1623.

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. H. W. Admitt (Hon. Sec.), The Square, Shrewsbury.]

We regret to record the death of Mr. Francis Goyne, for many years the valued and esteemed Secretary of the Society, which took place on November 5th, 1906, at Chirk, after a short illness.

1

HERALDS' CERTIFICATE OF THE ARMS AND
PEDIGREE OF HUNT OF LONGNOR, Co. SALOP, 1623.

[ARMS AND CREST PAINTED.]

Convenit cum Registro, 15º Sept. 1623.

Robert Treswell Som'sett.

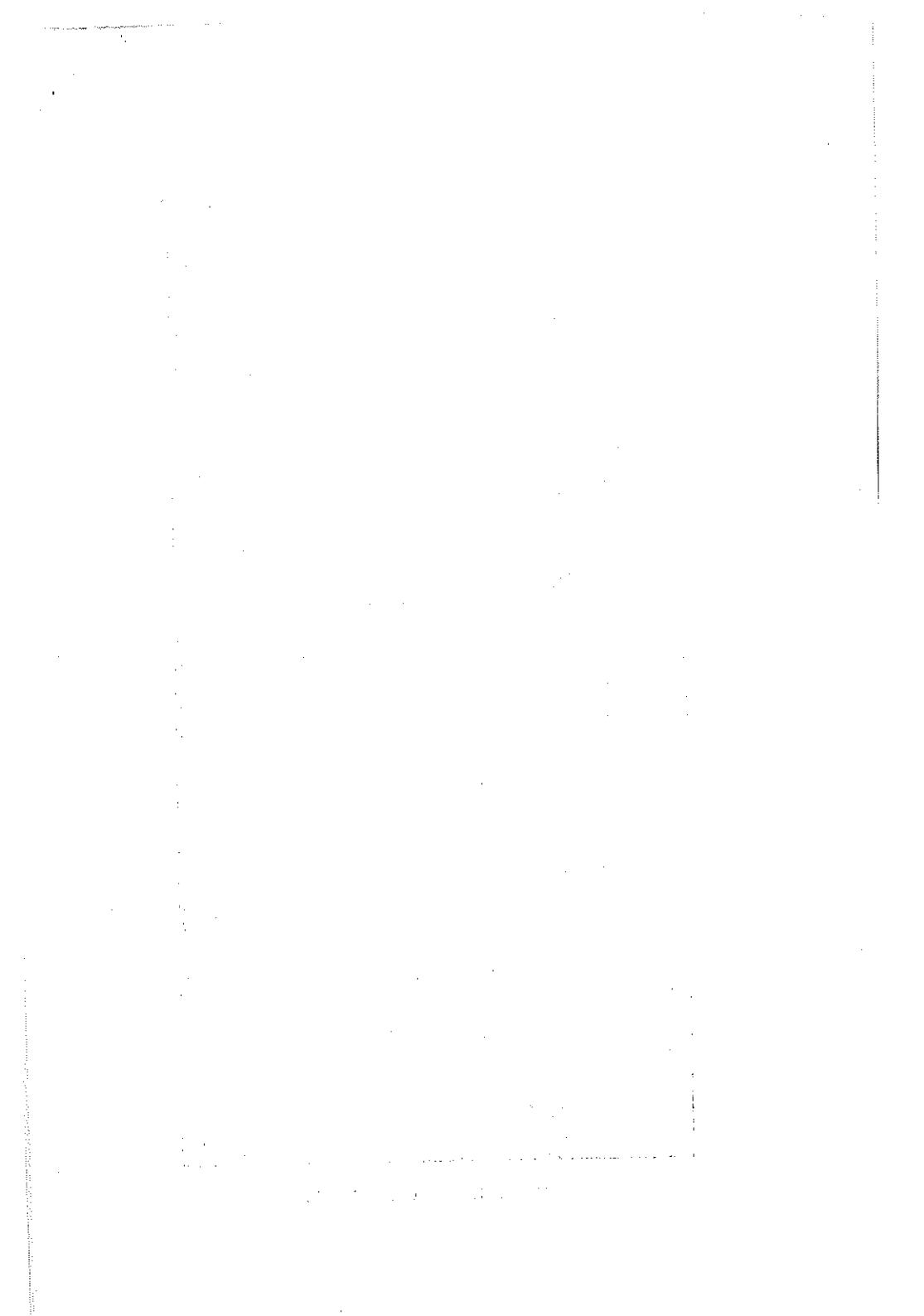
Robert Fresnel (son setti
Aug' Vincent, Rouge-croix.

THE foregoing pedigree of Hunt is an exact copy of the original Certificate given by Somerset Herald and Rouge-Croix in the year 1623 to Richard Hunt, or some other member of the family. This original Certificate is now in the Shrewsbury Free Library, to which it was presented by Mr. Herbert R. H. Southam; and the accompanying illustration is from a photograph kindly made by Mr. H. H. Hughes. The words printed in italics were not originally in the Certificate, but were added at a later date—apparently before 1630—by some member of the family. They are valuable, as they give some names and dates which otherwise would not be known.

The Arms painted on the Certificate are: Per pale argent and sable, a saltire counter-changed, a crescent for difference; and the Crest: A hind's head couped argent, vulned in the neck with a pheon sable, and bleeding proper. It is interesting to note that the pedigree of the family of Hunt of Longnor printed in the Harleian Society's *Visitation of Shropshire*, pp. 263-264—of course excepting the words in italics—is almost a verbatim copy of the Heralds' Certificate, an incidental proof of the accuracy of the Harleian Society's *Shropshire* volumes.

The "Thomas Hunt of Salop," who is stated to marry, in 1627, Elizabeth Owen, the daughter of Robert Owen, of Woodhouse, and Elizabeth Hunt, was the celebrated Parliamentary Colonel, and member of Parliament for Shrewsbury. He was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1656, Mayor of Shrewsbury in the following year, and died in 1669. From this marriage the Hunts of Boreatton are lineally descended. Colonel Thomas Hunt was son of Richard Hunt, Draper and Alderman of Shrewsbury, and grandson of Thomas Hunt of Goldstone, in the parish of Cheswardine; but how these Cheswardine Hunts were related to the Longnor family is not clear.

Richard Hunt, of Longnor, who entered up his pedigree in 1623, presumably did not know his grandfather's name; but the earlier editions of the *Landed Gentry*, and the Rev. G. S. Master's *Notices of the Family of Hunt* (1886), call him "Thomas Hunt of Longnor," and make him to be the father, not only of Richard Hunt, of Longnor, and of Roger Hunt, but also of Thomas Hunt, of Goldstone, in the parish of Cheswardine. Mr. Master further makes him to belong to the family of Hunt of Stoke Daubeney, Lyndon, and Barrowden, co. Rutland, and to be fourteenth in descent from one Turgitus; but it seems to me that there is as yet no sufficient proof of any connection between the Rutland and Shropshire families. Besides the books already mentioned, reference should be made to the Harleian Society's *Visitation of Rutland*, 1618-19; the *Visitation of Rutland*, 1681 (where, curiously, one Edward Hunt is described as "of co. Salop, aged 46, and unmarried, in 1681"); Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, page 131; and the *Transactions*, 3rd series, v. 133-134.





THE GREAT LORD HILL.

II.

A LETTER WRITTEN BY THE GREAT LORD HILL.

The following letter has lately come into my possession, and may be of interest historically and locally :—

“ Camp near Roncesvalles.

“ Augt. 17th, 1813.

“ My dear Sir,

“ I avail myself of the first moment of leisure to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of the 6th of last month, and to return you my best thanks for your affectionate congratulations and good wishes.

“ Before this time, I imagine, the Prince of Orange will have reached England, with the accounts of Soult's attempt to relieve Pamplona, the Action near that Place, and the retreat of Soult again to the frontiers of France. During the whole of these Operations you will observe that we had a good deal of Fag and fighting, and although the small force I had with me was not, at all times, able to withstand the overwhelming numbers that were brought against us, yet I believe we contributed very essentially to the glorious results of the business. We have again taken up a position on the Frontiers of France. I am on the right of the Army ; the Country I occupy is strong, but very extensive.

“ Soult must have lost a considerable number of men during the last three weeks, some would imagine that he can not be in a state to act offensively ; he is, however, near his resources, & it is possible he may make another effort to relieve Pamplona and St. Sebastian. With respect to the Cloak I am sorry to say I have not had an opportunity of trying its water proof merits, owing to some mistake it was sent to a Depot in the rear and these Depots of late have been so often moved that I can not find my Cloak, I am, however, in hope it is at Lisbon, to which Place I will send for it & if we remain in this Country I shall have frequent opportunity of trying it, for it seldom ceases to rain amongst these Perenees Mountains.

“ I beg to be kindly remembered to my Aunt, & remain

“ My dear Uncle

“ Yours most faithfully,

“ R. HILL.”

At the battle of Vittoria, 21st June, 1813, Hill commanded the right of the army—and later, “ He was entrusted with the blockade of Pampeluna, and for months withstood the determined attempts of the enemy to dislodge him from his Pyrenean fastness.” (*Well. Supple. Desp.*, vol. viii., *passim* ; *Gurwood*, vi., 557 to end of vol.; vii. to p. 346.) Writing to his sister from Lanz, three leagues from France, July 3rd, 1813, he says :—“ The enemy have left a good garrison in Pampeluna ; it is a strong fortress, and *it is said* that it

is well supplied with ammunition and provisions." (*Life of Hill*, by Rev. E. Sidney, 1845.)

"When the allied army was re-organised on French soil, in three army corps, under Hill, Beresford, and Hope, the right was assigned to Hill, with the second and fourth British and a Portugese division, and Mina's and Murillo's corps of Spaniards attached. Hill rendered important services at the battle of Nivelle, 10th November, 1813, when Soult's triple line of defences was stormed, and in the operations on the Nive in the following month." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

December 13th was the last day of the fighting on the Nive, the French, leaving their powerfully-entrenched camp at Bayonne, attacked Hill with a considerable army, and Hill, without any assistance, gave them, as Wellington plainly put it, "the soundest thrashing they ever had."

Who the uncle was, to whom this letter was sent, I am not able to ascertain. It was, no doubt, either sent to Rowland, the celebrated Nonconformist minister, or the Rev. Robert Hill, as the Rev. Bryan Hill was unmarried.

The accompanying illustration was photographed from an old print by Mr. H. H. Hughes, the block being kindly lent by Mr. L. Wilding.

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

III.

HUMAN REMAINS FOUND AT PRESTHOPE.

Whilst clearing away the upper layers of earth in the Lilleshall Coal, Coke and Lime Company's limestone quarries near Presthope station in June or July last (1906) the workmen came upon human remains. Unfortunately, however, all traces of the interment, except a portion of the skull, were swept away before any examination could be made. The following meagre particulars are all that could be gathered.

The body was laid out straight, and the bones were in a "well formed grave." The medical testimony as to the portion of skull was that it was that of someone about 20 years of age.

The remarkable circumstance is that the interment was about 12 feet deep, in a stratum of white clay, above which is a stratum of red clay besides the surface soil, yet there were no indications of disturbance of the clay strata.

The depth of the "grave" and the absence of disturbance of the ground seem to point to interment at a very remote period.

R. JOWETT BURTON, M.A.,

Rector of Hughley.

IV.

CHAINED BOOKS IN SALOP.

Is the following a full and accurate list of the chained books in Shropshire?

Baschurch, a Bible.

Hodnet, several on their original desk.

Munslow.

Quatt, Fox's *Acts and Monuments* (not now chained).

Tilstock, two volumes of Fox.

Upton Magna, Jewel's *Apology*.

Whitchurch, Fox's *Acts and Monuments*.

Many of the books in the Church Library at Chirbury have had chains, but not, I believe, in the similar libraries at Tong and at More. There are also libraries for the use of the clergy at Bridgnorth, Middle, and Whitchurch.

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

V.

SHROPSHIRE DEEDS.

Mrs. Martin, of Westhope, has very kindly given to the Council of the Society a large number of deeds—105 in all—relating to Shrewsbury, Newport, Wem, Clive, and elsewhere in co. Salop, and dating from 1383 to 1773. A calendar is being made, and as soon as it is completed the deeds will be placed for safe custody in the Shrewsbury Free Library, where they will be preserved for the use of antiquaries. The deeds relate to the following places in the county:

Shrewsbury, 1669 to 1773, the Stalls, Castle Foregate, Cotton, Coleham, "The Bear," &c.; 13 deeds.

Newport, 1447 to 1636; 37 deeds.

The Clive, Tilley, and Wem, 1625 to 1704; 42 deeds.

Northwood, 1383, a grant from Ronulph Golleborne of Marchamley and Alice his wife, daughter of William Redy, to John Rowland of Falles, of land in Northwood called Petybruche within the lordship of Red Castle, lying near Sookesbruche on one side and land of William de Podmor on the other side.

Baschurch, 1705; Bishop's Castle, 1705; Bridgnorth, 1756 and 1788 (the latter deed is the bailiffs' certificate under their seal that Peter Capper, esq., is a burgess of Bruges, and in it the charter of King John is fully set out); Child's Ercall, 1685, a lease for lives from Sir John Corbett to William Adney; Church Aston, 1675; Drayton-in-Hales, 1616, grant from Thomas, Lord Gerrard to James Eccles; Thongland, 1560 and 1719 (both deeds relate to the Lacon family); Tibberton, 1647, Court Roll, Philip Young, esq., lord of the Manor; Whitchurch, 1733; Withington, 1731.

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

VI.

MANDATE BY EDWARD III. TO THE SHERIFF OF SALOP, TO ARREST AN APOSTATE MONK OF SHREWSBURY, 20 NOV., 1372.

(*Patent Roll, 45 Edward III., pars 2, m. 8d.*)

Concerning taking an apostate.

The King to his beloved and faithful Robert de Kendale, Sheriff of Salop, Roger de Otteleye, Philip de Wylyleye, Roger Marchal and John del Ree, greeting.

Whereas brother Roger de Hothton monk of the order of St. Benedict of Salop, despising the habit of that order, wanders and runs about in a secular habit from place to place, to the danger of his soul and the manifest scandal of the said order, as our beloved in Christ the Abbot of Salop by his letters patent has signified to us. We have assigned you and each of you to arrest without delay the said Roger wherever he may happen to be found, and to cause him to be delivered to the said Abbot or his attorney in this matter to be chastised according to the discipline and rule of his order. And therefore we order you and each of you, that you diligently make haste about the premises and do and follow out these things in form aforesaid. Moreover we give to all and singular sheriffs mayors bailiffs ministers and other our faithful people, as well within the liberties as without, by tenor of these presents in the commands, that they make haste to act and assist you and each of you in the premises, and help you as often as and as by you or any of you in this matter on our behalf may be brought forward. In witness &c. Witness the King at Westminster the 20th day of November. [1372.]

The above Mandate is extracted from the Patent Rolls of 45 Edward III., preserved in the Public Record Office. Of the apostate monk, Roger de Hothton, nothing further is known. The abbot who prayed for his arrest was Nicholas Stevenes, who bore rule from 1361 to 1399. The Sheriff of Salop, Robert de Kendale, was really only deputy for Richard, 5th Earl of Arundel, who was Sheriff from 1345 until his death in 1375, and in conjunction with Edmund de Burton he acted as deputy for the Earl in 1371 and 1372. Richard, Earl of Arundel, was Chief Justiciar of Wales in 1333, and Chief Commissioner of Array in co. Salop, 16 February 1339, and on 10 March, 1345, he was appointed Sheriff of Shropshire for his life. (Fine Rolls, mem. 29). He died 24 January, 1375-6. The Earl was a great soldier, and far too busy a man to be able to attend to his Sheriff's duties in Shropshire, and so this work had to be done by deputy.

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

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

The Council respectfully solicit contributions of Papers, specially Parochial Histories, for future volumes of the *Transactions* of the Society.

The Society does not hold itself responsible for the Statements, Opinions, or Errors of Authors of Papers.

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.

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.

Any Member of the Society may obtain for his own use the eleven volumes of the First Series of the *Transactions* (of which very few copies now remain) at Five and a half Guineas per set, and the twelve volumes of the Second Series at Six Guineas per set. Or the First and Second Series together may be had for Ten Guineas per set of twenty-three volumes. Application for copies should be made to Mr. A. E. COOPER, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

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