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THE TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF
SHREWSBURY.

BY THE LATE
REV. JOHN BRICKDALE BLAKEWAY, M.A., F.S.A.
EDITED BY THE LATE WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

(Continued from 3rd Series, Volume VI., page 406,
and concluded.)

[THE late Mr. William Phillips had, at the time of his death, arranged the first half of Mr. Blakeway's Topographical History of Shrewsbury in order for the press, and this has been already printed in the *Transactions*. The notes in parentheses marked "ED." are Mr. Phillips's additions. I have arranged all the last portion of the History under the respective streets, and have added some additional deeds from Mr. Mytton's collections and from other sources.—W. G. D. F.]

Having thus conducted our readers through two main streets to their termination, I return to the upper end of Castle Street, to describe the streets or lanes leading out of that:—and first of *the passage into St. Mary's churchyard*.

Along this we first come to ST. MARY'S WATER LANE, or *lode* as it was anciently termed, a steep narrow lane leading to Severn, and formerly guarded by two gates, one at the top, and the other at the bottom; the arch-way of the latter, which is of Norman work, still remains. It was up this lane that the troops of the parliament entered the town at its surprize in Feb., 1645, as is related at length in our history.¹ In [blank], a fox was killed in this lane by the

¹ [See Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. i., p. 449, &c.—W.G.D.F.]

Cleeton hounds, the same, I apprehend, of whom I shall have occasion soon to speak again.

The land, on the left side of the way leading into St. Mary's churchyard, was lying waste in the 8th of Edward IV. (1469), and there stood a gateway in it to the church of the BLACK-FRIARS¹ below, for by deed of that date (Lib. A, p. 79) Roger Eyton, Esquire, of Salop, gives seisin to William Prowd, bruer, of a void place near the cemetery of the church of St. Mary, between the gate of entrance (*portam introitus*) to the church of the Friars Preachers, and a certain venell called Seyntmarywaturlode, leading towards Severn. When the Friary was demolished, and the buildings levelled with the ground, the area was cleared and used as a bowling green for the members of the council of Wales, during their residence at the Council House: and these great and grave personages had no better way to go down and enjoy this manly but almost obsolete sport, but by the rude expedient of a *ladder*.² I learn this from the Bailiffs Accounts of 1566.

"Paid to the coroners for gathering up the stonnes in the freers, and leyng them up	iii ^a	iv ^d
Paid for the ladder to the counsaille to go downe into the freers	viii ^a	
Item for a ladder to stand upon the wall in the freres for the counsell to come to the bowlyng alley		viii ^{dd}

The following order in the corporation books, respecting this street to the churchyard, shews that the town, which is not even now celebrated for its neatness, was in 1595 in a most disgraceful state of neglect, also the complaint of the Prior to the owners of the Marsh:—"Roger Luter prays allowance of half the charge of repairing a decayed pavement in a lane adjoining the house, leading from the High Pavement towards St. Mary's Church³; being a passage greatly used and frequented: which waye, by reason of the

¹ [A full account of the Black Friars of Shrewsbury will be found in the *Transactions*, Vol. IX., page 251.—W.G.D.F.]

² This, I think, can hardly be, considering that the wall on each side the water lane was then standing, and both the gates. They must have had to descend into the lane, and then to climb either over the Friary wall, or to go round by either the bottom or top gate. I think it more likely to mean the Grey Friars over the Town wall.

³ [This lane is now called Windsor Place.—W.G.D.F.]

sayde decaide pavement, and the dangerous savours of mucke and other enormities there beinge, is very noysome to all passengers, and may tend to some infection. The whole charge is 18^s, the distance being 72 yards." Whether the petitioner obtained this very moderate request, does not appear: but even Salopian uncleanliness had its limits; for in 1580 I find Mr. Lowe fined, but no more than 10^d, for his *unresonabell* myron.

On Sept. 6, 1612, the parishioners consented, at the earnest request of Mr. Humphrey Lear, Esquire, that he and his heires for ever shall have as much right and tittle as in them is, for the settinge straight of his new palle in the Church yard wheare he hath incroached in places of the palle a yard of ground: in consideration whearof, he hath promised to be a good benefactor towards the repairing of the church.

Advancing into St. Mary's Churchyard, we first come to the *Stone House*, as that on the left hand is still called, though now cased with brick. In 1646 it is styled in the parish book, The great stone house of Sir Richard Lee near unto the chancell. This gentleman was seated at Lee Hall and Langley, and was the last heir male of his family. One of his daughters, Rachel, married Ralph Cleton, gentleman, and in her descendants this house continued still.

[On 20 August, 28 Elizabeth, 1586, Robert Irland of Salop, esq., enfeoffed and confirmed to Richard Lewys of Salop, draper, all that stone house or messuage now in decay, and all that parcel of land adjoining, situate in a certain street called St. Maries Almeshowsestreete, containing in breadth near the said street, between Robert Ireland's tenement then in the tenure of Thomas Higgins, baker, on the south side, and land formerly of Richard Mytton esq., then in the tenure of Richard Medlicott, gent., on the north side, eight cloth rods and ten digits, and in breadth on the west side between the garden of the said tenement in the tenure of Thomas Higgins, up to land of Geoffrey Jones in the tenure of John Jackson on the north side six cloth rods, and contains in length from the said street on the east side up to land of Edward Onslowe in the tenure of Humphrey Hughes, sherman, on the west side twenty eight cloth rods and a half. To hold to said Richard Lewys and the heirs of his body on

the body of Margery his late wife and sister of said Robert Irland begotten, with remainder to said Richard Lewys and his heirs, at the annual rent of two shillings. (Deed penes H. R. H. Southam). The Stone House afterwards belonged to the Lloyds of Whitehall, and was by them sold to the Salop Infirmary.—W. G. D. F.]

Next follows the *Infirmary*, originally built by John Kynaston, esquire, of Hardwicke, and of which more will be said hereafter. At the end of the churchyard in this direction, stands the *Drapers Hall*, a large rambling old timber house with a garden annexed. In the 4th of Edward IV. (1465), Agnes, wife of William Hybot, and Margaret, wife of Roger Goodbard, styling themselves "the natural and legitimate daughters and coheirs of Cassandra, widow of John Wyke, late of Salop," grant to John Knyght, merchant, master of the gild or fraternity of the Holy Trinity of the mistery of Drapers in Salop, and Degory and Richard Watur drapers, wardens of the same gild, a tenement reaching in length from the cemetery of the collegiate and parochial church of St. Mary to the tenement of John Phelyppes, clerk, and in breadth from the land of the said Degory Watur, to the land of the Dean and Canons of St. Mary. (Lib. A., 78.) Phelyppes was town clerk, and, it appears from other documents, lived in Dogpole, so that we have the situation of Draper's Hall accurately described. In 1580, the corporation being very anxious to secure the services of the Revd. Dr. Bulkeley in the capacity of publick preacher of the town, engaged this mansion for his reception, and it is an item in the Bailiffs' Accounts of that year:—"Paid for the taking of the house called Drapers halle for Mr. docter banckley £20," a very considerable rent in those days, evincing the high value at which they rated his ministry.

At the back of these premises ran the *French wall*, whatever was meant by that expression: for thus it is entered on the books of the company, "May 20th, 1661, Agreed that the French wall between Mr. Rowland Hunt's house and Drapers hall shall be made new with bricke." It should seem by subsequent entries, that this expression merely denotes a low palisade.

OX LANE.

OX LANE, anciently *St. Maries*: and after the building of the alms houses *St. Mary Alms House Street*. It is thought to have been called St. Maries, because the college or houses of the canons of that collegiate church were situated in it, on the right hand side of the way, where there is still a large old timber tenement with a kind of corridore or piazza in front, of considerable antiquity, though more recent than the existence of the college: and in 1732, when the adjoining houses were taken down to be rebuilt, a monk's head, carved in stone, as says my authority, was found under the foundation.

In 1615 the Drapers Company agreed, that if the towne do pave the street from the Crosse, to the style of the church, the company would be at the charge of paving the side next to the almshouse. We learn from this entry, that the Oxlane was till then unpaved, and probably, also, that it had not then obtained its present name.

Jones' Mansion.—Further on, at the corner leading into St. Alkmund's Churchyard, is a spacious mansion with a large garden, formerly the residence of Chief Justice Jones (grandson of William Jones, who resided near the bridge), where, in October, 1642, he entertained as his temporary guests, the infant Duke of York, afterwards King James II., and the celebrated Prince Rupert, who during the visit of Charles I. to this town, took up their abode, we are told, with Master Jones, the lawyer. In this house, when Dugdale visited the town in 1663, he found nine coats of arms in the parlour window. 1, Mortimer, the inescutcheon azure; 2, Strange, the field gules, the lions argent; 3 and 4, France and England quarterly twice: one of the coats with a label of three points; 5, Argent a cross gules; 6, Azure a cross flory, between four martlets; or 7, First and fourth argent, a lion rampant sable, within a border . . . second and third, Or a bend sinister, engrailed sable; 8, Talbot; 9, Gules three boars' heads couped or.

This must have been the very spot on which stood the *stone house* and the *wooden house*, which Agnes de Hibernia, relict of Hugh de Londoniis, being "in her liege, authority, power, and widowhood," gave to the church of Haghmon "in

pure, sincere and perpetual alms" for the safety of the soul of John de Hibernia, her first husband, and for her own soul, and those of her children, and all her relations (*ac puerorum et omnium parentum meorum*), for the said houses are expressed to be "opposite the stile of the churchyard of St. Mary next to Doggepol." This deed belongs to the latter end of the thirteenth century. The street leading from Sir Thomas Jones's house to St. Alkmund's Church, proceeds also, to the right¹ hand, to an irregular open space called ST. ALKMUND'S SQUARE, but formerly BERINGTON SQUARE, from its containing the mansion house of that ancient Shrewsbury family, together with their chapel for the exercise of the Roman Catholick religion, to which persuasion they belonged. As Roger Berington, who stands at the head of their pedigree, is stated to have married Alice, daughter and coheir of John de Hibernia, there can be little doubt that it was her mother who granted this contiguous property to Haghmond Abbey. I require more proof than I have yet seen, that the father of John was Sir Walter Fitzroy, a son of King Edward I., by the Earl of Kildare's daughter. But I return to *Ox Lane*.

DOGPOLE.

This street joins on to DOGPOLE, but it does not seem to be known exactly where the one ends, and the other begins: accordingly, in a deed of the Berington family, 1689, a house is spoken of as being situate in *St. Mary Almshouse Street*, otherwise called *Dogpole* or *St. Mary Churchyard*. In other deeds of the same family, 1665, *Dogpole* bears also the name of *St. Christopher's Street* and *St. Christopher's Corner*; and this name extended the whole way to the cross; for in 19 Jac. (1622) Thomas Ireland, of Adbrighton Island, esquire, sells to Charles Bennion, gentleman, a messuage in *St. Christopher's Street*, otherwise called *St. Mary Almshouse Street*. The origin of these appellations I cannot explain.

The king's street, which is called Doggepol, occurs in a deed in the chartulary of our abbey (No. 225), witnessed by Richard Sitte and Luke, provosts.

¹ [Qu. the left hand. — ED.]

[In 12 Edward III. (1339) Thomas Russel, son of John Russel of Salop, granted to Richard his son, and the heirs of his body, a messuage in which he (the grantor) dwelt in Salop, in the street of Doggepol, together with three shops adjoining in the same street. Witnesses: John Stury, Thomas Colle, bailiffs, John le Welsh, Richard de Leton, John de Sutton, and others. (Mytton Deeds).—W.G.D.F.]

The brotherhood of the Holy Cross in St. Alkmund's church, had a tenement "in the street of Doggepol," out of which a rent of 3^s 4^d was granted by Simon and William Toure, as feoffees of Margery, relict of James Boerleie, in 1413, to William, her son, and Isabel, his wife, and to the heirs of their bodies. Dated Saturday after the feast of St. Laurence martyr, 1 Henry V. Witnesses: David Holbache and Richard Stury, bailiffs, Reginald Mutton, and others. (Halston Deeds.)

It was probably the same tenement, her share of which Benedicta, relict of Nicholas Wygan, granted in 1352 to Sir Richard de Lauleye, vicar of St. Alkmund's, Salop, her share of all the tenements in the upper part of Doggepol, which Thomas Geoffrey her brother had of the gift and feoffment of Richard Borrey of Salop, and which descended to her and her sister Lucy, relict of William de Kaynton, after the death of Robert, son and heir of John Geffrey, their late brother. [Witnesses: John Stury and William le Parmonter, bailiffs, William de Smethcote, Robert de Upton, Roger de la Yate, Robert de Hulton, Richard Russel, and others. Dated Thursday, the vigil of St. Bartholomew, 26 Edward III. (23 August, 1353). (Halston Deeds). On the 8th of September following, Benedicta quitclaimed to Sir Richard de Lauleye, her right in her share of the same tenements. Witnesses: John Stury and William le Parmonter, bailiffs, and others. Dated Saturday, the feast of the Nativity of B. Mary, 26 Edward III. (Halston Deeds).—W.G.D.F.]

Owen ap Jevan ap Madoc in 1369 releases to Jevan ap Eyneon ap Wylym, a tenement in Doggepol [street of Salop, as it is situate between a tenement of Roger de la Yate on one side, and a tenement of the heirs of Benedict le Bray on the other side, and extends from the highway (*via regia*) to a garden of Roger de la Yate. Witnesses: William de

Longenorle and Thomas le Skynner, bailiffs, John Stury, Roger de Thom', John de Shotton, Nicholas Gerard, John de Caupedene, and others. Dated Friday, the feast of St. Matthias, 43 Edward III. (24 February, 1369). (Halston Deeds).—W.G.D.F.] (Ibid). This is an example of Welsh inhabitants of Shrewsbury, to the rarity of which I have adverted above. After the rebellion of Glyndwr, at the commencement of the next century, they became still more uncommon. In the reign of Henry V., Nicholas Gerard of Salop, granted to Nicholas Gerard, his bastard son, a tenement in Dogpoll, in which he, the grantor, then dwelt, and all the lands formerly belonging to Richard Russell, his uncle (*avunculi mei*), extending from his said house to the hospice called Le Bell, formerly called le Ireland's hall ; also a tenement super le wile copp.

The abbot of Lilleshull had a tenement in the street of Doggepol, 13 Edward III. (1339-40) (cart. Edward Smythe, baronet) ; and the abbey of Salop had land here called *Asterton grounds*, which in the 33^d of Elizabeth (1591) was holden by Francis Newport, Esquire.

On 17 Sept., 33 Eliz. : (1591) Thomas Horde, Esquire, conveys to Thomas Ottley, Esq., of Shrewsbury, a stable and garden in Dogpole, reaching from a tenement of Robert Ireland, Esquire, to Asterton grounds, lately belonging to the dissolved monastery of Salop, and then in the tenure of Francis Newport, Esquire. This, therefore, in all probability was the spot on which his descendant, Richard, earl of Bradford, when desirous to cultivate an interest in the borough of Shrewsbury, erected a handsome house,¹ over the door of which an earl's coronet may still be seen, as also in white pebbles on the pavement before it. But the most distinguished inhabitant of Dogpole was the great John Talbot, the conqueror of France, and first earl of Shrewsbury.

Edward le Botiler died 1375, seised of a free burgage in Doggepol. Ankaret, one of his sisters and coheirs, married John, lord Strange of Blackmere ; and their grand daughter Ancaret le Strange, brought this and much other property to

¹ [Known as Newport House, now and for many years past occupied by Dr. Edward Burd.—W.G.D.F.]

her husband, Richard lord Talbot, father of the earl of Shrewsbury.

Lord Talbot's mansion here, or as the language of that day ran, his *inn*, bore his own name. By inquisition taken after his death, 32 Henry VI. (1453-4), it is found that he died seised (inter alia) of a messuage or hostel (*hospicium*) called *le Talbot*, and four other messuages in Shrewsbury. (Dugd. MSS., A, 1). It appears to have been towards the bottom of the street, and on the left hand side of the way, probably about the site of Mr. Peele's house: for in the 5th of Henry VIII., 12th of April (1514), Richard Mytton, master of the confraternity or gild of the Holy Trinity in the collegiate church of St. Mary, and the guardians (i.e., wardens) of the said fraternity, and of the art of drapers, demise to Maurice ap Howell, "all that void place in *le Dogpoll* between the land of the Lord of Shrowesbury called The Talbott Inn, on the east side, and the tenement of John Owmfreton on the north. (cart. John Corbet, arm. de Sundern)."¹

In 1 Hen : VII. (1485) Thomas Hoorde, escheator, accounts for the issues of a certain messuage or hostel called *le Talbot*, in the town of Salop, which, in another part of the same record, is called the tenement of the late earl of Shrewsbury, called *Talbot Inne*, and of which the said earl died seised in 13 Edward IV. (1474).

On the etymology of Dogpole I have nothing to propose. A *talbot* is a *dog*, and therefore it may be thought to have borrowed its name from the residence of this great earl: but we have seen that it was so called at least as early as the 13th of Edward II. (1319-20), many years before that noble family had any connection with this town.

In the 7th of Henry VII. (1491-2), Adam Knyzt entered on a tenement in the street called Dogpoll, lately inhabited by

¹ [Joseph Morris quotes one of the Cole deeds, dated 1436-7, to prove that the Inn or Hall of the Talbot family was not situated in Dogpole, but in the High Pavement near the Butter Cross. By it "Master Thomas Talbot" (eldest son of the 1st Earl of Shrewsbury) leases to William Colle of Salop, "all that Hall, &c., in the High Pavement, extending in the street from the land of Roger Thomas (? Thornes) to the land of Rozer Eyton, and reaching from the King's highway to land occupied by William Wylyms draper and fischer." But was this tenement really Talbot's Inn or Hall? The deed of 1514 cited above by Blakeway speaks distinctly of "The Talbott Inn" as being in "le Dogpoll."—W.G.D.F.]

John Phelips (lib. A.), who will be found among our town-clerks and recorders, as having successively filled each of those offices.

DOUBLE BUTCHER ROW.

The *Double Butcher Row* was, I conceive, anciently called the *Waxchere*.¹ In 7 Edward III. (1334) Richard Borrey of Salop, grants to Hugh, son of Hugh le Donfowe, a messe in *vico vocato le Waxchere*. In 17 Edward III. (1344) Lucy relict of William de Nesse of Salop, grants to Alan de Shares-hull of Shoppenhale, and Agnes his wife, daughter of the grantor (among other things), four shops in the *Waxchere*. (Cart. penes W. Hamper, arm.).

[In August, 1334, Richard Borrey of Salop granted to Hugh, son of Hugh le Donfowe, of Salop, a messuage in Salop which lies in a street called *le Waxchere*, between a tenement of Roger Perle on one side, and a shop formerly of Warin le Child on the other side, and extends in length from the high way to a tenement formerly belonging to Clement, son of Peter Clements. Witnesses: John Reyner, Thomas fil. Tho. Colle, bailiffs, Nicholas Ive, Reginald Perle, Peter Gerard, Tho. Geffrey, Hugh de Wyain, Thomas Ive, Robert de Weston, John de la Tour, and others. Dated at Salop, Tuesday after the feast of St. Peter ad vincula, 7 Edward III. (Mytton Deeds).—W.G.D.F.]

At the upper end of it is a very large old timber house, which from its handsomely carved gable, and the row of obtusely pointed windows and gateways below, formerly belonged to some personage of note, unless it was, as we have conjectured (*History of Shrewsbury*, ii., 267), the house in which the fraternity of St. Alkmund's parish held their meetings. Buildwas abbey had a tenement hereabouts, perhaps on this spot: for by deed without date Roger Blenchose grants to Roger Yve a messuage and garden situate between Richard Sturi's tenement and Grope Lane: and reaching in length from the King's way (i.e., the High Street) to the

¹ [Some further account of Double Butcher Row, or *Waxchere*, has already been given in Vol. V., page 278.—W.G.D.F.]

tenement of the abbot and convent of Buldewes. I subjoin the original deed :—

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego, Roger Blenchose, in ligia potestate et plena sanitate mea, dedi, concessi, et hac presenii carta mea confirmavi Rogero, filio Alani Yve, pro servicio suo, unum mesuagium cum uno gardino, et cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in Salop, quod quidem messuagium situm est inter tenementum Ricardi Sturi, ex parti una, et venellam que vocatur Grope Counte lone, ex parte altera, et extendit se in longitudine a via regia que ducit a venella versus domum dicti Ricardi Sturi, usque ad tenementum Abbatis et conventus de Buldewas (e coll. W. Mytton). In another copy this deed is attested by Thomas Bykedon and Alan Clement, bailiffs in 26 Edward I. (1297-8).

GROPE LANE.

Grope Lane.—William Wyrcester, in his Itinerary, mentions a lane of this name in Bristol, as do Anthony Wood (Life, p. 218) and Hearne (Roperi Morus, 256) in Oxford, derived, probably, like this, from its obscurity and narrowness. This is mentioned as early as 26 Edward I., when Roger Blenchor grants to Roger, son of Alan Yve, a garden and messuage lying *juxta venellam que vocatur Grope counte-lane*. (coll. W. Mytton).

Repulsive as it must appear to modern ideas of refinement, some persons, of great note in their day, did not disdain to reside in this narrow and confined situation, and the massive stone walls by which it is still bounded have, perhaps, belonged to their mansions. Sir Richard Stury is the first of these, that we have found: his "hall" had passed, by 14 Richard II., to the family of Berington.

In 12 Rich. II. (1388-9) John, son of Roger Piers, and others, grant to William, son of the said Roger, all that tenement situate in Gropecontelone and Gumbelstalstrete, as it lies between the tenement of William de Byriton, senior, on one side, and John Tiler's tenement on the other, and extends *a via regia usque ad aulam predicti Willelmi de Byriton, quondam domini Ricardi Stury, militis.* Sir Roger Acton was another: he was a man in high favour with Richard II. and Henry IV., to whom he was esquire of the body: but was

at length brought to the stake in the reign of Henry V., for his attachment to the principles of Wyclif. His widow still resided here in 4 Henry VI. (1425), when the Beringtons alienated their property in this lane to the great John Talbot ; but the Acton residence continued in that family several years later.

In 5 Henry V. (1418), William Piers of Pontesbury, Esquire, grants Sir Richard, son of Roger le Whilwryghte, and Sir William, son of Thomas Phelippes, chaplains, a tenement in le Gropelone and le Bakerstererowe, et extendit se colateraliter per le.....et tenementum nuper Rogeri Acton, militis, usque ad cornerium de Bakerstere strete, et ad aliud capud, et jacet in latitudine inter le Gropelone et tenementum Thome Byriton filii Willelmi Byriton senioris.—(Halston Deeds). [Witnesses: Roger Corbet and John Perle, bailiffs, Reginald Mutton, Symon Tour, William Hord, and others. Dated at Salop, Thursday before the feast of St. Chad, Bishop, 5 Henry V.—W.G.D.F.]

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego, Thomas Byriton, filius et heres Willelmi Byriton, senioris, de Salop, dedi etc., Johanni domino Talbot et ffurnyvale, Hugoni Burgh, Willermo Boerley et Thome Trentham, totum meum tenementum in Salop.....situatum inter tenementum Willelmi Lychefeld, militis, quondam in possessione Reginaldi Perle, ex una parte, et tenementum Alicie Acton, quondam uxoris Rogeri Acton, militis, ex altera parte, ad illum finem versus cimiterium ecclesie Sancti Alkemundi Salop, et ad alium finem versus vicum vocatum le Bakerrowe, inter tenementum Rogeri Thornes, ex una parte, et tenementum Willelmi Piers, ex altera parte, una cum reuersione duorum tenementorum in le Bakerrowe antedicto infra bundas predictas que quidem dua tenementa Johannes Paunton de Salop modo tenet ad terminum vite Agnetis uxoris sue.....Hiis Testibus, Johanne Shetton, et Willelmo Forster, tunc ballivis ville Salop, Johanne Perle, Nicholao Shetton, Johanne Flouer, Willelmo Toure, Roberto Herseley, et aliis. Datum apud Salop, septimo die Sept. anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie quarto (1425).

In 1434, Edward Atton leaves his wife Elena his tenement at the head of Gropelone, lying angularly between y^e king's

way, and the tenements late of William Tour and y^o abbot and convent of Lilleshull.

From a deed in possession of Thomas Ireland, of Adbrighton, Esquire, 1765, in 1484, Roger Acton sells a tenement in Salop, situate angular wise opposite to St. Alkmund's churchyard, near a path way called Grope counte lane, to Edward Esthop, merchant.—(Bowen).

CHEPYNGE (OR MARKET) STREET.

The turning out of Carrier's Inn, or Shoplatch, to the left is in Rocque's plan called a part of Shoplatch, and was lately considered as belonging to Kiln lane. Anciently, however, it bore the name, as far as the Market-place, of *Chepynge street*, from Chepyng, the old word for a market, and it has been denominated in a recent revision of the nomenclature of our town, *Market Street*.

In the 26th of Edward III. (1353), Hugh, son and heir of Thomas Colle of Salop, grants to Galfrid de Clyve of Salop, a shop situate in the lower corner (inferiori cornerio) of Chepyng stret, and reaching in length from the said Chepyng stret, to the tenement of the prior of St. John of Salop, and in breadth from the tenement of the abbot and convent of the monastery of St. Peter of Salop, unto the street called *le Stallys*. It is difficult to understand this description ; but it seems to include the whole land backwards from Market street to the Gullet shut. [On 25 March, 1371, John de Weston demised to John de Salebury, goldsmith, and Agnes his wife, and Benedicta their daughter, for their lives, a tene- men in *le Chepyng-Stret*, which Richard le Nelder formerly occupied, and which lay between a tenement of Thomas Perle and a tenement of William de Withiford, at the rent of 20s. Witnesses : John Stury and John de Shotton, bailiffs, and others. Dated at Salop the feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary, 44 Edward III. (Mytton Deeds).—W.G.D.F.] The *Talbot Inn*, in this street, was the residence of the ancient family of Ottley, as long as they continued to be engaged in the commerce of Shrewsbury. *St. Blase's chapel* was in this immediate neighbourhood, and, as it seems, on the right hand side of Murwaine opposite the back yard of the Talbot. On the 6th Aug., 25 Henry VI. (1447), William

Mitton, esquire, grants to Roger Lye of Salop, weaver, all those his (the grantor's) tenements as they lye in a certain angle between the tenement called Cherleton hall, and the street called Chepyngestrete, and again between the lane leading towards St. Chad's church (this must be the street leading to Swanhill), near the chapel of St. Blase, from the said lane to the forenamed Cherletonhall.¹ The right hand side of Chepynge Street, from the turning up to Murwaine as far as Shoplatch, seems formerly to have been all laid out in gardens: and all, I conceive, the property of the Charlton family: for in the 11th of Edward IV. (1472), Thomas Bromley, merchant, who had purchased Cherlton Hall from the Earl of Tankerville, and had sold it to Nicholas Warynge, releases to Thomas Ottoley of Salop, merchant, his right in eight gardens as they lye together within the town of Salop, near the king's way, leading from the Cornemarket towards the wall of the town on one side, and a certain great garden belonging to the great stone chamber, formerly the property of the Lord of Chorlton, and now belonging to Nicholas Warynge, merchant of the Staple of Calais, on the other side. The house at the corner, now the *George Inn*, was in 1615 the residence either of the Warings or the Prowds, as appears from the coats of arms supported by angels, in coarse plaster over the chimney-piece upstairs.²

KILN LANE, OR PRINCESS STREET.

Proceeding onwards from Chepynge Street, we come to KILN LANE, which, narrow as it is, is wider than a great part of the rue de St. Jacques, the chief street of old Paris. Its earliest name was the Street of Candelan; i.e., perhaps, *Candle Lane*. Its vicinity to St. Chad's church, where such multitudes of candles must have been daily used, may have led the chandlers to fix their abode here. This name had,

¹ Prout jacent in quadam angulari inter tenementum vocatum Charleton hall, et vicum vocatum Chepyngstrete, et iterum inter venellam ducentem versus ecclesiam Sancti Cedde prope capellam Sancti Blasii a dicta venella usque prenominatum tenementum vocatum Charleton hall.

² [The shields are those of Prowd, and of Waring impaling 1 & 4, a chevron between three animals' [?] heads erased, 2 & 3, a lion rampant; and there are roses and fleurs de lis, and the date 1615 [?]. These are tricked in the MS., but are not given here.—W.G.D.F.]

however, given way before the compilation of the Haghmond lieger, i.e., before the reign of Edward IV., to its more recent appellation ; for the premises in Candelane are arranged in that document under the head of Kyllon lane : and this seems to have been derived from the fact of its containing a celebrated kiln. When most of the operations of agriculture were, as we have seen, carried on within the walls, such things, no doubt, existed in the heart of the town, and if that is the meaning of the word *torrendula*,¹ we find proof of one at a very early period in this very street, and as late as April 12, 1586, in the very street of which we are now speaking, about 3 of the clock in the morninge ther was a sore fyer at Master Myttooñ's place in the Corne Market, whiche burnid a newe house lately erectyed ther with a *fayre kill* to mache malte, beinge above a M. bushell burnt smotherid and spoyled : the cause of the fyer was that the said kill was put to use.....and no body in the said house. (Taylor's MS.) Reasons, however, are not wanting for the opinion that kiln hay sometimes have signified an oven. In 10 Edw. IV. (1471) I find this street called le Kellenstone, and in 1584, Kullen or Kyll lane, and that our street may have derived its name from a celebrated *bake-house*.² It has recently been entitled PRINCESS STREET.

Margaret, daughter of William Blund, grants to Haghmond Abbey, for the maintenance of the sick brethren in the in-

¹ *Torrendula* is not in Du Cange ; but there is *Torra* for a kiln : the etymology of which from *torreo*, is very obvious. The canons of Haghmond had a *torrellum*, which may mean the same thing at their estate of Newton juxta Stokesay.

² The Clown in *The Winter's Tale*, reprimanding Dorcas and Mopsa, for scolding each other before company at the shearing feast, says, " Is there not milking time, when you are going to bed, or *kiln-hole*, to whistle off these secrets ? " Upon which Mr. Malone observes, that *kiln hole*, or as it is written in the old copies, *kill hole*, means *the mouth of the oven*, and quotes *The merry wives of Windsor*, where Mrs. Ford desires Falstaff " to creep into the *kiln hole*." Mr. Steevens denies that *kiln* is synonymous to *oven*— " at least," says he, " it is not so in England :" and he adds, " *the kiln-hole* is the place into which coa's are put under a stove, copper, or a *kiln* in which lime, etc., are to be dried or burned. To watch the *kiln-hole* or *stoking hole*, is part of the office of female servants in farm houses." This is not very intelligible, nor do I believe, he would find it very easy to point out any farm house in which the female servant tends the lime kiln. Nor does Mr. Harris much mend the matter by saying that the *kiln hole* means the fire place used in making malt, as I cannot conceive that this has ever been a female employment. Upon the whole, I am inclined to accede to Mr. Malone's interpretation.

firmary, certain land in Salopesbur' *cum toredula et edificiis et omnibus pertinentiis suis*: situate in the street of Candelane, between Richard Winnepani's land and that which was Peter Fillol's: rendering to the lord of the fee, 8^d at y^e feast of St. Michael for all services to him belonging, saving the service of our lord the King. Hiis Testibus: Domino Radulfo abbatte de Lileshull [1204-1217], Willelmo de Cleremund. [Torrendula is, I daresay, a malt kiln: see Stokesay; and Torra in Du Cange].

Alan Talpin, and his wife Margaret, confirm the above grant: Hiis Testibus: Domino Abbatte Benjamin Priore de Lileshul, Willelmo de Cleremund, et Johanne de Sancto Alchmundo capellanis, Thoma filio Willelmi, et Johanne filio Roberti, tunc prepositis. In this last deed the rent of 8^d is reserved to Richard Winnepany and his heirs: so that he appears to have been the "lord of the fee."

By the following deed we learn that the Convent has enfeoffed (feudo fefferunt) one Richard le Vileyn and his heirs, in the said premises and torredula: Isabel, the heiress of this Richard le Wileyn (so it is also written, and is perhaps the origin of our name Wilding), married one William Baril, a burgess of Salop, by whom she had issue (*de quâ dictus Willelmus procreavit sexus*) and then died. After her death, her husband, Baril, neglected to pay the yearly rent of 34d., for the premises in Candelane strete, in consequence of which the convent sued him for the same. This produced an agreement between the parties, whereby, the "farm" being reduced to 30d., Baril covenants for himself and his heirs by Isabel, to pay it regularly, and agrees that if he or they *cessaverint a solucione dicte firme, etc., Abbas et Conventus capient namium in placea et domibus que fuerunt Ricardi le Vileyn in Gomestolstrete, ubi dictus Ricardus manebat, etc.* Witnessed by the then provosts, Hugh le Vileyn and Reiner Porchet.

But neither did this agreement finally settle the matter, for the abbot, conceiving himself to be aggrieved by John, son of John Vileyn, in being prevented from enforcing the payment, brought his assise of novel disseisin: the substance of which may serve to shew the ancient process in that now obsolete action.

The assize comes to recognize if John, son of John Vileyn, hath unjustly, etc., disseised the abbot of Hagmon, of his free tenement in Salop, after the first, etc. And whereof he complains that he is disseised of 2^s 6^d rent with the appurtenances, etc. Whereof he says that he was wont to receive the said rent of a certain plat of land, holden by y^e said town: which ye said John has so enclosed, that the Abbot can have no entrance thereunto, to distrein for y^e said rent, and so he hath disseised him.

And John came, and well acknowledged that he hath enclosed the said plat, but he says that he hath made, I believe, a certain postern upon the same place (*fecit quandam postam super predictam placeam*), by which the abbot may have free ingress and egress to distrein for y^e said rent: and that he hath done him no injury or disseisin, and puts himself upon the assise: And the Abbot likewise: Therefore the assise is taken, etc. The Jurors say upon their oath that the said John hath enclosed, etc., but they say he hath made a certain (the substantive is omitted) upon y^e said plat, by which the abbot may, etc., and hath found sufficient distress in y^e said place: And they say that y^e said John hath never hindered the abbot from distreining in y^e said plat: wherefore they say y^e said John hath not disseised him: Therefore it is considered that he go without day, and ye abbot take nothing by that assise, but be in mercy for his false claim, etc.

Nota rentale factum 7 Hen. VI. (1428-9), pro dicto redditu.

De Alicia Williley' nuper uxore Willelmi W. pro quodam tenemento in Cornichepyne quod quandam fuit Agnetis uxoris Bugonis Borrey et postea Jacobi Dyer per ann. 2s. 6d.

The deeds in y^e Haghmond lieger respecting Seint Werburgh chapell, contain also mention of a torredula. Thurgar, son of Thomas, grants to Haghmond Abbey, all the land which he [bought] from Werin [or Warin], son of Aldred Sellarius, in the town of Salop, situate towards the chapel of St. Wereburga, between the land formerly of Nicholas, son of Amelot, and the land of Ida, sister of the said Warin: rendering yearly to the lord of that fee 6^d. Witnessed by Richard Pride, and Walter, son of Feirwin, then provosts of Salop.

There is another deed of a house in the street towards the same chapel, bought from the same Warin, and situate near the land of the same Nicholas, from the said Turgar, by consent of Lucy his wife, to the same canons, *ad refectionem fratrum in infiraria*. This last deed is witnessed by Henry de Hereford and Peter Villanus, provosts.

By the time that Robert Pride and William Goch became provosts, the neighbouring lands had passed into the hands of Robert Palli and Henry de Brug: for the abbot and convent do then demise the above premises of Thurgar's grant, by the name of a plat of ground in the street near y^e said chapel, between the lands of those persons,—to Robert, son of Robert de Mungomeri, at fee farm of 4^s yearly: to be doubled in case of non payment for 15 days: and the religious are permitted to distrein (*namiam capient*): and he or his heirs shall not sell, or anywise alienate it, to any persons except the abbot and convent, si eam adforum [*sic*] alterius emere voluerint.

By the 27th of Edward I. [1298-9], this ground had a hall built upon it, in which Isabel, relict of John de Lodelowe, resided: this appears from a deed entitled *De dicto redditu q^a alio modo*. It begins thus: Sachent totes gens qe come ascunes demandes ont este entre le Abbe Gilbert de H. et son convent, de une part, et Isabelle qe fuste la compayne et principalle executrice del testament John de Lodelowe jadis son baron, de autre partie, sur les arerages de une annuele rent de 11^s 3^d qele les dis J. et I. furent tenus paier a lavant dit A. et C. p'air mesme ceus A. et C. over relesses a la dit Isabele les dis arrerages pur 20^s queus eole le paia par les mayns William Vaghan: Et qe debat ne soit mis entre les dis A. et C. et Isabele pur paiement de la dite rente sait ensi acordes, qe depuis qe les quant [avant] dis A. et C. demandans la dite rente ne mostreront soffisauns munymens qe tole cele rente les fust due par an, mes soulement 8^s cestassaver 4^s pur la place qele Robert de Montgomeri prist de eus, sur qele place la sale ou la dite Issabele demeurt en Salopesbury est une edifie, et 4^s pur les tenemens queus les dits A. et C. avoynt de Amelie de Bechecote, queus tenemens la dite I. ad fet abatre dev's sou clos, et prome redifier de novel mesme cele Is. vrante qe les ditz 8^s de rente furent dues ad paie al dit A.

40^s de argent pur queus les ditz. A. et C. grantent a la dite I. pur eus, etc., qe ele a tote sa vie pusse tenyr la dite placez et les ditz tenementz pur 4^s par an. . . . ensi q' apres le deces de la dite I. les avantditz A. et C. pussent aver entrement sans delate 8^s par an de la place sur quele la dite sale est edifie e de les tenements avantnomes queus la dite Amelie jadis avoit enqi menis [meins?] la dite place on tenementz devignent. Oultre ceo la dite I. grante qe paiera preste-ment p'an 3^s 4^s al avantditz A. et C. apres ceo qe ala auront mostre par lur munimens qe cele doit ceo fere de dreit, etc., en presence de Richard Pride, John Robert, Thomas Cham-peneys, John Borre, Nicholas Bresebon, William Vaghan, Master Robert de Preston, et plusors autres le mardi prochein apres la feste Seint Pere en la goule de Aust le an de regne le roay Edward 27.

The rent of 2^s 3^d referred to above arose thus:—Thorgar, son of Thomas Bodi, grants to Haghmon Abbey for his soul, and that of dame Lucya, his wife, rent assessed (*assisum*) of 15^d of a messuage in y^e street towards the chapel of St. W., formerly holden by Ythel the Welshman; and rent of 3^d of another messuage in the same street, formerly holden by Hugh Blan and thefir [*sic*], and rent of 9^d of a third house, in y^e same street, formerly holden by Robert son of Reginald Palli. Hiis Testibus, Roberto filio Johannis et Ricardo Crawe, tunc prepositis Salop.

The same person by y^e name of Thoorgar, son of Thomas, grants them a rent of 12^d of a [*sic*] torredula holden by Adam son of Martin. Alan son of Herbert, John de Hibernia, then provosts of Salop.

William de Hastona, sells to them for 14^s a rent of 16^d in the street of St. Warburga of 4 messuages: two of them formerly holden by Thurgar Bodi, the 3rd by Ida, and the 4th by Edith, daughters of Aldred,—situate between the house of Nicholas, son of Amelote, and Juliana, daughter of Katherine:—Rendering 1^d yearly to William de Longenale. Witnessed by Gamel and Reiner, provosts. [Circa 1209 or 1239].

It is noted in y^e chartulary that Chapmonstrete is with St. Warburgh.

On the right hand side [of Kiln Lane] is the turning to

College Hill, and exactly opposite the *Peacock Shut*, formerly *Stillyard Shut*, leading to High Street: and here on the right side a great improvement was effected in 1794 by subscription; some mean houses, and a flight of steps into St. Chad's churchyard were removed, and the street materially widened; a little further on is the *Sextry Shut*, in which we are told the sacristy of St. Chad's Church stood, accessible from the churchyard, through a room thrown over the street, and renewed at the improvement of 1794. In the Sextry was a noted house of entertainment, of which frequent mention occurs in the bailiffs' accounts: as 1561, Spent by Mr. bayliffes in the sextre at the comyng hom of Mr. Prynce from London in February last ij^a ij^d.

The hall of the Mercers' Company stood in the Sextry; and in this immediate neighbourhood must have been the house of Richard Attyncham, to whom the dean and chapter of St. Chad, by deed of October 1st, 36 Henry VI. (1457), entered upon the old book of that company, grant a void place of land of the cemetery on the north side of the church, opposite to his tenement, containing in length 12 ells, and in breadth 5 ells, to build an house upon. He was to hold it for life, at an annual rent of 6^d: but after his death the said place was to pay 2^s for his obit, and that of Alice his wife: of which sum the priest celebrating mass was to have one penny, and the town cryer proclaiming the obit in the town, one penny, and the surplus of the rent over that 2^s shall be paid, one moiety to John Newneham, chaplain, celebrating at the altar of St. Mary, and his successors towards sustaining the service of St. Mary, and the other moiety in alms to the poor. I have given the substance of this deed somewhat at length, as depicting an order of things long since gone by. The cryer going round the town and summoning the faithful to pray for the repose of the deceased,¹ is, perhaps, faintly represented in the "passing bell" of modern times.

ROMALDESHAM, OR BARKER STREET.

If we might believe William Baxter, the antiquary, the original name of BARKER STREET was *Baxter Street*, derived

¹ Mr. Hamper gives me the form of it, from a chantry roll of Birmingham, in 18 Henry VII., was:—"For all the sowles that god wolde have prayed fore, ye shall sey a pater noster, and an ave for charite."

from the head branch of his family, which ended in an heiress married to a person of the name of Barker. But all Mr. Baxter's genealogical assertions seem the wildest reveries, with scarcely an admixture of truth. I have met with nothing which lends the slightest support to this derivation, and, in fact, we know that Baxter's Row was in another part of the town. The earliest name I have found of this street is *Rumaldesham*.¹ St. Rumbold was a Saxon saint, a very young one ; for he died at the end of *three days* : but not till he had directed himself to be baptised, and appointed an enormous hollow stone for his font ! (See Lambarde's *Kent*, *sub Boxley*, 233). Such were the senseless fictions which an absence of enquiry and opposition, emboldened an interested clergy to impose upon an unlettered people ! If this part of the town was called Rumaldisham in honour of this infant saint, he was held in veneration here in the Saxon times : for Thoret de Wrochecester, who gave it by that name to the Abbey, to make there a garden, was among their earliest benefactors, a Saxon gentleman in the days of the Confessor, and that the name has reference to the saint is plain, because the gate at the bottom of the street, which was standing within memory, is called in old deeds *posterna Sancti Romaldi*.²

¹ We have stated (*History of Shrewsbury*, ii., 474, n), that this name is generally written with a *b*, *Rumbaldsham*. This is certainly not the case. A part of this street lay in gardens in the reign of Edward III., and one of them belonged to the family of Pride, whose mansion was on Pride Hill, Simon le Walshe and Roger de Sansawe, chaplain, granted to Adam de Pendale in 1353 a messuage and a garden in the street of Romaldesham [between a tenement formerly Thomas Colle's on one side, and a tenement formerly belonging to John de Prees of Salop on the other side, and extends in length from the highway to a garden formerly Roger Pride's. Witnesses : Thomas Gamel and William de Smethcote, bailiffs, Thomas de Mutton, Roger de la Yate, John Colle, Roger Bonel, John Randulf, and others. Dated at Salop, Monday after the Feast of St. Thomas the Martyr, 27 Edward III. (Mytton Deeds). W. G. D. F.]

[In 1441, William Boerley and Isabella his wife granted to Geoffrey [name torn] a piece of land in Romalsham, between Edward Kynarley's tenement and another, containing in breadth between the said two tenements near the high street 21 cloth ells, and extends from the said street to a garden late William Wolrich's. Witnesses : Robert Witcombe and John (Mutton ?) bailiffs, Richard Hord, Nicholas Chetton, Thomas Forster, and others. The deed is much torn. (Mytton Deeds.) W.G.D.F.]

² 1270, Henrico cementario et ami alio cementario ad reparandam et supermandam posternam Sancti Rumoldi 3rd 2^d. The Porta Sancti Romoldi is mentioned in a deed of 1 Edward II. (1307).

Lower down in this street [Romaldesham], after having passed the opening to Clarimond hill, but on the same side of the way, was *Horde's Hall*, the residence of that ancient family from the close of the fourteenth century, to the early part of the 16th. Thomas Horde, great grandson of William, apparently the first who settled in Shrewsbury, determining no longer to live here, let it, in the 4th of Henry VIII. (1512-13), to the Shoemaker's Company, reserving, however, the occupation of a bed-chamber and parlour when he should have occasion to visit Shrewsbury.

An abstract of the whole demise will be no incurious illustration of the accommodations expected by a country gentleman of large fortune in that age:—30 Jan. 4 Henry VIII. (1512-13), Thomas Hoorde of Brugenorthe, Esquire, son and heir of John Hoorde, and Alice his mother, demise to Maurice ap John and John Pikford, wardens of the art of [tanners?] (*alutariorum*)¹ or cordwanars of Salop, and the whole Society or Brotherhood of the said art, their two tenements lying together in the street called Romaldesham, late in the holding of Thomas Hare, couper, and Richard Smith, bochoure, together with a certain entry (introitus), of the breadth of about three king's yards (virgarum regalium), reaching from another street called Cleremonut to the greater of the said two tenements, to wit, between the tenements of the heirs of John Wynnes, these which are holden of the said Thomas and Alice Hoorde.

Further, the said lessors demise to the said company a pasture, with certain gardens adjoining, without the walls of the town, and late in the holding of the heirs of Roger Montgomery: Which tenement and entry lye in breadth between the said street of Cleremonut, and the land of Richard Lister, by the space of forty-six king's yards, and the 3⁴ of a yard: and the tenements extend in length from the said street of Romaldsham to the land of the said lessors, now in the holding of Richard Birkdale, by the space of forty-nine king's yards: and the said pasture and gardens lye together between a lane leading from the postern of Sheplache to

¹ Alutarius is interpreted a tanner. Johnson interprets a cordwainer a shoemaker; but a tanner is not a shoemaker, yet here they are considered synonymous, ideo quaere.

Severn on one side, and another lane leading from the postern of Myryvans to Severn on the other side: extendunt se enim, a via extra et subtus muros ville usque predictum rivulum Sabrine—To have and to hold for 99 years: rent 25^s: viz., for the greater tenement commonly called Hoords hall, with the entry to the same belonging, 8^s: for the other tenement, 5^s: for the pasture and gardens, 12^s. The company also covenants that their chaplain for the time being, shall daily, during the continuance of the lease, pray in his divine services, for the good estate of the said lessors, and also of Richard Hoorde, brother of the said Thomas, their wives and sons, while they live, for their souls after they are departed this life: and shall also cause to be celebrated yearly for their good estate while living, and souls when dead, an anniversary with six fit priests at the least, at the altar of St. Catherine, in the collegiate church of St. Chad, or in the church of St. Alkmund, on the Tuesday after Michaelmas. It is also provided that the said Thomas, Alice, and Richard Hoorde, and their heirs, shall have the easement (*aisiamen-tum*) and occupation of a chamber surrounded by stone walls, and a selar or parlor with a chimney (*selarii sive parlorii cum camino*) under the said chamber. [blank] (sic). (*cum duobus lectrinis in eisdem mensibus completis*) which chamber, and selar, or parlor, are situate in the upper end of the hall or greater tenement on the south side, with free ingress and egress to the same, *temporibus necessitatis vel negociationis cum contigerit ipsos vel heredes suos sive eorum aliquem villam Salop advenire pro aliquibus urgentibus aut necessariis causis ut ad assisas sessiones comitatu Salop; vel aliis consimiles necessarias causas.* But the person so coming shall not continue longer than a month at a time. Provided that if the said T. A. or R., or their heirs, or any of them shall chuse to continue in the hall after reasonable notice from the wardens, and shall pay the company the reasonable costs of repairing the said hall, to be determined by two arbitrators, that then this term shall cease as touching the said hall. There is also a covenant that the said T. A. and R. shall have free ingress and egress by the said hall, whensover it shall reasonably please them, as well to their orchard, as to other their buildings through and round the said hall

being. Moreover, if it shall chance them to dwell in the hall, then they shall occupy the pasture and gardens in the tenure of Roger Montgomery's heirs: paying the wardens therefore the same rent which they, the wardens, were to have paid them for the same. Company to keep and leave the premises in repair, and not to alter the foundations. Clauses of distress and re-entry: and warranty. Witnessed by William Mitton and Thomas Trentham, junior, then bailiffs, Roger Thornes, Thomas Trentham, senior, Thomas Knight, et multis aliis.

There was a *Chapel of St. Mary* in this street,¹ and a tenement called the *Schildeshalle*.² The canons of Haghmond had also considerable property here, and their leiger contains several additional particulars concerning it.

William, son of Robert Dogemon, sells to the canons of Haghmon for 34⁸ ad elemosinam parte sua, a messuage in Rumaldesham, formerly holden by Alexander, son of Gaufrid. Witnessed by Robert de Solton and Warin, son of William, provosts.

Adam, baker, of Salop, grants to them a messuage in the same street, formerly holden by Turstan Hinlard: rendering to the King a halfpenny at Hochestisday. Hiis Testibus, Roberto Infante, et Reinero Ruffo prepositis.

William Grosvit for the soul of Sibil his wife, etc., grants to them duodecim numatas redditus in Salopesb. imperpetuum persolvendas de furno meo de Rumaldsham ad sustencionem pauperum porte. Hiis Testibus, Johanne Scimbel et Johanne filio Agnetis, prepositis Salop.

Alan Toht, son of Thodrie Toht, by the counsel and assent of his brethren and other friends, grants to the said canons, for the soul of his father and mother, etc., a rent of 12d, for a house in R. formerly holden by his mother. John Simbel, John Poncer, provosts.

Alan, son of Gamel, of Rumaldesham, grants to Roger, son of Reiner, of Salop, for 6 marks of silver, two messuages in R., situate between the land of Martin Kempe, and that of

¹ John Paunton, rector of Lyndan, had a tenement near St. Mary chapel in Romaldesham, in 9 Henry V. [1422].

² Thomas de Biketon, clerk, demises to William de Besseford, burgess of Salop, a messuage in Romaldesham called Schildeshalle. Hiis Testibus, Ricardo Pride et Galfrido Rondulf, ballivis. They were bailiffs in 1299.

William Gerrard: Rendering 12d. yearly to Haghmon. Witnessed by Alan le Vileyn and Robert Pelly, provosts.

Ranulph, son of Roger Reyner, grants to Alice, relict of Thomas Reyner, a plat of land between the stone house formerly of Roger Reyner, and the land of Thomas Colle, and reaching in length from the king's way to the land which the said Roger's [sic]; Rendering 12d. yearly to Haghmon. Hiis Testibus, Johanne Robert, et Johanne Gamel, tunc ballivis Salop (they were so 22 Edward I, 1293-4).

Thomas, son of William Brito grants to Haghmon to the behoof of the sick brethren in the infirmary, a rent of 6^d, of a messuage in the street of Romaldesham, which was bought of him by Philip, son of Walter, son of Fenwin: Rendering 3^d at the Nativity of the Lord, yearly to Robert, son of William: Hiis Testibus, Roger filio Pain, John filio Hugh, provosts.

The last mentioned Robert (by the name of Rob. filius Willelmi Infantis), sells to y^e same canons for 5^s 8^d, y^e said rent of 3^d. He describes the messuage to be situated inter terram que fuit Hugonis filii fratris et terram que fuit Will- elmi, filii Petri, filii Ordwini. His deed is witnessed by Henry de Hereford and Peter Villanus, provosts of Salop.

In 17 Richard II. (1393-4), William Longmon, of Salop, demises to John Hull, barker, a place in Romaldesham, near the house formerly belonging to John Purdom, barker. It might be from this last person that the street obtained its present name.

The family of Seympere had a property in this street: Urien Seympere, chaplain, held it in 13 Edw. IV. (1474), and Florencius Seympere, Esquire, in 1 Richard III., and 5 Henry VII. (1483-4 and 1489-90).

[By the will, dated in June, 1343, Juliana de Linleye of Salop gave her stone house, with a house annexed, and the reversion of a house inhabited by Sir Thomas Reyner, in the street of Romaldesham, between a tenement of Thomas Colle and land of Waleis Geffrey, to her son Richard in tail, with remainder to her son Thomas in tail. (Mytton Deeds).]

In 1295, Alice, widow of Thomas Reyner of Salop, grants to William Prynce of Salop, a piece of land in Romboldesham, lying between the stone house formerly Roger

Reyner's, and land of Thomas Colle. Witnesses: John de Lodelowe and Richard Stury, bailiffs, and others. This "stone house" was taken down in 1848; it stood on the left hand side going down Barker Street, just below Claremont Hill. (See vol. I., p. 293). Other deeds relating to property in Romaldesham will be found amongst the Cole evidences, given in 3rd Series, vol. I., pages 290—306.—W.G.D.F.].

BELLSTONE.

A paper written in 1672, informs us that "Edward Owen, the draper, built the Stone House *next to the Bent Stone House.*" This Bent Stone house, therefore (which was also sometimes corruptedly called the Bench Stone, see *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. II., p. 482), should seem to have been the western side of what is now called *The Bell Stone*: the lower part of which western side, opening upon the street, was, within memory, used as a warehouse; and the upper part, or continuation of which, towards the garden (now the drawing room), is a spacious and very lofty apartment, having originally had a large pointed window, now divided into two. This room has very much the character of having been formerly appropriated to the service of religion: and these premises are perhaps the *concealed lands* (i.e., the land which ought to have devolved to the Crown at the Dissolution), which William James and John Grey, two of the hunters after that kind of property, are found in the 14th year of Queen Elizabeth (1571-2), to hold, *near the Bente Stone*.

Bent Stone is *Blessed Stone*: for Benet is Benedict,¹ and this appellation proves that the large shapeless pebble in the wall, before The Bell Stone (which Mr. Phillips supposed to have been the subject of an express conveyance)² was formerly held in great veneration. The historian of Winchester suggested, respecting certain large stones which lye in the streets of that city (Vol. I., p. 10, 1st. Edit.), that they are British remains. We do not claim for our Bént Stone so

¹ Bentley (in Staffordshire), is the lea or meadow of a Benedict. (Shaw ii., 93.)

² Mr. Phillips, p. 145, represents the Earl of Tankerville as conveying to Thomas de Bromley, "one great hall called Chorlton Hall, and *one great stone* adjoining to the said hall," and hence he conjectures that this may be the stone so conveyed; which would undoubtedly give an idea of its great importance. But there is no ground for this opinion. The grant to Bromley actually runs, *one great stone chamber* adjoining, etc., *una magna camera lapidea*.

great an antiquity, but we are not unwilling to conjecture, which must be owned to be not a little fanciful in the learned author referred to, that it may have represented the stone miraculously employed by St. Rumbold as font, and that The Bent Stone House was connected with the chapel of that saint ; we do not say that it was the chapel itself : for it does not stand east and west, as churches and chapels generally did. See, however, *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii., p. 475. In the bailiffs' accounts, 1589, are these entries :—

Charges etc., as at p. 18 crossed out. . . . to Cisperalls. Cisperalls are pipes ; Mr. Hamper quotes to me a charter from Henry IV., to the Prior and Convent of Coventry, wherein the King mentions a Petition received from that Monastery—a notre tres excellent, etc.—setting forth that certain Persons without leave, had taken Water from their conduit by means of "Suspirales." And he adds, "To breathe a vein, i.e., to make it flow, you may remember, is a very old term for Phlebotomy."

Edward Owen, gentleman, the builder mentioned above, was bailiff in 1582, and ancestor of the Owens of Woodhouse, and the Bell Stone still belongs to his descendants.

BRIDGE STREET.

About two-thirds of the way down Barker Street is a street branching off to the right hand, and leading to the new Welsh bridge ; this is now considered as also belonging to Barker Street, but anciently it was *Crepull lode*, of which I have spoken above.¹

[In 11 Richard II. (1387-8), John, son of John Colle of Salop, released all his interest in a tenement in *Crepolustrete* to Hugh de Atcherley, barker, and Agnes his wife, and to Hugh their son, and Margery and Agnes their daughters. Witnesses, Richard Sturi and William le Biriton, and others. (See Vol. I., p. 298).]

On the left hand side of Bridge Street going towards the Welsh Bridge, near the junction of Barker Street and Bridge Street, stood an old house called "Romboldesham Hall," the residence of the Montgomery family. The house

¹ [See Vol. VI., p. 405.—W. G. D. F.]

was taken down about 1759-60. Some carved stones bearing shields of arms mark the site of this house. Close by it was St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel. (See the *Transactions*, 3rd Series, V., Misc. IV.)—W.G.D.F.]

Wulfwin the fuller, gave to Shrewsbury Abbey, and as it seems, temp. Henry I., a mansure near St. George's bridge.

Having thus described the streets leading immediately out of Castle Street and its continuations, I shall now proceed to notice, in like manner, those which lead out of the Wile, High Street, and Mardol. .

The lane leading to the Grey or Franciscan friars, in Rocque's map, FRIAR'S LANE, was anciently called *Distaff lane*. "Paid for pavynge in Dystaffe lane nere unto the Grey Freres Gate for twelve score yardes att 1^d ob. the yarde xxx^s For twelve wayne loads of pempell stone for the same xii^s"

(Bailiffs' Accounts, 1589).

This was, perhaps, the place mentioned in an entry on the Bailiffs' Accounts, 1270, *Pro duobus caretis per tres dies apud le Frerelode 30^d*.

The gardens on the left hand are marked in Clure's view as a bowling green: and it is possible that the bowling alley above-mentioned, to which the members of the Council of Wales descended by a ladder, as is mentioned above, may have been in this spot.

It has been already observed (*History of Shrewsbury*, II. 464), that the meadow on the bank of the river adjoining this friary to the west, was formerly called *Friar's London*. The reason of this appellation eludes our research.

One of the entries copied in the page last quoted, ought to have run thus:—

In denariis solutis duobus cementariis oper- }
antibus super muros ville *juxta fratres* }
minores ex opposito pasture vocate fratres }
London per v dies capientibus inter se per }
diem x^d } o vi^s o^d

And there is another of the same year:

Solut' Ricardo Wantenour in partem solu- }
tionis xii^s pro factura parcelle muri ville }
infra Frere London cum cement in gosso }
[sic] fact' } o vi^s viii^d

BEECHES LANE.

The *Back Street*, or *Back Lane*: in Rocque's plan *Beaches lane*; anciently Bispestanes, Bispestan's lane, and sometimes in the Haghmond leiger, Bibistanes lane. Mr. Phillips conjectures that this was so called from being the residence of the sixteen burgesses, mentioned in Domesday, as belonging to the Bishop of Chester.

Juliana, daughter of Richard le Bulgar of Salop, releases to the canons of Haghmond, a messuage near Bispestanes, situate between the lands of Nicholas Bonel, clerk, and William le Brugge, and reaching from the king's way to the walls of Salop. Hiis Testibus, Johanne Roberti et Johanne Gamel, tunc ballivis Salop: etc: Dat. et act. Salop die lune in festo beati Petri in Cathedra a^o.r.r. Edw. 22, et a^o d'ni MCCXCIIJ^o. It was probably the little lane leading from the walls to St. Chad's Churchyard, a via regia usque parvam venellam extendentem a muro ville Salop, ad murum cimitorii ecclesie S. Cedde, near which lay the garden which Mr. and Mrs. House leased to Mr. Ottley in 14 Ed. IV. (1475), with their great tenement Under le Wyle. (Ottley Deeds).

Beeches Lane, in Rocque's plan, applies only to the lower part, as far as the turning to the right up the hill, where the Back Lane commences. But Bispestan appears to have applied to the whole distance from the east end of St. Chad's down to the walls behind the Wile.

FISH STREET.

FISH STREET, called in Rocque's plan *New Fish Street*, Old Fish Street being the alley running from Berington Square by the east end of St. Alkmund's and St. Julian's.

The abbot of Lilleshull had a house here. On the Bailiffs' Accounts 37 Henry VI., is an entry: In denariis solutiis carpentario abbatis de Lylleshull pro regards illi dato in sustentacione domus sue in le Fysh-strete, 20^d. Why the bailiffs should reward the abbot's carpenter for keeping up his master's house we cannot understand.

The canons of Haghmond had also property here. It is entered in their leiger under the head of "Seint Julian's."

Nicholas Umfrey of Salop, grants to Haghmon Abbey a rent of 12^d, out of the message of Adam the baker, between

the grantor's house, and that of Roger Rufus, near the church of St. Juliana (on the western side of the church ; margin). Roger Russel (probably the same Rufus) and William Goch, then provosts.

This messuage afterwards came into the hands of Margery Bernard: as the contiguous ones did into those of Vachan and William Rondolpe:—Bernard sold hers to William de Oteley (or Ocleye, for it is written both ways in the same deed) and Agnes his wife: who surviving her husband, disputed the right of the abbey to the aforesaid rent. This produced a *plea* in the *King's court* between her and *brother Gilebert abbot* [1241-1252], and the convent of that house; which was at length appeased by her acknowledging in the "full court of Salop," the right of the religious. Galfrid Rondolpe, Richard Borrey, then provosts.

This (i.e., New Fish Street) is now used as the shambles for the country butchers, as it was in 1547, when 2^d was paid by the bailiffs *pro mundatione oppellarum carnificum subitus cimeterium Sancti Juliane*, and can have been no very cleanly place as long ago as 1436, when an article in the Bailiffs' Accounts is *pro cariagio fini del Fisshe strete pro commodo ville*. Out of this street a flight of steps ascends on the right hand into St. Alkmund's churchyard, and the adjoining tenement to the left was formerly called the Oriel, having probably been an hostel or inn with a large, ornamented window.

MILK STREET.

MILK STREET, anciently *Chaddelode*, afterwards *Priest's Lane*,¹ *Stury close lane* (and corruptly *Cherry close lane*), so called because it led to *Stury's close*, the land which "the bailiffs and the whole community of the liberty of the town of Salop," granted in the 32^d year of Edward I. (1303-4), at a rent of 1^d, to Richard, son of Richard Sturi, of Salop, "for his faithful service performed to the said community," by the name of "all that place behind the walls called la Mote of the said wall, from the gate of St. Chad (meaning, I appre-

¹ 38 Henry VI. (1459-60), Roger Goodberd of Salop, Gentleman, releases to Reginald Baker, of the same, his right in a parcel of land, late of Edward Atton, lying in length between Prestis lane, to the garden of the vicars of St. Chad, and in breadth from the said vicars hall to his (the grantor's) own land.

hend, the gate at the bottom of Milk Street¹) to the tenement of the friars minors, and extending in breadth from the wall aforesaid, to the tenement of the said Richard."

The bailiffs and community further grant that Sturi may hold the said place, "enclosed and fenced and in severalty (*inclusam et indefenso et in separatione*) at all times of the year, and also all his own land, which is in breadth from the said mote to Severn, and in length from the way leading to Chaddelode to the said tenement of the friars." An important privilege at a time when no landholder could make a hedge without the Royal license, lest the King's royal game should be obstructed in their feeding. Richard Sturi was manifestly a person of note: the deed is well drawn, the attestation highly honourable: viz., Sir William, abbot of Salop, and Sir Henry, abbot of Buldewas. Sir Roger de Mortuomari, Sir Fulke Lestrange, Sir William le Botyler, Sir John le Estraunge, of Little Ercalewe, Sir Richard le Harleye, and Sir Thomas de Rossele, knights. William, son of Laurence de Lodelow, Richard Hord of Walleford, and Reginald de Charnes. (Lib. A. in seaccario Salop).

We must not omit that, in this situation, was situated the property of the husband of Milton's sister. The marriage settlement is not without its bearing on the biography of that most sublime of poets. It proves, what was not known, that his father was in very extensive business, for he had at least three clerks, and was a man of large property, for he gives his daughter a very handsome portion; an abstract of it is therefore annexed:—

Indenture tripartite made 27 Nov. 1623, 21 James, between Edward Phillipps of London, gentleman, of 1st part, Katherine Phillipps of Shrewsbury, widow, his mother, of y^e 2^d part: John Milton, citizen and scrivener of London, and James Hodgkinson of London, gentleman, of the 3rd part, *reciting* that a marriage was had and solemnized between the said Edward Phillipps and Anne his now wife, daughter of the said John Milton, Who had at and before

¹ In 32 Henry VIII. (1540), Thomas Fennymere of Great Wenlock, yeoman, son and heir of Thomas Fennymere, releases to Cath. Dudley, widow, his right in a garden in Salop, leading from Mylkestrete on y^e east in length, to y^e land of y^e heir of Marshall, and now in tenure of Griffin Lyngar.—(W. Mytton).

the ensealing of these presents, paid to Edward Phillipps £800 and upwards as a child's part and portion given to him in marriage with the said Anne, and *reciting further* that Edward Phillipps and Katherine in consideration of a jointure to be made to the said Anne, and for settling the within named messuages and lands, had agreed to suffer two recoveries,—one of them in which Milton and Hodgkinson are to be demandants, and Edward Phillipps and Katherine tenants, to be concerning two messuages in Milk Street in Shrewsbury, one of them in the tenure of Katherine Phillipps and the other of them adjoining to the former in the tenure of Randall Thomas, another messuage and brew-house thereunto belonging, and another messuage and a tan-house thereunto belonging in Mardall, in the tenure of Richard Lloyd [sic], four other messuages in Doglane, in the tenures of Richard Hurst, John Sankey, and Mary Lewis, widow, another messuage in Shrewsbury in tenure of Philip Hussie:—and the *other* recovery in which Milton and Hodgkinson shall be demandants, and the said Edward Phillipps tenant, concerning a messuage or tenement with the lands, etc., thereunto belonging in Caersowse alias Caerwys in co. Montgomery, in the tenure of Robert Phillipps and Anne Symes, widow, *Witnesses* that Milton and Hodgkinson, after the suffering the recoveries, shall stand seised of the premises in Shrewsbury to the use of Katherine Phillipps for life; remainder to Edward Phillipps and Anne for their lives, remainder to their eldest, second and other son in tail male, remainder to the right heirs of Edward and of the premises in Caersowse to the use of Edward Phillipps and Anne for their lives, remainders as above. Other usual covenants. Signed, Edward Phillipps. Seal; A cross fleury forme engrailed between four birds.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

Sara Milton

John Milton; Junior

James Hodgkinson } servants to the within named

Thomas Bower }

John Milton.

John Hutton

Endorsed, Writings of the houses in Milke Streete & sellars under the Shearman's hall.

Milk Street is now understood to reach no further than the turning down into the Back Lane ; the name of the lower part of the street having been changed by the inhabitants, about thirty years since, into *Belmont*.

DOG LANE AND CLAREMONT.

DOGLANE, is the "common lane leading towards the chapel of Romaldesham," near which Hugh Lowe granted to Thomas Forster, draper, a tenement in Mardefole, in 6 Henry VI. (1427-8). (Rawlinson MS.) I find it called Doggelane as early as 26 Henry VI. (Halston Deeds).

Alan, abbot of Haghmon (1233-1277), and the humble convent of the same place, give, grant, demise (tradiderunt) and confirm to William Gogh, clerk, of Salop, and Isota his wife, their assigns and their (the assigns) heirs, the plat of land in Salop, in the street called *Hundestrete*, lying between the land of William Burell, at a rent of 16^d to be paid annually to the Abbot and Convent to their pietance, for all the service and exaction which to the said Abbot & Convent pertains : saving foreign service and 3 halfpence to our Lord the King, at the term of Hokeday. Witnessed by Nicholas de Ludlow, Alan, son of Gamell, John Villan, and Richard Stury. (C.A.H.)

William Wolriche grants to Sir William Tressell, chaplain, and Hugh de Dudmeston, all his lands and tenements, rents and services in Houndstrete and Cleremont, within the town of Salop, which descended to him by inheritance, after the death of Roger Wolrich, his father, and Margaret, his mother. Witnessed by Robert de Grafton and William Biriton, then bailiffs, and dated on Wednesday before the feast of St. Gregory the Pope, 3 Henry IV. (1401-2). [Seal tricked, a chevron between three swans. S WOLRYCHE.] (From y^e original in possession of Sir Thomas Wolrich, bart.). (Ashmole Libr., 833).

[On 22 June, 1443, William Boerley of Salop, and Isabella, his wife, and Agnes, daughter and heiress of the said William and Isabella, grant to Hugh Tilley of Salop, bouchor, a piece of land in the street called Dogge lane, opposite land of John Gamel, occupied by Thomas Wynnes, containing in length by

the highway 12½ woollen ells, and in breadth 7 ells 1½ quarter, and extends from land of the said Hugh to land lately of Simon Tour, at the rent of 2s. silver. Witnesses: Richard Boerley and John Gamel, bailiffs of Salop, Richard Hord, Thomas Forster, John Knight, and many others. Dated at Salop on the feast of St. Alban the Martyr, 21 Henry VI. (Mytton Deeds).—W.G.D.F.]

The old timber house on the left hand in this street, was the residence of John Hunt, uncle to the celebrated colonel of that name, ancestor of the Boreatton family. John Hunt died in 1631, leaving by his wife, Elizabeth Mytton, three daughters. A little further in Doglane, on the right hand side is the Baptist Chapel, erected on the site of Cole hall, or rather in the garden belonging to that house, which itself ran further back towards Hill's Lane, and of which some traces may yet be discerned. This residence of that ancient Shrewsbury family appears to have been erected a little before 1371; the garden belonging to it was large enough to contain an oak tree of value sufficient to be an object of sale.

CLAREMONT, or CLARIMONT HILL, as till late it was called, is a continuation of Dog Lane. William de Claro Monte, chaplain, attests an undated deed, No. 266 in the Chartulary of the Abbey. Gaufrid the goldsmith of Salops-biri confirms to Haghmon Abbey, the grant made by Walter the goldsmith of a messuage under Cleremunde: and Agnes "relict of Adam called le Pinche," sells to Alan, son of Gamel, a curtilege "in the street of Cleremund." Both these deeds are in the chartulary of Haghmond Abbey. Part of this street at the upper end on the right hand side, was lying in gardens with tenters in them for stretching cloth, as late as the 2^d of Edward VI. (1549), when Edmund Clerke, barber, conveyed to George Owen, draper, his garden at Clerymonute hyll near the wall of the town in which are now Teynter "vocatum Teynteres." It is described as lying in breadth from the garden formerly called Kynton land, now holden by Geoffrey Hoyer, merchant, to the garden of the brotherhood or gild of the Trinity, and occupation of drapers, and in length from the king's way to the land called Kynton land, now holden by Roger Browne. The drapers' company have

still a garden at the upper end of Claremont hill, on the right hand. The house at the upper end of the hill in one of the most commanding situations of the town, now called Claremont house, was built by Dr. Titus Thomas. (See Church Aston).

The new row of houses called *Claremont buildings* was erected in [blank].

HILL'S LANE.

The original name of HILL'S LANE was, at least as early as the reign of Henry V., *Knokyneslane*, afterwards *Knochin Street*; its present name is derived from the fine old house originally built by the family of Rowley, and from them descending by marriage to that of Hill.

[On 15 August, 1415, Simon Toure and William Toure of Salop, grant to William, son of James Boerlie, and Isabella, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies (*inter alia*), a tenement in Knokynne's lane, near a tenement of Reginald Mutton, which they had of the feoffment of Margerie, widow of James Boerlie, and daughter of Roger Atte Yate, burgess of Salop. Witnesses: David Holbache and Richard Stury, bailiffs, Reginald Mutton, Nicholas Gerard, John Peerle, and others. Dated at Salop on Tuesday, the feast of the Assumption B. Mary, 1 Henry V.]

On 24 June, 1452, William Boerleie and Isabella, his wife, lease to Alice Taillor, widow of Matthew Taillor of Salop, a tenement in Knokyn's lone, lying between a tenement of William Ebory and land of the heirs of Reginald Mutton, and extends from the highway to land of John Knyght, formerly John Hopton's, for 99 years. Witnesses: John Gamel and William Bastard, bailiffs, Richard Stury, Roger Eyton, Nicholas Stafford, Robert Thornes, Thomas Beriton, and many others. Dated at Salop the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, 30 Henry VI. (Mytton Deeds).—W.G.D.F.]

The house in this street on the right side of the way, recessed a little back, was built by John Hollings, M.D., an eminent physician, whose father, of the same profession and both his names, was contemporary at Magdalen College¹ in

¹ Not at Peterhouse, as the bishop's biographer asserts. Dr. Hollings was never of any college but Magdalen.

Cambridge, with the learned Bishop Cumberland, and is thus spoken of by the author of that prelate's life, prefixed to his *Sanchoniatho* :—" He was a physician who settled at Shrewsbury, and lived there with universal esteem to a good old age ; received in the families that were happy in his acquaintance, not only as a friend and a physician, but almost as a *Good Genius*. The distance of their residence did not obliterate the disinterested affection that was between him and his friend Dr. Cumberland, which was of equal duration with their lives." This Dr. Hollings, the father, took his degree of M.D. at Cambridge in 1665. His son, born in November, 1682, took the same degree at the same college and university in 1710 ; he was physician general to the army, and enjoyed very extensive practice in London. In 1734 he spoke the Harveian oration, printed at London in the same year, with the title *Status humanæ naturæ*, pp. 48, and soon after retired to his native town, where he was buried at St. Chad's, May 21, 1739, leaving a son also John Hollings, physician to King George II., who took his degree of M.D. by Royal mandate at Cambridge in 1736. Dr. John Hollings the third was born here in April 1708, and survived his father only a few months, being interred at St. Chad's 11 Jan., 1739-40. His younger brother, Richard Hollings, Esquire, barrister-at-law and solicitor general to Frederick, Prince of Wales, died Dec. 7, 1741, in the 31st year of his age, leaving behind him a great character in his profession. The reader, it is hoped, will pardon this digression respecting so remarkable a circumstance as three physicians of eminence, in three successive generations of the same family.

CARNARVON LANE is the last passage out of Mardol on the left hand side: it passes under a house, crosses Hill's Lane, and goes into Barker Street. It perhaps takes its name from one Lodowick Carnarvan, carpenter, whom I find living in Shrewsbury in 36 Henry VI. (1460-1).

This survey of our two principal intersecting streets, and the streets and lanes branching out of them, has now carried up through the whole town, with the exception of *Murivance* or *Swan hill*, and *College Hill*.

MURIVANCE.

MURIVANCE turns up out of Carrier's Inn by the Talbot Inn, and anciently comprised Swan Hill and the lower part of College Hill, which turns out of it to the left: but the name of Murivance is now little known in common speech. It appears anciently to have been a void space *within* the walls: and as the void space *without* them, was called *behind the walls*, in Latin *retro muros*; this void space *within* them may have been called *before the walls*, in French *mur avant*. I do not know that it was so: but I have nothing better to propose than this, which is also the conjecture of Mr. Phillips. [The original orthography is Murivaus or Murivals, corrupted to Murivans from the similarity in MSS. of u and n.

By deed without date, and therefore at least as early as the former part of Edward I,¹ Richard "called Schitte," of Salop, grants to Reginald Perle "for a certain sum of money" a messuage situate in the street of *Murivaus* [between a tenement of the same Reginald, and a tenement of Roger le Dekene, and reaches from the high way to a tenement of Roger Pride. Witnesses: Roger Pride and Nicholas le Spicer, bailiffs, John Gamel, John Baldewyne, William le Parmenter, John Porchet, Baldewyne Garlet, and others. (Halston Deeds.) And in 18 Ed. II. (1325), Juliana, his widow, releases her right of dower therein.

On Tuesday after the feast of St. Augustin, 17 Edward II. (May, 1324), Adam de Stretton of Salop, butcher, grants to Sir John Beket, chaplain, a place of land *in vicino de Murivaus* [situate between land of the said Sir John on one side and land of the said Adam on the other side, containing in length 21 feet and reaching from the land of Sir Hugh de Bischbury, prebendary of St. Chad's, to land of the said Adam, and contains 37 feet. Witnesses: Galfrid Rondulph and John Baldewyn, bailiffs, William le P'miter, Adam le Taillours, and others.] (Halston Deeds).

In 20 Edward III. (1346), Richard, son of Richard Becket, releases to Bogo, son of Bogo de Lodelowe,

¹ [The date of this deed must be 1316, in which year Roger Pride and Nicholas le Spicer were bailiffs.—W. G. D. F.]

his right in a tenement in the street of Muryvals, situate between a tenement of Adam le Taillour and a tenement of Adam de Morton, which Robert de Golden, chaplain, holds, and reaches in length from the king's way to the tenement formerly the property of Adam de Stretton, butcher, and in breadth from the tenement of Adam le Taillour behind, to the garden of Master William de Appeltre, prebendary of St. Chad's. [Witnesses: John de Upton and John de Foriet, bailiffs, Richard de Atton, Hugh Ive, William le Taillour, William de Lynleye, Roger de Biriton, Adam le Taillour, Richard de Seton, and others. Dated at Salop, Monday after the Nativity of St. John Baptist, 20 Edward III. (Halston Deeds.)—W.G.D.F.].

From the turning up to College hill, down to the road leading from the walls towards St. Chad's new church, Murivance assumes the name of *Swan Hill*, from the sign of a publick house formerly at the corner turning down to Cross Hill: but this part of the street was anciently called *Kaymes Place*, from the name, no doubt, of some early resident. Sir Thomas de Kaynys (a name not very dissimilar) occurs as rector of St. Michael's in the Castle [blank]. In the 38 of Elizabeth (1595-6), Thomas Byston, son and heir of Rondulphe Byston, deceased, sold "all that orchard, garden, and parcels of ground called Kaymes orchard, lying within the walls of the town," to Thomas Edwards, Esquire. It was then, or lately had been, in the occupation of Adam Mytton, gentleman, uncle to the grantor, his mother, Eleanor Harborne, having been the relict of Richard Beeston, grandfather of Thomas, when she married Richard Mytton, the father of Adam. In 1644 Thomas Edwards, Esquire, son of the preceding Thomas, and afterwards a baronet, sold the reversion of "Keames orchard" to Simon Weston, from whom it passed through various conveyances to the Rev. Hugh Owen. At the bottom of Swan Hill was a passage through the wall, called "porta ex opposito Kaymes place" in lib. A., 16. The wall here fell down in 1743, to the extent of 20 yards, in consequence of the workmen digging for gravel too close to it (Phillips, p. 62). [The house on the east side of Swan Hill, with the garden extending to Murivance, and known as

Swan Hill Court House, was at one time the property of the Marquis of Bath, and occupied by him; it afterwards came to the Duke of Cleveland, and now belongs to Lord Barnard. It was occupied until 1866 by Dr. J. Y. Arrowsmith, since by Dr. J. R. Humphreys, and now by Mrs. Humphreys.¹ The house known as Swan Hill House, also on the east side of Swan Hill, and occupied by Archdeacon Maude, was at one time in the occupation of Archdeacon Owen, the historian of Shrewsbury, who collected in the garden a number of carved stones and stained glass taken from old buildings in the town.—W. G. D. F.]

COLLEGE HILL, which leads from Murivance to old St. Chad's Church, was so called from the College, the residence of the canons of that collegiate establishment, which still exists, at the upper end of it, but now almost entirely modernized. The house at the bottom of this hill on the right hand, now the property of Thomas Loxdale, Esquire, is built on the site of the Taylors' hall. Half way up the hill on the left hand is *Vaughan's place*, which extends from hence to the Market Place.

[SCHOOL LANE has already been mentioned. (See Vol. V., pp. 266, 269). It was formerly known as *Rattens Lane*. On 25 December, 1443, William Boerley and Isabella his wife granted to John Elsmere of Salop, carpenter, a tenement in Salop, with the garden adjoining, near *Ratenslone*, between a tenement of John Betton on one side, and a garden which Thomas Godale holds there of Katherine widow of Simon Tour on the other side, and which extends from the said land called *Rateneslone* up to a tenement of the said Katherine in which the said Thomas Godale now dwells: to hold in fee farm at the annual rent of 8s. silver. Witnesses: Richard Boerley and John Gamell, bailiffs; Thomas Forster, John Falke, John Knyght, and others. Dated at Salop on Thursday, the feast of the Nativity of our Lord, 21 Henry VI. (Mytton Deeds).

FRANKWELL does not come within the limits of Mr. Blakeway's papers, but there are many documents relating

¹ [The late Mr. William Phillips had some notes about this house, but unfortunately he died before he had put them down in writing.—W. G. D. F.]

to *Frankvile* preserved in the Mytton Deeds. On Friday after the feast of St. Nicholas, 7 Edward III. (1333), William Hildebrond of Salop granted to Richard de Mutton of Salop, a curtilage situate in the street of Fraunkevile between a tenement of Jevan le Harpour and a tenement of Stephen de Roshale, and extending from the highway leading towards Shelton up to Reginald le Deyer's curtilage. Nine years later, in 1342, Hildebrond quitclaimed all his interest in this curtilage to Mutton. On Monday after the feast of St. Luke, 26 Edward III. (1352), Benedicta, widow of Nicholas Wygan of Salop granted to John le Fysher of Rossale, Joan his wife, and Hugh their son, a messuage in Frankvile between a tenement of the Abbot of Haghemon and a tenement of Roger, son of William de Bykedon, extending from the high road to the Severn. On Thursday, the feast of St. James the Apostle, 33 Edward III. (1359), Lucia, widow of William de Cayngton, granted to Thomas de Mutton a garden in Frankevile, between tenements of Roger Mychel and the said Thomas, which garden belonged to John Geffrey her brother. On Sunday after the feast of St. Leonard Abbot, 34 Edward III. (1360), Thomas Selk, son of Hugh Selk, quit-claimed to John son of Hugh de Upton and Richard de Grafton, all his interest in 12 acres of land in the fields of Frankevile, six of which lie behind Thomas Colle's close, and the other six lie near Slachstrete; which meadow lies near Severn bank, called Selkeys medewe; and the croft extends from the highway to Selkey's medewe. On Saturday after the feast of St. Augustine of the English, 51 Edward III. (1377), Benedicta, relict of John Typper of Ludlow, quit-claimed to Reginald, son of Thomas Mytton of Salop, all her right in a curtilage in Frankevile, between tenements of Roger Michel and John de Foriete. In 19 Richard II. (1396), Richard Gudberd and William Dyer, chaplains, quit-claimed to James Dyer of Salop, their interest in two tenements in Frankevile, between Hugh de Lichefeld's tenement and St. John Baptist's Hospital. On 11 March, 35 Henry VI. (1457), Thomas Mitton granted to Deio ap Eyneon and Agnes his wife, a void piece of land in Frankevile, at the rent of 10s. silver. (Mytton Deeds. MS. No. 269 in the Shrewsbury Free Library).—W. G. D F.]

THE SHROPSHIRE LAY SUBSIDY ROLL OF
1327,

WITH INTRODUCTION BY THE

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

(Concluded from 3rd Series, Vol. VI., page 252.)

WITH the present instalment we bring to a close this, the earliest, of the Lay Subsidy Rolls relating to Shropshire, preserved in the Public Record Office. The portion now dealt with consists of the Hundred of Overs, the town of Shrewsbury and its Liberties, and the town of Bridgnorth and its Liberties. The Hundreds of Oswestry and Clun are not included in this Roll, they both being exempt from English law. A reference to the volumes of the *Transactions*, in which the several Hundreds are given, may be of service to students :

- Bradford, 2 Series, I., 134—200.
- Munslow, 2 S., IV., 287—338.
- Purslow, 2 S., V., 343—362.
- Chirbury, 2 S., VIII., 44—60.
- Ford, 2 S., X., 113—144.
- Condover, 2 S., XI., 347—390.
- Pimhill, 3 S., V., 55—80.
- Brimstree, 3 S., V., 237—252.
- Stottesdon, 3 S., VI., 123—154.
- Overs, 3 S., VII., 353—359.
- Shrewsbury and Liberties, 3 S., VII., 360—368.
- Bridgnorth and Liberties, 3 S., VII., 369—374.

There are no less than 440 places in the county contained in this Roll, and the historical notes relating to each of these places, which are entirely the work of Miss Auden, are of great value and interest.

A note at the end of the Roll states that the Taxation of all the Hundreds of Shropshire came to £309 10s. 4½d.; of Shrewsbury and its Liberties £32 5s. 4d.; and of Bridgnorth and its Liberties £10 10s. od.; making a total sum of £352 5s. 8½d. from the county. The Tax Rolls and the money collected were delivered, by Walter de Huggeford and Walter Beysyn, the taxers and collectors of this 20th granted to the King, into the Exchequer, on 9 May 3 Edward III (1329), to William de Eu'don, Baron of the Exchequer.

The alphabetical index of the places contained in the Subsidy Roll will be helpful to those who wish to find any particular place.

THE HUNDRED OF OVERS is the tenth of the Shropshire Hundreds included in this Subsidy Roll. This and Condover are the only two of the Shropshire Hundreds which have retained their Domesday names. Overs Hundred is, for the most part, identical in extent with the Domesday Hundred of Ovres, or Ovret, because the lords of Richard's Castle had the chief manorial interest here, as well as the Hundredal Seigneurie. At Domesday, Cainham, Coreley, Earls Ditton (Dodintone), Henley, St. Mary's Manor (now Lower Ledwich), and Tedenesolle (Tetshill and Marebrook), were in Overs Hundreds, but in this Subsidy Roll are not named in it. At the re-arrangement of the Shropshire Hundreds, in the time of Henry I, Earls Ditton was transferred to Stottesdon, whilst Neen Solaris (formerly in Condetret Hundred), was annexed to Overs, in which Hundred its berewick Milson was placed at Domesday. After the battle of Evesham, 1265, Cainham and Coreley were exempted from Hundredal Courts by Charters; and when these franchises came to an end, these manors were not restored to Overs Hundred, but, probably by some mistake, were annexed to Stottesdon Hundred. The error still remains, and to this day Overs Hundred remains severed in two by a long strip of land, this new addition to Stottesdon Hundred. Lower Ledwich was at some period unknown, but in the reign of Henry III, detached from Overs by the Prior of Bromfield, and ultimately was annexed to Munslow Hundred. Henley was, some time in the 13th century, separated from Overs and connected with Ludlow Castle;

and only that part which is in Bitterley parish was restored to the Hundred of Overs. Tedenesolle, which was afterwards known as Teteneshull and Merebrook, or Teteneshull-under-the-Clee, is, presumably, now Tetshill and Marebrook, in Neen Solaris parish.

At the Conquest, Richard fitz Scrob was the lord of Overs Hundred. He was a Norman who had settled in England in the time of Edward the Confessor, and was also lord of Burford and Richard's Castle. He was one of the few Normans who were permitted to remain in England in 1052, when Earl Godwin's party procured the expulsion of the Norman settlers; and he survived the Conquest. After his death his successors gave half the Hundred to the King, and this joint jurisdiction was existing in the year 1255. Richard fitz Scrob, or Scrupe, is said to have built Richard's Castle, and he held four manors in Herefordshire, besides Burford. He was dead at the time of the Domesday Survey, when his son Osborn fitz Richard held these and many other manors, and was ancestor of the de Says.

HUNDR' DE EUERES.

BUTER'LEYE².

[BITTERLEY.¹—This was held in 1086 by Roger de Lacy under Earl Reger. Its Saxon owner was Godwin, a franklin, and in the time of King Edward the manor was valued at 60s. *per annum*. During the troubles of the Conquest it was laid waste, and the *Domesday* record values it at 40s. yearly. It was an important manor of three hides geldable, with one team in demesne and four among the serfs and handmaids. It had a Church and priest, and 6 villeins and one Bordar with three teams and land for three teams more, and two Hayes for forest game.

Bitterley seems to have been early held under the Lacy family by the De Scotots, one of whom about 1175 granted the Mill of Bitterley to Haughmond Abbey. The De Scotots seem in time to have taken the name of De Bitterley. Roger de Bitterley, who was Lord of Bitterley at the beginning of the 13th century, was succeeded by Stephen de Bitterley, who occurs frequently in local business between 1240 and 1280. In 1266, he had license from Henry III. to hunt in all the forests in Shropshire. He was succeeded by Roger de Bitterley, who had grant of free warren here in 1284, and who in 1300 was a juror on the great Perambulation of Shropshire Forests. In 1306, Stephen, son of Stephen de Bitterley and Agnes his wife, occur in connection with the advowson of Bitterley, and in 1316 Stephen was lord of the manor, then valued at £10 per annum. On May 30, 1324, Stephen de Bitterley and Roger de Bitterley of Asbach were summoned to attend a Council at Westminster. Roger is probably the Roger de Asbach of the Subsidy Roll.]

¹ Eyton iv. 367.

	s	d		s	d
Helianor' q' fuit ux'			Nich'o le Clerk	...	xij
Steph'i de But'ley	ijj	viiiij	Hug' Walters	...	xvij
Rosa de Buterleye	ij		Ric'o Dod	...	xij
Rog' de Asshebache		xvij	Ph'o Cissor'	...	xij
Joh'e Simonet'	...	xij	s'bt' } Hug' le		
Will'o de Brompton'	ij		ibid'm } Frensh'	...	xij
Ric'o Tropynel	...	ij	ixo'		
Henr' Obyn	...	ij		p' Sm ^a	xxij ^s
Will'o de Huggel'g					o'

NEEN SOLERS.

[**NEEN SOLARS.**²—At the time of the Domesday survey this manor was in the Hundred of Condetret, but it was soon after annexed to that of Owers. It was held in 1086 by Osbern fitz Richard, Lord of Richard's Castle, under the King. His tenant here was Siward its Saxon lord, but the value of the manor had fallen from 40s. to 18s. yearly. There seems some probability that Neen had been Church land, belonging to Worcester, as *Domesday* records that it had never been hidaged nor paid geld. There was land for five teams. In demesne was one team and ten serfs and a mill paying a bushel of corn. Siward seems to have lost his tenancy of the manor, which in the 12th century was held by Baldwin le Poer, who was dead before 1190, leaving only daughters—Petronilla, Elena and Eustachia. Hugh de Say, then lord of Richard's Castle, granted the overlordship of Neen to Roger de Solers, who seems to have been of Dorston in Herefordshire. Two of the co-heiresses married members of the De Solers family, and the third a De Freyne. In 1255, the manor (then called Nene Baldwyn) was held under William de Solers (of Dorston) by William de Clifford, Hugh de Fraxino (Freyn), and Philip de Mungumery as guardian of the heir of William fitz Randolph de Solers. At the close of the 13th century the co-parceners held under Edmund de Mortimer, who held the manor and advowson. The co-parceners seems to have had several well-to-do tenants here, one at least of whom, William de Freyne, could probably claim relationship with them.

[The Corbets of Habberley held a manor in the neighbourhood of Neen Solers known as Meebrook or as Teteneshull, which had been held in Saxon times by Siward the Franklin.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Corbot	...	ijj	ix	Will'o de Addebrugge	xij ^d q ^u
Ric'o le Lepar'	...	ij	o'q ^u	Adam de Ree	...
Joh'e Brakenhal'	...	ij	vj ^q ^u	Will'mo de Frene	ij
Ric'o de Cundeleye	ij			Edith' de Hollone	xij
Adam de Madeleye	ij		q ^u	Simone de Hollone	ij
Simone fil' Rog'i ..	ij			Ric'o de	
Joh'e Fey'saunte	...	ij	iiiij	Clyffe ...	xij
Will'o le Tayllour	ij			ibid'm Simone de	
Ric'o de Cundeleye			xvij	Godwode	xij
Will'o de Clyffe	...		xixq ^u		
Joh'e de Ree	...		vijo'	p' Sm ^a	xxxij ^s ob ^u
Will'o de Aula	...		xvq ^u		

² Eyton iv. 291.

ASSH' TYLSOPE.

[NASH.³—This was held under the Barons of Burford by the Esturmi family, and under them by the tenants, who took their name from the place. Walter de Esse occurs in 1240 as holding a part of Neen Solars. He was succeeded by William de Esse, and he, in 1255, was represented, both at Neen and at Nash, by William de Clifford, whose name constantly appears on local juries. William de Shire took his name from a hamlet of Nash, held in 1272, under the Fitz Aers, of Aston Aer.

TILSOP (Parish of Burford).⁴—Tilsop was held from the 12th century by the De Elmbridges, who took their name from a Worcestershire manor they held under the Barons of Burford. In 1255 Tilsop was held as a third of a knight's fee by Sir Ichenard de Elmbridge, and under him by Simon de Tilsop. Sir Ichenard was succeeded by Sir Adam, and he, about 1308, by his son, Roger. Agnes de Elmbridge was not improbably the widow of Sir Adam. Thomas Carbonel was, probably, of the family from whom Ashford Carbonel takes its name. They held land under the Mortimers of Richard's Castle, at a place called Overton, near Burford.]

	s	d		s	d
Agn' de Elmerugge		xij	Will'o de Hemme		xvob'
Will'o de Shyre	... ij		Rad'o de Seint		
Rob'to de Shyre-			Owey'n	... ij	q ^u
borne	... .	xv	Thom' Carbonel...		xvq ^u
Ph'o de Hemme	.. .	xvij	Walt'o Sklekeberd	ij	

MULSTONE.

[MILSON.⁵—In 1086 this was a berewick of Neen Solers, but was in the Hundred of Overs, and not in that of Condetret. It was a manor of 3½ hides, and was worth 14s. per annum in Saxon times, but was waste when it came to the hands of Osbern fitz Richard, and only valued at 10s. yearly at the time of the *Domesday* survey. It had land for 6 teams, and on it 3 radmans and 3 villeins had 3 teams. The early tenants here of the Barons of Burford took their name from the place. In 1255 the manor was held by William de Milson, but he had been in ill-health for the whole year. His widow, Nichola, in 1260, claimed her right of dower in Milson. In 1287 Milson was said to be held by the heirs of William de Milson, who, apparently, were John Godard and William fitz Hugh.

In 1350 Robert Patrick had a considerable holding in Milson, and, possibly, he was connected with the Richard Paterclyve of the Subsidy Roll. Roger and Robert de Hill were, probably, of Court of Hill, and of the family of Hill so well known in later days.

William de Frene occurs in 1338 as granting lands in Milson to John Godard and Margaret, his wife.]

	s	d		s	d
Amic' Godard	... ij	ob'	Christiana de Mul-		
Walt'o de Malleye	ij	q ^u	ston'	... .	vijjo
Ric'o Bercar'	... .	xvj	Ric'o de Paterclyue	ij	

³ Eyton iv., 331.

⁴ Eyton iv., 333.

⁵ Eyton iv., 347.

	s	d		s	d
Rog' de Hull' ...	xij <i>q^u</i>		Will'o de		
Rob'to de Hull' ...	xix	s'bt'	Ferne ...	xvj	
Ph'o de Perye ...	ij	job'	ibid'm		
Ric'o le Moliner ...	ij	iji	Hug' de		
			Lutteleye	xij	
				p' Sm ^a	xxix ^s
					ix ^d

CLEOTON' ET SILUE^RTONE.

CLEOTON.⁶—Cleeton is not mentioned in *Domesday*, and it is uncertain whether it belonged to one of the neighbouring manors or was omitted through some oversight. It was an independent manor in the 13th century, when it was held under the Ledwich family, by tenants taking their name from the place, who seem to have been related to the Ledwiches. John de Cleeton occurs on the jury at the assizes of 1292, and he was Lord of Cleeton in 1316.]

[SILVINGTON.⁷—This manor, of one hide, belonged, in 1086, to the great Abbey of St. Remigius, at Rheims. Early in 1061 Archbishop Aldred of York, had gone on a mission to Rome, and had taken with him many noble Englishmen, among them a son of Algar, Earl of Mercia. When they were on their homeward way, the Earl's son was taken ill, and died at Rheims, where he was buried, at his own request, in the Abbey of St. Remigius, to which he promised "cert*in* vill*s* and farms of his inheritance," which promise his father, Earl Algar, fulfilled. These estates were Lapley, Mepford, Marston, and Ridware, in Staffordshire, and Silvington, in Shropshire.

In 1086 this manor was given as one hide, on which were two ox teams. Its past and present value was 10s. 8d. yearly. It is called simply the land of St. Remigius in two precepts of Henry I, dated about 1102, in one of which he commands that the monks should hold their land in peace, and, in the second, that the Sheriffs of Staffordshire and Shropshire should not summon the monks to the Hundred or County Courts, but allow them to be represented by their bailiffs or tenants. It is called Silvington, however, in a deed, in which Azmar, Abbot of Rheims (who resigned in 1118), granted to Aluric, the clerk, and his wife, Edith the ville of Silvintone for their lives for 40s., to be paid on the feast of St. Martin. Aluric and his wife, and their sons and daughters, were to serve the monks as free men—not as villeins.

The manor was later held under the Prior of Lapley (as representative of the Abbot of Rheims), by the de Beysins. In 1255 it was in the hands of Philip le Bret, as guardian of the heir of Adam de Beysin. Robert de Beysin was of age in 1263, when the Beysins held land under the Abbeys of Rheims and of Seez, and were also tenants of that of Wenlock, as well as holding land directly under the Crown. In 1319 Thomas de Beysin held Silvington, but the interest of the Beysins in the manor seems to have disappeared in 1327.

Richard de Hawkstone and his wife, Agnes, occur in 1347, in a settlement of the manor on themselves, and their son, Robert, and Sibil, his wife, and, failing heirs of Robert and Sibil, on Richard and Agnes' sons, Richard and Thomas. Roger de la More, chaplain, and Matthew, parson of the Church of St. Nicholas, of Silvington, were trustees of the manor in the matter.

The family of Stokes held land at Wheathill in the 14th century. They, probably, took the name from a hamlet of Burford.]

⁶ Eyton iv., 372.

⁷ Eyton iv., 378.

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Cleoton'...	ij		Joh'e de Lowe	...	xv
Ric'o de Hauekes-ton	ij	iiij	Walt'o Stokes	...	xv
Ric'o in the More	ij		Thom' Budde	...	x
Rog' in the More...	ij		Rog' Stokes	...	x
Ham' de Lega' ...		xvj	Rog' Lyri	...	xiiij

GREOTE.

[**GREET.**⁸—This was a member of the great manor of Burford, and was held with Weston, under the barons by a family taking their name from the place. The first who occur are Peter de Greet and Philip, his son, who were living at the close of the 12th century. Philip occurs in 1221, but he was succeeded before 1237 by Geoffrey de Greet, who was dead in 1243, when his widow, Agnes, claimed a third of Greet as dower. He was succeeded by Peter (II), who was a knight and an important man. He was, in turn, succeeded by Geoffrey de Greet, and he, before 1308, by the Philip of the Subsidy Roll.

It is difficult to say how Richard Above-the-Town came to be so much more wealthy than any of his neighbours, unless he may have been the possessor of sheep run on the open hill. In the following century flock-masters made great fortunes by wool, but the trade had not attained large dimensions in the early 14th century.

The manor of Greet passed in 1358 from the De Greetes to the Lockardes, and in 1548, came to the Fox family by the marriage of Elizabeth Lockarde to William Fox. It was sold in 1639 to Thomas Edwardes, who was created a baronet by Charles I. in 1644, and still remains with his descendants.]

	s	d		s	d
Ph'o de Greote ...	ij		Regin' de Stoke ...	xvj	
Ric'o Meyl ...		xiiij	Will'o Coterel ...		ix
Ric'o de Dodelbur'		ixo'	Will'o Abboue the		
Thom' Aubyn ...		viiijob'	toun	...	vij
Rob'to Aleyn ...		xvjo'q ^u			

WYTTONE.

[**WHITTON.**⁹—This was held under the Lords of Richard's Castle by a family who took their name from the place; but, in 1255 it was, like Stoke, in the hands of Master Simon de Radnor as guardian of the heir of William le Moneur (the Moneyer), the John le Munefor of the Subsidy Roll.

John le Blake, who occurs as juror on Burford inquests of 1274 and 1278, was descendant of William le Noir, who held 1½ virgates in Rockhill, in 1237, by grant of John de Whitton.

Geoffrey de Rokhull took his name from the hamlet, which, in later years, was the home of a branch of the family of Hopton.

In later days Whitton was the home of a branch of the Charlton family; and to them is due the erection of the fine 17th century house of Whitton Court.]

⁸ Eyton iv., 334.

⁹ Eyton iv., 341.

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e le Munetor ...	xvjq ^u		Ric'o de		
Simone le Muneter	xiij		Lega ...	xij	
Adam le Proude ...	vijjo'		Hug' de la		
Joh'e fil' Joh'is ..	ixo'	s'bt'	Bour ...	x	
Galfr'o de Rokhull'	x	ibid'm	Will'o le		
Joh'e le Blake ...	xijo'		Whyte...	x	
Adam Godrych ...	ixo'				
Regin' de Assh' ..	x				
Will'o Aboue the				p'	Sm ^a
toun ...	...	x		xl ^s	xj ^d

BOREFORDE.

[BURFORD.¹⁰—Before the Norman Conquest this manor was held by Richard fitz Scrob, one of the few Normans allowed to remain in England in 1052, when Earl Godwin's party demanded the expulsion of foreign settlers. He was Lord of Richard's Castle, which took its name from him. He was dead before 1086, and succeeded by his son Osbern, who held Bursford under the king as a manor of 6½ hides geldable, with land sufficient for 29 teams. There were two mills, rendering 12 quarters of corn, and wood capable of fattening 100 swine, with one haye. The manor had a population of 6 serfs, 12 villeins, 3 radmans, 24 bordars, 7 coliberti (apparently semi-free tenants), and a chutch with two priests.

Osbern was succeeded by his son Hugh, and he, before 1140, by his son Osborne, who is said to have married a sister of Fair Rosamund; and who occurs as giving a salt pit belonging to his manor of Wychbold to the nuns of Godstow. He also joined w th Walter de Clifford, Rosamond's father, in giving the churches of Tenbury and Rochford to the Abbey of Lyra, in Normandy. He also gave a virgate at Whitbrook, near Richard's Castle, and his mill at Wychbold, to the canons of Haughmond. He also gave land at Little Cotheridge to Matilda, daughter of John Paher, to be inherited by her children, or, failing them, to the canons. Matilda stood in the same relation to him as Rosamond did to King Henry. Osbern was succeeded by his brother, Hugh de Say, who married Lucy Clifford. He died in 1190, and was succeeded by his son Hugh (II), who took constant part in the wars in Wales. In 1191 he had the charge of the Castle of Norton, in Radnorshire, and he seems to have lost his life a few years later, after the battle of Radnor. Hugh left an only daughter, Margaret, married to Hugh de Ferrars, who died in 1204, leaving her a child-widow. King John proposed to give her and her great estates of 23 knights' fees to Thomas de Galway, afterwards Earl of Athol, but he fell into temporary disgrace with the King, and the heiress was won (probably by paying a heavy fine to the King) by Robert de Mortimer, who held land in Essex, and who does not seem to have been akin to the great family of Mortimer of Wigmore. He was a faithful adherent of King John, and in July, 1213, about two years after his marriage he offered to "seive the King for a year, with nine other knights, at his own cost, if he might be quit of the debt he owed the King for fine for having his wife." This was accepted, and he spent the next year in France with the King. In 1216 he had the grant of a weekly market, on Thursdays, at Richard's Castle and a 6 days' fair on St Owen's Day (August 26). In 1219 Robert de Mortimer was dead, leaving a young son, Hugh, and after some four months' widowhood Margaret de Say was requested by Henry III. to take as her third husband William de Stutevill, who seems to have been one of the King's favourites, as he only gave a fine of two palfreys for his wife's great inheritance. He seems to have had children by Margaret (who died in 1242), but

¹⁰ Eytون iv., 301.

on his death, in 1259, he was succeeded by his step-son, Hugh de Mortimer, who was then 40 years old. Hugh is not to be confused with his contemporary, Hugh Mortimer of Chelmarsh, who was Sheriff of Shropshire.

Hugh, Baron of Richard's Castle, took the side of the King during the troubles at the close of the reign of Henry III. In 1265 he was in charge of the King's Manor and Forest of Beckenham, in Worcestershire, and the following year he had leave to hunt the hare, fox, weasel and wild cat in any of the King's forests in Shropshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire. In 1266 he also had the grant of a market on Saturdays at Burford, and a yearly fair and free warren at Wychbold. Hugh died in November, 1274, and was succeeded by his son Robert. He held two carucates of land in demesne at Burford, but the barony commanded 32*1/2* knight's fees in different counties. Hugh de Mortimer, after the Battle of Evesham had obtained a grant from Henry III, making Burford into a free borough, of which the burgesses paid to Hugh and his heirs 1*s* for each *burgage*. They were to hold them according to the law of Breteuil, then in use in the city of Hereford. The Norman town of Breteuil seems to have served as a model for the government of towns of mixed population, and the law of Breteuil secured from exaction the traders who brought in commodities from the outer world.

Robert de Mortimer served against Llewelyn of Wales in 1277, accompanied by 5 *servientes*—William and Hugh de Mortimer (possibly his brothers), Thomas de Huntley, Philip de Stoke and Richard Carbone. He received military summonses again in 1282 and 1283, and in the latter year was summoned to the Parliament held at Shrewsbury. He died in 1287, leaving a widow, Joyce la Zouche, and two sons—Hugh and William. Hugh, his successor, was the last Baron of his line, and William inherited his mother's estates.

Hugh does not seem to have come of age till 1296, and he died in 1304; but during the few years of his public life he had frequent military and Parliamentary summonses. He left two daughters—Joan, aged 12, and Margaret, aged 3, in 1303. They were left motherless in 1308, when Joan was the wife of Thomas de Bicknor, and Margaret of Geoffrey de Cornwall. The Manor of Burford was divided between these co-heiresses, who were also co-heirs to some of the estates of their kinsman, William de Mortimer, of Hamme.

Geoffrey de Cornwall, of the Subsidy Roll, was the ancestor of a long line of Barons of Burford, several of whom were Sheriffs of Shropshire. The direct line ended in the reign of George I. with a daughter, who married a Legh, of High Legh, co. Chester [Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, p. 72]. The barony is now in abeyance between the descendants of Joan de Mortimer (who, by her second husband, Richard Talbot, was ancestress of the Talbots of Richard's Castle), and the descendants of her sister, Margaret Cornwall].

	s	d		s	d
Galfr'o de Cor- wayle	... ij		Will'o le Bailyfe...	xij	
Will'o Ledewyche	xv		Will'o de Couentr'	xij	
Will'o de Boreford'	xvj		Sibill' de Assh' ... ij	iiiij	
Joh'e Byd	ij		s'bt' { Will'o Chamberleyne	xvij	
Hug' le Mortimer	ij		ibid'm { Will'o de Beckeleye	xvj	
Ric'o Ficas	ij	ixob'			
Adam de Ferne	... xij				
Will'o le Mein	ij	vj	p' Sm ^a	xxiiij ^s	ij ^d
Ph'o le Reue	... xij				
p'b' Sm ^a tot' Hundr'	...		vij ^{li}	ix ^s	xj ^d
p'b' Sm ^a Sm ^a r' p'd'co'r Hundr.	...		cccix ^{li}	x ^s	iiiij ^d ob'

SHREWSBURY HUNDRED OR LIBERTIES.

IN Domesday this Hundred is designated as the "Hundred of Shrewsbury" (*Sciropesberie*), and sometimes as that "of the city" (*Civitatis*). It paid geld upon 100 hides. Of these hides only $9\frac{1}{2}$ were in the country districts, leaving $90\frac{3}{4}$ within the borough and its suburbs. This, as Eyton has pointed out,¹ is a signal proof that the hide was sometimes a measure of comparative value, rather than of recognised areal extent. It would be absurd to suppose that the City Liberties contained an area equal to that of Condover Hundred, and yet this must be the case if the hide consisted of a definite number of measured acres.

The Hundred of Shrewsbury came to be called at a later time the Liberties of Shrewsbury, "either because (as Owen and Blakeway tell us²), those who dwelt within its limits enjoyed the liberties conferred upon the town, or because a villein, residing therein for a year and a day, obtained his freedom."

The Liberties were extended from time to time, many manors and townships being taken from those Hundreds which bordered the borough at Domesday.

Shrewsbury Hundred, at Domesday, contained, beside the "Civitas Sciropesberie," the following places:—Meole Brace, St. Mary's virgate in Meole (an estate which cannot now be identified), Monk Meole and Crow Meole, St. Alkmund's Manor (now Hencot), St. Julian's Manor (which Eyton³ considered lay in the direction of Greenfields and the Old Heath), Shelton, and Sutton. In addition to these Domesday places, Owen and Blakeway⁴ name the following as being the "old Liberties":—Nobould, Newton, Pulley foreign, Pulley vetus, Longner-on-Severn, Goosehill, Oxon, and Darvall (or Derfald). King John, by charter dated 24 February, 1204-5,

¹ Eyton iv., 347, note 2.

² *History of Shrewsbury*, I., 86, note 2.

³ Eyton vi., 368.

⁴ *History of Shrewsbury*, I., 86, note 2.

granted to the burgesses of Shrewsbury the town, together with the Hundred, at fee-farm for 45 marks yearly.

The Inquisition Quo Warranto of 7 Edward I. (1278), which has already been referred to at some length in the *Transactions*,¹ shows that the Liberties were still the same. Edgebold was detached from Condover Hundred after the Battle of Evesham, 1265. It is not known when Pulley and Welbatch were transferred from the same Hundred, nor when Dinthill, Great and Little Hanwood, Preston Montford and Woodcote were transferred from Ruesset Hundred. Baschurch Hundred also gave up Albrighton, Albright Hussey, Astley, Berwick, Bicton, Broughton, Leaton, Up and Down Rossall, and Yorton. Albright Lee, Longner and Pimley were formerly in Recordine Hundred. King Henry VII., by charter dated 14 December, 1495, still further extended the boundaries of the Liberties, adding to them the vills, township or hamlets of Hadnall, Acton Reynald, Myryton (Merrington), Grinshill, Hanwood, Allerton (Alder-ton), Onslow, Preston Gobalds and Pimley. An Inquisition of the Liberties of the Town of Shrewsbury, made in 1515, and printed in the *Transactions*,² throws light on their then state. Queen Elizabeth, by charter dated 2 April, 1586, added the parish of Holy Cross and St. Giles. And so the Liberties continued until the Municipal Reform Act of 1835 restricted the jurisdiction of the mayor, aldermen and burgesses to the Parliamentary boundary of the borough, as fixed by the Act 2 and 3 William IV., cap. 64.

The places dealt with in this Subsidy Roll of 1327 are the town of Shrewsbury, the Foreign Liberties, Shelton, Edgebold, Meole Brace, Newbold, Newton, Pulley and Sutton. What place is meant by the "Foreign Liberties" presents some difficulty in its identification; but the Abbot of Lilleshall was by far the largest taxpayer, and Miss Auden

¹ 3rd series, I., 180, &c. The original of this Inquisition of 7 Edward I. is apparently lost. It is not preserved amongst the Borough Records at the Guild Hall, and it is not to be found at the Public Record Office. But there is, fortunately, a copy made by Mr. George Morris, in MS. 28, at the Shrewsbury Free Library.

² 2nd series, II., 72. A full list of the places within the Liberties will be found in 3rd series, I., page 181.

has shown that this makes the place to be probably either Hencot or Albright Lee, or possibly both of these places.

The names given in the Roll should be compared with the long lists of members of the Gild Merchant, contributed by the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater to various volumes of the *Transactions*, and particularly the voluminous Rolls of 1318-19.³ Several of the persons assessed to the Subsidy are to be found in the list of bailiffs—as John Gamel, William le Parmenter, William de Bryton, Hugh son of Robert Dunfowe, Reginald Perle, &c., and many details about these are given in Morris's "Provosts and Bailiffs of Shrewsbury."⁴

VILLA SALOP'.

[SHREWSBURY.¹—The list for the town contains 131 names, and for the various hamlets in the liberties 39, making a total of 170. Owen and Blakeway, in their *History of Shrewsbury*, mention that on the roll of taxation of the fifteenth made in 1313, there are 189 persons taxed, which they suggest represented inhabitants of the town alone. From this list of 1327, however, it appears that (unless there had been a great diminution of population, which is unlikely), the roll included the inhabitants of the Liberties also. The Prior of St. John is the only ecclesiastic mentioned on either roll, and he is taxed the same sum (2s.) both in 1313 and in 1327. Whether he were the head of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist in Frankwell, or prior of the house of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who had a hospice in Shrewsbury seems uncertain.

The most marked feature of the Subsidy Roll for the town is, the wealth of the inhabitants as compared with those of the country. The chief men of the villages are rarely assessed at more than two or three shillings, while in the town many are over ten shillings, and William the Parmenter had to pay 38s., and Richard de Hulton 30s. Judging from the names common to the roll of 1313, and that of 1327, the townsmen had increased in prosperity in the interval. William the Parmenter paid 4s. to the fifteenth of the first date, and 38s. to the twentieth of 1327. Nicholas Ive paid 5s. 4d. to the fifteenth, and 10s. to the twentieth; Richard de Hulton 10s., and 30s.; Adam the Marechal, 1s. and 2s.]

	s	d	s	d
Thom' Hylde-			Regin' de Wenlok'	xvijjob'
bront	... ij		Ric'o de Wenloke	ij o'q ^u
Nich'o le Dygher'	ij		Ric'o Prodom	...
Adam fil' Ph'i	... viij		Ph'o Bydy	... xvijjo'
Alic' que [fuit] ux'			Will'o Rotar'	... xij
Thom' Lobart'	ij		Will'o de Polles-	
Joh'e Muesone	... iiij	vjo'q ^u	worth	... iiij
Priore s'ci Joh'i	ij		Thom' le Potter'	ijj
Will'o Charite	...	vijj	Thom' Colle	... v

³ See 3rd series, vol. II., 65, and vol. III., 47.

⁴ See *Transactions*, 3rd series, vols. I. and II., *passim*.

¹ Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. i., p. 133.

	s	d		s	d
Regin' le Dygher'	iiij	iiij	Joh'e Charite ...		vijj
Regin' Carnifice	ij	q ^u	Joh'e de Roshull'		vijj
Thom' de Kyngton'	x		Will'o le P'men-		
Thom' de Clyue			ter' xxxvijj		
Tan'at' ... ij		vj	Marg' de Mone-		
Laurenc' Fraun-			ford ...		vijj
ceys 		xij	Ric'o le Barbour		vijj
Rob'to de Wes-			Thom' de Dray-		
tone ... x			ton' ...	xvj'o'q ^u	
Thom' Conyge...	iiij	iiij	Ric'o de Eshop'	iiij	
Joh'e Pych'	... iiij		Joh'e de Westbur'	xj	
Joh'e de Lynleye	ix		Thom' Lauwe ...	iiij	
Will'o de Nete-			Ric'o de Upton' ...	iiij	
leye ... ij			Hug' fil' Rob'ti		
St'ph'o de Bessefe		xijob'	Dunfowe ...	vijj	
Rog' Hothal'	...	xvijj	Joh'e de kyder-		
Will'o le Tayllour	iiij	ob'q ^u	munstr' ...	iiij	
Rog' Michel	...	xij	Joh'e de lake ...	xiiijoq ^u	
Simone Colle	ij	o'q ^u	Henr' de Preste-		
Joh'e le Sadelar	vijj		cote ...	iiij	vj
Rog' Moldesone	iiij	iiij	Will'o Godyer ...	v	
Rob'to de Upton'	iiij	iiij	Simone Duraunt	xvijob'	
Thom' le Glouer		xiijq ^u	Henr' de Harleye	vijj	
Will'o de Wyluer-			Rog' de Muridone	iiij	
ston' ... iiij		ob'q ^u	Will'o le Barbour	iiij	iiij
Simone de Wen-			Henr' Charite ...		xvj
loke ... iiij			Ph'o de Benthal'	iiij	
Hug' de Henne-			Adenet' le Tayl-		
cote ... iiij		vj	lour ...		xij
Will'o de Hulton'	iiij	vj	Joh'a Borey ...	iiij	jq ^u
Adam de Stretton'	iiij		Will'o de Sutton'	ij	vjo'q ^u
Rog'o de Wythif'	xvj	jq ^u	Ric'o le Tayllour	ij	oq ^u
Will'o le Potter'	v		Thom' de Co'lton	iiij	
Ric'o de Actone	iiij		Will'o Blessed-		
Joh'e Gamel	... xijj		body ...		xx
Thom' Wyllesone		vijj	Will'o de Gyphole		xij
Nich'o le Sadelar'	ij		Ric'o Styrke ...		xvj
Will'o de Byriton'	ij		Adam le kynge ...	iiij	
Laur' Priket	... iiij	o'q ^u	Adam Gylmyn ...	iiij	

	s	d		s	d
Adam de Weolyn-ton'	...	xij	Hug' le Spencer	ij	xij
Elya de Hadleye	iiij	iiij	Thom' de Cawes	ij	
Adam le March-alte'	... ij		Rog' Mendepas...	v	
Thom' Charite	...	xvij	Nic'ole Carpenter		xij
Walt'o Geffrey	xvij		Ric'o de Colham	iiij	iiij
Joh'e de Sutton'	v		Joh'e le Latonner	ij	iiij
Regin' P'le	...xiiij		Joh'e de Teukes-bur'	... ij	
Thom' de Harlas-cote	... ij	vij	Hug' Iue	... ij	
Thom' le kent	...		Cristiana P'de...	ij	
Rob'to de Alde-mer'	... ij	xvij	Hug' le Dunfowe	xxij	vij
Will'o de Pres-tone	... ij	xvj	Will'o Glopsy	... ij	
Mag'r'o Ric'o Ber-nard	... ij		Will'o Lege	... iij	
Joh'e Aperte	... ij	vj	Alic' le Marescall'	ij	
Adam de Cap'ele		xvijo'	Will'o Geffrey	x	
Ric'o de Cantreye		vij	Nic'o Gerard	... ij	
Will'o de Goldene	iiij		Rob'to la Steor'	ij	
Adam Oldern	... ij		Thom' de la Clyue	vij	
Adam de Yortone		xvj	Nic'o Iue	... x	
Jul' le Typper'	... iiij		Henr' de Lydleye	iiij	
Rog' le Skynner'	ij	vj	Joh'e Cleme't		xvj
Thom' de Wemme			Hug' Andreu		xij
Carnific'	... iij	iiij	Ric'o de Hulton'	xxx	
Henr' le Cok'	... xx		Joh'e le Wash'	x	
Ric'o de Ellesmer'	iiij		Ric'o Stury	... vj	vij
Will'o de Wemme	iiij		Thoma Charyte...	ij	
			Will'o Meynwar-ynge	... ij	vij
			Will'ole Hayward	ij	
			Ric'o Wysdom	... ij	
			Galfr'o Rondulfe	iiij	

LIB'T' FORINCEC'.

[**FOREIGN LIBERTIES.**²—It is uncertain what is here intended. The Abbot of Lilleshall as owner of the property of St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, had land at Albright Lee, Preston Montford, and Hencot, within the Liberties, which in 1327 were far less extensive than in the present day. Then Battlefield did not exist; Albrighton, Albright Hussey, Astley, Acton Reynald, Berwick, Bicton,

² ? Eyton vi., 368, and viii., 246. Blakeway's *Liberties of Shrewsbury*, pp. 21 and 270.

Broughton, Clive, Grinshill, Hadnal, Leaton, Onslow, Preston Gobalds, the two Rossalls and Sausaw were in the Hundred of Pimhill; Betton Strange and part of Pulley in that of Condover, and Hanwood, Woodcote and Horton in Ford Hundred. From this it would seem that these "Libertates Forinsecæ" were an estate of the Abbot of Lilleshall, possibly Hencot or Albright Lee, or both.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Dyotesone	iiij		Abb'te de Lylles-		
Rog' fil' Joh'is ...	xx		hull'	... xij	
Ric'o atte Walle	vij				

SHELTON'.

[SHELTON,³ parishes of St. Julian and of St. Chad (now Oxon.)—This was held in 1086 by the Church of St. Chad, Shrewsbury, under the Bishop of Chester as $1\frac{1}{2}$ hide. The Canons had half a team on their demesne land, which was sufficient to employ two more, and four villeins had a team and a half among them. The value of the manor, 12s per annum, had not changed from Saxon times. The records of the College of St. Chad are not extant, but it retained a slight interest in the manor till the Dissolution.

The family of Iyon or Ive held land at Shelton at the close of the 13th century, and Roger Iyon appears as in 1305 witness of a deed relating to land there. The Waring family were originally from Onslow, and Robert Waring was of Shelton through his marriage with Ciceley, the daughter of Thomas Goderich, who had held land there in the time of Edward I. The Warings remained at Shelton for many generations, and added to their property there. In 1543 Adam Waring wrote an account of "how the gret oke at Shelton standith on my ground," and there mentions that the "gret mansion" of Shelton then belonged to Richard Mytton.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' Juon	... ij		Alic' Juonn	...	vij
Rob'to Warynge	ij				

EGEBALDH^{AM}.

[ENG BOLD⁴ (Meole Brace).—This was in 1086 in the Hundred of Condover. It belonged in Saxon times, like Meole and Pulley, to Edith, Edward the Confessor's Queen, and was valued at 40s., but during the troubles of the Conquest, it became waste. In 1086, it was held under Ralph de Mortimer by a free man, who paid a yearly rent of 8s. There was arable for two teams and a wood capable of fattening 20 swine. It continued to be held under the over-lords of Meole, but not directly. In 1273, it was found that John, son of Roger Pride, held Edgebaldenham under Roger Sprenclose by the service of 1d. yearly; that the said Sprenclose held it under Adam Hagur by 12d. yearly, and Adam under the heir of George de Cantilupe by 8s yearly, and the said heir under Roger de Mortimer, and it belonged to the Manor of Meole. There seems to have been several small interests in the manor. In 1366 Richard de Canes of Salop, chaplain, granted to John de Upton and Benedicta his wife, his land in Woodcote and Edgebold.

In 1434 John Parys of Salop claimed John Richardes of Cruckton as a Serf belonging to his manor of Edgebold. The case was tried before the bailiffs of Shrewsbury, and John Richardes was found to be a free man. In the reign of

³ Eyton vi., 360. Blakeway's *Liberties of Shrewsbury*, p. 467.

⁴ Eyton vi., 214. Blakeway's *Liberties of Shrewsbury*, p. 184.

Elizabeth, John Biest of Atcham held this manor under the Earl of Arundel, and it passed by the marriage of his eldest sister and co-heiress, Anne, to Edward Cludde of Orleton, near Wrockwardine. It remained with the Cludde family for some generations, and then passed by purchase to the Scotts of Betton. In 1672, Jonathan Scott had land at Edgebold, to which he added in 1692.

Adam fitz Adam, and William fitz Adam of the Subsidy Roll, may possibly be sons of Adam Hagur, who had an interest here in 1273, and William fitz Roger may be connected either with Roger Pride or Roger Sprenclose.

In an undated taxation of the Town and Liberties there were five tenants assessed at Edgebold: Henry Tommes, William fitz Roger, Thomas son of Llewelyn, and Llewelyn fitz Llewelyn and Peter fitz Henry. In 1580, in a presentment of arms and men for Newton and Edgebold, there were again five names, George Russell, Edward Benyon, John ap Robart, William Jennings and Thomas ap Edward.]

s	d	s	d
Will'o fil' Rog'i ...	ij	Will'o fil' Ade ...	ijj
Adam fil' Ad' ...	ijj	Petro fil' Henr' ...	xij
Will'o fil' Ric'i ...	ij	vj	

MEOLE BRACY.

[*MEOLE BRACE.*⁵—This manor of three hides seems to have passed at the Norman Conquest from the Saxon Queen Edith to William Fitz Osbern, Earl of Hereford, and on the forfeiture of his son, Earl Roger de Bretolio, in 1074, to Ralph de Mortimer. In 1086 there were three teams on the demesne land, and six serfs, four female serfs, six villeins, and three bordars with three teams, and a radman with half a team. Nine burgesses of the town of Shrewsbury belonged to the manor, and there was a mill worth 20s. annually. The value of the manor had been raised from £7 a year to £13 5s. 6d.

Hugh Mortimer of Wigmore enfeoffed a knight William Martel in Meole about 1155, and William passed on his interest here to Audulf de Bracy. This transaction was disowned by Hugh's son Roger, and a long law-suit was the result, which lasted from April, 1203, till January, 1211. In the end Audulf de Bracy (son of the first of the name) was allowed his right to hold the manor under William de Cantilupe, who held under Roger de Mortimer. This arrangement held good for centuries. The last Baron Cantilupe died in 1272, and his interest in Meole went to his sister Milicent, wife of Eudo la Zouche. At his death he was said to have held Meole under Roger de Mortimer as half a knight's fee. There was a fortified building, called a "tower" there, and other buildings, very poor, and demesne lands worth £1 9s. 4d. a year. The Boscs of Hanley and Heywood within the Manor were within the Forest. The Lord of Edgebold paid 8s. rent, and there were five free-tenants of the manor within the town of Salop. The manor was held by the La Zouche family till the reign of Henry VIII. The Bracy family also held some part of Meole in 1422; a manor court was held in the names of John Holland, Earl of Huntington, and William Carnoll, and Elizabeth his wife, the widow of William la Zouche. In 1537 Lord Zouche leased the castle of Meole and its rights to Arthur Mackworth, son of Thomas Mackworth, who seems to have been also connected with the neighbourhood. In 1598 the Mackworths sold the Manor of Meole and their possessions there to Thomas Edwardes of Shrewsbury, the ancestor of the Edwardes baronets, with whose family it remained till 1779, when Lady Malpas, the only child and heiress of Sir Francis Edwardes, sold it to John Bather of Shrewsbury, whose descendants still possess it.

⁵ Eyton vi, 350. Blakeway's *Liberties*, p. 317.

In 1327, Adulph Bracy and William la Souche both had large holdings in Meole. Walter the foreman was possibly the headman of one of them.

In 1580, 22 trained soldiers were returned at Meole, of whom Mr. Arthur Mackworth possessed a full suit of armour.]

	s	d		s	d
Madyn de Meole	ij	vj	Walt'o le Foremo'		xvij
Regin' le Lutle ...		xij	Will'o la Souche	vij	
Adulpho le Bracy	v				

NEWEBOLD.

[NOBOLD, Meole Brace.⁶—This was a member of Meole, with little or no separate history. In the early 15th century rents from "Neubold" were paid to William Venables and Isabell his wife, who held land in the Manor of Meole, under Lord Zouche, but seem to have lived in Cheshire, having a bailiff, John Schrawrden, at Meole.

Reginald le Lutle had land in Meole in 1327. Roger de Lutley, who in 1349 was Rector of Sutton, was probably of the same family.

In 1580, ten trained soldiers were returned from Nobold, five of whom were named Downe, and two named Sherer.]

	s	d		s	d
Hug' de Newebold			Radulph' de		
bolde ...	ij		Newebolde ...		xij
			Regin' le Lutle ...		xvij

NEWETONE.

[NEWTON,⁷ Meole Brace.—This like Nobold has little separate history from Meole, and is seldom mentioned except in connection with that manor. At the close of the 17th century Jonathan Scott bought land here from Joshua Ireland.

Newton and Edgebold were classed together in 1580, and furnished five men, of whom only one, George Russell, possessed any weapon.

The chief house of Newton is now occupied as a farmhouse, and the former Dairy House has now taken its place, and is known as the Day House.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' fil' St'ph'	ij		Adam fil' Dauid		xj
Hug' de Neweton'		xvij			

POLILEYE.

[PULLEY⁸, Meole Brace.—This was two manors in 1086, though both parts had been held in Saxon times by the Queen Edith. One portion was held under Earl Roger by Teodulf, as three virgates of land, on which were a serf and two bordars with one ox team. The value was the same as it had been in Saxon times, 6s. annually. This part of Pulley was in the old parish of St. Julian, and now forms part of Bayston Hill.

The other part was held under the King by Ralph de Mortimer, the Domesday lord of Meole. It was a hide and a virgate, with ploughland for five teams, (Teodulf's manor had only arable land for one), and three

⁶ Eyton vi., 357.

⁷ Eyton vi., 357.

⁸ Eyton vi., 212. Blakeway's *Liberties*, p. 371.

radmans, four villeins, and five bordars had four teams. In Saxon times it had been worth 30s., but the value had risen to 40s. annually. This part of Pulley became accounted part of Meole Brace, and passed like that manor to the De Cantilupe and De Bracy families. A family of De Poliley were early tenants here. In 1335, Philip de Poliley was found to have held 6s. yearly rent by service of keeping the King's *Haye* within the forest of Salop, but this may refer to the other part of Pulley. In 1515, the St. Julian's part of Pulley was called a hamlet of Bettton.

In 1580, 16 trained soldiers are returned from Pulley within the Liberties, and seven in the other part. The name of Richard Bettton occurs among the sixteen. He was one of six persons who had among them nearly a complete set of armour.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Bettone	ij		Alic de Poliley...		xij
Will'o Neel	...		vijj		

SUTTONE.

[SUTTON.⁹—This was part of the early possessions of the Priory of Wenlock, and remained unalienated after the Norman Conquest. It 1086 it was accounted a manor of one hide. Eight men,—freemen and villeins,—had four teams, and the value of the manor had risen from 12s. to 16s. annually. In the middle of the 12th century Ivo Pantulf gave the Monks of Shrewsbury land for a mill near Sutton, on the other side the stream. This gift occasioned frequent disputes between the two religious houses, as each complained of encroachments made by the water on their land. Sutton remained with Wenlock Priory till the dissolution, when it was bought by James Leveson, who sold it to John Mackworth. The Mackworths in turn sold it about 1770 to Thomas Hill of Tern Hall, an ancestor of Lord Berwick, the present owner. Mention is made of a capital messuage at Sutton, in the 14th century, and in 1754 a manor court was held at the "Hall House of Sutton" by Mr. Mackworth, who maintained the right of the manor to be independent of the town jurisdiction.

The eleven sub-taxers, or collectors, named at the end, were probably mostly Shrewsbury men, and must not be taken as belonging to Sutton.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e le Reue	...		xvijj	Ric'o fil' Ric'i	ij
Joh'e le				Henr'	
Cartar'		xob'		Meth'	ijj
Thom le				Ric'o	
Foremo'	ijj			Begete'	ii
Ph'o God-				Alano de	
berd	ijj		s'b't	Wyrcestr' x	
Petro			ibid'm	Joh'e	
Gerard	ij	vj		Reygnier	ij
Ric'o de				Regin' de	
Leton	ij	vj		Grafton'	ijj
Nich'o de					
Parkes	ijj	iiijj			
				p' sm ^a	xxxij ⁱⁱ v ⁸ iiij ^d

⁹ Eyton vi., 363. Blakeway's *Liberties*, p. 457.

BRIDGNORTH AND LIBERTIES.

The borough and liberties of Bridgnorth comprise the parishes of St. Leonard and St. Mary Magdalene, part of Quatford (in the Hundred of Brimstry), Quat Jarvis (in the Hundred of Stottesdon), and Romsley (in the parish of Alveley). These places correspond with those named in the Subsidy Roll of 1327, Dudmaston then mentioned being included in the parish of Quat. It is noticeable that Romsley is termed "Libertates Forinsecæ" in this Roll.

It is not quite clear when these places were first included in the Liberties of Bridgnorth. Eyton thinks that the borough of Bridgnorth was probably founded when the castle was transferred from Quatford in 1101. Privileges were conferred upon its burgesses by a charter of Henry II., about the year 1157. John gave them a second charter in 1215. An Inquisition of 1255 states that the vills of Quat, Mose and Romesley were within the Liberties, or did suit to the Hundred of Bridgnorth. The names given in the Subsidy Roll should be compared with the list of provosts or bailiffs mentioned by Eyton, several of them having held office in Bridgnorth.

Bridgnorth was formerly a Royal Peculiar, exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, and having its own ecclesiastical court and official principal. This Royal Peculiar comprised the parishes of St. Leonard, St. Mary Magdalene, and Quatford, and the liberties of Quat Jarvis and Romsley.

VILLA DE BRUGG'.

[**BRIDGNORTH.**¹—The history of the borough begins with the 12th century, when Earl Robert de Belesme removed his father's borough of Quatford to the site of his new castle of Bruges. After the fall of Earl Robert it became a Royal possession. In 1155, it was held by Hugh de Mortimer of Wigmore against Henry II., and was besieged and taken by the King in person. King John was at Brug in August, 1212, and his fifth and last visit there was in 1216, some two months before his death. Henry III. was frequently there, and Edward II. took refuge at the Castle in the troubles of the close of his reign.

The borough paid a yearly rent of £5 to the King in the same way that the burgesses of Shrewsbury paid £20 for their town. King John granted the

¹ Eyton i., 83, 241.

town a charter, which other Sovereigns renewed and ratified, and the borough prospered till the time of Elizabeth, when a change of fashion in headgear caused a failure in its chief trade—that of making woollen caps.

Bridgnorth was governed by two provosts, and several of those mentioned on the Subsidy Roll occur on the list of provosts.

John Glydde was Provost in 1295, 1318 and 1334. John Rondulph in 1323 and 1334. William de Ashboume in 1315. Edmund le Palmer in 1323, and burgess of the Parliament in 1315. John Cronk in 1324. Simon Dod in 1325.

Nicholas de Pitchford whose assessment to the Subsidy is the highest in the whole of Shropshire, was Provost in 1307, and Reginald de Legh was his fellow provost. Nicholas de Pitchford was also the chief landholder at Pitchford, and was assessed there at 14s. to the Subsidy—a very large sum among the country landowners. He was probably a descendant of a younger branch of the De Fitchford family of Pitchford. In the 12th century Ralph de Pitchford received a grant of land in Little Brug, which he held by service of providing dry wood for the King's chamber in Bridgnorth Castle, when he should be in those parts. The prosperity of the town seems to be shown by the fact that the comparatively small estate at Little Brug was assessed at a sum of nearly three times as much as that of Pitchford.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to le Fyther- ler'	...	xij	Rog' le Fone- car'	...	vijij
Rog' de Swyney	...	vijij	Rog' le Glouer'	...	xij
Joh'o Glydde	ij	vij	Will'o Bergham...	ijij	
Rob'to le Barbour		vij	Nich'o Pistore ...		vij
Rin'o le Potter'...		xvijij	Will'o de Calde- broke	...	xij
Joh'e Rondulfe	ij		Rog' de Pul'ton...		ix
Joh'e Bergham ...	ij	vij	Thom' le Glouer'	ij	
Nich'o ad Portam		vij	Nich'o Cheote ...	ij	
Simone le Coup'e		vij	Will'o Haket ...	ij	
Rog' le Longge...		xvj	Joh'e le Dygher'	iiij	
Edm' le Palmer'	ij		Rob'to de Caun-		
Joh'e de Wygge- mor'	...	vijij	treyn	...	x
Hug' Cissore	...	xij	Rog' le Somery...		vij
Adam le Dygher'	di'm ^{arc} '		Will'o Bonamy...		xij
Rog' Snel	...	di'm ^{arc} '	Joh'e Crouk'	...	x
Hug' Pistore	...	vijij	Auic' Bouche ...		vijij
Joh'e le Barcar...		vij	Joh'a la Cokes ...		xij
Joh'e Tayllour ...		xij	Ric'o Mustard'	...	vijij
Joh'e de Bagger- sou'e	...	vijij	Joh'e de Tede- style	...	vij
Rob'to Wartou'e	v		Will'o Selymon...		xij
Rob'to Hobet	...	vij	Walt'o le Palmer'		xij
Alic' Waas	...	vij	Regin' Bryd	...	xvj
Joh'e Bryce	...	xij	Will'o de Eudon		vijij

s	d	s	d
Hug' Woderoue	vijj	Walt'o le Longg'	xvijj
Adam de Castro	xx	Simone Dod ... v	
Will'o atte Sonde	xij	Rog' le Cok' ...	xij
Adam de Sheymon' v		Joh'e le Tayllour	xvj
Will'o de la Hull' xx		Joh'e de Strettone	xvijj
Ric'o Dod ... iijj		Walt'o Wodecot	xij
Will'o dē Vnder- don' ...	xvijj	Alic' le Palmer'...	xij
Ric'o Bergh'am... iijj		Regin' de Legh'e iijj	
Joh'e Dod ...	xij	Will'o de Asshe- borne ... ij	ijj
Petro le Mercer...	xij	Nich'o de Pychf' xl	
Joh'e le Mercer...	xvijj	Rob'to Pictore ...	xij

LIB'T' FORINC' REMESLEY'.

[FOREIGN LIBERTIES.—ROMSLEY², Parish of Alveley.—This was held in Saxon times by a franklin, Achi, who was superseded at the Conquest by Walter, who held under Early Roger. The manor of one hide had ploughland for seven ox teams. There was one team in demesne, and two serfs, seven villeins, and seven bordars had three teams. The manor wood was one league long by half a league wide. The value of the manor had increased from 30s. annually to 40s.

Earl Roger's tenant, Walter, was succeeded in his possessions by the Baron of Richard's Castle, who held Romsley under the King, and a family of Le Poer held under the Barons. The Le Poers (or 'Powers, as the name became later) held large estates under the Bishop of Worcester, and were men of note in that county. A younger branch held Romsley under the elder. In 1255 John le Poer was tenant of Romsley, under William le Poer, by service of one-fifth of knight's fee.

The name of De Vastene occurs in connection with the manor in the 13th century.]

s	d	s	d
Rog' le Power ...	xvijj	Will'o Colyns ...	xij
Joh'e de Vastone	vijj	Gilb'to Hobalt' ...	ix

QUATTE.

[QUATT.³—This important manor of three hides was held under Earl Roger by Outi, the Saxon franklin, its possessor before the Conquest, but he seems to have been dispossessed soon after 1086. There was ploughland for 12 ox-teams, and in demesne there were four, while the comparatively large population of five serfs, 19 villeins, and 14 bordars had 10 teams. In spite of this complete stocking of the manor, it had fallen in value from £6 yearly to £5. There was a mill of 2s. annual value, an acre of meadow, and a wood two leagues long and a league wide.

The manor passed into the hands of King Henry I., who seems to have divided it among the three sons of Helgot of Stanton, the founder of Castle

² Eyton iii., 196.

³ Eyton iii., 173.

Holgate. Wydo fitz Helgot granted his land here and in the Manor of Stottesden, to the Monks of Great Malvern, who retained their possessions here, which included the mill and the advowson of the Church, till the Dissolution, and a portion of the parish bears the name of Quatt Malvern to this day. Another portion of the Domesday Manor passed to a grandson (or possibly son) of another son of Helgot, Philip fitz Helgot, who held it in 1165, by service of a knight for 40 days at Shrawardine Castle. This service was changed in 1211 for that of providing two foot soldiers to go with the King into Wales for 40 days in time of war, one armed with bow and arrows and the other with a lance. In 1292 the service was said to be that of the two foot soldiers convoying the King's provisions from Brug to Shrawardyn as often as the King went into Wales. In 1305 only one archer is given as necessary. In that year the last heir male of the Fitz Helgots settled his estates on his great niece, Joan de Wauton, and great nephew, Roger Corbet, of Hadley. Joan sold her share about 1320 to a John de Wauton, who, in 1328, enfeoffed Richard de Wellers, in Quatt. The annual value of the manor was then £10, and it possessed a water mill, a carucate of sandy land, and eight merks of rents. It was held by service of providing one foot soldier with a bow, a bolt, and an arrow, to convoy the King's stores from Brug to Shrawardyn. In 1333 Richard de Welles endowed a chaplain in the church of Quatt, with a messuage, six acres of land, and four merks rent. Richard de Welles seems to have died about 1357, and the manor passed into the hands of the Mortimers of Chelmarsh, and from them to John de Cressi, cousin and heir to Hugh de Mortimer. It passed from the Cressi family in the 15th century, and in the 16th was held by Richard Jervis. In 1628 Sir Thomas Jervis sold Chelmarsh and Quatt to Sir William Whitmore, of Apley.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Welles...	iiij		Marg' de Gatacr'		xij
Adam Burel	...	xij	Adam Godhyne...		ix
Joh'e Tandy	...	x	Joh'e atte Wode		x
Joh'e Jones	...	vijj	Walt'o Jones ...		vijj
Ric'o de Monte...		ix	Osb'to le Colyar'		vj

DODEMASTON'.

[**DUDMASTON.**⁴—Dudmaston was the portion of the Domesday Manor of Quatt that was granted by Henry I. to Herbert fitz Helgot, who, about 1127, enfeoffed here a Norman, Herlewyn de Bouteilles, who later became known as Herlewyn de Dudmaston. Probably the later De Dudmaston lords of the manor, were his descendants, but this is not certain. They held it by service of a knight for 40 days in Wales, with the King when required. Mention is made of the Mill of Dudmaston as a feature of the manor, and possibly William the Walker of the Subsidy Roll worked a fulling mill there. Hugh de Dudmaston had succeeded to the manor on the death of his father in 1305, when Hugh was a boy of 15. In 1322 he granted to John atte Pyrie, Bercar (i.e. shepherd), for a sum of money, a messuage in Dudmaston, lying between the road that led to the grantor's mill and Severns-field, and a little later he granted in the same way, to William le Walkare, land in Alton-field, and pasture for their cattle and 30 sheep, where the grantor's other free tenants had common.

Lye Hall, a part of the Dudmaston estate, was, at one time, the property of a family of De Shireford, but in the 14th century was among the possessions of the Mortimers of Chelmarsh. Constance de Mortimer was widow of Henry de Mortimer, of Chelmarsh, who died in 1317.

⁴ *Eyton iii.*, 185.

The family of De Euledon occurs frequently in connection with Dndmaston, and Hugh le Carter was witness, in 1322, of a deed of William de Euledon.

The daughter and heiress of Hugh de Dndmaston married William Woolrych, whose descendants in the male line possessed the manor till 1723, when Sir John Woolrych was drowned in the Severn, leaving his estates to his mother, from whom they descended to the Whitmores.]

	s	d		s	d
Hug' de Dodemas- ton'	...	xvij	Will'o de Euledon'	xij	
Constanc' le Morti			Will'o le Walcar'	x	
Mer'	...	ij	Hug' le Cartar' ...	vij	

QUATFORD'.

[QUATFORD,⁵—This is placed in Domesday with Erdington, a manor of Wenlock Abbey in Saxon times, but appropriated at the Conquest by Earl Roger de Montgomery. It consisted of five hides, on which there was one team in demesne, and four serfs, nine villeins, and two bordars had three teams, with plough-land sufficient for eight more teams. There was a mill worth 5s. annually and a borough called Quatford, that paid nothing. The value of the manor had fallen from 40s. to 30s. a year.

Earl Roger gave the manor of Millichope to Wenlock in exchange for Erdington, and about 1084 founded at Quatford a borough, with a castle and a collegiate church. The Earl's first wife, Mabel de Belesme, died in December, 1082, and his second marriage probably took place the following year or early in 1084. His second wife, Adelais de Puiset, had a stormy crossing, in which a priest of her suite dreamed that he had a vision of St. Mary Magdalene, who bade him to tell the Countess that as a thank-offering for her rescue from peril she should build a church in honour of St. Mary Magdalene on the spot where she should first meet her husband, "near a hollow oak, where the wild swine have shelter."

The Earl was hunting in the Forest of Morfe, when the Countess met him, as the vision had said, by a hollow oak. At her request he founded there a collegiate church, which was consecrated in 1085, and near it he built himself a house and founded a borough. The importance of Quatford was short-lived, for in 1102 Earl Robert de Belesme built the castle of Bridgnorth and removed his father's foundation thither. The endowment of Quatford church was transferred to the six canons of St. Mary Magdalene's, Bridgnorth, and Quatford ceased to be more than a village.

The family of Goldsmith (Aurifaber) appears early in connection with Quatford, and members of it were among the provosts of Bridgnorth. John Aurifaber was provost in 1316, and Simon in 1327, Robert Bergham in 1327, and Henry Canne in 1325.

John at the Ship was possibly, the boatman whose ferry formed the link with Erdington, which, to this day, is in the parish of Quatford, though on the other side of the Severn.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e atte Shype	xij	Ric'o Bercar'	..	xij	
Ric'o Jordan	...	vij	Adam de Atterleye	vj	

⁵ Eyton i., 104.

s'bt' ibid'm	Ric'o	xx ij ibid'm xvj	Rob'to	xviiij ij Will'o de Aldenh'am
	Rob't ..		Bergh'am	
	Joh'e Auri		Simone	
	fabro ... ij		Auri	
	Henr'		fabro ... ij	
	Canne		Will'o de	
p' Sm ^a		x ^{li}	x ^s	

Sm ^a tot' taxaco'is p'd'car' villar'	xlij ^{li} xv ^s iiiij ^d
Sm ^a tot' taxaco'is tam p'd'cor'	
Hundr' q ^a m p'd'car' villar' ...	ccclij ^{li} v ^s viij ^d ob'.
Sm ^a tax' Hundr' totius com'	
Sallop'	cccix ^{li} x ^a iiiij ^d ob .
Sm ^a tax' vill'	xlij ^{li} xv ^s iiiij ^d
Sm ^a Sm ^a r' totius tax' tam p'd'cor' Hundr' q ^a m p'd'car' villar'	ccclij ^{li} v ^s viij ^d ob'.

[*Endorsed*.—Hos Rotulos lib'arunt ad scc^am
ix. die Maij Anno t'cio huj' Reg'
Walt'us de Huggef ord et Walt'us
Beycyn tax' et coll' xx^{me}
Regi a laicis concess' in Com'
Salop' anno r' sui primo et
Will'us de Eudon Baro hui'
Scc^aij eos recep'.

SALOP.

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SHROPSHIRE FEET OF FINES, A.D. 1218—1248.

(Continued from 3rd Series, Vol. VI., page 178.)

THE Feet of Fines are amongst the most important records we possess for tracing the devolution of landed property. They are nominally the official memorandum of the "finis" or end of a fictitious judicial action, but practically they are deeds for transferring land, and very early they became a popular method of conveyance, as they ensured safety to the purchaser, a duplicate of each Fine being preserved in the custody of the King's Court.

The Shropshire Feet of Fines commence in the year 1196, and extend for a period of 600 years. Those for the reigns of Richard I. and John have already been printed in the *Transactions*, 2nd Series, Vol. X., pages 307—330. The following ones for the reign of Henry III. have been transcribed for the Society, from the originals preserved in the Public Record Office, by Mr. W. K. Boyd, and are in continuation of those printed in the last Volume at pages 167—178. An Index of the places mentioned in the Fines follows.

W. G. D. F.

FEET OF FINES, SALOP. File 3. 3-32 Henry III.

32.

At Westminster, on the octaves of St. Hilary, 6 Henry III.

Between Roger, Abbot of Hales, plaintiff, and Stephen de Waresle, deforciant of 3 carucates of land and two mills in Chattele and Lappol. Which land and mills the aforesaid Abbot claimed to pertain to his manor of Hales. Stephen acknowledged that all the said land and mills, with all their appurtenances, pertain to the manor aforesaid, and quit-claimed them to the Abbot and his successors, for ever. For which the Abbot gave him 50 marks of silver.

33.

At Westminster, on the octaves of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, 6 Henry III.

Between Alan Martell, Master of the Knights Templars in England, of the one part, by Brother Hugh de Stocon, put in his place, and Roger Springehose of the other part, respecting common of the wood of Littlegh. Wherefore the said Master complained that the said Roger unjustly exacted common in the wood aforesaid, inasmuch as the said Master has no common in the said Roger's land, nor does the said Roger do service to the said Master wherefore he ought to have common in the said Master's wood. And wherefore there was a plea between them in the aforesaid Court. That is to say, that the aforesaid Master granted to the said Roger the third part of all the said wood, with the appurtenances, except 12 acres. To wit, all that wood which extends from the ditch of Kemeshall unto Wisebroc, and from Wisebroc as far as Heuedsti, and from Heuedsti as far as the ditch which is under the alder marked with a cross (*sub alno crucisignata*). To have and to hold to the said Roger and his heirs in demesne, of the aforesaid Master and his successors, and the brethren of the aforesaid house of the Temple, for ever. Rendering therefor 12^d yearly for all service. And for this acknowledgment &c. the aforesaid Roger quitclaimed to the Master and his successors all right that he had or could have in two parts [two-thirds] of the said wood, and in the said 12 acres; so that the said Master and his successors may do their will with those two parts of the wood and with those 12 acres of the wood without share or common which the said Roger or his heirs could have. And the said Roger and his heirs likewise shall do their will with the said third part, except 12 acres, without share and common which the Master and his successors could have.

34.

At Westminster, on the octaves of St. Hilary, 7 Henry III.

Between Richard de Essex and Joan, his wife, plaintiffs, and Henry de Audley (Audithelega), tenant of the Manor of Marchemelega, with the appurtenances. Wherefore the assize of mort dancelor was summoned between them in

the aforesaid Court. Richard and Joan quitclaimed for themselves and the heirs of Joan, to Henry and his heirs, for ever, all right and claim which they had in all the said manor, and for this quitclaim &c. Henry gave to the said Richard and Joan 220 marks of silver. And Richard and Joan and the heirs of Joan will warrant the said manor to the said Henry against all men, for ever.

35.

At Westminster, on the morrow of St. Luke, 8 Henry III.

Between Ralph de Samford, plaintiff, and Henry de Dorlaueston and Agnes, his wife, tenants of 3 bovates of land in Samford. Henry and Agnes acknowledged all the said land to be the right of Ralph. For which Ralph granted to the said Henry and Agnes all the said land; to have and to hold to the said Henry and Agnes, and to the issue of the said Agnes begotten by the said Ralph, and to their heirs, for ever. Rendering 2^d therefor yearly at Christmas for all service, custom, and exaction. If the said Agnes shall die without heir of her body the said 3 bovates, after the decease of the said Henry, shall revert to the said Ralph and his heirs quit. And, moreover, Ralph gave to the said Henry and Agnes 3 marks of silver. And for this grant Henry and Agnes quitclaimed to Ralph and his heirs, for ever, all right and claim which they had or could have in two virgates of land in Dorlaueston, concerning which there was contention between them.

36.

At Westminster, on the quindene of St. Michael, 8 Henry III.

Between Stephen Walensis, plaintiff, and Reginald de Reuulton, tenant of two virgates of land in Little Wyford, concerning which a recognition of the grand assize was summoned between them in the said Court. Stephen acknowledged all the said land to be the right of Reginald; to have and to hold to the said Reginald and his heirs, of the said Stephen and his heirs for ever. Rendering 3^s therefor yearly for all service pertaining to the said Stephen or his heirs. And the said Reginald and his heirs will acquit the said land against the chief lords of that fee for all service

382 SHROPSHIRE FEET OF FINES, A.D. 1218—1248.

pertaining to the said land. And for this acknowledgment &c. Reginald gave to the said Stephen 100^s sterling.

37.

At Westminster, on the morrow of All Souls, 9 Henry III. Between Sybil de Broc, plaintiff, and Alan, Abbot of Lilleshall, deforciant of the advowson of the church of Chetinton. Wherefore the assize of last presentation was summoned between them. The Abbot acknowledged the advowson of the said church to be the right of Sybil, and quitclaimed it to her and her heirs, for ever.

38.

At Shrewsbury, at three weeks from the day of St. Michael, 11 Henry III.

Between William, son of Achill, plaintiff, and Isabella de Taunglaunt, tenant of the vill of Beches, with the appurtenances. Wherefore the assize of mort dancistor was summoned between them. Isabella quitclaimed to William and his heirs, for ever, all right and claim which he had in all the said vill in the name of dower, and likewise all right and claim which she had in all the other land of Dudebir', Abbeton, and Dudinghop', which he demanded against the said William on the day this concord was made. And for this quitclaim &c. William gave and granted to the said Isabella 42^s to be taken yearly all his life, at Beches, of the said William and his heirs &c. And if the said William shall make default in payment of the said 42^s it shall be lawful for the said Isabella to enter on the said vill and hold it without hindrance of the said William or his heirs until full payment of the said debt.

39.

At Shrewsbury, at one month from the day of St. Michael 11 Henry III.

Between Thomas, son of Walter, plaintiff, and Edwin de Willaueston, tenant of one meadow in Schauinton. Wherefore the assize of mort dancistor was summoned between them &c. Thomas acknowledged all the said meadow to be the right of the Abbot of Cumbermere and his church of Cumbermere, as that which the said Abbot has of the gift of

the said Edwin. To have and to hold to the said Abbot and his successors, and to their church of Cumbermere, of the said Thomas and his heirs, for ever. Rendering 6s therefor yearly for all service; and for this Thomas quitclaimed to the said Edwin and his heirs, for ever, all right and claim which he had in the whole vill of Willaueston on the day that this concord was made.

40.

At Shrewsbury, on the quindene of St. Michael, 11 Henry III.

Between Roysia de Cokerfeld, plaintiff, and Henry de Audley (Audidelega) tenant of the third part of the manors of Saghebure, Besseford, and Little Wytheford, with the appurtenances. Roysia quitclaimed to Henry and his heirs, for ever, all right and claim which she had in the said manors in the name of dower, and for this Henry gave her 20 marks of silver.

41.

At Shrewsbury, at one month from the day of St. Michael, 11 Henry III.

Between Amice, who was the wife of Geoffrey Danies, plaintiff, and Nicholas Baker (Pistor), tenant of the third part of one messuage in Ludelawe. Which third part the said Amice claimed to be her reasonable dower which belongs to her of the free tenement which belonged to the said Geoffrey. Amice quitclaimed to Nicholas and his heirs, for ever, all right and claim which she had in the said messuage in the name of dower; and for this Nicholas gave her 16s 8d

42.

At Shrewsbury, on the day of the Apostles Simon and Jude, 11 Henry III.

Between Richard, son of Nicholas, plaintiff, and Stephen, Abbot of Bildewas, tenant of one wear in Swineie. Wherefore the assize of mort dancistor was summoned between them in the said Court. The Abbot acknowledged all the said wear, with the appurtenances, to be the right of the said Richard. To have and to hold to the said Richard and his

heirs, of the said Abbot and his successors and their church of Bildewas, for ever. Rendering 15^s therefor yearly for all service.

43.

At Shrewsbury, at three weeks from the day of St. Michael, 11 Henry III.

Between William, Abbot of Lilleshull, plaintiff, and Hugh de Aluinton and Alice, his wife, tenants of a moiety of one hide of land in Preston. Hugh and Alice quitclaimed, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, to the Abbot and his successors, and to their church of Lilleshull, for ever; all right and claim which they had or could have in all the said land, and for this the Abbot gave them 5½ marks of silver.

44.

At Shrewsbury, on the quindene of St. Michael, 11 Henry III.

Between Walter, son of Otho, plaintiff, and Henry Hubaud, tenant of one virgate of land in Houerton. Wherefore the assize of mort dancistor was summoned between them. Walter quitclaimed all right to Henry and his heirs, for ever, and for this Henry gave him 2 marks of silver.

45.

At Shrewsbury, on the quindene of St. Michael, 11 Henry III.

Between William, son of Achill, plaintiff, and Geoffrey de Ledewic, tenant of half a virgate of land in Abbeton. Wherefore the assize of mort dancistor was summoned between them &c. Geoffrey acknowledged all the said land to be the right of William. To have and to hold to the said William and his heirs, of the said Geoffrey and his heirs, for ever. Rendering therefor yearly one pair of gilt spurs at the feast of St. Michael for all service. And for this William gave to the said Geoffrey 20^s sterling.

46.

At Shrewsbury, on the quindene of St. Michael, 11 Henry III.

Between William, son of Hermon, plaintiff, and Adam de Blakenheg' and Cristiana, his wife, tenants of half a virgate of land in Blakenheg'. Wherefore the assize of mort dancistor was summoned between them. William quitclaimed all right to Adam and Cristiana and the heirs of Cristiana, for ever, and for this Adam and Cristiana gave him 3 marks of silver.

47.

At Shrewsbury, on the quindene of St. Michael, 11 Henry III.

Between Isabella the widow (vidua), plaintiff, and Alan de Bildewas and Agnes, his mother, tenants of 1½ virgates of land in Posenhal. Wherefore the assize of mort dancistor was summoned between them &c. Isabella quitclaimed all right to Alan and Agnes and to their heirs, for ever, and for this Alan and Agnes gave her one mark of silver.

48.

At Shrewsbury, on the quindene of St. Michael, 11 Henry III.

Between Hoel, son of Robert, plaintiff, and Grant de Middelton, tenant of two virgates of land in Middelton. Wherefore the assize of mort dancistor was summoned between them in the said Court. Hoel quitclaimed all right to Grant and his heirs, for ever, and for this Grant gave him 6½ marks of silver.

49.

At Lichfield, on the morrow of St. Martin, 12 Henry III.

Between Philip de Stapilton, Thomas de Costentin, and Walter, son of William, plaintiffs, by Robert de Stapilton, put in the place of the said Philip and Walter, and Hugh de Kilpec, tenant of three parts of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Pulrebech. Philip, Thomas, and Walter quitclaimed all right in the said three parts to the said Hugh and his heirs, for ever. Saving to the said Thomas and Walter their tenement, with the appurtenances, in the said manor, which they held on the day this concord was made. And for this quitclaim &c. the said Hugh gave and granted to the said Philip, Thomas, and Walter 50 solidates of rent in Lastes, co. Herts. To wit, of the service of Adam, son of

Gunnild, and his heirs two marks in respect of the tenement which they held of the said Hugh in the same vill, to wit, 31 acres of land and one mill, with the appurtenances, with the homage of the said Adam and of his heirs. And of the service of John de fonte and his heirs 15^s in respect of the tenement which they held of the said Hugh in the same vill, to wit, half a virgate and 12 acres of land, with the homage of the said John and of his heirs. And of the service of Robert de La felde and his heirs 8^s 4^d in respect of the tenement which they held of the said Hugh in the same vill, to wit, 21 acres of land and one grove which contains 2½ acres of land, with the homage of the said Robert and his heirs. To have and to hold to the said Philip, Thomas, and Walter, and their heirs, of the said Hugh and his heirs, for ever. Rendering 6^d therefor yearly for all service. And, moreover, the said Hugh gave to the said Philip, Thomas, and Walter 40 marks of silver. And this concord was made in the presence of the said Adam, John, and Robert, and they acknowledging that they owe the said services.

50.

At Shrewsbury, on the morrow of the Apostles Simon and Jude, 12 Henry III.

Between Henry de Schauinton, plaintiff, and Walter de Dunstanvill, deforciant of 4 virgates of land in Schauinton. Wherefore there was a plea of warranty of charter &c. Walter acknowledged all the said land to be the right of Henry. To have and to hold to the said Henry and his heirs of the said Walter and his heirs, for ever. Rendering half a mark therefor yearly for all service. And for this acknowledgment &c. the said Henry quitclaimed to the said Walter and his heirs, for ever, all right and claim which he had, or could have, in all the wood of Schauinton, with the appurtenances, which is called "Franchise," within the metes and bounds following, to wit, from "Hethelhurste Riding" as far as "Brocsich," and from "Brocsich" as far as "Risewrichtebroke." So that the whole wood of Schauinton outside the said boundaries shall remain to the said Henry and his heirs quit for ever.

51.

At Shrewsbury, on the day of the Apostles Simon and Jude, 12 Henry III.

Between Thomas, son of William, plaintiff, and Robert de Clifton and Amelina, his wife, tenants of the manor of Bedleswurthe, with the appurtenances. Wherefore the assize of mort d'ancestor was summoned between them, &c. Thomas quitclaimed to Robert and Amelina, and to the heirs of Amelina, for ever, all right which he had in the said manor, and for this Robert and Amelina gave him 10^s sterling.

52.

At Shrewsbury, on the morrow of the Apostles Simon and Jude, 12 Henry III.

Between Thomas Begeshour, plaintiff, and Sybil de Broc, tenant of three nooks of land in Chetinton. Sybil acknowledged all the said land to be the right of Thomas; to have and to hold to the said Thomas and his heirs, of the said Sybil and her heirs, for ever. Rendering 6^d therefor yearly for all service, saving foreign service. And for this acknowledgment, &c. Thomas gave her 5 marks of silver.

53.

At Shrewsbury, on the morrow of the Apostles Simon and Jude, 12 Henry III.

Between Robert de Clifton and Amilina, his wife, plaintiffs, and Swanilda de Betleswurth, deforciant of the customs and services which the said Robert and Amilina demanded against the said Swanilda in respect of the free tenement which she holds of them in Bedleswurth, and which services the said Swanilda did not acknowledge to the said Robert and Amilina. And wherefore recognition of the grand assize was summoned between them in the said Court, to recognize whether the said Swanilda owes to the said Robert and Amilina, for the said tenement, the service of finding for them one horseman in the Lord the King's army in Wales, whose horse the said Robert and Amilina ought to find, as they acknowledge to them, or one horseman at the cost of the said Swanilda, as they demand from her. Robert and Amilina

quitclaimed, for themselves and the heirs of Amilina, to the said Swanilda and her heirs, for ever, all right and claim that they in all the said service which they demanded from her. And for this remise, quitclaim, &c., the said Swanilda granted for herself and her heirs that they will render 6^d every year to the said Robert and Amilina for all service, at the feast of St. Michael, for the said tenement, to wit, for half a virgate of land which she held on the day that this agreement was made.

54.

At Reading, on the morrow of St. Lucy the Virgin, 12 Henry III.

Between Osbert, son of William, plaintiff, and Walter de Stirchelega, deforciant of one hide of land in Stircheley, and of one virgate of land in Dudelebiry. Walter acknowledged all the said land to be the right of Osbert. And for this acknowledgment, &c. Osbert granted to Walter all the said virgate in Dudelebiry. To have and to hold to the said Walter and his heirs, of the said Osbert and his heirs for ever. Rendering therefor yearly 16^s. And moreover the same Walter shall hold all the said hide of land in Stircheley all his life, of the said Osbert and his heirs by the free service of 20^s and three pennyweights of gold by the year. And after the decease of Walter all the said hide shall revert to Osbert and his heirs for ever, except half a virgate of land and one assart of the same hide, which Alexander the carpenter held, and except one croft which Maydusa held, which the same Walter and his heirs shall hold of the said Osbert and his heirs for ever. Rendering therefor yearly half a pound of cummin or 2^d at the feast of St. Michael for all service pertaining to the said Osbert or his heirs.

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SOME PROCEEDINGS AT THE SHROPSHIRE
ASSIZES, 1414.

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

KING HENRY V. was at Shrewsbury in person in the summer of 1414, with his new Chief Justice, Sir W. Haukeford. In the month of April he was at Leicester, and from there he proceeded to Lichfield, where he remained for over two months, during which time he was initiated into the judicial system of the country, and heard every kind of plaint brought into his Court.¹ At Shrewsbury he obtained presentments from all the Hundreds of the County of Salop. These are very voluminous, and of considerable interest, and give us some idea of the state of Shropshire at that period. The presentment to the King at the Salop Assizes concerning the misdeeds of Richard Peshall, of Chetwynd, has already been alluded to in the *Transactions*.² But there were very many other presentments of no less interest, which show that murders, outrages, and acts of violence of all kinds were prevalent in the county of Salop in the first half of the 15th century. A few of the most interesting of these presentments have been extracted by Mr. W. K. Boyd for the Society, from the original Assize Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Those now selected relate mostly to persons of some importance and standing in the county ; but it must not be forgotten that they are not one-hundredth part of the presentments made to the young King at the Assizes held at Shrewsbury in 1414. We should like to show more about these cases, and how the persons presented were dealt with. What punishment was awarded to John Abrahall and his companions for murdering John Plowden, as he was going to church at Lydbury on Good Friday, 1414 ? And why did John Plowden, presumably the murdered man, fifteen years

¹ *Historical Collections for Staffordshire*, vol. xvii., p. 4.

² See *Transactions*, 3rd Series, VI., 224.

before, kill John Caumvile, at Ludlow? For some reason or other Nicholas Peshall, the rector of Edgmond, had incurred the enmity of Roger Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, and so Roger in March 1411-12, brought an armed force of forty men to Edgmond Rectory, and drove away all his sheep and oxen, and stripped his house of all his goods and chattels and silver cups and ornaments, and carried them off. Another member of this family, John Corbet, of Habberley, a chaplain, was presented for abducting Amelia de la Melle in 1409; and Roger Corbet, of Shrewsbury, for assaulting one of the collectors of the King's subsidy. Henry de Cornwall, of Catsley, assaulted and beat the parson of Saleruyen in 1413, and the same year killed Ellis Sharp at Kinlet.

It is hoped that some further extracts from these Assize Rolls will be printed in a future volume of the *Transactions*.

ASSIZE ROLLS, No. 753.

[1414.]

m. 2.

Let enquiry be made for the Lord the King if John Abrahall, of Irchenfeld, esquire, John Holamton, of Irchenfeld, "sondeour,"¹ Thomas ap Richard, "sondeour," of Irchenfeld, John Pete, "sondeour," of Irchenfeld, on Friday next before the feast of Easter, called "Goodfriday," in the second year of the reign of King Henry V, at Lydbury, feloniously slew and murdered John Ploudon, esquire, in going to church to hear divine services in the church of the same vill.

m. 6.

Hundred of Condover.

By Richard Songodon, Constable of Monkforiet, and his fellow constables. First inquisition.

Item, they present that John Wele, esquire, captain of Oswaster, on Sunday next after the feast of the Apostles Philip and James, in the first year of the reign of King Henry V., came to Pycheford with divers men unknown, to the

¹ Sondeour, perhaps Sonder, a messenger. (Skeat's *Dict. of Middle English*.)

number of 800, armed and arrayed in the manner of war, and took from divers tenants of Sir Hugh de Burnell, namely, from Thomas Holcet and others, divers victuals, viz., bread, ale, and cheese to the value of 100*s*, and their corn and grass, namely, wheat, barley, beans and peas, of the value of 10*l* there lately growing, depastured, trod down and consumed with horses &c. And other enormous things &c. against the peace of the said Lord the King, not paying for the victuals aforesaid.

m. 9.

By Walter Bryd, Constable of Wenlok, and his fellows.

Item, they present that John Esthope, of Esthope, co. Salop, "Squyer," on Tuesday next before the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the first year of the reign of King Henry V., at Wenlok, feloniously slew William Calweton, of Calweton. And that Richard Esthope, brother of the same John Esthope, and John Tailour, servant of the said John, were present, aiding and comforting the aforesaid John Esthope to commit the aforesaid felony.

m. 13.

By Henry Herdeley and his fellows Constables of the Hundred of Monselowe.

Item, they present that John Plowdene, of co. Salop, esquire, and John Bole, of the same county, "tailour," on Monday next after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the twenty second year of King Richard II., at Lodelowe, feloniously slew John Caumvile.

m. 15.

By Thomas Marche, Constable of Cleobury, and his fellows.

Item, they present that John Adam, vicar of the church of Alderbury, co. Salop, "Prest," on Thursday next before the feast of Pentecost in the first year of the reign of King Henry V., feloniously carried away Sybil de Stette, at Alderbury.

m. 14.

The jurors present on their oath that John Corbet, of Haberley, co. Salop, chaplain, on Monday next after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel in the 11th year of King Henry IV., at Haberle, feloniously carried away Alice de la Melle.

m. 16.

Constables of the Hundred of Overs, John Lye and his fellows.

Item, they present that Henry de Cornewayle, of Cattysle, co. Salop, "Squier," and William Acton, servant of the aforesaid Henry, yeoman, with others unknown, on Friday in the first week of Lent, in the 14th year of the reign of King Henry IV., with force and arms, that is to say, with swords, bills, bows and arrows, broke the house of Richard de Welyngton, parson of the church of Saleruyen, at Saleruyen, and dragged him outside his house and him did beat, wound and illtreat, against the peace &c.

Item, they present that Henry de Cornewaylle, of Cattysle, co. Salop, "Squier," on Monday next after the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, in the 1st year of the reign of the now Lord the King, feloniously slew Ellis Sharp, at Kyn'let, in the Court of John Cornewaille, knight, of co. Salop. And they say that the aforesaid John, the day, year and place aforesaid, was a maintainer and sustainer of the aforesaid Henry, procuring and abetting him to commit the said felony in form aforesaid.

m. 17.

By Thomas Wronnowe and his fellows Constables of the Hundred of Pymenehull.

The jurors present that Jevan ap Meueryk, "Squier," on Wednesday next before the feast of the Ascension of the Lord in the 1st year of the reign of King Henry V., at the vll of Eton, in the high street of the same vll, feloniously slew Thomas Perkys.

m. 18.

By John Gauvill and his fellows Bailiffs &c. of the liberties.

The jurors present that John Burley the younger, of Dalcote, co. Salop, "Squier," together with many malefac-

tors unknown, on Monday next after the feast of St. Lawrence in the 14th year of the reign of King Henry IV., at Ludlowe, with force and arms, viz., armed with tunics, "palettes," "doublettes de defenso," and arrayed in warlike manner, lay in wait to beat or maihem William Mounselowe, of Ludlowe, against the peace &c.

Item, they present that the aforesaid John Burley on Friday next after the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross in the 11th year of the reign of King Henry IV., having assembled with him ten other malefactors unknown, armed and in warlike manner arrayed, namely, with tunics, "palettes," "doublettes de defenso," swords, bows and arrows, at Ounebury, feloniously lay in wait of their malice and old hatred to slay and murder John Staunton, and there a long time awaiting the coming of the said John Staunton; and perceiving that the same John would cross over from the vill of Stokesey that way to his house, and when the same John Staunton arrived at the place aforesaid, suddenly the aforesaid John Burley, with the aforesaid malefactors, made an assault on the said John with his sword drawn, and before the said John could descend from his horse the same John Burley struck the said John Staunton's horse with his sword on its hind legs, so that the same horse immediately fell to the ground, and then the same John Burley, before the said John Staunton could rise again, struck the said John Staunton on his head, his shoulders, his legs, and on divers other parts of his body, and gave him seven mortal blows, and so lying in wait there he feloniously slew and murdered him. And that Roger Auldon, of Bradston, in the same county, yeoman, Richard Dolfyn, of Corvedon, yeoman, Thomas Holder, of Wotton, yeoman, and William Bygley, the younger, of Duddelbury, yeoman, were then and there present and aiding to commit the felony and murder aforesaid in form aforesaid.

Item, they present that John Esthorp, of Esthorp, co. Salop, "Squier," on Friday next after the feast of St. Swithin, in the 1st year of the reign of King Henry V., at Wenlok, feloniously slew William Caloughton. And that Richard Esthorp, of Esthorp, "Squier," and John Swon, of Wenlok, yeoman, were then and there present and aiding to commit the felony aforesaid in form aforesaid.

Item, they present that John Dod, of Knoll, co. Salop, "Squyer," and Thomas Nurton, of Namtewych, co. Chester, yeoman, on Monday next after the feast of St. Peter Advincula, in the 1st year of the reign of King Henry V., at Prees, feloniously [took] Ivo de Sulton and brought him to the top of a certain hill and beheaded him, and so he slew and murdered him.

m. 18d.

Item, they present that Reginald Vernon, parson of the church of Whetehull, co. Salop, John Couper, of Farlowe, in the county aforesaid, yeoman, on Palm Sunday in the 10th year of King Henry IV., at Whetehull, lying in wait, and with assault premeditated feloniously slew and murdered John Hunt.

m. 19.

Second inquisition—by William Poyner and his fellows, jurors of the Hundred of Bradford.

The third inquisition. The jurors present that Roger Corbet, of Moreton, co. Salop, esquire, and Roger Adams, of Colcesse, co. Salop, yeoman, together with other evildoers unknown and disturbers of the Lord the King's peace armed and arrayed in warlike manner to the number of forty men, on Thursday next before the feast of St. Gregory the pope in the 13th year of the reign of King Henry IV., with force and arms, viz., swords, staves &c. entered the house of Master Nicholas Peeshale, parson of the church of Eggemondon, at Eggemondon, and took and carried away the goods and chattels of the said Master, viz., linnen and woollen clothes, brass, wooden and lead vessels, cups "de mazero" bound with silver and gilt "coupes" of silver and gilt, and other household utensils to the value of ten marks there found, and took and abducted six oxen of the worth of six marks, and 200 sheep of the worth of 10*l* of the goods and chattels of the aforesaid Master there found, against the peace of the said late King.

m. 22.

Item, they present that Roger Corbet, of the vill of Shrewsbury, esquire, Nicholas Peeshale, of Webenbury, co. Chester, esquire, son of Thomas Peeshale, chivaler, and Richard, son of Thomas Leche servant of the said Roger, yeoman, on

WW

Wednesday next before Palm Sunday in the 2nd year of the reign of King Henry V., with force and arms, viz., swords and staves, made an assault on Roger Lyney, one of the collectors for a moiety of one fifteenth granted to the King in the first year of the same King, and him did beat, wound and maihem against the peace &c.

m. 24.

Second inquisition of the vill of Bruggenorth, by William Palmere and his fellows.

The jurors present that the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, of Bruggenorth, is a Hospital of the Lord the King and of his collation. Which said Hospital before the time of memory was founded by the men of the vill aforesaid for one Master and five chaplains celebrating in the said Hospital for themselves and for the souls of the progenitors of the Lord the King and of his relations and friends, in the said Hospital, for ever. And also for providing, maintaining and keeping six poor people there, for alms, in food and clothing, for ever there, and for having, keeping, and maintaining six beds in the said Hospital for ever for the poor to lie in ; and divers lands, tenements, rents and services to the same Hospital for the sustentation of the same. And the alms aforesaid were given by the men of the township aforesaid with that intent, for ever. A certain Richard Arundell, Master of the Hospital aforesaid, to whom the Lord Henry IV., late King of England, by his letters patent granted the Hospital aforesaid for the term of his life to provide all charges incumbent on the said Hospital. Which said Richard now has only one priest celebrating in the said Hospital, nor for five years before the day of this presentment, viz., Monday next after the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in the second year of the reign of the now Lord the King he had neither poor nor beds in the said Hospital, nor has he now, but withdrew the divine services and alms to be made in the said Hospital, and expended the profits of the aforesaid Hospital to his own use, and permitted the church, houses, and also the tenancies of the said Hospital by reason of lack of repair to fall to final destruction of the Hospital aforesaid and of the alms for sustaining of it.



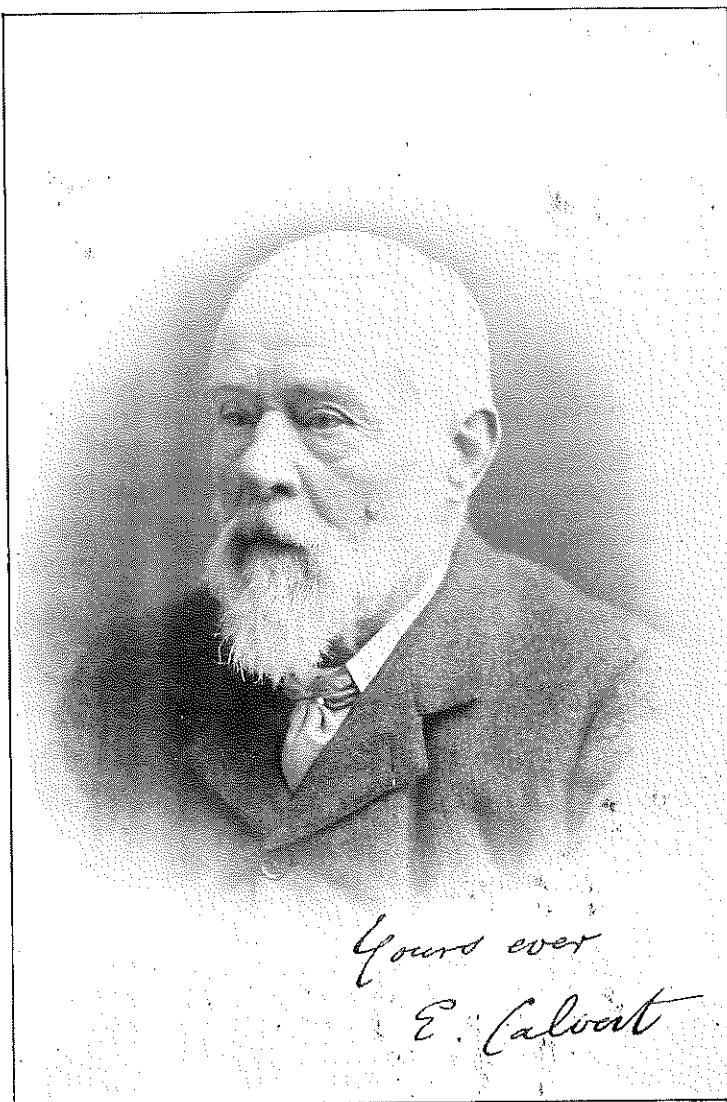


Photo. by Bartlett.

PHOTOGRAPH OF DR. CALVERT

*Yours ever
E. Calvert*

THE LATE EDWARD CALVERT, LL.D.

ON May 27th, 1907, there passed away at the ripe age of 77 years, Dr. Edward Calvert, a member of this Society from its first commencement, a member of the Council and of the Editorial Committee, Auditor of its accounts, and an occasional contributor to these *Transactions*.

Dr. Calvert was born at Derby on October 10th, 1829, his father being Edward Calvert, Manager of Messrs. Smith's Bank in that town, and he was christened at the fine old church of All Saints'. His first master was Mr. (afterwards Dean) Alford at Wymeswold in Leicestershire: a school prize from Mr. Alford (for answering one thousand questions) is dated 1839. He entered Derby School, with his brother Arthur, in 1840, his head-master being the Rev. William Fletcher,¹ D.D., and there he remained until 1843, when he removed to Southwell School, to which his head-master had just been appointed. In 1849 he obtained an open scholarship at St. John's College, Cambridge, and presently gained the Port Latin Exhibition, as the best classical scholar amongst the freshmen of his year. It had been thought that Edward Calvert would obtain a very high place in the Classical Tripos, but unfortunately, like that celebrated scholar F. A. Paley and others, he was not a mathematician,² and, being unable to pass the previous mathematical examinations which were necessary before he was permitted to enter for the Classical Tripos, he

¹ Dr. Fletcher was educated at Shrewsbury School under Dr. Butler, and was one of his many pupils who became headmasters. He obtained a first class in Lit. Hum. at Oxford, being appointed afterwards to a fellowship at Brasenose College. He died 6 July, 1900. (See Fisher's *Annals*, p. 287).

² His brother Arthur Calvert graduated in Mathematical Honours as a Junior Optime, and was 4th in the First Class of the Classical Tripos in 1853. He afterwards was elected to a Fellowship at St. John's College; was Headmaster of Creditor School, 1865—1877, and Rector of Moreton, Essex, from 1877 until his death, in 1891.

was compelled to take the ordinary Pass Degree. He graduated B.A. in 1852, proceeding M.A. in 1855, and LL.D. in 1870.

In August, 1852, Dr. Kennedy appointed Mr. Calvert one of his assistant-masters at Shrewsbury School, and here he remained until February, 1859, when he married Mrs. Middleton, a widow lady whose maiden name was Wright, and on account of her health left England for Trinidad, having been appointed Headmaster of the Government School there. Unfortunately the climate of Trinidad proved fatal to Mrs. Calvert, and she died in the autumn of 1859, when Mr. Calvert at once resigned his head-mastership, and returned to England, resuming his place on the staff of Shrewsbury School in August, 1860. He continued to be Assistant-Master until 1863, when he resigned his post, and opened a preparatory school in St. Mary's Place, Shrewsbury, his first pupils being Canon W. H. Fletcher, Mr. J. H. Sprott, and the late Rev. John Scott Yardley. He presently moved his school to College Hill, Shrewsbury, taking into partnership with him the Rev. G. B. Atkinson. This partnership lasted for several years, *i.e.*, until 1873, when it was dissolved by mutual arrangement, and Dr. Calvert (who by this time had taken the degree of Doctor of Laws) carried on the School by himself, first at Stone House, afterwards at St. Mary's Church Room adjoining, and finally at Kemmendine House in Longden Coleham. After about 12 years' work he discontinued his school, and was appointed by the Governing Body of Shrewsbury School in 1886 School Bailiff and Treasurer; and these offices he held until 1897, managing the School property, receiving the rents, &c.

He always took the keenest interest in everything that concerned Shrewsbury School. In 1892 he published the "Regestum Scholarium 1562—1635," a transcript of the earliest admission register of the scholars, and a most scholarly and accurate work. He also found amongst Mr. Leonard Hotchkiss's MSS., and copied, a later list of admissions which is to be included in the 2nd edition of the Rev. J. E. Auden's *Shrewsbury School Register*, now in the press. He gave considerable help to the Rev. G. W. Fisher in his *Annals of Shrewsbury School*, 1899; that author stating

in his Introduction, "to no one am I more indebted than to my old friend and colleague Dr. Calvert, who has from the first taken a deep interest in the progress of the book, and has done his best to make it a truthful history of Shrewsbury School." He was a constant benefactor to the School Library, of which, in connection with Mr. T. E. Pickering, he made a catalogue. He published, about 1874, a volume of Selections from Livy, in collaboration with Mr. R. Saward, who was then a master at the School. He also helped Dr. Kennedy much in the preparation of his School books.

Dr. Calvert was a classical scholar of considerable attainments, and especially was this the case in regard to Greek and Latin composition. He had also a remarkable knowledge of mediæval Latin words and terms, and he often gave great assistance in unravelling and elucidating the meaning of expressions in the old charters and documents which have been from time to time printed in the pages of these *Transactions*. He was very much interested in certain branches of archæology, and many papers that have appeared in the *Transactions* have owed much to suggestions emanating from him. As already mentioned, he was a member of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society from its foundation in 1877; whilst for many years he audited its accounts, and managed its affairs as one of the Council. On the death of the late Rev. W. Allport Leighton, the editor of the *Transactions*, an Editorial Committee was appointed, one of whom was Dr. Calvert, and he continued to act on this Committee until his death, his suggestions being often of the greatest value to contributors. He was constitutionally of a sensitive and retiring disposition, even to shyness—a man whom it was impossible to conceive guilty of anything like self-assertion—but he was very intolerant of any work on the part of others which was slipshod and careless; and many a beginner in literary efforts—whether it were a small boy making his first attempts in Latin composition at school, or a would-be contributor to the pages of the Society's *Transactions*—has reason to thank him for criticisms which perhaps seemed severe at the time, but which secured an attention to accuracy, which was of the utmost value in future work.

The following are the papers which he contributed to the *Transactions*,—not very numerous, but always scholarly and of a high order, as might have been expected:—

Fragment of an Early Mystery Play. (2 Series, II. 295).
Richard Gardiner's "Profitable Instructions," 1603. (2 S., IV. 241).

The History of the Old School (Free Library) Buildings. (2 S., VI. xii).

Extracts from a Fifteenth Century MS. (2 S., VI. 99).

A Contemporary Account of the Battle of Shrewsbury.
From "Annales Rich. II. et Hen. IV." (1392—1406). (2 S., X. 295).

Shrewsbury School Bailiff's Account, for 1578-9. (2 S., XI. 5).

Manuscript Sermon. [From the above Fifteenth Century MS.] (2 S., XII. 57).

To *Miscellanea* Dr. Calvert contributed the following short papers:—

Will of William Fitzherberd, of Tong, 1451. (3 S., I. 407).

Some recently discovered remains on the site of Uriconium. (3 S., II. 163).

Prince Henry's Speech at the Battle of Shrewsbury. (3 S., III. xvi).

Grant from the Prior of St. Austin in Shrewsbury. (3 S., V. ii).

Dr. Calvert was one of the most active members of the Borough Records Committee, which met weekly for five years, in order to clean, arrange, and calendar the valuable records of the Borough of Shrewsbury, which go back to the reign of King John. He also assisted in cleaning and arranging the County Records, and was one of the joint editors of the Parts which dealt with the Inclosure Awards and the Plans and Documents relating to Roads, Bridges, and Railways, &c. He was a co-opted member of the Free Library and Museum Committee, and Vice-Chairman of the Books Sub-Committee; until failing health compelled him to resign these offices in November, 1906. He did good service in weeding out and arranging the books formerly in St. John's Hill Library, and given on its dissolution to the Shrewsbury Free Library.

Dr. Calvert was a magistrate for the Borough, in which capacity, he often sat on the bench; a Trustee of the Allatt Charities; a Director of the Shrewsbury Gas Co.; and a member of the Committee of the Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, and of the Shrewsbury Dispensary; and in these and many other ways he showed or displayed an active interest in the welfare of the Borough of Shrewsbury. He was also largely responsible for the establishment of the High School for Girls in Shrewsbury in connection with the Girls Public Day School Company, and he taught Greek and Latin to the girls for about ten years from its foundation, and always took a warm interest in its fortunes.

In his younger days he was a keen cricketer, at one time playing regularly for Shropshire, his last appearance for it being in 1877, and he was also a fair football player, and one of the great bat-fives four, who used to play in the old Ball Court. He also used to row, and was fond of fishing.

For some time past he had been in failing health, and after a brief illness he passed away on Monday night, May 27th, at his residence in Kingsland; his body was interred in the Shrewsbury General Cemetery on May 30th, a large number of friends being present although the day was very wet. He leaves behind him three sisters, Mrs. Law, Mrs. Goode, and Mrs. Davey.

It remains only to add that the portrait here given is from a photograph taken by Mr. E. B. Bartlett about the year 1903, and kindly lent for the purpose by Mrs. Davey.

EDITORS.

XII.

HEN DINAS, OR OLD OSWESTRY.

This extensive and remarkable Inclosure was the last spot visited on the day of the Annual Excursion on August 27th last; the time for its examination was all too brief for so greatly interesting a structure, looming as it does out of the mist of antiquity. I should therefore like to call attention to it, and the apparently vexed question of its water supply, as a camp of refuge in times of danger, for the dwellers in the surrounding country, together with their flocks and herds.

The form is most irregular, the inner inclosure being some 1,260 feet from north to south, and 650 feet from east to west; and the area $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres, whilst the defensive works cover a further area of $30\frac{1}{2}$ acres; at the south end they are 240 feet wide, increasing to 265 feet on the east and north; gradually widening as proceeding westward, and due west attaining the enormous width of 475 feet. The entrance is on this face with an ascent into the Camp of 88 feet. Half-way up and to the north of the path the Ordnance Survey shows a space 350 feet long and 100 feet wide, and it was stated on the spot that *there were pools of water there*. The great width of this west side permitted this appropriation, allowing space for two ditches below for its defence as well as two above to defend the inner inclosure, and concealing the position of the water. Is it not probable that these pools are part of the design, and so co-eval with the structure? The fall of the ground, either naturally formed or artificially constructed, is such as to make this position the most suitable for collecting the rain water, and would help rather than otherwise the defence of the camp.

J. NURSE,

Architect, Shrewsbury.

XIII.

THE HERBERTS OF CHERBURY

A CORRECTION.

The following Errata, which occur in the Paper on "The Herberts of Cherbury," in the present volume of the *Transactions*, should be corrected.

Page 38, line 11. Instead of "unique" read "ubique."

Page 50, line 10. Instead of "εὐχαγωτιαν" read "εὐχαριστιαν."

Page 57. Omit lines 10 and 11, and insert instead the following two lines:—

"extinct.

His sister Henrietta Antonia had married in 1784" &c.

Page 57, line 12. Henrietta Antonia, wife of Edward, 2nd Lord Clive, did not inherit the estates of her brother, George Edward Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, who died unmarried in 1801, the main purport of whose will is as follows:—He left the Barony of Powis and all his estates in trust for ten years, one of the trustees being his brother-in-law, Edward, Lord Clive. Certain property specified (or parts thereof) was to be sold. With the money obtained by the sale and the rents and issues of the estates the trustees were wholly to free the testator's real estates from all mortgages and incumbrances; the surplus money, after the payment of his debts and certain legacies, to be used in the purchase of freehold lands in the county of Montgomery, as near as might be to Powis Castle. To his sister, Henrietta Antonia, Lady Clive, an annuity was to be paid of £500 during her husband's life, after his death the annuity to be increased to £1,000 should she survive him. The trustees were empowered and requested, during the said term of ten years, to apply parts of the rents and profits “for keeping Powis Castle, with the buildings, gardens and appurtenances in the most complete state of repair.” A request was also made that the owner of the said estates for the time being should pay strict attention to the above recommendation respecting repairs, and that he or she should make Powis Castle his or her principal place of residence. The trustees might let or lease parts of the estates, “always excepting Powis Castle, the park and lands usually occupied herewith.” The tenants for life of the Barony and estates, or if under age, their guardians (“other than and except Edward, Lord Clive”), were to be enabled to raise a sum not exceeding £10,000 on trust for the portions of daughters and younger sons. At the end of the before-mentioned term of ten years the Barony and estates were to be settled upon Edward Clive (the eldest son of the testator's sister, Henrietta Antonia) for his life, and upon his first and other sons successively in tail male. Failing them, the estates were to go to the second son, Robert, and his heirs, and then to the daughters and their heirs in tail male. Any such sons, and also such daughters and their husbands were to assume the name of Herbert only, and adopt the arms of Herbert only, within one year of their becoming entitled to the said estates. If they refused to do this they were to forfeit for themselves and their heirs all title to them, and the estates were to go to the next in rem inder. Under certain conditions the above-mentioned Edward Clive, upon attaining the age of twenty-one years, might become possessed of the estates (as tenant for life) even in the event of the before-mentioned term of ten years not having expired. The Will was executed June 28th, 1799, and, with a Codicil dated the following day, was proved in P.C.C. March 19th, 1801.¹

Page 61, line 28. Omit “(but not at Powis Castle).”

FLORENTIA C. HERBERT.

¹ The will is extremely long and most intricate, but I think I have correctly stated the principal provisions of it.—F. C. H.

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(COMPILED BY F. A. MACLEOD.)

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held in the front room of the Music Hall, Shrewsbury, on Saturday, July 20th, 1907. The Right Hon. Lord Barnard (President of the Society), occupied the chair, and there were also present the Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A. (Chairman of the Council), the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, F.S.A., the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., Mr. Herbert R. H. Southam, F.S.A., Mr. T. E. Pickering, Mr. J. Nurse, Mr. T. Roberts, Miss Auden, Miss A. Downward, Miss Humphreys, and a large number of other members and friends, the entire audience numbering about 150.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Rev. Prebendary AUDEN, F.S.A. (Chairman of the Council), read the Annual Report of the Council as follows :—

During the twelve months covered by this Report the work of the Society has been steadily maintained. Two important efforts on behalf of old buildings have been inaugurated, and partly carried out, under its fostering care. The one is the repair of the Tower of Shrewsbury Abbey Church, and the other is the excavations on the site of the Abbey at Haughmond. The first is a work of imperative necessity for the security of the building, while the second has yielded important results in determining the situation of the various parts of which the Abbey was composed. Since last Report the numerous MSS. relating to Shropshire left in a more or less complete form by the late Mr. William Phillips have been purchased at the joint expense of the Society and the Committee of the Shrewsbury Free Library, and these will be utilized from time to time for the purposes of the *Transactions*. The Council have again to deplore numerous losses by death. The Earl of Liverpool, who as Lord Hawkesbury had been a Vice-President for many years, Rev. Prebendary Corbet, Rev. F. W. Kittermaster, and Mr. G. M. Salt, are among those who have passed away, and special mention must be made of two others. Mr. F. Goyne had performed the duties of Secretary for the long period of twenty-five years, and won the esteem of all the members of the Society, while Dr. Calvert, as a member of the Council and of the Editorial Committee, and as auditor of the Society's accounts, has left a vacant place which it will be difficult to fill. Thus, as Wordsworth expresses it :—

Still glides the stream, and shall for ever glide
We men, who in the morn of youth, defied
The elements, must vanish; be it so!
Enough if something from our hands have power
To live, to act, and serve the future hour.

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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Prebendary AUDEN also presented the Statement of Accounts. The Balance-sheet for the year showed that the members' subsciptions amounted to £177 8s., making, with receipts from other sources, £223 4s. 10d. The expenditure was £220 8s. 6d., leaving a balance in hand of £2 16s. 4d. A few subscriptions were in arrears.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts. He said that, unfortunately, owing to the circumstances of his residing some considerable distance from the county, and owing to the fact that he had a good many irons in the fire, he had rarely the honour of meeting the members of the Society. He, therefore, esteemed it a very happy circumstance that he was able to be present that day. He could assure them that no one took a greater interest in the Society and its affairs than he did, and he always made a point of studying with very great care the *Transactions* of the Society, which, to him, were a matter of much interest, and he only wished he was able to devote more time to attempting to elucidate those hundred and one archaeological problems which would always, he ventured to think, face them. Perhaps when his son got older he would be able to assist him by relieving him of some of the work lying upon him, and in that case he hoped to have more time and opportunity to devote to a subject which had, from his earliest youth, been to him of the greatest interest. As it was, they must take his good intention as the best he could offer. (Laughter) The Report glided very lightly over two matters which were both of considerable importance. The first was the question of the repair of the Tower of the Abbey Church, a work which must cause a great deal of anxiety to all those who were interested in the state of such a magnificent monument as that, and, in fact, to all who were interested in the glorious memorials of the ancient town of Shrewsbury. The cost, as they all knew, had turned out to be a very serious matter. At the same time he believed the promoters of the restoration work had reduced that cost to the lowest limit possible without scamping the work. He had carried about with him for several weeks the draft of a letter which it was contemplated he should issue to the Press in London, appealing for assistance, but his duties recently as Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Agriculture had prevented him giving serious attention to the draft, although he hoped that he might now be in a position to further consider the matter. There was another point in connection with the subject, however, which made him hesitate, and that was the enormous number of appeals of every conceivable sort made to the public at the present time. He did not say for one moment that they were not perfectly justified, but the fact remained that unless one had some specially powerful lever to work with, unless one was very careful and took special steps, the response might be very

inadequate, and there was a risk that the work one had in hand might be hampered rather than assisted. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, they might rely upon it that he should not let the matter rest, and he would be prepared to co-operate with and welcome the assistance of anyone in Shrewsbury, or the county, or anywhere else in the country, who was interested in the preservation of that ancient monument, who would help him, or give him any advice as to how an appeal to the public was most likely to touch the hearts of those whose assistance they sought. Another matter which was referred to in the Report was the excavation work on the site of Haughmond Abbey, which, as they all knew, was due very largely to an enthusiastic archaeologist, one of their own townsmen, Mr. Southam. (Applause.) They could not be too grateful, he thought, to Mr. Southam for all he had done in connection with that grand old mediæval building. Their thanks were due to him and to all those who co-operated with him.

The PRESIDENT next referred to the losses by death mentioned in the Report, and, alluding to the position of the Society, expressed a hope that there would be an increase in the number of those who took an interest in it. It had been mentioned that more numerous subscriptions were desirable. That was a truism, and was the case with almost every society, but at the same time he hoped they would not let it fall upon empty ears or treat it as a platitude. For a great number of years that Society had done extremely useful work. The work of archaeology was not only of great value to the student of history, and to those who wished to study the evolution of the British race as it now existed, but it was also, as they would admit, a most fascinating and engrossing pursuit. To those engaged in other and laborious work it was a most diverting occupation to turn to, and he claimed that it was both useful and recreative. The traditions which clustered round the county and its many ancient buildings provided them all with an admirable study, and he felt that they might look forward with confidence to the future welfare of the Society. (Applause.)

Prebendary AUDEN, in seconding, said the restoration of the Abbey Tower was a necessary and very valuable work. In regard to the excavation at Haughmond, they owed, practically, everything to Mr. Southam, and had it not been for the efforts which that gentleman had put forth the work done would not have been accomplished. Mr. Southam was a modest man, however, and he had not told everyone what he (Prebendary Auden) knew, and that was that he paid a good deal of money out of his pocket in connection with it. He believed he was right in saying that there was something like £60 unpaid for which Mr. Southam was at present responsible. He only mentioned the fact so that those in a position to do so might help Mr. Southam in that matter. The Society had had rather more losses by death than usual. They wanted more members, and they especially wanted more young members. Many of them who had been engaged in that work for a number of years

would like to see some of the duties falling on younger shoulders. He ventured to think that the study of archaeology brought with it a good deal of pleasure, and he would like to plead with young people to take a deeper interest in the work. As his Lordship had said, it was a most fascinating and agreeable pursuit.

The Report and Accounts were then unanimously adopted.

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. HERBERT SOUTHAM said he had great pleasure in asking them to accept Mr Beville Stanier as a Vice-President. He knew the very great interest which Mr. Stanier took in work of that kind, and if they appointed him they would add a name to the list of Vice-Presidents which would reflect the greatest credit upon it.

Mr. SOUTHAM went on to thank the Chairman and Prebendary Auden for the kindly expressions with regard to himself, and to explain the work which had been done, with a plan showing the walls which had been exposed since the work began. He also expressed indebtedness to Mr. Hugh Corbet, the owner of the property, for his assistance, and for kindly acting on the suggestion that an iron fence should be placed around the excavations.

Rev. D. H. S. CRANAGE seconded, and the motion was carried.

THE COUNCIL.

Mr. J. NURSE moved the election of the members of the Council for the ensuing year as follows:—Rev. Prebendary T. Auden, M.A., F.S.A., Miss Auden, F.R.Hist.S., Rev. J. R. Burton, B.A., Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, M.A., F.S.A., Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, M.A., F.S.A., Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, M.A., Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., Rev. A. M. A., F.S.A., Miss Hope-Edwardes, H. H. Hughes, Esq., Rev. A. M. A., F.S.A., Miss Hope-Edwardes, H. H. Hughes, Esq., T. J. Moriarty, D.D., S. M. Morris, Esq., E. Cresswell Peele, Esq., T. E. Pickering, Esq., M.A., Herbert R. H. Southam, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., Rev. A. Thursby-Pelham, M.A., and Henry T. Weyman, Esq., F.S.A.

Mr. THOMAS ROBERTS seconded, and the proposition was carried.

AUDITOR.

Mr. T. E. PICKERING proposed the election of Mr. W. W. Naunton as Auditor in place of the late Dr. Calvert.

Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER seconded, and the motion was carried.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Prebendary AUDEN moved a vote of thanks to Lord Barnard for taking the chair. He said they valued their President very much, and were always glad when he was able to appear among them.

Prebendary MOSS, in seconding, said they all welcomed Lord Barnard to Shrewsbury, and they considered themselves highly fortunate when he was able to come amongst them and give them such an illuminating and instructive address such as that they had

listened to that day. It struck him that among the many claims archaeology had on the public interest there was one which to some extent seemed to have been forgotten—he meant the claim which it had to interpret the problems of the present day. We lived in such a rushing and hurrying world that there was no little danger lest we might be overwhelmed with the circumstances around us. He thought, therefore, that archaeology was not only recreative, but it was informing and enlightening to look back on the past and see how the present had grown out of it. Certainly in Shropshire, with its ancient abbeys and castles, and old buildings of various sorts, we had innumerable opportunities of seeing the links which bound us to the past, and interpreting their relation to the present. He was confident that the more the past was studied by the light of our archaeological remains and in other ways, the better we should be qualified to deal with those large problems which pressed upon us every day. (Hear, hear, and applause)

The CHAIRMAN suitably returned thanks.

THE REV. D. H. S. CRANAGE'S LECTURE ON "A BENEDICTINE ABBEY IN THE MIDDLE AGES."

At the conclusion of the business meeting there was a very interesting illustrated lecture on "A Benedictine Abbey in the Middle Ages," by the Rev. D. H. S. CRANAGE M.A., F.S.A., author of *An Architectural Account of the Churches of Shropshire*. The lecture was illustrated by a number of lantern slides depicting the life of the Monks and the buildings of the religious houses, the lantern being worked by Mr. Marsh.

Mr. CRANAGE remarked at the outset that it was rather more than ten years since he had the honour of lecturing before that meeting on a similar subject to that which he had chosen for that day. Continuing, the Lecturer dwelt on the great part which St. Benedict played in the history of Monasticism by the foundation of the great Monastery of Monte Casino, in Italy, but in a greater degree by writing the Rule of St. Benedict, which had been called the Magna Charta of Monasticism. The throwing on the screen of a map of England at the Dissolution served to show the very large number of Abbeys and Priories of the Benedictine Order which existed in England. After tracing the history of the Benedictine Abbey from the Monastery of St. Gall in Switzerland in the 9th century and onwards, the Lecturer proceeded, with the aid of a plan of the Abbey at Shrewsbury, taken from Messrs. Owen and Blakeway's history, to point out the various parts of a great mediæval Abbey. The cloister walk next to the church was the scriptorium, where the monks copied and illuminated their manuscripts. Leaning out of the east walk, were the slype, or parlour, and the chapter house, where there was a meeting every morning for reading of the Rule of St. Benedict, the discussion of the business of the Monastery, and the administration of discipline. The west walk seemed to

have led at Shrewsbury, as at Durham and a few other places, to the common house, where a fire was lighted in cold weather. The south walk led to the refectorium, or frater. The food of the monks proved an interesting subject for discussion, the Lecturer pointing out that in the early days no meat was allowed. Subsequently the Rule in this respect was relaxed, for the Abbot was given power by St. Benedict "So to temper and arrange all things that on the one hand the monks' souls may be saved, and that, on the other, what the brethren did should be done without any justifiable murmuring." From an old book of customs an interesting extract was read as follows:—"The youthful monk is bidden to wash his hands before his meals; to keep his knife sharp and clean, and say his grace. He is not to seize upon the vegetables, not to use his own spoon in the common dish; not to lean upon the table, not to cut or dirty the table cloth. Further he is not to use his knife to carry the gravy to his mouth, but to help others, as only the ill-mannered and clowns take everything for themselves. He is to wipe his knife before he cuts the common cheese, and not taste first whether it be good enough for him. Finally, his meal ended, he is to clean his knife and cover it with his napkin." A picture was shown of the old pulpit at Shrewsbury, from which, during meals, one of the monks read from the Scriptures or other improving books. The large range of buildings on the south-west still, to some extent, in existence, was stated to have been, in all probability, the guest house and places for the stores. Pictures of these, bearing date from 1731 to 1805, were shown. The suppression of Abbeys was carried out under Henry VIII, mainly by Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex. The reasons for these suppressions were numerous, some being good and others sordid. The wealth of the monasteries was very great, and was calculated to be something like one hundred million pounds of our money, and this was the real temptation that Henry VIII. succumbed to. The smaller houses were dissolved in 1536 and the larger ones in 1538—1540. A brief reference was made to what became of the Abbeys at various centres in England after their suppression. Shrewsbury was parochial as regards its nave, and was, therefore, preserved, but other parts were pulled down, and were now ruins or else absolutely non-existent. An American visitor had said, "How thoughtful your ancestors were. They not only built churches for you to worship in, but ruined Abbeys for you to admire." Those Abbeys were not always ruins, but the centre of a remarkable life which had the greatest influence on mediæval England. In many cases they had disappeared, but the present generation could reverently preserve all that remained. The Shrewsbury Abbey was not the least important in England, and money was needed to put it in a sound condition: with that reverence which was felt for the past, they would, he thought, be glad to assist in the preservation of such a noble memorial.

At the conclusion of the lecture the CHAIRMAN moved the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Cranage for the glimpse which he had given them into the Monastic life of the middle ages.

Tea was afterwards provided by the Society for members and friends.

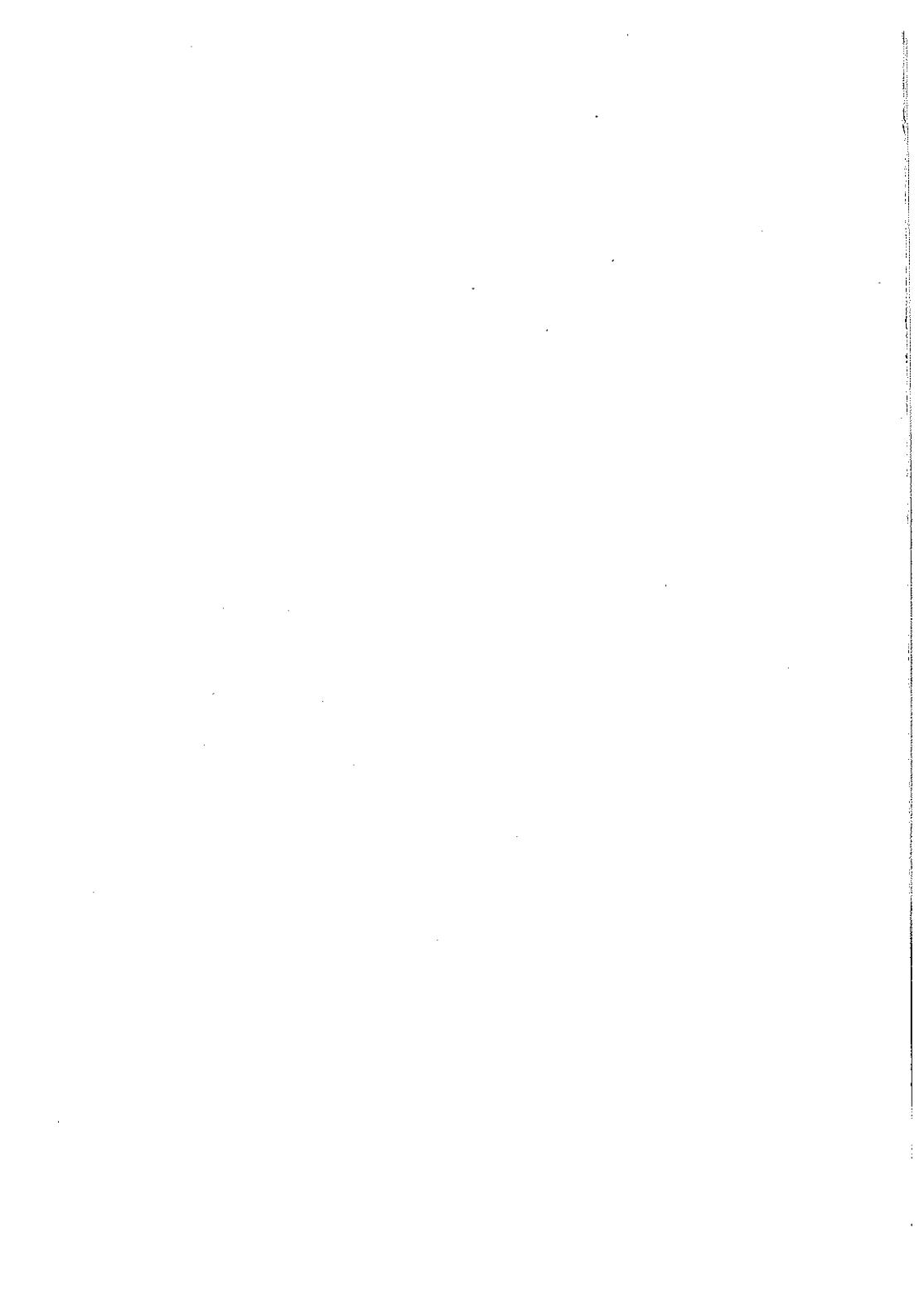
ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The Annual Excursion of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society took place on Tuesday, August 27th, 1907, and the following members and friends joined the party :—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., Miss Auden, Rev. Canon Livingstone, Miss Livingstone, Miss Hope-Edwardes, the Hon. Miss Glynn, Miss Lloyd, Miss M. Lloyd, Rev. E. H. De Castro, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Mr. H. R. H. Southam, F.S.A., Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Rev. R. Haseler, Rev. J. G. Swainson, Mr. J. Nurse, Mr. Scott Deakin, Rev. S. A. Woolward, Rev. E. B. Bartleet, Mr. S. Heighway, Mr. F. G. Morris, Mr. J. A. Morris, Miss Morris, Mr. A. E. Cooper (Assistant Secretary), &c.

The district chosen was the extreme edge of Shropshire bordering upon Denbighshire, where the fertile valleys were for centuries debatable ground, first between tribes and then between nations. The party left Shrewsbury by the 10-5 train for Oswestry, where they were met at the station by the carriages and drove direct to Llanyblodwel. Their way took them past Oswestry Church and through Morda, with a glimpse of Sweeney Hall on the left, to the limestone district of Porthywaen, and up the Tanat Valley. The picturesque bridge of Llanyblodwel was noticed just before the Church was reached and recalled the fact that in the days of pack-horse-traffic it served an important road to Llansaintffraid and the country beyond.

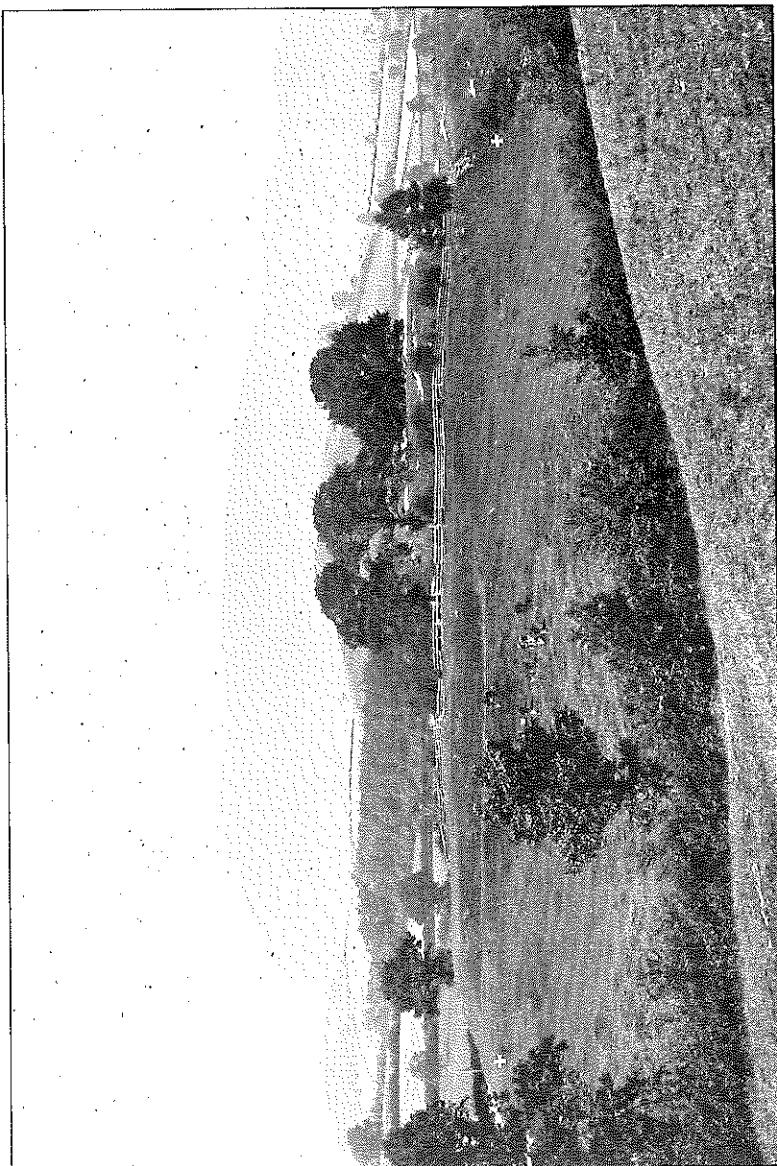
LLANYBLODWEL.

At Llanyblodwel Church the members were met by the Vicar, the Rev. J. Allen Jones, who kindly acted as guide, and showed them, among other things, the bassoon and violincello formerly used in the choir. The Church was added to and much altered about 50 years ago, when the peculiar steeple was built and the internal decorations added, but it retains a south doorway of the late 12th century, and a nave arcade of somewhat later date. The chancel screen is partly of fine old work with oak carving of the late 15th century. The south door of the church bears the initials R.B. : E.D. Waidens 1713, and the parish possesses two good oak chests, one with the usual three locks. In the churchyard are two fine stone coffins and some interesting fragments of stone, one carved with a hare, probably in allusion to St. Melangell, the patron saint of hares, whose church at Pennant Melangell received the tithes of Bryn in the parish of Llanyblodwel. The gift was probably made by Rerid Vlaidd, lord of Pennant and also lord of Bryn, and it was given to provide oats for the parson of Pennant's horse.



H. H. Hughes, Photo.

SYCHARTH.



SYCHARTH.

The party walked under the guidance of the Vicar through the pleasant grounds of the Vicarage back to the road, where the carriages were waiting, and having thanked the Rev. J. A. Jones for his kindness they drove on past Glan-yr-avon to Sycharth, where an entrenched mound marks the site of one of the chief houses of Owen Glyndwr. Here the Rev. Prebendary Auden read the following paper:—

OWEN GLYNDWR AND SYCHARTH.

Mr. A. G. Bradley, in his work on Owen Glyndwr, in the *Heroes of the Nation* series, claims for him that he stands at the head of Welsh patriots, and in reputation towers above all the rest. It is to be feared, however, that the details of his career are known to comparatively few outside the Principality and its borderland, though many more are familiar with his name as one of the characters of Shakespeare. In the play of Henry IV. (part 1) the dramatist introduces him as surrounded by an atmosphere of mystery and magic, as one at whose birth

“The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes ;
The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds
Were strangely clamorous to the frighted fields”—

and as altogether one not in the roll of common men.¹

We need not, however, go to what is legendary to arrive at Owen Glyndwr's greatness—a man who for more than ten years remained unconquered in face of the power of the whole English Kingdom deserves our highest respect.

Born in or about the year 1359, it is remarkable that for the first 40 years of his life he was a peaceful, law-abiding subject of the King. And he was no wild bandit chief. In Shakespeare's play, already quoted, when Hotspur taunts him, he replies—

“I can speak English, lord, as well as you,
For I was trained up in the English Court.”²

And this is confirmed by history. As a youth he was a squire to Henry of Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV., and his bitterest enemy; possibly before that to King Richard II.³ In his early manhood he married the daughter of Sir David Hanmer of Hanmer, and was the father of a numerous family.⁴ He had two homes in North Wales—the one at Glyndyfrdwy, near Llangollen, the other at Sycharth, where we stand. He had also some possessions in South Wales. At one or other of these northern homes he was leading the life of an ordinary country gentleman, when a quarrel with one of his neighbours wrought a complete change in his life. This neighbour was Lord Grey of Ruthin, one of the Marcher barons,

¹ Act III., Sc. i. ² Act III., Sc. i.

³ Wylie's *Henry IV.*, Vol. i, p. 143.

⁴ Wylie's *Henry IV.*, Vol. i, p. 143.

who seized a strip of land which formed part of Owen's estate.¹ The matter was tried in the law courts, and Owen's claim was sustained, but when—towards the close of 1399—the crown passed from Richard II. to Henry IV., Lord Grey took the opportunity of again seizing the coveted territory. Owen's second appeal was contemptuously refused, and he resorted to arms. This quarrel between the two neighbours soon took a wider sweep and assumed larger dimensions. It was an easy matter for his enemies at Henry's Court to denounce Owen as opposed to the new King, and he was treated as a rebel. Time will not allow us to pursue the story. It is largely summed up in the words Shakespeare puts into his mouth:—

Three times hath Henry Bolinbroke made head
Against my power: thrice from the banks of Wye
And sandy-bottomed Severn have I sent
Him bootless home and weather-beaten back.²

And everyone here will remember his association with the Battle of Shrewsbury. True, we must give up the tradition of his climbing the Shelton Oak to watch its progress, but he was in alliance with the Percies in their rebellion and had he come up from South Wales in time, the battle might have had a different result. He held out against the King to the last, and at length, according to tradition, died in the house of his youngest daughter, about the year 1416 or later, and rests in the churchyard of Monnington, in the county of Hereford, which was his daughter's married home.³

I turn now to Sycharth itself. It is, I think, impossible to study the site without arriving at the conclusion that it was occupied by a dwelling long before the time of Glyndwr. The central mound, with its surrounding ditches, goes back to Saxon, or, at least, Norman times, when it would be occupied by a house constructed of wood and protected by a stockade. We know nothing as to the period at which this gave way to a more substantial edifice, but it happens that we possess two records contemporary with Glyndwr, one of which describes the house which he himself inhabited, and the other what were the circumstances under which it was destroyed. Owen had among his friends a poet by name Gruffydd Llwyd, but better known by his bardic appellation of Iolo Goch. This friend, apparently, often stayed at Sycharth, and he has left us an account of the house and its management.⁴ He speaks of its large extent, embracing nine halls, or rooms, each furnished with a wardrobe to hold clothes for his retainers; and in illustration of this latter fact it may be mentioned in passing that there is a tradition that on one occasion Glyndwr caused Lord Grey to retreat from a contemplated raid by driving a number of stakes into the ground and covering

¹ Bradley's *Owen Glyndwr*, p. III.

² Act III., Sc. 1.

³ Bradley's *March and Borderland of Wales*, p. 66.

⁴ Bradley's *Owen Glyndwr*, p. 101.

them each with a cap and jacket, which were mistaken for men.¹ Iolo goes on to say that near the house itself, on a verdant bank, was a wooden building supported on posts and roofed with tiles, where, in eight rooms were sleeping apartments for guests; and that there was also a cruciform church containing several chapels. Among the surroundings were the usual accompaniments of a gentleman's residence—entrance gateway, pigeon-house, mill, fish-pond, herony, and so on—and a park well stocked with game. The owner was held in such respect that bolts and bars were unknown, and so profuse was the hospitality that no porter was needed at the gate.² Nor does the poet forget the mistress of the establishment. He has not only praise for her white bread and her metheglyn, but for herself as the best of wives and the mother of a beautiful nest of chieftains.

It is sad to think that this mansion, which called forth so much poetic enthusiasm, was destined so soon to more or less complete destruction. Among the "Original Letters illustrative of English History" preserved in the British Museum and printed by Sir Henry Ellis, is one in Norman French from Henry, Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., addressed to the king and his Council.³ It bears date May 15th, but without mentioning the year. It is uncertain whether it belongs to 1401, 1402, or 1403, but any way, it was written not long before the Battle of Shrewsbury. The Prince was not much more than a boy, but his father had sent him to the Welsh border to ascertain the state of affairs before he came himself. The letter, it will be noticed, shows the Prince in a very different light from the Madcap Harry of Shakespeare.

The translation of the part bearing on our present subject is as follows:—"Very dear and entirely well beloved, we greet you much from our whole heart, thanking you very dearly for the attention you have paid to everything needful that concerned us during our absence; and we pray of you very earnestly the continuance of your good and kind disposition, as our trust is in you. By way of news that have here occurred, if you wish to hear of them, we have among other matters been lately informed that Owelyn de Glyn-dourdy has assembled his forces and those of other rebels adhering to him, in great number, purposing to commit inroads, and in case of any resistance being made to him by the English, to come to battle with them, for so he vaunted to his people; wherefore we took our forces and marched to a place of the said Owelyn, well built, which was his principal mansion, called Saghern, where we thought we should have found him, if he had an inclination to fight in the manner he had said; but on our arrival there we found nobody, and therefore caused the whole place to be burnt, and several other houses near it belonging to his tenants. . . ."

¹ Nicholson's *Cambrian Guide*, (1813), p. 780.

² Wylie's *Henry IV.*, p. 143.

³ Ellis's *Letters*, Series II., Vol. I., p. 10.

The letter then goes on to state that the prince afterwards marched straight to Owen's other place at Glyndourdy, and burnt a fine lodge in his park and put to death a friend of his whom they captured. Then, having related how they further laid waste the country of Merioneth and Powys, the letter concludes : " May our Lord have you always in His holy keeping. Given under our seal at Shrewsbury the 15th day of May."

What was the real extent of this destruction wrought by the Prince at Sycharth we have no means of knowing—he evidently regarded it as complete. The place was probably never restored, at least to any large extent, for during the rest of his career Glyndwr had no opportunity of settled life. He had committed himself to a game of which the stakes were nothing less than royalty, and the play involved constant movement from place to place. He is well described by his contemporary Capgrave as one "whom the King was continually searching for and never was able to find, for wandering among the mountains and caverns of Wales, he had never any certain dwelling place, nor indeed could he be captured by anyone."¹

Sycharth probably remained a ruin as left by Prince Henry's soldiers, and through the five centuries which have since rolled by became, like other ruins, a quarry for new erections in the neighbourhood. When Pennant visited the spot in the second half of the 18th century, there were stones still to be seen scattered about,² but all these have now disappeared, and greensward, covering the earthworks, alone remains. But its memories like the grass are green. Sycharth must ever remain a sacred spot—to the Welsh, first, but after them to all others who reverence whatever is noble, and brave, and patriotic in the annals of the past.³

LLANSILIN.

Walking down through the yard of the mill that has succeeded the one mentioned by Iolo Goch, the drive was resumed to Llan-silin, where the attention of the party was first given to lunch, after which they made their way to the interesting Church, where they were met, in the absence of the Vicar, by the Rev. E. James. The Church, which was very carefully and conservatively restored in 1890, contains traces of 12th Century work, but its foundation is ascribed to St. Silin (or Sulien) himself, who came over with St. Cadwan from Brittany in the 6th Century. A well bearing the name of the Saint still exists at Tynllan, and two Churches in Cardiganshire are dedicated to him.

¹ *Book of Illustrious Henries*, p. 120.

² Nicholson's *Cambrian Guide*, p. 780.

³ The accompanying Illustration of Sycharth is from a photograph by Mr. H. H. Hughes. The site occupies the whole of the front of the picture, between the two white crosses. The moat is plainly visible, on the left side, underneath the white palings.

Einion Efell, lord of the district where Llansilin lies, was cousin of Prince Madoc, who in 1199 founded the Abbey of Valle Crucis, and the two capitals now at the eastern and western ends of the aisle at Llansilin are similar in design to those at Valle Crucis. It is possible that Llansilin suffered in the troubles of the time of Owen Glyndwr, for the Church bears marks of reconstruction in the 15th Century, when the arcade was rebuilt, and the east window and fine carved chancel roof were given. In the 16th or 17th Century the gallery was added and the font cover and altar table carved. The latter bears traces of having stood originally endways in the Chancel. The interesting alms box bears the date 1664, and the quaint collecting boxes are rather later. A fine "lion and unicorn" of the time of Queen Anne is in the north aisle, and there is some good iron work on an early 18th Century mural monument in the vestry. A very fine brass candleabrum hangs in the chancel, and a quaint wooden one in the gallery. A portion of an old stone altar slab now serves as a sill to the south window of the chancel. In the churchyard are several remarkably fine yew trees, and a good Jacobean altar tomb now without any inscription. The modern stone marking the place of the poet Huw Morris (Eos Ceiriog) was noted, and also the marks on the south door ascribed to bullets of the Parliamentarian soldiers. Sir John Watts, the Royalist governor of Chirk Castle, was a friend of Mr. Jarvis, the then Vicar of Llansilin, and a letter of his to the Vicar (now framed in the Vestry) was found in a mortice hole of a beam in the west gallery. On September 22nd, 1645, the King's Army passed through Llansilin, and in February, 1646, a Parliamentarian force took possession of the Church there and used it as a garrison against the Royalists of Chirk Castle.

The parish of Llansilin is rich in interesting old houses, and has given birth to several eminent men, among them Sir William Williams, of Glascoed, ancestor of the Wynns of Wynnstay.

HEN DINAS (OLD OSWESTRY).

The party left Llansilin soon after three o'clock and drove past Rhyd-y-croesau, where they re-entered Shropshire, up to the old Oswestry race-course—a very pleasant road with beautiful views of the surrounding country—crossing Offa's Dyke on the way. Passing through the town they drove to the base of Hen Dinas (Old Oswestry), where they were met by Mr. H. B. Cane, who kindly guided them up to the top of the Camp. Nothing historical is known of this great entrenchment, which is nearly fifteen acres in extent, but it was probably a place of refuge for flocks and herds in time of warfare. Tradition ascribes it to a giant Ogurvan, who was father to Gwenhwyfar (Guinevere), King Arthur's Queen. The romance of Payn Peverel speaks of it as a ruined city, watched over by a demon

who was routed by the hero, and Leland in his Itinerary (circa 1540) says of it :—

" The toune or castelle of Hen Dinas standeth upon a rounde hillet about half a mile in cumpace. Ther be iii greate ditches in the bottom of the hillet cumpasing it and in the toppe of the hille now grow great trees of oke. The cummune people say that ther was a city withyn those ditches. I think rather a campe of men of war, which peraventure was the campe when Penda and Oswalde did fight. There is another hillet of caste yerth bytwixt it and Oswestre, not far from Dinas self."

From Hen Dinas the party drove back to Oswestry, where the majority of them caught the 5-48 train to Shrewsbury, after an interesting and enjoyable day spent in pleasant country in delightful summer weather.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL
MEETINGS.

November 14, 1906.—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The following resolution, proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, was passed :

“ The Council of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society deside to record their deep sense of the loss sustained by the death of Mr. Francis Goyne, who for the long period of 25 years has filled the office of Secretary. During that time by his attention to the duties of his office, by his business capacity and by his unvarying willingness to assist the members in every way possible, he won their cordial esteem, and they desire to tender to Mrs. Goyne and her daughters their deep sympathy in the great sorrow which has fallen upon them.”

It was resolved that Mr. Adnitt be appointed Honorary Secretary instead of Honorary Editorial Secretary, and that Mr. A. E. Cooper be appointed Assistant Secretary to carry on the same work on the same terms as the late Mr. Goyne.

The Birmingham Free Library (Reference Department) was elected a member of the Society.

The sum of £5 was granted by the Council towards the cost of the excavations to be carried on next Easter at Haughmond Abbey.

Mr. Adnitt presented the plans of the original excavations at Wroxeter, and some Shropshire portraits, to the Society, and the Council accepted them with thanks.

December 12, 1906.—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Letter read from Mr. E. S. Cobbold offering a paper on the Camps of Shropshire. The offer was accepted with thanks.

Mr. H. H. Hughes sent some interesting prints for the inspection of the Council, and stated they were for sale.

The question of appointing a Curator of Conchology in the place of Mr. C. Fortey was discussed, and the Chairman read a letter he had received from Mr. W. M. How, Chairman of the Free Library Committee, suggesting that the future appointment of Curators be made by the Free Library Committee instead of by the Archaeological Society.

It was resolved that in view of the Museum and its contents having been transferred from the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society to the Corporation of Shrewsbury as absolute owners for the use of the public, the Council of the Society are willing to forego their right to appoint Honorary Curators of the objects in the Museum, and instead of this, will nominate such Curators for appointment by the Free Library Committee of the Corporation, it being understood that when appointed they shall be responsible to the Free Library Committee for the due performance of the duties of their office.

January 9, 1907.—Colonel E. C. Peele in the Chair.

Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher reported that Mrs. Martin of Westhope, Craven Arms, had presented some interesting Shropshire Deeds to the Society.

It was resolved that the best thanks of the Council be given to Mrs. Martin, and that the Deeds be deposited in the Reference Library.

The following new members of the Society were elected :—

Mr. J. Cosmo Melvill, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Meole Brace Hall.
Rev. S. A. Woolward, M.A., Myddle Rectory.

February 13, 1907.—Rev. C. H. Drinkwater in the Chair.

The following were elected members of the Society :—

Rev. W. Brewster, B.A., Fitz Rectory, Salop.
The Newberry Library, Chicago.

Mr. Southam stated that Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Assistant Secretary S.A., would probably give a lecture in Easter week, in aid of the Abbey Tower Restoration Fund.

Letter read from Mr. E. S. Cobbold respecting the size of the illustrations for his paper on Shropshire Earthworks. After discussion it was resolved that no plan appear in the *Transactions* larger than demy octavo.

The question of printing a Calendar of the Hereford Wills in conjunction with the British Record Society to be considered next Meeting.

March 13, 1907.—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

It was decided that Mr. Fletcher and Miss Auden be a Sub-Committee to enquire into the cost and desirability of printing the Calendar of Hereford Wills.

Mr. C. G. Russ Wood, F.R.C.S., of Hardwicke House, St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury, was elected a member of the Society.

April 10, 1907.—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Cheque signed for £5 towards the cost of the excavations at Haughmond.

Mr. Southam made application for an additional £5 for the excavations at Haughmond Abbey. The application to be considered at a future meeting.

Mr. Southam reported that the old wall at Uriconium needed the support of a strut, and it was decided to ask Mr. Hughes of Wroxeter to give a price for doing the work.

It was resolved to ask Lord Barnard to take the chair at the Annual General Meeting.

Permission was granted to Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, F.S.A., to reproduce his article on Battlefield Church which had appeared in the *Transactions*.

May 8, 1907.—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The pillar at Uriconium, necessary for the support of the old wall, was recommended to be in brick, at a cost not exceeding £5, and to be erected at such time as the Chairman and Mr. Southam may decide.

It was decided that the Annual Meeting should be held on Saturday, July 20th, at 3 p.m., in the front room of the Music Hall, Lord Barnard to preside.

Fragments of pottery found at Evenwood by Mr. T. R. Horton were laid on the table.

July 10, 1907.—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The following were elected members of the Society:—

Rev. A. J. Moriarty, D.D., Shrewsbury.

Rev. R. Jowett Burton, M.A., Hughley Rectory.

Rev. W. M. M. Sellwood, M.A., 3, School Court, Shrewsbury.

It was decided that the Annual Excursion be held on Tuesday, August 27th.

The following resolution was unanimously agreed to, and the Chairman was requested to send a copy to Mrs. Davey:—

The Council of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society have again to record a great loss, which they have sustained by the death of Dr. Edward Calvert. Dr. Calvert had been a member of the Society from its foundation in 1877, and in due course was appointed an Auditor of the Accounts, a member of the Council, and one of the Editorial Committee. All those offices he filled up to the time of his death, and his performance of all the duties involved was thorough and complete. Of a naturally sensitive disposition he never thrust himself forward, but his colleagues always knew that whatever work he undertook would be conscientiously carried out in every detail. His fellow-members of the Council felt that he occupied a place of his own among them, and it is with sorrow they realise that the place is no longer filled.

Letter read from Mr. C. Fortey resigning his seat on the Council. The resignation was accepted with regret, and the Chairman was requested to thank Mr. Fortey for his past services.

The Chairman read the Draft Report of the Council to be presented to the Annual Meeting, which was approved.

August 14, 1907.—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

It was resolved that a second subscription of £5 be given towards the expenses of the excavations at Haughmond.

Mr. W. Scott Deakin, Berwick Road, Shrewsbury, was elected a member of the Society.

The Chairman reported that he, in company with Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher and Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, had visited Oswestry and made arrangements for the Annual Excursion.

September 11, 1907.—The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater in the Chair.

There was no business of sufficient interest to report.

S H R O P S H I R E A R C H A E O L O G I C A L

AND

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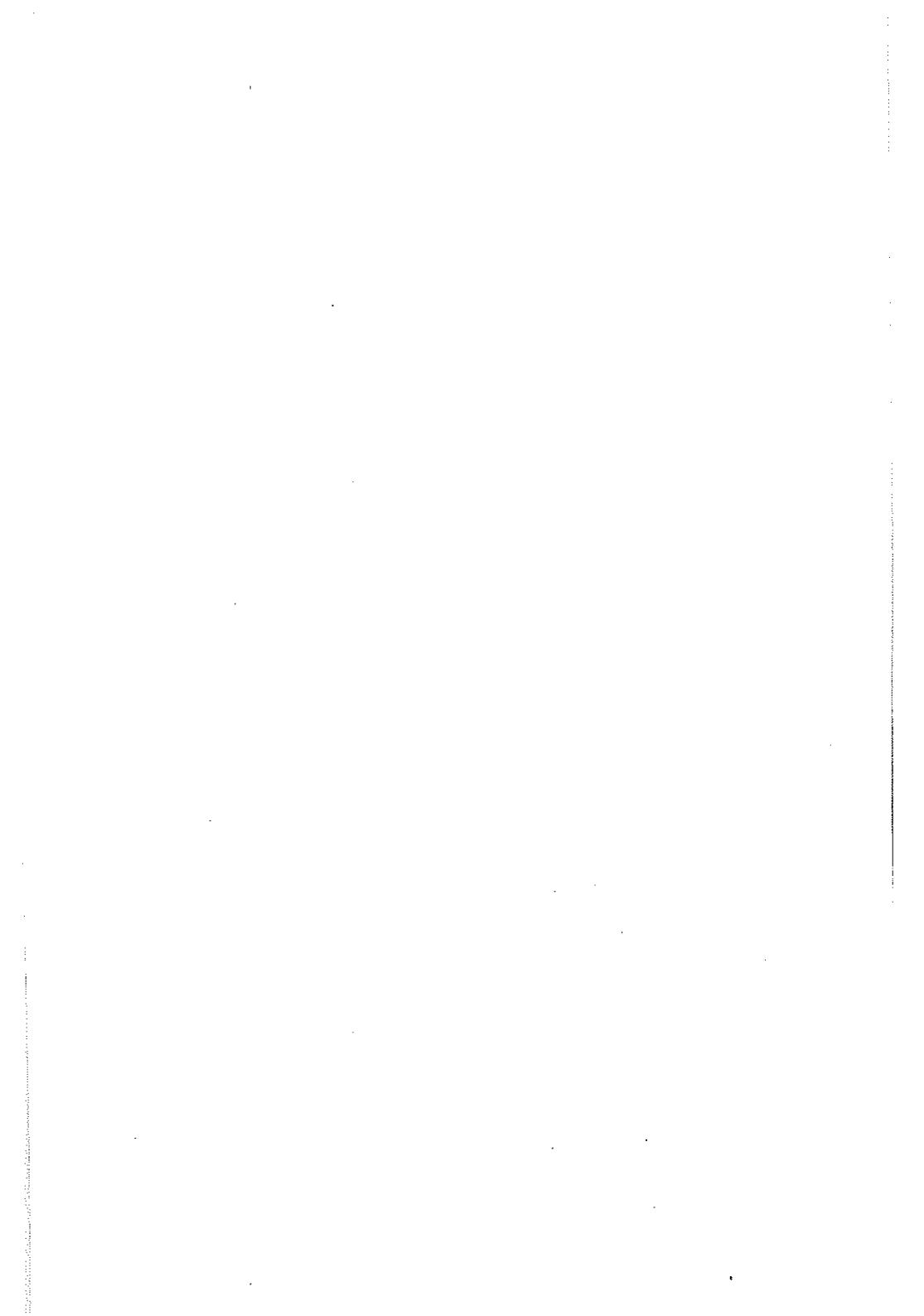
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