Sid Series, Vol. X., Part I.

Cransactions

OF THE

Spropshire Archaeological

AND

Patural history society

ESTABLISHED 1877.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

PARTIG

3RD SERIDS

VOL. X., 19 Liek

PRINTED FOR THE ISSOCIATION.

SHREWSBURY:

ADNOTE SOUAUR.

OSWESTIV WOODALL, MINSHALL, THOWAS AND CO

WOODER WINSHALL TROUGH

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS.	
The Church Bells of Shropshire. VIII. Deanery of Shrewsbury. By H. B. Walters, M.A., F.S.A. (Concluded)	Page 1
The Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of Worfield, Part VI., 1572—1603. Transcribed and Edited by H. B. Walters, M.A., F.S.A. (Continued)	5 9
Shropshire and the Royalist Conspiracies between the end of the First Civil War and the Restoration, 1648—1660. By the Rev. J. E. Auden, M.A	87
MISCELLANEA.	
I. A Correction. (Transactions for 1909, page vi.)	 و
Il. Pedigree of Lingen	
III. The Well of St. Chad's College	ii
IV. A Relic of Bishop Percy	iii
V. Ecclesiastical History of Shropshire	iv
VI. Three Mytton Letters	v
VII. History of Westhope	ขเ
VIII. The Baron's Letter to Pope Boniface VIII., 12 February,	
IX. Price Devereux, of Vaynor, Montgomeryshire	vii ix
X. Shropshire Standards, temp. Henry VIII	x

THE CHURCH BELLS OF SHROPSHIRE. VIII.

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

DIOCESE OF LICHFIELD.

(ARCHDEACONRY OF SALOP).

(Concluded).

8. DEANERY OF SHREWSBURY.

ATCHAM.

ST. EATA.

Six bells.

1. T. Mears of London Fecit 1829.

Below:-Let us Rejoyce with Cheerful Voice. A. R. 1709 RICHARD POOLE CHURCH-WARDEN.

- 2. GOD PRESERVE THE CHVRCH & QVEEN | 1 (294 in. A R 👗 👗 1709 🔯
- 3. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOVRHOOD A R 🕭 (31 in. 1709 ++++++++++
- T. MEARS OF LONDON FEGIT 1829 FEAR GOD HONOUR THE KING.

Below:-RICHARD POOLE CHURCH WARDEN (323 in.

- 5. PROSPERITY TO OVR BENEFACTORS (35 in. A R 👗 1709 +++++++++
- MR RICHARD CALLCOTT MR IOHN DAVIS CHVRCH WARDENS A: R 💄 1709 💖 (39 in.

Bells rather dirty, but in good order. The 3rd and 5th have ornamented cannons.

The old treble was inscribed: LET US REJOICE WITH CHEERFYLL VOICE A R 1709 A

Vol. X., 3rd Series.

the old fourth: GOD SAVE THE CHVRCH & QVEEN

(See Brit. Mus. Add. MSS, 21,236.)

2 June [1549]: 'iiij bellys of oone accorde to be ronggon togeth'.' 6 May, 1553: 'ATTINGHAM. Four bells of one accord.'

The Churchwardens' Accounts cover the period 1693-1784, but as we know the ring was cast by Rudhall in 1709, their investigation would hardly be likely to throw much light on the history

Customs:

On Sundays usually three bells are chimed at 30 and 15 minutes before the services, followed by the treble alone for five minutes; sometimes all are rung. A bell is rung at 8 a.m. every Sunday (whether service or not).

Ringing on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, and after services on greater Festivals; for Weddings by request; also on November 5th and "Trafalgar Day" (Oct. 21st). Formerly also on New Year's Eve.

Death Knell at 10 p.m. on night of decease; short tolling followed by indication of age. Muffled peals rung on

Mr. Thomas Caswell of All Stretton informed me that down to about 1825 the Pancake Bell was rung at noon on Shrove Tuesday, after which the clerk was presented with a pancake. He also stated that the ringers used to receive a payment of 6s. 8d. on

The local rhyme is

"Pitch 'em and patch 'em Say the bells of Atcham,"

(Burne, Folk-Lore, p. 605).

Thanks to Rev. G. H. Bainbridge, Vicar.

BATTLEFIELD. St. Mary Magdalene.

One bell.

NAYLOR VICKERS 1861 SHEFFIELD E. RIEPE'S PATENT CAST STEEL.

On the waist :- No 2726

 $(46\frac{1}{2})$ in.

Hung low down in first stage of tower; put up when the church was restored in 1861. Bell and belfry somewhat dirty. cannons; head screwed to circular crown-staple.

- 24 Aug. 1552: 'The p'ysh of yeBatellfelde: fyrst iij bells ij grett
- 24 May 1553: . . . 'iij bells wch. chales and belles the sayd comyssyon's on the Kyng's mats behalfe streytly chargyth and

comaundyth them sauely and suerly to kepe unsolde ne other wyse imbeselyd untyll such tyme as the Kyng's mat⁸ pleasure be unto them further sygnyfyed and declared.'

Browne Willis' 1752 MS. gives '2 bells'; but see below.

Roger Ive, Rector of Battlefield chapel, by his will dated 1444, bequeathed three brass bells hanging in the beliry to the five chaplains of the College (see *Transactions*, 2nd Ser., i., p. 328, 3rd Ser., iii., p. 202). There is a tradition that at the first restoration of the church in 1749-50 the two great bells and a sanctus bell left at the Dissolution were carried off to Astley, Berrington or Wroxeter (Fletcher, *Battlefield Church*, p. 30). A new bell by Abel Rudhall was then cast and hung in the tower, weighing about 1 cwt. 3 qrs. This was found to be too small to be heard in the parish, and so at the 1861 restoration it was replaced by the one described above, and taken by the architect, Mr. S. Pountney Smith. He sold it to Archdeacon Lloyd, the Vicar of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, who placed it in the turret on the south side of his church, where it still hangs (see under that heading).

See for a mention of this bell W. Hardwicke's MSS. Collections for a History of Salop, iii., fol. 10; H. Pidgeon's MS.; Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 21,011 (Parkes); and Archdeacon (T. B.) Lloyd's History of S. Mary's, p. 57. See also Transactions, 2nd Ser., xi.,

pp. 328, 350, and Fletcher, op. cit.

Best thanks to Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher for much of the above information.

There is a local rhyme:

"Hold up your shield, Say the bells of Battlefield."—Burne, p. 605.

BAYSTON HILL. CHRIST CHURCH.

One bell.

1 THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1848

(19½ in.

Hung with lever; used for clock. Tower very small and narrow. Church built 1843; parish formed from Condover and St. Julian, Shrewsbury.

BERWICK.

One bell.

1. HE THAT GIVETH TO THE POOR LENDETH TO THE LORD 1681

(203 in.

Hung in frame, with wheel; belfry dirty. By Thomas Roberts of Shrewsbury; cf. the larger bell at Edstaston, had it not been for which, the inscription might seem to be suggested by the adjoining almshouses.

The chapel was first erected in 1680, and is a private chapel to the House, which is in the parish of St. Alkmund, Shrewsbury. I am indebted to the courtesy of Mrs. Phillipps for permission to inspect the bell, and for the necessary facilities.

BETTON STRANGE. St. MARGARET.

One bell.

The Vicar writes: - "The Betton Church Bell is only a sort of large muffin-bell, so far as I can see. It cannot be earlier than 1869, when the Church was built and furnished. I do not know the maker."

The parish was formed from St. Chad, Shrewsbury. Best thanks to Rev. F. A. Allen, Vicar.

BICTON.

HOLY TRINITY.

Six bells.

$1\!-\!6$. Cast by john warner & sons london 1889

Diameters.	Weights.	
(1) 29 1 in.	6 cwt.	
(2) 31 in.	6⅓ cwt.	
(3) 33 in.	7 cwt.	
(4) 35 in.	8‡ cwt.	
(5) 37 in.	9 cwt.	
(6) 41 in.	12½ cwt. Note G	

Angular cannons (only one pair to each). Warner's Chiming Apparatus. All in excellent order, except the staircase; space has been left in the tower for two more bells.

The old church, which still exists, had only one bell. When the new church was erected in 1887, this bell was placed in it, together with three new ones from Warner's foundry, two presented by a Miss Bowen, then residing at Shrewsbury, the third by the late Col. Smith of Bicton. The attempt to make the three new bells harmonise with the old one was a failure, and in 1889 the late Mrs. Daker Harley of Shrewsbury gave a new ring of six, which which was dedicated by the Bishop in January, 1890. The four bells were taken by Warner in exchange, and were presumably melted down, so that no record of the old one has been preserved. Miss Bowen received something from Warner for her two bells, which was devoted to a stained glass window; and Col. Smith also consented to the disposal of his bell. 'The chiming apparatus was given by Miss Teresa Harley of Bicton.

See Salopian Shreds and Patches, viii. (1887), p. 91, ix. (1890), p. 178; Church Bells, 4 Feb., 1890; Bell News, 25 Jan., 1890. The Ringers' Rules, which are dated 30 Jan., 1890, contain the

following injunctions :—

The Bells are to be rung or chimed for Sunday services: rung for the first 15 minutes, then chimed for ten, and the tenor tolled for the last five.

On Palm Sunday they are only to be chimed, and on Good Friday only tolling is to be permitted.

The tenor is to be tolled for the Passing and Funeral Bells, and the second and fifth rung discordantly on the occasion of a fire,

For daily service on week-days the bells are chimed for a few minutes by the officiating clergyman, finishing with a few strokes on the treble.

Thanks to Rev. F. S. Edwards, Vicar, for information.

SS, PETER AND PAUL. FITZ.

1+1 bells.

CANTEMVS DOMINO CANTICVM NOVVM 1692 (24 in.

No inscription.

(91 in.

Edges of both bells much chipped; small bell probably modern, with two rows of three lines round shoulder; hung with lever adjoining the other, but no frame. Remains of cages all round walls of tower, which has room for a larger ring. All in bad order, dirty and untidy, and generally in need of attention.

The larger bell is by Ellis Hughes of Shrewsbury; cf. West Felton and Hadnall; date-figures here like Thomas Roberts'.

In Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21,236 under Fitz is the following note (c. 1800): "Round a bell lying in the entrance to the church:

BEWTY & IS & A BLASSAM & THAT & FADETH & AWAY 💠

VERTVE & IS A FLOWER & THAT WILL & NERE & DECAY 1598."

A unique and beautiful inscription, and it is very much to be regretted that this interesting bell should bave disappeared. There was a similar bell formerly at Child's Ercall.

- 2 June [1549]: 'FYTTES iiij belles.'
- 9 May 1553: FITTES Two bells. 1752: '5 Bells.'

HOLY TRINITY.

5 + 1 bells.

LEATON. LOUCHBOROUCH **FOUNDERS** Co. & TAYLOR 1-4. J: 1872.

The same, with Taylor's medallion (Fig. 6) on waist.

The same, with Taylor				cwt.		qrs.		lbs.	
Weights and diameters:	1) 2) 3)	31½ 33½ 35½ 38½ 43½	in. in. in. in. in.	6 7 8 10 14	: : : ;	2 1 0 2	: : : :	23 0	
				1-0 1	0.37	e hi	1112	s a	31

In an open turret on the west gable of the nave hangs a small bell, also by Taylor of Loughborough, which formed the only bell

of the church from the time of its erection in 1860 down to 1872. It is now used for week-day services, etc., and is inaccessible in its present position, but can be seen to bear the founder's name, probably with the date 1860.

For an account of the erection of the new ring see Church Bells

22 Feb., 1873. The bells were given by C. S. Lloyd, Esq.

MEOLE BRACE. HOLY TRINITY.

3+1 bells.

- 1-3. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON,
 - 1. On waist :-- THREE ARE OUR VOICES, BUT THEIR CHIME IS ONE, INVITING ALL, THEIR WORK-DAY LABOUR DONE TO WORSHIP GOD THE FATHER, GOD THE SON, (27 in.
 - 2. On waist : AND GOD THE SPIRIT, THOSE ETERNAL THREE, WHO YET ARE ONE AND ONE SHALL EVER BE, CO-EQUAL TRINITY IN UNITY.

(284 in.

On waist :- WE GREET THE BRIDAL AND THE 3. BIRTH-DAY FEAST. SPEED THE SOUL FLESHLY BONDS RELEASED, THAT LONG HOME WHERE GRIEF AND SIN HAVE CEASED,

(311 in.

S. 1825

(137 in,

Everything in admirable order. Pits for three more larger bells, the addition of which also seems indicated by the comma at the end of the inscription on the present tenor.

Weights: 1) 4 : 2 : 2) 5 : 0 :

Small bell by Thomas Mears; hung with wheel in separate frame. It was used as a call-bell in the old church (pulled down in 1870), but only fixed for use in the present church in 1897.

An undated inventory temp. Edw. VI. gives 'It. iij belles.' 1 There were also three bells in 1740 and in 1752 (Browne Willis in the latter year gives 'Milbrace 3 Bells'). The inscriptions on the old bells were copied by Parkes in April, 1799 (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21,010, fol. 34), and also by Dr. Williams (*Ibid.* 21,236); see also Salopian Shreds and Patches, iv. p. 38. Parkes also gives the following:—

- 1. ABEL RUDHAL FOUNDER 1756
- 2. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1641
- 3. CANTATE DOMINO CANTICUM NOVVM 1641



the forms of the letters being carefully imitated. Williams spells RUDHALL correctly, but gives the date of the 2nd inaccurately as 1671. That the two larger bells were by William Clibury is borne out by H. Kimber's drawings from bells recast at the Whitechapel Foundry (where they are now preserved), among which is given the inscription on the old 3rd here. It gives, in addition to the shield, the cross Pl. XII., Fig. 1, and the border Plate V, Fig. 1. Parkes also states that two of the bells disappeared some time before 1817 (probably when the church was rebuilt in 1799), and this seems to be borne out by Kimber's drawings, which only give the one bell. The modern inscriptions are given in Byegones, 873, p. 126, and in Shreds and Patches, iii., p. 125.

Customs:—

On Sundays the three bells are rung for fifteen minutes, then the tenor for ten minutes, and the treble for the last five before services.

The three bells are rung at 6 a.m. on Easter and Christmas mornings.

The Death-knell is rung, if desired by the family of the deceased, on the evening following the event Formerly the Passing Bell was tolled at 9 p.m. for poorer people, and 10 p.m. for gentry' (Burne, Fotk-lore, p. 301).

The small bell is tolled six or seven times by the Vicar for daily Matins and also for five minutes before eight o'clock Celebrations.

Thanks to Rev. W. H. Bather, Vicar.

f. Transactions, 2nd Series, viii., p. 130 (iij small belies, 7 May, 1553).

MONTFORD.

ST. CHAD,

Six bells.

1-6. J: TAYLOR & C? FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1891.

	Diameters.	,	Weight	s.	Note.
		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
1)	26 in.	3	3	14	\mathbf{E}
2)	28 in.	4	I	24	\mathbf{D}
3)	30 ջ iո.	5	0	22	С
4)	32½ in.	6	2	4	В
5)	$35\frac{3}{4}$ in.	8	3	4	Α
6)	40∮ in.	12	o	o	G

Formerly three bells, recast into six with additional metal; the old inscriptions are given below. Weights of old bells:

cwt. qrs, lbs.
2 : 2 : 10
3 : 1 : 0
4 : 1 : 16

The bells are hung in new up-to-date frames of wood with iron H-shaped uprights, but in a terribly cramped and awkward fashion; there is not really room for more than four in the tower. Add to this that the trap-door is immediately under one bell, and that the whole of the space above the floor is occupied with timbers, ropes, and clock-wires, there being only one point at which it is possible to squeeze through and reach the tops of the bells, and it may be imagined that to examine them is no easy matter. Fortunately there is not much to require close investigation! The tower is not well kept.

9 May. 1553: 'Three bells.'

1740: 'Monford, 3 Bells;' the same in 1752.

See Byegones, 21 Oct., 1891, p. 184, for an account of the dedication of the bells. Lord Powis defrayed half the cost.

I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. J. E. Auden of Tong, formerly curate of Shrawardine, for the inscriptions on the old bells, which were as follows:

- 1. RICHARD CANDLIN IOHN DAVIES CHVRCHWARD: 1656
- 2. IOHN GITTINS 1676 GREGORY BOWKER CHVRCHWARDENS
- ABRA. RVDHALL GLOVCESTER BELL FOVNDER 1717

The first two were probably from the Wellington Foundry; on the tenor was also the border fig. 1, On Sundays the bells are rung for half-an-hour before services, followed by the two smallest, and then the treble for four, the latter known as the 'Clergyman's Bell.'

Ringing on New Year's Eve.

Tenor tolled for 15 minutes before Funerals, and the two smallest

chimed when the procession comes in sight.

Mr. Auden further informs me (on the authority of Mr. Edward Brayne, who died in 1902), that about 1830 one of the bells used to be rung daily for the school then at Montford, the privilege of ringing being accorded to the boys as a reward for good behaviour.

Thanks to the late Vicar, Canon Dobell; also to Rev. J. E.

Auden, and Messrs. Taylor and Co.

OXON AND SHELTON.

CHRIST CHURCH.

One bell.

The bell hangs in an open gable-turret, and has no inscription. Church built 1855; parish formed from St. Chad, Shrewsbury.

The bell at the school adjoining is also uninscribed, and has some appearance of antiquity, but this may be merely due to 'weathering.'

SHRAWARDINE. St. MARY.

Two bells.

- 1. No inscription; 14th century. (Ht. 17 in. Diam. 171 in.
- 2. AVE MARIA (Ht. 16) in. Diam. 181 in.

No cannons; heads screwed to stocks; chimed by levers.

The smaller bell is long-waisted, and has a double beading round

the shoulder and a triple beading round the sound bow.

The larger one probably dates from the fifteenth or late fourteenth century, and is by the same founder as the treble at Hope Bowdler and the 2nd at Myddle qv.); for cross and lettering see Plate X., figs. 3-6.

Note the respective proportions of height and diameter in the

two bells.

2 June [1549]: 'Shraden ij belles' (the two still in existence).

9 May, 1553: 'Shradon, two small bells.'

See Transactions, 2nd Ser., vii., p. 147.

In 1829-30 one of the bells was screwed into a wooden beam by the village blacksmith, by order of Mr. White, Lord Powis' agent.

Formerly one bell was tolled before a funeral, and both bells chimed when the procession came in sight, 'to ring the dead home.' The 'Sermon Bell' was rung every Sunday at 8 a.m.

Vol. X., 3rd Series.

The two ringers used to be paid annually by suppers given them

by the farmers of the parish.

Many thanks to Rev. E. Taylor for assistance, in the absence of the Curate-in-Charge, Rev. C. E. S. Custance; also to the Rev. J. E. Auden for various information.

SUTTON.

Formerly one bell.

The church still stands, a desecrated ruin, but the turret has been broken down and the bell has long since disappeared. Neither the present Rector, Rev. W. H. Bather, nor his predecessor, the Ven. Archdeacon Bather, has any knowledge of the bell, of its date or inscription, or of the circumstances of its disappearance. But a correspondent of the Salopian Shreds and Patches, who visited the church in 1886, stated that the bell was then hanging there (Vol. vii., p. 181.) It should still be possible to trace its history, as it can only have gone within living memory.

Thanks to Rev. W. H. Bather for making inquiries. The Browne Willis MS. of 1752 notes one bell here.

UFFINGTON. HOLY TRINITY.

Two bells.

Neither bell has any inscription, but the larger one is probably ancient being long-waisted, without any mouldings; they hang in an open double cot, and were inspected by telescope. The larger bell has ornamented cannons.

- 2 June, [1549]: 'UFFETON to small bell' of oone accorde to be rogon togethur.'
- 4 May, 1553: 'UFFINGTONGE. Two small bells.' 1740: '2 Bells.' 1752 the same.

The steeple or turret was rebuilt in 1656, and Parkes' MS. (1800) has a drawing of the church with a wooden turret, now replaced by the present open one of stone.

The Churchwardens' Accounts begin in the year 1628, and the first volume goes down to 1689, a later one beginning with the year 1751. They have been partly published by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher in these *Transactions*, 2nd Ser., xii., p. 357, giving the more interesting items. The Vicar, Rev. H. J. Dodd, has kindly searched the volumes to see if anything of interest relating to the bells could be found, but his labours have not met with the success they merited.

Entries relating to the purchase of bell-ropes occur in almost every year, the sums expended varying from threepence to as many shillings. Beyond these Mr. Dodd could only ungarth the following:—

1639, 1652,	Item for a Quayle for the balle For 2 Swahs (?) for yo bells				ij ^d iij ^d
1655.	For mending the bell		0	00.05.	00
1664.	Item ffor lether for the tongue				
1679.	It.' for mending the bell clappe				
1689.	It.' payd Thomas Morris for ire				
,	was wanting at the bells		• • •	03.	4
	It' payd James ffootman ffor	Hangi	ng y ^e	-	
	bells		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	QI,	4
	for his man	• • • •		01 .	0
	given to Savage for Ringing	and ca	ndles		
	the ffift of November			01	I
	for a sway for one bell			00	3
Entr.	ies relating to ringing on Nover	ber 5tl	h also o	ccur in 1	75 ^I
—1755	, 1763-1766, and from 1773 or	n into t	he follo	wing cent	ury.
1790.	March 28th, Pd Rev. Hayward	l for S	Set of		
- , , ,	Bell ropes			0.2	. 6
It is	clear from the above that the la				ined

It is clear from the above that the larger bell was not obtained between 1628 and 1689, or subsequently to 1750. From the fact of the cannons being ornamented, it is probably by one of the Rudhalls, and dates between 1690 and 1750.

SHREWSBURY.

The church and other bells of Shrewsbury are not of great antiquarian interest-there is only one in the whole town earlier than the eighteenth century, and that is no longer in use—and herein the town contrasts unfavourably with others of equal antiquity and of the same general interest, such as Colchester, Gloucester, or Worcester. But there have not been wanting diligent students of antiquity from Phillips and Blakeway onwards, who have collected much of interest relating to their previous history, and the various customs and traditions associated with them. And if lacking in archaeological value, they at least have their importance in the eyes of the ringer. Few towns of the size possess such a quintette of large rings, as those of St. Chad, with its twelve grand bells, St. Mary, with its fine-sounding ten, the Abbey and St. Alkmund's, and St. Julian, to say nothing of the modern St. Michael's. It is, therefore, a matter for much regret that ringing seems to be almost a lost art in the town now-a-days.

One interesting feature of Shrewsbury bells, at least, in earlier times, is the co-operation that appears to have existed

between the various churches. The old customs appear to have been practically the same in all cases, and even the chimes were carefully arranged so that one church should not interfere with another. As these and certain other matters, such as bell-ringing, are more conveniently treated under a general heading than under separate parishes, an introductory section may be found convenient for the purpose.

Many early payments were made by the Town Bailiffs to the officials of the various churches for duties performed for the benefit of the town in general. Thus, in 1458-59, payments of 3s. each were made to the keepers of the clocks striking the hours at St. Alkmund's and St. Chad's, including in the latter case 'le chyme.' (Hist. MSS. Comm., 15th Report, Appendix, Part X.). Similarly in 1554 the bailiffs paid

for tolling the morning bells in the churches of St.

Alkmund and St. Julian

Alkmund and St. Julian 118 8d

(Owen and Blakeway, i., p. 351.)

"There were formerly chimes every fourth hour upon every set of bells except St. Julian's: so that the admirer of that species of musick might be regaled with it every hour of the day and night." (Owen and Blakeway, ii., p. 312, note; cf. Salopian Shreds and Patches, i., p. 83.) In 1677 the Corporation gave order 'As soon as the chimes at eight o'clock have done going' the eight o'clock bell at St. Chad's was to begin and ring a quarter of an hour; St. Alkmund's was to follow for another quarter of an hour; and then the nine o'clock bell at St. Mary's was to ring for a quarter of an hour, as it still does every evening except Sunday (see under that heading). If this order was neglected, 'the Sextons of the several Parishes not to be allowed anything by the Corporation.' (Shreds and Patches, i., p. 76; Burne, Folk-lore, p. 603; Phillips, Hist. of Shrewsb., p. 172.) There were also payments made at St. Alkmund's and St. Chad's for the 'watch-bell' at 4 a.m. (See under those headings.)

The old method of ringing the bells for service (e.g., in Owen and Blakeway's time), was to begin at nine and chime for an hour; then two small bells for half-an-hour, followed by Sermon bell on the tenor for half-an-hour till service

began (cf. the uses described under Holy Cross and St. Alkmund). For daily prayers and on holidays two bells were rung or chimed for an hour; on fast days there was chiming, but the great bell was tolled for two hours. (Shreds and Patches, i., pp. 74, 83.)

The Pancake Bell was rung formerly at all four town churches (Folk-lore, p. 318; Shreds and Patches, ii., pp. 32, 34); it is now rung on the Town Bell in the old Market

Hall (see under that heading).

The Death-knell was rung at 10 p.m., the bell being tolled 70 times ('three score years and ten'); after a pause it was tolled for ten minutes, and after another pause the tellers were given: 9 for a child, 9+10 for a woman, 9+10+11 for a man. On the night before the funeral the bell was tolled for ten minutes, with tellers as before. At St. Mary's, in the case of a death in the parish, the age and sex of the deceased were noted by tolling after the Curfew Bell. (Folk-lore, pp. 301, 603; see under St. Mary's).

At the present time the 'Town Bell' is used on certain occasions, such as for the election or death of the Mayor, or a fire at the public offices. (See below under MARKET HALL.)

The earliest allusion we have to ringing on special occasions is in 1574, with reference to the Coronation Day of Queen Elizabeth. In January of that year the clerks of the four parishes in the town petitioned the bailiffs "for God's love that whereas at their worships commandment they did rynge in their several churches upon Friday last past, being the daie of the monethe of the crowenacion of Q. Elizabeth, they will see to their orators pains, and those of their poor men ringers who not only left their work and business but also spent money out of their purses." (Hist. MSS. Comm., 15th Report, Appendix, Part X.)

An interesting account of Bell-ringing in Shrewsbury is given by a writer in the *Shropshire Notes and Queries*, Vol. i., 13 Aug., 1886, pp. 155, 166. He says: "In the year 1714 an association of bell-ringers was formed in Shrewsbury, of which the leading men of the town were either ringers or patrons. They practised the art of bell-ringing, particularly

¹ Sc. Petitioners.

that part of it known as change-ringing, as a pastime. None of the churches, except Old St. Chad's, then contained more than five or six bells each, but by the endeavours of 'The Union Society,' as the bell-ringing association called itself, and by other means, the number of bells was increased, as at St. Mary's."

In the old church of St. Chad's was a large tablet describing several peals rung in 1773 by the Union Society in Shrewsbury and at other places in the county, with references to their books for particulars.2 This tablet was broken to pieces by the fall of the church in 1788. An old handbill of 1714 implies that the meetings of this Society were of a decidedly convivial character. While enthusiasm lasted they did good and useful work. They visited from time to time most of the churches in the county which possessed peals of bells, and made longer excursions into other counties. They had a large share in furnishing St. Chad's with its new peal in 1796 (and also contributed to St. Mary's; see under that heading). From the early part of the last century the Society seemed to decline; it was consequently dissolved, and reformed on a new basis, the respectable members giving it up and allowing it to fall into the hands of an inferior class of men. Two cups from a set presented to the Society are said still to exist, and Mr. T. Morgan, printer, of Swan Hill, in 1886 possessed the set of thirteen hand-bells which they used. His father was one of the last surviving members of the Society. Professor Lee, during his early life in Shrewsbury, was also a member.

[The remainder of the article relates to ringing at St. Chad's, of which details will be found under that heading.]

On the occasion of George III.'s Jubilee "the auspicious day was ushered in so early as four o'clock by ringing of bells, which continued (except during the hours of divine service) with little intermission through the day." (Salopian Journal, 1 Nov., 1809.) The same journal (Aug., 1832) records general ringing on the occasion of the visit of the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria to Shrewsbury. At

¹ This is not accurate; the Abbey had eight in 1673.

² It may also be noted that there is a MS, volume in the Free Library giving carefully-recorded particulars of peals rung at Shrewsbury and elsewhere.

the coronation of the present King "the Church Bells rang out merry peals at intervals throughout the day." (Shrews-

bury Chronicle, 15 Aug., 1902.)

Copies of the older peal-boards in the various churches are printed in *Church Bells*, 10 June and 2 Sept., 1876; see also under the separate headings; and for general description of the bells and belfries, *ibid.*, 7 and 14 Nov., 1876, and *Bell News*, 27 Aug., 1887.

At Shrewsbury, as elsewhere, jingling rhymes were current, giving the supposed sounds of the various bells. They are

as follows:-

Roast beef and be merry,
Itchy and scabby,
Three broken saucepans,
Three golden spades,
Three naked lads
A boiling pot and stewpan,
Three golden canaries,
Buttercups and daisies,
A new-born baby,

say the bells of Shrewsbury. say the bells of the Abbey. say the bells of St. Alkmund's. say the bells of St. Chad's.

say the bells of St. Julian.

say the bells of St. Mary.

Three silver (or golden) spikels, say the bells of St. Michael's. See Folk-lore, p. 607; Byegones, 19 Aug. and 21 Oct., 1874, pp. 102, 128.

The inventories of Shrewsbury church goods, including bells, temp. Edward VI., have been published in these Transactions, vol. x., p. 399 ff.¹; they will be found below under the respective headings of the churches. It may be noted here that the church of the Austin Friars possessed 'a lytell bell in ye stepul a sacry bell' (Shreds and Patches, ii., 1876, p. 98).

I am greatly indebted to Mr. George Byolin, steeple-keeper of St. Alkmund's, for much of the above information.

SHREWSBURY,

HOLY CROSS (THE ABBEY).

Eight bells

1. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1825 > COntinuous)

¹ See also 2nd Ser., vi., p. 83, viii., pp. 130, r71, 348, ix., p. 325; and Archaeol. Journ., xii., p. 269.

Below :- REGAST BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION

(32 in.

2. The same.

(33½ in,

- 3. J: TAYLOR AND C9 FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1884 (34 in.
- 4. H BURTON VICAR R: BRATTON & R: BETTON C: W: J: BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1812 (36½ in.
- 5. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON

 On waist: COME WHEN I CALL TO SERVE GOD

 ALL

 RECAST 1846

SAMUEL SMITH WILLIAM PARKER WARDENS

(39½ in.

- 7. CAST BY WARNER & SONS LONDON &

On waist: - VICTORIA

CHST 1877

PURCHASED BY SUBSCRIPTIONS
RAISED BY DAVID DAVIES
IN LIEU OF OLD BELL 1673

- P. WHITCOMBE B.A. VICAR.
- H. WHDE WILKES CHURCHWARDENS. (441 in.
- 8 RELIGION & LOYALTY DO MAKE
 THE BEST HARMONY A: R:
 BELL FOUNDER 1713 (511 in.

At the time of my visit, in May, 1908, the bells were lying unhung on the floor of the lower storey of the tower, which was then under restoration.

The weight of the 3rd bell is 8 cwt. (its predecessor was 7\frac{3}{4} cwt.); that of the tenor 21 cwt., note E flat. (Salopian Shreds and

` *Patches*, i., p. 21.)

Cross on 4th, Pi. XVII., Fig. r. Border on 6th, Fig. 5; on 7th, imitation of the same; ornament on tenor Plate XXIV., Fig. 3.

The tenor has ornamented cannons.

The Rev. Henry Burton, M.A., of St. John's, Cambridge, was second son of Robert Burton of Longner, near Shrewsbury, and became Vicar of Holy Cross 2 February, 1804. He was also Vicar of Atcham and Madeley. He was born in 1755, married Mary, daughter of William Gittins, of Chilton, and died 16 January, 1831.

The literature relating to the Abbey bells is somewhat extensive, though, as usual, most writers have only copied from their

predecessors.

The Pre-Reformation building appears to have had two towers, each with its ring of bells, as we learn from a MS. of Gough's in the Bodleian, which gives an account of the isles and bells in the Abbey Church of Salop.' An inventory quoted therefrom by Owen and Blakeway (ii., p. 63), probably made at the Dissolution, gives

In the new stypyll v bells of one accord 1, xj°. 2. viijc. 3. vjc. 4. vc. 5. iijc. In the great stypyll v bells of one accord 1. XV°. 2. XX°. 3. XXIJ°. 4. XXV°. 5. XXX°.

'The 'great' or old 'stypyll' was the present western tower, and Owen and Blakeway were wrong in supposing that the bells were removed to this tower at the Dissolution, as there is no question that the five larger bells were preserved, and not the smaller ring. (See Transactions, ii., p. 165) If further proof was wanted it is given by the lines of the poet Thomas Churchyard, who was living in Shrewsbury in the middle of the sixteenth century, and who wrote

'Where Abbey stands and is such ring of bells As is not found from London unto Welles,17

(Shreds and Patches, i., p. 81; Transactions, ii., p. 174; cf. Owen

and Blakeway, ii., p. 64.

Of these five bells the largest was the famous St. Winifred's Bell, which, as Owen and Blakeway tell us (ii., p. 67): "was famed for its fine sound, and preserved long after the Dissolution, as the chief ornament of the Abbey tower. . . . Round the upper part of this bell, near the crown, was inscribed

¹ Probably Wales is intended. Vol. X., 3rd Series.

Sancta Aynefrida Deo Hos Comendare Memento Ot Pietate Sua Pos Sernet Ib Noste Cruento

[This is printed in facsimile, with a transliteration in Roman capitals below]

about the middle,

PROTEGE: PYRA: PIA: QUOS: CONUOCO: UIRGO: MARIA * "

[Similarly printed, with Roman version below.]

A similar facsimile rendering is given by Parkes, in his description of the Abbey Church made in 1800 (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21,015,

fol. 39):--

"The circumscription of the great Bell, formerly at the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul in Shrewsbury. The Bell weighed 34° and 23lbs." Then follows the inscription, only with the PROETGE line first, and the cross and stops omitted. In the other two lines he gives Nos with a long S and reads servit. In describing St. Winifred's Well, Flint (ibid. 21,011, fol. 16), he gives a more accurate rendering, which corresponds to Owen and Blakeway's, and was either copied by them or derived from the same source. Neither they nor Parkes give any indication as to where they obtained their information, though the bell had ceased to exist long before their time. Parkes also says here: "A bell of the Abbey Church was christened in honour of St. Wenefrede, it weighed 35° and was famed for its fine harmonious sound."

The two first lines have been rendered in English: -

"Remember, holy Winifred, to God us recommend, That by his piety he may us from bloody foes defend;"

the other two :---

"Mary, pure and pious maid, Those whom I call together aid."

We have, unfortunately, no record of the time when this bell was placed in the Abbey, nor does the inscription give any clue to its founder.

[For other references to St. Winifred's bell, see Phillips, Hist. of Shrewsb. p. 29; European Mag, Ixxvi. (1819), p. 130; Forsyth, Antiq. Portfolio, p. 364; Gentleman's Mag., 1813, pt. i., p. 305 (= Gent. Mag. Topogr., x, p. 134); Burne, Folk lore, p. 601; Hare, Shropshire, p. 139; Walker, Guide to Shrewsb, p. 99; Salopian Shreds and Patches, i., pp. 5, 6, 27, v., p. 201, viii, p. 116.]

The Edwardian Inventories show that of the original ten bells five were preserved (these being, as already noted, the five largest

bells).

16 Aug., 1552: 'FORIET ORIEN.' Item iiij ringinge belles with a bell whiche the clocke goethe upon. Item too sacrynge belles.'

A tradition is recorded by Owen and Blakeway that the bells were seized by the lay possessors of the Abbey, and that a suit was begun by the parish for their recovery, in which they succeeded (ii., p. 264). Mr. D. Davies has shown that this took place, not at the Dissolution, in 1553, but in 1575. (See Transactions, ii., p. 170.) It is noteworthy that there are no references to ringing in the

Accounts of 1574-76. (See below.)

In 1570 it is recorded that "two women were slain and two men greatly injured in ringing the Abbey great bell;" 2 in regard to which Owen and Blakeway say: "although the weight of this bell exceeded that of the tenor of the present fine modern peal of St. Chad's only by a few pounds,3 so rude was the mechanism in which it was hung, that the united strength of four or five men was required to ring it; whilst the same operation may now easily be performed on St. Chad's by a boy of fourteen or fifteen years," (cf. Shreds and Patches, i., p 5.; Shropsh. N. and Q., ii., p 47.)

From Owen and Blakeway's account and from other evidence we gather that when the other bells were recast into a larger ring in 1673 (see below), St. Winifred's bell was not included, but was retained separate, like the great bell of Tong Several writers have stated that it was sold in that year to defray the expenses of the new ring, but this is certainly a mistake, arising from a resolution passed by the Vestry to dispose of the bell, which was never carried into effect (see below). The history of the other bells and their present constitution clearly shew that this bell was never replaced by any other, and that it was, therefore, distinct from the ring. See Forsyth, Antiq. Portfolio, p. 364; Shropsh. N. and Q., 26 Dec., 1884, p. 11; correction by D. Davies in Transactions, ii., p. 176.

Similarly inaccurate is Phillips' statement (Hist., p. 30), that it was sold to Rudhall in 1700 for new pewing; and Owen and Blakeway are nearer the truth in recording its destruction and sale in 1730 (ii, p. 67). "It was broken in ringing for the safe return of Mr. Corbet Kynaston from France in 1730 and sold to Mr. Rudhall, the renowned bell founder of Gloucester. Its weight was 35 cwt., and £147 was received for the metal, at the rate of yd. per lb." 1 In point of fact, the sale did not take place till 1733, and as

¹ Sc. East Foregate. Cf. Arch. Journal, xii., p. 259; Transactions, x. (1887),

p. 399. See also under St. Giles'. Wen and Blakeway ii., p. 67; a different version is given by Phillips (Hist., p. 207), who says that two men were killed by the fall of the clapper while ringing.

³ If we may judge from Gough's MSS. above, this statement is not accurate. St, Chad's present tenor weighs over two tons, and its predecessor was 241 cwt. Neither of these statements can be accepted as correct. We have already seen that the weight is given as 30 cwt., and we shall see below that the sum paid by Rudhall was £149 in all.

Mr. Davies points out, the bell had already been cracked in or before 1725, as an entry in the Accounts for that year records a payment of £1 1s for an ineffectual attempt to restore it. (See

below and Transactions, ii., p. 176.)1

On November 7th, 1731, the Vestry passed the following minute: - " Memd it is agreed by a General Parish Meeting yt ye great Bell now cracked and useless shall be sold for yo use and ornament of ye church, Provided a faculty may be obtained for so doing. John Latham, Vicar." The official authority was forthwith obtained, and the faculty for the sale of the bell, dated 23 Dec., 1731, is preserved in a safe in the vestry.2 In the same year Benjamin Povey is paid £1 2s. for taking down the bell, and 2s. 8d. is paid 'for drink to men who broke the bell.' It was not, however, actually purchased by Abraham Rudhall till 1733, when Thomas Evans is paid

for carrying yo bell to yo waterside and William Haynes				
for carrying ye bell to Gloucester and another item is				9 <i>d</i> .
Pd. for carriage of y° bell metall In the issue the parish had consideral money paid by Rudhall, as the followin (Transactions, ii., p. 179):—	Ыа	difficult	•	 3d the how
- 36 1				

10 March, 1733. At a Parish Meeting held this day, according to notice given, it was unanimously agreed that the charges of repairing the houses late in the possession of Powell be defray'd and paid by yo churchwardens out of the money due from Mr. Abraham Rudhall for the great bell, according to the power given them by a faculty granted by the courts

30 June, 1734 Proceedings were decided to be instituted against Rudhall and the Vicar, John Latham, for recovery of money "due from the said Rudhall for the metal of the great bell sold to him, which he refuses to pay for, under pretence that he has given a note for the same, which is in the hands of the said Mr. Latham and weh he refuses to deliver."

Finally proceedings were instituted against Rudhall alone, as these items show ;-

Received of Rudhall in part Of Rudhall in further part	 •••	•••	£80 . 0 . 08 63 . 0 . 0
			€143 . 0 . 0

A similar attempt was made to mend the 7th bell previous to 1884. Shropshire Parish Documents, p. 299.

³ In the Parish Accounts for 1733 there is the entry of a receipt from 'Mr Rudhall for the Bel £80.

On March 30th, 1735, a resolution was passed that whitewashing and repairs to the church be paid for out of money received for the great bell, in accordance with the faculty. Further items received this year are

We turn now to the history of the other bells forming the ring. Owen and Blakeway's account is:—"There is now a deep-toned peal of eight bells in the tower, the six largest of which are melodious, but the trebles flat and ill-tuned; these were cast from the metal of four of the old Abbey bells, with three small ones from the turret of St Giles' Church, by George Oldfield, of Nottingham, in 1673, and altogether weighed 89 cwt.; the expense of casting was £89 os. 3d In 1682 the eighth bell was recast by Thomas Roberts, with an addition of 2 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs of metal, which cost £13. This fine tenor bell was again recast by Mr. Rudhall, in 1713. The fourth bell was cracked in ringing at the election of in 1713. The fourth bell was cracked in ringing at the election of in 1807, and recast by Mr. Brian (sic), of Hertford." (Op. cit., ii., 1807, and recast by Mr. Brian (sic), of Hertford." (Op. cit., ii., p. 68; copied in Shreds and Patches, i., p. 81, and by other writers.) Thus the four bells left in 1552 became eight in 1673 with the aid of the metal of the three from St. Giles (q.v.). Further details are supplied by the Churchwarden's Accounts, extracts from which are given below.

Of Oldfield's eight bells two remained down to comparatively recent times, viz., the 3rd and 7th; the tenor was the first to go, being recast as already noted in 1682 and 1713. It is interesting to note that the present tenor of 1713 has the distinction of being the oldest remaining church bell in Shrewsbury. Another point of interest is that on the old 7th the name of Thomas Roberts appears as churchwarden; in all probability this is the bell-fourder, who lived in the Abbey Foregate, and was admitted a burgess of the town in 1672. In 1745 the 6th was recast by Abel Rudhall; and for many years the only change was the recasting of the 4th, in 1812 (see above). Briant was probably chosen for the purpose, as being then engaged on the bells of St. Alkmund's. In 1825 the two trebles were recast by Thomas Mears, and in 1846 the 5th by his successors, Charles and George. By this time only two of the original ring remained, and these passed away in 1877 and 1884,

¹ Cl. Some Account of the Ancient and Present State of Shrewsbury (1808),

p. 127. ² Mr. Davies, in *Transactions*, Vol. I. (1879), p. 180, gives the weight as 104 cwt. I qr. 20 lbs., obviously much too large.

one being recast by Warner, the other by Taylor. Of the latter (the old 3rd) a rubbing has been preserved in North's collection.

Browne Willis, in 1740, gives '8 bells,' and in his list of Rudhall bells in Shropshire '1 (tenor'); in his *Mitred Abbeys*, i., p. 167 (1718), quoted by Owen and Blakeway, ii., p. 59, he says 'now six large bells.' In a copy of Owen and Blakeway, formerly belonging to Parkes and Bloxam, three of the inscriptions on Oldfield's bells are preserved (see *Shreds and Patches*, ii., p. 1'0)!:—

- 1. Non nobis Domine
- 2. Bless be God for my great deleverance
- 3. God save his Church

A copy of the inscriptions was made by Mr. La Touche (brother of the present Vicar of Stokesay), April 24th, 1876, from which we learn that the old 3rd was inscribed

G OLDFIELD CAST THESE 8 (with an ornamental border)

the old 7th,

GOD SAVE THE KING IOHN HOWLE THOMAS ROBERTS 1673

the others being, of course, as at present. The late Dr. Raven paid the tower a visit Sept. 4th, 1878, and gives in his notes a corrected version of Mr. La Touche's, together with the inscription on the new 7th. He says: "Oldfield's peal of eight is most feebly represented.² The 7th (new bell) displeased me much, a harsh, clangy bell, though rather tankard-shaped. The tenor is a beauty. I was in the bell-chamber at noon, and had an ear-full of her—a rich mellow bell, the harmonies of vibration full and perfect."

Other references to the bells may be found in *Transactions*, II. (1879), p. 180; *European Mag.*, lxxvi. (1819), p. 229; *Bregones*, 1872, p. 56, 1876, pp. 2, 73, 154; *Shreds and Patches*, i., p. 35 (inscriptions), ii., pp. 110, 164 (new 7th), vi., p. 63; and see also those given above.

There are now no old customs, and the bells until recently were not rung, but only chimed on Sundays, owing to the condition of the tower. I understand that the same arrangement is to prevail in future, and the bells can now only be chimed by an apparatus. This is a state of things greatly to be regretted, but presumably unavoidable.

Formerly the Pancake Bell was rung before noon on Shrove Tuesdays. (Folk-love, p. 318.)

¹ It is not stated which of the bells these are, but probably they are the 1st, 2nd, and 5th.

This is probably true. The present bells may be individually good but they are too heterogeneous as regards date and make for a really effective ring.

The old method of ringing for services on Sundays down to about 1875 was to chime at 10, ring two bells at 10-30, and the Sermon Bell at 10-40 (cf. St. Alkmund's; and see Owen and Blakeway, ii., p. 67, note; and Shreds and Patches, i, p. 83).

For ringing records see Shreds and Patches, ii., p 89 (peals of

1735, 1736, and 1783), and Church Bells, 10 June, 1876.

Thanks to Rev. B. Blaxland, Vicar.

The Churchwardens Accounts, dating from 1565 onwards, have been partly transcribed in the first volume of these Transactions (p. 57 ff.), from which the following extracts relating to the bells are taken 1:-

1565.	It, payd to the Clerke at Easter for the		
- 5 - 5	ryngers		xij ^d
	It. Payd to Tho Oseley for making a baw-		. •
	derycke		xij ^d
	Ryngers at Whitsontide folls		xvjd
-	Making a bawderyke		xij́ ^d
1568.	It. for lyker for the bells agaynst Whitsontide		ijd
y	Do. do. do. Allhallowtide		ijd ijd
	It. bestowed on the ryngers at Whitsontide		iiija
	It. for Whytlether to mend a bawderyck		íjd
1569.	Itm. for y'Ringers for y' Q.M'ties reynge		íjd xijd
1573.	Itm. to the Rynger upon the Ronge for the		,
373	queen at November		xijd
1574.	Itm. for a bell rope in lukes fayer	ijs	viija
1575	Itm, to the Ryngers when the ronge for the	,	,
373	qwene upon the xiiij day of November		
	last ²		xij ^d
1577.	Pd the clerke for ringine in the wysson		,
371	wycke ⁸ 1577		`xij ^d
	Pd yo xvjth of November 1577 to yo ryngers		x ij ^d
	Pd yt wase gewan mor4 the same daye to ye		,
	Ryngers		xijd
1578.	Pd y' 20 of Maye to the Ryngers		vjd
1580.	Pd the xvij of November 1580 the Ringers		,
3	for ryngynge for the quenes coronacion5	ji ^e	vj^d
1584.	Imprimis for mending the Stock of the iiijth	,	,
J ⊤.	Bell and for nayles for yt against the		
	comyng of the L of Leyceter ⁶		xvjd
			. ,

¹ Some additional entries and corrections have kindly been supplied by the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage. In Shropshire Parish Documents (County Council Report), p. 293, it is incorrectly stated that they begin in 1610.

The Accession day was the 17th. Possibly here we should read 'xvij.'

³ Whitsun week,

⁴ Was given more. ^a Should be "accession." The Coronation day was January 15.

Robert Dudley, the famous Earl of Leicester (1532-1588).

	Bred and drink to ringers against the coming	
1589.	Itm paid to John Franke of Meele ¹ for car-	viij ^d
1509.	riage of the bell to Notingham and home	
	again	iiij ^u
[Oth	er entries relate to horse hire for 6 days, 4s	two suppers
	o 'horse meets' for one night 7 Sept. 1589	1s. ba.].
1591.	Itm paid to Harry Oldfield and Harry Danne belfounders of Notingham ² for the	
	casting of our second bell the sum of	viij ^d
1596.	Itm. recon'd with Richard Norton the xxx th	, , , ,
1590.	daie of Aprill 1596 and alowed him	
	ijs iijd for ringing on the quenes holy	
	day 17 Nov	ij ^s vj ^d
1597.	Itm spent upon the ringing at the	
	Chauncelors coming into the towne	vj ^d
1607.	Item to the Ringers ye 5 of November	2s. 6d.
1616.	Ite. for ringing 5 Aug. 1616	2s. 6d.
1621.	Aug. 4. ffor casting the Littell bell, etc	13s. 4d.
- '	v loft or floor under the bells £5) 1te. paid for ringing when the King Charles	
1625.		2s. 6d.
76a. a	T. C (1) 13 -1	8s. 8d.
1633-34 1636-31		03. 011.
1030-3	and bringing it to Wellington and home	
	again, altering the frame of St. Giles	
	bells & the wheels and new hanging	
	the bells and mending the Iron workes	
	and making new clapp's	£3 19s. 8d.
1650.	payd for taking the greeate bell and mend-	
	ing her in all her carriage	I. o. o.
1663.	(Various repairs to bells of both churches.)	
[In	1672 the three bel's of St. Giles' church (s	see under that
neadin	g) were brought here to be recast for the new In goods of the Parish: 3 Bells from St.	ring. J
	Giles'.	
1673.	15 Apr. Memorand: y' It is agreed upon by	
	the assembly of the parish this day that	
	ye Church-wardens shall Treat wth a Bell-	
	founder about the Casting of the foure	
	lesser Bells & St. Gyles his Bells to make	
	a ring of Eight and to Let the greate	•
	Bell remaine as at present. [Names below.]	
Ata	n Assembly of the parish of Holy Cross and	St. Giles upon
7 Octr	1673 ordered that the greate bell called by the	ne name of St.
	75	

Meole Brace.
 More details as to these men are given in the section on Founders.

Winefrid Bell or the greatest of the five old bels be taken downe, broken, and converted for the use of the parrish Church in consideration of the great want of money for the satisfiing & supplying of the worke now in hand wh is the makeing of eight new bells in the said Church. ¹
1674. Recd. of Mr. Oldfield for 15 hundred and 46 lbs. of bell metal—St. Gyles bells being included – the sum of £65. o. o. Pd Mr. Georg Old of Nottingham for Casting of eight bells wayeing four score (sc. 80 cwt.) and nine hundred and two
nounds £89. 0. 3.
In 1673-4 Thomas Roberts, the bell-founder, was employed for
150 days' work at 2s. per day.]
1678. Pd for ringing the Sermon Bell the whole
year 2s. 6a. 1682. (8th Bell recast; collected £13 16 10; total
cost given as £12 7 3; see above, p. 21.
The main entry, however, runs):
Pd Tho: Roberts for casting of the bell 13 o. o.
1688. Pd. for ringing when the King came to town 3s.
1605. Pd. for ringing July 13 15. 0a.
Pd ringers at the take of Namur 25.
Pd ringing at the King's landing 2s. 6d.
Pd ringing King's Coronation Day 28. 5a.
1696-7. Pd Thomas Roberts2 for y Cast of the
eight bell 10, 0, 0,
1698. Pd for ringing the first news of the peace [of
17 12 M 10 M 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Life the limiting for Diocidination or bonce
LU IOI HIIGHIS L'INE STORIN CO TRIBINIO
ra to interne manksgiving out
1700. Kinging King Steet to Care the Union
a c c c a f 050 boll to and
from the water'
Mr Rudhall for the recasting of y bell 08.00.00.
1725 For trying to mend the great bell たい たい たい
1722 Pd W ^m White tow ^{ds} hanging the Bells 40. 0. 0.
1743. Feb. 18. 4th bell recast; items for carriage
to and from Gloucester by barge.
1714. Carreying the two bells to Severn 0 3 0
The Carr of 6th hell to & fr. Gloster I O /2
[Apparently the 4th was also recast at this time; the present bell
is dated 1812]

This was never actually done. See above, p. 19.
 There seems to be some mistake here. Possibly it was an outstanding debt from 1682; or else the year is wrongly given.
 This item seems to be extraordinarily large.

1781. Oct. 19. That the two Trebbles shall be recast with an Addition of two to make Ten Bells of which the Union Society have agreed to pay Forty Pounds.

Nov. 29. The Parish allows £40 towards re-hanging and purchasing two new bells, and the Union Society agree to pay all additional expenses.

[This proposal obviously fell through, as there were never more than eight bells.]

When the last remaining bell of Oldfield's ring was recast, in 1884, the following lines were composed, and are given in Shreds and Patches, vii., p. 74 (22 July, 1885). They are not, perhaps, superior poetry, but are worth quoting as giving a sort of history of the ring. (The third bell is supposed to be speaking.)

In sixteen hundred and seventy-three Eight new bells were placed here with me; Hardy, though small, I heard them all, As each one knelled his own last call.

'Twas mine this simple fact to state— G. Oldfield (founder) cast these 8; I know it's false, but it was true Till one of us was cast anew.

That bell was large, and loud its roar, Renewed—enlarged—it roared the more; 'Speak for yourself,' it said in hate, 'I am not one of Oldfield's eight.'

I tried to say these eight save one, As conscience warned I should have done; But all my efforts were in vain, I could not utter words so plain.

The big bell rolled and shook the tower, And threatened he'd not strike the hour— Or tell of death, or chime for church, And leave all weddings in the lurch.

He'd not be robbed of his good name, Roberts, not Oldfield, should him claim; And rather I of him should lie, He'd much prefer himself to die, And then with suicidal stroke He laboured madly till he broke; Base little liar,' he murmured hoarse, 'I'm done, I'm done, now take your course.'

Ab. Rudhall took him then in hand, And raised him perfect from the sand; He now adorns the Abbey tower, And nobly strikes the time each hour.

The 6th then broke, then No. 4, Which had to be renewed twice o'er; Treble and two were out of tune, Two bells were cast to take their room.

5 joyed because a curate wed A happy bride - now long since dead; He lives and thrives, as may be seen, For now that Curate is a Dean.1

But this bell's tongue was loose and long, It struck the frame as round it swung; The bell struck it, and all was o'er, The old 5th bell could ring no more.

The new 5 says each rise and fall-Come when I call to serve God all; Long may the summons be obeyed By young and old of every grade.

Next 7. a loyal bell and true, Her special mission would pursue, Due honour to our coming King, And proudly ring his manhood in.

Her motto was God save the King, And blessings round the throne would fling; But Restoraters' laws were rife, No bell could stir for love or strife.

The ringers tied each clapper tight, And struck each bell with all their might, Till 7 lay crippled in her frame, And fifteen years remained the same.2

Warner and Son Victoria made, And placed her where the old bell laid; Long may she live—a loyal bell— But never live a lie to tell.

² A warning to those who practise the horrible system of "clocking" bells! church 1839-1849.

¹ Dr. Edward Bickersteth, Dean of Lichfield 1875-1892; curate of the Abbey

In all these changes I've changed not. In one fixed groove I've always wrought, But where in this am I to blame? Have not the Churches done the same?

What I have said at first was true, "I was out of changes falsehood grew, And many things as old as I Were once all truth but now a lie,

Had I but only told the truth, 'Twas clear I must have died in youth; I'd rather choose the lie and live And be a true Conservative.

But then to all must come an end, Pray hear me and my cause defend. What murdered me? School Charity.¹ But was not this barbarity?

Two hundred years and ten intact, I stood all tests, but now am cracked; Pray ask the friends of Church and State To make me whole some early date.

D.

SHREWSBURY. ST. ALKMUND.

Eight bells.

1. H IOHN BRIANT HERTFORD F CIT 1812

On sound-bow:—H OUR LIFE IS CHANGEFUL, VIEW US

NOW COMPLETE: SEDATE WE ROSE IN

SIX, WE'RE GAY IN EIGHT

2. As No. 1.

(28# in.

On sound-bow :--HEAR! HOLY ALKMONDS LONG FORGOTTEN SHADE : TO THEE OUR NOTES WE

RAISE, FOR THEE WERE MADE



※ 🕭 🖹

(29 in.

3. JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FEGIT 1812

On sound-bow: These sacred walls, this venerable spire, shall give our changes sweet-ness, raise them higher. (30% in.

¹ The bell was cracked when rung after a service at which a sermon was preached on behalf of the National Schools,

4 + JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FEOIT 1812 H SPORTIVE On sound-bow :--- AND STILL AS COUNTS THEM O'ER, SHALL WAFT THEM

5. As No 4. 1

On sound-bow :- H HAIL! PATRIOT GEORGE FOR WHOM A NATION PRAYS, THAT HEALTH AND PHACE MAY CROWN THY LATTER DAYS (34 in.

6. As No. 4.

WE REJOICE; IN PUBLIC GOOD WE JOIN THE PUBLIC VOICE

(35 in.

7. JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FEOIT 1812

On sound-bow :- HARK OURFEW TOLLS-NOW MATIN RITES PREPARE: WHILST PIETY GIVES ALL HER SOUL TO PRAYER H



(38½ in.

8. H ED LINZEE VICAR ED BULL & J; BARNES C: WARDENS H JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FEICIT 1812

On sound-bow :- FAITHFULL, I WATCH AND WARN BOTH YOUNG AND OLD; TO ALL O GOD THY LIGHT AND GRACE UNFOLD GLORIA DEO IN EXCELSIS H

Bells in fairly good order, but no ringing done now. Tenor 14 cwt., note G. They are said to have been cast at the same time and from the same metal as the Condover ring (dated 1812-13); these two are the only rings by Briant in the county.

The inscriptions were composed by Mr. Wilding, of High Ercall

(q.v.), who also composed those of St. Chad's

The Calvary cross and double triangle also occur at Condover

(Pl. XVII., Figs. 1, 2). The Rev. Edward Linzee, Vicar of St. Alkmund's 1806-1818, M.A. of Christ's Coll., Camb. was subsequently Rector of West Tilbury, Essex.

24 Aug. 1552: 'Item iij bels of oon accorde' ['and oon sawntz bell' (erased).

See Transactions, x. (1887), p. 399, and Arch.

Journal, xii. (1855), p. 269.

1740: '6 Bells.' Browne Willis' list of Rudhall bells:

'St. Alkmans r Bell.'

The inscriptions on the old ring previous to 1811 have been preserved by Parkes (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21015, fol. 86), who must have made his copy just before they were recast. They were as follows:

- 1. GOD SAVE THE KING A 🗘 R 1695
- 2. SOLI DEO IMMORTALI SIT GLORIA
- 3. OMNIA PROPTER SEIPSVM CREAVIT DOMINVS 1621
- APVD DOMINVM EST COPIOSA REDEMP-TIO 1621
- 5. MISERICORDIA DOMINI SUPER OMNIA OPERA SVA 1621
- 6. PRECIOSA IN CONSPECTV DOMINI MORS SANCTORVM EIVS

He also mentions the recasting into eight, with mottoes by Wilding. The five bells of 1621 were evidently by William Clibury, as indicated by the inscription on the 2nd; the treble by Abraham Rudhall.

Owen and Blakeway (ii, p. 301) say: "A light peal of eight bells was placed in the tower in 1812, cast out of six old ones by Mr. Bryan (sic) of Hertford. The original peal consisted only of three bells, which must have been large, for we find that they were cast into five in 1621, and that in 1698 a treble was added, making them six. This was a dull inharmonious peal, but the tenor was a remarkably fine bell; as a clock-bell it was highly useful from its loud and clear sound; but was broken and melted with the rest."

See also Byegones, 8 May, 1872, p. 56, 31 Dec., 1873, p. 252; Shreds and Patches, i., pp. 21, 33, 81 (9 Sept., 1874, and 3 Mar., 1875), and vii. (1884), p. 232 ("the charming light ring of eight at St. Alkmund's"); Bell News, 16 July, 1887.

Phillips in his *History of Shrewsbury*, p 104, tells a tale often quoted since, how "This yeare 1533 uppon twelffe daye in Shrowsbury the dyvyll apeared in Saint Alkmonds Churche there, when the priest was at highe masse, with greate tempeste and darkness, so that as he passed through the Church, he mounted up the

steaple in the sayde Churche, tering the wyers of the sayde clocke, and put the prynt of hys clawes uppon the 4th bell, and toocke one of the pynnacles awaye with hym, and for the tyme stayed all the bells in the Churches within sayde towne that they could neyther toll nor rynge."

See also Burne, Folk-love, p. 601; Byegones, 8 Nov., 1871, p. 8; and Shropshire Notes and Queries, viii. (1899), p. 37, where a very indifferent ballad is quoted, the last three verses of which relate to

this legend.

Other old records relating to St. Alkmund's bells are

1458-59: Payment of 3s to the Keeper of the clock (Hist. MSS.

Comm., 15th Report, Appendix, pt. X.).

The Corporation ordered a payment of 40d. half-yearly to the clerk of St. Alkmund's for ringing the watch bell at 1536. 4 a.m, to give notice to the night-watchmen that their duties were at an end (Phillips, Hist. of Shrewsbury, p. 169; Shreds and Patches, i, p. 84; Folk-lore, p. 602; cf. the similar order for St. Chad's, infra).

A payment in the Bailiffs' accounts of 11s. 8d. for tolling the morning bell (Owen and Blakeway, i., p. 351). 1554.

Annual payments for ringing on the Queen's Coronation day seem to have begun this year (Hist. MSS Comm., 1573-74. loc. cit.).

From the Corporation Accounts: -Paid for keeping St. Alkmund's clocke ... 1642.

Other records of old customs at St. Alkmund's have been collected from various sources by Mr. George Byolin, steeple-keeper, to whom I am very greatly indebted for the pains he has taken to assist me with all available information.

Besides the watch-bell at 4 a.m, the great bell was rung daily at about 8 30 p.m., probably discontinued in 1832 (Shreds and

Patches, i., p. 76, ii., p. 185).

The Pancake Bell was rung at 11-45 on Shrove Tuesday, but has long been discontinued (op. cit., ii., pp. 30, 32, 34).

Chiming appears to have been customary at funerals (op. cit, iii.,

On Sundays the Sermon Bell was rung at 7 a.m. (as elsewhere), p. 12). down to about twenty-five years ago (op. cit., i., pp. 54, 74; Folklore, p. 603). Before service the practice appears to have been: chime for 30 minutes, two smaller bells for 15 minutes, tenor for 10 minutes, small bell for five minutes (cf. Shreds and Patches, i.,

The tenor used to be tolled when the Judges visited the town, p. 83). down to about twenty years ago, payment being made by the High Sheriff; 1 it was also rung at Parliamentary and municipal elections.

¹ Mr. Byolin says: - There is a curious story told in connection with ringing on the visits of the Judges to the town already referred to. An old sexton at the Abbey, who was always anxious notto miss fees, when hearing the bells of

The following account of present or recent customs is also contributed by Mr. Byolin:

At the request of the then Vicar (Rev. J. J. Norris) the writer rang the Passing Bell (muffled on one side) immediately after the death of Rev. C. E. L. Wightman, formerly Vicar. This is the only occasion when the writer has known the Passing Bell to be rung.

The custom is to ring the tenor bell for 15 minutes on the night of the day of the death, also the night before the funeral at 10 o'clock. First the age is tolled, then, after a pause, the bell is rung as a minute bell for about 10 minutes; after another pause 9 strokes are tolled, and after another slight interval 10 more are tolled for a female, and if a male 11 more are struck after a further short rest (thus 9—10—11 for a male, 9—10 for a female). For a child the same thing is done, only a small bell is used.

Muffled peals are generally rung when a death occurs in the Royal Family or for the Bishop of the diocese, Vicar of the parish, Churchwardens, or Ringers. The writer took part in muffled peals for the late Queen Victoria, Duke of Clarence, Rev. C. E. L. Wightman, and Mrs. Wightman. Among the list of complete peals rung (mentioned below) it will be seen that there was one rung on the death of a ringer. It is usual after the first peal only to ring the age of the deceased on the tenor bell, counting the open (or loud) stroke.

The minute bell was until recently tolled for one or two hours before the time fixed for a funeral, and this, together with the ringing of the 10 o'clock bell, was almost an every-day occurrence at one time, but scarcely ever heard now.

The fee for ringing the bell for two nights and tolling the minute bell for one hour on the day of the funeral is 7s. 6d.

Change-ringing had been practised occasionally for morning and evening service on Sundays for some years until 1904, when, owing to the bells requiring re-hanging, it was considered unsafe to ring them any longer until the funds could be raised to undertake the necessary repair. At the present time on Sundays a small bell is tolled 6 or 7 minutes for 8 a.m. service; morning and evening services chimed 25 minutes, small bell tolled 5 minutes, and known as the Parson's Bell; also small bell tolled for daily services, except on Wednesday evenings, when they are chimed.

The bells used to be rung (until 1904) at 6 a.m. on Christmas Day, Easter Day, and Whitsuntide, and for Harvest Thanksgiving

the other churches in the town ringing, presumed that as the Assizes were near they were ringing for the Judge, and, without asking for particulars, forthwith proceeded to ring the Abbey bells. Surprised at the sudden realing forth of these bells a prominent Churchman sought out the sexton, and discovering him in the belfry busy at his task, demanded a reason for his actions. The old man, when thus questioned, found himself unable to give an explanation, and could only say that he was ringing because the other churches were doing the same; (They were ringing on the occasion of a wedding.)

services. They were also rung for the Jubilee of the late Rev. C. E. L. Wightman; but an attempted peal on the King's Coronation Day (9 August, 1902) was unsuccessful (Shrews. Chron., 15 Aug.). They were rung for the marriage of Queen Victoria, and (probably) also when she visited Shrewsbury, in 1832 (Salopian Journal, 8 Aug., 1832); also for the Jubilee of George III. (Ibid., 1 Nov.,

The bells are rung after the Vestry Meeting on Easter Tuesday for the new Churchwardens, 5s. being allowed to the ringers from

In the past (says Mr. Byolin) I can well remember large tins of the Parish fund. beer being carried to the belfry for the ringers during a performance for weddings, &c., and the scene often became one of revelry more fitted for the interior of a common beerhouse than the sacred precinct of a House of Prayer. Thanks to the silent but nevertheless sure, moral effect of the various Ringers' Guilds this is now a

thing of the past.

On tablets in the Belfry and elsewhere are recorded various peals from 1812 to 1896. The opening of the new bells on Whit-Monday 1812 was celebrated by 5280 changes of Oxford Treble Bob Major, and another was rung on May 19th. Tablets record peals of 1818, 1839, and 1857; and others preserved in old books and elsewhere are dated 1840 (marriage of Queen Victoria), 1841 (Funeral of Ringer), 1891 (see Shreds and Patches, x., p. 62); 1895 (two), and 1896.

Mr. Byolin concludes his meritorious compilation with the following extracts from the Parish books:-

following extracts from the		
1734-5. Paid Mr. Badeley for a quart of oyle for the	1	Ο,
The best for ve mending ye hammer of		6
ye chimes the but he "tolling		u
ye chimes Parish Meeting called by the "tolling of the hell"		
of the bell".		
Paid Mr. Fletcher for mending clock and	3	6
chimes		0
,, Mr. Groom for a quart of object of the string y bell ,, May 15. Paid Fletcher for fastning y bell	Ĭ.	0 91
May 15. Paid Fletcher for lasting year Paid Mr. Addans for bell ropes—year Paid Mr. Addans for bell ropes—year	17	92
Paid Mr. Addains for both a Per tolling of the		
Paid Mr. Addams for bell ropes—year Paid Mr. Ad		
Design Meeting "after notice being		
given by ye toll of yo bell "		Q
	4	٩
,, Aug. 14. Paid for mending y toll of ye bell, 1740, Feb. 8. Parish Meeting by y toll of ye bell,	1	0
Paid for tufting the bell ropes		
Shade and Patches, vii	., p. 2	22.

^{1.} The extracts for this year are quoted in Shreds and Patches, vii., p. 222. Vol. X., 3rd Series.

	- Mot Sinke,
í 740.	Paid for mending the chime roaps
,,	, for altering the pulley of no ability of
	, for altering the pulley of ye chimes 9
•	
	" A MONUME THE DIG DELL Wheel
19.1 1.7.4 T-0	" Fictioner for mending the chimes
1741-2.	ii for aic when the blog bell wood
3,9	monding the columbs
\ 13	or mending the bell pulled
	u for mending clock and chimes
1742-3.) I TOT INCHAINS V" Chime range
19	" Smith for studds at ve chimes
¹ 743-4.	,, Fletcher for mending the chimes 6
11	" do, do, 6
744 5	, for mending the wheel of a bell.
11	ii ioi alleting the chimes
1)	" Fletcher for fixing the spring and successful to
	"Fletcher for fixing the spring and fitting the hammer to the fourth bell
91	", John Evans for work done at a ball
1745-6.	Mr. Burgess for the brasses of the bell 11 5 Mr. Hudson's bill for roaps 1 6
99	
1747-8.	" " " OTCHUNG THE CHOCK AND OPTIMAL
	new baldwill and
	- Cardilla
1748-9.	in to reputing the chimes
11-3	n mending clock
	ii Dell'topes etc.
1749-50.	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
-749 301	" -or monding the oth bell
,,	b. act are crapper mended to the second L-D
1750-1.	" and chimes
エクピエール	mending clock and chim-
	" Coster for mending the church all 1
	71, AV
1)	Davies for mending the trable belt
21	n tor new topies
, 110,	" Davies for putting them up and for also
* **	
¹ 7.52-3- ,	n Paid for wire for chimes
" ,	John Davies mendingand cleaning objects
33	" "Pairing the carriage of the
,	Juli and oth bells
¹ 753-4· ,,	J. Davies for work at the bells and abi-
** **	, ropaning a uch wheel
22	for fixing a spring to the chimes
	for repairing the second hall alarman
	for mending a spring to the third bell 6 Hudson for saven bell 6
., ,	
17 19	J. Davies for keeping clock and chimes
	in order
H	in diddr °IQ Ö

THE CHURCH BELLS OF SHROPSHIRE.	35
1775-6. , Paid Ironwork for the chimes, a new key and mending 2 do	2 8 1 0
MA HINGON'S DIN 101 DON 10PCS	1,96
1777-8. "Bottle of oil to Sexton for bens and chimes	1 8 2 0
1778-9. ,, do. do. 1779-80. ,, Mr. Hartshorn for altering the bells	16 0 1 12 6
for repair at v° belloft timber, etc.	2 8 0
Evans for putting in ye tongue of years. Mr. Wilcox for repairing the chimes	3 8 11 6 7 8
1783-4. For a bell rope	2 14 10½ 1. 0
1785 8. " for putting up the bell ropes Mr. Harriss' bill for new bell wheels etc.	17 10 0
Mr. Fradgley for brasses staples etc	1 17 4
Easter Tuesday	5 °° 2 7 3
Mrs Bardes's bill for ropes the ringers at Easter Mr. Carlines bill for repairing the bell-	5 0
house steps	1 1 0 5 0
1801-2. the ringers at Easter	286
The ringers at Easter Mr. Ricd. Wigley's bill for hanging ye	5 0
bells For ale from Mr. Leonard for the men	17 7 8
1804-5. ", the ringers William Edward's bill for taking care of	5 0
the clock and time piece to Easter 1005	2 12 O 5 O
1806. Jan. 15. ,, Mr Danl. Pritchard bill for oil for the	
bells April 8. ,, for ale for the ringers	3 0
1807.	3 2 9
Mr. Hay's bill for taking care of the Clock and timepiece to Ladyday 1807	3 17 6
1808. Aug. 13 ,, for ale for the ringers	. 78
Feb. 20, the ringers on two different occasions Mrs. Mansfield for ale for the ringers of	9 4 n
the election of Wardens	58

1810-1	,,	William Ansell for inspecting the bells I I o	
**	21	wii. Jarratt for ale at the election of	
181:-2		Wardens 5 0	
	11	for ale for ringers (election of Wardens) 5 c	
15	"	Mines a Dill for Lones of	
15	11	MICSSIS, Crowley, Highlin & Co. for and	
		riage of bells 22 18 o	
٠,	"	William Jones for do 8 4 0	
1)	"	down	
1812-3	"	Mr. Blayney for drawing bells to Church	
,,	,,	WIL Bryant on account of the hells	
11	1,	Mr. Harris on account of the timber	
		WORK OF GO	
,,	11	at weighing the bells	
>3	11	for carriage of bells to the quay	
,,	,,	216 for ringers Roster Tuesday	
100	1,	the ringers on victory from Cools	
1813-4	19	IOT ale for ringers	
,,	19	I. DEVANE DAIANCE OF GOODULE	
,	,,	Kingers (Victory Vittoria)	
,,	,,	Cleaning out hell loft etc	
"	1,	Ringers Lord Wellington's Wist	
1814-5°.	,,))	MIS Barnes for ropes	
<i>9)</i>	,, ,,	Ringers on election of Wardens	
1815-6))))	Ringers 26 June (Peace) 5 o	
		Cotton 2/ Clanning balls / 5 0	
)) -	"	Cotton 2/- Cleaning bells 2/ 4	
1)	1)	Messrs. Beck & Co. money borrowed for	
		the bells and interest 56 16 5	
"	''	Mr Barnes, ropemaker 36	
"	"	tor ringing waterioo victory	
1816-7	"	Tot tanging - taking Buonaparte	
1817-8	"	mi. Edward Darnes for repairing bellropes 2 6	
18189	"	do 3 6	
10139	71	uo. for ropes	
*1	"	for tolling and knell for the Olicen's	
• 0		iunerai	
18:9-20	"	Mr. Roberts for the bells and keeping the	
-0	ъ.,	Church Road clean	
1821-2	Paid	Charles Astley cleaning Church Vard	
		and pell-loft	
1823-4	13	Charles Astley for ringers	
1830-1	"	ringers on Easter Tuesday for Corpora-	
		tion coming to Church 5 o	
1831-2	11	Ringers at the Coronation	
<u>_</u> 11	11	Mr. Matthews for ale for ringers	
1832-3	•	Ale for ringers on chosing Wardens	
12	"	Kingers on the visit of the Princess	
		Victoria	
		7 6	

1832-3	Paid for repairing bell-ropes	2	9
4.0	The ringers on the second visit of the		_
••	Princess Victoria	7	6

Extracts from St. Alkmund's Vestry Minute Book.

Nov. 22. 1810.

The following letter was read viz.

Gentlemen,

At your request I have been and examined your bells and the whole of it is in a very bad state, the bells are badly worn with the clappers, the stocks are not safe to carry the bells, the gudgins are almost asunder, and the brasses is almost worn through, and the wheels are very bad, and the frame moves a great deal, a part of the frame is broke asunder, which will be very injurious to the tower and spire in a short time if proper care is not taken.

Gentlemen,

I remain your humble servant,

W. ANSELL,

Church Bell Hanger.

It was resolved that the Sexton be ordered not to suffer the bells to be at all used except the 6th for the Service of the Church until the Parish have met to decide what steps shall be taken for repairing them.

Sept. 13th 1811.

Ordered that the present peal of six bells be taken down by John Bryant of Hertford, Bell Caster, that the same be recast into a peal of eight by the same person, and also rehung, and that the same be done under the direction of the present Church Wardens Mr. Thomas Harris, Mr. Richard Wilding Mr. Charles Bigg and Mr. William Bull, and that the expense thereof be paid and borne by this Parish.

June 11th, 1813.

Mr. Bryant having examined the frame work of the bells done by Mr. Harris, which it was said had been the cause of injuring the steeple, reports:—that in his opinion the same was not occasioned by any fault in the frame work, but Mr. Bryant having recommended that some bracing bits should be added to the frame to keep the trusses to the bearings so as to lessen the action of the frame, it was therefore resolved that the same be done under the direction of Mr. Bigg, Mr. Hand, and Mr. Davies.

A writer in Shropshire Notes and Queries, N.S., vi. (1897, p. 18), publishes a letter from Mr. J. Briant to the Churchwardens of St. Julian. "Sir, I received your order for a new Tr (Tower) clock for St. Julians Church &c.", and at the end is the following note:—"Be pleased to give my duty to the Rev: Hugh Owen, I am much concerned to hear the account he gives me of St.

Alkmond's spire; I suppose the old peal of six being heavier bells and rung longer, cause the spire to vibrate more than the peal of 8. 22 Oct 1812."

This says Mr. Byolin, is interesting for several reasons. It appears from the letter extracted from Notes and Queries, that John Briant was a clock maker as well as a bell founder. The present clock at St. Julian's, which is admirably made, and is said to be the best timekeeper in the town, 's a specimen of his work as a clock maker, whilst as founder of St. Alkmund's bells his reputation as a bell founder is fully maintained in that they are considered to be as good a peal as any in the country, having regard, of course, to their weight. The bells were exceptionally well hung, and the best evidence of this lies in the fact that they have been in use for a century with but little or no repair. man's work cannot last for ever, and though Briant in the construction of St. Alkmund's bells proved himself a "conscientious and skilful worker," the natural course of time has had its inevitable result, and the framework is at the present time so sadly in need of repair that owing to the vibration of the spire when the bel's are in motion, the belfry has had to be closed altogether. This is a matter for much regret, especially having regard to the important place St. Alkmund's belfry takes in the history of bell-ringing in Shropshire. A move was recently made to get the peal re-hung, but lack of funds made it at the time impossible. An estimate which was obtained shewed that to re-hang the bells, with new fittings, would cost about £90. One cannot but help thinking that ignorance of the true facts is the only reason this amount is not readily forthcoming. For the reputation of their county Salopians ought to see that such an admirable peal of bells should not remain idle much longer.

SHREWSBURY.

ST. CHAD.

Twelve bells.

- 1. IN SWEETEST SOUND LET EACH ITS NOTE REVEAL MINE SHALL BE FIRST TO LEAD THE DULCET and line:—) PEAL THOS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1798 (31 in.
- 2 THE PUBLIC RAIS'D US WITH A LIBERAL HAND: WE COME WITH HARMONY TO CHEER THE LAND

 On waist: -(a) RECAST JULY 1907 (b) THOS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1798

3. WELL THROUGH THE AIR EXTEND BACH GENEROUS THEME : AND FLOAT MELODIOUS DOWN SABRINA'S STREAM. and line: -) Thos. Mears, etc., as on No. i.

4. When female virtue weds with manly worth. WE CATCH THE RAPTURE AND WE SPREAD IT FORTH 2nd line:-) Thomas Mears of London Fecit 1798 (33 in.

- 5. Does Battle rage do sanguine foes contend : WE HAIL THE VICTOR IF HES BRITAINS FRIEND and line, as No. 3.
- 6. Here let us pause and now with one accord SALUTE THE CHURCH TRIUMPHANT IN THE LORD **→○○**◆

and line, as No. 3.

(36 in.

7. MAY GEORGE LONG REIGN WHO NOW THE SCEPTRE SWAYS. AND BRITISH VALOUR EVER RULE THE SEAS. *0004

2nd line, as No. 4.

(38 in.

8. Thomas Mears of London Founder 1897 RECAST

On waist: -(a) SUCCESS ATTEND OUR CAL-LANT HOST IN ARMS AND GLORY CROWN THE BRAVE WHOM HONOUR WARMS

(b) W : R : WARD

CH WARDENS

R: M: HEALING

REVP J. V REVD J. YARDLEY Vicat: (41 in.

9. May Englands Coasts the pride of Commerce see: And Salops pride be always to be free. Thos Mears of London Fecit

Below :--) 1798

(43 in.

10. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON
On waist:— MAY PEACE RETURN TO BLESS
BRITANNIA'S SHORE
AND FACTION FALL TO RAISE HER HEAD
NO MORE

REVD JOHN YARDLEY YICAR

JAMES BURREY
EDWARD HUGHES
MAURICE JONES
EDWARD HENRY LOWE

WARDENS 1848

(46 in.

11. MAY EACH SUBSCRIBER IN THESE NUMBERS LIVE, AND UNIONS EVER FEEL THOSE JOYS THEY GIVE

2nd line:—Thomas Mears of London Fecit Anno Domini 1798 (pattern as before, continuous) (52 in.

12. ST CHADS PEAL OF TWELVE BELLS CAST 1798.
THE REVD. T. STEDMAN MINISTER T. JONES A.
DRINKWATER W. HARLEY R. LLOYD CHURCH
WARDENS

2nd line:—The Tenor Having Been Found iner-FECTIVE WAS EXCHANGED FOR THIS BELL 1825. THE REVD T. STEDMAN T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT.

On waist: -- May All Whom I Shall Summon to The Grave the blessings of a Well Spent Life receive Samuel Tudor Philip Hughes Thos Jones Charles T. Clarke Church Wardens (63 in,

 \mathbf{F}

Bells in good order, but rather dirty; cannons off 9th, 10th, and 11th. They are hung in the upper, octagonal, part of the steeple, in which there is more room for the large ring than would appear from outside. The framing is, however, ingeniously contrived, the arrangement being given below. The weights, as given by Mears and Stainbank, are :--

	cwt		grs.		lbs.				cwt. qrs. 1bs.	
1)	6	•	2	:	25	note	G		7) 10:0:10	A
2)	_		I		_		F	8 5 7 8	8) 12:1:5	G
-,	6	:	3	:	13	,,	E	2 9	9) 13 : 3 : 23	F
4)			3		_		D	1 4 11 10	10) 16 : 2 : 21	
	7		2			31	C	12	11)24:1:5	
6)	8	:	o	;	18	21"	В		12) 43 : 0 : 0	Ċ.

this including the old 2nd, recast by Barwell, of Birmingham, in 1907.1 The weight of the original tenor of 1798 is given as 34 cwt. 23 lbs., and this seems much nearer the mark for the present tenor than Mears and Stainbank's estimate. I suspect 58 in, to be the actual diameter; otherwise the bell would surpass in size and weight those of Tong and Richard's Castle, which is probably not the case.2 The old 8th and 10th weighed practically the same as the present bells.

The Rev. T. Stedman, whose name is on the tenor, was Vicar 1783-1825, as shewn by a tablet to him in the chancel; see also Parkes MSS. 21,015, 90 verso. He was son of John Stedman, of Bridgnorth, where he was born in 1747, and was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford. He was rector of Wormington, Gloucs., 1775-1783, and died 5 December, 1825. He was the author of several books and sermons.

The Rev. John Yardley (see 8th and 10th), was Vicar from 1836 to his death, in 1888. He was a son of Samuel Yardley, of Shrewsbury, born 1 October, 1805, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Sibdon Carwood, 1833-1836. He married, in 1852, Anna Catherine, daughter of William Richard Stokes, Esq.

The original set of inscriptions for the ring of 1798 set up in the new church of St. Chad's was composed by Mr. Wilding, of High Ercall, whose work we have already met with at St. Alkmund's. will be noted that the couplets on the four bells since recast have been duly preserved; that on the 8th is only incised, together with the names below. The 2nd has the founder's trade-mark (Fig. 11, as at Sheriff Hales), on the waist. Mears seems to have been impressed with Wilding's poetical genius, and repeats his couplets elsewhere: that on the 2nd at Stroud, Godshill (I. of Wight), and

2 There is always a local tendency to exaggerate the weight of tenors and other large bells.

¹ The new 2nd weighs only 6 cwt. 18 lbs., and Messrs. Barwell give the diameter as only 29% in. But it can hardly be so much smaller and lighter than the treble.

Newport (I. of Wight); the 4th, at Tichborne and East Meon, Hants, and at Godshill; the 5th, at Kirton in-Holland, Lincolnshire; the 6th, at Stokesay and Godshill; the 9th, 10th, and 11th, at Newport (I.W.); and the 12th at Ludlow. The inscription on the tenor is partly concealed by the stock.

Very little is known of the bells of old St. Chad's, destroyed in

1798. The Inventories of 1552 give (16 Aug.):

'Item iij gret bells.

Item ij small bells callyd the sauntes bells.

Item one gret bell that the clocke goethe upon.'

Browne Willis (1740) gives '10 Bells,' and in his list of Rudhall bells 'St. Chad's 10,' from which we may assume that those of his

time were cast at Gloucester.

A writer in Shropshire Notes and Queries, 1886, p. 161, referring to tablets placed in the old church, but destroyed by its fall, states that there were originally five bells, the tenor weighing 28 cwt. 3 qrs. 17 lbs. Mr. Rowley, of Hill's Lane, gave a bell to make up six, and the parishioners afterwards increased the number to eight. Subsequently the bells were increased to ten, and two trebles (said to be the best of the ring), were presented by a company of comedians. The greater part of these were broken by the fail of the church. On the day before, the Union Society had arranged to meet in the belfry to ring a peal of several thousand changes composed by one of the members. All assembled except Mr. Richard Cross, who refused to attend, on the ground that he believed the tower unsafe; the peal remained unrung.

When the new church was opened, in 1792, a new clock, of bad construction, was erected in the tower, and three of the old bells hung for the hours and quarters to be struck. A subscription was also set on foot in the parish for the purpose of providing a good new peal, but several of the leading trustees of the church were hostile and placed obstacles in the way. In this state matters remained for several years, until the election of 1796, when it was thought desirable to test the spirit and liberality of the contending parties by soliciting the leading gentlemen on each side to complete the subscription. A committee of eleven parishioners was formed, at the head of which was Mr. Thomas Powell, a London waggon proprietor. Mr. Mears, bell-founder, was applied to for an estimate for a peal of 12 bells, the tenor to be 36 cwt., and it was calculated that £,800 would be wanted, exclusive of the value of the old bells and broken metal, estimated at £600. A circular was put forward by the committee, and Sir W. Pulteney, the senior borough member, headed the list with £150. The subscriptions realised in all £,724 15s. An additional floor in the tower was paid for out of

^{1.} This account is probably taken from a document preserved in the church vestry (see Shreds and Patches, i., p. 23).

this, and after the bells, frames, ropes, etc., had also been paid for

a surplus of £33 was distributed among the poor.1

On July 14th, 1798, the new bells arrived by water, and were landed at the Union Wharf. On the 18th the hanging was completed, and twelve members of the College youths, having tested the tone of the bells in the founder's yard, in Whitechapel, arrived in Shrewsbury, and were permitted to ring the first peal on the new

bells.

The tenor being complained of by competent judges as ineffective both for ringing and for striking the hours, a meeting of the Trustees was held on February 11th, 1825, the Ven. Archdeacon Owen in the chair. It was reselved that the bell should be recast with from six to eight cwt. of additional metal, and the necessary instructions were given to Messrs. Mears for the work. The bell arrived in the following August. Its measurements are given as: height 54 in., diameter 63 in, circumference 16 ft. 6 in., at the head 8 ft. 9 in., weight 2 tons 1 cwt, being some 5 cwt. heavier than the old. (Owen and Blakeway give the weight as 43 cwt.; but see above, p. 41, for some doubts thrown on these estimates.) Another writer says: "the old tenor of 35 cwt was not thought good enough, and so they had the best bell that could be cast."

See also Shreds and Patches, i., p. 21 (tenor given as 41 cwt.), p. 23, ii, p. 79 (first peal on new bells); Byegones, 7 Feb., 1872, p. 30, 25 June, 1873, p. 185 (inscriptions), and 30 Dec., 1874, p. 161; Shropsh. N. and Q., 1886, p. 173 (inscriptions), 1895, p. 111, 1899, pp. 49; 54; Hare, Shropshire, p. 132; Newspaper Cuttings in Free Library i., pp. 141, 220, vi., p. 140 (the second is probably from the Shrewsb. Chronicle, 27 July, 1798); Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., 21,015, fol. 88 (inscriptions and weights);

also Shrewsb. Chron., 15 June, 1796.

Ringing customs at St. Chad's seem to have well nigh disappeared; but records of old customs remain. The earliest is from the Bailiffs' accounts, apparently of 1521, and relates to the payment made to the clerks of St. Chad's for ringing the great bell daily at 4 a m. from Michaelmas Day to Christmas disoneracione communis vigiliae, i.e. for the discharge of the night watchman (Owen and Blakeway, i, p. 290, where the original text is given; for similar allusions to ringing at St. Alkmund's see p. 31).

A writer in Notes and Queries (24 Feb., 1893, p. 28), mentions the disappearance of some old customs about 1890, e.g. the ringing of the sermon bell at 7 a.m. (cf. Burne, Folk-lore, p. 603, and Shreds and Patches, i., p. 54); the ringing of a bell after Matins, except when there was Holy Communion; and the Pancake Bell (Shreds and Patches, ii., p. 30). The ringing after service was known as 'giving a few tongs on the bell' (Burne, loc. cit.); Mr.

¹ The writer states that Owen's account (Ancient and Present State of Shrewsbury, p. 182) is not quite accurate.

T. Caswell, of All Stretton, says it went on for fifteen minutes. The Pancake Bell was rung from 11-45 to 12 o'clock (Burne, p. 318). There were also formerly chimes every four hours (see p. 12).

The Ringing Chamber is well kept, and more ringing appears to be done here than at the other churches. There are several pealboards, mostly of early date (1779-1842), some of which are given in Church Bells, 2 Sept., 1876, and two modern ones of 2 Jan., 1893, and 11 Feb., 1896; see also op. cit., 7 Nov., 1874, for an account of the bells from the ringer's point of view. In the tower of the old church were tablets recording peals of Grandsire Triples rung in 1762, 1769 and 1770, and a peal of Grandsire Cators of 6,210 changes rung in March, 1772, in 3 hrs. 58 min. 30 sec. (Notes and Queries, 1 Oct, 1886, p. 167). The Shrewsbury Chronicle of 10 (?) Dec., 1802, records another peal of 5,058 Grandsire Cators rung by the Union Society in 3½ hours, and on August 4th, 1801, the same Society rang a peal of 5,016 Bob Maximus (Ibid.). See also Shreds and Patches, ii., pp. 74, 79, iii., p. 53, iv., p. 169.

See also p. 14 above for early ringing here.

In OLD ST. CHAD'S a small bell still hangs, with lever and rope attached, in an opening over the west doorway; it has no inscription or even moulding, and may be of some antiquity; the diameter is only $8\frac{1}{8}$ in.

I am indebted to the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater for calling my attention to this bell, and to the Rev. R. E. St. A Arkwright, Vicar of St. Chad's, for affording me access to it.

SHREWSBURY.

ST. GILES.

Two bells.

1. No inscription.

2. Thomas Mears of London Fecit 1804

The bells hang in an elevated open turret, and are practically inaccessible. The inscription on the larger can, however, be read through glasses, except the date, which was supplied to me by the Vicar, who examined the bells at the time of some recent repairs and printed the inscription in the *Parish Magazine* for Sept., 1905.

16 Aug., 1552: 'Item a lytle chappelle which they use to bury at, beeyng at the townes ende, called Saynt Gyles chappell, with three small belles yn hyt.' (This is given under the heading 'Foriet Orien,' or 'East Foregate;' see Transactions, x., 1887, p. 400).

A writer in Salopian Shreds and Patches, vol. vii (7 Jan., 1885), gives the following account of St. Giles' bells:—" Lawley, in 1740, stated (correctly) 'now two bells in turret' [Parkes' MSS. give a

Six bells.

drawing of this], and that the three original bells were taken down and removed to the Abbey in 1672 [see below]. They were used in re-casting the Abbey ring of eight, in 1673 [see p. 21, and Shreds and Patches, vi., p. 24]. Even after St. Giles was made a separate district the Abbey tenor was used for funerals. On the restoration of the church, in 1836, a bell was provided in the then existing tower (cf. Pidgeon, Memorials of Shrewsbury, p. 123). This was purchased from Benyon's factory (pulled down) for £,10, the money being collected by Mr. Savage, watch-maker, churchwarden of the Abbey. On the rebuilding of the western gable-end of the church, two bells were placed in the present turret, but whether the 836 bell forms one or was recast is unknown." I. T. See also Shre's and Patches, vi., p. 28, vii., p. 15. How far the above account is borne out by the date of the present bell is not quite clear

Thanks to Rev. F. Roberts, Vicar.

SHREWSBURY. ST. JULIAN.

The following extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts of the Abbey (see above, p 23 ff.), during the period when the two formed one parish, relate more particularly to St. Giles':-

C 11CD	•		
1569. 1578.	Itm to John Capper for mendinge St. Gyles bell Payd to John Chydley ye 21 of December 1578 for makynge of a whyll to a bell in Saynt		xvj ^d
	Gylles	jje	
1616.	Ite for a bawderick for on of yo bells at St. Gyles	25.	6 <i>d</i> .
	Ite. for amendinge yo clapper of yo great bell at		.0.1
	St. Gyles, etc		18d.
1620.	Ite. for a Bell rope for yo great bell at Saint		
	Gylls		1200.
1650.	Paid for nayles to mend St. Giles bell wheels	٠.	2 <i>a</i> .
1662.	Pd Henery Bessford for taking down the bels		
	in St. Giles church	15.	8d.
1672.	Paide Thomas Jones for taking down St. Giles		
•	bells	ICS.	
	Paide John Everall for carrying Saint Giles bells		
	down to the Abbey Church	ıs.	6 d .

1-4, mears & stainbank, founders, london. 1868

On waist: -- MY GENTLE NOTE SHALL LEAD THE CHEERFUL SOUND PEACE TO THIS PARISH. MAY GOODWILL ABOUND

- 2. On waist:-OUR VOICES TELL WHEN JOY
 OR GRIEF BETIDE
 MOURN WITH THE MOURNER,
 WELCOME HOME THE BRIDE
- 3. On waist: MAY ALL IN TRUTH AND HARMONY REJOICE
 TO HONOUR CHURCH AND QUEEN
 WITH HEART AND VOICE
- 4 On waist:-PROSPERITY ATTEND OLD ENG-LAND'S SHORE LET SHREWSBURY FLOURISH NOW AND EYERMORE
- 5-6. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON.
 - 5. On waist:—FOR MERCIES UNDESERY'D THIS PEAL IS RAISED,
 - SO MAY THY NAME O GOD! THROUGH CHRIST BE PRAISED J. J. P.

CHRISTMAS 1868.

6. On waist: -- WITH DEEPEST TONE I CALL TO CHURCH AND PRAYER

AND BID THE LIVING FOR THE GRAVE PREPARE

THESE BELLS WERE RENEWED

AT THE COST OF A PARISHIONER

1868.

REVD JAMES COLLEY, MA., YICAR.

P. H EYANS CHURCHWARDENS.

Bells rehung by Barwell, 1908. In excellent order, but not much ringing done. J. J. P. on the 5th is the donor of the ring, Mr. J. J. Peele.

Weights, etc.:-

cwt. qrs. lbs. cwt. qrs. lbs.

- 1) 4:2:26 28 in. D 4) 7:1:19 35 in. A
- 2) 5:2:8 30 in. C 5) 10:0:17 38 in. G
- 3) 6:2:12 32 in. B flat 6) 13:1: 0 42 in. F
- 24 Aug., 1552: 'Item iij belles agreyng in one accorde.'
- 7 May, 1553: 'thre bellys in one corde, whiche... belles the sayed commyssioners... straytly chargeth and commandyth them savely and surely to kepe unsold ne otherwise imbessyllyd, &c.'
 - 1760: '6 Bells;' the same in Browne Willis' list of Rudhall bells.

Previous to 1681 there were three bells (as in 1552-3), which were then cast into five (probably by Thomas Roberts); and in 1706 these were again cast into six by Abraham Rudhall, remaining unaltered down to 1863. The inscriptions on these, as given in Salopian Shreds and Patches, i., p. 27, were as follows:—

- 1. LET VS RING MERRILY 17061
- 2 GOD SAVE THE OVEEN & CHVRCH
- 8. PROSPERITY TO ENGLAND
- 4 PROSPERITY TO ALL HONEST RINGERS
- 5. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOVRHOOD
- 6 PROSPERITY TO SHREWSBURY

These are obviously not quite complete. The same account says that 'their harmony was not the most thrilling; they were, in fact, known as the "pots and kettles." The inscriptions on the present bells may have been composed by Mr. H. Pidgeon (cf. his lines on the Market Bell, p. 57) An account of the opening of the new ring. on Jan. 1st, 1869, is given (with the inscriptions) in a newspaper cutting preserved in the Free Library (vol. xvi., p. 53). For other mentions of the bells see Byegones, 8 May and 18 Sept, 1872, pp. 56, 87; Salopian Shreds and Patches, i, pp. 21, 27, 76; W. B. Walker's Guide to Shrewsbury, p. 92; Notes and Queries, 4th Ser., iii., p. 125; Oswestry Mercury, 13 Jan., 1869; and Transactions, x. (1887), p. 75 ff.

In 1623 it was agreed to give £1 6s. 8d. per annum for ringing at 4 am. and tolling at 6 and twelve. This is said by Phillips to have been first ordered in 1557 by John Holliwell, Bailiff, and from him called Holliwell's knell (Phillips, Hist. of Skrewsbury, p. 170; Shreds and Patches, i., p. 76; Owen and Blakeway, ii., p. 428). According to Miss Burne, the great bell was rung at 3 a.m., and

tolled at 6 a.m., noon, and 6 p.m. (Folk-lore, p. 603). The custom was discontinued in the eighteenth century.

The tenor bell used to be rung as Sermon Bell at 7 or 8 a.m. every Sunday morning when a sermon was to be preached (Burne,

loc. cit.).

Miss Auden (to whom many thanks) has collected in the Transactions (loc. cit.) some interesting extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts relating to the bells, which are as follows:—

100			
1622.	Pd for two Bell ropes one for the greate		vj ^a iiij ^d
	bell and another for the second bell		1) 111)
:	Pd for takynge upp the second bell & mending the peggins		vj^d
	Pd for a new dore at the steeple foote &		· -
	mendinge & settinge uppe the old doore		
\$ T	at the side of the steeple to keep boyes		
	out from the bells		xx^d
	Pd Robert Jones sadler for a newe bald-		
	Pd Robert Jones sadier for a new build		jij ^s
	rocke for the greate bell		,
	Pd for draweinge the ould broken Clap' of		
	the greate bell into a barr to be the		xviijd
	better sould'		,
	Pd for mendinge the second bell Claper &		xijd
	makeinge two yern Cleats 1		ויא
	makeinge two yern Cleats 1 Pd for yern for a new Clapper for the		x*
			Λ.
	Pd the workmen for drawinge of yt & for		wv
	drink bestowed on them		ХX
	Pd for makinge of the new Clapper unto		XB
•	John Cowp' smith		X
1623.	Pd for mendinge the peggins of the second		::d
	hell		xij ^d
1633	Paid for a new bell rope for the greate bell		5° 6d
1635.	Itm for a baldrock for the second bell		5 ⁸ 3 ⁸ 6 ^d 4 ⁸ 6 ^d
	Itm a new baldrocke for the great Bell		4" 0"
٠. '	It. for hanging the bell & to mend the	•	
1	Clapp	£1.	9 0
	It. for grece to grece the bells		4 ^d
1638.	It, for hanging the Bells and in making new	_	
	wheels and planking the first lotte	£3	0, 0,
	It. for ironworke and Iron about the bells		
	& church · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	£8.	4. o.
	Payd Homfree the Smyth for makeinge a		
	Tonge for the greate Bell and the ould		
	Tunge		28 4 ^d
1	, 0 ° , °		

¹ Wedges. See an entry in the Worfield Accounts for the year 1624, given above under that parish.

	THE CHURCH BELLS OF SHROPSHIRE.		49
	Pd bestowed on the workmen and some to help them in the stockinge and settinge		:
1655.	up the bells Pd John Howle & Wm Clemson for carrying the clapp' of the Great Bell to Mr	2 ⁸	,
	Walkers ffordge	2 ⁸	- 8d
166 · .	August 25. The Parish agreed to an assessment of f 10 for mending the Bells, etc.		
1667.	July 28. It. pd for ringeing the 29th May '67 & spent at the Rearing	3°	1 1 ^d
1673.	May 11. The Parish agreed to an assessment of £40 for the repairs of the Church and Bells	J	
1681.	Feb. 20. The Parish granted an assessment of £60 for the casting of the three bells into five. 1		
[Fro	om the Corporation Accounts of 1678: That 18 ¹¹ be given towards the new casting of St. Julian's bells.		`
1684.	was out of purse former yeares about		
40	casting bells etc £	20 0	0
1687.	Paid for Ringin when ye King come to	98	. 6d
1689.	Paid for ringing at y° Coronation Paid for ringing att y° Birth of prince	2 ^B	Vq
	Denm'k	2 ⁸	6^{d}
1690.	Pd & spent of y° workmen for hanging y° Bells	I 2 ⁸	3 ^d
	Pd for ringing at yo Kings Returne [from		- 6ª
1692.	Pd Clemson for ringing seuerall times for your vicktory at see [La Hogue] yo Kings		
E TO	return & yº Thanksgius	2 ⁸	
014]	om the Corporation Accounts, 1705: £20 to the	parist	1 10-
warus i	the repair of their steeple and recasting of their be Pd Rudhall for Recasting of the Bells,	5118.]	
1700.	addition of mettall, waste of mettall,		
	altering and fixing the Clappers, recast-		
	ing the Brasses and boreing the same £5	jo	
•	Carriage of the Bells to and from Gloucester £2	2	
	Wharfage of the Bells	. I ^B	_
- O'-	Given to the Watermen to drinke	I ⁸	
1823.	Mr: Rowberry for hanging Bells £1 Brasses 9s. Ale 9s. 6d. Lard 8d. Cleaning		0
	Loft 1s	1 0	
· · · · · · · ·			

¹ This was presumably done by Thomas Roberts.

50	THE CHURCH BELLS OF SHROPSHIRE.		
1832	Paid for ringing Bells when Duc [®] Kent & Princess Victoria visited Shrewsbury &		
	Free Schools o	15	0
	he sum of money raised in 1706 for the recasting ws:— First assessment 41 13 Second do 38 10 'The generous bounty of this Corporation' 20 0 'The bounty of the Drapers Company' 10 0 Collections in the Town 19 17 £130 1	was	as :
sн	REWSBURY. St. MARY.	ı bel	ls.
	On waist: - 1811		
1.	T. Mears of London Feoit	(29 i	n.
2.	THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FEGIT 1811 &	(30	
3.	We were all Fixed here by Voluntary scription in the year 1775	St	В
	Below:—PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT	ੰਨ	<u>l</u> c
		(31	in.
4.	HAPPINESS TO ALL THE WORTHY TRIBUTORS 1775	CO	N٠
	Below:—PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FEOIT	1771 (32	
5.	SUCCESS TO THE WORSHIPFULL COMPANY OF DE	APE	RS
•	DEC PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FEOIT	•	
	3 <u>-</u> c	(34	in.
6.	UNANIMITY AND WELFARE TO ALL THE INHAB		TB
	OF SALOP OF C PACK & CHAPMAN OF LON	DON	
	FEOIT 1776	(36	in

7. PEACE & FELICITY TO THIS CHURCH AND MATION

O C. PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FEOIT 1775

(39 in.

8. PROSPERITY TO ST MARYS PARISH DE PACK

& CHAPMAN OF LONDON FROIT 1775

10. May all whom I Summon to the Grave Enjoy

EVERLASTING BLISS OF C PACK & CHAPMAN OF

London Fegit 1775 OF C SOCO OF OF CO.

In the turret at S.W. angle of chancel:—

S. AB: RUDHALL OF GLOUCESTER CAST ME
IN 1755 (3)

The first part of the inscription on the 4th is incised. A more poetical version of that on the tenor is found on the original tenor at St. Chad's.

The little bell now hanging in the open turret at the angle of the chancel and south transept was brought from Battlefield about 1861 (see p. 3). It weighs 1½ cwt., and the diameter is about 22 in. It is used for daily services. (See Lloyd, Notes on St. Mary's Church, p. 57.)

The bells appear to be in good order, but not much ringing is done now. They are generally considered the best ring in Shrewsbury, though marred by the inferiority of the two trebles.

The Rev. Edward Blakeway, M.A. (see tenor) was born 5 Feb., 1763-7, son of Peter Blakeway, surgeon, of Shrewsbury. He was a Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and Vicar of St. Mary's

from October 1763, to 1794, when he resigned; also Rector of Staunton and Filton, Gloucs., and Vicar of Neen Savage. He married, 3 Sept., 1764. Mary Brickdale, of Knowle, Somerset; died without issue 17 Feb, 1795, and was buried at Withington. See also Lloyd, op. cit., p. 42.

We have practically no record of the dates or casting of the bells previous to 1775. The earliest notice is the Edwardian Inventory: 24 Aug., 1552: 'Item a rynge of belles of v. with that that the

cloke strykes on.'

'Item a little saunce bell.'

Browne Willis' list of 1740 gives '6 Bells,' and his list of Rudhall bells 'two,' which presumably means that two of the ring

had been recast by that founder.

A MS. of 1594 speaks of the bells as "the pleasantest and comfortablest ring of bells in all the towne . . . runge verey solemnly to the comforte of all the hearers" (Owen and Blakeway, Hist. of Shrewsbury, ii., p. 360; quoted in Salopian Shreds and Patches, i., p. 81., and Shropshire N. and Q., iii., 1887, p. 1). The same MS. says that when the steeple was repaired, in 1594, "the grette bell was ronge out to the sermond" the Sunday after the work was finished (Owen and Blakeway, loc. cit.; Burne, Folk-lore, p. 603; Shreds and Patches, i., p. 83; Lloyd, Notes on St. Mary's Church, p. 18).

Owen and Blakeway (1825). state that "in the tower is a ring of ten bells, the eight largest of which are extremely melodious. They were cast by Messrs. Peck (sic) and Chapman. of Whitechapel, 1776, and purchased by subscription, together with the sale of the six old bells, which, however, were highly esteemed by the parishioners of their day. The tenor of the old peal weighed 27 cwt. 1 qr.³; that of the present 21 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lbs. In 1810 two additional bells were joined to the peal, cast by Messrs. Mears, of Whitechapel, and cost £100, raised by subscription: these trebles were so ill-tuned that in the following year they were exchanged, but with little improvement" (Hist. of Shrewsb., ii., p. 312).

A fuller account is given by Archdeacon Lloyd in his Notes on St. Mary's Church, originally published in the Parish Magasine, and quoted thence in extenso in Shreds and Patches, vi., p. 14; cf. Shropshire Notes and Queries, iii., 1887, p. 1. He says (p. 48): "Previous to 1775 there were six good old bells, the weights nearly the same as the six largest of the new peal, but not cast at one time, and the intervals between the notes not accurately marked. It was resolved that they should be recast with metal to make up eight. The cost was £600, made up by subscription. Mr. James Burney, the organist, took much interest in the recasting. On August 13th, after daily evening service, a meeting of the parish-

¹ Archdeacon Lloyd (op. cit.) considers this to be incorrect.

ioners was held 'at the toll of the bell' and the change agreed upon." A list of the subscribers is preserved, comprising 34 names.

The following is Messrs. Pack and Chapman's account:---Dr. 1775. 7 Dec. To Peal of 8 Bells С Q L 8 2 I 17 16 9 6 I I ΙΙ 5 10 3 11 4 9 16 7 3 6 3 2 I 9 16 at £6 per cwt, Q I £546 17 8 clappers 16 at 9^d per lb. 0 6555 I7 Per contra. 9 April. 1776. By cash on account 100 6th old bell 20 3 5th 15 3 10 $\overset{\sim}{4}^{th}$ 12 2 9 $3^{\rm rd}$ 11 22 2 nd 8 18 3 1 at 3 at £4 14s. per cwt. 77 363 By cash £555 17

The additional cost was thus £192; the hanging and other charges amounted to £43.9s. 6d.

In 1810 the parishioners held a meeting in the Vestry, July 23rd, at which "it was resolved unanimously that the estimate of Mr. Mears for new hanging the bells be accepted, and that he be requested to execute the work as soon as possible." It was also agreed that "two new bells be added to the present peal, provided a subscription can be raised sufficient to defray the expense of the same, which is estimated at about 120 guineas." Among the subscriptions was one of ten guineas from the Union Society (Shropshire N. and Q., iii., 1887, p. 1). Archdeacon Lloyd adds: "On 23 July, 1809, a proposal was made by the Union Society to add these two bells at their own expense. They could not raise the

sum, and the deficiency was made up by the parishioners." (Notes on St. Mary's, p. 54; quoted in Shreds and Patches, vi., p. 14.)

Archdeacon Lloyd says: "It is not the largest peal in the town... but it stands unquestionably first in its glad merry tones and in its perfect tune. This is especially true as regards the eight largest bells, which... are all 'maiden bells.' The height of the tower and the size of the belfry windows help to convey the sound far. The note of the tenor is E, which is unusual in a large ring, and is a cause of its bright and glad rather than solemn sound" (op. cit., p. 47). He gives the inscriptions on p. 54.

Mr. Weatherly, of Market Drayton, notes 'Bells opened with a peal of Cators, in 1811; last peal rung on them, Grandsire Triples, in 1864; all in fair ringing order.' The weights, as given by

Messrs. Mears and Stainbank, are as follows:--

cwt, qrs. lbs.	cwt. qrs. lbs.
1) 6:0;18	6) 9:0:16
2) 6:2:16	7) 10:3:11
3) 6:1:9	8) 11;3:11
4) 7:0:21	9) 16:1:9
5) 7:3:7	10) 21 : 2 : 17

Total 5 tons 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 23 lbs.

See also Byegones, 8 May, 1872, p. 56; Shreds and Patches, i., pp. 21, 25, 42; Newspaper Cuttings in Free Library, Vol. i., p.

220, iii. p. 172.

There were chimes upon the old bells, and a new set was purchased in 1791 by a legacy left for that purpose and for a clock by Mr. James Burney, organist, which were subsequently twice repaired by subscription (Owen and Blakeway, ii., p. 312; Lloyd, op. cit., pp. 50, 55; Shreds and Patches, ii., p. 54, v., p. 99, vi., p. 22.

They played every four hours (see p. 12).

The Curfew has been rung for many years, and is still, at 9 p.m., followed by tolling the day of the month There is a tradition that a traveller, who had lost his way in the dark and was guided in safety to the town by the sound of the Curfew, left an endowment to ensure the continuance of the custom (Folk-lore, p. 602). Owen and Blakeway (loc. cit.) state that in pursuance of an order made in 1648 twenty shillings was annually paid to the Sexton by the Corporation. This has been discontinued since 1832, and the payment is now included by the Churchwardens in the Sexton's salary (Lloyd, p. 53). See also Shreds and Patches, i., pp. 18, 25, ii., p. 185, iii., p. 66.

Archdeacon Lloyd (op. cit., p. 55), suggests that the bell rung after the Curfew was originally the Passing Bell, which used to be rung in the evening, but this seems very doubtful. The 'tellers' used to be 9, 10, 11 for a man, and 9, 10 for a woman, followed by tolling the age (see above, p. 13).

A bell was formerly rung at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Folk-lore, p. 603, and the Pancake Bell was rung before noon on Shrove

Tuesday (ibid., p. 318).

THE GHORES		
The bells used to be rung backwards in cases of Fire (Shrop	shir	·е
N. and O. v. (1896), p. 21), and people recording	pea	ls
rung in 1776, 1798, 1811, 1833, and 1943,		
in Church Betts, 10 Julie, 27 1 June, Accounts are giv	en I	DΥ
Some extracts from the Churchwardens Accounts are greatly to the Phillips (Hist. of Shrewsbury, p. 92), and Owen and Blakews Phillips (Hist. of Shrewsbury, p. 92), and Owen and Blakews	ay (i	i.,
Phillips (Hist. of Shrewsbury, p. 92), and p. 359). The following relate to the bells:—		
The following terate to the		
	4	O
claimed 1566 (8 Eliz.). Paid for calves heads for the ringers o	1	8
at Easter Paid for ringing in honour of the Queen,		_
Nov. 17 of Leicester	3	9
1584. Paid for ringing when the earle of Leicester	28	$\mathbf{9_q}$
of / ao to amend the raying and		
decaies of the church steeped and er of the		
Paid to Terne for carrying the Start and bell upon his shoulders to Baschurch and		ادم
back again Reschurch		6 ^d
The standard to got to Dasonard.		1 2 ^d
		12"
That, pd. for ringing when an	28	$4^{\mathbf{d}}$
came to town	effe	cted
came to town [Sir William Brereton was the Parliamentary leader who		
its capture] 1649. For ringeinge at the takeinge of Hamilton	2 ⁸	IOq
1649. For ringeinge at the takeings of the Southwark.	3 J	[an.]
[James, first Duke of Hamilton, captured in Southwark,	υ.	, ,
SHREWSBURY. ALL SAINTS.		bell.
"The bell," says the Vicar, "is a very small one, and from the first to be only a makeshift until such time as	inte a T	nded ower
and Belfry could be erected."		
Best thanks to Rev. P. A. E. Emson, Vicar.	ť.	
	One	e bell.

HOLY TRINITY.

One bell.

Church built 1837; one bell by Taylor, of Loughborough, put up in 1875, on the waist of which is inscribed H: F: VICAR. Weight 64 cwt., diameter 321 in.

H. F. denotes the Rev. Henry Fletcher, Vicar 1862-1882; born 18 April, 1821, died 14 June. 1885; of Brasenose College,

¹ Cf. the entry under Holy Cross.

Oxford, and youngest son of Thomas Fletcher, Esq., of Handsworth, Staffordshire; also Vicar of Betton Strange, 1858-1862, and of Thornton Curtis, Lincs., 1882-1885. He married, in 1848, Mary Ann Letitia, daughter and heiress of William David Field, Esq., of Ulceby Grange, Lincs. (See Burke's Landed Gentry, s.v. Fletcher of Lawneswood).

ST. GEORGE.

One bell.

T. MEARS OF LONDON FEOIT 1881

(26 in

There are also eight tubular 'bells,' put up in 1897. Church built 1831.

Best thanks to Rev. C. H. Drinkwater.

ST. MICHAEL.

Six bells.

There are in this church (erected 1830) six bells, presented by the Rev. W. G. Rowland, all inscribed

T. Mears of London Feoit. St. Michael's SHREWSBURY 1880.

Tenor 8 cwt., note C. They are hung in two tiers in the somewhat attenuated steeple.

See Salopian Shreds and Patches, i., pp. 21, 58.

Pancake bell rung on Shrove Tuesday at noon down to 1892.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL.

CHAPEL BELL.

GOD PRESERVE THE ORPHAN HOSPITAL OF SHREWS-**BURY 1763**

Diam about 24 in. By Thomas Rudhall (smallest type). Hung with wheel; tolled for Chapel services only. It was formerly in the Orphan Hospital, which was erected on this site in 1763.

SCHOOL BELL.

Hung on the east wall of the main school building, high up under a penthouse, and very difficult of access. It appears to be by Thomas Mears, about 1800. It used to hang in the tower of the old School buildings, above the present Museum, where is now a clock but no bell.

There are also an hour and two quarter clock bells on the same building, cast by Taylor, of Loughborough, about 1886, the clock being by Joyce, of Whitchurch, Mr. T. E. Pickering informs me that these bells escaped injury in the fire of December, 1905, by falling into a water-tank on the roof.

The Bailiff's Accounts from 1608 to 1620 mention several sums spent on a bell and a clock. Hitherto a payment had been made regularly to the clerk of St. Mary's for ringing one of the church bells daily at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Shropshire Notes and Queries, 2nd Ser., iii., 16 Feb., 1894, p. 22).

OLD MARKET HALL.

The clock bell here is inscribed

RICHARD JONES ESQR: MAYOR A A R 1754
(20] in.

It is by Abel Rudhall. I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor

for affording facilities for its inspection.

A notice suspended in the Free Library, dated 22 Jan., 1903, says: "The Town Bell will be rung to call the Council for the election of the Mayor, on the death of the Mayor, or one of the Royal Family, as Pancake Bell, or for Fire at Public Offices." See above, p. 13.

This bell was tolled as a minute bell for Mr. John Frail, in 1879, and for Col. F. K. Leighton, in 1834. See also Shropshire Notes

and Queries, viii., 18 Nov., 1899, p. 94.

Shrewsbury clock, by which Falstaff timed his famous fight with Hotspur, was set up in 1592.

NEW MARKET HALL.

For the new Market House, erected in 1870, a clock bell, weighing $19\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., note E, was supplied by Mears and Stainbank, of London. It is inscribed with a couplet composed by Mr. H. Pidgeon:

My sounding voice Time's passing hour proclaims O'er Salop's town and Severn's fertile plains.

It also bears the names of H. Fenton, Mayor; H. Keate, Chairman of Markets Committee; E. Cresswell Peel, Town Clerk; H. Pidgeon, Borough Treasurer; and T. Tidsdale, Borough Surveyor. (See Newspaper Cuttings in Free Library, Vol. xvi., p. 77.)

MILLINGTON'S HOSPITAL.

There is a bell here in the cupola over the façade, inscribed

C: & I: RUDHALL 1785

Bells with the name of Charles Rudhall are very rare.

The Hospital was opened in 1749 (Salopian Shreds and Patches, vii., p. 158).

Thanks to Mr. Machen, Warden of the Hospital.

SEVERN HILL HOUSE.

At this private residence, formerly in Meole Brace parish, but now in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, there is a small bell hanging in a cupola on the top of an arbour in the garden. It is supposed to have been placed there about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and though it is certainly not one of the old ring from Meole Brace, there is just a possibility that it had been the sanctus or priest's bell there. It has certainly come from some church in the neighbourhood. I am much indebted to the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater for calling my attention to this bell, and to Mr. George Evans for permission to examine it. The inscription, which is in two lines on the waist, is as follows:—

CVM SONO TVM MONEO OVEMVIS ADESSE SACRO

The style of the lettering proves it to be the handiwork of Thomas Roberts, of Shrewsbury, c. 1680. The bell has been used for a clock to strike upon, and has also been rung by means of a lever and chain.

THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH OF WORFIELD.

TRANSCRIBED AND EDITED BY H. B. WALTERS, M.A., F.S.A.

PART VI., 1572-1603.

During the reign of Elizabeth the accounts greatly decrease in interest, and largely consist of the same items repeated year by year. For this reason they will no longer be given in full, but only the more interesting items, with a few necessary notes relating to the rest of each year's entries. Besides what may be termed the 'hardy annuals,' such as payments for bread and wine for the Communion, for the clock and bell-ropes, etc., all entries relating to the bells are omitted, those of any interest having already been given in dealing with Worfield in the Church Bells of Shropshire (3rd Ser., Vol. II., p. 179 ff.). The general headings for each year, and the receipts, in which there is little variation, are omitted except where they exhibit any unusual features; and the sum-totals of each year's receipts and payments are also ignored.

Among the recurring features of the accounts in these years, the annual visitations are prominent, and the sums expended by the churchwardens thereat vary from one to seven or eight shillings. The purpose of the visitations is not always expressed, but it may be assumed that the majority are those of the archdeacon; they were held at various places, nearly always in South Staffordshire, Worfield being in the archdeaconry of Stafford, not that of Salop. Where it is merely stated that a visitation was held, the entry is omitted; but the place of meeting is duly noted.

¹ On the visitations of this period see Archaeologia, xxxv., p. 419. Vol. X., 3rd Series.

The annual parochial expenses include: bread and wine for the Communion, provided by the Vicar, who is reimbursed for the cost, varying from 18s. to 35s. per annum; washing of surplices and altar-cloths (sixpence yearly); charges of 6s. 8d. yearly for keeping the clock, and 5s. yearly for new bell-ropes, made respectively to Francis and Robert Barrett; one shilling for writing out the accounts; and a payment varying from two to four shillings for ringing on Coronation Day (15 January) or Accession Day (17 November), together with candles for lighting the ringers. Another annual payment is that of 6s. 6d. 'gaol money,' for the upkeep of the prison at Bridgnorth; but as the variations in the spelling of 'gaol' are curious and amusing, I have retained this item throughout.

The receipts are almost invariably drawn from two sources: a 'lewen' or parish rate, and burial fees. The former, which first occurs in the Accounts for 1566, is now levied annually. the usual rate being 1s. to 3s. for a yard of land;2 it answers to the later 'Church Rate.' The normal burial fee is 6s. 8d. In the earlier years the 'sack rent' (see notes under the years 1500 and 1558 in previous instalments) also supplies a sum of f2 to f3 annually, but this does not appear again after 1575.

1572-1574.

. John Billingsley of Hilton and John Barber of Bromley Churchwardens.

Payments.

Itm for a foxe heade to Clare	xiid
Itm for a Byble and a communion boke xliiije	-
Itm for a cover to the communion cuppe xxiiijs	
Itm for a bausones 3 headd to lewes of Ludson'	xi j ^d
Itm for a bausones heade to Clare	XII ^d
Itm for a boke of prayer4	\mathbf{v}^{d}
Itm for mendynge the communion cuppe	xx^d

¹ The incumbent at the time was Humphry Barney, who held the living from 1562 to 1618 (see James, Worfield on Worfe, p. 43).

2 A yard of land comprised 20 to 30 acres.

3 Badger (see note under the year 1570).

4 Probably a special form issued by the Queen's authority as 'necessarie for Probably a special form issued by the Queen's authority as 'necessarie for Probably a special form issued by the Queen's authority as 'necessarie for Probably a special form issued by the Probably as 'necessarie for Probably as 'necessarie for Probably a special form issued by the Probably as 'necessarie for Probably

the present time and state' after the massacre on St. Bartholomew's Day (cf. Kitto, Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Martin's in Fields, London, p. 269).

Itm for a locke to hange on the cofer in the churche	•		
churche Itm for a galand of wyne bestowed on mr Gatiker to sette hys hand to a boke of auncient customes	PARISH OF WORFIELD		6 t
Againker to sette hys hand to a decided auncient customes	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		vj^d
Itm for writynge a boke to gether the lewen by	Itm for a galand of wyne bestowed on mr Gatiker to sette hys hand to a boke of	i	xx^d
Itm for wrytynge the same boke of customes Itm for default of a register boke xxij yeres Itm spent at bridgenorthe before the hygh cunstables It' they praye to be allowed of xijd part of the sacke rent due by Thomas Badger for his landes in Acleton and whereof beynge the rent due for one yeare and of all other arrerages due before the tyme of this accompt the parysshe was contented to discharge hym where- upon he paied presently one yeares rent and vndertoke from hencefur[th] to pay xijd yearelye for his saied landes in Acleton as heretofore hath ben accustomd 1 Graunted vnto the vycar for teachynge chyld- ren for hys hole yeare ended at our lady day last past for all arrerages past It' to Thomas Turner the late scolomaster and to the vycare for teachynge the last yeare [Visitations were held in these two years at Penkridge, Walsall, and Stafford.] 1574—1575. Churchwardens John Barber of Chesterton and John Billingsley of Hilton. Receipts.	Itm for writynge a boke to gether the lewen	' I S	iiij ^d
It' they praye to be allowed of xij ^d part of the sacke rent due by Thomas Badger for his landes in Acleton and whereof beynge the rent due for one yeare and of all other arrerages due before the tyme of this accompt the parysshe was contented to discharge hym whereupon he paied presently one yeares rent and vndertoke from hencefur[th] to pay xij ^d yearelye for his saied landes in Acleton as heretofore hath ben accustom ^{d 1} xij ^d Graunted vnto the vycar for teachynge chyldren for hys hole yeare ended at our lady day last past for all arrerages past It' to Thomas Turner the late scolomaster and to the vycare for teachynge the last yeare xlvj ^s iiij ^d [Visitations were held in these two years at Penkridge, Walsall, and Stafford.] 1574—1575. Churchwardens John Barber of Chesterton and John Billingsley of Hilton. Receipts.	Itm for wrytynge the same boke of customes		iiij ^a
his landes in Acleton and whereof beynge the rent due for one yeare and of all other arrerages due before the tyme of this accompt the parysshe was contented to discharge hym where- upon he paied presently one yeares rent and vndertoke from hencefur[th] to pay xij ^d yearelye for his saied landes in Acleton as heretofore hath ben accustom ^{d 1} xij ^d Graunted vnto the vycar for teachynge chyld- ren for hys hole yeare ended at our lady day last past for all arrerages past It' to Thomas Turner the late scolomaster and to the vycare for teachynge the last yeare xlvj ^s iiij ^d [Visitations were held in these two years at Penkridge, Walsall, and Stafford.] 1574—1575. Churchwardens John Barber of Chesterton and John Billingsley of Hilton. Receipts.	Itm spent at bridgenorthe before the high-		γiij ^d
Churchwardens John Barber of Chesterton and John Billingsley of Hilton. Receipts.	his landes in Acleton and whereof beynge the rent due for one yeare and of all other arrerages due before the tyme of this accompt the parysshe was contented to discharge hym where-upon he paied presently one yeares rent and vndertoke from hencefur[th] to pay xijd yearelye for his saied landes in Acleton as heretofore hath ben accustomd 1	xlvj Pen	s iiij ^d kridge,
	Churchwardens John Barber of Chesterton a Billingsley of Hilton.	nd J	ohn
In primis the sacke rente It'm of the vicar for sum' (?) of the tymber of the roode lottes vjs	In primis the sacke rente iij ⁿ Lum of the vicar for sum' (?) of the tym-	ij ^s vi ^s	ij ^a ob.

¹ The entry is in another hand.

It'm gathered of the paryshe for bredd and wyne		
Also two burial fees.]	xvj ^s	
Payments.		
It'm for shyngles for the pentes at the churche yate and for the carryage It'm for hys [the shingler's] drinkynge and our charges in helpynge hym and for sum' (?) tymber	xij*	iiij ^a
It'm for iij hundred of bryke to mende the payo		xij ^d
ment of the churche and for carriage It'm for layinge of the same bryke and for lyme to the same and for mendyinge holes in the walles and whitever a the same and same a	vjª	
walles and whytnynge the same It'm for polynge dowen the roode loftes¹ and steres to the same and makynge a seat in the body of the churche	viij⁵	vij ^d
It'm spent at Stafforde in mercementes and	xiijs	iiij ^a
proces	viij®	iiij ^d
It'm for glasynge to Shawburye It'm for whytgyftes boke² the table of marriage³ and tene commaundementes	XV ⁵	-
It'm to Clare for a foxe heade	xij®	
It'm to Clare for a greyes' heade		xijd
It'm to the wydooe browne of bridge northe by		xijd
It'm for a proclymation	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{s}}$	
It'm for cathechysmes given and a commission [The visitation this year was at Sedgeley.]	ijs	ij ^d

¹ Cf., an entry under 1560, which seems to imply that the work had already

been done in that year.

2 'Whytgyst's boke' must be 'An Answere to a certen Libel intituled an Admonition to the Parliament,' in which he upholds the Episcopal form of Church government, as an essential guarantee of law and order in the State against those who recommended the reconstitution of the Church on Presbyterian lines. It appeared in 1572, and a new edition in 1573, with a further defence of his position in 1574. See Frere, Hist. of Eng. Church under Elis. and

James I., p. 181.

3 The Tables of Prohibited Degrees were issued by Archbishop Parker, in 1563. 4 Badger.

1575-1577.

Churchwardens Richard Marwall of Stableford and William Leech of Alscot. In this year considerable repairs were executed on the spire of the church.

Payments.

Payments.		•
by the commysoners at bridge-		
must accordinge to the Statute in that	_	
Labolf1	XXXs	$\mathbf{x_q}$
Tiller mont at Stafford before the officiall	iiij ^s	
THE SECOND FOR HOUSEING OF THE SECOND	liij ^s	ix^d
the for a roppe to drawe up the lattices and		
other necessarves to the steeple	X ^S	viij ^d
It'm for malte shredes ² and lyme to mak morter		
for the steeple	$V^{\mathfrak{s}}$	viij ^d
Te'm for Iron clettes ³ to the same		xij ^d
TO the manufactor the masons bucket		iiij ^d
The fotobing lathers and charges in rear ying		
the same to ve steeple	ijs	$\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{d}}$
The for takinge down the sayd lathers from the		
-toople and carvinge home	iijs	
to the macone to help him away		xvj^d
14'm for iiii horse lodes of lyme to pade the		
-1moole and mend office Diaces	iij®	$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j^d}$
Thomas Clare for mendinge the tower at		
.1toro head in the Datiinges'		viij ^d
turn for a proclemation and a chatneonisme to set		
an the wale oner where the autici was		viijd
Thomas garbet for caryinge stones and		
and the chauncelles		vijd
Tilled to Water level to for payinge and our charges		
: bolninge hym	ر۷۸	4
It'm to John Wolberye for holdynge the book to	,	
Amiense (?) browne		$\mathbf{j^d}$

¹ The sequel of this neglect of duty is seen in the extracts appended to this

Tar S accounts.

2 Cf. the use of 'glovers' shreds' for glue in 1529.

3 See Iransactions, 2nd Ser., ii., p. 188 (entry of 1624, Worfield). It means wedges.'
4 Battlements. See note under 1562,

It'm when Edward broke and frauncis barret		
were served w th a wryt	xs	
It'm at theyre goynge up to London	liijs	iiijd
It'm layd out by mr Rydley to the sayd frauncis	111)	1111
and Edward	хх ⁸	
It'm layd out for aturnes fease 1 and other	АА	
charges about the paryshe houses	X8	-
It'm to Richard yate for aturnes fease in the	A	•
same	:::s	::::a
It'm to Water demon ² for aturnes fease in the	щ°	iiij ^d
come	:9	:::a
It'm to the paynter for payntynge in the churche	IX	viija
the ten commaundementes and other		
thinges commaunded by auctorytye ³	6	
It'm spent at the visitation at Stafford before	V-	viijd
m ^r archdekyne	9	:::a
It'm spent at the vysytatyone at Stafford before	V	viijd
my lord bishoppe	9	4
It'm to hewe hewete for bringinge m' Kytte (?)	٧٠	vj ^d
into the roadyewaye on his joyrney		a
It'm for xij pales and settynge vp at the		xx^d
churchard syde and for bourdes ledges and		
nayles to make a new church yate and for		
a haspe and the makynge of the sayd		
yate and mendynge the great yate		
It'm for wrytyng incke and paper	ijs	ij ^d
[Visitations these two years at Wolverhamp	ijs	_
Stafford.]	ton	and
Receipts Expenses chargis and payments for the de	stroyi	nge
of all noysome foules and varment accordynge to the statute on that behalf.4	Quee	enes
statute on that benati.		

De eorum receptis. Inprimis a lewne of ij a yard land ... xviije iiijd

¹ Attorneys' fees.

¹ Attorneys' fees.
2 Walter Dolman. The name is variously misspelled elsewhere.
3 Among the injunctions issued in 1565 to the Diocese of Lichfield by Thomas Bentham, then Bishop (1560—1580) was one to "see that you set up the table of the Commandments on the place where the Sacrament was hung" (i.e. to take the place of the pix). See Dixon, Hist. of the Church of England, vi., p. 77.
4 This section of the 1575—1577 accounts has been bound up in the wrong place, following the entries for 1522.

Compotus solutionum.

Compotus solutionum.	
Compotus solutionum. Inprimis to Rychard ffelton for iiij moldywarpes on pye and ij crowes	iij ^d iiij ^d j ^d j ^d j ^d ij ^d ij ^d ij ^d iij ^d
Itm to John false for a moldiwarpe and myse	j ^d j ^d v ^d
Itm for ij croes and a chough Itm for ij croes and a chough	j ^d j ^d
Itm to Roger frodysley for a flower of hanland (?) for ij fychewes Itm to Rychard Sonnd for on fychewe Itm to Rychard Sonnd for on fychewe	ij ^d j ^a
Itm to Rychard Clare for ij ofters	ij ^s iiij ^a
Itm to Jhon haselwoode for j tychow wrchine	iiij ^d vij ^d
dywartes	iij ^d xj ^d
Itm to Thomas warter for all victimes.	ij ^d ij ^d viij ^d
Itm to Jhon Tyrland a bausons head Itm to Rychard Clare for a bausons head	xij ^d

¹ Hedgehogs.
2 See entry for 1566-60.
3 See entry for 1570.
4 A finch of some kind. Halliwell and Jackson regard it as a bullfinch, and the latter says the word is so used in the Bridgnorth district. But that meaning is obviously impossible here.

Itm to Jhon Rowley for iij fychewes	iijd
itin to nicolas barney for xii moldywartes ::::	11]
pyes xix choughes and cross and i none	χν ^d
till to Rychard Clare for a toxe heade	xij ^d
Itm to Inon bradburne i covte (2)!	ijd
Itm to mr bartleys man for iii nopes and a bull-	-1)
lynche	iiijd
Itm to Clare for a bausones head	torn)
Itm to Clare for a bausones head	xij ^d
Itm to thomas newton for foure moldywartes	ij ^d
•	1)
1577—1578.2	
Thomas Offley of Alscote and William Foxall of Hilt	on
churchwardens.	
Payments.	
It'm to water domone ³ for aturnes feise iij ^s	iiijd
It'm to the sayd water for his paynes to loke well	mj-
to our matter	
It'm for paper to make a regester books	: :d
It'm to Humfrey shalbery for leade and mendinge	xi j ^a
the leades and glasinge	
It'm for nayles wood lathes and sawed bordes to	
laye viider the leades	xvjª
It'm spent at litchefyeld before commissioneres ijs	vjd
It'm spent at Stafford in fetching cathechismes is	iij ^d
It m to water domone for turneyes feise and his	11)
paynes to loke to our matter	iiijd
It'm to the ringers vpon the coronatione day and	111)
for a carte loode of wood to make a bone-	
fyre	ixd
It m for the returne of our money collected for	ļΛ
bathe (?)4	$\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{d}}$
	Λ

¹ Perhaps-kite. The word does not occur in the dictionaries,

This year's accounts are headed by the word 'Emanuel,' a term commonly employed at the beginning of documents after the Reformation; see Raven, Church Bells of Suffolk, p. 38. Dr. Raven aptly quotes in illustration Shakespeare's Henry VI., Part 2, Act IV., Scene 2, line 105. Similar accounts for 1575-77 and 1578-79 are headed 'Jesus,' just as in pre-Reformation times at Worfield we find frequently 'in'u merci' (e.g. in 1512 and 1514).

⁴ Bath. Such collections for oth towns on occasions of distress of any kind were not uncommon. In 1582 there was a similar collection for Portsmouth, and in 1589 for Enfield,

PARISH OF WORFIELD. 67
It'm to water domone for turneyes feise and his paynes vs vj ^d
It'm to Rychard feltone for kepinge James brokes
base childe xiiij ^s iiij ^a
It'm for the heades of noysome foule and varment v ^s iiij ^d [Visitation this year at Walsall.]
1578—1579. Thomas Offley of Alscote and Thomas Gyldon of Bradeney churchwardens. Payments.
It'm to Rychard ffelton for kepynge of ye base
chylde iij ^s vj ^d
It'm payed to baylye clearke for a precepte viij ^d It'm to water dolman for turneys feese and to loke
welle to our matter at the iiij termes xx ⁵ It'm spent at Bridgenorth about the relyfe to the
geole xiiijd
It'm spent at Bridgenorth in the makynge our
presentment a nother tyme xvjd
It'm for a communion table clothe iijs iiijd
It'm for paper toward the Register boke and a
hyllynge ¹ x ^d It'm for whytlyme iiij strykes ² aud a halfe xviij ^d
It'm to Dyknes for pavyng iiij dayes and fetch-
ynge water iiijs
It'm for a booke of both the tomes of homelyes ³ v ^s
It'm in mercementes and our charges at Stafforde
for defaulte of homelyes ijs xjd
It'm payed to ye geole at christmas for ye whole
yeare vj ^s vj ^d It'm payed to m ^r Corbettes man for ij foxe heades ij ^s
It'm payed to m ^r Corbettes man for ij foxe heades ij ^s It'm to Humfrey walker for wyndynge ⁴ and
daubynge the scolehouse walles ijs
It'm for an vrchynes head to Rychard ffoxalle ijd
[Visitations at Stafford and Penn.]
 Binding. See on this word a note under the year 1523. Also frequently used in these accounts for 'covering graves.' Bushels. The first book of the Homilies was issued in 1547, the second in 1561. See note under 1570.

Vol. X., 3rd Series,

1579—1580.

Richard Yate of Roughton and Thomas Gyldon of Bradeney churchwardens.

Payments.

1 ayments.		
It'm spent at the vysitation before the arche-		
	VS	
It'm to the relyfe of the prisoners v	7) ^s	$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{\mathbf{d}}$
It'm to water dolman for tureys feyse and hys		
pay man	XS	
It'm spent at Tounge before commissioners		
about cappes!		xiij ^d
It'm our charges to Stafford aboute bathe (?)2		
money		xvj^d
It'm spent at the visitation at Lychefeld before		
	ijs	
It'm spent at Shyfenalle before commissyoners	•	
	ijs	viijd
1580—1581.		
0		,
Richard Yate of Roughton and Roger Rowley of R	low	ley
churchwardens.		
Payments.		
Item to walter dolman for turneys fees and his		
•		

payries	AA	
Item to the relife of the prisoners	vjs	vj ^d
It' to the shingler for laying a thousand of new		
shingles and to them that served hym and	-	
for mending about the churche wt old		
shingles	vis	viij

xviijd

It' to hennie for conveinge the money to Stafford gathered for portesmouth

Ite' a boxe to pute the charter in

Ite' spent a wellington before the commissioners [Visitations at Walsall and Trysull.]

1 Copes?

It' for a prayer booke

³ See entry above.

1581-1582.

Richard Yate of Roughton and Roger Rowley of Rowley churchwardens.

Receipts.

Item of Jhon peeres of Bridgenorth to a fine for		
his leace	xls	
It' of mr vicker for tow brasse pottes	xx^s	
It' of Jhon barber for a pane ¹	viijs	
Payments.		
It' to Walter dolman for turneys fees and his		
paynes	хх ^s	
It' bestowed vppon mr brode when he came to		
search betwine mr Kynnersley and accul-		i.
ton ² men in wine and his dinner	ij⁵	viijd
It' to the reliefe of the prisoners	vjs	vju
It' spent at the visitation at Stafford before my	-	
lord bishope ³ and the receavinge of our		
boke of articles	vijs	•
It' spent at Worfylde when serten of the parishe	•	
mette to make this booke of articles		$\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{d}}$
It' for iiij foote of glasinge	ijs	$iiij^d$
It' for vj dayes worke to [Shawbury] and his	-	-
dawghter to serve him aboute the baye		
windowe and the leades	vijs	iiijd
Item for xl foote of saued bord and a peece of	_	· ·
timber x foote long and a foote brode	ijs	$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{\mathbf{d}}$
It' ij leyes of yeren4	·	viija
It' our charges and for cariinge of lathers		xvjd
Item to Jhn for paving the hie alley	iijs	iiija
Item for iij hundred of bricke to paue the churche		
and make the harth in the court house	iijs	$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{\mathbf{d}}$
It' to Jhon Sond for cariage of that bricke		viijd
It' to William hatton for makynge the house for		
goodwyfe garbot and for thatchinge hit	ijs	

¹ Pan.

² Ackleton.
3 William Overton (1580—1609).
1 Iron laths. But the word lev is used in Derbyshire for a standard of metal (see Eng. Dial. Dict. s. v.).

It' for a wallplat forckes a dore poste and bordes to make the dore It' to Jhon sond for poles to make the rofe of the house and for cariage of a lode of brome	ij ^s	
to thathe hit		xviij ^ð
It' for diginge and cariage of cley to daube hit		$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{\mathbf{d}}$
It' to barret of stocken for an urchines head		ijď
It' iij tonne of square timber to borde the court		
house and mend the pentest1	xijs	
It' to William Jones iiij hundred and a halfe		
sawinge	vi*	
It' the cariage of iij lodes of tymber out of	- 3	
morfe ²	iiijs	
It' iiij hundred and a halfe of sawde bordes to	3	
borde the scolehouse	xviijs	
It' ij longe plankes to sit on		xij ^d
It' to Thomas marrall viij dayes worke to make		
the pentest and bord the schole	vij ^g	iiij ^d
It' makynge a sawepit		iiij ^d
It' to Jhon for windinges iij dayes worke to		J
daube the schole house and make the		
harth	iis	viijd
It' to Joce broke for shaburies dinner and on that	-7	, ,,,
came with him to view the steple		Xd
It' to him that came from shifnall to loke vpon		Λ.
the steple		xij ^d
It' to Jhon for coveringe mrs bartles grave the		AIJ
goodwyfe barneis and other graves in S.		
niccles chancell		$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{d}}$
It' layd ont for turneys fees abowght morfe	χV ⁸	АА
[Visitation at Walsall.]	Α¥	
[·]		

1582—1583.

Stephen Smyth of Chesterton and John Rowley of Newton churchwardens.

¹ Penthouse, ² On the Forest of Morfe see James, Worfield on the Worfe, p. 57, and Eyton, Antiq. of Shropshire, iii., p. 219. It extended from the county boundary to the Severn.

Payments.		
Ite' to water dolman for the defence of the		
paryshe houses and our fee wodd in morfe		
at ester terme	ixs	
Item to the same water in defence of the same		
at trinitye terme	ixs	
Item towardes the relyfe of the goole the whole		
yeare	vjs	$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{i}^{\mathbf{d}}$
Item our charges in bryngynge our money to		•
Lychefelde for portesmouth the thyrde		
collection		xij ^d
Item our charges when we went at pattingeam		
before the offycialle wt our bokes and		
other stuffe		xviij ^d
Item for turneys feese for ye paryshe houses and		
for fee wood in morfe at myhelmas terme	Хs	
Item the officialles feese at stafford	ijs	
Item vij pound of souder vij ⁴ a pound	iiijs	ixd (sic)
Item for charcole		$\mathbf{j^d}$
Item for turneys feese aboute the scole landes		
and aboute morfe at hillary terme	XS	
Item at the dyscharge of landes aboute Morfe		xij ^a
Item for tymber for the courte house	ijs	iiij ^d
Item to ffraunces barret for helpynge Sheynton		
and makynge the harth in the schole-		
house and cowrynge a grave in the churche		
iiij dayes	ijs	
Item for turneys feese aboute the scoole landes		
and aboute morfe at hylary terme	ixs	ij ^d
It'm layed out by Johan Rowley at the request		
of Rychard Yate Johan Hychecokes and		
Johan Baker vnto water dolman for the		
copye of a wryte and other causes	11]*	iiij ^d
[Visitations at Stafford.]		
1583—1584.		,

John Matthew of Roughton and Richard Bradeney of Wyken churchwardens.

¹ Originally written 'mychaelmas' and corrected in another hand.

Payments.	
Item payed to water dolman for the defence of	
our parysh houses and our fee woode in	
morfe at the iiij termes xls	
Item payed to the hye cunstables for the relyfe	
of the geole vijs	vj ^d
Item payed to the hye cunstables for a haven	
nere to the town of Hastynge in Sussexe. iiijs	
Item payed to Thomas Taylor for a keye to the	
scoole house dore	ijď
Item payed to Thomas newton for a foxe heade	xij ^d
Item payed to the same Thomas for a bausones	
heade	хij ^d
Item to the procter for hys feese ij tymes	viij ^d
[Visitation at Walsall.]	
15841585.	
John Walker of Roughton and Richard Bradeney of W	· · · · · · · ·
churchwardens.	укеп
Payments.	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Item for defence of our fee wodd in Morfe xxs	
Item for defence of the paryshe houses xxs	٠, ۵
Item payed to the relyfe of the prisoners vjs	vj ^d
Item payed to the procter for carryinge our presentment	:!!:a
Item payed for a presentmentes of our articles ij	viij ^d ij ^d
Item for dressyng and carriynge a lode of	1J"
	xvja
Item for mendyng steppes at the font	viij ^d
[Visitations at Lichfield and Stafford.]	VIIJ
[+ Ibitations at = topicora and brancial]	
1585—1586.	
John Walker of Roughton and John Billingsley of Hi	lton
churchwardens.	
Payments.	
It' for the reliefe of the pore payed vnto the	
hye cunstabell vjs	vj^d
Item to m' dolman for morffe iij termes his	٠, ٦

¹ Buckram.

² See for these, James, Worfield-on-Worfe, p. 1 ;.

Bond.

74 CHURCHWARDENS ACCOUNTS OF THE	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	iiij ^d
	xij ^d vj ^d
paryshe of yt xij ^s [Visitation at Walsall.]	
1587—1588.	
William Billingsley of Hanland and John Warter of Stapleford churchwardens.	
Payments.	
Item payed to ffraunces barret for suite of hys	
house ijs	$\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{d}}$
Item for whytnynge the churche xxviijs	
Item to the geole vj ^s	vj^d
Item to the hyghe stewarde for enterynge of	
	iiij ^d
Item to the vycar for bredd and wyne and	
shynglynge the churche xxviij*	
Item to a preacher vs	
[Visitations at Stafford and Wednesbury.]	
1588—1589.	
John Warter of Stableford and John Baker of Swanco	te
churchwardens.	
Receipts.	
(Inter alia) Item for refuse leade and shynglese. vs	iiijd
Item for the burialle of Sr George bromley	•
knight ² vj ^s	viijd
Payments.	
Item to players for there paynes ³ v ^s	
Item to Clauerley players ij ^s	
Item for ye plummers drinkynge and our charges iiija	

¹ Jeffery.
² See Transactions, 2nd Ser., i., pp. xiii., 13. An altar-tomb, now in the north chapel, was erected to him by his sons, Edward and Thomas.
³ Local strolling players are also mentioned in 1502, but their performances were probably of a different character.

Item to mr Edward behalf Item for writynge the Item to the geole [Visitations at Wa	articles lsall and I	 Penn.]				xij ^a ij ^a ob.
John Baker of Swar	1589— acote and churchw	Thom	as Barı	ret of	Ackl	eton
	Payme	ents.				
Item spent at my lord	d bishopes	visita	tion	,	vij®	iiijd
Item to a preacher	···		,		vs	J.
Item to m' Daye prea	cher				xiijs	iiijd
Item geole money					vj ^s	vi ^d
Item to clare for a for	xe head				_	xij ^d
Item to hewe yate for	or sherch	yng a	brode	for		
tyle to mend th	ne church	floure		•••		viijd
Item for the returne of						$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{\mathbf{d}}$
Item for contynuance				ton		iiij ^d
[Visitations at Penr	and She	nstone	·.]			
	T.C.O.O.	TEAT				
Thomas Barret of Acl	1590—: kleton and churchwa	Roge	er Jann	es of	Swar	cote
	Payme					
T44411-1	•					
Item to the schole m				1	ij₽	
Item bestowed vpon						
came to looke						iija
Item for Caryinge Lac drinke		_	-			1444
Item for hayne' and sl	,.,			•••	2	viij ^a
Item to the mason f						$\mathbf{V}^{\mathbf{d}}$
mending about					1118	:a
Item for scraping mos						vj ^d viij ^d
Item at the visitacion	at Shensta	n and	drawi	nge '	Χ	.viij~
the Court	or ononatt	, a anu	CI CL YY II		vij ^s	iiiid
	•••	• • • •		• • •	411	1111

¹ Hay (?). Or, possibly, 'hayre,' i.e., 'hair,' which occurs in this connection in later years.

Item for makeinge a band wherein Tyther was bound for mendinge the leades ... Item the Goyle money xviiid Item for two sawed rayles [Visitations at Walsall, Shenstone, and Bushbury.] Mª yt is agreed between ye Vicar and the parishe yt ye churchwardens shall deliuer for bread and wine for ye communion at michellmas xxxs and yf ye Vicar shall die before yt be paid he to bear ye charges past yf he die after he is paid before easter ye parishe to provide. 1591-1592. Roger Jannes of Swancote and Thomas Walker of Ackleton

Churchwardens.

Payments. Item to the Chauncelor and Officialle for an vid offence made by swine in the churchyard iii^s Item to the mason for Coueringe 3 graves videlicet mr Bromleys, mr Byllingsley his childes and webbes wines and for mendinge the churchyard walle Item at the visitacion at Penne the morrowe after $\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{d}}$ St. lukes dave xii^d Item to mr Oldriche his man for a foxe head ... [In this year one of the bells was recast by two founders named Edwardes and Fryers, probably local men, as their names do not occur elsewhere or on any existing bell; also there are indications that the casting was actually done on the spot. Most of the entries are given under Worfield in Transactions, 3rd Ser., Vol. ii., p. 182; but one or two call for further comment.] Item for carvinge 3 loade of Bricke from Brugeford1... Item to John Greene² for castinge the brasses... ijijd Item to the highe constable for goyle money ... vid

¹ Probably intended for Bridgenorth. The bricks would be for the bellfounders' furnace; there is also an item for providing them with coals. ² The name is a common one; but it is tempting to identify this man with a Worcester founder who was working about this time (see Archaeol. Journ., lxiii., p. 190).

Item for caryinge the pulse1 out of the Church
and fillinge vp the hooles xvjd
Item to William Dovye for the butte of a tree to
make postes xvj ^d
Item to Humfrey Hyll and Rychard hatton for
pallinge iij ^s vj ^d
Item for a pound and three quarters of waxe xiiijd
[Visitations at Shenstone and Penn.]
memorandum we had a piece of Tymber of Alyce Broke
for to make stockes for the bells; and she must have as
muche as yt was sawed and brought home to her house.
md that is agred the same day [28 March] by the p'isheners
that every cottage shall pay yerly towardes bread and wyne
for the communion jd
,

1592—1593.

Thomas Walker of Ackleton and James Abowen of Rindleford Churchwardens.

Payments.

Item to m ^r Vicar		
Item to the highe Constable for Jayle money	vis	vje
Item for Caryinge a load of pales from Rindle-	,	J
ford		xvj^d
Item to Hughe yate for brushing the glasse		•
windowes and walles		vjª
Item to mr Compton for a sermon	i i s	٠,
Item the accordinge of our charter at Shyfnalle	,	xij ^d
Item to Willm' Grauener for tymber to borde the		,
bellhouse and workmanshipe	xiiis	iiij ^d
Item our expences vpon our selves and others		J
this whole yeere, that did helpe vs to doe		
any thinge when we attended vpon		
workemen	iljs	iiij ^d
[Visitations at Lichfield and Walsall.]	***J	1111
[

1593—1594.

James Abowen of Rindleford and John Barber of Chesterton Churchwardens.

¹ Refuse of straw or chaff; see Eng. Dial. Dici., s.v.

Receipts (inter alia). Item for lead sashes Item for lyme Item for bricke Payments. Item to Richard Benbowe for the Dyall iis Item to Edward Shinton for makeinge the Dyall post and mending mr Vicars deaske xij^d Item to Hugh yate for stopping ye Pigeons out vj^d of ye church Item to Edward Shinton for fallinge and squaringe of Tymber 2 dayes and for v more dayes worke vpon the roofe of the churche vij Item bought at Hampton¹ and at Bridgnorth xixth hundred of nayles viiis Item to John Barbor for fallinge and carvinge a load of clyftes2 out of Yewke8 xijd Item to William Grauenor and his man for makinge a frame to cast the leads in, and other worke vpon the rooffe of the churche for three dayes Item to William Grauenor and his man for twelue more dayes worke about the window and the rooffe of the churche XXII Item to mr vicar for five hundred of shingles ... vjs viijd Item to the widowe Barker for 3 sawed bordes. ijd Item to William Grauenor and his man for xxiid squaringe of tymber for one daye Item to the whitlymer for whitinge and beautifyinge the churche... xijd Item for syse⁴ iij^d Item for a stricke of hayre Item to mr Taylor of Bridgenorth for 24 pound of redde lead

Size or glue.

Wolverhampton.
 Probably 'clifts' or split wood (see Eng. Dial. Dict., s.v.).
 Ewdness is the only local name at all resembling this.

inge the windowes wth new glasse

¹ Agreed.
² Pensions were paid under the Act 35 Eliz., cap. 4 to soldiers wounded in the service of the State.

Item to Rychard Rowley for 7 pillers for the	vs
window	V-
Item for gettinge and the cariage of a load of	
stone from beyond Chesterton	xvj
Item for another load of stone from Rindleford	xvj
Item for a lyttle glasse bottell	jª
Item to John Barrett for caringe a load of tymber	*:a
out of morfe	xij ^d
[Visitations at Walsall and Liehfield.]	
1595—1596.	

John Owsley of Oscote and John Foxall of Stableford Churchwardens.

Payments.

J		
Item for Jayle money and maymed souldiers	xixs	viijd
Item to William Dovey when the parysh com- pounded wth him for the Scholehousexx		
Item for Charges vpon the Steward for kepinge the parsons Court and the homages Dinner when William Dovey gave the Paryshe his		
estate of the Scholehouse	X^{8}	iiij ^d
Item when we were called to Lichfield by the Ordinary	ijs	$viij^{d}$
Item when we went to bring ffra. ffrodyley his child to Clauerley		хj
Item for 8 hundred of large nayles 9 hundred of shingle nayles and 2 hundred of borde		
naveles	iiij ^s	
Item for one hundred of lathes and the cariage from Bridgnorth	ija	
Item to the Shingler and his man for 7 dayes worke	xiiijs	
Item for 2 benches to laye vnder the chauncell walle	•	xije
Item for the service booke	iiij ^s	ij ^d Vj ^d
Item for couering m ^r Charles Bromeleys graue Item to Thomas ffelton for makeing a hooke for		vj
the Churche yate and a clippe and nayles for the bell		vjd

Item to Elinor ffrodyley for keepinge her sonnes childe before we brought yt to Clauerley ijs vjd [Visitations at Shenstone and Walsall.]

Below are given the names of the newly-elected (13 April, 1596) churchwardens, surveyors (supervisores) of the roads, and collectors for the poor.

1596-1597.

John Foxall of Stableford and John Yate of Roughton Churchwardens.

Payments.

_ 3		
It' for Jayle money and maymed souldiers.	xix ⁹	vj ^a ob.
It to the paryter for the prayer weh was read		
for the Queenes majesty ¹ and our		
for the Queenes majesty and our		vi^d
navies on the seas ²		Vj
It' spent when we weere cyted to Lich, before	• •	••
ye Byshopp	vjs	ij
It' for the copy of ye Archbyshopps letter	ij^s	
It' to one to bringe our presentment to		
It' to one to bringe our presentment to		iij ^d
Patengham	*	11.j
It' to the paryter for portage of our present-		
ment to Lych, and other officers flees		vj ^d ij ^d
ment to Lychi and other powles	iis	iid
It' for theatene hundred of Lathe nayles	٠,	-,
It' for three thowsands of shingles and two		
hundred	iiijs	
It' for two peeces of sawed timber to line the		
rafters		xijd
rafters		,
It' to the shingler for ten dayes worke for	1718	• a
himself and his two boyes	xxiij ^s	$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{j}^{\mathtt{d}}$
It' to Thomas hakins for the amending of yo		
II to Thomas haking for the difference of		viijd
steeplehouse walles		, , , ,

¹ Possibly the form of accession service issued in 1578, to be used on 17 November, is intended (but see next note). The prayer for the Sovereign in the morning and evening services dates from 1547 and was placed by Elizabeth at the end of the Litany, whence it was transferred to its present place in 1604.

² No prayers for the Navy were regularly inserted in the Prayer Book before 1661, though the ancient service-books contain a missa pro navigantibus. This probably refers to "certain prayers set forth by authority to be used for the prosperous success of her Majesty's navy and forces" during the expedition of Essex and Raleigh against Spain. See Kitto, Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Martin-in-Fields, p. 496.

0 2	CHURCHWARDENS	ACCOUNTS	OF THE	£	
Visit] It is agr	copy from the officiall ations at Pattingham a reed that tymber bowed edelyvered before myddowe.	ind Shensto I to ye vse o dsomer nez	of ve nari	she d	halba
	1597—				
John	Yate of Roughton and Churchw Paymo	ardens.	trey of A	ckle	ton
It' paid					
It' to on	for gaile money and ma e to bringe our month	dy presentn	lyers nent	XIX ⁸	viij ^d
7.1	Patengham primo Ap	• •••			iij ^d
It to ye	apariter for portage of	it to Lich.			ij^d
[Simil	ar entries for May 1st	and June 1:	st.]		_
It' to th	e Smith for making	a kaye for	the		
st	eple dore and for amen	idinge the 1	oclae		vj^d
It' spent	at the lord Bishop I	nis visitatio	n at		, 3
L	ich ,			xj^{g}	$\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{d}}$
It' spent	when the wardens an	d four side	men	,	
W (ere cyted to Lichfield .		X	111 j ⁸	$\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{d}}$
[Visita 1596.]	tion at Walsall. Nam	es of superv	isores giv	en,	as in
	1598—1	1500.			
John Ca	tstrey of Catstrey and	Roger Cats	strev of	Ackle	eton
	Churchwa	ardens.	,		
	· Payme		**	-	•
Item for	gayle money and mayn	ned souldier	S.,	xixs	viij ^d
Item for	coveringe twoe olde gra	aues	***		xiiij ^d
	a booke of Articles				xijd
Item for	parchment to make a	new Regi	ster		
bo	ke and to Nixon for ma	akeinge vt		vijs	ja
Item for a	a copye of the resolution	ons and adv	ises	,	J
of of	the Statute ,,				liijd
Item to the	he Plummer for mendi	ng the gut	ters		,
an	d the leades this whole	yeare	xxxx	riiis	X ^d
Item to	John Preene for squar	ring a tree	in	- · · J	. **
Ba	dgesor wood			ijs	iiij ^d
				-1	

¹ With the heading 'Emanuel' (see note under 1577-78),

PARISH OF WORFIELD.		83
Item giuen to a souldier at the iustices appoynt- ment	ij ^s	vj ^d
Item when we and the 4 ^{or} men of the paryshe were before the iustices at Bridgnorth concerning the reliefe of the poore	iiijs	ij₫
Item to Naylor for haspes for the cheste in the vestrye		iiij
Item to Parre for mending twoe Clappers and foure Iron piens (?) ¹ w th one buckle [Visitations at Pattingham, Shenstone, Lichfie	vjs eld.]	$\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{d}}$
1599—1600. John Catstrey of Catstrey and Roger Baker of Churchwardens. Payments.	Kings	low
Inprimis for gayle money and maymed Soul- diers and for the poore of the Countye. Item our Charges at Bridgnorth when we and	XXXª	vj ^d
the ouerseers for the poore were before the Commissioners	iiijs	$\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{d}}$
Item bestowed vpon the justices at the same tyme in Burnt Sacke Item for Colours Item a prayer booke for the Earle of Essex ¹ Item to Thomas Hakens for windinge and	ij"	viij ^d viij ^d iiij ^d
dawbinge the Schole walles and for windinges for ye same Item for a boxe to put in the Charter	iij ^a	iiijª
Item for 2 Register bookes bound in parchment Item to Hughe yate for riddinge the snow out of the gutters	xvjs	vj ^d ij ^d
[Visitations at Pattingham and Shenstone.]		
[The heading in the original is 'Ao D'ni 160: succeeding years.] John Barrett of Oldington and Roger Baker of Churchwardens.		

¹ Probably 'pins.' Vol. X., 3rd Series.

Payments.

Inp's for Joyle money maymed souldyors and		
for the poore of the countie	$\mathbf{xlj^s}$	iiijd
Item our charges at Bridgnorthe when wee and		
the overseers of the pore were before the		
Komyssio ^{rs}	vjª	
Item for whitliming the churche before the	-	
visitac'on at Ester and for paving the		
same and there table	ixs	ij^d
Item geven to mr bowen for his sermon	V^{B}	J
Item payed to hewghe yeat for ridding snow	,	
out of the gutters		ij^d
Item payed to mr Barbor for his sermon	v ^s	-3
Item for registring the register Booke in parch-	,	
ment for 39 yeares of all christnings		
weddings and Buryalles ²	xxxiija	
Item for registring the Register rolle in parch-	•••••j	
ment to put in at litchfeld for the		
byshops visitae'on	v^s	
Item our charges at the visitac on at litchfeld	,	
for parte of iij dayes and ij nightes for v		
men and v horsses and for the putting in		
of the register booke	vvviiis	Xq
Item for a booke of articles	лалпј	xij ^d
Item payed to heughe year for ringing vpon the		AIJ
quens holy day and for candls	vs	
Item for iij Iron latches to ye iij church yeates	V	
and manding them		!d
Item our charges when we came before the		vj^d
justices at bridgnorth to ild ³ vp our		
account as touching the poore vpon		
tuneday last	: ! a	
twesday last	ij ^s	

¹ Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, who met his death two years later. He must have been visiting the neighbourhood at this

² It was ordered in 1597 that parchment register books should be purchased at the expense of each parish, and that all the names from the older books (mostly on paper) should be therein transcribed from 1558. This explains why so many existing registers begin with that year. It was at the same time ordered that copies of the registers should be annually forwarded to the Episcopal Registrar. See Cox, How to Write the History of a Parish, 5th edn., p. 125.

^a Yield.

- WORFIELD.	85
Item a lewne of one yeard land in Bradney between Houmffrey lythall p ^{ll I} and thomas gildon Deff ^r [Visitation at Worfield.]	_
1601—1602. Richard Rowley of Wyken and John Sadler o Churchwardens.	of Swancote
Payments.	
Item for Jayle money maymed souldiers and poore of the County Item for two pickes and steeling ² one of them Item for olde payeter	xl ^a viij ^d iij ^s
Dallell for wood to	xij ^a
Piummers iver	22.78
The state of the place of the least of the l	iij ^a
	xxxiij ^s
" " " " " " " " " Y G G L TOT CATVINGO AND WALL "	АДАПЈ
= addcis, biusiinge the glass!1	
	:::::a
TO THE GOLDING AND TAILED OF	iiij ^d
"Intellige the Unirche and one to	
********	i j ^s
TOTAL DESIGNACION VIOLENTIAMS INC. 1 TO 1	-
Thomas Dakens ton man 1!	vj^d
walles were broken downs at	
the transfer of the second	***
item to Kychard Hatton for monding at	xij ^d
and Tynding them were wonted to	
Joo Diokes varue and the Chinal	
74140	1714
a noope of tyme and to John Date of	viij ^d
TOTOLINE VI ITOMI Kridanonti	****
[Visitations at Pattingham and Worfield.]	iij ^a
Richard Rowley of Wykon and L. C.	

Richard Rowley of Wyken and John Sadler of Swancote Churchwardens.

² Plaintiff, ¹ I.e., shoeing with steel.

Payments.		
Inprimis layd out for gayle money maymed sol- dyers and poore of the countie	xlij ^s	vj^d
Item at Bridgnorth when we were before ye Justices for the poore	iij ^s	iiij ^d
Item to Humfrey Taylor for makeing and mending the langetes ¹ for y ^e little Bell		
and for nayles		xij ^d xiiij ^d
Item to mr vicar for lead		
Mason(?) for hys rent and for drawing		xijd
Itom to William Newton for answearinge for		•
vs and m ^r vicar at Stafford assise when we shoulde haue appeared about recu-	i j ^a	
Item for a yalland of wine bestowed vpon the	1)	
yonge gentlemen mr Talbottes when they	ij	viij ^d
Item to Rychard Hatton for mendinge the pales between Alyce Brookes yarde and		•
the Church yarde, mendinge the Ale- chamber walles and pavinge in the		
church		xij ^d
[Visitation at Pattingham.]		

(To be concluded.)

Straps or thongs (see Halliwell's Dict.),

SHROPSHIRE AND THE ROYALIST CONSPIRACIES BETWEEN THE END OF THE FIRST CIVIL WAR AND THE RESTORATION, 1648—1660.

BY THE REV. J. E. AUDEN, M.A.

It is very difficult to arrive at a clear conception of the many movements made on behalf of the Monarchy after the close of the first Civil War. That was an open warfare, and was more or less fully reported in the News Letters. The subsequent attempts of the Royalists savoured rather of treason and rebellion. Their records, therefore, had to be kept with the utmost privacy lest, in case of failure, evidence might be provided disastrous to the lives, liberty, and property of those involved. The Parliament also published as little news as possible lest, the strength of the movement being known, the country should be alarmed, and others, now neutral or half-hearted, be tempted to join. It is obvious, therefore, why we cannot get a satisfactory and detailed account of what actually took place. An additional difficulty is also caused by the tendency to magnify alleged services when substantial rewards were to be obtained after "the King had his own again."

The following compilation is, therefore, no doubt, very inadequate for the object in view—an account of what happened in Shropshire between the end of the first Civil War and the return of the King.¹

It would take up too much room to sketch, even in outline, the various events which ended in the flight of Charles I. to Carisbrooke Castle and his virtual imprisonment there. While

Wherever possible the *ipsissima verba* of the documents quoted have been given, rather than a resumé of their contents in other words, even though this has occupied more space. But it is hoped that this course will prove helpful to other papers on local matters and places.

in the Isle of Wight the King concluded an agreement with the Scottish Presbyterians. This angered the Independents, then strongly tinged with Republican ideas, to such an extent that on January 3, 1647-8, a motion was carried in the House of Commons that "no more addresses be made from the Parliament to the King, nor any letters or messages received from him." This vote so alarmed all who wished England to be still ruled by a monarch that it united the old Royalists and the Presbyterians, who had been so lately in arms against them, fighting, as they declared, "for King and Parliament." And the result was, in the words of Calamy2:-"The Republicans laid aside the King and settled the government without him, and introduced new factions, Republicans and Monarchists. While the King was confined in the Isle of Wight] several armies were raised in his favour: one in Pembrokeshire by Major-General Laughorn; another in Scotland by the Duke of Hamilton; a third in Kent, by the Lord Goring; and a fourth in Essex, by Sir Charles Lucas, but were all defeated." There were also many other attempts on a smaller scale elsewhere, but they were all badly planned, badly combined, badly conducted, badly isolated, and were set on foot spasmodically and sporadically. If all the risings had been simultaneous throughout the kingdom they would most probably have proved successful; as it was they were, one and all, put down without much difficulty.

Many of the Presbyterian officers of the Parliamentary army in "Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and the shires adjacent," at once became practically mutinous. A largely-attended meeting, at which more than 80 were present, was held by them at Broadway, in Worcestershire. At it "they had some discourse as to Ludlow, Shrewsbury, and Here-

When the Civil War broke out, in 1642, all commissions given by the Roundheads were for the service of "the King and the Parliament," drawing a distinction between the political and the personal character of the King, and separating the office from the office. The alleged object of the Parliamentarians was to free the King from the counsels of those who would ruin him and his people, not to do away with the King.

³ Calamy, Abridgement of the Life of Baxler, p. 57. ³ At this time there were only two garrison towns in Shropshire, viz., Shrewsbury and Ludlow, and the following entry in the Journal of the House of Commons shows that it had been originally intended that there should be only one—

^{1646-7,} Feb. 26: "That the Castle of Shrewsbury shall be kept a Garrison with an Hundred Foot in it. That the town be disgarrisoned and the North Workes about it slighted."

ford, and an assurance that Laughourne would join with them, and that they would have 2,000 capmen from Bewdley."1 Letters reporting this assembly were read in the House of Commons on January 24, 1647-8, and the matter was "referred to the Committee at Derby House,"2 who took active means to check the conspirators by sending down a fresh regiment to Gloucester, and so prevented the malcontents from obtaining help from the troops in South Wales, who had revolted under the leadership of three distinguished and esteemed officers of the Parliament in the first war, Major-General Rowland Laugharne, Col. John Poyer, and Col. Rice Powell.

The mention of Ludlow and Shrewsbury at the Broadway meeting proves that there were sympathisers in Shropshire. But when Lord Byron, the King's late Field-Marshal for Shropshire, Cheshire, and North Wales, and Governor of

Town of Ludlowe may be made untenable."
1646-7, March 24: "That Colonel Mackeworthe be continued the Governor

[&]quot;That Ludlowe Castle be disgarrisoned and the new works slighted. That it be referred to the Committee of Shropshire to take care that the Castle and

of the Castle of Shrewsbury." But this intention was soon changed, for on Feb. 19, 1647-8, the Commissioners for Sequestrations for the county of Salop wrote to the Committee for the Advance of Money: -" In reply to yours of 15 Jan, requiring us to execute all ordinances and instructions for sequestrations, to send up a schedule of the estates of delinquents, and such money as has been received. We beg to state that under the Ordinance of 13 Jan., 1644-5, authorising us to apply the moneys for such forces as could be raised, with which forces we have reduced the county to obedience to the Parliament, we have expended more than has been, or could be as yet raised here, and there are great sums in arrear to the officers employed in that service . . . There is a troop of horse and two garrisons of Snrewsbury and Ludlow Castle, which are continued until further order. and are to be maintained out of the sequestered estates."

On Nov. 2, 1654, the Protector appointed a Committee to consider the reduction of the forces and the demolition of certain garrisons. After perusing their report he gave his opinion that he considered Shrewsbury Castle "a place of strength; that if any enemy should get into it and possess it, all the forces of England and Scotland would not be able to force them out." It was, therefore,

The other fortresses (for example the castles of Bridgnorth, Oswestry, Caus. to be continued as a garrison. and Shrawardine), had been already dismantled. In the Bridgnort, Corporation

^{1647-8,} Feb. To John Lawrence for goeing with warrants into the liberties for Accounts is an entry:laborers to help to demolish and pull down the Castle walls of Bridgnorth aforesaid by the command of Col. Baker whoe was Commander of that worke."

This will account for the fact that most of the movements for and against the King centred round Shrewsbury and Ludlow, or concerned buildings considered too weak and unimportant to be dangerous to the Parliament if lest undestroyed, as Dawley, Madeley, and Broncroft.

¹ Perfect Occurrences, Jan. 21-28, 1647-8.
2 Whitelock, Memorials of English Affairs.

Chester, was sent over from Paris, in February, to sound the Royalists in those places where he was well known, and to engineer, if possible, a rising for the captive King, he found most of them unwilling to engage themselves. A great many had been officers, who had, on surrender, given their parole not to serve again against the Parliament, and felt scruples about breaking it; for they would not take as their spiritual guides those "most eminent chaplains of the Parliament, Dr. Downing and Mr. Marshall, who publicly avowed that the soldiers taken prisoners and discharged, and released by the King upon their oaths that they would never again bear arms against him, were not obliged by that oath." There was also with others the dread of prison and confiscation of property should any spy of the Parliament discover their Royalist proclivities.

As a consequence Lord Byron met with little but disappointment in his efforts, and, on May 16, letters were read in the House of Commons from the Counties of Denbigh, Flint, and Montgomery declaring their fidelity to the Parliament, and their readiness to serve against its enemies, and on May 24, a similar message from Cheshire.

In Shropshire, however, he was somewhat more successful, for Whitelock writes:—

"April 7. Letters from Shrewsbury of a design of the Malignants to surprise that Town, but by the Governor's care it was prevented.

May 19. Orders for the Committee of Salop to secure such prisoners as they have surprised in Ludlow Castle."

Unfortunately no further and fuller account of this "design," or of the names of those placed "in durance vile" seems to have been preserved.

Elsewhere one of Byron's agents was premature in action, another was negligent.

Sir John Owen, of Clenneney, co. Carnarvon, and Porkington, co. Salop, "finding that many honest men endeavoured to raise forces whereby they might get the King out of prison, did the like." Collecting about 100

Clarendon ii., p. 115.
 Colonel Humphry Mackworth, appointed March 26, 1645.
 Clarendon iii., p. 367. Sir John Owen's words at his trial.

Royalists, most of them officers in the late war, he assembled his small force at Dolgelley on May 17, and two days later marched with them to Dyffryn, near Barmouth. Had he but waited till Lord Byron and the Anglesey men joined him the result might have been entirely different; but, deluded by false information written by Archbishop Williams' instruction on purpose to be intercepted, Sir John hurried with only part of his men towards Carnaryon. Here, on June 3, he successfully repulsed a sally from the Castle under William Lloyd, the Sheriff; but two days later was outnumbered and defeated by troops from Chester, Denbigh, and Conway, at a place on the sea-shore near Bangor. In this fight Sir John Owen was taken prisoner. together with 15 other officers and 40 soldiers, among the former being his son, Colonel William Owen, Colonel Richard Lloyd, of Llwyn-y-maen, Oswestry, Lieut. Thomas Lloyd, of Plas Yolyn, Dudleston, and Major Matthias Lloyd; among the latter, "Robert Creswell, William Creswell, Walter Roe, and Thomas Scotchwell, of Shropshire." 5 Lieut.-Colonel Richard Scriven, of Frodesley, 6 who fought most bravely, Captain John Blodwell, of Llwyn,7 and Sir Arthur Blaney, of Gregynog, co. Montgomery, 8 escaped, the two last to Anglesey. The prisoners were confined in Denbigh Castle, where an unsuccessful attempt at rescue was made on July 5.

1 Webb, Civil War in Herefordshire, ii., p. 302.

for which his estate is sequestered. 18 May, Fine at $\frac{1}{6}$, £480.

Thos. Lloyd, Plas Yolly [Plas Yolyn], co. Salop, 4 May, 1649, compounds for delinquency in being engaged in both wars against Parliament. 2 June,

⁵ Phillips, Civil War in Wales and the Marches, ii., p. 384.

7 John Blodwell, Lloyn [Llwyn], co. Salop, 29 Jan., 1648-9, begs to com-

² Rich. Lloyd, Lloyn y main [Llwyn y maen], co. Salop, 4 May, 1649, compounds for delinquency in being engaged in both wars against Parliament,

Fine at 6, £18.

Matthias Lloyd, "Major of foote," was one of the "truly loyal and indigent Commission Officers certifyed out of the County of Salop," for a share in the compensation voted to such on the Restoration in 1660.

⁶ Richard Screven, Frodesley, co. Salop, 30 Oct., 1648, compounds for delinquency in arms in both wars. 16 Nov., Fine at 8, £100, and £17 for

pound for delinquency in arms in both wars. 15 May, Fine at 6, £105.

8 Sir Arthur Blaney, High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1644, had been one of the gallant garrison of Harlech Castle, which had held out for the King till March 13, 1646-7, the last Royalist stronghold in the Kingdom.

Sir George Booth, a former Parliamentarian officer (who greatly distinguished himself, and gained mention in despatches at the taking of Oswestry in June, 1644), had refused to take any part. His younger brother, Colonel John Booth, at first expressed great zeal, promising to raise forces to secure Warrington, but went about his self-imposed task so carelessly that he was very soon over-powered and taken.

The Royalist attempt to seize Chester on June 16 was also easily suppressed. These proceedings in the neighbouring counties seem to have roused the fears of the Shropshire Committee with regard to the security of the county town, since:—

"At the Com'ittee for Safety for the County of Salop, 25 June, 24 Car. I. [1648], it is ordered that the towne of Shrewsbury bee forthwith put into a posture of defence . . . and that capt. John Prowde, capt. Adam Webbe, capt. John Betton, and capt. Charles Doughty doe speedily enlist such men within the said towne as are fitt to beare armes and present the lyste of theire names to this Com'ittee . . . and that the walles of this towne (now fallen downe) bee speedily repaired." 1

It is interesting to notice who the officers were, for their appointment illustrates the statements of a Presbyterian, and a Royalist writer. Calamy² says, "when the brunt of the first war was over Cromwell looked not so much at valour as opinion, so that by degrees he had headed the greatest part of the Army with Anabaptists, Antinomians, Seekers, or Separatists at best. When any Troop or Company was to be dispos'd off, or any considerable officers' place was void, he was sure to put a Sectary into the place."

¹ The walls of Shrewsbury had fallen down a year or more ago, for, in 1647, a Richard Fawkenor petitioned the Mayor for relief because his premises were "cast down by reason of the fall of the Town Wall in Roushill," and in the spring of that year the Corporation resolved to petition Parliament "to have £1000 allowed out of such delinquents' estates as hereafter shall be discovered within the countye towards making of stronge stone walles about the towne; and in case of any further insurrection the towne will undertake to keep it for the Parliament." Whether this petition was granted or not, the wall was eventually re-built, for "the Stone work [of Shrawardine Castle] was puld down & carried to Shrewsburye, for the repaying of the Castle there; & the making up of Rousal wal standing on the Severn side." (Shrawardine Church Register).

2 Abridgement of Life of Baxter, p.55.

Clarendon adds1:-The Rump Parliament "put the whole militia of the kingdom into the hands of sectaries, persons generally of no degree or quality, and notorious only for some new tenet in religion, and for some barbarity exercised

upon the King's party."

Prowde and Webbe would come within the catalogue of "persons of no degree," for they were drapers in the town, and the year before had been both selected, as laymen interested in ecclesiastical matters, to sit on the Shrewsbury Classis; Doughty and Betton were probably of higher social rank, being each styled "gent.", but they would be in the other category, for later on they were both placed in confinement in Shrewsbury Castle for complicity in the insurrection of "the bigots for schism and a commonwealth," in October, 1663.2

The Committee of the adjoining county of Hereford took a similar course. A letter, dated May 3rd, had said:--"In Herefordshire Major Saunders hath quelled the malignants there and taken Col. Sherington Talbot prisoner." But this was premature, for on June 30 an order was issued from the Committee of the Militia in Herefordshire (Sir Robert Harley, Robert Kyle, and seven others), to Col. Edward Harley "to raise a regiment of foot in the hundreds of Broxash, Huntington, Wigmore, Stretford, Grimsworth, and Wolphy, and to send in a return of the names of his officers within a fortnight." And the reason for this order is easily

"July 11, a design of the Malignants in Worcester prevented, and Mr. Harcourt and others apprehended for it. Order for the Garrisoning Worcester by Col. Dingly and

Hartlebury." So writes Whitelock, but Rushworth³ makes a longer note, to the effect that on that date letters "were read to the House of a design of a rising by malignants in Worcestershire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Herefordshire, and to possess several strong places to make them garrisons for the King; but the design was discovered, and, through the

¹ Clarendon iii., p. 956.

Owen and Blakeway i., p. 486.

³ Rushworth vii., 1185.

vigilancy of the Governor of Hartlebury Castle [Colonel Turton], prevented, Major Harcourt (a chief actor for the King), and some others taken prisoners, who confessed the whole design."

A Letter from the Committee of Worcester explains more fully what took place. "An association of divers knights, colonels, gentlemen, and others, cavaliers of Worcestershire, Salop, Stafford, and Hereford," had formed a plan "for surprising Hereford. Colonel Dudley,2 Sir Francis Oatley,3 Col. Lane, Major Eliot, the Giffords of Chillington, Major Harcot, Broughton (the parson of Wolverley⁵), and divers others were in the plot to surprise Dawley Castle⁶ and an

1 This letter is contained in a Civil War tract among the King's Papers in the British Museum.

3 Sir Francis Oatley will be easily recognised as Sir Francis Ottley, of Pitchford, the former Royalist Governor of Shrewsbury, and High Sheriff for

4 Colonel John Lane, of Bentley, co. Stafford had served with distinction in the First War and had been taken prisoner at Ashby de la Zouch, but is best known as brother of the celebrated Jane Lane, who so heroically risked her life

to save Charles II. after the battle of Worcester in 1651.

Broughton, parson of Wolverley. Walker in his Sufferings of the Clergy, under Worcestershire, enters:—"Bowton [sequestered from] Wolverley, Vicar. Quære whether the same mentioned at Worcester Cathedral: Stephen Boughton A.M. [sequestered from his] Canonry, and Sub-deanery of the Chapel Royal,

worth £100 per Annum."

Dawley Castle. "On Saturdaye the xxiij of August, 1645, Dawley Castle Memorials of the Civil War in Cheshire, p. 181). The Perfect Diurnal wrote: "Dawley Castle evacuated and fired," if so, the injury inflicted must have been slight, as it was a "strong place," if to a "garrison of the King," in 1648. It had been the property of Fulke Crompton, who had in December, 1642, among "the Principal Captlemen of Shropshire, entered upon on 1642, among "the Principal Gentlemen of Shropshire, entered upon an Ingagement and resolution for the Raising and Maintayning of Forces at their own charge for the defence of His Majesty." But he must have died shortly

afterwards, for the Calendars of Compounding have the following report:—
1652, Sept. 14. Eyton Crompton (son and heir of Fulke Crompton, of Dawley Castle, co. Salop, a recusant, who purchased the Lordship and Castle of Great Dawley, and other lands) was in Ireland in the Parliament's service when his father died, and there continued till disabled by wounds and imprisonment. On coming to claim his inheritance his stepmother, Mary, third wife of Fulke Crompton, urged him to side with the King, and on his refusal clapped a garrison of the enemy on the estate, and there she remained till it was taken by the power of the then County Committee, wherein he himself was engaged as a Cornet of Horse. The said lands were sequestered for her delinquency, though she had no right to them.

² Colonel Dud Dudley was an illegitimate son of Edward, Lord Dudley. He is best known as the author of the book Metallum Martis, in which he describes the way to smelt iron with coal instead of wood. In the first war he had served as "Colonel of a Regiment in the army of King Charles I. and General of the Ordinance to Prince Rupert for his said Majesty's service," and had been in Worcester when that fortress surrendered on June 23, 1646.

house of Sir Bazell Brookes, near adjacent."1

"From information received," a certain Parliamentarian captain, named Jenet, was sent to search the house of the Vicar of Wolverley. There he found, in a field behind the house, half-a-cwt. of gunpowder and evidence which led to the arrest of Major Harcourt, who was brought to Hartlebury Castle. Refusing to say who were his confederates and what were their plans, the Major was put to the torture. Being strapped down, lighted musket fuses were applied to the soles of his feet. The pain drove him to make a confession, which greatly alarmed the Parliament when reported, for it showed that a widespread conspiracy was on foot. The information thus extorted also told the inquisitors that Col. Dudley had raised a troop of Royalists at his own cost, and the time and place where he exercised them. This was in the Boscobel Woods, in Shropshire, not many miles from Dawley and Madeley, and on the property of the Giffards. Soldiers were at once ordered out, and Dudley's men surrounded and attacked whilst at drill. They were about 200 in number, and were all either scattered or taken. Among those captured were Colonel Dudley himself, Major Elliott, Captain Long, and Cornet Hodgetts. The officers were stripped to the skin, or nearly so, and subjected to all sorts of shameful insults. After a short stay at Hartlebury Castle they were sent on to prison at Worcester, and on the journey were compelled to ride nearly naked through the streets, and were the victims of every possible indignity. On arriving at Worcester they were kept close prisoners.2

^{1653,} May 3. Major General Harrison writes to the Committee for Compounding:—"I request a speedy hearing for Fulke Crompton's son Who has had some heard (sic) measure from a very wicked woman."

had some heard (s1c) measure from a very wicked woman."

We find Dawley twice mentioned in Symond's Diary, viz.:—(1) "In the winter 1644-5, Sir William Vaughan made these garrisons to quarter his own regiment: Dawley, commanded by Major Duckenfield." (2) "Garrisons in Com. Salop 15 Oct., 1645. Rebeils: Dawley Castle 7 myle from Bridgnorth 4 myle from Wellington. Fouke is Governor: Duckenfield was and lost it." Eyton Crompton entered Shrewsbury School June 14, 1626, as generosi filias.

1 The house of Sir Bazell Brookes, i.e., Madeley Court. "Maydley" is mentioned in "a lust of the garrisons taken in by the Shronshire Parliamentary!

¹ The house of Sir Bazell Brookes, i.e., Madeley Court. "Maydley" is mentioned in "a lyst of the garrisons taken in by the Shropshire [Parliamentary] Committee since they first took the field," published Aug. 29, 1645; and Malbon in his Memorials writes: "Upon takinge of Shrowesburye the Kinges p'tie deserted Madeley."

² Dudley and Elliott managed to escape from Worcester Gaol, and by hiding in trees in the daytime, and travelling only at night, to reach London. After a few days, however, Elliott was recognised and re-arrested, and shortly afterwards
Vol. X. and Series

The Journals of the House of Commons inform us of the result of the reports sent from Worcester, for on the same date is this entry¹:—

1648, July 11. "Ordered that Power be given to the Committee of Shropshire to demolish Dawley Castle and Bramcroft [Broncroft] Castle,² and to make the same untenable."

Among the officers engaged in the attack on Colonel Dudley's men at Boscobel was Captain Andrew Yarrington, Governor of Madeley for the Parliament in the first war, who was probably stationed somewhere in the neighbourhood at the present time. He personally brought up to London the report of what had taken place.

1648, July 21. "Derby House. That letters and relations containing a report of the very good service done by Captain Yarrington in discovering the designs against divers garrisons be reported to the Commons, and that he may be rewarded for this notable service by a reward from the estates of the persons engaged in the conspiracy." (State Papers, Domestic Series).

Ualvyn, Scous, is Governour.

3 1645. William Careless was buried the 14 day of April, all went time the Church was garrisoned by a p'tie of the Parliam commanded by Captain Yarrington. (Madeley Church Register).

Dudley met the same fate. Brought before the Derby House Committee they were sentenced to be shot on August 26. On the day before, Sunday, when most of the guards were attending service, a number of Royalists, among whom was Dudley, overpowered the few left and escaped out of the Westminster Gatehouse. Separating from the rest, he managed, in spite of many bairbreadth escapes, to reach home, where he found all his property sold or destroyed, and his wife and family gone to Bristol. Thither he proceeded, and after many dangers, found them. At Bristol Col. Dudley lived in hiding till the Restoration, then he removed to Worcester, where he died in 1684, and was buried in St. Helen's Church. His monument declares him to have been "Regiae Majestatis fidissimus et subditus servus, in asserendo Regem, in vindicando Ecclesiam, in propugnando Legem ac Libertatem Anglicanam, saepe captus, anno 1648 semel condemnatus et tamen non decollatus." (J. W. Willis Bund, Crvil War in Worcestershire, pp. 202-4).

¹ Commons Journal, v., p. 631.

² Broncroft Castle. Vicars, in the Burning Bush not Consumed. June 24—
July 1, 1645, writes that the Parliamentarians, a few days before, "placed the
Lord Calvin in Braincroft Castle, which the enemy had much demolished, and
fell to repaire and fortifie it." It was held by them till the end of the First
War, and being, like Dawley Castle and Madeley Court, of small size, was overlooked when the larger fortresses were slighted in 1647. Symonds says in his
Diary:—"Garrisons in Com. Salop, 15 Oct., 1645. Rehells. Bromcroft
Castle, the house of Mr. John Latley in Dilbury [Diddlebury] parish, the Lord
Calvyn, Scotus, is Governour."

1648, 21 July. "The House being informed that Captain Yarrington was at the door, he was called in, and related to the House the discovery of the design of the enemy to take Doyley House (sic), Hereford, and other strongholds, and how the same was prevented."

"Ordered that the sum of £500 be advanced and givent o Captain Yarranton (sic) for his good service in discovering the dangerous design in surprising Dawley Castle, Hereford, and other strongholds, out of the first monies that shall be raised out of Sir Henry Lingen's¹ estate, or out of other delinquents' estates who had an hand or were actors in that design, and that the several Sequestrators of the several Counties of Hereford, Salop, Worcester, and Stafford do pay the same to the said Captain Yarranton (sic) or his assigns accordingly by equal portions . . . And the said several Committees are enjoined to sequester the estates of the said Sir Henry Lingen, and the said other delinquents in the said several Counties."

"Ordered that it be referred to the Committee of Worcester, and that Captain Yarrington be especially recommended to the said Committee to furnish the said Captain Yarrington with such horses as shall be necessary for carrying on the service for the prevention of this design and for preserving of the peace and safeguard of the said Counties."

"Ordered that the thanks of this House be given to Captain Yarrington for his Ingenuity Discretion and Valour in the discovery and preventing the dangerous design of surprising Doylie (sic) Castle, Hereford, and other strongholds."

"Captain Yarrington again called in and thanked by Mr.

Speaker accordingly." (Commons Journal).

These alarms and excursions seemed to have roused the fears of an old member of the Parliamentary Committee, Colonel Robert Clive, for he wrote the following letter of discontent to Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons:—

¹ Henry Lingen, of Sutton Frene, co. Hereford, born 1612, High Sheriff of Herefordshire 1638 and 1643; taken prisoner at Highnam, March 25, 1643; defended Goodrich Castle (the last of the Royal Garrisons in Herefordshire) till July 31, 1646; Knighted by the King July 10, 1645; took the lead in Herefordshire in the Second Civil War; captured Aug., 1648, and confined in Red or Powis Castle; sentenced to banishment Nov. 10, 1648; sentence revoked Dec. 12, 1648; died of the smallpox 1661.

"Stytch in Shropshire. July 15, 1648. I should spare to trouble you did not I apprehend the danger of losing this county to be far greater than others conceive it to be. There hath been special care taken to make all the houses. which were thought to be tenable, uncapable to harbour the disaffected party; yet I much fear that if some speedy care be not taken for settlement of the Militia in this county, your friends will be enforced to seek for security in some place There have been orders granted long since by the Committee here for raising 1,200 foot, but I find they have been very little successful, and those who were the first that engaged for you altogether unwilling to appear: this backwardness of theirs arising not from any disaffection to you, but from discontent that those who were least serviceable to you and that appeared but lately for you are most countenanced by those in authority here, and such who first engaged themselves for the Parliament and acted cordially to the last are very little regarded There have been very lately with me many godly persons both Clergy and others who have acquainted that within very few days many disaffected persons have left their habitations and great numbers are enlisted round about this part of the country for the King's service. Who the chief actors are I cannot learn, but I shall join my endeavours with theirs to find them out, if it be possible. There are many gentlemen of quality who have not prosecuted their compositions at Goldsmiths' Hall, and speak great words; if you would send a positive order for the speedy securing of them all, it would much encourage your friends and may haply in a great measure prevent the enemies' design. There are 120 horse in pay which are lately raised, these have neither Captain nor any other This is dissatisfactory to many of the soldiers themselves, and all the well affected I have met with, who gave me assurance that if the Parliament would grant a Commission to some faithful and active gentleman of this County to command the horse in all cases of necessity, they would not only engage themselves but all that had relation to them for the Parliament service. We shall the next week endeavour to put in execution the former orders of the Committee for raising foot, which if not speedily done I fear the enemy will

take some encouragement to rise the sooner. Here are many that to encourage the Malignants raise false intelligence of the General's defeats in Essex, and the greatest successes of the enemy in all parts." 1

The War Committee at Derby House also wrote, on July 17, to the Committee of Salop, bidding them to "keep a careful eye on that Castle, that it be not surprised by Malignants. The like to the Governor of Ludlow Castle, and one to Major Harley to give his assistance upon occasion for preserving Ludlow Castle." 2

The preserving of the peace in Shropshire was soon shown to be beyond Captain Yarrington's power, and Col. Clive's fears to be fully justified, for in the Journals of the House of Lords, under the date August 8,3 is preserved "a paper from Col. Mackeworth, Governor of Shrewsbury, about an insurrection in Shropshire under Lord Biron to seize that Town, and to join with the neighbouring Counties, with an account of their defeat," together with a letter from him desiring additional forces for the defence of his post. The latter is as follows:--

"For the Honourable William Pierpoint Esquire. One of the Members of the Honourable House of Commons 4 These.

"Honoured Sir. The inclosed Paper shews how good God hath been to this Town and County this last week. now breaks out that agents have passed between the King's Party in these several Counties put under the Lord Birone's Command, for several Weeks past to engage all the Royal Party again. The Non-compounders are required to engage; the Compounders are excused, if they will be true to all; but privately they assist also. Sir, you see in what a dangerous condition I am, that have the Charge of this Garrison. Many were listed within the Walls and more in the Suburbs; the Number not yet discovered. And it is acknow-

¹ Historical Commission: Portland MSS., I., pp. 484-5. ² State Papers, Domestic Series.

³ Lords' Journal, x., p. 424.
4 William Pierpoint, of Tong Castle, was M.P. for Much Wenlock, and a Member of the Committee of Derby House, which managed all the war affairs

ledged the Weakness of this Place hath encouraged to this design. Hitherto God hath preserved me; but without probable Means of Safety I cannot expect it much longer; this Garrison, next Chester, being the places most aimed at. Wherefore I beseech you represent my Condition to the Honourable Committee at Derby House with what speed may be, and be pleased to acquaint them with my humble desire that I may have Liberty to raise Two Companies of One Hundred in each more, and to add Fifty to my own: Without that Number I cannot keep Guards of Discovery or Prevention of any sudden Assault in the Night; videlicet One Hundred every Night for the Town, and Fifty every Night for the Castle both Inward Castle and Outworks. The Circumference of the Walls are very great and much out of Repair; and we formerly trusted to our Men more than our Walls for they are very low and weak. The Outworks of the Castle are yet down, the Castle unvictualed and without Beds, and many Defects; which without some Allowance for that purpose cannot be effected though much is done already. Two Hundred Pounds out of the Excise of this County or some of the Composition money might it be obtained, would go near to defray the Charge of Necessaries; and, the Town and Castle thus prepared, the Well-affected Party, if a potent Enemy come, would the more chearfully adventure to make this Place their Sanctuary. I hope I need not use Persuasions to you, with whom I have ever found so much Favour, in a Business of such Concernment and of such absolute Necessity in my Judgment that I had rather withdraw myself to a private Life than hazard the Loss of this Place with my Credit, which I must unavoidably do, unless I may be strengthened, as before I have mentioned I hope you will pardon my Earnestness and continue you. help unto

"Salop.

Your most humble Servant

" 5 Aug. 1648.

H. Mackworth."

The following is "the inclosed Paper":-

"Upon Monday last I had some slight Information of some Design on foot by the Cavaliers in this county; and that Parties were engaged by Agents of the Lord Biron's in

this Garrison and county. The Discovery was first made by One that had formerly served the Parliament, but was disbanded, and being attempted to engage, perceiving much Cruelty intended to the Parliament's Friends, came to me and made known some of the Persons engaged; not knowing whether that Night the Design would be executed, but he was confident Wednesday Night was the last Time prefixed; but he said there was One gone for Orders to the Lord Biron's Agents who would that night bring certain Information of the time and place of their meeting. This being understood Orders were sent Post for all the Horse of the County that could be got, which were about Eighty, to be at this Garrison the next day. The same being a Fair Day the messenger returned and upon notice given the next day that divers of the Engagers both in the Town and County went in and out through the Gates, many of them were apprehended. But yet this did not deter their Proceedings, for they knew our strength and feared it not. The Messenger that brought the Orders by special Providence being amongst others taken, some part of a confession was extorted1 from him, but a full confession from his Comrade, making known 'that upon Tuesday Night upon Wattlesborough Heathneara Place called Pavement Yate a general Rendezvous for Shropshire was appointed about Eleven of the Clock at Night; and as it seems by the confession of others taken since, those that met at this Rendezvous were to march immediately to Prees Heath where the Lord Biron himself and the whole Body of of Horse were expected to be, Five Hundred at least: wherewith they were with the First Party met to attempt the Castle of Shrewsbury, and if prevented to plunder the Suburbs; and then, united with the rest, to seize all the Parliaments Friends and so to get Additions out of Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and North Wales. and to join with the Anglecy Forces.' The intelligence proved true. We were all up in Arms in the Garrison that Night; and our Horse were ordered to be at the Place somewhere before the time, to crush the several Parties as they came,

Possibly Col. Mackworth tried at Shrewsbury Castle the same means which Col. Turton had used at Hartlebury, viz., lighted fuses applied to the soles of the feet.

before they should unite; which Succeeded accordingly. For about Twelve of the Clock, the First Troop that came, being about Fifty Horse, fell before they were aware into our Horse, who charged and dispersed them; but Capt. Allen1 who commanded the Party was run through the Side, which with the Darkness of the Night hindered the Pursuit Another Troop coming on, hearing the Report of the Pistols, gave back, and in the Morning dispersed. A Third Party, in which was supposed the Lord Biron, waiting long at Prees Heath, and their Fellows not coming on Order, were dismissed save a Party of about Thirty with the Lord Biron, as is supposed, went into Flintshire upon the Edge of this County, and as the Report came to us, was increased to almost Three Hundred. The Committee sent the Horse to Wemme under the command of Colonel Moore; 2 and I sent what Foot I could spare out of the Garrison to join with the Well-affected of the Country under the command of Colonel Andrew Lloyd; 3 all which were joined about Wemme. And then presently, as our last Letters from the Party say, for they are still in the Field, the Enemy dispersed. Some of them are taken as they scattered themselves, and amongst the rest the Lord Cawfeild's Younger Brother, in whose pocket was found a Copy of his Commission granted the Sunday before from the Lord Biron to be Cornet of his own Troop, Sir Thomas Harris' it appears was engaged and is since fled. The Lady Harris, his Mother-in-Law, was in the Confederacy, as it appears by a Letter of hers intercepted in

survived him, and with her son Thomas had, in 1650, to pay a composition of £1,542. His mother-in-law was Magdalen, wife of General Mytton. [Mother-in-law may mean step-mother, but I have never seen it stated that Sir Paul was married twice.]

¹ Captain Richard Allen commanded the Dragoons of the Hundred of Bradford North in 1650.

Bradford North in 1650.

² Samuel More, of Linley, entered Shrewsbury School, Sept. 21, 1609,

² Samuel More, of Linley, entered Shrewsbury School, Sept. 21, 1609,

defended Hopton Castle against the Royalists, was Governor successively of

Montgomery, Hereford, and Ludlow, and sat as M.P. for Shropshire and

Bishoo's Castle. He died in 1662.

Bishop's Castle. He died in 1662.

3 Andrew Lloyd, of Aston, entered Aug. 23, 1617, was Governor of Bridgnorth and M.P. for Shropshire, and about 1666, while deer stalking in Boreatton Park, was shot at and killed by a keeper.

⁴ Sir Thomas Harris, Bart., of Boreatton, entered Oct. 9, 1643. He was the eldest son of Sir Paul Harris, Bart., whom he succeeded in the title in July, 1644.

16 Lady Harri was his mother. Sir Paul Harris married Ann Brett, who

this Garrison; for which she is sent for and at present restrained. Thus God by His Providence, made the Discovery and succeeded our Endeavours and that in a Moment. We are at Peace for the present again; the whole Party of the King's in this County being engaged directly or indirectly in this business."

Without waiting for pressure from Derby House, the Shropshire Committee took immediate action, and issued the following order:-

"At the Com'ittee for Safetye of the Countye of Salop, 6 Aug. ao. r.r. Carol. Angl. 24th., it is ordered that the towne of Shrewsbury bee forthwith put into a posture of defence to prevent suddaine insurrec'cons of malignants and cavelliers; and that it bee referred to the care of the well-affected of the towne to recomend to this Comittee sixe comaunders, which comaunders are to enlist all such well-affected persons as are willing to beare armes for the defence of the Towne; and that the Mayor for the tyme beeinge,1 Rowland Hunt, Esq,2 John Lowe,3 and captain John Betton, aldermen, have twentye barrells of powder forthwith delivered them out of the Castle by the Governor, with match and bullett proporconable, and that fower hundred musquetts and pikes bee alsoe delivered to the said Mayor, Rowland Hunt, John Lowe, and capt. John Betton out of the Castle, for the use of such persons as shall be enlisted accordinge to this order."

After this defeat and these military preparations, the Royalists of Shropshire, as a whole, seem to have been convinced that circumstances were too strong for them, and, therefore, to have made up their minds to stay henceforth quietly at home. But in the neighbouring county of Hereford, despite Yarrington's boast and Harley's troops, there were some whose spirits refused to be crushed. The gallant Sir Henry Lingen, a Shropshire landowner, and patron of Shelve, undeterred by so many disappointments, came forward stoutly to lead the country. "Skipp, that fought by his side at Goodrich, girds on his sword once more; and

Vol. X., 3rd Series.

¹ The Mayor was Richard Llewellin, tanner.

² Rowland Hunt was a younger brother of Colonel Thomas Hunt. He was a Barrister, and was Town Clerk of Shrewsbury 1645-50. John Lowe was a draper, and was Mayor in 1656-7.

Croft, of Yarpole, and Unett, of Hartesford, and Dansey, of Brinsop, and sequestered Abrahall's sons are up and out for their King." The Prince of Wales had sent him a special commission, and the Royalists in arms under him published a manifesto, stating their principles and motives:—

"The Declaration of the Gentlemen and others now in armes in the County of Hereford, by Commission from his highnesse, the Prince of Wales: under the command of Sir Henry Lingen, Knight, Colonell Generall of the said

Countie."

This document is very interesting, as showing the reasons why the Royalists had taken arms again. The following

extracts are, therefore, given :-

" After the storme of the late warre was blowne over, and the Scots calmed and retired within their owne confines they and wee . . stood at gaze hoping to tast of the sweet and often promised fruits of the many Declarations and Protestations of the two Houses and Armies for the settlement of the Kingdomes Peace, Religion, Lawes, and His Majesty in his pristine Rights with glory and splendour . . . But our pregnant expectations herein miscarried for the King is jugled in the Isle of Wight, barberously misused, traiterously and desperately conspired against, being yet scarce a prisoner of hope, his most Royall consort divorced, banished, and most of his Princely Race under an unnaturall restraine, the knowne and ancient Lawes . . daily wounded by contradictory Votes and ordinances, Religion wholy unjoynted, and instead of a settled Peace a Scismaticall Army Wherefore finding all their pretences in order to peace and settlement to be shaddowy . . . we have for the antecedeinge causes re-assumed our Armes, and doe declare that with the expense of our blood and uttermost hazard of our lives and fortunes we will endeavour against all opposition whatsoever to restore his Majesty with glory and honour, to repeale the Queene from banishment, to enlarge the royal children under restraint, to establish the true Protestant Religion and known Lawes, to have a free Parliament for the better settling of our differences, to preserve the Union betweene us and the

¹ Webb, Civil War in Herefordshire, ii., p. 300.

Scots according to the Act of Pacification, and, with the extirpation of all Arbitrary power, nulling of all illegall Taxes and disbanding of Armies, to obtaine a lasting wellgrounded and honourable Peace; In pursuance of which ends (being fully authorised and encouraged by His Highness the Prince of Wales, Captaine Generall of his Majesties Forces by Sea and Land within the Kingdome of England and Dominion of Wales, from whom the Charge and Command in chiefe of the City and County [were] commissioned to Sir Henry Lyngen under Hand and Seale), we are confident that all the good and loyall Subjects of this and the adjacent Counties . . . will rise and engage with us or contrubute assistance to us . . . And so God save the King and blesse our endeavours."

At first it seemed as if this prayer would be answered, for Sir Henry gained a preliminary success near Leominster. But it was only a passing gleam.

"Salop. Aug. 19. In the beginning of the last week Sir Henry Lingen and a party of Cavaliers took about 60 of Col. Harlies horse, men and arms, about Lemster in Herefordshire: Upon Friday last a party of Col. Harlies with a party of Col. Hortons met with the said Sir Henry Lingens Company between Radnor and Montgomeryshire, regained all their horse and prisoners, took Sir Henry Lingen, and Col. Crofts with many other Commanders prisoners, slew divers of the party and routed the rest."1

"Aug. 21. Letters read in the House from Major Harley setting forthe the great successe against Sir Henry Linging: Sir Henry Linging marched up towards Montgomery and being closely pursued by the Parliament's horse ingaged him neer Llandithro, put his forces to an utter defeat, took prisoners Sir Henry Linging, Col. Crofts, and eight other Collonells, Lieutenant Collonels and Majors, ten Captains and Lieutenants, many inferior Officers, 150 private Souldiers. rescued 40 Horse which they had formerly surprised of Major Harleys Troop and gained about 100 more, 6 Cullours and good store of Arms."2

¹ The Moderate from Tuesday, Aug. 15 to Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1648.
2 Perfect Weekly Account, Wednesday, August 16, to Wednesday, August 23, 1648.

Lord Byron tells the story thus:-

"Sir Henry Linghen, having failed of Hereford, marcht with what horse he could get together (being neare upon 400) toward's North Wales, where I had promised to meet him, and by the way was unexpectedly fallen upon by Colonnell Horton, many of his horse taken, the rest scattered, and himself sore wounded, and taken prisoner; of those that escaped about three score came to Bangor in Carnarvonshire."

As to the fate of the others, Williams (schoolmaster of Beaumaris in 1669), in his MS., after describing the fight (which he places at Llanidloes), and Lingen being taken "sore hurt," goes on:—

"The rest fled, whereof about thirty horse and some few men came to Mallwyd the 17th day [of August], and lay there that night; the morrow they came to Dolgelle, where they rested till the morrow, being Saturday, for they were bruised; and thither came Sir Arthur Blaeney, and they went to Harlech, and so to Anglesey. Another company of them, to the number of sixty, came to Bala intending to go to Anglesey, but they had no sooner lighted but Colonel Jones and his soldiers came after them, and after some struggling, they took about fifty of Lingen's men; some few escaped. It is reported they had £300 in money and booty."

Perhaps too much space has been given to Sir Henry's attempt, for it is not strictly connected with Shropshire, but it must not be forgotten that probably many Royalists from this county were implicated in it, and that it was the last expiring effort for Charles I. in its neighbourhood.

Turning for a moment to Anglesey, where the Royalists had declared themselves in no doubtful terms on July 14, and had been joined by many ex-Parliamentarians, including Lieut. Simkis, Mytton's Deputy-Governer at Beaumaris, we find matters badly managed, as elsewhere, for the King. "Owing to the machinations of Archbishop Williams, who had his own ends to serve, the Islanders refused to submit to Byron," but elected the young and inexperienced Colonel Richard Bulkeley as their commander. The reduction of the island was entrusted to a Commission of five, viz., Sir Thomas Myddleton, Bart., Major-General Mytton, Colonel John

¹ Webb, Civil War in Herefordshire, ii., p. 303.

Jones, Thomas Myddleton, Esq., and Simon Thelwall, Esq. The direct command was given to Mytton, who, "with many Comanders, Captyns, Officers and Comon Soldyers for the Parliam^t to the number of xiij hundred horse and foote of Cheshire, Shropshire and North Wales," crossed over the Menai Straits and landed, without much opposition, about Sept. 28. The next day he attacked Beaumaris, but met with a stout resistance. Among other incidents of the fight Williams, in his MS., gives the following:—

"Sir Arthur Blaney and his troop charged in the backlands, and was dangerously wounded in the arm, his elbow being shattered to pieces. Colonel Bulkeley's own troop, consisting of gentlemen, made a valiant charge upon Brickes Fields, encountering with Captain Benbow,³ but being overpowered by far greater numbers, were forced to retreat to the barricades near Mary Ned's house, and there another charge happened, when on the Roundhead party Captain Benbow, and Vavasor Powell (a military preacher)² were wounded, and on the cavalier side not far from the same place one Mr. Price, Vicar of Bettws Abergele in the county of Denbigh, got his mortal wound."

The Royalist forces were at last defeated and scattered, and the town taken, and then Lord Byron escaped back to France. Finally, on Oct. 2, terms were agreed to between General Mytton and his fellow-Commissioners and Colonel Bulkeley, and the rest, and the second Civil War was over.

But a passing glance should be taken at the Scottish army raised for the King. It crossed the Border under the Duke of Hamilton on July 12, and was met by troops under Col. Harrison near Appleby on July 22, where a severe skirmish took place, in which Cromwell's second son, Oliver, a captain under Harrison, was killed. But the future Protector himself hastened Northwards, cut Hamilton's long and straggling line in two at Preston-on-Ribble on Aug. 18, and completed its destruction at Wigan and Warrington. Hamilton fled

¹ Malbon's Memorials, p. 220.

² Capt. Benbow was a Shrewsbury man, Powell belonged to Clun, where he had once been curate.

with about 3,000 horse to Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, where he and they were captured on Aug. 26.1

So numerous were the Scotch prisoners (over 6,000 it was reported), that a difficulty arose about their safe-keeping and disposal. In the Register of Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, we read:—

"1648. Sept. II, there came to this Town of the Scots Army led by the Duke of Hambleton and squandered by Colonell Lord Cromwell, sent hither prisoners from Stopford under the conduct of Marshall Edward Matthews, said to be 1500 in number, put into ye Church, Sept. 14. They went away Sept. 30 following. There were buried of them before the rest went away 44 persons, and more buried Oct. 2, who were not able to march, and the same thyt died by the way before they came from Cheshire 10 and more."

Shropshire churches also had their quota. For example, the Churchwardens' Accounts of Chetton contain the entry:—

"1648. To the Clarke for makeinge the Church cleane after the Scots 2^s 6^d."

And those of Holy Cross, Shrewsbury:—

"1648. Payd for makeinge cleane St. Giles Church after the Scots 2⁸ 6^d."

But on Sept. 19, an Order of Parliament was issued for "the Committee of both Houses and the gentlemen of the County of Salop and adjacent counties to confer about fit places in which to dispose of the Scottish prisoners." They would have to act in accordance with the following resolutions of the Commons:—

"1648. Sept. 4 Order for the Committee to take care for transporting the Scots prisoners in the first place to supply Plantations, and the rest to send to Venice. The

¹ For ringeinge at the takeinge of Hamilton 2^s 10^d (Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury),

² State Papers, Domestic Series.
³ Plantations. In the Boscobel Tracts, Thomas Pendrill, "born at Hobbal Grange," is stated to have been a soldier "in the First war for King Charles I.' and to have been "slain at Stow fight" on March 22, 1645-6. But his will was proved in Barbadoes in 1669. This seems to indicate that though he was not killed in 1646, yet, by not returning home after the battle of Stow-on-the-Wold, he was supposed to have perished there, whereas he really lived to take part in the Second Civil War, and to be sent among the other prisoners to the sugar plantations in 1648, whither 240 were transported to "serve the English" after the battle of St. Fagans, May 8, 1648

common soldiers to be conveyed to Bristol and other Sea-Towns to be transported to America, Venice, or as shall be

And it was probably while the poor slaves (for they were actually sold by the Government), were on their way to the seaports that these two Shropshire churches, and no doubt many others, were used as barracoons.

The year 1648 closed with the purging of the House of Commons by Colonel Pride. On Dec. 5 that House had, after a three days' debate, voted by a large majority that the King's concessions afforded a good ground on which to effect a settlement between him and the Parliament. At once the leaders of the Army resolved to overpower the refractory Commons by force. Early on Dec. 6, Colonel Pride and Lord Grey, of Groby, surrounded the House with troops, and (going by a list of the obnoxious members drawn up at Whitehall by the Army officers), seized 41 Presbyterians and excluded 160 others, among whom was at least one Shropshire member, Esaias Thomas, M.P. for Bishop's Castle.

The Army had many sympathisers in the country in these unconstitutional proceedings, including the Governor of Shrewsbury, for, on Dec. 26, a letter from "Colonel Mackworth and the Officers and Soldiers in Salop" to General Fairfax, was read in the House, "inveighing against the personal Treaty and concurring with the late Remonstrance

¹ Venice On May 12, 1648, Charles Lodovic, Elector Palatine, wrote to Speaker Lenthall [Lords' Journal, x. 253], soliciting the permission of the House to transport 1,000 of the prisoners taken at St. Fagan's, for the service of the State of Venice, under the command of his brother Prince Philip, the latter engaging that they should not be employed to the prejudice of the Patliament. He was told he could have them if they would volunteer for the service. But there was no question of volunteering with the Scots taken later. They were simply sold and sent.

Charles, the Elector, sided with the Parliament, and accepted a pension from it. He was the elder brother of Princes Rupert and Maurice, and Philip was

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James the First of England, married Frederick, Elector Palatine, by whom she had six sons and five daughters. The sons were

⁽¹⁾ Frederick Henry, Count Palatine of the Rhine. Died Jan. 7, 1629, aged 15.
(2) Charles Lodovic, K.G., Count Palatine and Duke of Bavaria, born 1617.

⁽³⁾ Rupert, K.G., Duke of Cumberland, &c., born Dec. 17, 1619. Died

⁽⁴⁾ Maurice, born 1620. Died in shipwreck at sea March, 10, 1654. (5) Edward, K.G., Count Palatine. Died March 10, 1663.

⁽⁶⁾ Philip, killed in battle, 1650. Whitelock,

of the Army, praying the General to continue to represent to the Commons these desires of their friends and not to hearken to the Counsels of their enemies, and to make a present settlement without any more addresses to the King. And that his Excellency would endeavour that justice may be done upon the Authors of our troubles and bloodshed in the three Kingdoms in some exemplary way, suitable to their crimes, and without respect of persons. That for taking off the grievances and burdens by free-quarter, unequal Taxes, corrupt proceedings in Courts of Justice, and other gross miscarriages in government to be reformed, they will depend upon the Ordinary remedy by Parliament, till God declare by evident demonstrations of His will in the passages of His providence, that the extraordinary is to be resorted unto, which is never denyed in case of Extremity to any People-They resolve, God strengthening them, to follow his Excellency, and the rest of those conductors raised up and Spirited for so great a work, through a sea of blood, to obtain the fruition thereof."

A thoroughly Republican document, with a thinly-veiled incitement to bring the King to trial. It was, no doubt, the production of a few who persuaded the rest to sign without understanding its full purport. But it, and others like it, bore fruit, for the Commons, reduced to less than 80 Independents and Republicans, at once resolved to compose a High Court of Justice for the trial of the King.

For this purpose they appointed 135 Commissioners, any 20 of whom were empowered to act. The list included two Shropshire men, Humphrey Edwardes, M.P. for the county, who sat every day of the trial and signed the death warrant, and John Corbett, of Auson, M.P. for Bishop's Castle, who, apparently, did not take any part in the proceedings.

The Court opened on January 20, 1648-9, and of the 33 witnesses called to prove that the King had personally levied war on his subjects, and thus caused bloodshed, five were Shropshire men.

Samuel Morgan, of Wellington, in the county of Salop, felt maker, deposed that upon a Sunday morning, in Keynton Field, he saw the King upon the top of Edge Hill, at the head of the army, some two hours before the fight, which

happened after Michaelmas, on a Sunday, in the year 1642.1 He also saw many men killed on both sides at the same time and place. And in the year 1644 he saw the King with his army near Cropredy Bridge,2 where he saw the King light off his horse, and himself draw up the body of his army in person.

Gyles Gryce, of Wellington, in Shropshire, gentleman, on being sworn and examined, deposed that he saw the King at the head of his army at Cropredy Bridge, with his sword drawn in his hand, on the day when the fight was against Sir William Waller, on a Friday, in the year 1644, about the month of July.2 And he saw the King in the same summer in Cornwall, at the head of his army, about Lestwithiel,3 at such time as the Earl of Essex was there with his army. And he also saw the King at the head of his army at the second fight near Newbury,4 and in front of the army in Naseby Field, having back and breast on. 6 And he saw the King at the head of the Army at what time the town of Leicester was stormed;6 and he saw a great many men killed on both sides at Leicester, and many houses plundered.

The other three were "William Brayne, of Wixall, in Salop gent.;7 Edward Roberts, of Bishop's Castle, Salop, ironmonger; and Diogenes Edwards, of Carston, in the county of Salop, butcher."

Sentence of guilty was pronounced on Saturday, January 27, and on the following Monday, 48 of the Commissioners met and drew up a warrant for execution by decapitation on the next day, "in the open street, before Whitehall."

On the scaffold the King was attended by his page, William Walcot (third son of Humphrey Walcot, of Walcot, co. Salop), who received as a memento half of the cloak his Majesty was then wearing; and among the spectators of the

¹ Edgehill, Oct. 23, 1642. ² Cropredy Bridge, July 31, 1644. ³ Lestwithiel, Sept. 2, 1644.

Second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27, 1644.

Naseby, June 14, 1645.
Leicester, June 8, 1645.

⁷ In September, 1642, while the King was at Shrewsbury, William Brayne had been tried before Justice Heath on suspicion of being a spy in the pay of the Parliament, but no satisfactory evidence could be produced against him, and he was acquitted. 17-1 37

sad scene was a youth, afterwards well known as the Rev. Philip Henry.

Philip Henry.

The House of Commons, as purged, took upon itself the supreme power, voted office of king "unnecessary, burdensome, and dangerous," and declared it abolished. But a strong Royalist reaction set in at once, and those in authority found they must lose no time in striking terror into the hearts of would-be Monarchists. With this object they resolved to show plainly what would be the fate of those who rebelled by the execution of the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Holland, and Lord Capel, the last of whom was well known in Shropshire, where he had held the chief command of the King's forces in the year 1643. The three victims went to the block on March 9, 1648-9.

These death sentences produced the effect desired, and there were no Royalist risings in England. Parliament also introduced an Act demanding an engagement to be faithful to the Republic from all public functionaries and beneficed clergy, Feb. 23, 1649-50, being fixed for the last day for subscription.

This met with thousands of refusals, Shropshire being one of the most disobedient of the counties, if we may judge by the following entries of Whitelock:—

"1649 October 4. Letters from Salop of their ministers preaching bitter Invectives against the Parliament."

"1649-50 Jan. 30. Letters from Shrewsbury that many Cavaliers wear Ribbands with Motto's God prosper; that the Ministers encourage them and preach against the Government."

"1649-50. Feb. 7. Letters from Shrewsbury of the meeting of Cavaliers in that County and Suspicions of new plots."

"1649-50. March 4. Letters from Shrewsbury that the Ministers preach much against the present Government, and to encourage the People to Sedition, and to rise for their King. That at the day of the publick Fast kept in one of their Churches, there was another mock Fast kept in the other two Churches, by agreement of Ministers, and two Sermons preached in them purposely to disturb the Fast

injoyned by Authority."

"Thurson March 5. Letters from Chester of the Minis-

ters in that Country bitterly exclaiming against the Ingagement, and condemning all that take it to the Pit of Hell."

It is not, therefore, surprising that many of the Shropshire clergy, Presbyterian though they were, lost their livings, among them Samuel Fisher, of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; Thomas Blake, of St. Alkmund's; Thomas Cooke, of Market Drayton; Thomas Porter, of Whitchurch; and others. All, however, subsequently obtained other benefices or were allowed to return to their old ones when the Engagement was cancelled, in January, 1653-4.

But to go back a little. There occurred, in the summer of 1649, an affray, the explanation of which I have not been able to discover. Whitelock takes note of it thus:—

"1649 August 18. Letters that the Inhabitants of Draiton in Shropshire, on the last Lord's Day, in the night, fell upon Captain Thelwels Troop, and disarmed and pillaged them."

A reference to the State Papers, Domestic Series, gives the following account of the quarrel, but brings forward no reason for its happening:—

"1649 August 17. Council of State to report to the House that there being a troop of horse under Captain Lumley Thelwall contracted with for Ireland, and in order to their going there quartered in Shropshire. While there they were seized on by a tumultuous multitude led on by Colonel Clive, and reviled as traitors and rebels for being in the service of the Parliament, and their horses openly sold in the markets; that proofs having been brought to the Council that Colonel Clive and others were the chief leaders, and that as Mr. Clive is a member of the House, he should be sent for to answer the charge."

"1649 Oct. 31. Mr. Holden to be examined about the business between Captain Thelwall and Colonel Clive, and after that the business of bailing Church and Deakins to be considered."

"1649. Nov. 5. Thomas Church, Betton, co. Salop, to find recognizances of £500 to appear when required to answer as to breaking up Captain Lumley Thelwall's troop."

"1649 Dec. 20. Robert Deakins, Rudgerdine, co. Salop to find recognizances of £500 for appearance when required and to be of good behaviour."

Possibly Thelwall's troopers, by their behaviour in their free quarters, and their demands, had exasperated their unwilling hosts, who, knowing it was useless to complain, and being countenanced by Colonel Clive, took matters into their own hands and recouped themselves. Thelwall, in his complaint, gave the affair a political aspect to avert blame from himself for want of discipline over his men. Lumley Thelwall, of Plas Goch, co. Denbigh, entered Shrewsbury School April 23, 1640, so was quite young.

The maintenance of a standing army to suppress the Royalists at home and to carry on the war in Ireland was a heavy drain on the finances of the kingdom. To meet the expense, on April 6, 1649, an Act of Assessment "For Raising Ninety thousand pounds per mensem for the Maintenance of the Forces raised by Authority of Parliament for the Service of England and Ireland" was passed, and ordered to be printed, it being also voted "that the Justices of Peace in the several Counties shall be the Commissioners in the Act." The following were named for Shropshire:-The Hon. William Pierrepoint [Tong], Sir John Corbett, Bart. [Stoke-on Tern], Sir Humphrey Briggs, Bart. [Haughton], Robert Wallop [Hopton], Thomas Mytton [Halston], Humphrey Mackworth [Betton Strange], Thomas Nicholls [Boycott, Pontesbury], Robert Corbet [Stanwardine], Andrew Lloyd [Aston], Harcourt Leighton [Plaish], William Littleton [Moor House, Richard's Castle], Samuel More [Linley], Thomas Kettleby [Bitterley], Thomas Hunt, Humphrey Edwardes, John Corbet [Aulston, Pontesbury], Creswell Taylor [Longdon-on-Tern], Edward Whitchcott [Greet], Leighton Owen [Bragington], Roger Rowley [Worfield], Lancelot Lee [Coton, Alverley], William Childe, LL.D. [Kinlet], Rowland Hunt, Thomas More [More], Thomas Baker [Sweeney], Roger Evans [Trevelith, Oswestry], Thomas Gardiner [Sansaw], Richard Harris, Henry Dorrel, of Worthen, John Prowde [Shrewsbury], Owen George [Shrewsbury], William King [Shrewsbury], William Bottrell [Ludlow], William Brayne [Whixall], Samuel Swanwick, Michael Stephens [? Acton Scott].

On July 26 following, it was voted "that this Assessment of £90,000 per mensem for pay of the Forces be continued for

three months longer and no alteration to be of the Proportions." 1

The mention of troops on the way to Ireland draws attention to the war that was then raging across the Irish Sea. On the death of Charles I., a rising being deemed impossible in England, the question cropped up where should the inevitable struggle begin-in Scotland or in Ireland? Finally Ireland was chosen. Here the Marquis of Ormond having at last succeeded in uniting the old Irish Catholics. the Catholics of the English Pale and the Royalists, whether Presbyterian or Episcopalian, invited the young Charles to land in a country where he would find three-quarters of the inhabitants pledged to his cause. It is unnecessary to go into the details of the struggle; in fact, allusion is only made to it, in order to recall the names of two Shropshire men who played a leading part. For all will remember the stern way in which Cromwell crushed the Royalist hopes in his campaign, which lasted till May 26, 1650, and included his terrible massacre at Drogheda, in September, and at Wexford, in October, 1649.

Of the two men, one was Sir William Vaughan, late Governor of Shrawardine Castle and Deputy-General for Prince Rupert in Shropshire and the adjacent counties. He was, according to the late Rev. G. W. Fisher, "an old Shrewsbury Boy," and had seen much service in Ireland before he was sent over (in January, 1643-4), by Ormond in command of cavalry for the King. Having been engaged in almost every fight after his arrival in England, and shown great gallantry at Naseby, he held joint command of the last Royal force in the

Want of funds probably induced the Council of State to write to the Governor of Shrewsbury, on July 14, 1649:—Can Shrewsbury Castle, being repaired by skilful men, be kept by a small number of men in proportion to what the town can be kept by, and yet be able to preserve the town from surprise?

² Annals of Shrewsbury School, p. 152. He entered January 30, 1595-6, and was possibly a brother of Sir John Vaughan, Knt., of Golden Grove, created Earl of Carbery in 1628, who died in 1634, and son of Walter Vaughan, of Golden Grove, living in 1590. For, according to Burke's Landed Gentry (under Watkins, of Pennoyre), "Sir William Vaughan, Knight, of Tyr-y-coed, in the parish of Liangendwrn, Caermarthen (son of Walter and brother of Sir John), who had also lands in Newfoundland and America, was living in England in 1630, and died most probably abroad, there being no trace of his death in England."

field, which was defeated at Stow-on-the-Wold on March 22, 1645-6. Here, 'not without some wounds,' he narrowly escaped capture, and subsequently managed to get to Holland. Crossing over to his old friend and commander, Ormond, he was appointed "Commissioner General of the Horse," but was killed in the first charge at the Battle of Rathmines, on Aug. 2, 1649, his death so disheartening his men that they retired in disorder. He would be well known in Shrewsbury, where he had been a member of the "Knot of Company Keepers," who used to meet at the Sextry, the inn in the passage leading from High Street to St. Chad's,

The second was a Parliamentarian, Colonel Jerome Zankey, of whom Gough writes²:—

"Robert Zanky, of Balderton Hall, son of the late Rector of Hodnet, went for a soldier in the Parliament Army in the beginning of the warrs, and was made a Colonel, and his brother Jerom was a captain under him, but he dyed in the beginning of the warrs, and his brother Jerom was made a Colonel in his stead. He continued his command in the army until the Restoration and was made a knight by the Protector."

Anthony Wood thus paints his character, but, no doubt, over-colours it, as he was wont to do when he disapproved of a man:—

"Hierome Zanchy, a Cambridge man, was made Senior Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. He was a boisterous fellow at Cudgelling, Football playing, &c.; had born Arms for the Parliament, and been a Captain, a Presbyterian, an Independent, a Preacher, and I know not what. About a month after he was made Proctor he went into Ireland, became there a Colonel of Horse, a Thorough-paced Anabaptist, was re-baptized, and often held forth in Conventicles among the Anabaptists; and published a Rude Nonsensical Speech in Parliament at Dublin, fit only to be read to make people laugh at the absurdity of the Person."

Whatever truth there is in the above, there is no doubt as to his abilities as a soldier. He was taken prisoner at

¹ Clarendon, iii., p. 1105. 2 History of Myddle, p. 144.

On Colonel Zankey's return to England he was made "Seal Keeper" on Oct. 12, 1653, but went back to Ireland later on, whence, in August, 1659, he brought over the Irish Brigade to fight against Sir George Booth. On Oct. 22 in that year he was a member of the General Council of Officers, and finally, as commander of the Irish Brigade, he brought his men to General Monk's assistance on Dec. 7.

¹ Malbon, Memorials, p. 157, says he was "shott in the shoulder,"

This bare outline of Jerome Zankey's career has been given because he seems to have almost escaped the notice of those who have written of the Shropshire men who distinguished themselves in the struggles of the 17th century.

Cromwell, as noticed above, left Ireland in May, 1650, having broken the back of the rebellion, and entrusted to other officers, as Colonel Zankey, the completion of the task. The pressing call which made him hasten home was the new revolt in Scotland (where Prince Charles landed on June 23). An army had been raised there, and Fairfax, the Lord General, while ready to repel an invasion from Scotland, was unwilling to make an invasion into Scotland. So Cromwell was recalled, and by the Battle of Dunbar, on Sept. 3, 1650, at which the Prince was not present, crushed the rising for a time at least.

From the receipt of the first news of a probable invasion from Scotland there was trouble and anxiety in England on the part of the Parliament, plotting and conspiracy on that of the Royalists. But the former kept a tight grip on the counties, and not the lightest on unruly Shropshire.

On April 29, the Government sent word for "Major Brayne to have a Commission to be Major of foot of the regiment now to be raised in Shropshire under the command of Col. Thomas Mackworth," and on May 17, Summons from the Commissioners instructed for the speedy raising of horse and foot for the defence of the county of Salop," was issued to the High Constables of the various hundreds. That to the Constables of Bradford North required them "to give summons to the various persons liable, to provide such horse and arms as they are charged withall according to the number imposed upon them, and to appear with them provided with sufficient arms and furniture for the said service, upon Friday, the last day of May, by one of the clock in the afternoon, before the Castle of Shrewsbury, upon the waste ground there, to the intent that they may be viewed, allowed, and disposed of as the Commissioners then present shall think most convenient for the public good."

Whether any of the men then raised were engaged in Cromwell's army in Scotland I cannot say, but three months

later the Commissioners again sent out similar notices. (The Commissioners, by-the-bye, were Humphry Mackworth, Thomas Nicholls, Cresswell Tayleur, Thomas Baker, Edward Cressett, and John Prowd.)

Their order to the High Constables of the Hundreds began

"1650 Aug. 20. Whereas it is agreed by us, and others, thus:-ye Commissioners for setling of ye malitia in this County of Sallop, that a Regiment of foote soldiers shall be raysed as a trayned band for ye defence of this County and ye Commonwealth against the enemyes both forraine and domesticke, And for as much as ye persons in the seduall hereunto anexed are held fitt to find and mayntayne one sufficient able souldyer apeece with arms fitt for ye service. And all p'sons within their respective Allotm¹⁸¹ that are of an estate of ten pounds p. annum of freehould, coppiehould or farmehould in theire severall Townships, or worth a hundred pounds in a p'sonal estate are to be taxed as bearers with the said p'sons in an indeferent way according to theire estates p'portionally, p'vided that they be not charged wth ye findinge of horse or dragoones for ye service aforesaid."

With this was enclosed the particular order for each separate hundred, naming the persons held liable to provide, the captain under whom the troops were to serve, and the place where they were to muster. That to the Constables of Bradford North Hundred continued thus:—

"These are therefore to will and require you to give due sum'ons and warning to ye said persons within ye Allotment of Wem, Murtonsea, H'dnall and Shawbury, that they each appeare before Capt. Robert Grosvenor, whoe is appoynted Capt. for those sev'all allotmis, upon Friday, being the 30th day of this instant moneth of August, by ixne of the Clocke in the morning of the same day, at the Towne of Shawbury, with theire armes (viz) a Muskett, Bandoleares, Sword and Belt, for ye Service aforesaid, or each of them send an able man with the Armes aforesaid. And whoesoever shall fayle of his man or arms at the tyme and place aforesaid is to

¹ Allotments. For the purposes of assessing the rates imposed by the county, each of the 12 Hundreds in Shropshire was divided into 100 allotments, each of which paid an equal sum to any county rate.

forfett Hatye shillings to be levied by the said Capt., and accompted for, and employed for the publicke service, and such p'sons as have already paid any money by virtue of any former warrant for buieng of foote armes, are to have theire money repayd by ye p'sons now charged."

Capt. Grosvenor's order ran as follows:-

"You are to mak choyce and nominate ye ablest and sufficientest men that are to be mayntayners within your severell allotments, and to mak returne of theire names to me at ye time and place afforesaid nominating ten men within everye of your said allotments for souldyers for the said service.

"By me Robt. Grosvenor, Capt."

In pursuance of the preceding warrant Richard Sandford, High Constable, issued his precept, dated Aug. 20, 1650, "to the Constables of the Allotments of Wemm and every of them," to give due summons and warning to the persons whose names are subscribed to appear before Captain Robert Grosvenor, namely:—

Richard Menlove, of Acton
William Watkis, of Acton
Thomas Barnes, junior, of
the Lowe

John Moldey
Richard Higinson, of Wem
John Heyward, senior

Richard Menlove, of Ed- George Tyler, of Coton staston

Richard Jebbe, of New-Samuel Smith, of Wem towne

The men having been enlisted and armed, the next thing was to arrange for their pay. The following order is a sample of those issued by the Commissioners:—

"Order of the Commissioners for the setling of the Militia of this County of Salopp, made at the last general meeting at Acham being the 22nd of this instant Aug: whereof the undermentioned are to send 15 days pay after the rate of 2/. p'diem on Wednesday Aug: 28.

3 Earl of Bridgwater 4.10.0 1 William Cotton
1 Lord Viscount Esqre ... 1.10.0
1 Killmorry ... 1.10.0 1 Mr Sandford, of
2 Sir John Corbett, Sandford (to be
Barronett ... 1.10.0 for Arms) ... 2.2.0

I Henry Vernon Esq I.10.0 I Rowland Hill Esq. 1.10.0 1 Richard Church & I Sir Vincent Corhis son, & MI bett & his Rich.Buckley, of mother ... 1.10.0 Bunttingesdale. 1.10.0 1 Lady Stonehouse.. 1.10.0 I Charles Dodd, I The Lady Manwer-Esq., of Cloreley 1, 10.0 inge I.10.0 I William Hanmer. of Morton Say.. 1.10.0

Cavalry and Infantry having been provided, there were now lacking Dragoons or Mounted Infantry, to complete the Shropshire muster. These were, however, raised; for a warrant of Captain Robert Allen to the High Constable of Bradford North, dated Sept. 28, 1650, ordered him to summon the persons who were charged with a Dragoonhorse and arms, to bring in the same "complete at my Randevous held at Wellington" upon Thursday, the 3rd day of October, "by nyne in the morning," and also those who were in arrears for the pay for their riders, viz.:—

- "Mr Richard Lochard of Wollerton—bring in his pay in arrear, and receive his Horse and Arms.
 - "Colonel Clive-send in his pay in arreare.
 - "Mr Whitehall, near Whitchurch—his pay in arreare.
- "Mr Hill, of Hawkston and his mother—arms complete with an able rider & one week's pay.
- "Mr Barnes of the Lowe and his sonne—the Dragoon not yet brought in, & his pay in arreare.
- "Mr Hassell and Mrs Ward of Cotton,—bring or send in the pay in an arrere behind & receive the horse and Arms.
- "Mr Porter of Whitchurch,--send in his pay in arreare and receive his horse and arms.
- "Mr Philip Cotton & Mr Lawrence Tomson—send in their pay in arreare and receive their horse and arms.

"Mr Thomas Atcherley of Wolverley—send in his Dragoone-horse and arms complete with one week's pay."

Such was the way in which troops were raised by the Shropshire Parliamentarians to prevent all thoughts of a Royalist rising in support of the Scots.

For those who were rash in their words, the Committee had another mode of procedure, and that was to report their say-

ings to the powers in London. As a result of some unguarded words Sir Richard Leveson, of Lilleshall, was, on May 29, sent to the Tower, but he was soon discharged, having been able to prove his innocency of all evil intent; and on Aug. 15 the Council of State wrote to the Governor of Shrewsbury ordering him "to turn out of his garrison all such persons as either in pulpit or elsewhere by seditious words endeavoured to stir up sedition and uproar among the people." 1

There was yet another means by which Colonel Mackworth kept his charge free from possible trouble, and that was by refusing permission to settle in the town. The following correspondence, preserved amongst the Portland MSS., will show that this was done without respect of persons, and though somewhat long it seems better to give the originals more or less fully rather than a mere resumé of their contents, for so they will speak for themselves :-

"Samuel Shilton to Sir Robert Harley.

"1649-50 March 9. Salop-I am now at Salop making some provision for your coming down. I have laid in 20 barrels of beer and 7 Tons of coal, and am now preparing the The Colonel [Edward Harley] thinks it will be well to begin to pale some part of Brampton Park this autumn."

(2), "Samuel Shilton to Sir Robert Harley.

"1650. April 13. On Tuesday last after my Colonel [Edward Harley] had gone out of Salop towards London, I met the Governor's Captain who told me he had been commanded by His Colonel [H. Mackworth] to wait upon Colonel Harley to tell you and the Colonel that as for your coming to live at Salop he must let you know that it is a divided place, and that you being persons of eminence and not 'comptiers with the present proceedings, the eyes of decentors might be upon you, and by that means occasion an apprehension of strengthening the decentors by your influence upon them.' Wherefore that place was not fit for your settlement, and the Governor desired that you would think of some more fit place if you intended to leave London."

"Sir Robert Harley to his kinsman Colonel Mackworth, Governor of Shrewsbury.

¹ State Papers, Domestic Serie .

"1650. April 29. Westminster. When I found the Lord's good providence in my sufferings in my estate, I presume not unknown to you, to have bin very great, which may be computed to little lesse than 20,000l. for the cause of the Parliament, in to which when I first engaged in Parliament I understood it on conscientious deliberacion to be the cause of God. I say, Sir, when that righteous providence had brought so strong a necessity upon me that I could not in this place supply bread to my children, pay publique contribucions, and redeeme myselfe-though peditentim-from under the great debt I had contracted for the publique, but with the consumpsion of my estate; and my house in Herefordsheere being burnt by the enemy, I could not bethinke myselfe of a place where to expect better accomodation and more inoffensively than in your Garrison of Shrewsbury, the knowledge whereof being-with my service-presented to you by my servant, Samuel Shilton, found so fair acceptance that the message I received from you did much incowrage me to accellerate my repaire to a place soe advantagious to me for means of livelyhood, and to put myselfe under the power of a Gentleman from whom I had received such civilities as raised up in me a confidence of very courteous usage. Whereupon a house was hired and provisions layd in fitt for my subsisting there and a bill set over my doore there. But I have lately received another message by my servant Shilton, convayed, as he lets me understand, by your captainelieutenant from yourselfe, intimating the unfittnesse of that place for my settlement. Now because words, especially at second or third deliveryng, are so subject to mistakes, I beseech you, Sir, doe me the favour, that I may candidely receive your meaning from yourselfe."

(4). "Colonel H. Mackworth to Sir Robert Harley.

"1650. May 8. Shrewsbury. I have received yours of the 29th of April wherein you intimate your desire of coming to reside in the Garrison. I acquainted your servant Shilton with my resolution of adhereing to the present Government. I am now entrusted by the Parliament for the securing of the Garrison, and in pursuance of some private instructions I have received, I shall desire that, if you be not fully 'satisfied to the subscribinge of the Engagement' that you will at

present rather forbear than retain your intention of coming to reside here."

Sir Robert Harley, refused a home in Shrewsbury, took up his residence at Ludlow, where he died in 1656.

As for Colonel Edward Harley, his eldest son, he wrote, on Aug. 3, 1650:—"Soldiers carried mee prisoner from Wigmore to Hereford. My brother Robert was at the same time imprisoned long in Bristol, and my brother Thomas was likewise imprisoned at Bristol." And many years afterwards he added an endorsement—"For 10 years after this I was not permitted any residence in Herefordshire."

Such was the treatment of men of Presbyterian sympathies, who found themselves out of touch with the Independent party. Sir Robert Harley had done everything he possibly could for the cause of the Parliament; his wife had died, worn out with the defence of Brampton Bryan; his sons had fought (and Edward had been badly wounded), under its banner—and all this to free their country from the tyranny of a king; now they found themselves saddled with a worse tyranny—that of the Independents and the Army.

It may be added that several gentlemen were executed for conspiracy in London pour encourager les autres, among whom was one who had resided for some time in Shrewsbury. This was Eusebius Andrews, a barrister, who had visited the town in September, 1642, when he held a commission as captain in the 1st Foot Regiment of the King's marching army under the Earl of Newcastle, and came again at the end of March, 1642-3, as secretary to Lord Capel, and to his council of war. Here Andrews remained till January, 1643-4, and then accompanied Capel to Oxford, acting as his secretary till 1646. Being suspected of treasonable correspondence with the Scotch Royalists, he was arrested and tried before the High Court of Justice, and, on Aug. 17, sentenced to death, which was carried out by decapitation on Aug. 22, on Tower Hill, where he "dyed very resolutely." It may be remarked that a special Act was passed on Aug. 20, according to his petition to Parliament, authorising the Commissioners of the High Court of Justice "to issue their warrent for beheading, notwithstanding that sentence had been for hanging, drawing, and quartering."

Charles was crowned at Scone on January 1, 1650-1, and at once made preparations to gain the English throne. But at the end of March there happened "as sad and fatal a misfortune to the King as hath befallen him since his father's murder, and like to prove the ruin of most of his Majesty's best affected subjects." 1 This was the re-arrest of a trusted Royalist agent, who, to save his life, made a full disclosure of what was being done on behalf of the King. In the Portland MSS. are to be found complete reports of the "Examination and Confession of Thomas Coke of Drayton in Shropshire, and Gray's Inn in Middlesex," 2 when a prisoner in the Tower. The confessions are dated March 31, April 1, 2, 3, 8, 11, and 24, and May 28. He acknowledged that he had "voluntarily and foolishly made an escape out of a messenger's custody, and not rendered himself according to the time prefixed, so stands now by Act of Parliament attainted of treason and ought to suffer and forfeit as in case of treason. Formerly he had adhered to an interest in opposition to this Commonwealth, not out of any malignity, but according to the principles which he had received. He has now some fortune by the death of his elder brother, Sir John Cooke, and promises all future fidelity and submission to the present Government. As an earnest of services he offereth an ingenuous discovery of his whole knowledge at present of public affairs, and humbly implores a reprieve for the sentence passed on him by the Act."

He admitted that, for the purpose of correspondence, he had used the names of Thomas Dutton and George Edwards, and implicated, among many others, the following, who had

¹ Secretary Nicholas, Camden Miscellany, p. 237.

² Coke (or Cooke, for the name is spelled casually and indifferently in either way in the various reports), must have been connected with Market Drayton by Vicar there at this time. Thomas Coke, the informer, was younger son of Sir John Coke, of Melbourne, co. Derby, principal Secretary of State for twenty years to Charles I., had sat as M.P. for Leicestershire, and joined the Royalists. His elder brother, Sir John Coke, was M.P. for Derbyshire, and a Parliamen-

On Aug. 12, 1648, "Thomas Coke, of Grayes Inne in ye co. of Middlesex, Esq, for that he being a Member of the House of Commons deserted the Parliament, and went to His Majesty at Oxford, is by the Lords and Commons admitted to his fine of £500 for his said offence. He is possessed of the mines of lead within the Soke and Wapenbake of Worksworth in the county of Derby,"

126

more or less connection with Shropshire: Sir Henry Lingen, who had "some interest" in the plots;1 Sir John Wilde, who was "lookt upon as a friend to the designs of the Kinge," and who had "turned from a Protestant to a Papist;"2 Sir Abraham Shipman, lately "come from Scotland"3 Lord Powis; Sir George Booth; Nicholas Armourer; in Derbyshire Sir John Gell, who was ready for "rising when the King or any army should appear," he had sent to Newport, Isle of Wight, "to tender his service and to desire a pardon from the late King for his former actions, and the King gave him something to that purpose under his hand and signett;"7 Lieut.-Colonel Roscarrock, who was "one ready for new action, and one that was formerly in the old service all alonge;,'8 and the Earl of Denbigh, who "was looked upon att Court as a freind to the King's interests, and kept correspondence with his mother att the Queen's court."0

As the result, the Council of State reported, on May 28, 1651:-"That many have been apprehended, of whom he

¹ Sir Henry Lingen has been already mentioned in connection with the rising

absent at Shrewsbury when his charge was stormed by Denbigh and Mytton in June, 1644. He was afterwards Deputy-Governor of Chester for the King.

Lord Powis, of Red Castle, co. Montgomery, whose home had been taken by Sir Thomas Middleton, Oct. 2, 1644. His estates were confiscated by the Treason Acts of July, 16, 1651, and Nov. 18, 1652.

5 Sir George Booth (afterwards Lord Delamere), the leader of the Cheshire

Nicholas Armourer, late Royalist Governor of High Ercall Manor House,

took part in the attempt of 1654-5. 7 Sir John Gell had been present with his Derbyshire troops when the Earl of Denbigh attacked Shrewsbury on July 4, 1644. He was already in prison, for on Sept. 17, 1650, he was tried before the High Court of Justice, and on Sept. 30 was "sentenced for Misprison of High Treason to forfeit his estate, and to be imprisoned during his life."

and to be imprisoned during his life.

Ballout. Col. Edward Roscarrock, after the disaster at Wigan, fied with the Earl of Derby to Boscobel, on Aug. 28, 1651, and also after Worcester fight, accompanied the King to White Ladies on Sept. 4.

The Earl of Denbigh had been appointed by the Parliament, on June 12, Commander in Chief of the Counties of Salan Stafford Worselland.

1643, Commander-in-Chief of the Counties of Salop, Stafford, Worcester and Warwick and the Cities of Lichfield and Coventry,

or 1040.

² Sir John Wilde I take to be Sir John Weld, of Willey, the Royalist Knight taken prisoner at Shrewsbury, Feb. 22, 1644-5. The name generally appears as Wilde in the 17th century. There was also Sir John Wilde of Kempsey, co. Worcester. He was created Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Oct., 1646, Worcester. but not re-appointed by the Protector in 1653. He was connected with Shrop-shire by his marriage with a daughter of Sir Thomas Harris, Bart., of Tong.

3 Sir Abraham Shipman had been Royalist Governor of Oswestry, but was

Rising for the King in 1659, had contributed considerably to the taking of Oswestry. "Col. George Booth's, a very gallant regiment led by himself on foot to the face of the enemy," (Middleton's Despatch).

hath informed, and many more yet to be apprehended. His general scheme of the transactions of the King of Scots hath much confirmed what we had before, and our intelligence hath confirmed what he said to be truth. We also know how to put together many things which before were but hinted and brokenly suggested." They added that they had made use of Coke's information against Sir Abraham Shipman "now Prysoner in the Tower," and others.

Coke's disclosures seem to have completely dismayed the Royalists, and their only movement south of the Tweed was a half-hearted attempt in Cardiganshire, where their forces were utterly routed at Llanbadarn towards the end of June, 28 being killed, and about 60 taken prisoners, including most of the officers.

The story of the King's passage through Shropshire before, and his short stay in the county after, the Battle of Worcester has been told already in the pages of the *Transactions*.

He started from Scotland on Aug. 6, 1651, and on the 18th wrote from "Stoke, three miles from Nantwich," to Major-General Edward Massey:—"Hast you to the army, where you will be of very great use the way we are to marche." This Massey did, together with many other ex-Parliamentarian officers, though none so well known as himself; for he had been Governor of Gloucester from June, 1643, to May, 1645, then was promoted General of the Western Association of Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Dorset, and Wilts. He was wounded at Worcester, and, after a vain attempt to get away, surrendered, and was sent to the Tower. He escaped, however, in 1652, and fled abroad, where he lived till the Restoration.

The others included Colonel John Birch, who had taken Ludlow and Hereford from the King in 1646, and his brother Major Samuel Birch; Colonel Silas Titus, afterwards M.P. for Ludlow; "Captain Benbow from Shrewsbury with Cornet Kinnersley, and some few more," the former of whom had led the storming party in the attack on Shrewsbury, in February, 1644-5, the latter was the son of Hercules

¹ Reliquiæ Baxterianæ i., p. 68. Vol. X., 3rd Series.

Kinnersley of Cleobury North, a Member of the Parliamentary War Committee for Shropshire.

Of the Royalists, we may mention Francis, Lord Talbot, of Longford and Albrighton, who brought a troop of 60 men, and Colonel William Legge, formerly Prince Rupert's Sergeant-Major of Foot at Shrewsbury, who was captured at Worcester, but managed to escape from Coventry Gaol attired in his wife's clothes.

The Scottish Army under their King crossed the Border, as we have said, on August 6th, and on the 7th Major-General Thomas Harrison forwarded letters from Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he was stationed, to the Commissioners of the Parliament in Chester, Salop, Stafford, and other English counties in the North and West, and in the six counties of North Wales "to give them timely notice thereof, that (if it might be), some foot may be suddenly got together to assist the horse to check them."

In consequence of this warning Colonel Mackworth wrote to the Mayor of Shrewsbury on August 9, bidding him summon the Militia of the town and liberties in the Castle Yard on the following Tuesday, his order being countersigned by John Prowd, Thomas Mackworth, and Charles Benyon.¹

On the 14th the Colonel issued a second order (countersigned by Thomas Mackworth, Cresswell Taylor, Edward Cressett, and Charles Benyon), asking for 65 men, trained soldiers completely armed, and a fortnight's pay, to be under the command of Capt.-Lieut. John Buttery in Colonel Thomas Mackworth's Regiment, with all possible speed.\(^1\) And four days later, on Aug. 18, he published a third (countersigned by Thomas Mackworth, William Crowne, Creswell Taylor, and Charles Benyon, calling themselves Commissioners for the Militia of the County of Salop), requesting the Mayor to provide a number of the townsmen of Shrewsbury to help with mattock and spade to repair the Mudworks of the town, which were in decay.\(^1\) Major-General Mytton also came over from Halston to give Colonel Mackworth the benefit of his military experience.

¹ State Papers, Domestic Series.

These preparations enabled a despatch to be sent:—
"From Shrewsbury Castle, Aug. 16: Shrewsbury is in a good posture, and the Countrey men at an hower's warning to be in readiness with what arms they have."

Further precautions were taken, for "An account of Forces raised in Salop and the Neighbour Counties, and breaking of Bridges, and indeavouring to divert the course of the Scots Army," was read in the House of Commons on August 21.2

From Nantwich the King marched into Shropshire, and passing through Whitchurch, Market Drayton, and Newport, reached Tong Norton on August 20. Whilst at Drayton he sent letters by Captain Simkis, 3 to Sir Thomas Middleton, Governor of Chirk, requiring him to surrender the Castle for the King's use. But Sir Thomas seized the messenger and sent him prisoner to Wrexham. 4

From Tong was forwarded to the Governor of Shrewsbury the following letter:—

Colonel Mackworth, Having sent you herewith a summons to render into my hands my town with the Castle of Shrewsbury, I cannot but persuade myself you will do it, when I consider you a gentleman of an ancient house, and of very different principles (as I am informed) from those with whom your employment ranks you at present; if you shall peaceably deliver them unto me, I will not only pardon you what is past, and protect you and yours in your persons, and all that belongs to you, but reward so eminent and seasonable a testimony of your loyalty, with future trust and favour, and do leave it to yourself to propose the particular, being

¹ Perfect Diurnal, August 18-25, 1651.
² Whitelock.

³ Captain Thomas Simkis had been a trusted officer of the Parliament in the First War, and had distinguished himself under General Mytton, who made him his Deputy Governor of Beaumaris. Simkis, however, joined the Royalists in the Second War of 1648. For attaching himself to Charles II. and taking his letters to Chirk, he was tried by Court Martial at Chester with the Earl of Derby, and Captain Benbow, and sentenced to be shot, which was carried into effect.

⁴ Parry, in his Royal Visits and Progresses (p. 399) says:—"Sir William Owen, Roger Owen, Edward Owen apprehended in Shrewsbury [in 1651]: many more in all parts of the Kingdom. In North Wales Sir John Owen, Lewis Lloyd of Rhiwaedog, Edmund Meyric and Rowland Vaughan were prisoners at Chester." But I think this is a mistake in the year, which should be 1655.

upon that condition ready to grant you presently anything you shall reasonably desire, and to approve myself your friend, C. R.

The following formal summons accompanied the letter.

Colonel Mackworth, Being desirous to attempt all fair ways for recovering our own, before we proceed to force and extremity, and (where the controversy is with subjects), accounting that a double victory, which is gained without effusion of blood, and where the hearts that of right belong to us, are gained as well as their strengths; We do hereby summon you to surrender unto us our town with the Castle of Shrewsbury, as in duty and allegiance, by the laws of God and the land, you are bound to do, thereby preventing the mischiefs, which you may otherwise draw upon yourself, and that place, and also opening the first door to peace and quietness, and the enjoyment of everyone both King and people; that which pertains to them under certain and known laws, the end for which we are come.

Given at our Camp at Tong Norton, this 20th day of August, 1651.

But Colonel Mackworth turned a deaf ear to the charmer and replied thus:—

For the Commander-in-Chief of the Scottish Army.

Sir, By your trumpet I received two papers, the one containing a proposition, the other a direct summons for the rendition of the town and Castle of Shrewsbury, the custody whereof I have received by authority of Parliament, and if you believe me a gentleman (as you say you do), you may believe I will be faithful to my trust, to the violation whereof neither allurements can persuade me, nor threatenings of force (especially when but paper ones), compel me. What principles I am judged to be of I know not, but I hope they are such as shall ever declare me honest, and no way differing (as I know) from those engaged in the same employment with me, who should they desert that cause they are imbarqued in, I resolve to be found as I am, unremovable, the faithful servant of the Commonwealth of England.

Possibly it was Captain Benbow who advised this appeal to Colonel Mackworth "because he had been a soldier under him,"1 and thought he knew the mind of his old Colonel better than it proved he really did.2

Charles, disappointed by this resolute attitude of the Governor³ of the idea of making Shrewsbury his headquarters, as his father had done at the outbreak of the First

War, passed on with his forces to Worcester.

The story of the battle there on September 3rd, and the subsequent wanderings of the King, have been already told. But perhaps it should be mentioned that, when he arrived on Aug. 22, he met with a certain amount of resistance from the soldiers of Capt. Andrew Yarrington (whom we have met with in 1648), before he could take possession of the City.4

The large body of strange troops must have been somewhat burdensome to the county as it passed through, but Richard Baxter wrote⁵:—"The King's Army of Scots was excellently well governed (in comparison with what his Father's was wont to be); not a soldier durst wrong any man of the worth of a penny." And the only reference to trouble caused to anyone, which I have found, is the case of the Rev. Andrew Parsons, Vicar of Wem, who, Calamy says, " was a person of known loyalty, and ran several hazards of life and estate when King Charles II. passed with his army to Worcester;" a statement, however, which may be taken quite as well for danger from the Parliament as from the King's soldiers.

As a reward for his loyalty to the Government, Parliament ordered a gold

chain to be given to Colonel Mackworth.

1652, June 2. Mr. Thurloe to deliver to Mr. Lathrop the medal and chain to be given to Col. Mackworth as a mark of special Services.

In 1661 Captain Yarrington was accused of a plot against the King and

¹ Reliquiæ Baxterianæ i., p. 69.

² By a refinement of cruelty Mackworth sentenced Benbow to be shot on the very spot at Shrewsbury, where he had distinguished himself at its capture for the Parliament, to show that former services did not compensate for later

^{1651,} Aug. 27. Alderman Allein to prepare a chain of gold and a medal, value £100, for Colonel Mackworth in pursuance of an order of Parliament.

imprisoned at Worcester. (Calamy, Life of Baxter, p. 179).

**Reliquiæ Baxterianæ, i., p. 68. Malbon says:—"The Scotts forces with theire Kinge weire at Namptwiche on Monday the xviii of August 1651, but did not muche harme; onlie tooke armes and cheese; and the nexte daye afterwards marched awaye."

After Cromwell's "crowning mercy" of Sept. 3, 1651, Shropshire was full of fugitives, for the poor Scotch peasants knew only one way back to their homes, and that was the way they had come. It was simply a case of sauve qui peut for everyone, officer or private, but most were taken before they could get far. The Earls of Derby and Lauderdale, Capt. Charles Giffard, and many other officers were captured near Newport, and conveyed thence to Whitchurch, Bunbury (where Giffard escaped),2 and Chester, where the Earl of Derby, Captain Simkis, and Captain Benbows were sentenced to death, and the Earl of Lauderdale and others to the Tower and Windsor Castle. The Duke of Hamilton, Lord Leviston, Colonel Blague, Mr. Marmaduke Darcey, and Mr. Hugh May got to Blore Park, near Cheswardine, where they obtained food at the isolated house of George Burlow. Afterwards they fell in with two labouring men, with one of whom Hamilton changed clothes, and, after some days' hiding, was escorted by Nicholas Mathews, a carpenter, to Bilstrop, in Nottinghamshire, the others having to shift for themselves as they best could. Hugh May was hidden for twenty-one days in a hay-mow of John Bold, of Sondley, while his pursuers were quartered at the house. Talbot galloped to his father's mansion at Longford, and lay for four or five days in an out-building, Parliamentarian soldiers coming often very near his place of concealment. The venerable Earl of Cleveland, after wandering about for three weeks on a very poor horse, took refuge at Woodcote, near Newport, but was discovered at Colonel Broughton's house, and carried to Stafford and thence to the Tower.

¹ Malbon says the Earl of Derby was "taken att Sandford Bridge, in Shrop-

² Charles Giffard was subsequently re-taken and placed in confinement,

^{1657,} Aug. 4. William Astley and Charles Gifford, who received commissions from the late King of Scotland, and are now imprisoned at Shrewsbury Castle, to be sent under guard to London.

^{1657,} Aug. 4. Payment of £50 to Sergeant Dendy to bring William Astley, Charles Gifford, and — Allanson, prisoners in Shrewsbury Castle, in safe custody to the Council.

^{3 1623,} Aug. 20. John, son of Wm. Benbowe, tanner, chrystened (St. Julian's Register).

^{1651,} Oct. 16. John Benbowe, Captaine, who was shott at the Castle, buried (St. Chad's).

So much for the officers of position. With regard to those of lower rank and their men we read1:-

1651, Sept. 11. Letters that Major General Harrison has taken 2,000 of the Scots in the pursuit, and left but 1,000 of them in a body: that 200 more of them were taken about Shifnal.

Oct. 10. Letters of 1,000 Scots prisoners shipped out of Shropshire.

The number captured was so large that Parliament did not know what to do with them. Their first difficulty was to discover places in which to confine them, and Churches were again used, as in 1648, among the local ones being St. Giles, Shrewsbury.

1651. Payd John Smith for makeinge cleane S. Giles Church after the Scots ...

Then no time was lost in appointing a Committee to consider how to dispose of the prisoners who were Captains or under, and who were then "at Chester, Shrewsbury, Stafford, Ludlow, Worcester, or in any Counties near the Severn, upon the proposition made to send 1,000 to Bristol in order to sending them to New England," Sir Henry Vane, Mr. Salwey and others being authorised "to dispose to plantations all the prisoners under the degree of a field officer taken at Worcester, and report to the Council of State how they were disposed of."

So many were transported that the ordinary price of £5 per man fell to £1, and this was the sum per head at which the Government sold their captives into slavery in the Autumn of 1651,

Shropshire, however, soon recovered from the excitement of the Army passing through it and the fugitives being scattered over it. And on October 28, "Letters were read in the House that the Garrison of Ludlow were willingly disbanded, and expressed a great affection one to another."2

¹ Whitelock.

² Was this affection due to the same cause which evoked it on another occasion? When on March 19, 1647, Major Hopton's Regiment was to disband at Whittington, near Hereford, by order of Parliament, the men declined to do so and mutinied. But their commander produced a hogshead of wine, and its mellowing influence calmed them down. Rushworth then goes on to say, "After they had refrained their tears, they refreshed their spirits with the wine, and departed every man to his house with abundance of love and civility,"

Parliament had now time to punish offenders of past days, those who had sympathized with, but might not have actually joined the King, as well as those who rose in arms for him.

The immediate sequel of this temporary peace was the passing of two Acts for the confiscation of various lands and estates which were declared forfeited to the Commonwealth for the treason of the owners. In a former one (passed on July 16, 1651, before the attempt of Charles II.), there are no Shropshire names. But in the second (of August 4, 1652), we find Thomas Brook of Madeley, in the County of Salop; William, Lord Craven of Stokesay; Thomas Cook of Gray's Inn, in the county of Middlesex; and Peter Giffard of Chillington, in the co. of Stafford; and in the 3rd (of Nov. 18, 1652), Richard Edwards of Pentrewarn, in the county of Salop; George Kinaston of Eastwick, in the same co., gent.; Sir Walter Blount of Mawley, in the same co., knight; Henry Englesfield of Detton, in the same co.; John Tirer of ----, in the same co.; Colonel Dud Dudley of Green Lodge, in the county of Stafford, and of Dudley in the county of Worcester; Walter Giffard of Hyon [High Onn] in the co. of Stafford, gent.; John Giffard of Marston, in the same co., gent.; and John Giffard of Wolverhampton, in the same co., gent.

The Committee to carry out these Acts included Humphrey Edwardes, M.P. for Shropshire; John Corbet, M.P. for Bishop's Castle; Richard and Humphrey Salwey, both M.P.'s for Worcestershire, and Sir William Brereton, Bart. The preamble of all the three ran:—"Whereas the estates of [here follow the names] have been and are hereby declared and adjudged forfeited by them for their several Treasons against the Parliament and the People of England;" which Treasons probably included implication in the Second Civil War, the Pontefract Castle adventure, and the raid into the Isle of Axholme, as well as the later battles of Preston, Wigan, and Worcester. Certainly Dudley, Brooke, and the Giffards suffered for their participation in the first of these, their attempt on Dawley and Madeley, and the affray in the Boscobel Woods in 1648.1

¹ Adam Lutley's estate of Broncroft had been already confiscated on March

There is scarcely anything worth recording in the next year or two. The nation, as a whole, was occupied in wondering what were the ultimate aims of Lieutenant-General Cromwell, and to what height his ambition would carry him. The County Committees were taken up with their own local affairs, and with the difficulties of raising money from those who had lost pretty nearly all they had. Everywhere and everyone was exhausted, and only asked for breathing time.

Beyond a charge that he was "supposed to be a man disaffected to the State," brought against George Whittingham of Whitchurch, at the Shropshire Quarter Sessions of Michaelmas, 1653; and an Order of the Council of State of Feb. 17. 1653-4: "On the petition of Captain Thomas Monke, of Newport, co. Salop, now prisoner at Chester, that he be bailed on condition to act nothing prejudicial to the State," I have not come across any notices which could be

connected with plot or counter-plot in Shropshire.

But when we reach the later Spring of 1653-4, we are on different ground. Oliver Cromwell had made himself Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland on December 16, 1653. This elevation at once made him the mark of both Royalist and Republican conspiracies. In one of the former a Shropshire man was deeply implicated, viz. Somerset Fox, of Cainham, near Ludlow. He had been on Prince Rupert's staff at Shrewsbury in 1644, and had been instrumental in persuading the King's garrison at Ludlow to surrender to Col. Birch in 1646. On May 24, 1654, with Col. John Gerrard, his cousin, Peter Vowell, and several others, he was apprehended on suspicion of a plot against the life of the Lord Protector, and for the proclamation of the King. On July 6, these three were sentenced by the High Court of Justice to be hanged, but Gerrard petitioned that he might be beheaded, or shot as a soldier, which was granted. On July 10 he died by the headsman's axe on Tower Hill, and Vowell was hanged at the Meuse Gate, but Fox "having confessed for

¹ State Papers, Domestic Series. Vol. X., 3rd Series'

his life," was reprieved, and lived till 1689, sitting as M.P. for Ludlow 1669-79.

There were also some doubts about the fidelity of Shrewsbury, and on April 10, 1654, the Protector sent an order to the Governor to receive into his garrison troops from Worcester, "that the place may be in better security, for you have many townsmen who cannot be as well relied on as strangers." To this order the Governor replied on July 24:—"You ordered me, on 10th April, to receive another company from Worcester into Shrewsbury garrison and disband my own, but the company did not arrive till 18th April." He therefore begged for payment for his own company to April 18th, the Army Committee refusing to pay beyond the 10th.

In the December of this year died Colonel Humphrey Mackworth, senior, Governor of Shrewsbury. He was a son of Richard Mackworth of Betton Strange; was born in 1603; entered Shrewsbury School on Jan. 22, 1613-4; and was admitted a Student of Gray's Inn, Oct. 24, 1621. Having been called to the Bar, he was elected Recorder of Shrewsbury on Nov. 17, 1645, and of Wenlock on Sept. 28, 1647;2 on March 6, 1647-8, he was appointed one of the two "Attornies General of the Counties of North Wales," and Vice-Chamberlain of Chester in the same year; and in 1649 Deputy Chief Justice of the Chester Circuit (to act for John Bradshaw, the Regicide). In consequence of holding the last position, Gough in his History of Myddle always speaks of him as "Judge Mackworth" (and in this capacity he probably presided over the Court which tried the Earl of Derby and the others in 1651), Elected M.P. for Shropshire for the Parliament summoned for Sept. 3, 1654, he had been already admitted a Member of the Protector's Privy Council on Feb. 17, 1653-4, and at once placed on many Committees. Carlyle, in his Cromwell (Note to Letter CCXII), quoting from Suppressed Passages from Ludlow's Memoirs, says:-" Sir

A House of Commons' Journal,

¹ Somerset Fox was banished to Barbadoes in May, 1655, but had returned by October, 1656.

² He was probably also Recorder of Bridgnorth, for on Dec. 2, 1653, "Col. Mackworth" is mentioned in the State Papers as holding that office, and Humphrey Mackworth, jun., would be only 22 at the time,

Anthony Ashley Cooper . . . is dismissed the Council, Cromwell being resolved to act there as the chief juggler himself; and one Colonel Mackworth, a Lawyer about Shrewsbury, a person fit for his purpose is chosen in his room." On March 26, 1645, the Committee of Salop wrote to Speaker Lenthall to intimate that Col. Mackworth had been appointed Governor of Shrewsbury, but the post seems to have been a temporary one, since we find frequent notices of his re-election in the Commons Journal and State Papers, e.g.

1646, June 6. Ordered by both Houses that Colonel Humphrey Mackworth shall be Governor of the Castle and Garrison of Shrewsbury, and that the Members of both Houses who are of the Committee of both Kingdoms do grant him a Commission to be Governor of that Garrison accordingly.

1646-7, March 24. Colonel Mackworth to be continued Governor of Shrewsbury.

1647, June 17. That Colonel Mackworth be continued Governor of the Castle of Shrewsbury.

Having been one of Cromwell's Privy Council, he was buried in Henry VIIth's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, on Dec. 26, 1654, with a very magnificent funeral. But Charles II., after the Restoration, had his bones dragged from their resting place, and cast into some nameless grave. He apparently left his family ill-provided for, since on May 27, 1658, "Anne, daughter of the late Hum. Mackworth, one of the Privy Council to the Protector, petitions that her father served in civil and military offices all through the wars to his death, and died 3 years ago intestate, without providing for her; and asks that the promises of settlement on her may be fulfilled." In answer to this, a grant of a pension of £160 a year was made to "Mrs. Mackworth" on Dec. 21 following.\!

Humphrey, the younger, haptised on May 31, 1631, was also a Colonel, was Town Clerk of Shrewsbury 1652-60, and M.P. for that town 1654, 1656, and 1658. He was appointed Governor on his father's death, and died in June,

¹ His two sons played active parts as Parliamentarians. Thomas, the elder, born in 1626, entered Shrewsbury School, Mar. 26, 1638, and was elected M.P. for Ludlow in 1646, and for Shropshire in 1656 and 1658. He was a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army; was High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1669, and died in 1666.

At the beginning of 1654-5, the Kingdom was so unsettled that Charles II. moved from Cologne, where he had been living, to Zealand, that he might, at the shortest notice, join his friends in England; for they, encouraged by the conspiracies of stout Republicans like Major Wildman (whose arrest on Feb. 13 had shown how dissatisfied that party had grown), thought that the time had come for a general rising on the King's behalf. At Cologne Sir John Mennes acted as the Royal Secretary, and had charge of the key to the cyphers under which the conspirators carried on their correspondence. He had been on Lord Capel's staff at Shrewsbury in 1643, as General of Ordnance to the Prince of Wales, and was associated with Sir Francis Ottley in the preparations for the defence of that town.

Two emissaries were sent over from the Continent, Sir Joseph Wagstaffe, formerly Major General of Foot in the late King's Army, and the Earl of Rochester, the former to the West, the latter to the North, their object being to rouse the Royalists in the more remote parts of the Kingdom and so to draw the major part of the Army from London, when Kent, Surrey and the capital would take up arms. But there were traitors in the camp. The Protector was an excellent judge of character, and, when hiring spies, fixed on an officer well known in Shropshire. This was Sir Richard Willis, once Serjeant-Major of Horse to Lord Capel, and afterwards Governor of Newark. When taken at Ellesmere on January 12, 1643-4, there was appended to his name in the list of prisoners "who once at Winchester [in December, 1642,] contrary to his engaged faith made an escape when taken by the Parliament's forces." Thinking he might again break his word, Cromwell approached him, and, on his

1681. The similarity of names between father and son has been a constant source of confusion.

Humphrey Mackworth, senior, according to Burke's Peerage, married (1) Anne, daughter of Thomas Waller of Beaconsfield, Bucks (before May 28, 1624), by whom he had the above Thomas and Humphrey, and two daughters, Dorothy married to Thomas Baldwin, of Diddlebury, co. Salop, and Anne to Sir Thomas Mackworth, Bart, of Normanton, co. Rutland; (2) Mary, daughter of Thomas Venables, of Kinderton, co. Chester (on July 14, 1628), by whom he had Peter, who died an infant, and Mary, who died Oct. 22, 1663. But Gough in his History of Myddle, p. 98, gives him a third wife in a sister of Colonel Roger Fenwicke.

consenting, took him into his pay as a spy on the Royalist plans. Willis was admitted into the counsels of the King, and divulged them at the right moment when it became necessary for the Government to take measures of supression.

Sir Joseph Wagstaffe organised a rising in the West, but it was grossly misconducted and speedily extinguished. A rendezvous of conspirators was fixed for March 11, near Salisbury. There nearly 200 well armed horsemen appeared from Wiltshire under Hugh Grove, John Penruddock, and Francis Jones, but the 300 from Hampshire, coming late, found the Wiltshire men had gone into Devonshire, and thereupon dispersed. In Devonshire most were taken after a short conflict, including Penruddock, Jones, and Grove, and 500 common soldiers, while Wagstaffe escaped. The leaders were beheaded at Exeter, May 16, 1655, others were hanged there and at Salisbury, while many were sold and sent out as slaves to Barbadoes.

The Earl of Rochester going into Yorkshire with Sir Nicholas Armourer (late of High Ercal), found that the forces which could be raised would not be large enough to afford any hope of success, so went back to London and thence to Cologne, having with Sir Nicholas, while on the way, experienced a very narrow escape from capture at Aylesbury.

Of the other emeutes Whitelock writes :-

1654-5, March. There were risings in Northumberland and in Yorkshire, of whom Sir Henry Slingsby was taken prisoner and others. Letters were read that Colonel Hacker had apprehended several of the conspirators in Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and those parts.

1655, April. Colonel Birch¹ and others were secured in Herefordshire and divers in Northumberland.

This long digression has been inserted to show that the attempt on Shrewsbury was not an isolated event, but was part of a general scheme of revolt.

Among the garrisons and strong places which the Royalists intended to seize upon first was Shrewsbury Castle. The enterprise was undertaken by Sir Thomas Harris, of Bore-

¹ Col. John Birch, the ex-Parliamentarian Governor of Hereford. He was arrested on March 17.

atton (whom we have already seen engaged in 1648), and Ralph Kynaston of Llansantffraid, son of a Rector of Myddle, and lately in business in Shrewsbury. Their idea, (taken from the ruse by which Colonel Birch had made himself master of Hereford), was to send to the Castle on March 8, 1654-5, at about 4 p.m., six gentlemen, two of them in female attire, and two as servants, on a pretended desire to look over the fortress. This small company was, on some excuse or other, to keep the gate open until the party appointed to seize the Castle should, at the sound of a pistol shot, rush out of certain ale-houses near at hand and overpower the guards, who were about 70 men. This party under Sir Thomas Harris was to rendezvous at Boreatton Park, about 5 miles away, at 1 p.m., and then proceed to Shrewsbury.

But on the very morning of the day on which the attempt was to be made, intelligence reached Colonel Humphrey Mackworth, jun. (who had succeeded to the Governorship! in the preceding December on the death of his father, Colonel Humphrey Mackworth, sen.), that Kynaston had the day before publicly enlisted 50 troopers, only ten miles away from Shrewsbury, that a muster of Royalists was to be held at Boreatton that very day, and that in the evening Sir Arthur Blaney, at the head of the Montgomery forces, was to attempt Chirk Castle.

Four days previously a message had been received from the Protector and his Council of State detailing information given by Willis, which had put the Governor on his guard, and prompted him to send to Hereford for a troop of Horse. And on the very eve of the ruse, Colonel William Crowne (brother-in-law of Colonel Humphrey Mackworth, the late Governor), M.P. for Bridgnorth, and a Commissioner of Sequestration for Shropshire, had received the following letter from Cromwell:—

¹ Colonel Humphrey Mackworth, senior, "seems to have been succeeded in office at Shrewsbury by Thomas Hunt, Esq., representative of the town in Parliament, and a Colonel in the army." So Owen and Blakeway (i., p. 471). But this is a mistake, since Colonel Humphrey Mackworth is spoken of in the State Papers as Governor, e.g. on July 24, July 26, and Sept. 5, 1655, and this must be the son of the late holder of that office.

"It being justly apprehended that the Cavaliers party intend speedy execution of a very evil design in the parts about Shrewsbury, which they specially intend because of the weakness of the garrison and the multitude of Malignants thereabouts: I send you down some Commissions for a regiment which you are to command for the protection of the honest party and the securing of Shrewsbury garrison. You are to repair thither and advise with your friends about this and other instructions which I have given to the Governor there to whom I have lately sent a troop of horse.

P.S.—I also send you a Commission for a troop.

Whitehall

5 March, 1654-5."

Neither Cromwell's troop nor the Hereford Horse had arrived when news of the impending attack was brought. There was no time to be lost, so Colonel H. Mackworth instantly called in all the Castle guards, and planted cannon at the most vulnerable points; then stationed a file of soldiers at each of the gates of the town to prevent anyone leaving it to give warning. This done, he next commandeered twenty of the best horses he could hear of, mounted that number of his friends, and ordered them to Boreatton to arrest Sir Thomas Harris and all others found there, and to search for and seize all arms.

When this party reached their destination they met with some slight resistance from the conspirators, who, however, soon found themselves overpowered. Sir Thomas and about seven more gentlemen surrendered upon quarter. Many of the men, however, fled, and in the pursuit two of the fugitives were killed. About twenty horses were found ready saddled, a number of cases of pistols (seven of the latter under straw in a barn), a small barrel of gunpowder, and in the study a large quantity of bullets made of lead taken from the house root.

The following is an account¹ of the affair given by John Evanson, of Shrewsbury, who took part in it:—"On information that Sir Thomas Harris living 5 miles from Shrews-

¹ State Papers, Domestic Series. Petition of Evanson to Richard, Lord Protector, Dec. 21, 1658,

bury was ready to head a party of horse and foot, I and others were sent to apprehend him. We found him with 20 others in arms, 20 horses with saddles fitted for holsters, 14 cases of pistols, and a barrel of gunpowder: and after some opposition we seized him and 7 others, the rest escaping through by-ways, and brought them to Shrewsbury, whence he was sent to London and committed to the Tower."

While his friends were at Boreatton, the Governor himself was not idle, but "seized many persons and arms in the Town and parts about it." Here also a life was lost, for a man was killed "that endeavoured to escape out of the Town over the river, though many got off safe that way."

Colonel Crowne, in his answer to the Protector's letter,1 (to which he delayed to reply till July 26), wrote:- "Your messenger came not with your Commission to raise a regiment of foot for the safety of Shrewsbury garrison till 7 March last, and the next day the Castle was to have been surprised. So I was forced for its speedy securing to send in forthwith 50 of the horse and foot of my friends who came in that very day, and those forces I kept at my own charge ten days till Commissary General Reynolds came with the horse, and advised me to send away my forces." 2

The attempt on Chirk Castle, it may be added, also failed. "Sir Thomas Harris," says the Merourius Politicus of March 17, "confidently denies for all this any design against this garrison [of Shrewsbury]; but Kalph Kynaston, being taken by the Red Castle forces, hath confessed the whole business."

The Faithful Scout of Friday, March 16, adds:- "By Letters from Shrewsbury we hear that since the discovery of the plot they had been alarmed by 700 horse of the Cavaliers and some foot. But hearing of the design not taking there,

1 State Papers, Domestic Series. ² Crowne petitioned the Government for payment of his expenses, his letter continuing:—"The charge for intelligence, messengers, and maintaining the force was £37, and I did not put the Country to a penny expence, though Staffordshire charged it £700. Having acted for your honour and the peoples care, and done my best to secure the town and Country, I beg the £37, and my own charge and expenses I leave to your pleasure." With reference attached to

Commissary General Whalley and Colonel Gosse, to state the arrears and certify; and their report that Colonel Mackworth, Governor of Shrewsbury, says that Colonel Crowne spent at least £37 during the late insurrection,

they retreated back again towards the further part of Wales, where they proclaimed Charles Stuart King of England, and from thence are said to be gone towards the Isle of Anglesey."

Of the fate of some of the prisoners the Mercurius Publicus wrote on April 5:—"Two prisoners engaged in the plot against Shrewsbury (viz.) Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Ralph Kynaston went to London by order of the Protector on Monday. On Saturday night Mr. Eyton, agent of Sir Thomas Harries in drawing friends to his late design, escaped from the [Shrewsbury] House of Correction, though he had irons on his legs."

There seems to have been no clear evidence forthcoming for the conviction of anyone. For though "the Governor seized on all the eminent cavaliers in the county and found good cause of suspicion against most of them, and had certain intelligence that those who had been left unseized were very high and had taken new courage seeing so small a force in the town, the Malignants had acted very warily." And Sir Thomas Harris appears to have got off lightly for his share, probably through the influence of his father-in-law, Major-General Mytton.

That the Governor did his best to get evidence is proved by a Warrant, signed by himself, dated May 18, 1655:—

"Oliver, Lord Protector of the Comon Wealth of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the domynions thereunto belonginge, to the Sergeants at Mace and under-officers of the Towne and libertyes of Shrewsbury in the Countye of Salop, and to every of them greeting: We commande you and every of you that you or one of you do take [here tollow the names of 89 persons], if they can bee founde within the saide Towne and libertyes, and them safely doe keepe so that you have their bodyes before oure Just'ces of our Peace of our saide Towne and libertyes at the next gen'all sessions of the peace of the saide Towne and libertyes to bee holden, to answer us for certain contempts and other offences whereby they stande sev'ally indicted and p'sented, and that you have then there this writt.

Witness John Cooke, Esq^r, Maior of the sayde Towne: At Shrewsbury the xviij day of Maye in the yeare of our lorde 1655.

Mackworth."

A study of the Warrant shows that the lists of at least six separate informers have been tacked one onto the other, for five persons are mentioned no less than four times each; three no less than three times, and thirteen appear twice. Two are "of Wellington," and one "of Westminster," all the others belonging to Shrewsbury and its Liberties. Among them are one knight, Sir Richard Prince; one Esquire, Thomas Cocken, of Westminster; and four gentlemen, the remainder being tradesmen, mechanics or yeomen, with the exception of eight widows.

There appears to be no record of further consequences to to these 89 suspects, so probably they were all "let off with a caution."

At the ensuing Shropshire Quarter Sessions of July 17, Richard Jones (whose name was not included in the above writ), was "committed to the gaol for treason, to remain there till the Assizes next Court," and a warrant was issued "against Thomas Boodle to bring him in to give evidence at the Assizes against Ric. Jones of Clive." But there is no mention made of subsequent proceedings.

A few weeks previously (i.e., on June 9), Lord Newport, Andrew Newport his brother, and others had been committed to the Tower "on suspicion of stirring up forces against the Government," Amsterdam being the place where the plots were said to be hatched.² And the Certain Passages of Every Day Intelligence, of June 22, say that Sir William Owen, Mr.

¹ Sir Richard Prince, of Whitehall, had acted as a Commissioner of Array for the King in the First War, while his son had been a Colonel of Horse for the Parliament. Sir Richard was, however, a very half-hearted Royalist, and was committed into custody for disaffection by Sir Michael Ernley, the King's Governor of Shrewsbury, and only released upon payment of a fine. (State Papers, Domestic Series).

On Oct. 29, 1646, the Committee for Sequestrations in co. Salop sent to the Committee for Compounding at Goldsmiths Hall a certificate that Sir Richard Prince, Knight, of Shrewsbury, had been adjudged as a delinquent as a Commissioner of Array. . . They find that he, living in Shrewsbury when it was in possession of the King's forces, expressed his affection to the Parliament . . . After it was taken he maintained his son, Col. Walter Prince, in the Parliament service . . .

No doubt he was again trying to face both ways, and was again suspected of treachery by the ruling power.

² State Papers, Domestic Series.
³ Sir William Owen, of Condover, had tried to be on both sides at once in the First War, sitting as a Commissioner of Array for the King and giving information to the Parliament at the same time. So now the man who was

Roger Owen, and Mr. Edward Owen had been apprehended in Shropshire "for disaffection to the present government."

On July 24, 1655, the Council of State determined "to advise his Highness [the Protector] to bestow on Humphrey Mackworth, Governor of Shrewsbury, the first company of foot to be so disposed of. Richard Smith to be Mackworth's Lieutenant and to be allowed the constant pay of a Captain and Lieutenant until the company be so assigned."2 (State Papers).

The defences of the town seem to have received attention at this time; for on Sept. 5, 1655, "Colonel Humphrey Mackworth, Governor of the Castle," signed a certificate vouching for the truth of the petition of Richard Swayne, butcher, of Shrewsbury, part of whose land had been occupied for fortification purposes.

If Cromwell as a general rule spared the lives and liberties of the Royalists, he did not spare their purses; for he raised in every county a new and standing militia. Funds for the support of this military despotism were provided by an Ordinance of the Council of State which enacted that all who had at any time borne arms for the King should pay every year a tenth part of their income in spite of the Act of

known to have been a traitor to his old master, the King, was suspected of being also one to his new master, the Protector, and was judged by his former demeanour.

Roger and Edward were his sons, the latter of whom had served as a Royalist Colonel in the First War.

¹ Captain Richard Smith was of Great Ness; was one of the Independent Ecclesiastical Commissioners of August, 1654, and took the Loyalty Oath on June 6, 1660. He was apparently elected one of the M.P.'s for Shropshire in 1654. (Calendar of Committee for Compounding, Oct. 21, 1654). The births of daughters "of Capt. Richard Smith of Ness," are entered in the Great Ness Register on June 18, 1657, and March 24, 1661-2, a fact which seems to indicate that he was an Anabaptist. The only entry of burial which might refer to him is :---

^{1701,} Richard Smith, of Nesseliffe, a smith, buried Aug. 30.

If this is really so, it illustrates the words of J. R. Green (Short History of the English People, p. 539), "If you choose godly honest men to be captains," wrote Cromwell, "honest men will follow them." The result was a curious medley of men of different ranks among his officers. The bulk of those in high command remained men of noble or gentle birth. But side by side with these, though in a far appallar proportion, were seen officers like Fugg. who had been though in a far smaller proportion, were seen officers like Ewer, who had been a serving man, like Okey, who had been a drayman, or Rainsborough, who had been a skipper at sea." Compare also the statements of Clarendon and Calamy quoted above.

On July 12, 1655, the cost per month of the military establishment at Shrewsbury was £120 12s. 8d.

Oblivion, as a fine for their Royalist tendencies. This tax was called Decimation. All England was divided into 12 military governments, each with a Major-General at its head, who was empowered to disarm all Papists and Royalists, to arrest all suspected persons, and to nominate Magistrates and even Sheriffs.

The following is Clarendon's account1:-"The Major-General committed to prison what persons he thought fit to suspect; took care to levy all monies which were appointed by the Protector and his Council to be collected for the public; sequestered all who did not pay their decimation, or such other payments as they were made liable to; and there was no appeal from any of their acts but to the Protector himself. They had likewise a martial power, which was to list a body of horse and foot, who were to have such a salary constantly paid, and not to be called upon to serve but upon emergent occasion, and then to attend so many days at their own charge; and if they stayed longer they were to be under the same pay with the army, but independent upon the officers thereof, and only to obey their Major-General. A horseman had eight pounds a year, for which he was to be ready if called upon; if he were not he might mind his own affairs.2 By this means he had a second army in view, powerful enough to control the first, if they at any time deserved to be suspected."

The Order of Appointment for Shropshire ran:-

1655, October 25, Thursday, Whitehall. By order of the Lord Protector and his Council, Major Generals are appointed in each county to whom all and every person within the respective counties, who have borne arms against the Commonwealth are to give security for the peaceable behaviour of themselves. The Counties of Worcester, Hereford, Salop, and North Wales are under the command of Colonel Berry.

¹ Clarendon iii., p. 781.

² These men seem to have thought much of themselves, for of the year 1658 the Rector of Shrawardine remarks in his Register:—"This year we had neither Churchwarden nor Constable, Rowland Owen, a Soldier in the Countie Troop, being chosen to both offices, but refusing to serve as a priviledged person. He was fined in fiftie shillings for his Obstinacy." There is an underlying note of satisfaction in the Rector's last few words.

The despotism of the Major Generals was seconded by the older expedients of tyranny. The Episcopalian clergy had been zealous in promoting the insurrection of 1654-5, and they were forbidden henceforth to act as ministers or as tutors. Of this Thomas Chaloner, the ejected Headmaster of Shrewsbury School (who himself suffered under the order) wrote in a sort of Diary he kept:—

1655. Circiter nonas Novembris edictum D'ni protectoris perquam severum sub gravi poena prohibuit, nequis sive concionator, sive paedagogus, sive collegii socius, qui Carolum regem armis aut concionando adjuvisset, eamque ob causam beneficio aut scola, aut collegio fuisset ejectus, unquam post modum aut prædicatoris aut ludimagistri, aut socii munere fungeretur.

Colonel John Berry, the new Major-General, "once Clerk in the Ironworks, Richard Baxter's friend," had been a private in the Protector's original troop, and by his extraordinary bravery had rapidly passed through the successive steps of promotion, including the Presidency of the "Agitators," till he became a member of Cromwell's "Upper House." On his appointment as Major-General, he at once released Sir William Owen and his sons; and he seems to have got on fairly well with all till his office was abolished in September, 1656. However, on November 25, 1655, shortly after he came into the district, he wrote to Thurloe of Ludlow as "that unrully towne," possibly because there were so many restless Royalists there.

But we must hasten on towards the end of these notes. Oliver, Lord Protector, died on Sept. 3, 1658, and on the 13th following his son, Richard, was proclaimed as his successor at Shrewsbury. "The whole business was mannaged by the Governour,² the Sheriff, and Major Wareing, Captain of the County Troop."³

¹ State Papers, Domestic Series.

² The State Papers speak of Humphrey Mackworth being Governor on Oct. 26, 1658, and the Returns of Members to Parliament of "Humphrey Mackworth, Governor and Town Clerk of the same Town," being elected for Shrewsbury Jan. 27, 1658-9. (On June 17, 1660, a Mr. Dennington was Town Clerk, Mackworth having resigned or been deprived.)

³ Edmund Waring was of Humphreston, near Tong. We find "Major Waring" among the Justices present at the Shropshire Quarter Sessions held October 3, 1654. His name first appears in his Parish Register (Donington) on

The last-named appears suddenly on the scene, and for a short time plays a considerable part on the stage. Apparently he was appointed to the command of the new Militia in 1655, and gradually rose in power. He was an Anabaptist, and this was probably the secret of his success, for Richard Baxter writes in his Autobiography¹:—"When Oliver Cromwell was dead, and his son almost as soon pulled down as set up, the Anabaptists grew insolent in England and Ireland, and, joining with their brethren in the Army, were everywhere put in power." Edmund Waring was elected M.P. for Bridgnorth in 1656 and 1658, was High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1658 and 1659, and was appointed Governor of Shrewsbury in August, 1659, to the exclusion, for some reason, of Colonel Humphrey Mackworth.

Prompted by the anarchy and confusion occasioned by the deposition of Richard Cromwell on May 25, 1659, and the quarrels of would-be successors, the Royalists and Presbyterians meditated another rising. But again the "Spy Royalist," Willis, foiled them.

From information, probably supplied by him, the Government were on the alert, and, as early as May 28, sent instructions to the officers in the various counties, inter alios to "Major Waring, Captain in Co. Salop." "Having heard of the enemy's preparations to disturb the public peace, and especially in the Western counties, we desire you to continue your troops some time longer."

As the plots thickened further instructions were issued to the same persons, Waring included, on July 9, that as "the common enemy is drawing together, we desire you to assemble your troops in the most convenient place in the County."

In July Charles II. came to Calais in order to be as near England as possible. An immediate revolt was arranged, but Willis proposed a postponement of the outbreak for ten days, and in the meantime divulged the plans to the Government, Clarendon's account is as follows:—"The Lord Newport,

June 19, 1653, and here he was buried, Feb. 1, 1681-2, aged 63, his monument describing him as "Son and heir of Richard Waring, of Grotton, co. Sussolk." The family of Ashby-Maddock, lately of Greenfields, Shrewsbury, are his lineal representatives. (See Burke's Landed Gentry, under Ashby of Quenby,

1 Reliquiæ Baxterianæ, ii., p. 206.

Littleton, and other gentlemen of Shropshire were ready to secure Shrewsbury; and for the making that communication perfect, Sir George Booth, a person of one of the best fortunes and interest in Cheshire, and for the memory of his grandfather of absolute power with the Presbyterians promised to possess himself of the city and castle of Chester. And Sir Thomas Middleton, who had likewise served the Parliament, and was one of the best fortune and interest in North Wales, was ready to join with Sir George Booth, and both of them to unite entirely with the king's party in those countries. In the West, Arundel, Pollard, Greenvil, Trelawney, and the rest of the King's friends in Cornwall and Devonshire, hoped to possess Plymouth, but were sure of Exeter. Other undertakings there were in the North by men very ready to venture all they had." 1

But Willis' treachery ruined everything.

Sir George Booth took up arms at Chester on Aug. 1, the day finally agreed upon. Sir Thomas Middleton, then nearly 80, proclaimed the King at Wrexham; and "Charles Littleton2 had undoubtedly carried Shrewsbury, but one misfortune on another happened."

President Whitelock wrote to Major-General Lambert on Aug. 8: "As you learnt the state of affairs from seeing Major Creed's letter on the road, no doubt you will look after the safety of Shrewsbury in your march to Chester as the enemy

aims at its possession."

The Shropshire Committee also received warning from the Government of the proposed Royalist attempt; and on Aug. 6, 1659, Lancelot Lee and other members of that body wrote to Speaker Lenthall, stating that in obedience to the Act of Parliament for settling the Militia they had met the previous day at Shrewsbury, and had agreed that one foot regiment of 600 men and a troop of Horse and one of Dragoons of 600 men each, besides commissioned officers, be raised, and submitting the names of several persons as officers.

² Charles Lyttleton was a great-grandson of Sir Thomas Bromley, of Shrawardine Castle, and so second cousin to Henry Bromley of the same, High Sheriff of Shropshire 1642-3. He took part in the second Civil War, and was in Colchester during the siege. He died May 2, 1716, aged 86, having succeeded his brother as Baronet in 1703.

The State Papers inform us that other letters had been sent from Shropshire on the same subject, for President Whitelock wrote to Captain William Botrell 1 on August g:—

"In reply to yours of the 5th from Ludlow, you are directed to apply to Major-General Lambert, who commands in Salop and the other Northern Counties, and is now marching on Chester, and he will give you the Commissions for your officers and orders for such other supplies as he finds requisite for the safety of your garrison."

On the same date the President also wrote to Captain Richard Bagott:—

"The Council has received yours of Aug. 6 from Shrewsbury, and thanks you for enlisting a troop of 60 foot, and if you apply to Major-General Lambert he will satisfy your desire concerning your Lieutenant and Ensign, as he has the Conduct of the forces in Shropshire and all the Northern Counties."

On the 13th Whitelock wrote as follows to the Militia Commissioners of the county of Salop:—

"For the better securing of your county and of Ludlow Castle the Council has ordered the raising of a company of foot under Capt. Botrell, and has sent him a commission and now informs you hereof, that you may take them into your county Militia forces and provide for them on the Militia Act."

On the 13th Lenthall also wrote to Major Waring, conveying the authority of the Parliament for the defence of Shrewsbury and appointing him Governor of the town and Castle.

Though there had been hardly time to raise all the 1,800 men spoken of by Lancelot Lee, yet there were enough mustered to secure Shrewsbury, for, in the words of General Edmund Ludlow,² encouraged by the proclamation of the King at Wrexham by Sir Thomas Middleton, the Royalists "immediately sent out a Party to possess themselves of Shrewsbury; but tho' the Male-contents were very numerous

¹ William Botrell was appointed Governor of Ludlow Castle in 1649, and sat as M.P. for Shropshire in the Parliament of 1653.

Memoirs, ii., p. 687.

MISCELLANEA.

[Under this heading the Editors will be pleased to insert notes, and short articles relative to recent discoveries in the County, or other matters of archæological or historical interest. Communications are invited, and should be addressed to the Editors, c/o Mr. H. W. Adnitt, (Hon. Sec.), The Square, Shrewsbury.]

Ĭ.

A CORRECTION. (Transactions for 1909, page vi.).

At the Annual Meeting in June last, when speaking of the dugout canoe found at Marton Pool, I spoke of the spot where it was found, and also of Rorrington Lodge, as in Montgomeryshire. Prebendary Burd, however, the Vicar of Chirbury, who is one of our Members, tells me that both are in Shropshire, and I gladly take this opportunity of making the correction.

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

II.

PEDIGREE OF LINGEN.

The following pedigree of Lingen, ancestors in the direct male line of the late Lord Lingen and of the family of Lingen Burton of Longner, is extracted from an illuminated Pedigree drawn up in the year 1611 and now preserved at Longner Hall. It was found many years ago stowed away in a chimney of the old house at Radbrook, the ancient seat of the Lingens in Herefordshire, when some alterations were being made there. The Pedigree has this heading:—

"This Pedigree doth properly and particularly belonge to the Auncient and right Worship" famyly of the Lingens, within the

County of Hereff: Anno Domini 1611."

It has three lines of descent, from (1) Alestan Glodwyth, prince of fferley, (2) Henry, King of England, and (3) Robert, King of France. These all meet in William, Lord of Mowthy, and his wife Elenor, daughter and coheir of Thomas, Lord of Iscoed. These lines are not given here, as the descent is well known; but the Lingen descents I give, as they differ considerably from those set forth in the *Visitation of Shropshire*, 1623 (Harl. Soc., pp. 327-8), and are probably more accurate. Twelfth in descent from Alestan Glodwyth was Sir John Burgh, Knight.

Sir John Burgh, Knight=Jane, d. & coheire of Sir William Clopton, Knight Ancreda, da. & Sir John Lingen, = Isabell, Elenor, da. & Elizabeth, da. & Knight, ob. 1506, dau. & one of theires, one of theyres, one of the heires, one of ma. Thomas ma. Thomas ma. John 20 of Hen. 7 Mitton, Esq. Leighton, Esq. theires Newport, Esq. Sir John Lingen, Knight, Elenor, da. & sole heir of Tho. Milewater, Esq. [Arms: Sable an eagle displayed with two heads ob. 1530, 22 Hen. 8. argent.] John Lingen, Esq.=Margaret, dau. of Sir Tho, Inglesuitoc, Knight. William Lyngen, Richard Lyngen, Thomas Walter John=Isabell, da. 3 sonn, ma. Ann, Lyngen, Lyngen Lyngen | of John 2 sonn, ma. 4 Sonn, da. of Thomas 5 sonn, Cicely, da. of Breinton, Esq. Havard, Esq. mar. Richard Ingram, dyed marved Esq. Elizasans Esq.= Arms: beth. yssue Argent a da: of chevron Edward Lyngen, = Blanche, the onely Baker= between 3 Esq., vixit ao dau. of Roger martlets sable.] Bodenham, Knight 1611. of ye Bath. William Shelley, Esq.,=Jane, da. and Raphe Lyngen sonn=Mary, sole dau.

William Shelley, Esq.,=Jane, da. and ka ma. and dyed without sole heire, and yssue. dyed without An yssue Aº 1610,

Raphe Lyngen sonn=Mary, sole dau. and heyre, ma, in and heire of Anno 1610. Thomas Hanky.

The pedigree is emblazoned with numerous coats of arms. Thanks are due to Mr. R. F. Lingen Burton for permission to reproduce it here.

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

III.

THE WELL OF ST CHAD'S COLLEGE.

During the month of January, 1910, the old well of St. Chad's College, Shrewsbury, has been again disclosed, after having been for many years covered over. It is a circular well, composed of large, square blocks of sandstone, and is about four feet in diameter. Its depth is unknown, but a candle let down some fifty feet by a string showed that the bottom was not nearly reached. The well lies in a garden at the back of Mr. Wace's offices, No. 6, College Hill, about the centre of the tennis lawn. Some fifty years ago it was open and surrounded by a fence, which has long since been taken away. It has now been filled up and covered over again with sods. Its recent exposure and final covering up, with a note of the site, seems of sufficient interest to be placed on record in the Transactions.

C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

IV.

A RELIC OF BISHOP PERCY.

The recent publication of a biography of Bishop Percy under the title of "Percy: Prelate and Poet," has called attention to a Salopian worthy who, in the present generation, has been somewhat overlooked.

The biography in question has recalled to my recollection the fact that I have in my possession three manuscripts from the pen of the Bishop, namely, two sermons and an autograph letter. Some years ago the Rev. R. Lingen Burton, one of our members, gave me a number of miscellaneous papers inherited from his father, some of which had belonged to the Rev. J. B. Blakeway, the historian of Shrewsbury. Among these I found the productions of

Bishop Percy which I have alluded to.

The two sermons do not possess in themselves any special interest. One is a sermon for Christmas, the other for Easter, and they are good average specimens of the style of preaching which prevailed in the second half of the Eighteenth Century. Of course, they are written out in full, after the orthodox manner of the time, and the record on them of dates and places where they had been at different times delivered is ample enough to supply a rough account of his movements, from the time when he was ordained, and took early possession of his first living of Easton Maudit, in Northamptonshire, till he became Dean of Carlisle, and from that office passed to the Bishopric of Dromore, in Ireland, where he ended his days. The earliest date is 1751, the latest 1784.

The letter is of more immediate local interest. Among Percy's Shropshire friends there were none with whom he maintained longer or more intimate relations than the Blakeway family. Of these the most conspicuous members were the Rev. Edward Blakeway, minister and official of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury (which was then a Royal peculiar), from 1771 to 1794, and his nephew, the Rev. John Brickdale Blakeway, who succeeded him as minister in that year and as official the year following, and who is best known as the joint author with Archdeacon Hugh Owen of The History of Shrewsbury. It may be remembered that in the short memoir of J. B. Blakeway prefixed to the history, and written, I believe, by his nephew, Professor Edward Burton, Bishop Percy is mentioned as having offered him high preferment in the Irish Church, but as even the Bishop himself seems to have found his diocese rather a place of exile, it is hardly a matter of surprise that the offer was declined.

The letter in question was written on the occasion of the death of his uncle, Edward. As regards the allusion to ages in the letter, Edward Blakeway at the time of his death was 58; Percy's own age at that time was 66, and he had been bishop thirteen years. He survived till 1811, but was blind for some time before he died.

The letter is as follows:--

" Dublin,
" Feb. 26, 1795.

"Dear Sir,

"I cannot express how much I was shocked and afflicted at the contents of your letter. Alas! how little can we depend on anything in this Life: when one so much younger than myself, one so apparently healthy, should thus be snatched away! With your late uncle I had been united in the closest ties of Friendship above half my life, and could I ever have expected I should live to lament his loss?

"During the closest Intimacy of more than thirty years nothing had once happened which could abate the Respect and Esteem I ever had for my beloved Friend. His learning and abilities must have been highly valued by all that knew him: for his Probity and Worth he must have been honoured by all. But the Tenderness and Constancy of his Friendship could be known to few so much as to myself: and to me they were invariable, and I shall ever honour his beloved memory.

"Pray express to good dear Mrs. Blakeway how truly we all sympathize with her in her sorrows, and beg she will consider ours as no common Compliment of Condolence. Present our best Respects to your good Father and Mother and allow me to request the favour of a Line to know how they all do: and that you will

" believe me to be, Dear Sir,

"Your faithful and most obedient servant,

"The Rev. Mr. Blakeway,
"St. Mary's,
"Shrewsbury."

"Tho: Dromore.

With regard to the recently-published biography of Percy already alluded to, I may add that it is a somewhat disappointing book. Its weak places is not wholly the fault of the authoress, but of the limitations under which she appears to have been placed. Papers throwing light on his Chaplaincy to the Earl of Northumberland and the period spent in Ireland were within her reach, and have been made use of with considerable success, but the account of his early clerical associations both with Shropshire and Northamptonshire, are only meagre, and she appears to have found out little or nothing as to his tenure of the Deanery of Carlisle. Perhaps its publication may be the means of eliciting further information.

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

V.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

In a former paper (Transactions, 3rd Series, VII., 241-310), I expressed an opinion that very likely no Parochial Survey of

Shropshire was ever made in 1650. But I find I was mistaken, for I have recently obtained the summary of a Precept or Warrant to the "High Constable of B'north, to be read in all Parish Churches," which recites that, in pursuance of a Commission under the Great Seal, which required the Commissioners to give an account on the oaths of lawful men, "how many p'sonages and vicarages are within the said County, and which are, and which are not impropriated, and of what yearly value they are of, and which are fitt to be united, and other things of publick concernment of that nature," the Commissioners had appointed Friday, the 28th of October, for executing the said commission at Ryton in the Church there." "These are to require you to certify us, the said Commissioners, the names of the parishes within your division, and all Chapels of Ease within the said parishes, together with a competent number of the honest and sufficient inhabitants within the several parishes, to appear before us at the time and place aforesaid, to inform us and the Jury then present, upon their oaths, what the value of each Church is, and what impropriations are within the said parish, and what is the value thereof, and whom is the owner thereof, and how the said Churches are supplied with preaching ministers; and what parishes are fitt to be devided, and which united; and which Chapels of Ease are fit to be made a parish; and of all other things before mentioned."

The Warrant is signed by H. Mackworth, Ed. Cresset, Cresswell Tayleur, Ed. Whitchcott, Tho. Baker, John Astone, John Prowd, and is "dated the 10th day of October, Anno domin: 1650."

I am doubtful whether "B'north" stands for Bridgnorth or Bradford North. Ryton, near Shifnal, is now in the Bridgnorth division of the Hundred of Brimstree, but it is a small church for such an assembly as is spoken of in the Warrant. Ruyton in the Eleven Towns, on the other hand, is not in the Hundred of Bradford North, though it is otherwise a more suitable building.

J. E. AUDEN, M.A.

VI.

THREE MYTTON LETTERS.

After my notes were in the hands of the printer the solution of the enigma (Transactions, 3 S., IX., 292), contained in the second letter suddenly occurred to me, but too late to alter what I had written. It now seems very evident, at least, to myself, that the first half of the letter is a sort of cypher, to conceal its real meaning should it fall into the hands of a Royalist. Colonel Mytton's "Goddesse" was Shrewsbury, her "royaltie" was the sympathy felt by many of the citizens with the cause Mytton had espoused, and her "endeavours" were the plots going on among them to

betray the town. These endeavours came "to a ripenes" when the town was taken by the treachery of those within, on February 22, 1644-5. I cannot understand why I failed to read the letter in this light, but owing to my mental blindness the truth only came to me when too late.

J. E. AUDEN, M.A.

VII.

HISTORY OF WESTHOPE.

There are two statements in this otherwise most interesting paper (Transactions, 3 S., IX.), which seem to me to require a little modification.

(i.) On page 172 we read that John, Earl of Arundel, who died in 1435, was buried at Beauvais in France. This is but part of the truth.

This John, Earl of Arundel, created Duke of Touraine in 1434. was, for his bravery, spoken of as the "English Achilles." He seems to have had a kind of presentiment that he would not return alive from the French expedition, so he laid great stress in his will (made before he left England) that he should be buried at Arundel, and named the exact spot for his sepulture. "If God will that we decease before comying into Ynglande againe, my body to be buried in the College of the Holy Trinity in the wall between the Choir and the Altar of the Chapel of the Blessed Mary of the same College," His fears were verified, for he was badly wounded and taken prisoner in an assault on the Castle of Gerberoi, and died a captive on June 12, 1435. He was buried at the place of his death, but his squire, Fulke Eyton, a Shropshire man, redeemed his body and brought it home. The family of his lord, however, declined to pay the money he had expended in this pious duty, so he retained the corpse. But Eyton, in his will, "wreten atte Schrawardyne the viij day of Februarie, the yere of our Lorde a. mlccccli," after expressing his desire to be buried in the church of Tong, goes on to say "I Woll that my Lord of Arundell that now is, aggre and compoune with you, my seide Executours, for the bon [bones] of Lord John his brother, that I broughte out of France: for the which carriage of bon and oute of the frenche mennys handes delyveraunce he owith me a ml. marc and iiij c. and aftere myne Executours byn compouned with, I woll that the bon ben buried in the Collage of Arundell, after his intent." Lord Arundel did compound, and now, under the easternmost of the three arches in the Fitz-Alan Chapel at Arundel is the tomb of John, Earl of Arundel, with his effigy in plate armour and a collar of S.S. The tomb also represents, in a shroud, the emaciated body. The identity was recently confirmed by an examination of the bones, which showed that a leg was missing, this being his known hurt.

(ii.) On page 178 we are told that Mary, wife of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, was the sole heiress of her father, Henry, the last Earl of Arundel of the Fitz-Alan line. But this was not the case; her son, Philip, was sole heir of his grandfather. In 1556, at the age of 15, Mary Fitz-Alan married Thomas Howard, he being only 20. On June 28, 1557, she gave birth to a son, and died eight weeks later, on August 25, being then only 16 years Her son survived, and was named Philip, after his godfather, the King of Spain. Henry Fitz-Alan, at his death, in 1580, lest all his property (in default of any children of his daughter, Joan, Lady Lumley), to Philip, his only grandchild, whose mother had been dead 23 years. Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, afterwards married (about a year after the death of his first wife), Margaret, daughter of Thomas, Lord Audley, by whom he had several children. Philip Howard was the last Arundel who was territorial lord of Oswestry. (Transactions, J. E. AUDEN, M.A. VI. (N.S.), p. 143).

VIII.

THE BARONS' LETTER TO POPE BONIFACE VIII., 12 FEBRUARY, 1300-1.

After their defeat at Falkirk in 1298, the Scots solicited the protection of the Pope, stating that the Kings of England had not insued a Bull or Brief, dated at Anagni, 27 June, 1299, in which issued a Bull or Brief, dated at Anagni, 27 June, 1299, in which issued a Bull or Brief, dated at Anagni, 27 June, 1299, in which issued a King Edward I. to desist from war with Scotland, and he warned King Edward I. to desist from war with Scotland, and to release the Scotlish ecclesiastics in the King's hands, on the ground that from ancient times the Kingdom of Scotland was a dependency of the See of Rome. To consider the Pope's claim, a Parliament met at Lincoln on 20 January, 1300-1, and drew up a reply denying all right of papal interference, and affirming the feudal dependence of Scotland upon England, and that it never was in any way subject to Rome, and refusing to allow the King to send ambassadors to the Pope to justify his conduct. This reply of the Barons to the Pope was dated at Lincoln, 12 February, 1300-1, and was sealed by seven Earls and ninety six Barons or Magnates, and was sealed by seven Earls and ninety six Barons or Magnates.

The Seals attached to this document are of the greatest importance, as they form the earliest contemporary evidence of veritable coats of arms. Amongst the signatories are several Shropshire men, viz., Richard Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, Edmund de Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, Fulke fitz Warin, Lord of Whittington, Peter Corbet, Lord of Caus, Roger le Estraunge, Lord of Ellesmere,

John le Estraunge, Lord of Knokyn, Bogo de Knovill, Lord of Whitchurch, and Fulke le Estraunge, Lord of Corsham. A few words about these Shropshire lords and their seals may be of interest.

Richard Fitz Alan, Lord of Arundel, feudal lord of Clun and Oswestry, patron of Haughmond Abbey, born 1267, died 1302. Seal:—Earl Richard in armour, on a horse, brandishing his sword. Helm with fan plume, and surcoat girdled. On his shield and horse's trappings, the golden lion of Fitz Alan. Legend "Sigillum Ricardi Comitis de Arundel."

Edmund de Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore; summoned to the parliament at Shrewsbury, 1283; died 1304. Seal:—Three bars and an escutcheon of pretence plain, on a chief a pale between two esquires. The shield is suspended from a bough, and is decorated on each side with a wyvern. Legend "S. Edmvndi de Mortuo Mari."

Fulke Fitz Warin, Lord of Whittington and Alberbury; summoned to the parliament at Shrewsbury, 1283; died 1314. Seal:—Quarterly per fess indented. On each side of the shield is a wyvern. Legend "+ S. Fulconis filii Warini,"

Peter Corbet, Lord of Caus; died 1322. Seal:—Two crows. The shield is suspenced from a tree, and on each side is a wyvern. Legend "Sigillum Petri Corbet."

John le Strange, Lord of Knokyn; summoned to the parliament at Shrewsbury, 1283; had a licence to castellate his house at Middle, 1307; died 1309. Seal:—The lord in armour, on a horse, brandishing his sword. Helm with fan plume. On his shield and horse's trappings two lions passant. Legend "S. Johannis le Stravngge."

Bogo de Knoville, Lord of Whitchurch in right of his wife; Sheriff of Shropshire, 1274-8; a Commissioner of Array for Shropshire in 1297, died 1307. Seal:—Three estoiles pierced, and a label of three points. Legend "S. Bogonis de Knovile."

Fulk le Strange, of Blackmere, Lord of Corfham; step-son of Bogo de Knovill; died 1324. Seal:—Two lions passant guardant. Legend "S. Fulchonis le Estravnge."

Roger le Strange, Lord of Ellesmere; summoned to the Parliament at Shrewsbury, 1283, and appointed Captain of the King's forces in the fortresses of Whitchurch, Oswestry, and Montgomery; died 1311. Seat:—Two lions passant with a bordure engrailed. Scroll work round the shield.

The Pope's Letter and the Barons' Reply will be found in Rymer's Fædera, vol. I.; and facsimiles of the Seals are beautifully reproduced in Some Feudal Lords and their Seals, with introduction by Lord Howard de Walden.

IX.

PRICE DEVEREUX, OF VAYNOR, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

The Devereux family traces its ancestry to pre-Norman times. In 1550 Walter Devereux was created Viscount Hereford, this becoming since 1641, the premier viscounty of England. A branch of the family resided at Vaynor, where Price Devereux was born in or about 1636. He entered Shrewsbury School in 1652, matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1654, and was admitted a student at Gray's Inn in 1658. He married three times—

(1) Lettice Robinson, of Gwersyllt, Denbigh, who died in 1659.
(2) Damaris Benyon, the widow of Charles Benyon, of Shrewsbury, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, in 1662.

(3) Mary Stephens, described as "of Bristol," whose son, Price, was born June 9, 1664, succeeded to the title as 9th Lord Hereford in 1700, and died in 1740.

Shortly after the birth of his son, Price Devereux, the subject of these notes, joined the King's forces, and died on board Admiral

Barkeley's ship off the Foreland, in 1666.

The family of Benyon held a prominent place in the town of Shrewsbury through three centuries. They owned considerable property in St. Mary's parish and other parts of the town. Charles Benyon was a Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1625 and 1634; Mayor in 1644 and 1651. He witnessed, in 1660, the signatures of a number of the 87 who formally accepted the Royal pardon for disaffection during the Civil Wars. His name also occurs frequently in the marriage registers of Ellesmere as the magistrate witnessing the wedding contracts. In 1621 Charles Bennion, gentleman, held part of the Chapel Yard Field, on Coton Hill. His death is recorded in St. Mary's register—May 15, 1662.

The record of his marriage with Damaris, afterwards the wife of Price Devereux, cannot be traced, with the result that her maiden name is uncertain. At her marriage her age is given as 27, so that she was probably born in 1635. Lord Hereford thinks that she may have been Damaris Lowe, of the family of Hill-Lowe, of Court

of Hill.

The name Damaris, though not uncommon, does not often occur in the Shrewsbury registers about the date at which she was born. Damaris Lowe was baptised in St. Julian's parish, in 1632, and Damaris Crowther in 1637. There were other relationships between the Benyon and Crowther families, which makes it possible that she may have been a member of the latter family.

Lord Hereford believes that Mary Stephens was the daughter of John Stephens, Recorder of Bristol, who died in 1669, and had a daughter, Mary, who was under age in 1667. The Stephens' family were related to the Stephens' of Eastingford, Gloucestershire, and Honor of Wapley, also to the family of the same name of Minsterley, Salop. The Devereux family were related by marriage to

the Leightons of Wattlesborough, who, again, were related to the Minsterley branch of the Stephens' family. Mary Stephens was also related to the family of Fox, of Ludford.

J. A. MORRIS.

Χ.

SHROPSHIRE STANDARDS, TEMP. HENRY VIII.

A MS. in the College of Arms, marked I. 2, and printed in Excerpta Historica, 1831, contains a description of the Standards borne in the field by peers and knights, and amongst them are the following Standards of four Shropshire men. It was compiled about the year 1520. Besides the Standards, the Arms of each

person are given in this valuable MS.

Th' Erl of Shrawsbery. Gules and Sable, A, a talbot passant Argent, with four chafronts, each adorned with three feathers Or. B, one chafront. C, two chafronts as before. Arms.—Quarterly of six: 1. Azure a lion rampant Argent, within a bordure Or; 2. Gules a lion rampant, within a bordure engrailed Or; 3. Gules on a saltire Argent, a martlet Sable for difference; 4. Argent a bend between six martlets Gules; 5. Or, a fret Gules; 6. Argent two

lions passant Gules.

SIR THOMAS CORNEWALL, Knight. Argent, A, a lion passant Gules, ducally crowned and semée of bezants Or, between four Cornish choughs proper, ducally gorged Or. No Motto. Arms.—Quarterly, of four grand quarters: I. and IV. Ermine a lion rampant Gules, crowned Or, within a bordure engrailed Sable bezanty; II. Quarterly, 1. and 4. Argent on a bend cottised Sable three mullets pierced; 2. Barry of six Argent and Azure; 3. Sable a bend fusilly Argent; III. Quarterly, 1 and 4. Barry of six, Gules and gobony Argent and Sable; 2 and 3. Barry of six Or and Azure, a bendlet Gules.

KETELBY. Or, A, on a wreath Argent and Sable a lion's head erased Gules, in his mouth an arrow point downwards. Arms.—Quarterly, 1 and 4. A saltire raguly between four martlets; 2. four chevronels, in fess point a . . . head; 3. Argent, on a chevron Azure, between three lions' heads erased Gules, two snakes . . .

THOMAS VERNON de Stoksay in com. Salop. Four stripes Argent and Azure, A, on a wreath Argent and Sable a boar's head erased of the last, tusks and ears Gules, charged with a crescent Or. Arms.—Quarterly of six: r. Argent a fret Sable; 2. Azure three lions passant Argent; 3. Argent a lion rampant queue forchée Gules, collared Or; 4. Barry of six, Or and Azure; 5. Argent, a fret Sable, a canton Gules; 6. Azure, semée of cross-crosslets, and two pipes in saltire Or.

An Earl's Standard was six yards in length, a Knight's four yards. The Standard was frequently divided into four parts, "A" being

the part nearest to the staff.

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

(Bullety) | Man hot hold trail responsible for the | Man through of Authors of Papers

AMBUAN Hieropy on the Liberties Scorpages in Cloth ean still be had from any National Drice of the Assertance the Assertance of the State of

She the twelve Papers on THE BATTLE OF EATTLE OF EATTLE

The the Society phay of the for his own use the straighter Physic Centes of the Leansactions (of which the respective Centes of the Leansactions of which the respective Centes of the Second Series of Six Guineas per a furnished it she Second Series of Six Guineas per a furnished it she Second Series at Six Guineas per a furnished the first regardles may be had for the control of the second Series and the second Series of most representation for the second series with the second series of the second second series and the second series of the second second series and second seco

meseum

RESCHOOL SULLDINGS, SURBWEBURY e prik.

y Agrators of the Minsenwe

W. R. HAMILTON, Eso CVILL BALDSC, MA, PILS, F.Z.S.

ROBERTAL BUDDICOM. Pro-

BOOK THORNEWILL WA LUOVO CENVON, Eso, M.A., J.F.

EXTER E HARRIES ESO ABOKAT AUDEN, MAR, F.S.A

POULTAND FIG. ESA, PH. Hist.S.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY,

Bresident :

THE RIGHT HON. LORD BARNARD.

Vice-Bresidents :

His Grace The DUKE OF SUTHERLAND The Right Hon. The EARL or Powis The Right Hon. The Earl Brownlow The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Bradford The Right Rev. The LORD BISHOP OF LICHFIELD The Right Rev. The LORD BISHOP OF HEREFORD The Right Hon. LORD KENYON

The Right Hon. LORD FORESTER Sir Walter O. Corbet, Bart. Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart. R. LLOYD KENYON, Esq. Rev. Prebendary H. W. Moss, M.A. ALGERNON HEBER-PERCY, Esq. W. H. Foster, Esq. BEVILLE STANIER, Esq., M.P.

Council :

Church Stretton (Chairman) Miss Auden, F.R. Hist.S., Church Stretton Rev. J. R. BURTON, B.A., Bitterley Rev. W. G. CLARK-MAXWELL, M.A., F.S.A., Clunbury Rev. D. H. S. CRANAGE, M.A., F.S.A., Cambridge Rev. E. H. GILCHRIST DE CASTRO, M.A., Halford R. E. Davies, Esq., Shrewsbury

Rev. Prebendary T. Auden, M.A., F.S.A., Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, M.A., Shrewsb ury Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A., Oxon Miss Hope-Edwardes, Netley Hall Rev. A. J. Moriarty, D.D., Shrewsbury S. M. Morris, Esq., Shrewsbury E. C. Peele, Esq., Shrewsbury T. E. PICKERING, Esq., M.A., Shrewsbury H. R. H. SOUTHAM, Esq., F.S.A., F.R. Hist. S., Shrewsbury HENRY T. WEYMAN, Esq., F.S.A., Ludlow

Editorial Committee :

Rev. Prebendary Auden, M.A., F.S.A. Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A. Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

Mon. Secretary :

MR. H. W. ADNITT, The Square, Shrewsbury

Assistant Secretary :

MR. A. E. Cooper, Montague Chambers, Dogpole, Shrewsbury

Auditor :

W. W. NAUNTON

Trensurers :

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.