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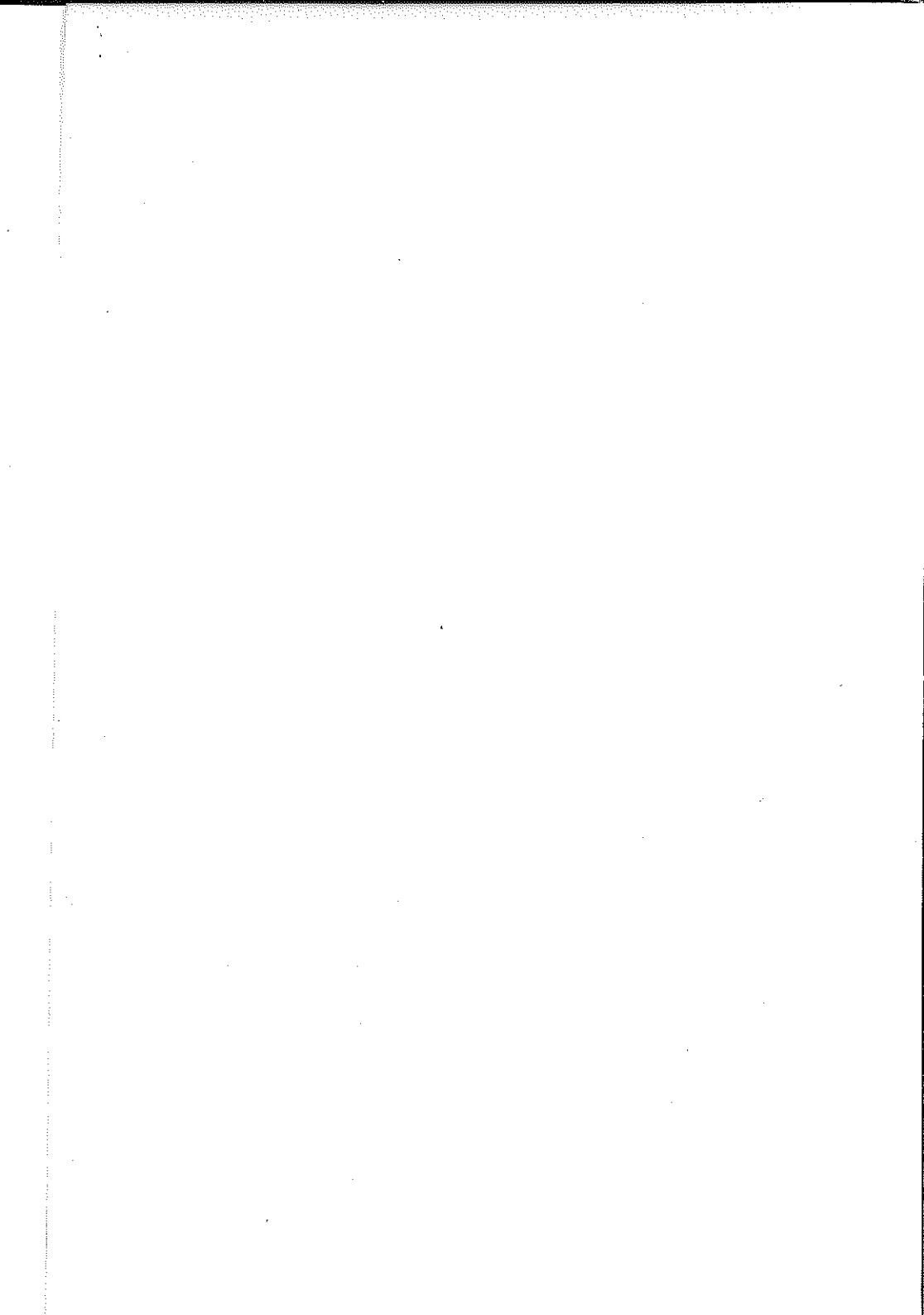
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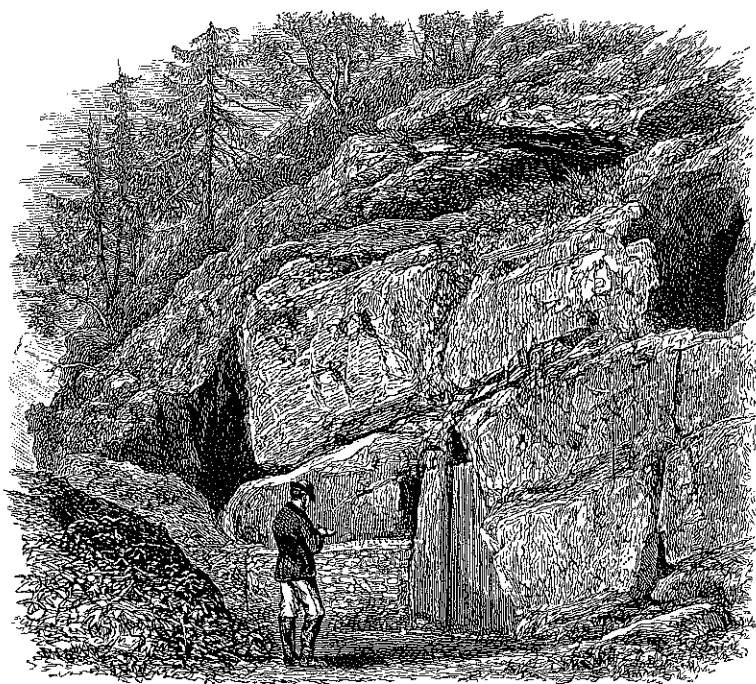
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THE BRIDGNORTH HERMITAGE AND WITCH'S CAVE, NORTH VIEW, 1877.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY O. MEDCALF.



THE BRIDGNORTH HERMITAGE AND WITCH'S CAVE, SOUTH VIEW, 1877.

FROM A SKETCH BY HUBERT SMITH, ESQ.



# EXTRACTS FROM THE CARTULARY OF HAGHMON ABBEY, CO. SALOP.

BY REV. W. A. LEIGHTON, B.A., (CAMB.), F.L.S., F.B.S., ED., &c.

THE mitred<sup>1</sup> Abbey of Augustinian Canons, founded at Haghmon near Shrewsbury by the Baronial family of Fitz-Alan in the 12th century, existed in opulence and importance until the dissolution in 1541. On that event the monastery, church, campanile and cemetery, together with all the lands which constituted "the Demesne," were granted to Edward Lyttleton of Pellyngton Hall, co: Stafford, in fee, by the service of the 20th part of one Knight's fee, and an annual payment of 16/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ . These hereditaments he sold to Rowland Hill, citizen and mercer of London, a thoroughly wholesale trafficker in monastic property. And by Letters Patent dated 18 June, 38 Henry 8, the King granted these lands and an immense quantity of other property belonging to very many other religious houses in various parts of the kingdom, and the several annual rents reserved to the Crown, for £847. 1. 8, to the said Rowland Hill. What property, so far as concerns Haghmon Abbey, passed by this grant, may be ascertained from a "Survey of the Manor of

<sup>1</sup> This discovery was made by Revd. Mackenzie Walcott in his diligent researches among the Public Records: see his *Four Minsters round the Wrekin*, p. 50. This important influential position also accounts for the Abbey being selected as the Depository of one of the Statute Rolls of the realm. This Roll of Statutes, which is amongst the muniments at Sundorne Castle, is dated 2 Edward 1; begins with Magna Charta, and ends with the Statute of Acton Burnell, the last entry, and is in the handwriting of that age: see Owen and Blakeway's *Hist. Shrewsb.*, vol. 1, p. 150, note.

Haghmon" made by a Mr. Wightwick in 1666, whereby it appears that the Manor of Haghmon contained, besides "the Demesnes of Haghmon within the pale," Upton Magna, Downton, Withington, Hunckington, Roddington, Walcott and Duncott—in all 3489a. 0r. 29p.—the then present rent £654. 2. 7—the yearly value £1,413. 14. 4, and the total value £23,168. 8. 0. Sir Rowland Hill's enormous estates descended to and were divided amongst his four daughters and co-heiresses. One of these, Elizabeth, married John Barker Esqr., who thus became possessed of the Haghmon estates and converted the Abbey into a family mansion. In the Barker family they continued for four generations, when Amy Barker, the only daughter and heiress of Thomas Barker of Haghmon, married Edward Kynaston of Hordley, co. Salop, Esq., who took up his residence accordingly at Haghmon. His son John Kynaston married Beatrice Corbet of Moreton Corbet, co. Salop, and their son Corbet Kynaston, dying without issue, devised by his will 1734 and codicil 1738 the property to Andrew Corbet of Lee, Albright Hussey, and Sundorn. Andrew Corbet dying without issue, John Corbet his brother succeeded under the entail, and in his family it continued until the last male heir Andrew William Corbet cut off the entail and resettled the property on his mother's relatives, the Pigotts of Edgmond, co. Salop, the present possessors.

With the estates came also the ancient Deeds, and amongst them the Cartulary of the Abbey, a fine tall and thick folio volume of vellum, written and compiled most probably in the 15th century, inasmuch as Dr. John Ludlowe elected Abbot in 1463 is the last Abbot mentioned in the Cartulary, and the date of the deed in which he last occurs is 1478, 18 Edwd. 4.

There are two seals of the Abbey, one the common capitular seal engraved in Mackenzie Walcott's *Four Minsters*, and another of Abbot Gilbert 2nd (1283-1305.)

The following is a list of the Abbots compiled from the Cartulary :—



*Abbots of Haghmon, co. Salop.*

Alured occurs temp. Hen. 2.

Fulke, in office 1172-3.

Richard, and Ralph, both occur contemporary with Reiner,

Bishop of St. Asaph, who was consecrated 1186 and died 1224.

John occurs in 5 John, 1203.

Nicholas, contemp. with Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury,  
who was consecrated 1206 and died 1228.

Osbert, contemporary with Hugh Folliot, Bishop of Hereford,  
who was consecrated 1219 and died 1234.

Engelard, said by Grose to have died 1241.<sup>2</sup>

William.

Ralph.

Herveus, in office 1236-7.

Gilbert, 30 Hen. 3, 1246, and 18 kal. Sept. 1252.

Alexander.

John, 48 Hen. 3, 1263.

Alanus, 2 Edw. 1, 1273.

Henry de Astley, 1283.

Gilbert de Campeden, elected 1283 (Rot. Pat. 12 Edw. 1.); in  
office 1301.

Richard de Broke, 1305—1323.

Nicholas de Longelmore, July 12, 1325 (19 Edw. 2)—1341.

Gilbert, 1341.

Richard, 1346—1359.

John de Smetheote, 45 Edw. 3, 1371.

Nicholas Birton, 3 Rich. 2, 1379.

Radulphus, 10 Rich. 2, 1386—1415.

William, 3 Hen. 5, 1415.

Roger, 6 Hen. 5, 1418.

Richard Burnell, elected 1420; resigned 1463.

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<sup>2</sup> The succession of Abbots from Engelard to Nicholas de Longelmore, is proved by a document in the Cartulary, which contains an account of pleadings in Hilary Term 1 Hen. V. 1414, between the Abbot and Convent, by John Rodenhurste their Attorney, against Sir Richard le Strange of Knokin, Knight, relative to the Advowson of Hanmer Church, co. Flint; which they sought to recover by writ of right, and gained their point. By this document it appears that Engelard, William, Ralph, Herveus, Gilbert, and Alexander, were successively Abbots temp. King Henry, son of King John; John, Alan, and Henry, temp. King Edward son of King Henry; Gilbert, temp. King Edward son of King Edward; and Richard and Nicholas, temp. Edward late King of England, great-grandfather of the King (Henry V.) that now is.

John Ludlowe, D.D., elected in 1463. He is the last Abbot mentioned in the Cartulary, and the date of the deed in which he last occurs is 1478, 18 Edw. 4.

Richard Pontesburye, in office 1495.

In a Court Roll of Haghmon, among the muniments of the Corbet family, dated Thursday next before the feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin, 17 Hen. VIII. [23 March 1525], Christopher occurs as Abbot; William Charlton, chief Steward, or Seneschal; Richard Mynd, deputy steward.

Thomas Corvisor, last Abbot, resigned on a pension, Sept. 9, 1539.

*Extracts from the Cartulary of Haghmon.*

William de Camberey, of Asforde, gave "ad opus ecclesie" the rent of 12*d.* issuing annually in the township (villa) of Asforde, and payable at Michaelmas, from land which Milo of Little Herford held of him. Test. Hugo Carbonel, Henry de Budlers, John de Asforde, Nicholas son of Andrew, Geoffrey and James brothers.

Alan de la Mare gave to the sustenance of the sick brethren in the infirmary one virgate of land in Bolda [Bold and Charlcot in the parish of Cleobury North co. Salop.] which Haer and Geoffrey Ribel held, together with the messuage and croft which Edric held, rendering annually to the lord of the said vill 6*d.* at Michaelmas. Test. Thomas Mandut and Robert his brother.

Adam dñs de Bolda confirms the same grant, and gives the rent of 6*d.* to the Abbey. Test. Sir Thomas de Costentine, John fil. Heri.

Richard de Soggedon, for the health of his soul and that of Alice his wife, gave to the sustenance of two wax candles before the Altar of the B. V. M. in the Church of Haghmon, one messuage and 4½ acres of land in Cherleton [Charlton or Chorlton, in Wrockwardine, co. Salop.] To hold in frank almoigne to sustain two wax candles to be daily burned at the Mass of the B. V. M. before the said Altar for ever. Test. Master John de Cherleton, Ralph de Cherleton, Richard de Bury, John de Appele, Henry de Rodinton.

Walter de Clifforde, son of Walter de Clifforde, gave to the sustenance of the kitchen of the monks and their refectons in fresh fish, the mill of Culmiton [Culmington], and the mill of Cineton [Shinerton near Much Wenlock, co. Salop.] and half a virgate of land in Shineton, with a messuage belonging to the mill of Shineton, and suit and service. Test. Hugh de Ferrares Walter de Clifforde, son of Walter the second, Simon the Falconer, at that time Steward.

Richard de Clifford, son of Walter, confirms the said grant. Henry II. confirmed to the sustentation of the Church all Herdewike [Hardwick, in Middle, co. Salop] and a moiety of the village of Hadnal [in the same parish], which had been given by Gilbert de Hadenhale in the presence of his superior lord, William Fitz-Alan.

William Banastre gave to the sustenance of the poor at the gate, all the service of Wido de Hadenhale which he owes for one virgate of land in Hadenhale [Hadnal]. Test. Vivian de Rossale, Thomas his son, Baldwin de Hodenet, Odo his son.

William Banastre gave to the poor at the gate, for the health of his soul, and those of Emma his wife and Laurence his son, half a virgate of land in Hadenhale [Hadnal] which Robert Swit held, together with half of the assart land which the said Robert held. Test. John fil. Alañ, Vivian de Rosahale, and Thomas his son.

Nicholas, Abbot of Haghmon, granted to Hugh, son of Sir Robert de Cheyne, for a certain sum of money, one perpetual chantry in the church of Haghmon to be held by one priest of the Monastery (viz.) every day for the good estate of the said Hugh and all his whilst living, and for his soul after his decease, and for the souls of his ancestors and successors and all faithful people deceased, for ever. Test. Roger Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Sir Thomas de Halghton, Roger de Cheyne, Robert Corbet, knights, Robert de Stepleton, Richard Horde, Richard Husee. Dated Friday next after the feast of St. Ambrose, 1336 (10 Edw. III.)

Abbot Gilbert granted 100s. to the pittance to be paid annually at two periods of the year at Cheswardine from Rowton, by the ordination of Roger Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, together with the fish-pool of Pimbeleg [Pimley]. Dated Haghmon, 1252, 14 kal. Sept.

Walter, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, ordains that the church of Cheswardyn, with the fruits and obventions and all the appurtenances, together with the rents and profits of the lands of Nagyngton and Hideslonde belonging to the Abbey, should be for the clothing of the brethren of the Monastery. Dated 2 July 1315, and 19<sup>th</sup> of his consecration.

John de Cherleton, senior, John de Cherleton, junior, John Tromewyn, knights, and John son of Richard de Leghton, knight, became bound to the Abbot in the sum of £50 of silver, dated at Salop, Tuesday next after the feast of St. Martin the Bishop, 17 Edw. III.; conditioned, that if the said Sir John de Cherleton granted to the Abbey the advowson of the church of Lydom to provide three Chaplains regular in the Church of

Haghmon to chaunt for the soul of Sir Edmond Earl of Arundel for ever, then the said bond shall be void.

Richard dñs de Leghton, knight, gave "ad p̃mocoẽm" of the sacristy, four acres of land and one seillion to build a house upon in Halghton. Test. John de Ercalwe, John son of Aer, knights, Robert de Peninton.

Roger son of Gilbert de Halghton gave two acres of land in the field of Halghton to sustain the light before the high altar in the Church of Haghmon. Test. Henry de Sibbeton, Thomas de Halghton, William his son, William de Alemain.

William Alemon de Halghton gave two acres of land in Halghton also to sustain the lights of the church. Test. Sir John son of Aer, John dñs de Arcalwe, Philip de Peninton, Will. Crasset de Halghton, Roger son of Gilbert, of the same.

William son of Richard son of Adam de Asteleg, and Avota his wife, gave for the same purpose, one acre of land in the fields of Halghton. Test. Sir John de Ercalwe, John son of Aer, knights, Philip de Penninton, Richard de Sogedon, clerk.

Henry II. gave to the sustentation of their church, the church of Hammer. Test. Richard de Luci, Hugh de Laci, Robert Marmion, at Salop. [Henry II. was at Shrewsbury 1158.]

William Banastre gave to the sustenance of the poor at the gate, a rent of 12*l.* issuing from land situate in Hauston, which Galfridus de Egebaldeham held formerly of Walter Gethariste. Test. Vivian de Rosshale, Thomas his son, Baldwin de Hodnet, Robert de Acton, Alan de Bureton, Thomas de Lee, William de Balderton.

William Banastre, son of William Banastre, gave to the alms of the gate two virgates of land in the vill of Hauston which had been given by Roger de Hauston and Richard his son and heir, and which Wido de Westbury and Richard son of Oliver once held, together with 22 acres of land there. Test. Sir Robert de Gyros, William de Hedlega, Reynner de Acton, and Wido de Hadnall.

John, son of Robert de Espelege, lord of Epsley, gave to the infirmary a rent of 4*s.* of silver from one virgate and a half of land which Robert son of Adam de Preston held in Hopton [parish of Hodnet, co. Salop]. Test. Sir John de Hodenet, William his son, John de Halketon, John his son.

William, dñs de Newton, gave to the pittance 3½ acres of land in the fields of Newton near Stokesay. Test. Roger Wixi, Roger de Dodemoneston, Luke de Weho, Ranulph de Stoke.

Robert de Ardif and Milana his wife gave to the sustentation of the house of the infirm poor (for the health of their souls and that of Hugh de Lacy), a rent of 12*l.* annually paid by the

Barons of Lilleshull for a ditch, situate between their fish-pond and the mill of the said Canons, between Dovecotemille and the fish-pond of Okinton. Test. Robert chaplain of With, Reyner de Acton.

Maurice de Pulilega gave to the sustentation of the Infirmary, one acre of land in Pulley, with the buildings thereon, situate between the land of Osbern and the land of Isabel wife of Engellare. Test. Robert Infant and Andrew son of Hubert, provosts of Salop. [Andrew son of Hubert, and Robert le Child, occur as provosts of Shrewsbury early in the reign of Henry III.]

Isabel de Rodington, widow, gave to the lights of the high altar a rent of 2s. issuing from a virgate and half of land in Rodington, which Hugh, son of the parson, held. Test. Sir William de Hedley, John his son.

Henry, son of Ranulph de Rodinton, confirms the same grant. Test. John de Ercall, John, son of Aer, knights.

Ranulph de Rodington gave "venditionem" of the meadow called Sistamesne, which Gilbert his grandchild (nepos) sold to the Abbey "ad opus ecclie eorum," for 10s. Test. John le Strange and Hamon his brother, Stephen de Stanton.

Clarice, widow, late wife of Roger de Apelegh, gave to the light of the high altar a rent of 12*d.* from her part of the mill of Rodynton. Test. Sir William de Hedlega, John his son, Stephen de Peninton, Ranulph de Rodinton.

Thomas Costentin gave to the augmentation of the alms of the gate the rent which Thomas de Caldecot rendered yearly for half a virgate of land in Sonford [Sandford, in Prees, co. Salop], viz., one pound of pepper at the feast of St. Michael. Test. Vivian de Rossale, Thomas his son.

King Henry gave to the sustentation of the church of Haghamon all Stutte [Stitt, in Rattlinghope, co. Salop].

Robert Bishop of Hereford gave to the augmentation of their sustenance all the tithes of the vill of Stutte; and, because by his visitation it appeared there was not any church there, he gave the Canons licence to build one in the place where they then had an Oratory, in which there should be a baptistery and sepulture, and service performed once in every week. Test. William Stokel, Ralph the Archdeacon.

Walter de Hibernia bound himself to Edmund Earl of Arundel and his heirs, to find and sustain six wax candles of six pounds weight about the place or tomb of the said Edmund wheresoever in the said Abbey it might happen to be; to be renewed yearly at the feast of Easter, so that the said wax candles might burn in the vigils and masses in which the wax candles about the tomb of Richard Earl of Arundel,

father of the said Edmund, were accustomed to be burned; and he charges his lands at Upton near Haghmon [Upton Magna, co. Salop] to find the same. Test. Sir William de Ercalwe, John de Lee, John de Chetewin, knights. Dated at Clun, 1st March, 19th Edward 1.<sup>3</sup>

Sunday next before the feast of St. Michael, 15 Edw. 3. [23d Sept. 1341.] Agreement between the monastery of Haghmon and John son of Walter de Hibernia, of Upton. The monastery agree to find twelve wax candles to burn in the church of Haghmon about the tomb of the Lord Richard, Earl of Arundel, and Alice his Countess, to be renewed yearly, so that after such renovation they should be of the weight of six pounds, and be burned at high mass in the feasts of the Nativity, St. John the Evangelist, Epiphany, Purification of B. V. M., Annunciation of B. V. M., Easter, Pentecost, Nativity of St. John the Baptist, Assumption of B. V. M., Nativity of B. V. M., Exaltation of Holy Cross, All Saints, All Souls, St. Michael, and on the anniversaries of the said Richard Earl of Arundel and Alice his Countess. And for the sustenance of this the said John de Hibernia assigned all his lands to pay yearly to the Sacrist of Haghmon ten shillings, and charged his lands at Upton [Upton Magna] therewith. Test. Sir William de Ercalwe. Dated at Haghmon.

Matilda the Empress, daughter of King Henry and Lady of England, gave three carucates of land in Walecote [Walcot, in Wellington], with the men and all things belonging, with soch and sach, and thol, theam and infangetheof, for the remission of her sins. Test. D. [David I.] King of Scotland, R. [Robert de Sigello, cons. 1141, ob. 1150 or 1151] Bishop of London, A [Alexander, cons. 1123, ob. 1147] Bishop of Lincoln.

The said Matilda gave also the mill at Walcot. Test. Robert, son of Heldeber, Walter son of Alan, Nigel de Brac.

King Stephen and King Henry confirm the said grants.

Henry II. granted exemption from toll through his whole land of England and Wales. Test. Richard de Luci, William Fitz Adeline his sewer, Hugh de Laci.

John, son of Roger de Hauston, grants to Sir Robert de Preston, clerk, land in Hauston [Haston in Hadnal chapelry], reserving a rent to the Abbey. Test. Richard Banaster, John clerk of Smethcote [Smethcote, co. Salop], Richard Grey de Acton. Dated on the octave of St. Hilary, 3 Edward III. [20 January 1330.]

<sup>3</sup> This Edmund Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, was beheaded 1326, and on his attainder his honours became forfeited, but were restored to his son and heir Richard Fitz Alan, 4 Edw. II.

Henry III. grants to the Abbey of Haghmon the vill of Lee, in Bottewoode [Leebotwood, co. Salop], unto the bridge called the Quakinggebrugge, with the chapel and tithes of the said vill, and all Behecota, from the way called Hainedwey to the place called Goseforde, with the tithes and the oratory of the said vill. Dated at Portsmouth, the 1st August, in 37th year of his reign [1253].

Alexander Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield confirms the said grant, 16 kal. July.

William de la Beche gave lands in Eaton Mascott [Eaton Mascote, co. Salop]. Test. Sir Ralph de Picheforde, lord William Hunalde, Roger Sprengelose, Walter de Harpecote, William Marscot, Nicholas de Conedour, clerk of Britin [Berrington, co. Salop], Richard de Eton, Richard de Baschurche.

Agreement between the monastery of Haghmon and the Rector of the church of Wrockeworthin or Wrockordin [Wrockwardine, co. Salop]; the monastery grants to the church of Wrockeworthin 4 acres of land belonging to the mill of Aldedescote [Allscott in the parish of Wrockwardine], which Ralph the provost (ppositus) holds: and the Rector grants to the monastery permission to dig turves and soil in the moor called "Gretholders," to repair the stank (stagni) of the said mill.

Robert de Heyteton gave half a virgate of land in Mershe. Test. Thomas Corbet, Richard Corbet, William parson of Rodynton [Rodington, co. Salop], Stephen the chaplain.

Roger de Stanton confirms the grant of Richard de Preston to take marl from a field at Preston-upon-Severn [Preston Boats, co. Salop.] Test. Stephen de Stanton, Dan William chaplain of Uffinton [Uffington, co. Salop].

9 Sept. 1478, 18 Edw. IV. Robert Abbot of Lilleshull, granted to John [John Ludlowe, D.D.] Abbot of Haghmon, all the great and small tithes, oblations, fruits, and the parochial chapel of the town of Uffinton, and the farm or grange of Pimley, for 99 years, at 40s. rent.

1292, John de Berewic and others, Justices sitting at Salop, decreed that Gilbert Abbot of Haghmon, should appear at Bradford court for the town of Uffinton.

Walter de Clifford gave the church of Culminton [Culmington, co. Salop], and because the said church yielded only three marks of silver annually, he gave a virgate of land in Siditonia, which Master Roger de Beche held, rendering to him 5s. annually. Test. Osborn son of Hugh, Walter my son, William de Etonia, Robert de Beche, Master Roger his brother.

Hugh Folliot, Bishop of Hereford [1219—1234], received at the presentation of Osbert, Abbot of Haghmon, Dan John de Wrocest'r to the church of Culminton, and instituted him as parson "*salva perpetua vicaria ejusd ecclie a nobis taxata.*" Test. Adam, chaplain of Westburi [Westbury co. Salop], Dan Thomas, Precentor of Hereford, Dan Robert Grossoteste, Dan Richard de Hereford, official of the said Bishop.

Hugh de Fereres confirms a grant of land in Corvewode. Test. William Carburnell, John and Pagan his sons, Simon, chaplain, and Robert, chaplain de Burford (Simone capellano et Rob'to capellano de Burford), [Burford, co. Salop].

Ralph le Strange granted to Haghmon abbey the perpetual advowson of the chapel of Knockin (*jus patronatus capelle de Knokin*), [Knockin, co. Salop]. Test. William Fitz-Alan, John le Strange, William le Strange, Jonas the chaplain.

Reiner, Bishop of St. Asaph [1186—1224], grants and confirms to Ralph Abbot of Haghmon, the said chapel, according to the deed of Ralph le Strange, subjecting it to the payment of 12*d.* annually to the mother church of Kinardleg [Kinnerley, co. Salop]. Test William Fitz-Alan, John le Strange, Hamon his brother.

1248 kal. June. Confirmation by Boniface Archbishop of Canterbury, of an agreement between the church of Kinnardesleg [Kinnerley] and the chapel of Knockin: that the parson of Knockin shall hold all the tithes of Knockin and Norslepe, and those of all lands contained between the divisions of Knockin and Norslepe, and all obventions, paying 12*d.* annually to the church of Kinnardesleg on the feast of St. Bridget.

Reiner, Bishop of St. Asaph [1186-1224], confirms the said agreement in the presence of the Priors of Wombridge and Rowton, Abraam the priest, Fulco Fitz-Warin, and Richard his brother.

Brother Anian, Bishop of St. Asaph [1268—1293], to Gilbert de Kampeden, Abbot of Haghmon, greeting: recites, that he had heard that Ralph de Solton, chaplain, had intruded himself into the vicarage of Knockin, and requires the monastery to choose some proper person to the vicarage within eight days. Dated at St. Martin [co. Salop] 8 id. Sept.

Richard, Abbot of Haghmon, granted to Thomas, chaplain of Knockin, the tithes of all wood of two years old in the grange of Caldecote. Dated 5 kal. June 1310.

John le Strange grants to Haghmon abbey the *new* chapel of Knockin. Test. Sir Hamon his brother, and Griffin de Kinerton.



John le Strange, 5th lord of Knockin, confirms grant of said chapel to Gilbert, Abbot of Haghmon, and the Convent thereof, and their successors. Dated id. Dec. 26 Edw.

John le Strange, 6th lord of Knockin, confirms, 10 October 1310.

Roger le Strange, lord of Knockin, son of lord John le Strange, 6th Lord of Knockin, confirms said grant. Dated Tuesday next after the feast of St. Oswald, 1328. [9 August].

Richard de Bachesworth, preceptor of the house of St. John of Jerusalem in North Wales, confirmed the gift of the chapel or oratory of St. John and St. David within the limits of the parish chapel of Knockin. Test. Robert de Preston, Stephen de Rossall, William de Smethcote, Walter Cresset. Dated Salop. Thursday next after the feast of the Epiphany, 1330. [11 January].

John, son of John le Strange, gave all the township of Winelecote with the mills and fishery, and with two . . .<sup>4</sup> in the Marches near Winelecote, for the sustenance of a chantry in the hospital of St. John in Oswestry.

The said grant was confirmed by K. Edw. [2nd.]

John de Rodenhurste occurs as chaplain of this chantry, in a deed dated Tuesday next after the feast of St. Andrew [3 December] 1338.

Reiner, Bishop of St. Asaph [1186 to 1224], gave to Haghmon abbey the hospital built at Oswestry, on land which he bought from the abbey of Salop. Test. Ralph Briton, under-sheriff, Stephen de Stanton, William de Ercalwe, Stephen de Pimbel, Ythel the Dean, David Vachhan.

John Fitz-Alan confirms. Test. John le Strange, the younger, William de Drayton, steward, Vivian de Roshale, Thomas, his son.

Hugh, Abbot of Shrewsbury [1190], at the request of Reiner Bishop of St. Asaph [1186 to 1224], granted and confirmed to God, St. Mary, St. Michael, and St. John of Haghmon, the said hospital with the crofts on each side, and the messuage next to the hospital, and 23 acres of land near the town, with a little meadow, and 9 acres of land next the hospital itself.

Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury [1206 to 1228], confirms.

Pope Innocent [Innocent III. 1198 to 1216] confirms.

Roger Marescall, of Oswestry, gave to the hospital of Sputte at Oswestry one plat of land in the town of Oswestry, lying between the land of the said hospital and land of John the baker. Test. Vivian de Rossale then constable, William the clerk, William the Englishman his brother.

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<sup>4</sup> The Latin word is erased in the Chartulary.

Ithel ab Theuet gave to St. John's hospital at Oswestry four acres of land in the field of Weston. Test. William, the steward, William le Bret, Einion ab Canau, William Stut.

Amilia, daughter of Herebert de Sibbeton, gave to St. John's hospital, a croft under the house in the field of Wodeton, called the Croft of the Infirm. Test. Sir William de Leighton, then constable of Oswestry, Roger son of John.

Yevan Lloit, son of Thuder Goth de Weston, gave to St. John two acres in the fields of Weston [Weston Rhynn, in St. Martin]. Test. William clerk of Oswestry, Madoc son of John, Kenwric Seys, Jevan son of Wronou [Wrenoc].

Wrono Seis gave to St. John's hospital  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre in the field of Weston. Test. William the steward, William le Bretost.

John son of Wrono Seys, confirms. Test. Thomas de Rossale Steward, William Le bret.

Idenerth, son of Daniel, gave one acre in Weston. Test. Sir Richard de Leghton, Constable [of Oswestry], Eynon son of Keno'.

Reiner Bishop of St. Asaph [1186 to 1224] granted to the Prior and brethren of the hospital of Jerusalem in England, the hospital of Oswestry, with all its possessions and appurtenances. Test. David Vewan parson de Witint' [Whittington].

Brother H. De Alneto, Prior of the Knights Hospitallers in England, grants to Reiner Bishop of St. Asaph, the management of his gift of the hospital of St. John, for 20s. yearly.

Agreement before Stephen Archbishop of Canterbury [1206 to 1228] between the Prior and Brethren of the Hospitallers and Nicholas Abbot of Haghmon, that the said hospital should remain to the Abbot and Convent of Haghmond for ever, paying annually 20s. to the master of the Hospitallers of North Wales, or to the person who shall be appointed in his place at Hallestan.<sup>5</sup>

Reiner Bishop of St. Asaph commits the care of the said hospital to Haghmon Abbey.

Henry, son of William de Wodeton, gave to Haghmon Abbey land in Great Wodeton. Test. Sir Thomas de Lee, Sir William de Leghton then Constable of Oswestry.

William de Leghton, Knight, Constable of Oswestry, testifies said grant in full Court of the Hundred of Oswestry. Test. John le Strange and William Seys provosts of Oswestry.

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<sup>5</sup> Hallestan now Halston, near Oswestry, was a preceptory of the Knight Templars, and afterwards of Hospitallers. This was the house described in the Monasticon as having been situated in Norfolk.

John le Strange gave to the hospital of the White Monastery (Oswestry) and the brethren and poor of the same house the whole township of Winecote, rendering a rent of 2s.; but if it should happen that said hospital . . . . . he gave the same to the sustenance of the poor at the gate of Haghmon Abbey. Test. the Lord Reiner, Bishop of St. Asaph; Radulphus, Abbot of Lilleshall.

John le Strange, son of the said John le Strange, confirms. Test. Sir John Fitz Alan, Sir John le Strange his father, Hamon le Strange his brother.

John, son of John le Strange, gave the mill and pool of Winecote, together with the township, to sustain one chantry in the hospital of the White Monastery called Sputte, in the time of peace. Test. Ralph, Abbot of Lilleshall; Will. Fitz Alan.

John de Wottenhull, rector of the church of Stretton, Thursday, feast of St. Matthew, 14 Edw. 3.

Robert Warreurke, perpetual portionary of the church of Wroxeter.

Wm. Fitz Alan, on St. James Day (1153), at Brugge (B'North), gave to Haghmon Abbey the advowson of the church of Wroxeter. Test. Roger de Powicia, John le Strange, Hugh de Lacy de Colane.

Richd., bishop of Cov., confirms. Test. Sir Ganfridus Leuton, Sir Walter de Tillebiß, Nigell the chaplain.

Richd. earl of Arundell confirms, 11 Edw. 3.

Westm., 12 Oct., 5 Edw. 3. Licence to Rd. earl of Arundell to give to Haghmon Abbey 3a. of waste in the Manor of Wroxeter, and also the church.

5 Edw. 3, Thos. Carrue, lord of Wroxeter, confirms.

Robert de Alston, rector of parish church of Upton under Haghmon. 5 October, 1373.

Master Richard Prayers, rector of Upton subtus Haghmon, 10 Jan., 1473.

Thomas Hickok, residing at Whittington, says that in the time of Wm. Langley, rector of Upton Magna, he, William Langley, and Nicholas, Abbot of Haghmon, agreed that the Monastery should have tithes of all tenements in Newton near Halghton, arising in Blakewalmore, and that Wm. the rector should have in Downton the land which Wm. Vaughan held, and so it remained in the time of that Abbot and of Richard Brugge, Abbot, in whose time the house in which Wm. Vaughan dwelt was burnt and rebuilt.

26 May, 11 Ed. 2, Edmund, earl of Arundel, lord of the manor of Upton Magna.

Agreement between Haghmon Abbey and Stephen de Staunton, respecting an acre of land at Preston upon Severn, with the liberty of taking marl therefrom. Test. Sir Wm. de Hedeleg, Hugh, parson of Stanton, John de Hodenet.

Simon de Langton, rector of the church of Mora, 1309.

Robert, bishop of Hereford, gave to Haghmon Abbey the church at Stutte with baptism and burial to be served by one chaplain. Test. Wm. Stokel, Radulph archdn.

Richd., Abbot of Haghmon, demised the rectory of Stutte to John Leeche alias Lardnie of Salop, esq. 1462, 2 Edw. 4.

Wido, son of Herebert, chaplain of Westbury, gave land in Hanston to Haghmon Abbey. Test. Thos. de Roshale, Thos. de Lee, Wido de Hadnal, Walter Huse, Alan de Bureton, Alan le Poer.

Simon, son of David, chaplain of Westbury, gave to Haghmon Abbey all Hideslonde. Test. John, lord of High Ercawle, Robert de Espleye, John de Hawkistan, Reiner de Acton, Wm. Banaster, Thos. Dod, Thos. son of David.

James de Audelegh, lord of Lye'subter Broch'm. (Lee brockhurst), releases to Haghmon Abbey his right of patronage of the chapel of Lee. Test. Sir Wm. le Boteler, knt., Sir John his son, knt., Sir Wm. de Ercalwe and Thomas de Hoxton, knts., John de Lakene, Philip de Peninton. Dated at Redcastle, Wednesday next after the Purification of B.V.M. 10 Edw. 3.

Thomas de Wittinston gave to Haghmon Abbey land in Walcot. Test. Osbern, chaplain de Lega.

Richard Pastor, rector of the church of Great Hanwood, and Richard Heynes, chaplain, granted to Wm. Skirmiston and Alice his wife, lands in Asterley. Witness, John Mouth. Dated at Astley die Jovis next after the feast of the Exalt'on of the Holy Cross. 21 Richd. 2.

Richard de Preston, clerk, gave to Haghmon Abbey 1a. of land in Preston upon Severn. Test. Sir Thos. de Rosshall, Sir John, official of Shrewsbury, Sir Alan Corbet, Thomas, chaplain of Roshale. 1158.

Gilbert Fitz William, lord of Hadnall, surrendered a moiety of that village and all Hardwicke into the king's hands; possessions which Hen. 2 immediately granted to the canons of Haghmon.

Hadenhal wood deafforested 13 Feb. 29 Ed. 1, cum aliis in hunc modum. Abbacia de Haghmon in boscis vastis et planis. Boscus Comit'is Arundell de Upton, boscus de Rodene, boscus de Rodinton, ville de Haghton et Asterley cu' boscis et planis, boscus de Hadenhale, medietas ville de Hadenhale.

Mary, late wife of Roger, son of Richd. de Hopton, executed a

letter of attorney to Sir Thomas de Clive, chaplain, and Hugh de Preston, to give seisin of lands in Hopton to Haghmon Abbey. Dated 30<sup>th</sup> Edw. 3.

Richd. de Picheforte gave to Haghmon Abbey the mill of Picheford and half a virgate of land there. Test. Gilbert, Prior of Buildwas Abbey, and Adam, monk.

Nicholas de Limley gave to Haghmon Abbey all the assart land which Richard, son of David, held of him in Churcheton of Pulverbatch with the appurtenances. Test. Roger Spreng-hose, Roger and Reginald, parsons of Pontesbury.

1316. Sir Wm. de Asheton, rector of Pontesbury.

1462. John Gredington, perpetual vicar of Ruyton (11 Towns).

Emma Banastre, widow, gave to the Abbey of Haghmon a virgate of land in Edgbold. Test. Walter, parson of Ruyton, Nicholas his brother, Wido de Hadnall, Reiner de Acton, John de Thonga, John de Preston.

Ankaret d. of Madoc, and relict of Herbert de Sibeton, gave to Haghmon Abbey a certain piece of land with the app'ts. in the field of Aston (Aston Rogers) in which a house of lepers formerly stood, together with the land of Ythel Wernch which she had in dower and the 3rd part of the land of Empewalle. Test. Hugh s. of Philip, Hamon le Botiller.

1462. William Bikley, perpetual Vicar of Straunge Nesse.

1st April, 1334. Sir Richard Longnorle, rector of the parish church of Straunge Nesse.

Reiner de Lee, with assent of Thos. his son, gave to Haghmon Abbey a rent of 2s. from land in Weston. Test. Wm. chaplain of Clun.

Monday next after the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul. 9 Edw. 3. Sir Thomas de Cheyne rector of the church of Felton (West Felton).

William, son of Walter de Hideslonde, released all his rights to all the land of Hideslonde to Haghmon Abbey. Test. Adam, vicar of Shawbury, Henry de Pechesay, John de Bagelton.

Richard, Bishop of Coventry, appropriates to Haghmond Abbey the church of Sagesbury (Shawbury), with all its chapels (viz.), of Acton, Grinshill, Morton, Wideford, and all the portions of the church of Condowre, the chapel of Lee in Bottewode (Leebotwood), and of Behecote, with all tithes to the same severally belonging, and directs that the same shall be served by one Canon of Haghmon or one secular chaplain, and that in the chapel of Lee there shall be for ever baptism and burial. Test. Roger Archdeacon of Salop, William the dean, Bartholomew, John and Thomas, portionaries of Condoever (Conethore), Richard Spreng-hose.

Robert, son of Nigell, gave to Haghmon Abbey the advowson of the church of Scawgesburia (Shawbury). Test. Richd. bishop of Chester, Roger the archdeacon, Herebert the dean.

Wido de Shawbury, son of Robert, son of Nigell, confirms sd. grant, and gives one virgate of land to the sd. church belonging, situate in the same vill. Test. Robert priest of Shawbury, Adam de Arundel, Wm. de Pilledun.

Wm. Bishop of Coventry. Hugo bishop of Cov. confirms.

Henry de Erdington, knt., gave for the sustenance of a chaplain in the church of S. Mary of Shawbury, a messuage and curtilage which Robert Molendarius held, and a virgate of land in Shawbury. Test. Sir John de Ercalwe, Sir John de Aer, Sir Robert Corbet of Morton, knt.

Adam Scharppe, priest, gave to St. Mary of Shawbury all his right to sd. pres. Test. Roger de Preston, Ivo de Modeton, Wm. Horde, Wm. Crasset. Dated 4 June, 1254.

Robert, Vicar of Shawbury, 1336.

Suit between the Abbot and Convent of Haghmon, Rectors of the church of Shawbury, and their Vicar there, and Reynerus lord de Acton Reyner, knight, respecting a chauntry in the chapel of Acton aforesaid, and respecting one virgate of land and the tythes of another virgate of land in Acton aforesaid—Compromised—Reynerus acknowledged the aforesaid chapel of Acton to have been and to be a chapel of the mother church of Shawbury, and the said virgate and tythes to have been granted by his ancestors to the said church of Shawbury with the chapel of Acton, and he releases all his right, reserving, however, to the sd. Reynerus and his heirs and to the chapel afsd., the ancient service due from the sd. mother church of Shawbury and the rectors and vicars of the same (viz.), the service of one chaplain for three days in every week to celebrate divine service in the sd. chapel on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, and the sd. Abbot and Convent agree to do such service. Dated at Haghmond, 2nd June, 1288. 16 Edw. I.

Robert de Acton, son of Reyner de Acton.

Richard, bishop of Coventry, gave the chapel of Morton, of the fee of Peter, son of Terrett, to Haghmon Abbey, and directed that there shod. be a chauntry there, free in all things saving the right of the mother church of Shawburi (Shawbury), in which parish the afsd. chapel was founded. Test. Edmund, archdn. of Coventry, and Roger, archdn. of Salop, and The Abbot of Haghmon.

Roger, bishop of Chester, committed the church of Morton with the cemetery and all its possessions to the mother church

of Shawbury. Test. Ranu. the Abbot, William the Prior, Roger the Dean.

Roger, bishop of Chester, after reciting that cemeteries or chapels had been made at Acton, Morton, and Withiforde to the mother church of Shawbury, and had been consecrated for the purpose of sepulture, confirms same.

Nicholas, Abbot of Haghmon, Master Robert de Preston, rector of the church of Fittes, and Sir Walter, perpetual Vicar of the church of Bokinhull, send greeting, whereas a dispute hath arisen between Sir Wm. de Greubrugia, perpetual Vicar of the church of Stokesay, in the dioc. of Hereford, on the one part, and William and Walter Davyntre, Radulph Rogers de Aldon, Walter Tope, John Adams, Robert le Herdemonde, of Aldon, Richard, son of Philip, Richard Edwin, Roger Godmon, and Roger son of John, of the township (villa) of Aldon, parishioners of Stokesay, on the other part, respecting a certain chauntry to be maintained in a certain manner by the sd. Vicar in the chapel of Aldon within the boundaries of the Vicarage or church (*infra limites Vicarie seu ecclie*), before the discreet man, Master Richard le Vernen, official of Adam, bishop of Hereford. It is ordained that the said Vicar and his successors shall maintain one chaplain to celebrate mass in the chapel of Aldon three days in every week (*viz.*), on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, except on the festivals therein written. And if it shall happen that any of the feast days following shall fall on any of the sd. days, then that the parishioners shall repair to the parish church of Stokesay (*viz.*), Christmas, Purific. B.V.M., Easter, Pentecost, St. P. and St. P., and the Assump. B.V.M. And if any woman shall wish to be churched, married, or confessed in the sd. town of Aldon, she shall go to the sd. Vicar or his chaplain, who shall perform the same as if she had proceeded to Stokesay. The parishioners of Aldon to find ornaments, vestments, and a convenient altar. Enacted in the parish church of Stokesay, 18 June, 1377, in the presence of the official of the archdn. of Salop (in dioc. Hereford), John de Buttuley, John de Routon, Wm. de Smethcote, Thos. de Wolstanton, chaplain.

Roger de Scotud, son of Hugh de Scotud, confirms a grant of a rent of 4s. issuing from the mill of Bitterley. Witnesses, Osbern, parson of Dudelebury, Roger, parson of Bitterley (Butleg), Osbern son of William de Dudelebury.

John le Strange, for the good estate of King Henry and his heirs and of his own and his heirs, and for the souls of King Henry and those of his predecessors and of his own predecessors, gave to the Abbey of Haghmon the advowson of

the church of Cheswordin. Test. Wm., son of Wm., son of Alan, and John his son, Wido le Strange, Hm. de Banes, Alan de Hedlee.

Another grant of the same by the same, and another with some lands there.

Richard, bishop of Coventry, confirms sd. grant. Test. Roger, archdeacon of Salop, Wm. dean of Lichfield church, Nigellus Eleemosinarius, Master Robert le Haia.

Another confirmation by the same. Test. William the chaplain, Master Walter de Tilibi.

Walter, bishop of Lich. and Cov., after reciting that in the visitation of the Archdn. of Stafford, 1348, the monastery had shewn good proof of their possession of the church, confirms the grant. Dated at Picheforde, 6 Kalend. Maii, 1320.

Sir John de Gaderne, perpetual vicar of the church of Cheswordin. Sunday next after the feast of St. Andrew, 1337.

Richard Bred, Vicar of Cheswordin. Sunday next before the feast of All Saints, 19 Rich. 2.

Roger le Strange is described as lord of Cheswordin in a deed in the Haghmon Carty., witnessed by Sir Robt. de Cheyne, Sir Odo de Hodnet, Roger de Pinclesdon, clerk.

Adam, prior of Chirbury, 1291.

Paulin, son of Gilbert, chaplain of Hodenet, granted land in Hoppeley to Haghmon Abbey. Test. Baldwin de Hodenet, Reginald de Hestinges, Stephen de Staton.

Elias de Say, son of Hugh de Say, gave a rent of 13s. 4d. to Haghmon Abbey, issuing from land at Stoke upon Tern. Test. Lawrence and Walter, priests of Stoke, Robert de Say.

Fine at Gloucester, Easter term, 32 Hen. son of King Jno. (Hen. 3), before Roger de Thurkelby and Gilbert de P'ston. Master Simon de Wanton, and John de Cobbeham, justices, between Halter de Clifford, plaintiff, and Gilbert, Abbot of Haghmon, deforciant, of the advowson of the church of Culminton.

John de Leyburne is described as lord of Childes ercal in a deed in the Haghmon Cartulary, dated 10 Ed. 3.

5 Rich. 2, Sir John Hulle, rector of Middle.

3 Hen. 4, the sd. John Hulle described as late rector of Middle.

Reginald de Heding gave to the monastery of Haghmon all his land of Meleham with all liberties and appts. *together with his body (cū corpē meo)*. To hold peaceably and quietly for ever in wood and plain, in meadow and pasture, in paths, and ways, and mills, with the service of James, son of Oliver, and his heirs, for 6 acres of land in the same place, rendering



annually to the chief lords of Meleham 20s. Testibus Dno. Reino. epo. de Sco. Assaph, Viviano de Rosshale.

Hugh de Laci gave to Haghmon Abbey the church of Stokesay, dedicated to St. John [called Suchestokes Marscot]. Test. Sir David, Walter, Gilbert, dean.

1330. William de Grevrebawe, perpetual vicar.

Walter de Say, son of Hugh de Say, gave to Haghmon Abbey 6s. 8d., for 3 assarts in wood at Stokesay. Test. Adam Vicar de Stoke, Robert de Lacy.

1316. Wm. de Lodelowe, lord of Stokesay. Lawrence his son.

David, son of Owen and Emma his wife gave land in Crickcote (Cricket), to the Abbey of Haghmon. Test. John de Burcheltun, Cimon de Hordeley, Reiner, parson of Ellesmere (Reino. psona. de Ellesmere).

Robert de Gyros gave to Haghmon Abbey all his manor of Gulidon. Test. Sir John le Strange, Hugh, son of Robert, Thomas de Roshale, Roger de Pinclesdona, Philip de Hughforde.

Edmund, earl of Arundel, gave to Haghmon Abbey all the land of Hurste juxta Halghton. Dat. Sunday next after the feast of St. John the Baptist. 19 Ed. son of King Edwd.

Llewellyn, prince of Wales, gave to Haghmon Abbey a moiety or half part of Kenwike. Test. <sup>1</sup>Lord Reiner, bp. of St. Asaph, Wm. Fitz Alan, Adaph the Archdeacon, Elisse, daughter of Owen Wensil Edenven, Griffin de Gervase, Wion, son of Jone Reiner de Ellesmere.

Galfridus Griffin gave to the Abbey of Lilleshall and the Abbey of Haghmon all the township of Howle. Test. Sir Odo de Hodenet, Baldwin his son, Sir Madoc de Sutton, Hugh de Leg, Robert de Wodecote.

William Fitz Alan gave to Haghmon Abbey the township of Downton. Test. John le Strange, Wido le Strange, John Pantul, Wm., son of Odo, Robert, son of Helliniriu, Walter, son of John Marescot, Adam his esquire, Richd. Presbiter and his (Wm. F.A.) wife Isabel, to whom he gave two bowls (cifos) of silver and one-cup of silver for her consent to sd. gift.

Ganfridus de Ver and Isabel de Say confirm. Test. Richd. de Canmill, Wm. de Cametus, son of Wm., son of Adelene, Wm. son of Herneus, and Osbert his brother.

Wm. son of Wm. Fitz Alan confirms, and gives wood extending from Haghmon Abbey towards Shawbury to Uffington wood. Test. Huetradus, Abbot of Buildwas, Sir

<sup>1</sup>Reyner, bp. of St. Asaph, consecrated 1186, ob. 1224.

Radulphus, Abbot of Lilleshall, John le Strange, Robert Corbet, Hugh Pantun, Reiner de Lee, Hugh de Becchebi, Warin de Willeleg.

Baldwin, lord of Codarcote, gave to Haghmon Abbey the township of Codarcote with all the appurts. Test. Philip de Smethcote, John called Long de Polrebeche, John Wallens, Madoc de Pikeliscot, Adam, son of Margaret.

Emma, d. of Reginald de Pulerebrege, and wife of Sir Herbert de Castell, gave to Haghmon Abbey all Beebrugge with the appts., except one virgate before given to the white nuns of Brewood (albis monialibus de Brewode.) Test. Wm. de Boteraux, Robt. de la Mar.

Herbert de Castell confirms same—after his decease. Test. Robt. de la Mar, Robert de Ginos.

Henricus dei gratia rex Anglie et Francie et Dux Normannie et Aquitaine et Comes Andegavie confirms said grant. Test. Raim de Glann', his brother, Roger Eleni, Hugh Pantulfe, apud Fekehin.

John le Strange, the 4th son of John le Strange the 3rd, gave to Haghmon Abbey the whole land of Caldecote.

John le Strange, 5th lord of Knokyn, gave to Gilbert, Abbot of Haghmon, Caldecot. Dec. 26, Ed. I.

John le Strange, 6th lord of Knokyn, confirms, Oct. 1310.

Roger le Strange, lord of Knokyn, son of John le S. 6th lord, confirms, 1328.

Richard Burnell, Abbot of Haghmon, sends greeting, whereas there was granted to Sir John le Strange, lord of Knockyn and Mohun, et Jacinthis wife, and the heirs of said John, a certain chantry (for which he gave the church of Hanmere) to be observed as follows:—John Ludlowe, D.D., Abbot of Haghmon and the monastery there, ordain and confirm to Sir John le Strange, and Jacint his wife, and the heirs of sd. John, one perpetual chantry in the afsd. mon., for one canon of sd. mon. to be elected by the abbot to say mass every day, either by himself or by some other of the brethren of the sd. Mon. for ever, after the sixth hour of the day, at the altar of the blessed Anne, mother of Mary, mother of God, in the Mon. of Haghmon, for the prosperity of sd. John and Jacint and their hrs. whilst living, and when dead to say every week (*septimana*) mass of Requiem (*viz.*), (*singlis quartis feriis*) on every Wednesday, also the special collects, placebo and dirige, daily for ever for the souls of sd. sir John and Jacint, also for Richd., late lord le Strange, and Elizth. his wife, parents of the sd. John, and of Constantia, the first wife of sd. Richd., and the souls of the heirs, ancestors, kinsmen, and all faithful dead.

They also ordained that remembrance shod. be had of them in all divine services, also an anniversary day to be solemnized in the same manner as the founders and the sd. Abbot swore, and every canon professed shod. swear to the performance. The Canon to receive from the mon. for every week's service, 12d. (besides the salary of the mon.) at two terms of the year, Michs. and L.D., from the rents and profits of the lands and tenements of the township of Willecote, within the demesne of Straungnesse. And the Abbot bound himself and his succors. and all the lands which the mon. possessed within the demesne of the sd. lord le Strange, of Knokyn, in the hundred of Ellesmere. Provided that if the church of Hanmere, given to sustain sd. chantry, shod. by rebellion of the Welsh or otherwise be destroyed, so that it shod. not exceed the annual value of 10 marks, then sd. chantry to cease until the value of sd. church exceeded that sum. Dat. 1 Dec. 1476.

To the intent therefore that the above might be observed, sd. Richd., Abbot, assigned for the sustentation of said chantry, all rents and profits, pleas and perquisites of courts, of all lands and tenements of the township of Hillecote, within the demesne of Straungnesse, to be received by the cook (coquinario) of sd. mon. so that singuli canonici sacerdotes p'dci. mon' tam prior claustral' et quilibet claustral' pör est quartus ebdomodarius qm. senescallus cellerarius et capellanus p. se vel per alium de fratribus septimanatim seriatim p'dict cantaria quantu ad celebracoem. missar' sub forma p'dict' observat' shod. rece for their labours each of them for every week in which he shod. celebrate from the sd. cook 12d. He ordains also that the collect, Inclina, Dne., aurem tuam, &c., shod. be said every day in conventual exequies for the sd. Richd. and others afsd. And that the Claustral Prior shod. celebrate mass conventual of Requiem on all anniversary days of sd. Rd., Elizh., and Constantia, and to receive for such celebration 2d. He ordains that annually on every Friday next before the feasts of the Nativ. of St. Jno. Bapt., St. Michael, the Nativity of our Lord, and before Palm Sunday, the sd. Mon. shod. observe and say in the chapel of St. Catharine in the church of sd. Mon. Placebo and Dirige, with ix. lessons, and on the morrow, that is, on every Saturday before sd. feasts, sd. mon. commendationes et mass, and that the Claustral Prior shall celebrate same for the souls of his (Abbot's) parents, and the souls of sir Richard Colfox, chaplain, and William Bromschuls, gent., as long as they shod. live, and when dead for their souls. And sd. mon. shod. take for sd. four turns (services), viz., for each service 2s. for sd. exequies, commendationes

and masses, and sd. Prior shod. have 2s. besides his share of the sd. 2s. betw. the sd. convent equally to be divid. for celebrating any of sd. masses. And that the clerk of the church shod. strike the bell (classicum) once before each exequies and once before commendationes, receiving for sd. four services—for each service 2d.

Proviso that if the rents, &c., of Willecote should not amount to 61s. 10d., then sd. cook to receive the rents, &c., of all lands, &c., which the mon. possessed in the demesne of Ellesmere hundred until that sum was collected.

And if the rents, &c., of Willecote shod. exceed sd. sum by the value of 4 lbs of wax yearly, and 2 flagons of oil, then that the Sacrist shod. receive from sd. cook yearly the value of sd. 4lbs. of wax for 4 wax candles to be made to burn in the time of exequies and mass for the sd. four services, and for oil for the lamp of sd. chapel to burn continually at the time of matins, vespers and masses in sd. mon. And sd. cook shod. annually render his account to the sd. Claustal Prior and 2 seniors of the sd. mon. And sd. Sacrist shod. rece. 2s. for collecting and distributing sd. rents. And the residue of the rents, &c., of Willecote to be received by the Sacrist to furnish wax and oil for the church.

In case of neglect Abbot to suspend payment of stipends. Powers of distress on lands and of Willecote in case of non-payment.

Dat. in festo Sci. Michael Archangeli, 1448.

[One copy or part deposited in the monastery of Shrewsbury.]

The following Extracts relate exclusively to places in the Town of Shrewsbury :—

#### CASTLEFOREYATE.

Wido de Hanston and Matilda le Smale his wife gave to the Altar of the Blessed Mary at Haghmon, to maintain one lamp before the said Altar, a messuage in Norforyet, situate between the land of Adam Withewarde and the corner of the great road, rendering yearly to the chapel of St. Michael in the Castle of Salop, 4d. at the feast of Saint Michael. Testibus Rico. Crawe, Alano Shitte tunc p'positis, Salop,<sup>1</sup> Clemente filio Petri.

Gilbert, Abbot of Haghmon, demised the same premises to Wm. de Weblestone, clerk, for his life, and the life of John his

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<sup>1</sup> Alan Shitte and Richard Crawe occur as provosts early in Henry 3rd reign.

son, at the yearly rent of 12d. of silver, payable half yearly at Michas. and Lady day. Testibus W. Vaghan, Rico. le Gyno.

Agnes, the daur. of Peter, the son of Ordwin of Salop, gave a rent of 3s. 6d. in Norforieta of Salop, which rent was payable from William, the son of Gervase, out of land which Nicholas Caretar holds, situate between the land of Warin Caretar and Ponte Bokeleri, the said rent to be payable by three equal portns. at the Assump. V.M., Xmas and Easter, 2s. ad pietancia. Covent. in Refectoria, and 1s. to the light of the altar of the blessed Mary, and 6d. to the light of the great altar. Test. Johe. de Hibnia., Simeone filio Turstani, tunc p'pois. Salop.<sup>1</sup>

Walter, the son of Hugo, with the consent of his son Wm., gave a rent of 18d. issuing out of a messuage in Norforyate, which Reginald Leuton once held, 10d., and from 2a. of land behind the Castle of Salop, which Wm. Travail once held, 8d. Test. Rico. Pride and Henr. filio Ivon. p'pois. Salop.<sup>2</sup>

Roger Rufus gave 12d. out of a messuage in the suburb of Salop, situate bet. the house of Wm. Witheward and the house of Reginald Leuton, payable ann. at St. John's day. Test. Wm. filio Johis. and Clemente filio Petri tunc p'pois.<sup>3</sup>

Henry Midewinter gave 12d. rent out of a messuage in Nordforiet, where my granary is sit, which is near the garden which was of Alan Oisel, paye. at Michas. Test. Alano filio Ivonis & Hugone Chaponois tunc p'pois. Salop.<sup>4</sup>

John, son of William Turnar, of Salop, gave 2a. of land in Norforiet in a certain field called Wowerefforlonge togr. with a messuage sit. in the same Foryate, bet. my land and the land which was of Henry Lewacte, which produces ann. 12d. at the P.B.V., which Roger Bungi held. Test. Rco. Pride, Rico. Anglico, p'pois' Salop.<sup>5</sup>

Hugh le Crope, and Petronilla his wife, to lord Thos. de Asteley, chaplain, gave a messuage and a moiety of 200 gardens in the foryate of the Castle of Salop near to Bakeley, which is

<sup>1</sup> John de Hibernia, and Simeon, son of Thurstan, provosts about the early part of Henry 3 reign.

<sup>2</sup> Richard Pride, Hen. son of Ivo, provosts early in Hen. 3rd. Richd. Pride occurs also as provost after 40 H. 3.

<sup>3</sup> William, son of John, and Clement, son of Peter, early in Hen. 3. Clement, son of Peter, is mentd, as provost with William, son of John, in King John's reign.

<sup>4</sup> Alan, son of Ivo, and Hugh Champeneys or Chaponoy, provosts before 1224.

<sup>5</sup> Richd. Pride and Richd. English, early in H. 3.

sit. between the bridge of Bakelar on the one part, and land of William Vaghan on the other part, for 3 marks of silver at the yearly rent of 12d. of silver, to be paid to the Abbey of Haghmon at the Ann. B.V. Test. Johe. Robti and Johe' Gamel tunc Ballivis, Salop. Dat. die Venis. px. ante fest. Sci Petri ad Vinc. 22 Ed. 1.

Roger Ruffus, son of Roger Ruffus, gave a rent of 6d. in Northforyet issuing out of land of Peter Lewatuon, situate bet. land of Peter, the son of Clement, and land of Thos. le Lorinie, payable on the vigil of the Nat. of Christ. Test. Johe. de Norton and Alano Gamel tunc p'pois.<sup>1</sup>

Mabil, widow of John Poucet, gave rent of 6d. payable at the feast of St. Michael, out of a messuage in Norforyate, situate between a messuage of Wm. the son of Gervase de Cotes and a messuage of Thos. Civotecatoris. Test. Richd. Sitte, Luke, the son of Walter, then prepositi of Salop.<sup>2</sup>

Peter le Vilen gave all his land which he had from Jordan Sakeli, which is near the land of the same person under the Castle of Salop. Test. Wm. de Claremonte, Philip Daubel or Danbel.

13 H. 4. Demise from the Convent to Wm. Furbaw, for life, 6s. 8d. rent, 12a. in Salop, 6a. of which lie sup. Hennecocesty, 3a. sup Hodemarmesye, 1a. towards the highway leading towards Hareperesmore, 1a. called Pontericheshelde, 1a. lying between the land of Benedict Alton and the way leading towards Derefalde.

#### CHEPYNGSTRETE.

Agnes de Hibernia gave 4 furlongs in Howerefolonge, sit bet. the land of the Abbey and the land of Wm. le Faunt, and 2 furlonges which extend from the ditch of the Castle of Salop in length to the land which was of Nicholas, the son of Ivo, between the land of Richd. Beru. on the one part, and the  
which goes from the sd. ditch towards Derefalde on the other.

#### CLEREMOUNTE.

Ganfride Aurifaber, Salopesb, confirms a grant of Walter Aurifaber of a messuage upon Cleremunde apud Salopesburi, at the rent of 2d. payable at the f. of St. Andw. Test. Johe. Poncer and Johe. Seimbel, tunc p'pois.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Alan, son of Gamel, John de Norton, provosts early H. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Richd. Schitte, Luke son of Walter, provosts after 1246.

<sup>3</sup> John Poncer and Jno. Seimbel, provosts in Kg. John.

Agnes, widow of Adam, called le Pynche, sold to Alan, the son of Gamel, a curtilage in Cleremund street, lying between land late of John Schimbel and land formerly of Michl. de Roshull, at 2s. annually and a rose. Test. Johe Villano, Johe Louke, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>1</sup>

A.D. 1221 die Sci. Barth'i. Ap'li. The Abbey agreed to demise the same curtilage to Thomas, called le Coliar de Salop, for 12 yrs. at 2s. ann. The curtilage is described as lying within the walls of Salop, upon Cleremounte, between land of Alan, son of Gamel, on the one side, and land of Mabil, relict of Michael, on the other. Teste deo et toto capitulo.

### COLEHAM.

Peter Sementarius, or Cementarius, with the consent of his Lord, Peter the son of William, gave land in Coleham, 50 feet in width towards the street, and 27 feet in width towards the Severn from the street in the same dir'on., and towards the messuage of Alexander Parmentarius and on the other part towards the mess'e. of Godwin Teler. Test. William son of Robert, and Robert Scitte, then prepos. Salop.<sup>2</sup>

Peter, the son of William, son of Simeon, confirms the said gift. Test. Robert Scitte, Reiner son of the provost, Reginald de Hibernia.

The Abbey granted to Wm. de Stepulton, carpentar, and Sibill, his wife, and Agnes, their daughter, for life, at the rent of 12d. a certain (platea) court or piece of land in Salop, in the street of Colh'm., lying between land of Roger Biscop, and land of Alice, the wife of Richd., son of Walter, to build on.

Fine between Richd., Abbot and Convent of H. and Reiner, the son of Wm. Burgess, of 30a. land in the fields of Coleham, before Wm. Fitz Alan, viceroy. The Abbey gave 18s. to Reiner, and agree to take him into their house and allow him food and raiment for life. Test. Johe Exneo', Robto Corbet, Fulcone de Abbia.

Pope Alexander 3d., confirms in these words. In Salopesbir ex dimissa Wm. Palmarii, 30a. in campo de Coluham cu' decisi' ejusd' tre'. A.D. 1172.

Richard, Bishop of Coventry, confirms grants of sd. 30a., and also of 5a. in campo de Cotes demised by Wm. de Palmarius.

Robert Talpin gave to the use of the infirmary 2s. rent in Colham (viz.), 12d. from a tenement which Peter Clerk held, and 6d. from another tent, which Alan Talpin held, and

<sup>1</sup> Provosts in Kg. John.

<sup>2</sup> Wm., son of Robert, and Robert Scitte, provosts early in H. 3.

6d. from another tent. which Walter Feirwin held, rendering annually to him 1d. at the feast of St. Michl. Test. Ernaldo Corde and Gilberto filio Wimund, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>1</sup>

Alan Talpin, of Salop, acknowledges 6d. annually to be payable from his granary in Coleham, situate between the barn of Alan le Poer and the barn of Roger Feirwin. Test. Peter, Juvene, Hugh Villanus, tunc p'pois.<sup>2</sup>

Ricus Magu', carpentar', with the consent of Elen his wife sold to Andrew filius Regin' a mess'e in Coleham, bet. a certain gate of Rob. Talpin, and the mess'e of Wm. Talpin, for 46s. sterling, rendering 14d. yrly. to the Abbey. Test. Rico. Winpeny and Adam filio Thurstan, p'pois Salop.<sup>3</sup>

Johes de Cherleton, Miles, granted to Wm. de Polileye, and Julian his wife, a mess'e with an acre of land adjoining in Coleham, which was formerly of Richd. le Kent, and is sit. bet. the tent. of Richd. Stury on the one side, and a tent. of Edith dau'r of Ranulph de Colnham on the other, and extending in length from the highway to a grange of Richd., son of Roger Pride, rendering 11s. to him, and 13d. annually to the Abbey. Test. Galfrido Rondolfe and Robte le Spic, tunc Ball. Salop.<sup>4</sup>

Richd. Chochet for the repose of his soul, and that of Isabel his w., gave to the infirmary 12d. rent in Coleham from a mess'e w'ch Osmond Molendarius held. Test. Tho. filio Willi and Johe filio Robti, tunc p'pois.<sup>5</sup>

Richard de Colnham, son of William Leghton, carpenter, granted to William Aleyn, of Salop, chaplain, for 6s. of silver, a mess'e with a curtilage adjoing. in the street of Coleham, bet. land formerly of Roger Pride on the one side, and land of Richd. le Wyse, chaplain, on the other, and extending in length from the highway to land formerly of John Fryday, rendering 3s. of silver yrly. to the chaplain of St. Julian's, Salop, and 12d. to Abbey. Test. Johe de Ludlow, jun., and Rico Stury, tunc Ball. Salop.<sup>6</sup>

Alan, lord of Wollascot, with the consent of Amicia his wife, granted to John his son, clerk, a barn in Coleham, which Master William, the dean of the church of St. Mary, gave to Amicia his wife, rendering 12d. to Haghmond.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Provosts early in Hen. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Early Hen. 3.

<sup>3</sup> Ric. early Henry 3. Adam, son of Thurstan, is elsewhere called Adam King.

<sup>4</sup> Geoffrey Rondulphe, Robert Spicer, 1324.

<sup>5</sup> Provosts between 1204 and 1217.

<sup>6</sup> Provosts 1294.

<sup>7</sup> Master William, the dean, was William Extraneus or Le Strange, and his daur. Anne was wife of Alan le Poer, of Wolascott. See O. & B. Histy. of Shrewsbury, vol. 2, 325. She was living 1235.



John Fitz Alan Lepoer de Wylanescote<sup>1</sup> gave to Godefride, vicar of the church of St. Alkmund, in Shrewsbury, his barn in Coleham, with a curtilage, which Wm. Exne' had given in free marre. with Amicia his wife, rendering to him 3s., and 12d. to Abbey.

Nichus Psbit' filius Ganfridi de Colehm, with the consent of his father, granted to the infirmari, for one mark of silver, a rent of 12d. from land in the plain of Coleham, situate bet. Pintelesbroc et magna strata, which extends towards Lusgrene, which they had sold to Wm. Cox. Test. Gamel and Rein' fil. Martini, tunc p'pois.<sup>2</sup>

Mabilla filia Warini filii Willii grants to John, son of Wm. Cox, for 11s., a mess'e in the street of Coleham, sit. bet. a mess'e of Lawrence Cox, and a mess'e of Roger Lawrence, rendering 8d. to the Abbey, and ½d. to her. Test. Laurencio Cox et Wm. Gogh, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>3</sup>

Petr' fil. Rogi Bonde gave rent of 6d. from his house in Coleham, sit. bet. the house of Robt., son of Godwin, and the house of Ganfride Orelarius. Test. Hamon fil. Marscot, Walter Ferewin.

### CORN MARKET.

Hugh Pantin, with the assent of his son Wm., gave all his land in Mercato, Salop, with all buildings thereon, extending from the house of Wm. Parmentarius to the next street, and from thence to the house which was of Robt. Lupus, rendering 2 bisancios or 4s. to him, and the Abbey gave to him 60 marks of silver. Test. Wm. Pantin his son and Hugh Panton.

Wm. Panton, son of Hugh P., confirms last grant. Test. John Fitz Alan, Thos. Maudut.

Matilda, widow of Gilbert, son of Bernadite, of Salop, gave all her right to dower out of two shops which Reiner, Bishop of Asaph, held of Gilbert her husband. Wm. son and heir of sd. Gilbert, grants his right to 2 shops sit. betw. land of Warin filii Alfwey and my shop near the door of the hospital, formerly of Gilbert, his father, rendering 2d. to him. Test. Rob. Infante and Reino' Ruffus, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>4</sup> Wm. de Claromonte.

The Abbey granted to Philip Corbet, and Alice his wife, for their lives, 2 shops in the market place of Salop, lying bet. the

<sup>1</sup> Wolascot.

<sup>2</sup> Among our earliest provosts in King John's reign.

<sup>3</sup> Lawrence Cox, Wm. Gogh, early H. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Robert Infans or le Childe and Reiner Ruffus, earliest provosts in Kg. John.

house of Adam Parmentarius on the one side, and the tent, which belongs to the hospital of St. John the Baptist of the White Monastery on the other, rendering annually at the gate of Haghmond, for the support of the poor, 19s., and 5s. to the infirmary on the feast of John the Baptist.

Die Venis (Friday) px' p. fm Sci Osewaldi, 13 Ed. 3. The Abbey granted to Nicholas de Harley, clerk, and Lawrence his son, 2 shops in the market place of Salop, which Philip Godbert and Alice his wife once held, renderg. 24s. annually.

Sunday next after the feast of St. Valentine, 17 R. 2. Abbey granted to Thos. Kenewey de Salop all that tent. of theirs in Salop in Chepingstrete, which Wm. Malehurste lately held, sit. bet. the tenement of Benedict Wircestr on the one side, and the tenement of Wm. Trentham on the other, for 68 years at 10s. ann.

#### COTON.

William, son of Walter de Upton, gave for the support of the poor at the gate, from 2 shops in the market-place, which Peter son of Wm., son of Simeon, held, 12d.; from a certain mess'e. which Hamon de Scoteplace held, 6d.; from the mess'e. which Wm. son of Gervase held, 6d.; from a curtilage which Dionisias Sovereins held, 2d. ann. Test. Johe Ponc and Johe Simbell p'pois Salop.<sup>1</sup>

Agnes de Hibernia (Ireland) gave two houses with a curtilage in Cotes bet. the house of Simon Carnifex on the one side, and the house of John de Upton on the other side, which the heirs of Adam Withewarde held, for 2s. annually, and 3a. of land in Wodemonsey, lying bet. land late of Hen. le Kent and land of Albert de Bailia, and 1½a. lying between land late of Robert, son of John, and land of John Villanus, and 3d. yearly from Peter, son of Clement, for a certain piece of land bet. the house of sd. Peter and the house which was of John de Ibnia.

Richard Bernard, of Salop, gave 6d. from a tent. of Reiner Veredarius in le Cotes. Test. Rico Stury, Rico Borey tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>2</sup>

William, son of Peter Talpeny of Salop, granted to Richd. Talpeny, 10a. of land in the field of Coten, at Salop, (viz.), 5a. lying between lands of Ralph de Kent on each side, and extending from the highway to land of Peter le Justice, and other 5a. lying between the park of our Lord the King, and land late of Richard de Honeton, and extending to land late of Hen. de Kent.

<sup>1</sup> Probably about John's reign.

<sup>2</sup> Richard Borry and Richd. Stury, provosts 1277.

Dnus Wm. de Cotes eccleie be Me Cano<sup>ous</sup> Salop, granted the culture of 6a. of land to the sustenance of the pittance, lying near to Hencotesty, and extending in length to the land of Thos., son of Richard Bernart, and in width extending from land of Peter, son of Clement, to land of Alan le Vilaeyn. Test. Adam Cox, Reginald Porchet, tunc p'pois Salopie.<sup>1</sup>

Henry, son of Alan Wildegos, confirmed sd. grant. (Same witns.)

A.D. 1336. The Abbey granted to Richd. Gales and Thos. Gayn for 20 years, for 10s., two pieces of land, one lying near to Hencotesty, and called Haghmond Forlonge, and the other lying near the plain of Derefalde and extending near the Marleputtes, near the Cauce.

A.D. 1312. Abbey granted to William, son of Galfride de Canterbury, for life, for 5s. ann., 5a. of land in the field of Cotes lying in the place called Wodemomsey (viz.), 4a., 3 of which lie bet. land of Isabel Borrey on the one side, and land of Roger Pryde on the other, and 1a. between land of Baldwine and the way which goes to Harparesmore, and 1a. between land of Nicholas Ive, and land of Hugh Dunfowe, and abutting on the new diche.

28 Edw. 3. Abbey granted to John Stury, of Salop, for 60 years, for 12d. ann., one piece of land lying bet. land formerly of Nicholas Ive and the garden of Wm. le Fox, and extending in length from the highway which leads towards Harlescote to the garden late of Alan Clement.

#### CORVISERS' ROW.

Henry de Castro de Burgh granted to Richd., son of Simon Carpentarius de Salop, for 16s. of silver, a certain rent of 17d. ann. from 2 shops in the town of Shrewsbury, lying between the shop of Hugh de Parys and the shops of Richard Pride, and extending in length from the highway to the house which Rd. Pride bought of Clement, son of Peter, rendering ann. to the Abbey 10s.

Roger, son of Richd., son of Simon Carpentarius, confirmed said grant. Test. Henr. Palmario and Hen. Wildegos, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>2</sup>

A.D. 1306. Abbey granted to Richard le Cordwenarius de Salop for life, for 22s. two shops with a solar' in Salop, between the highway and land of Galfride Rondolfe, in length 16 feet, and in width between land of Abbot of Salop and lande of Galfride Rondolfe 20 feet.

<sup>1</sup>Early Hen. 3.

<sup>2</sup>Probably provosts early Edward I.

Indenture between the Abbey on the one part, and Adam Shrawardine de Salop, corviser, of the one part, wh'by the Abbey demised to sd. Adam 2 shops which Roger Adyes and sd. Adam held in the Corvisers Row, of Salop, lying between land of the Abbey of Salop and land late of John Rondolfe, which Cecilia Kinton holds, for 60 yrs., 13s. 4d. ann. Dated on the feast of St. Michael, 38 Hen. 6.

The said Adam Shrawardine, by his will dated 6th May, 1471, leaves to John Hewete and Dackin Corviser, the sd. 2 shops for the remainder of sd. term.

Robert, son of Robert Angeri, granted his mes'se, sit. in the high street of Salop, with 4 shops and their solar'. Test. William filio Robti', Tho. Mole, Andw. fil. Huit, Regin. de Hibernia, Robto Scitte:

Ind're, whereby Richd., Abbot of Haghmond and Convent there, granted to Roger Adyes, burgess and mercer of Salop, and Eliz. his wife, a tent. with 4 shops, sit. bet. the tent. of the Abbey of Salop on the east side, and tent. late of John Glove sit. in the corner there on the west side, for 80 years, for 4 marks of silver. Dat. 28 Jan'y., 1452.

Agnes de Hib'nia granted one shop with the solar' in the corner of the highway there, ex pte' alutarior', between the tent. of Abbey of Haghmond and the house of John Turpeth.

Ind're bet. John, Abbot of Haghmon, of the one part, and John Colton, of Salop, mercer, and Alice, his wife, of the other part, whereby the Abbey granted a certain tent. in the town of Salop, lying angularly near the highway . . . . . of the Heystrete and the Corvisers Row, bet. land of sd. Abbey and land formerly of John Snell, paying 5s. of silver ann. Dat. at Haghmon on the feast of St. Michael, 14 Edw. 4.

#### DOGLANE.

Alanus, Abbot of Haghmond, granted to Wm. Gogh, clerk of Salop, and Isolda, his wife, a piece of land in Salop, in the street called Hundestrete, lying between land of William Barell on both sides, paying ann. 16d. to the pittance. Test. Nicho' de Ludlow, Alano filio Gamell, Johe Villan', Rico Stury.

#### FRANKEVILE.

. . . . ., son of Roger Clerk, gave to the use of the infirmary for the health of his soul and that of Agnes, his widow, . . . . . between the bridge of Saint George, in Frankevill, situate bet. the garden of Gilbert Putton and the garden of Hen. Texatoris—rendering to the King 1d. at the

feast of St. Peter ad vincula—the Abbey gave 44s. in silver. Test. Wm. fil. Wm. fil. Ivo, Clement fil. Petri, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>1</sup>

Agreement bet. the Abbey of the one part, and John Stury, of Salop, of the other part—lease of an orchard in Frankewill, in the suburbs of Salop, sit. near to the Cemetery of Saint George, and lying between the sd. cemetery and arable land of Thomas Colle, and extending in length from the orchard of the sd. Tho. Colle to the bank of the Severn—to hold for 60 years—rendering 8d. of silver ann. Dat. at Haghmon, die dnica p'x p. ante f. Purif. B.V.M. 28 Ed. 3.

Ind're. bet. Richd., Abbot of Haghmon, of the one pt., and John Shetton, of Salop, jun., of the other part—lease of a croft lying without a certain gate of the town of Salop called the Walshegate, in width from the cemetery of the chapel of St. George to land of John Colle, and in length from the orchard of the sd. John Colle to the River Severn, and which James Dyer held from the demise of Nicholas, predecessor of the sd. now Abbot, for 60 yrs., 12d. ann. Test. Rob. Whitcombe and Tho. Thornes, ball., Salop. Dat. die Jov' p'x p. festum of St. Pet. and Paul., 11 Hen. 6, 1432.

Peter, son of Peter, son of Roger, gave to the infirmary a rent of 3s. from 3 mess'es in Frankewell, viz., from 2 houses which Laurence Burgess formerly held, and from one mess'e which Ranulph Fullo formerly held, and from 1 mess'e, which Nigel de Soltun formerly held, for 36s. 8d., rendering ann. to the King 3d. on feast of St. Peter ad Vin. Test. Gamel et Rein. fil. Martin tunc p'pois.<sup>2</sup>

19 K. Ed., son of Edwd. The Abbey granted to Hugh de Lichefeld, tanner, of Salop, for 61 yrs, one piece of land to build upon in Frankville, in the suburb of Salop, lying bet. land of Wm. Charite and land of Wm. Gefferey, formerly of Wm. Lombart, and contg. in width  $1\frac{3}{4}$  perch, and in length from the highway to the Severn; 12d. ann.

Indenture bet. the Abbey of the one part, and John Picke de Salop, tinctorem, of the other part—lease of one tenement, situate in the suburb of the town of Salop called Frankville, between the tent. of Thos. Pontesbury, merchant, on the east part, and the tent. of John Gittins, draper, on the west, and extending from the highway to the Severn, for 60 yrs—rendering 20s. ann. to Abbey and rent to King. Dat. at Haghmon on the feast of St. Michl., A.D. 1477, 17 Ed. 4.

<sup>1</sup> Early Ed. I.

<sup>2</sup> Among our earliest provosts in Kg. John's reign.

Grant to John Wrenche of one piece of land in Frankwell, in the suburb of Salop, for life, for 12d. silver, lying bet. tent. of Alan Glover and tent. of sd. John, and extending from the highway to land of sd. Jno., and containg. in length 18½ feet and 7½ in.

Agreement between John, Abbot of Haghmon, of the one part, and Richard Clerk, of Salop, barber, of the other part. Lease of tent. in the suburb of the town of Salop called Frankwell, lying between the tent. of sd. Richard, late of John Wicke, and the tent. of John Silke, and extending from the highway to land of sd. Rd., late of sd. Jno. Wicke, and contg. in length 66 feet, and in width 19 feet, with a . . . . . and ½. Dat. on the feast of the Annunc. of our Lady, A.D. 1476. 16 Ed. 4.

Robert de Scotton gave a rent of 20d., issuing from land which Sander Oter held in the street of Frankwell, to the support of the poor at the gate. Test. Wido the chaplain, Richd. Pride, Henry Poncer.

#### HAYSTRETE.

Thomas and Adam, sons and heirs of Elias de la Ronein, granted to Adam le Bole, Isabel his wife, Robert son of William Craue, Emma and Agnes, sisters of the said Robert, for 10 marks of silver, a certain mess'e with two shops in Salop, situate in the street of Gumbellestolestrete, between a tent. belonging to the Abbey of Haghmon and tent. of Thomas, son of Hamon Aurifaber, rendering 8s. of silver ann. to the Abbey. Test. Hugh Bernard and William Vaghan, tunc ball. Salop.<sup>1</sup>

William Vaghan gave a mess'e with 2 shops in Salop, in a street formerly called Gumbellestolestrete and now Haystrete, from which Elias de la Roue gave 8s. ann. Test. Rico Pride and Galfrido Rondulfe, tunc ball. Salop.<sup>2</sup> Dat. Salop, on the feast of St. Valentine, A.D. 1300.

Ind're between the Abbey of the one part, and Nicholas de Pontisbury de Salop, mercer, of the other part. Lease of tent. in Salop, situate in the Haystrete, between tent. late of Roger Fox and tent. of the sd. Abbey, which John Gumsdon held of them—in length 25½ feet, and in breadth 10½ feet from back of tent. adjoining—for 80 years; rent, 22s. ann. Dated at Haghmon on the feast of the Annunc. B.V.M., A.D. 1478 and 18 Ed. 4.

<sup>1</sup> Hugh Bernard and William Vaghan. 1288.

<sup>2</sup> Richd., son of Richd. Pride, and Geoffrey Rondulph. 1300.

Ind're between the Abbey of the one part, and John Gumsdon, of Salop, mercer, of the other part. Lease of tent. in Salop, situate in the Haystrete, between tent. of Matilda Rueton, widow, and tent. of the sd. Abbey, which Nichs. Pontisbury holds of them—in length 12 feet, and width  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet—for 80 y'rs., 21s. rent. Dat. at Haghmon on the feast of the Annun. B.V.M., 1478. 18 Ed. 4.

35 Hen. 6. The Abbey granted to Wm. Ness and Elbille; his wife, tent. in Haystrete, Salop, sit. betwn. tent. of John Beget and tent. of Edmund Plowden, and extending from the highway to tent. of John, Earl of Salop, for life. 8s. rent ann.

Ind're between Abbey of the one part, and Roland ap Gynoon de Salop, draper, and Margareta, his wife, of the other part. The said tent. between that of Edmund Plowden and John Bigott, lately deceased, extending from the highway to tent. formerly of Hugh Dyer, in the Chepingstrete, in which Robert Prepositus dwells, for 90 y'rs.; 20s. of silver rent. Dat. at Haghmon last day Sept., 1469. 9 Ed. 4.

#### KYLLONLANE.

Margaret, daughter of William Blundi, gave to the infirmary, land in Salopesb' cum toredula, sit. in the street of Candelan, bet. land of Richard Winnepani and land which was of Peter Fillol; 8d. yearly. Test. D'no Rado Abbe de Lileshull, Wm. de Clerem'nd.

Alan Talpin, and Margaret, his wife, gave to the infirmary sd. land, rendering 8d. ann. to Rd. Winnepenny. Test. D'no Abbe and Benjamin P'ore de Lilleshull, Wm. de Cleremund and Johe de Seo Alkmundo Capellanis, Tho. fil. Wm. and Johe fil. Robt. tunc p'pois.<sup>1</sup>

Fine of sd. pres between Abbey of the one part, and Wm. Baril, Burgess, of Salop, of the other part. Test. Hugh le Vileyn, Reino Porchet tunc p'pois.<sup>2</sup>

Assise for sd. rent of 2s. 6d., John, son of John le Vileyn.

The following note made 7 Hen. 6.

De Alicia Williley nup' ux' Wm. Willeley, for a certain tent. in Corne cheping, w'ch was formerly of Agnes, wife of Hugo Borrey, and afterwards of James Dyer, for rent of 2s. 6d.

#### MARDIFOLDESHEDE.

Richard le . . . . . de Salop, son of Richard le Cotilere de Haghmon, and Isabell his wife, gave to the light of the altar of the blessed Mary, in church of Haghmon, rent of 16d.,

<sup>1</sup> Early Henry 3.

<sup>2</sup> Early Henry 3.

issuing from mess'e in Shrewsbury, lying next to the house formerly of Hamon Aurifaber, and sit. in the corner on the right hand descendg. from highway in Mardenol. Test. Hugh Colle, Johe le Wileyn, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>1</sup>

Hamon, son of Hamon Ferratoris, Salop, grants to Reiner Epo' de Sco Asaph, for ever, rent of 8s. ann. from house in the borough of Salop, betwn. land late of Himingi Clerk, and land of Gamel, the younger, for 6 marks of silver, which rent sd. Bishop had given to Abbey to sustain one lamp before the altar of the Holy Cross in ch. of Haghmon. And he and his heirs gave from sd. mess'e, to be pd. to the Sacrist of Haghmon annually to buy oil for said lamp, 8s. at 4 times of the year. Test. Hugh, son of Ethel, War' filio Wm., tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>2</sup>

Bernard de Hereford gave for the health of his soul, and that of Alice, formerly his wife, a rent of 4d. ann. from land which he bought from Hamon Ferrator, to the light of the altar of the B.M. Test. Luca filio Walti, Walani Pouc., tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>3</sup>

Peter, son of Adam, son of Louin, granted to Philip, son of Galfride de Salop, chaplain, all his estate in land which Martin Kempe held of him in the street of Mardenall, and in land which Nicholas, son of Editha, held of him in the same street, and all rents, viz., from the 1st 3s., and from the last 17d. ann., for 3 marks of silver. Test. Andrew son of Hubert, Reiner Ruffus, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>4</sup>

Philip Daubel Cano<sup>eus</sup> ecclie Be' Marie, Salop. Rent of 4s. 6d. from land late of Martin Kemp and Nicholas Lutecot, lying near to land formerly of William, son of Roger, son of Hathebronde, according to the deed of Philip, son of Adam, son of Lourin. Test. Alan Shitte, and Rico Crawe tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>5</sup>

Peter, son of Alan Gentil, of Salop, gave all his right to one burgage or mess'e in the town of Shrewsbury, in the strete of Mardefole, viz., the house which Ralph Reiner held, situate bet. messuage formerly of Roger le Paninir and house of John, son of Hugh Reyner. Test. Willm. Vaghan, Hugh Bernard. 21st of King Edw., son of King Henry.

<sup>1</sup> Early Hen. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Provosts before 1224.

<sup>3</sup> Lucas de Coleham, son of Walter, and Walani Poucer, provosts probably in John's reign.

<sup>4</sup> Early Hen. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Early Hen. 3.



## PRIDEHILL.

Gilbert Menel gave to Reiner, the Bishop of St. Asaph, a rent of 5s. from his messuage in the town of Salop, situate between land formerly of Warin, son of Elwife, and land of Adam Pistor, which rent of 5s. sd. Bishop gave to Mony. of Haghamon for sustaining 2 lamps, one before great altar of St. John, and the other before altar of the Holy Cross. Test. Roger son of Pagan, and John son of Hugh, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>1</sup>

Isabel, widow of sd. G. Menel releases her dower in sd. pres'. Test. Alan son of Ivo and Hugh Chanpey tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>2</sup>

Plea in the Court of Salop held die martis px' ante f. St. Michael [Tuesday, 28 Sept., 1378], 2 Richd. 2, 1378, before Wm. de Briton and James le Dyer, tunc ball. Salop, bet. the Abbey and Thos. le Glove, Canon and Sacrist of the sd. Abbey, of the one part, and the lord John Ludlow in the town of Salop of the other part, for a rent of 5s. from 3 shops near the angle near the lane, called Rowshillislone, "*propinquioribz angulo iux' venella' que vocat' Rowshillestone*," and from a tent, formerly called Bennetteshalle, opposite the Heystrete, formerly called Gombalstolestrete, and it was agreed that the abbey should have 5s. ann.

## ROWSHILL.

Richd., son of Durand le Strange, gave a rent of 17d. in Salopesb' from a messuage which Wm. Aurifex holds, free of all service, save 4d. payable to Peter, son of Peter; for this grant the Abbey gave 1 mark of silver. Test. Rico' Rustico' tunc p'pso',<sup>3</sup> Henr. Midwrike.

Peter, son of Peter, confirms sd. grant. Test. Gamel and Reiner, son of Martin, tunc p'pois.<sup>4</sup>

The sd. Peter, son of Peter, releases sd. rent of 4d. from mess'e in Roushull in the town of Salop. Test. Andrew, son of Hubert, and Reiner Ruffus, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>5</sup>

Agreement bet. Abbey of the one part, and Abbot and Convent de Stratmarth Cist. ordis, of the other part, concerning a rent of 17d. ann. from a place in Rowshill, Salop. Dated at Salop in the church of St. Chad.

<sup>1</sup> Provosts before 1224.

<sup>2</sup> Provosts before 1224.

<sup>3</sup> Richard Rusticus occurs as provost both singly and as colleague with Wm. son of William, and may have been the connecting link between the single and double provosts.

<sup>4</sup> Among our earliest provosts.

<sup>5</sup> Early Hen. 3.

## RUMALDESHAM.

William, son of Robert Dogemon, sold for 24s. a mess'e in Rumaldesham, which Alexander, son of Ganfride, held. Test. Rob. de Solton, and Warin, son of William, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>1</sup>

Adam Pistor of Salop gave a mess'e in the street of Rumaldesham which Turstan Huiland held, rendering to the King 1d. at Hockestisday. Test. Rob. Infante, and Reino Ruffus, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>2</sup>

William Grosvit gave for the health of his soul, and that of Sibill, his wife, to the poor of the gate, 12 . . . . . rents in Salop from his . . . . . of Rumaldesham. Test. Johe Scimbel, and Johe, son of Agnes, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>3</sup>

Alan Tohe, son of Theodric Tohe, gave to the poor at the gate, 12d., from house situate in Rumaldesham. Test. Johe' Simbel and Johe Pouce, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>4</sup>

Alan, son of Gamel de Rumaldesham, granted to Roger son of Reiner de Salop, for 6½ marks of silver, 2 mess'es in Rumaldesham, between land of Martin Kempe and land of Wm. Gerrard; 12d. ann. to Abbey. Test. Alan le Vileyn and Robert Pally, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>5</sup>

Ranulph, son of Roger Reyner, granted to Alicia, widow of Thos. Reyner, one . . . . of land lying between the stone house formerly of Roger Reyner, and land of Thomas Coke, and extending in length from the highway to land formerly of sd. Roger Reyner; 12d. ann. of silver to Abbey. Test. Johe Robt. and Johe Gamel, tunc ball. Salop.<sup>6</sup>

Thomas, son of William Briton, gave to the infirmiry 6d. from mess'e in the street of Rumaldesham, which Philip, son of Walter, son of Feirwin, bought of him. Test. Roger son of Pain, John son of Hugh, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>7</sup>

Robert, son of Wm. Infante, gave 3d. from house in Rumaldesham, which Thomas, son of Wm. Briton once held sit. between land of Hugh, son of his brother, and land of William, son of Peter, son of Edwin. Test. Henry de Hereford and Peter Villan, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>8</sup>

## SCHOTTEPLACE.

Agnes de Hibernia gave two houses with a garden in Schotplace, between the house of the sd. Peter and house of Hawik, formerly wife of Wm. de Schotplace, which Alan Gamel held for 3s. ann.

<sup>1</sup> Temp. John.<sup>2</sup> Temp. John.<sup>3</sup> Temp. John.<sup>4</sup> Temp. John.<sup>5</sup> 1212.<sup>6</sup> 1293.<sup>7</sup> Before 1224.<sup>8</sup> Early Edwd. 1.

Wm. Gogh, son of Warin Gogh, Salopesb', gave 12d. ann. from mess'e with a curtilage in Claromonte, and 12d. from his mess'e, in the street of Schotteplace, sit. bet. house of Warin Goch his brother, and house of Wm. Fynch. Test. Robto Pride and Wm. Goch, tunc p'pois.<sup>1</sup>

Nicholas, son of Wm. Briton, granted to Philip, son of Walter, son of Fayrwyn, and Alice, daughter of Robert Baskervil, his wife, a curtilage in Salop, between land of Gamel and land of Warin Uling, and some land in the foryeta of the castle of Salop between the ditch of the King and land late of Aldith Cure, for 12s. of silver, paying 6d. to Abbey and 2d. to King ann. Test. Roger, son of Pain, John son of Hugh, p'pois Salop.<sup>2</sup>

#### ST. JULIAN'S.

Nicholas Umfrey, of Salop, gave 12d. ann. from mess'e of Adam Pistor, sit. between his house and the house of Roger Rufus, near the church of St. Julian. Test. Rogo Russel and Wm. Goch, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>3</sup>

Agnes, widow of Wm. de Ocleve de Salop, reciting that a suit had been commenced in the King's Court for rent of 12d. between her and brother Gilbert, Abbot of Haghmon and Convent there, issuing from her mess'e near the church of St. Julian, which sd. Wm. de Oteley, her husband, and sd. Agnes, bought of Margery Barnard, situate between the house of Wm. Vach and house of Wm. Rondolfe. Suit compromised that sd. rent shod be pd. according to deed of sd. Nicholas Umfrey. Test. Galfride Rondolfe, Rico Borrey tunc p'pois.<sup>4</sup>

#### SAINT MARIE'S.

Agnes de Hibernia, widow of Hugh de Londonius, gave for the repose of the soul of Jno. de Hibernia, her first husband, a stone house and another . . . . . on the opposite side of the cemetery of the Church of the Blessed Mary, at Salop, which approached towards Doggepole, between house of Peter Knotte and the house of Peter, son of Clement, and one shop in the corner of the High Street there, ex p'te alutarior, between tent. of sd. canons and the house of Tupeth, and 2 houses with a garden in Scotteplace, between the house of sd. Peter and house of Hawis, widow of Wm. de Scotteplace, which Alan Gamel holds for 3s. rent, and 2 hos. with a curtilage in Cotes, between the house of Simon Carnifex and the house of

<sup>1</sup> Robt. Pride and Wm. Goch, early Hen. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Before 1224.

<sup>3</sup> Early Hen. 3.

<sup>4</sup> About 1300.

John de Upton, chaplain, which the heirs of Adam Withirwarde held for 2s. Test. Radulpho le Kente and Rico Stury, tunc p'pois Salop,<sup>1</sup> Ada Kox, Alan Gamel, Peter, son of Clement.

### SAINT NICHOLAS CHAPEL.

Robert Lee, of Uffington, by his will, after recommending his soul to God and his body to be buried in the monastery of Haghmon, near the chapel of St. Katherine the Virgin there, gave to Eliz., his wife, all his lands, &c., in Salop, and also his land in Hadnall and Asteley, for her life, and after her decease to the mon. of Haghmon for 99 years. Dat. at Salop 7 June, 1426, in the presence of Eliz., his wife, Roger Thornes, Cecilia his wife, John Grafton, Alice Glase, Dionisius Finche, Wm. Dounton, and others.

He constituted his wife Eliz. and Thomas Banaster, Baron of the King's Exchequer at Westmr., executors.

(This written at Salop, 27 day of the same month after death of testator in the year afsd.)

Proved before Wm. Grileshull in jur canonico. baccall ecclie de Wellington, Lich et Coventr dioc ppetuo vicario revendi in Xro' Dni Joh'is Shipton decani libe capelle regie de Marie Salop, diet dioc' offic' in ecclie be Marie p'dict' 13 die mens. Augusti, A.D. 1426.

Wm. Sumyon quonda' vicariu' ecclie de Wroxceter, and Wm. Chilton, chaplain, grant to Eliz., late wife of Rob. Lee, of Uffington, all hereditaments which they had of the gift of sd. R. L. for life, and afterwards to mony. of Haghmon for 99 y'rs.. Test. Rogo Thornes de Salop, Joh'e Falke de eade', Joh'e Glover de eade', Wm. Dounton, et al. Dat. Salop, in f. St. Michl. 5 Hen. 6.

Ind're between Richd., Abbot of Haghmon, of the one part, and Wm. Drape, of Salop, Feroure, of the other part. Lease of a tent. in Salop, near the chapel of St. Nicholas on the west side, sit. between the tent. of Edmund Plowden and John . . . . ., and tent. of Cassandra Wyke, for 60 years, pay'g 13s. 4d. to Abbey. Dat. at Haghmon on the feast of Ann. B.V.M., 1449. 27 H. 6.

Ind're between Abbey of the one part, and John Moris, of Salop, mercer, of the other part. Lease of tent. in Salop, near the Chapel of St. Nicholas, between tent. of John Plowden and tent. of Wm. Umfreston, extending from the highway to the farm of sd. John Plowden, in length 98 feet, for 99 years; rent, 17s. 4d. ann. Dat. Haghmon, feast of St. Michl., 1478. 18 Ed. 4.

<sup>1</sup> Ralph le Kent and Richd. son of Robert Stury, early Edw. I.

## ST. WERBORGH CHAPEL.

Thurgar, son of Thomas, gave all land which he had from Warin, son of Aldred Sellarius, in the town of Salop, situate towards the chapel of St. Werborgh, between land of Nicholas, son of Amelot, and land of Ida, sister of sd. Warin. Test. Rico Pride, Walto, fil Feirwin, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>1</sup>

Turgarus, son of Thomas, with the consent of Lucia his wife, gave to the infirmary a house in Salop, in the street towards the chapel of St. Werborgh, which he bought from Warin, son of Aldred Sellarius, and which land is next that of Nichs. Amelot. Test. Hen. de Hereford and Peter Villanus, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>2</sup>

Agreement bet. mony. of H. and Robt., son of Robt. de Mungonius, concerning a certain . . . . of land, in the street towards the chapel of St. Werborgh, at Salop, between the land of Robt. Pallus and land of Hen. de Brug, which Thurgar gave to the Abbey, rendering 4s. ann. Test. Robto. Pride, Wm. Goch, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>3</sup>

Thorgar, son of Tho. Bodi, gave for his soul, and that of the lady Lucy, his wife, to the infirmary, 15d. ann., from a messe. in Salop in the street towards St. Werborgh, which Ythel Wallensis formerly held, and a rent of 3d. ann. from messe. in the same street which Thefvi held, and 12d. ann. from house in the same street which Robert, son of Reginald Pallus, held. Test. Rob. son of John, Richd. Crowe, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>4</sup>

Turgar, son of Thos., gave 12d. ann. from the bakehouse which Adam, son of Martin, held. Test. Alan, son of Herebert, Johe de Hibernia, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>5</sup>

William de Hestoria gave for 14s. of silver, 16d. rent in the town of Salop in the street of St. Werborgh from 4 mess'es there (viz.), from 2 which Thurgar Bodi held, and from 1 which Ida, daur. of Aldred, held, and from 1 which Edith, daur. of Aldred, held, sit bet. house of Nichs., son of Amelot, and house of Julian, daur. of Ratine. Test. Gamel and Reiner, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>6</sup>

## STURIES CLOSE.

William de Cleremont, Cano<sup>ous</sup> ecclie Sci Cedde, Salop. gave a croft with the appurts. juxta Wallias ex muru. Burg. Salop, which he bought from Richd. son of Thos. le Strange, render-

<sup>1</sup> Earliest provosts Kg. John.

<sup>3</sup> Early Hen. 3.

<sup>6</sup> King John,

<sup>2</sup> Early Ed. 1.

<sup>4</sup> Early Hen. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Early Hen. 3.

ing to ch. of St. Chad on the feast of St. Michael 4d. for all service, and to Wm. Cox, son of Wm. and his heirs, at the same time 4d., and to John Gnotte, son of Wm. son of John, 8d., and to the heirs of Ganfride Aurifaber, 12d. Test. Andrew son of Hubert, and Robt. Infante, p'pois Salop.<sup>1</sup>

Ganfride Aurifaber gave his gden. jux. Wallas ex Salopesburia, bet. land of sd. canons, which is near the way which goes to the Severn, and land of Gilbert Bungi, for 10 marks of silver. Test. Gamel and Reiner son of Martin, tunc p'pois.<sup>2</sup>

Die dnica' px. p. f. Translon of St. Thos. the Martyr, 11 Ed. 3. Agreement between Nicholas Abbot of the one part, and Wm. Sturey, knt., of the other part, that sd. Mon. had grted. to sd. Wm. 2 . . . . . of land out of the walls of town of Salop, lying within the close of the sd. Wm., between the garden of the minor friars of Salop and the way which leads from the church of Saint Chad to the Severn (viz.), to the place there called Seint Chaddelode and one other . . . . . of land seu quarrere called le Stayndefelde lying bet. sd. way and the tent of Mr John Beget, chaplain. To hold in fee farm at 3s. 10d. ann. Dat. at Haghmon.

#### WILA.

Peter Tornator and Aldic, his wife, gave to the poor at the gate for 25s. mess'e with 2 curtilages, one extending from the ditch of the town, and the other in the street under the Wile in Salop, sit. bet. the mess'e of Jordan Pickemon and the mess'e of Jos. Clerk, rendering to the king 2d. yearly at Hockestiseday, and sd. Aldic took same for her life, rendering 2s. ann., and after her decease the same pres. were limited to Canons. Test. Hugh Hathebronde, and Warin Infant, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>3</sup>

Richard, son of Richard, son of Betner, confirmed sale which Aldit his kinswoman had made. [Same witns.]

Juliana, daughter of Rd. le Bulger, Salop, releases her right to a mess'e in Salop, near Bispestanes, sit. bet. land of Nicholas Borel, clerk, and land of Wm. de Brugge extending from the highway to walls of the town of Salop. Test. John Robert and John Gamel, tunc ball. Salop. Dat Salop die lune in f. be. Petri in Cathedra, 22 Ed. I., 1284.

Indre bet. Richd., Abbot of Haghmon, of the one part, and Wm. Cambrey, aurifaber de Salop, of the other part, mess'e

<sup>1</sup> Early Hen. 3.

<sup>2</sup> King John.

<sup>3</sup> Warin Infans and Hugh, son of Hugh Hathebronde, early Hen. 3.

with 3 gardens adjoining near the gate of minor friars, Salop, and extending in length from the house of sd. Wm. Cambrey to the garden of Robert Barker, containing in length 94 feet on the side of the street called Bispestaneslane, and on the side of the walls of Salop 120 feet, and in width from sd. street to the wall 98 feet from the one side of the house of sd. Wm., and from the other next the garden of Robert Barker 53 feet, rendering 7s. ann. Dat. Haghmon on the feast of Nativ. St. John the Bapt. 2 Ed. 4, 1462.

Richard de Norton gave 2s. from land in Salop under the street of Wila which Robt. Yore held of him. Test. Warin Infante, Hugh son of Athelred, p'pois Salop.<sup>1</sup>

Adam Joye acknowledges sd. rent of 2s. from his mess'e bet. mess'e of John Knotte in the descent of the Wile and house of Isabel le Warchel. Test. Peter Juvenis, Hugh Villanus, tunc p'pois,<sup>2</sup> Nicholas, son of Ivo, Richard Pride, Roger Villanus, Lawrence Cox, Alan Gamel.

#### WITHOUT THE WALLS.

Gilbert, Abbot of Haghmon, gr'ted to Roger, son of Reiner Pally, a croft without the wall of Shoteplace, lying bet. land of Wm. Clive and the royal way towards Severn. 14d. ann. Test. Peter, son of Clement, Roger Reiner, tunc p'pois Salop.<sup>3</sup>

John, Abbot of H., granted to Robert de Boledun, for 2s., a curtilage without the walls of Salop, called Bithewalles, lying bet. the curtilage of Wm. de la Stujle, and the curtilage of Hitthell Pistor, rendering 12d. ann. to the sustenance of the poor. Test. Rado le Kente, Richd., son of Robt. Stury.<sup>4</sup>

John, Abbot of H., granted to Hitthell Pistor, for 2s., a curtilage without the walls of Salop, which is called By the walles, lying between the curtilage of Robert de Boledun and the curtilage of Thos. de Ludlowe, rendering to the poor at the gate 12d. ann. Test. Rado le Kente, Richd., son of Robt. Stury, tunc p'pois, Salopie.

The following Will, the only one in the English language that appears in the Haghmon Cartulary, is of William Bromshill, Esq., of Aston Rogers, co. Salop, who was High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1408.

This is the laste will indented of me, William Bromshill,

<sup>1</sup> Early Hen. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Early Hen. 3.

<sup>3</sup> Peter, son of Clement, and Roger, son of Reyner, early Hen. 3

<sup>4</sup> Early Edwd. 1.

Squier. Aboue all thinges in my testament of my meuable godes made contened, first I woll pray, require, and beseche al my feoffees in all my londes and teñtis with the appurteñnces, in Aston Rogers and Minton, that they anoon after my decesse make an estate of all my londes and ten'tis, with the appurten'nc', to the Abbot and Couent of Haghmon': To haue and to holde to the said Abbot and Couent and to ther successe' to pray for my sowle and for the soules of myn' auncestres for eu'more. Except that I woll that Nich'as Boerley haue to him, and to his assignes, a ten't w<sup>t</sup> the appurten'nces called Wisers place, sette in Aston' Rogers aforsaid, p'cel of the saide londes & ten'tes; whiche tent w<sup>t</sup> the appurten'nces I purchased some tyme of Adam Tolonge, in to the tyme the said Nich'as haue arerede and receyued of the saide ten't w<sup>t</sup> the appurten'nces ten mark' sterlinges. Also I woll that my feoffes in all my londes and ten'tes w<sup>t</sup> thappurtenances in Hope, Aston-Pigot, Worthin, Lokeley, and Hampton' beside Cawes, anoon' after my decesse, in the beste wise that they can and may, selle all the said londes and ten'tes w<sup>t</sup> the appurten'nces. And I woll that all the money comynge of the sale of the same londes w<sup>t</sup> the appurten'nc', be holly yeuen to the makinge of the Churche and of the Stepill of Worthin aforsaide. Also I woll that my feoffees in a ten't w<sup>t</sup> the appurten'nces in medewe,<sup>1</sup> anoon' after my decesse, make an estate of the said ten't w<sup>t</sup> the appurten'nces to John Rodenhurst; To haue and to holde to the said John Rodenhurst, to his heires, and his assignes for eu'more, of the cheef lord of that fee, by the s'uice thereof due and of right accustomed. In witnesse wherof to bothe parties of thies my p'sent wille indented, I haue sett my seal. The date is the first day of Juyll, the yere of the regne of King Harry, the sixth after the conquest, the seuenthe.

#### TRANSLATIONS OF DEEDS AT SUNDORN CASTLE.

Henry by y<sup>e</sup> grace of God King of England etc., know ye that I have granted etc. to God and y<sup>e</sup> Church of S<sup>t</sup> John y<sup>e</sup> Evangelist of Haghmon and y<sup>e</sup> regular Canons there serving God, y<sup>e</sup> Site of y<sup>e</sup> Abby with all y<sup>e</sup> assarts which they have there inclosed And y<sup>e</sup> whole wood w<sup>ch</sup> they have by the

<sup>1</sup> Meadow Town, not far from Worthen.



gift of William Fitz Alan, from their Abby towards Shawbury by these Bounds—from y<sup>e</sup> Field of Sundern straight to Blakelake to y<sup>e</sup> Whitesiche towards Withiforde And free common of pasture for all ye animals & cattle of them their Tenants & their men of Offinton throughout all Astley for ever. Paying to y<sup>e</sup> Chaplain of y<sup>e</sup> Church of St. Mary in Salop 12<sup>d</sup>. annually etc.

Know all men etc. that We y<sup>e</sup> Dean and Chapter of y<sup>e</sup> Church of St. Mary in Salop do ratify with y<sup>e</sup> assent of our Lord King Henry etc. to ye Abbot etc. of Haghmon, the following limits and boundaries between their Wood of Haghmon which they have by y<sup>e</sup> gift of William Fitz Alan and our Wood of Astley viz. in the Field of Sunderne straight to the Blakelake and to the Whitesiche towards Wideforda. So that y<sup>e</sup> said Canons may have freely for ever all the Wood which is within y<sup>e</sup> said Boundaries and as far as the Abby of Haghmon without any claim of us or of our heirs together with Common of pasture for all sorts of beasts and cattle of them and of their men and Tenants of Uffington for ever throughout all Astley; That is to say in Wood and uncultivated Land at all Seasons of y<sup>e</sup> year and in the cultivated Land after the cutting of the Grain yearly paying to us etc. (as above)

To all y<sup>e</sup> faithful in Christ etc. The Dean and Chapter of y<sup>e</sup> Church of St. Mary in Salop y<sup>e</sup> free Chapel of our Lord y<sup>e</sup> King of England Greeting etc. Whereas y<sup>e</sup> religious men y<sup>e</sup> Abbot and Convent of y<sup>e</sup> Monastery of St. John y<sup>e</sup> Evangelist of Haghmon have Lands and Woods contiguous and adjoining to our Wood of Astley; concerning y<sup>e</sup> boundaries of which contention may arise between us in future; To prevent which etc. we have inspected the Grants of y<sup>e</sup> Founders of y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid Monastery who granted to them y<sup>e</sup> said Lands and Woods in perpetual alms To which Grants those Founders express and assign y<sup>e</sup> following Boundaries viz. from ye Field of Sonderne by that way which leads by the Wood of Astley to the Blakelake towards Wideforda and so descending to the Whytesiche and so by that Siche to the land of Haghton which boundaries we confirm etc. We have granted also to y<sup>e</sup> same Abbot and Convent and their successors and their tenants and men of Offynton Common of pasture for all their Cattle and Beasts everywhere within the Lordship of Asteley; for w<sup>ch</sup> Grant the said Abbot and Convent shall pay to us yearly 12<sup>d</sup> etc. Given at Salop in our Church aforesaid on y<sup>e</sup> 8 Oct<sup>r</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> 41 Year of the reign of King Henry.

Extract from an Inspeximus of y<sup>e</sup> Patent of 32  
H. 8. Sept. 20.

Know ye we have granted to Edward Lyttelton (amongst  
other premisses) all the Wood called Ibery Wood containing  
150 Acres lying in Ibery Coman, in Haughmond, Astley,  
Uffington, and Upton, lately belonging to the Monastery of  
Haghmon etc.

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## LUDLOW CASTLE AND ITS CONNECTION WITH THE MARCHES OF WALES.

BY THE REV. GEORGE SANDFORD, M.A., ELDON VICARAGE,  
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THE Castle of Ludlow, as a fortress on an imposing site, a stronghold in border warfare and civil strife, a chief residence of the Lords Marchers of Wales, and a retreat embalmed in the lays of distinguished poets, must always be an object of special interest to the Shropshire Archæologist.

A halo of historic renown rests on its time-honoured battlements, and annals, graven in characters of fire, arrest our notice.

Within the ample courts of the castle

"Which, like an eagle's nest in air,  
Hung o'er the stream and hamlet fair,"—(SCOTT.)

illustrious noblemen, "Barones Marchiæ," mustered their armed adherents, and nerved themselves for the deadly conflict, that was to terminate in the overthrow of the ancient dynasty of Gwynedd, and of the royal house of Lancaster.

There stood the turrets, which the Prince of North Wales, aided by the insurgent forces of Simon de Montfort, consigned to destruction.

There Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Legate of the Pope, fanned the flame of enthusiasm for the second Crusade, and blew the sacred trumpet.

There rose Mortimer's tower, emblematic of the prowess of its owners, who by their royal alliances, and by their conduct in the court, and the council-chamber, and the battlefield, appeared

"First in the race that led to Glory's goal."

They cherished boundless prospects of ambition, and were intent on seizing the reins of the English Government, "the noble fathers of our Kings to be."

Within the spacious halls of the Castle deliberative councils were held, and important edicts were issued, and jousts and tournaments were celebrated, and Kings held their courts, and Princes of Wales gazed on the distant mountains of the romantic realm, which conferred their hereditary title.

There lingered for awhile the ill-fated Edward the Fifth, with his brother, the Duke of York, before the premature termination of his shortlived reign.

There died Arthur, Prince of Wales, crushing by his untimely end the lofty hopes bound up with his career in Western Britain.

There Mary, elder daughter of Henry the Eighth, held her court, as Princess of Wales, and spent eighteen months of her youth in splendour and happiness.

There, in the palmy days of yore, issued many a gay cavalcade for hunting and hawking excursions, and at the outburst of war the flower of England's chivalry was displayed under the national banner.

There raged, too, the din and turmoil of the struggle of the Parliamentary warfare in the troublous days of Charles the First, and the flag of the Monarch continued to wave, when all the other Shropshire garrisons had capitulated to the Parliamentary forces.

There, in 1631 and 1632, after leaving Worcester School, Richard Baxter, the great Nonconformist Divine, resided as private attendant to the Reverend Thomas Wickstead, chaplain to the Council of Wales.

In the classic chambers of the Castle, dear to the Muses, Sir Philip Sydney cultivated his poetic fancy; and John Milton gave early promise as a mighty master of the lyre; and, in more modern days, Moultrie, a Shropshire Bard, rejoiced to linger

"on Ludlow's castled steep,  
Beside the banks of winding Teme,"

and contrasted the effects of time in his short career with the enduring aspect of the venerable stronghold—

“Three days had we been wedded, when we stood  
Within thy well-known walls, (my bride, and I),  
Majestic Ludlow ; from a cloudless sky  
Fell the rich moonbeams in a silver flood  
On tower, and terrace, river, hill, and wood.

\* \* \* \*

Meanwhile our hearts are changed, and changing fast,  
But thou, fair ruin, dost unchanged remain.”

Beneath its broad shadow Lucien Bonaparte felt in his captivity the frequent inspiration of the Muse, and reflected on the destiny of his epic poem “Charlemagne,” which he trusted would eclipse the reputation of his imperial brother. “*Cedant arma togæ.*”

The lofty and massive castle, majestic in decay, revives the recollection of by-gone centuries, and still bears testimony to its fitness, as a chief residence of the heirs of the crown of England; and its magnificent position, a theme for merited admiration, seems designed by the hand of Nature for the site of an impregnable fortress.

In the contemplation of its stately proportions we appreciate the justice of the sentiments of Dr. Johnson, “Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses, whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future, predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me and my friends be such rigid philosophy, as may conduct us, indifferent and unmoved, over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue!”

And we reiterate the language of the poet, Eckhard:

“The days of old, tho’ time has reft  
The dazzling splendour which they cast,  
Yet many a remnant still is left  
To shadow forth the past.  
The warlike deed, the classic page,  
The lyric torrent, strong and free,  
Are lingering o’er the gloom of age,  
Like moonlight on the sea.  
How the dim visions throng the soul,  
When twilight broods upon thy waste :  
The clouds of woe from o’er thee roll,  
Thy glory seems replaced.

The stir of life is brightening round,  
Thy structures swell upon the eye,  
And mirth and revelry resound  
In triumph to the sky."

Ludlow is a name derived probably from Lude, a ford over the adjoining river Teme, and Low, or hill, which is a prominent feature of the town. It has been called by the Welsh Dinan, in reference to its Norman castle, or a similar fortress in the days of Saxon rule, for the Normans frequently erected their forts on sites previously occupied for similar objects.

Another name for Ludlow was Llys Tywysog, or the Prince's palace, the hereditary residence of the Prince of Wales for a considerable period.

The proprietorship of Ludlow Castle, though occasionally unsettled by the distrust, caprice, or paramount authority of the sovereigns of England over a fortress designed for the defence of the realm, and endangered occasionally by the political partizanship of its owners, was transmitted with a few interruptions in the line of the Lacys, and their descendants, the Mortimers, till it became an appanage of the British crown, and was eventually disposed of in 1811, by purchase, to Edward, first Earl of Powis of the present creation, whose kinsmen, the Herberts of Oakley Park, had possessed a long lease of it, dating before the reign of George the First.

The castle was probably commenced between 1086, when Domesday does not mention it, and 1094, when Roger de Lacy was banished. The donjon, or keep, which rises to the height of 110 feet, and is divided into four stories, seems to have been the oldest part of the Castle, and built soon after 1090. The *Fitzwarin Chronicle* represents Roger Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, as the builder of the Castle, but there appears to be no authority for this assertion, and the error probably arose from the complicity of Roger de Lacy with a treasonable project of Earl Roger.

Osbern fitz Richard was in possession of the site of the Castle at the issuing of the Domesday Book, and Sir Roger de Lacy, a large landed proprietor at Stanton Lacy, was his tenant, but probably the eventual proprietor. Domesday reports that Osbern fitz Richard holds of the King Lude, and Roger de Laci holds it of him. Osbern fitz Richard was seignoral lord of Ludlow, but whether he lost it by exchange with his greater feoffee, or by force of arms, or the will of the Crown, it ceased to be in the hands of his family, and probably passed into the possession of his tenant.

Ludlow Castle, though non-existent at the issuing of Domesday, was founded probably within the next ten years. And if we suppose Roger de Lacy to have been its founder, two events occurred in that same interval of ten years which will account for an endeavour to strengthen his position.

In 1088, two years after the completion of Domesday book, Roger de Lacy joined the English rebellion against Rufus in favour of his brother Robert, Duke of Normandy. He engaged in the first outbreak in the West of England, for he had already attacked Hereford, when joined by Bernard de Newmarch and Ralph de Mortimer, and encouraged by the aid of Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury, he and his allies threatened Worcester, but they were defeated, and dealt with leniently for this act of treason.

In 1095, after the death of Earl Roger, Roger de Lacy joined the second rebellion against Rufus, under the leadership of Roger de Mowbray. For this offence he was never forgiven. He was doomed to exile, and his English estates, or the greater part of them, were bestowed on his brother, Hugh.

Sir Jose de Dinan appears to have completed the castle, and to have erected the chapel of a circular form in the reign of Henry the First, when the fortress probably occupied the same surface of ground, as it now does. It was built with a consciousness of the importance of its site, and with a confidence in its

future fortunes and durability. The massive keep rises to the height of 110 feet, and its walls, which are of Norman architecture, are from 9 to 12 feet in thickness. Some few alterations have occurred in the lapse of ages. The original entrance was at the first floor in the east turret, and probably, by way of precaution, it was approached by a flight of steps running down by the side of the tower. The old entrance still exists, but its extreme inconvenience was felt in the sixteenth century, when the steps were taken away, and a new entrance was formed in the mass of the wall with a doorway of the style of Henry the Eighth, leading by a flight of steps to the first floor, and opening into the chief rooms of the keep at the foot of the staircase, which runs up the northern turret, and formed the communication between the different floors, and the top of the turret. Underneath was the great dungeon, or vault, which appears originally to have been approached by a passage, descending in the mass of the wall from the old entrance. In later times a door was made in the north-east side on a level with the ground.

Most of the windows and door-ways exhibit the round Norman arch.

The castle consisted of three wards, (1) the keep, or last stronghold in case of extremity; (2) the castle, properly so called, or the mass of buildings within the inner moat, round what is now popularly termed the inner court; (3) the large court without, also surrounded by strong walls and towers, and a moat. Into this court the townsmen, with their property, were wont to hasten in quest of shelter, whenever a hostile invasion took place. The place of one of the fosses, or moats, is now occupied by walls on the side of the town. The opposite side of the castle, being reared on the verge of a precipitous rock, was not so liable to attack, and consequently did not require the protection of a moat.

All that now remains of the Chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is the nave, a circular building,



similar to the round Church of St. Sepulchre at Cambridge, and the Temple Church, London. It is entered from the west by a richly-decorated Norman doorway. On the opposite side is a large and beautifully-ornamented Norman arch, which once formed the entrance into the choir, now entirely destroyed. The circular structure, still existing, has three semi-circularly-headed Norman windows; the arcade within is formed by round arches, having alternate plain and zigzag mouldings, which rest on small pillars with indented capitals. This Chapel, in its declining and incomplete aspect, remains a noble specimen of the architecture of the period, in which it was erected.

Another Chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, was subsequently erected by Roger Mortimer, first Earl of March, in the outer ward of Ludlow Castle, in the reign of Edward the Second, for one priest to celebrate divine service for ever, and a chantry was erected in this Chapel 28 anno. Edward the Third.

But we must return to the annals of the castle.

King Henry the First gave Dinan, or Ludlow, with the territory of Corvedale, to a Norman Knight, known by the name of Sir Foulk de Dinan, between whom and Walter de Lacy, Lord of Ewias, by right of conquest, according to tradition, several contests arose. In one of these skirmishes Sir Walter de Lacy, and his trusty knight, Sir Ernauld de Lis, were taken prisoners of war, and conveyed to Ludlow, where by intriguing with a fair damsel, Mariana de Bruer, they succeeded in making their escape. Subsequently, however, Sir Ernauld de Lis, on the occasion of paying a visit to the lady in the absence of the liege lord of the fortress, seized the castle in a hostile manner, and was murdered by her in his bed for his treachery. Sir Foulk thereon laid siege to his own castle, but Lacy, with the assistance of his Welsh confederates, beat off his forces, and captured their leader.

We are also informed how David, King of Scotland, in the reign of Stephen, swore fealty to the Empress

Maud, and invaded England. While Stephen was opposing his new foe, several of the English nobility revolted, and amongst them was Gervase Paganel, or John Fitz Pagan, seneschal of Ludlow Castle. Stephen succeeded in worsting the Scots, who resigned to his hands <sup>1</sup> Henry, the Prince Royal, as a hostage for their future amity, and directing his course towards Ludlow, he besieged the castle, where he rescued from imminent danger the young prince, who was struck by an iron hook, that forced him out of his saddle.

In 1154 a feud sprang up between Sir Jose de Dinan, Lord of Ludlow, and Sir Hugh de Mortimer, of Wigmore, and Sir Jose could not depart from his castle with freedom through fear of his pertinacious enemy. Being unable to prevail by open force against his restless foe, he set spies along the road where he heard that Sir Hugh was to pass unattended, and, having captured him, detained his prisoner in his loftiest tower, which hence acquired its name of Mortimer's tower, until Sir Hugh Mortimer had paid him his ransom of 3,000 marks of silver, besides all his plate, and horses, and hawks.

We are also informed about a sanguinary strife between the Lord of Ludlow, and Lacy, the Lord of Ewias. One summer's day Sir Jose rose early in the morning and ascended a tower in the midst of his castle to survey the wide landscape, and looked towards the hill called Whiteliffe, and saw the fields covered with knights and squires, sergeants and valets, some armed on their steeds, some on foot, and noticed the glitter of their helmets. In the vast concourse he discerned the banner of Sir Walter de Lacy, blazing new with gold, with a fesse of gules across. Then he summoned his knights, and ordered them to arm, and mount their steeds, and take their arblastars, and their archers, and to approach the bridge below the town of

<sup>1</sup> Ubi Henricus, filius Regis Scotorum, unco ferreo abstractus pœne captus est, sed ipse Rex eum ab hostibus splendide abstraxit.—  
*H. Huntingdon.*

Dinan, and defend the bridge, and the ford against all assailants. Sir Walter and his followers wished to pass in safety, but the retainers of Sir Jose drove them back, and many men on both sides were wounded and slain. At length appeared Sir Jose and his banner, all white with silver, with three lions passant of azure, crowned with gold, and a company of five hundred men, knights, and servants on horse and foot, besides the burgesses and their servants. At the head of this armament Sir Jose passed the bridge, and the rival hosts encountered each other. Sir Jose pierced Godebrand, who carried the banner of Lacy, through the body with a spear. Then de Lacy lost his banner, and many warriors fell on either side; but Lacy was discomfited, and retreated beside the river Teme. Distinguishing de Lacy by his coat of arms, Sir Jose struck spurs into his steed and overtook him, when the Lord of Ewias, seeing no opponent but Sir Jose, turned to encounter him. Gradually partizans of both leaders joined in the fray, which terminated in the capture of de Lacy, and his confinement in a tower called Pendover, from which, however, he contrived to escape, and the stronghold finally fell into his hands. The sanguinary feud was renewed, and in the merciless struggle Ludlow was half destroyed by fire.

Upon the suspected treason of Hugh de Lacy, in 1181, Henry the Second seized Ludlow Castle, and it remained in manu regis until after 1190, as in that year the Sheriff of Shropshire charged £10 9s. 8d. for storing it with corn, oats, bacon, and wine, and had paid, under the authority of the Chancellor Longchamps, to Gilbert de Essartis, five pounds for the custody of the castle.

In 1188 Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Papal Legate, went by way of Maelor to Ludlow Castle, exhorting the faithful adherents of the Church of Rome to take part in the expedition to Palestine, known as the second crusade,

Walter, son of Hugh de Lacy, had not long recovered possession of Ludlow, when King Richard, and afterwards King John, took possession of the town and castle of Ludlow, apparently as a security for the fealty of their proprietor. In 1212 the castle and vill of Ludlow, with their appurtenances, were remaining in the hands of King John, but on Nov. 2nd, 1214, John sent to the Sheriff of Herefordshire the following characteristic writ :—"The King to Engelard de Cydon greeting : What thou reportest thyself to have done in the matter of the swine is well done, and although it may be worth while to restore the Castle of Luddellawe (to de Lacy) than to pay forty merks per ann. for its custody, yet keep you the said castle in our hand, and let Walter de Lacy have the vill according to the agreement between him and us, because we don't wish to flinch from the said agreement." At length, however, April 12th, 1215, King John ordered Engelard to deliver up to our faithful and well-beloved Walter de Lacy his Castle of Ludlow, and the faithful western Lord Marcher stood by the ill-fated King to the last.

A patent of Henry the Third, dated at Worcester, July 5th, 1223, offered safe conduct to the valiant Prince of Gwynedd, Llewelyn ap Griffith, if he would meet him at Ludlow, but he suspiciously declined the offer.

Eyton draws attention to a charter of Walter de Lacy, dated at Trim, in Ireland, August the First, 1234, in which that great Irish Lord concedes to William de Lucy, for his homage and service, the seneschalship of his English possessions, and in consideration of certain lands, which the Baron gave him, he, and his heirs, were to be constables of Ludlow Castle, which they should keep, or cause to be kept, at their own cost for ever. They were further to maintain a chaplain, a porter, and two sentinels there, as they had been maintained aforetime. This was to be the rule, when the grantor or his heirs proposed to make any short stay at Ludlow Castle, but in time of

hostility the grantor and his heirs should garrison the castle, and the grantee and his heirs should remain in the outer bailey, so long as such garrison should be there. The grantee and his heirs were further to take in the grantor's absence such rates taxed upon bread and beer in the vill of Ludlow, as the grantor had been accustomed to take, or could lawfully take, when present. The repairs, which William de Lacy and his heirs were to do at the walls and dwellings of the castle, were to be at the grantor's cost under valuation of two lawful men of the vill. The grantee and his heirs should have fuel from the same bosc, as former constables. If Sir William or his heirs, by command of the grantor or his heirs, should go any whither on the grantor's territory to hold a court, to audit accounts, or expedite other of the grantor's affairs, they should be provided in all necessities of food and drink for themselves, and five horses. Further the grantor would provide for the grantee, and his heirs male, all garments and accoutrements, as for a knight of his own household.

Among the witnesses to this charter were Sir Richard, Bishop of Meath, Sir Geoffrey de Marisco, late Viceroy of England, Simon and Almeric de Lasey, Hugh de Stanton, then Chancellor to Walter de Lacy, and William de Ponte, Clerk, who drew up the deed. It was attested by the grantor's seal, charged with a simple fesse, the well-known cognizance of his house. As in the case of Bridgnorth, and other fortresses, services of castle guard were due at Ludlow from neighbouring manors, for instance, two virgates in Wigley were held by Robert Duvile by service of fifteen days' ward in the Tower of Ludlow in war time.

<sup>1</sup> At the coronation of Queen Eleanor of Province, Consort of Henry III., the Lords Marchers, Ralph Mortimer, ancestor of the Mortimers of Ludlow Castle, John Fitz Alan, John de Monmouth, and Walter de Clifford, put in their claim to provide silver spears, and

<sup>1</sup> *History of Wales*, by Jane Williams, page 334.

support the square canopy of purple silk used at the coronation of the Kings and Queens of England, and were allowed this privilege.

In 1263 Roger Mortimer, James de Alditheley, and Hamo le Strange, met the Barons of the Marches at Ludlow, to concert measures against Simon de Montfort and other insurgent peers.

About 1264-5 Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, aided by the forces of Llewelyn ap Griffith, Prince of North Wales, reduced Ludlow Castle, but long ere the battle of Evesham was fought the Royalists had recaptured it.

In 8th Henry III. Walter de Lacy delivered up the governorship of Ludlow Castle to William de Gamages by the King's especial command. He died 1241, leaving his inheritance to be divided among females, the daughters of Gilbert de Lacy, his son, who died in his lifetime. Maud, one of his co-heirs, married Geoffrey de Geneville, a Poictevin by birth, and in high favour with the King, who commanded, March 15, 1244, John le Strange, Justice of Chester, to deliver to Geoffrey de Geneville the castle of Ludlow, which belonged to the wife of the said Geoffrey. His second son, Peter, succeeded to the possession of Ludlow Castle, and his daughter Joan eventually carried a moiety of the great estates of the Lacys to her husband, Roger Mortimer, Earl of March.

Margaret Lacy, the co-heir of her sister Maud, married John de Butiller, alias Vernon, who in 44 anno Henry III was required in respect of his lady's inheritance to reside in the marches of Wales, and in 55 anno Henry III he was sent with Prince Edward to the holy war, and died 2 anno Edward I, 1274, leaving issue a son and heir, Theobald Vernon. In 20 anno Edward I., a "quo warranto" was brought against this Theobald Vernon, and Geoffrey de Geneville and Matilda his wife, for holding places of the Crown, keeping a fair and market, and claiming the waiffe in the manor of Ludlow, but by reason of the infancy of the daughters of Peter

de Geneville process was ordered to be delayed. To this Theobald succeeded his son Theobald, who dying 10 anno Edward II left issue by Maud, his first wife, daughter of Edmund, Lord Mortimer, of Wigmore, three daughters, named Joan, Elizabeth, and Margery; and by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, he left a posthumous child, Isabel, who married Henry, Earl Ferrers of Grooby, who dying 17 anno Edward III. left William, his son and heir, then a child of thirteen years of age. This William, however, 32 anno Edward III., gave his moiety of the Manor of Ludlow to Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March, husband of Joan de Geneville, in exchange for the manor of Corndon, in the county of Bucks. Upon this exchange the inheritance of Ludlow became united in one person, Roger de Mortimer, who preferred the castle of Ludlow to his patrimonial seat at Wigmore, and henceforward the chief transactions of the illustrious house of Mortimer, to the eventful time of their acquisition of the royal diadem by right of marriage, have relation to the castle of Ludlow.

Of the thirty-two castles, which once formed a wall of defence round Shropshire, that of Ludlow takes the foremost place in the chronicles of the Welsh Marches, although the county was protected by an outer and inner line of fortresses against the incursions of its Welsh neighbours, the castle of Shrawardine, Ellesmere, and Rowton lying in the rear, and Caus, Carreghova, Oswestry, Knockin, and Whittington, being the more advanced posts of border warfare. The tenure, by which the Lord Marchers held under the King, was in case of war to serve with a certain number of vassals, furnish their castles with strong garrisons, with sufficient military implements, and stores for defence, and to keep the King's enemies in subjection, and for these objects they were allowed to assume in their respective territories an absolute jurisdiction.

Caus Castle was repeatedly captured by the Welsh. In 1182 Llewelyn the Great levelled Rowton castle with

## LUDLOW CASTLE AND ITS CONNECTION

the ground, although defended by the veteran leader, John le Strange of Knockin, and raised his standard in 1215 within the walls of Shrewsbury. Llewelyn ap Griffith captured Kinardsley and Whittington castles in the same month. April 27, 1263, Llewelyn ap Maredudd, one of the most distinguished princes of South Wales, was slain with a hundred followers in an unsuccessful assault on the castle of Clun, which belonged to John Fitz Alan, a Lord Marcher. Madoc ap Maredudd won, in 1295, the town of Oswestry, and defeated John le Strange at Knockin. In the international struggle the Corbets of Caus Castle, the Fitzwarines of Whittington Castle, the Le Stranges of Rowton Castle, the De Ludlows of Stokesay Castle, the Fitz Alans of Clun Castle, the Newportes of High Ercall, and Thomas de Talbot, Constable of Chester, temp. Henry III, won unfading laurels, but the Mortimers were pre-eminent by their courage in many a hard-fought conflict. Sir Roger de Mortimer received in 1272 the captured castles of Montgomery, Kerry, Cedewin, and Dolforwyn, from King Edward I., and his descendant, Sir Roger Mortimer, was admitted by general consent to have merited the distinctive title of Earl of March by the chivalrous spirit and exploits of his race. No sword had drunk deeper of Cambrian blood, than theirs. Roger Mortimer at the death of his father 32 Edward I. was eighteen years of age, and in ward to Piers de Gaveston. In 34 anno Edward I. he and three hundred gentlemen received the honour of knighthood with the Prince of Wales, and were created Knights of the Bath. In the succeeding reign of Edward II., he was committed to the Tower for a riot, that he promoted on account of his dissatisfaction with the ministry of the Spencers, but in 1223 he made an entertainment for Sir Stephen de Segrave, Constable of the Tower, and in the midst of the conviviality he gave him a soporiferous medicine, which, with the contrivance of his keeper, afforded him an opportunity of sliding down a rope, and of escaping into France, where he met



with a reception at the Court suited to his quality. On his return to his country, from a grateful acknowledgment to divine Providence for his deliverance from the tower, he built a chapel in the outer ward of Ludlow Castle, which was dedicated to St. Peter, for one priest to celebrate divine service for ever, and in 28 anno Edward III a chantry was erected in it. In 2 anno Edward III Sir Roger was appointed Chief Justice of Chester and Earl of March, and celebrated with great magnificence the feast of the Round Table at Bedford, and entertained shortly after the young king with jousts and tournaments at his castles of Ludlow and Wigmore. The bright gleam of prosperity, after many overwhelming misfortunes, made him exceedingly proud and vainglorious, insomuch that one of his sons styled him in raillery the king of folly. He speedily fell into disgrace at court, 4 anno Edward III, and was apprehended at Nottingham, from whence he was carried under an arrest to London, deprived of all his lands and dispossessed of his chattels, which were secured to the King's use, with the exception of the furniture of Ludlow Castle and the property of his lady. He was charged with complicity in the murder of Edward II and undue familiarity with his wife Isabella, and he was executed near Smithfield on the eve of St. Andrew's Day.

The family tree of the Mortimer's was bent to the ground, but the hurricane passed away and it again rose with fresh vigour and more lively vegetation.

Edmund, his son and heir, died at Stanton Lacy, 7 Dec. 1331, being then in the flower of his youth, and left a son, Roger, his heir, then only three years old, who regained the influence and wealth of his ancestors, and 20 Edward III received the order of knighthood with the Prince of Wales. In a Parliament 28 Edward III the judgments against his grandfather Roger was repealed, and himself restored to his title and<sup>1</sup> estates, including the Manor of Ludlow. He died

<sup>1</sup> 32 Edw. III. Manerium de Ludlow concessum erat Rogero de Mortuo Mari, Comiti Marchie.

26 Feb. 14 anno Edw. III. and was succeeded by his son Edward, who was born on Candlemas, 1351, and aggrandized his family by a marriage with the Lady Philippa, daughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III. He had livery of the lands of the Duke of Clarence in right of his consort, and died 5 anno Rich. II, 1381, leaving issue his son and heir, Roger, but 7 years of age. His wardship was granted to Richard, Earl of Arundel, and in the 9th anno Richard II by reason of his descent from the Duke of Clarence he was declared heir presumptive to the throne of England. He was unfortunately killed by a party of rebels in Ireland, and left a son and heir, Edmund, but six years of age at his father's death, whose wardship was given by Henry IV to his son, the Prince of Wales. In the third year of Henry IV, Owen Glendower took him prisoner, and for the sake of affording plausibility to the outbreak of Lord Percy he was present at the battle of Shrewsbury.

In the first year of Henry IV Roger Acton was deputy governor of Ludlow Castle and town, and received the revenues of the same.

Edmund, Earl of March, held a command in the army of Henry V. during the invasion of France.

In the first year of Henry VI. he was created Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but was shortlived, like many of his race, and died in the twenty-fourth year of his age, 3 anno Henry VI., without issue, whereupon Richard, Duke of York, son of his sister, Anne Countess of Cambridge, was by inquisition found to be his cousin, and next heir, being at that time fourteen years of age.

In 6 Henry VI. Sir Richard Neville, James Strangeways, Thomas Banastre, and others, had the custody of the Manor and Castle of Ludlow, and of the Manors of Stanton Lacy and Cleeton, the inheritance of the late Earl of March, on account of a debt due to the crown from the said Earl, and the persons above-named had liberty to compound with the Lord Treasurer for the same. In 14 anno Henry VI licence was granted

to Richard, Duke of York, Sir Walter Lacy, and Richard Wiggemore, to make a feoffment of the castles and domains of the Duke of York in Wales and Herefordshire, and of the castle and manor of Ludlow, to Sir William Alnewyke, Bishop of Norwich, Richard, Earl of Warwick, Sir Walter Hungerford, Sir John Beaumont and others, in order to make a settlement. The Duke of York detained John Sutton, Lord Dudley, Reginald, Abbot of Glastonbury, in confinement in Ludlow Castle. From hence he issued his declaration of allegiance to the king, which he repeated some years after on the defeat of Lord Audley at Bloreheath, but he often assumed sovereign state at Ludlow.

About the thirtieth year of Henry VI. the war between the rival houses of Lancaster and York broke out, and Ludlow shared in the calamities of those troublous times through sympathy with the fortunes and fate of its patron, the Duke of York, who mustered here his first army, but it did not appear so hearty in his cause as was expected, and was disheartened by the near approach of the King's forces. A rumour was artfully noised abroad, that Henry VI. had suddenly died, whereon the Duke of York ordered mass to be said in the camp for the soul of the deceased king. The Duke, however, distrusted his followers, and being deserted by Sir Andrew Trollop, who commanded the veterans, he fled from Ludlow into Ireland, leaving his possessions a prey to the King's forces, who pillaged and burnt Ludlow, and rifled the wardrobe, and destroyed the furniture of the Duchess, as she tarried behind. The Duchess, with her two younger sons, was confined for some time in one of the outer towers of the castle. The Earls of March and Rutland had accompanied their father in his flight. In the Parliament held at Coventry the same year, Richard, Duke of York, and his eldest son Edward, and their adherents, were attainted, and declared traitors, for appearing in arms in the field at Ludlow. Eventually the Duke of York directed his course toward the North of England, and

encountering the King's forces at Wakefield was defeated and slain. His son Edward vindicated the claims of his family with better success,

"He rent the crown from vanquished Henry's head,

Raised the white rose, and trampled on the red," (*Waller*),

and soon after his victory at Mortimer's Cross assumed the royal title, and as several of his ancestors had personally held the Earldom of March, he substituted in honour of that title, for the office of Warden of the Marches, a court composed of a President and Council of the Marches, and established it at Ludlow. It held its first session in the Town Hall, April 10th, 1478, when the young Prince of Wales took up his abode at the Castle, under the care of his maternal uncle, Earl Rivers. John Alcock, Bishop of Worcester, was appointed President by warrant under the King's sign manual, and the Council was composed of the great Officers, Barones Marchiæ, attendant upon the Prince, and other noblemen, bishops, and gentlemen of local influence, who were also appointed by the King. The Court had power to decide all such cases as were specially assigned to it by him. There was likewise a special seal of the Court of the Marches, as appears from the close of a charter of the manumission of a villain in Orleton, Herefordshire, in the reign of Edward IV., "Has literas nostras sub sigillo nostro Comitatus nostri Marchiæ fieri fecimus patentes 20 April anno regni nostri 8<sup>o</sup>," which seal was laid aside by statute, 4 anno Henry VII. c. 14, whereby it was enacted that all grants and writings of lands or things pertaining to the Earldom of March shall be under the broad seal, and not under a special seal.

Ordinances for the regulation of the daily conduct of the young Prince of Wales were drawn up by his father Edward IV., shortly before the death of that monarch, prescribing his morning attendance at mass, his occupation at school, his meals and his sports. "No man was to sit at his board, but such as Earl Rivers should allow, and at this hour of meat it was ordered, that there be read before him noble stories, as behoveth

a prince to understand, and that the communication at all times in his presence be of honour, virtue, cunning (knowledge), wisdom, and deeds of worship, and nothing, that shall move him to vice." Dr. Alcock was the Prince's preceptor.

Edward IV. repaired Ludlow Castle, as the palace of his youthful son, and at his death in 1483 his eldest son Edward was twelve years old, keeping a mimic court at Ludlow with a council. There he was proclaimed King, by the title of Edward the Fifth, on the day of his father's death. The Queen and her friends, probably with a view to secure to themselves the Regency, seem to have been desirous of raising an army to escort the young monarch to London, but meeting with opposition, particularly from Lord Rivers, she limited the retinue to two thousand men. He arrived at London May 2nd, and was lodged for a short time in the Bishop's palace. His brief and nominal reign ended June 22nd, and his abdication was speedily followed by his murder in the tower of London.

Henry VII. attached great importance to Ludlow, as a royal residence, which by its situation afforded to its occupant opportunities of ingratiating himself with the Welsh people, from whom he was sprung.

Oct. 4, 1501, the Princess Catherine, fourth daughter of Ferdinand II., King of Aragon, and Isabella, Queen of Castile, arrived at Plymouth, and was married at St. Paul's to Arthur, Prince of Wales, on Nov. 14th, following, the Archbishop of Canterbury<sup>1</sup> with nineteen Bishops and mitred Abbots joining their hands and assisting in the ceremony. Ludlow Castle was selected as the residence of the youthful pair, and thither Catherine rode on a pillion behind her Master of the Horse. Her ladies followed on palfreys, a litter being in attendance for them in case of fatigue.

Prince Arthur held his court there, as Prince of Wales, assisted by a President and Council. His court was

<sup>1</sup> See Miscellanies in British Museum.

designed to be a miniature model of that of Westminster. He had the reputation of being studious and learned beyond his years and the custom of princes. A few months after his marriage he sickened and died, April 2, 1502, much regretted by the nation, and is known to have been buried in Worcester Cathedral, where seven Abbots and two Priors took part in the funeral service. Among the banners were two of Wales, and one of Kadwalader. Bernaldus says, that Prince Arthur died of the plague, which was then prevalent in the neighbourhood of Ludlow.

Dr. William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, who had been President of the Council under Prince Arthur, continued to fill the same office until his death, Jan. 5, 1514. His successor in the Presidency was Geoffrey Blythe, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who held the office until his death in 1533. John Voysey, Bishop of Exeter, was the next President, and died Oct. 23, 1534. Rowland Lee, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, a statesman of extraordinary sagacity, was successor to Bishop Voysey. Either by the special direction of the sovereign, or by common courtesy, each President, after Prince Arthur's decease, having no superior but the King, was styled Lord President.

<sup>1</sup> By means of Bishop Lee's urgent statements, and in accordance with a petition suggested by him, and presented by certain Welsh landowners, Henry was induced in 1536 to originate and confirm a statute enacting that the principality and whole country of Wales should be for ever united to the kingdom of England, and incorporated with it; that all Welshmen should enjoy equal liberty, rights, and privileges with the King's English subjects; that lands in Wales should be inheritable according to English tenures and rules of descent; and that the laws of England, and no other laws, should be used throughout Wales. It also enacted that four new shires should be formed in Wales

<sup>1</sup> *History of Wales.* By Jane Williams. Page 482.

out of territories, which had not previously been so divided, namely, the shires of Radnor, Brecknock, Montgomery, and Denbigh. And forasmuch as there are divers lordships marchers within the said country, or dominion, in Wales, being no parcels of any other shires, where the laws and due correction are used and had, and that in them, and the countries adjoining, manifold murders, robberies, felonies, and the like, having been done, contrary to all law and justice, because the offenders, making their refuge from one lordship marcher to another, were continued without punishment and correction; therefore it was enacted that the said lordships marchers should be united, annexed, and joined to divers shires specified in the said Act.

<sup>1</sup> Whereupon 24 lordships marchers were united to Monmouthshire, and the laws of England enjoined in them, 16 to Brecknockshire, 16 to Radnorshire, 11 to Montgomeryshire, 10 to Denbighshire, 7 to Shropshire, which were reduced again to certain hundreds, as Doun to Chirbury, &c., 10 to Herefordshire, and all the lordships, &c., betwixt Chepstow bridge and Gloucestershire, to Gloucestershire, 17 to Glamorganshire, 8 to Carmarthenshire, 13 to Pembrokeshire, 4 to Cardiganshire, and 1 to Merionethshire.

By a statute passed 1543, King Henry VIII. reconstituted the court of the marches, erecting it for the Principality and its marches, under the name of the Court of the Council of Wales, continuing its seat at Ludlow under a lord president, adding to the councillors a secretary, an attorney, a solicitor, and the four justices of the Welsh counties, and reserving to himself and future sovereigns the right of regulating the number of councillors, and of choosing them, and also of assigning the causes and matters to be tried, as had heretofore been accustomed and used, which implied a previous use of some such jurisdiction.

The most splendid era of Ludlow Castle was the reign of King Henry VIII., and that of Elizabeth,

<sup>1</sup> *England under Henry VIII.* By Lord Herbert. Page 561.

during which time the Lord Presidents of the Marches held their courts there with much grandeur and pomp, and a continual concourse of suitors for redress of grievances was attracted to the adjoining town.

Bishop Lee, Lord President of Wales, died Jan. 24, 1543. His successor was Richard Sampson, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who died Sept. 25, 1554. Previously to his decease he appears to have resigned the presidency, for contrary to precedent the Government of King Edward VI. confided it to a layman, Sir John Dudley, afterwards Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland, who traced his descent to the native princes of Powys.

The <sup>1</sup>Princess Mary, daughter of King Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon, was placed for a term of about eighteen months in vice-regal state at Ludlow Castle. If she were not actually declared Princess of Wales, as some authors have affirmed, she actually received honours and distinctions which have never either before or since been offered to anyone but the heir apparent of the Crown of England. A court was formed for her at Ludlow Castle on a grander scale than those established either for her uncle Arthur, or Edward of York, both acknowledged Princes of Wales.

The officers and nobles, who composed the court of the Princess Mary at Ludlow Castle, were employed likewise in superintending the newly-formed legislature of Wales, the natives of the Principality being at last by the tardy gratitude of the Tudors admitted to participation in the privileges of English subjects.

The Welsh had been long dissatisfied with the absence of the various members of the royal family from their territories, and this sojourn of the presumptive heiress of England was intended to conciliate their affections, and recommend the new laws. Thomas Audley, afterwards Lord Chancellor, and John Russell, ancestor of the Dukes of Bedford, were members of the Council.

<sup>1</sup> *Life of Mary, first Queen Regnant of England and Ireland.* By Agnes Strickland.



The Countess of Salisbury resided with her, as head of her establishment and state governess, an office always filled till the reign of James I. by a lady of the blood-royal. The Princess Mary had besides no fewer than thirteen ladies of honour, whose united salaries amounted to £741 13s. 9d. In her court at Ludlow Castle she first endeavoured to play the part of Queen, and her education at the same time went steadily onward with great assiduity.

Instructions were given to her Council regarding her tuition, and emanated from the maternal tenderness and discretion of Queen Catherine, whose earnest wish evidently was to render her daughter healthy and cheerful, as well as learned and accomplished.

As a great concourse of people were expected at Ludlow Castle during the Christmas festivities, for the purpose of paying respect to the Princess, her Council thought it desirable that she should keep the religious festival with princely cheer. They therefore wrote to Cardinal Wolsey, intimating the articles requisite for the use of their young mistress's household. A silver ship, or rather a boat, for an alms dish, and silver spice-plates were among the requests; they wanted trumpets and a rebeck, and hinted a wish for the appointment of a lord of misrule, and some provision for interludes, disguisings, and plays, at the feast, and for the banquet at twelfth night. While the Princess resided at Ludlow Castle Henry VIII. made a determined but fruitless effort to engage her in marriage to Francis I., King of France. The precise time of the withdrawal of the Princess Mary from her court at Ludlow Castle is not defined, but it was probably to receive the French Ambassadors, who had arrived for the purpose of negotiating her marriage with the second son of their monarch.

William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, succeeded Sir John Dudley in the Presidency of Wales, and held the appointment until Michaelmas, 1554, when Nicholas Heath, Bishop of Worcester,

became Lord President for a short period. The Earl of Pembroke then resumed the Presidency, and held it until he was superseded by Gilbert Bourne, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who retained the office until Queen Mary's death, Nov. 17, 1558.

John, Lord Williams of Thame, was sent to Ludlow as Lord President of Wales in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and died Oct. 15, 1559. Sir Henry Sidney was his successor, and held that office twenty-eight years and six months, when Dr. Powell concluded the manuscript "*Historie of Cambria*," with an account of the repairs done by Sir Henry at Ludlow Castle, and of the new buildings erected there by him.

Sir Henry Sidney, godson of King Henry VIII., was among the most able and most upright ministers of Queen Elizabeth, and averse to measures of religious persecution. His father was Sir William Sidney, a gentleman of good parentage in Kent, and distinguished in the memorable battle of Flodden. His mother was of the family of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. Sir Henry had been the inseparable companion of King Edward VI., who died in his arms, and he married a daughter of Sir John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and was appointed in 1565 Lord Deputy of Ireland. Sir Henry possessed in an eminent degree the love and confidence of the inhabitants of the Marches of Wales, and in a letter addressed to Sir Francis Walsingham, dated March 1, 1583, he alludes to his Welsh Presidency and <sup>1</sup>"calls it his great and high office in Wales, a happy place of government, for a better people to govern or better subjects Europe holdeth not." Kingsley in his *Fireside Studies*, vol. II., 284, refers to Sir Henry as dying after spending twenty-two years in office, and losing many thousand pounds, and quotes the description of Ludlow, given by Masson in his *Life of Milton*, as "one of those tracts of rich green scenery, lovely in hill and vale, which admonish one that

England is passing into Wales." <sup>1</sup>A paper-roll about three feet long, in the possession of Lord de Lisle and Dudley, dated 2 and 3 anno Queen Elizabeth, confirms the statement of Sir Henry's pecuniary loss in his term of office. It is headed thus "The household of the Queen's Highness. Council of the Marches of Wales. A brief declaration of what my Lord hath spent of his own revenues, concerning the diet and foreign charge of the said household above the Queen's allowance. There are accounts for the two years (each ending at Easter) and thirteen weeks of a third year. Total £7,182 15s. 9½d. Stable charges and riding expenses not included. Temp. Eliz. Order for the Councill of the Marches to consider upon." The losses of Sir Henry, sustained in the discharge of his public duties, seem to have preyed upon his mind, for over the inner gate of Ludlow Castle he fixed the arms of the Sidney family with the following durable inscription:—

Hominibus ingratis loquimini,  
Lapides. Anno regni Reginae  
Elizabethæ. The 28th year  
Coplet of the Presidency  
Of Sir Henri Sidney, Knight  
Of the most noble order of the  
Garter, &c., 1581.

Coplet seems an abbreviation for completed.

The offices, held by Sir Henry, were higher in dignity than in emolument, his disposition was noble and munificent, and he was partial to a certain degree of parade on eventful occasions. <sup>2</sup>Queen Elizabeth, standing once at a window of her palace at Hampton Court, saw a gentleman approach, escorted by two hundred attendants on horseback, and turning to her courtiers she asked, with some surprise, who this might be, but on being informed that it was Sir Henry Sidney, her Lord-deputy of Ireland

<sup>1</sup> *Historical Manuscripts Commission.*

<sup>2</sup> *Aikin's Court and Times of Queen Elizabeth.* Page 348.

and President of Wales, she answered, "And he may well do it, for he has two of the best offices in my kingdom."

Sir Henry died May 4, 1586, at the Bishop's Palace at Worcester, and was conveyed thence to his house at Penshurst, but previously to the removal his bowels were, in accordance with his own request, buried in the Dean's chapel of Worcester Cathedral. His heart was taken to Ludlow, and deposited in the same tomb with his beloved daughter Ambrosia, within the little oratory, which he had made in the church. A leaden urn, said to be the identical one which contained his heart, was many years ago in the possession of Mr. Edward Coleman, of Leominster. The urn was about six inches deep, and five in diameter at the top. The following inscription was upon it :—

Her lyth the harte of  
Sir Henry Sidney, L.P.  
Anno domini, 1586.

A letter written by Richard Vaughan from Mortimer's Tower to the Lord President of Wales still exists. It is dated 1577.

The portal of the Castle was built during the Presidency of Sir Henry. Over it were fixed the arms of England and France, and the following inscription, "*Anno domini millesimo quinquagesimo completo : vicesimo tertio currente anno regni illustrissimæ ac serenissimæ reginæ Elizabethæ.*" The stone bridge, which supplies the place of a draw-bridge, is apparently also of Sir Henry's time. Sir Henry appears to have made the castle of Ludlow his favourite residence, and about the year 1564 put it into a state of thorough repair, and set off to more advantage its architectural beauty.

Henry, Earl of Pembroke, succeeded Sir Henry Sidney, and held the office of Lord President until the appointment of Lord Zouche in 1601. Over several of the stable doors remain the arms of Queen Elizabeth and of the Earl of Pembroke.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth the interior of the chapel of Ludlow Castle was covered with panels, exhibiting numerous armorial bearings, which are spoken of "as armes in colours, such as few can shew."

The river Severn, having been of old the recognized boundary line of Wales, the President and Council of that country and its Marches asserted that the four counties of Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, and Salop were included within the limits of their authority, and alleged in defence of their claim, that those counties had been reduced from a very disorderly condition to a state of tranquillity, by means of the jurisdiction of their court. In the reign of Elizabeth the inhabitants of those four counties, who were chiefly of Teutonic descent, complained of being excluded from the general privileges of the common law by means of this subjection to the Lord President and his Council. In the reign of her successor, James I., the discontent increased, and the question was referred to the twelve judges, who decided that Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, and Salop, were ancient English shires, formed by King Alfred, and not within the jurisdiction of the court of the Council of Wales. Nevertheless, the usurpation was not wholly discontinued, and an elaborate defence of the court's jurisdiction was written by Lord Bacon, in order to uphold the arbitrary power of the sovereign.

In 1607 Ralph, Lord Eure, Baron of Multon, was sent to Ludlow Castle by King James I. as Lord President, and also as the King's Lieutenant within the principality of Wales. In 1616 the castle was honoured by a visit from Prince Charles, who then entered on his principality of Wales and earldom of Chester with great pomp and magnificence.

The successor to Lord Eure, in his two-fold office of Lord President and Lord Lieutenant within the principality of Wales, was William, Lord Compton, afterwards Earl of Northampton, whose appointment bears the date of November 12, 1617. He died in 1630,

Sir John Egerton, created Earl of Bridgewater in 1617, appears to have entered immediately upon the duties of his office as Lord President, but his appointment is dated May 12, 1633, and he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the dominion and principality of Wales in 1634. During his term of authority the hall of Ludlow Castle was distinguished in 1634 by the representation of the *Masque of Comus*, the exquisite effusion of the genius of Milton, and probably composed at Horton, near Colnbrook, Bucks, by the poet, whose father had retired with a competent fortune, and rented a house belonging to the Egerton family. Milton was present at the representation of the masque. When the Earl of Bridgewater entered on his official residence, he was visited by a large assemblage of the neighbouring nobility and gentry. But, unfortunately, on that occasion his two sons, Lord Brackley and the Hon. Thomas Egerton, and his daughter, the Lady Alice, then only thirteen years of age, were benighted in Haywood forest in Herefordshire, and the young lady was lost for a short time. The adventure was related to their father on their arrival at the castle, and John Milton, at the request of his friend, Henry Lawes, gentleman of the king's chapel, and one of his Majesty's private musicians, and a teacher of music in the family of the Lord President, composed the masque. Lawes set it to music, and it was acted on Michaelmas night; the heroes and heroine of the story taking their several parts in the representation. The Lady Alice, who excelled in singing, was a pupil of Lawes, and was allotted the song of Echo. Lawes performed the part of the Attendant Spirit, and undertook the general management of the masque. Several lines in the poem refer to the exercise of hospitality by the Lord President, and the welcome arrival of the lost trio at the Castle, which was depicted in one of the scenes. We are impressed by the address of the nymph Sabrina to the forlorn lady.

"I shall be your faithful guide  
Through this gloomy covert wide,  
And not many furlongs thence  
Is your father's residence,  
Where this night are met in state,  
Many a friend to gratulate,  
His wish'd presence."

The Attendant Spirit presents the missing brothers and their sister to their parent with high encomiums for their constancy in the recent trial.

"Noble lord and lady bright,  
I have brought ye new delight ;  
Here behold so goodly grown  
Three fair branches of your own ;  
Heaven hath timely tried their youth,  
Their faith, their patience, and their truth,  
And sent them here through hard assays,  
With a crown of deathless praise."

The early edition of *Comus*, a small quarto of 35 pages, was simply entitled, *A Masque presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634, on Michaelmas night, before the Right Hon. John, Earl of Bridgewater, Lord President of Wales.* London, 1637.

The *Masque of Comus* was subsequently acted at Whitehall before King Charles I.

Chalmers, in his edition of *British Poets*, vol. 7, p. 274, remarks, that the Lady Alice Egerton afterwards became the wife of the Earl of Carbery, Lord President.

Collins, in his *Ancient Peerage*, speaks of Lady Frances Egerton marrying Sir John Hobart of Blickling, co. Norfolk, and of her sister the Lady Alice marrying Richard, Lord Vaughan, in the peerage of England, and Earl of Carbery in that of Ireland. Another sister, Lady Mary Egerton, married Richard, second Lord Herbert of Chirbury.

Ludlow Castle was necessarily involved in the great Parliamentary struggle with Charles I :—

"In the commencement of the Civil War, 1644, it was occupied by the Royalists, and a fierce battle was fought by his excellency, the Earl of Essex, against Prince Rupert, Prince Maurice, and the rest of the cavaliers, near Ludlow. His Excellency, to make good at Ludlow what he lost at

Worcester, advanced from thence with his army, consisting of about 20,000 horse and foot, and having information that Prince Rupert had left five or six troops of horse in the way some five miles from Ludlow, gave directions to draw out such a number, if they thought fit to march. Before they entered into the battle, Captain Hide, a deserving soldier, demanded whether they were for the King and Cavaliers, or for the King and Parliament, they soon replied for the King and Cavaliers. On hearing their answer our soldiers were much enraged, and desired that they might immediately fall on, and with much courage and valour he brought them up for an impetuous onset, which was followed by a great slaughter, and dispersion of the Cavaliers. Then the Earl of Essex marched with the rest of his army towards Ludlow, where Prince Rupert had intrenched himself very strongly, and made great bulwarks and fortifications for the safety of himself and his associates, whereupon his excellency placed a strong guard at every place of the town, which he thought might be most advantageous to his soldiers, and then marched against the Castle. The Cavaliers had so strongly fortified themselves, and planted many pieces of ordnance, that it seemed almost impossible to capture the fortress, yet by his military tactics, and the daring of his followers, his excellency put the Cavaliers to flight, and succeeded in his design. After much shot had been spent on both sides, the ordnance of the Parliamentary arms was mounted up, and plied with such execution, that Prince Rupert, after an ineffectual resistance of a few days, and the loss of many of his bravest adherents, left the Castle, and hastened towards Shrewsbury, followed by his excellency, who had taken possession of the stronghold and left a numerous garrison therein."

From some unexplained cause the Castle was not held for any length of time by the Parliamentarians, for in the following May Sir William Waller was again laying siege to it.

Sir Gilbert Gerard, brother to the Earl of Macclesfield, was killed in one of the frequent skirmishes, which took place in the town.

In March, 1645, Prince Rupert was again at Ludlow Castle, at the head of a small army. In the following May Colonel Birch besieged Ludlow, having with him 450 foot and 250 horse of the forces of Shropshire, and 150 foot and 40 horse of the county



of Radnor. He seems to have withdrawn his troops from Ludlow before the 9th of July, for on that day Charles arrived at Ludlow from South Wales, where he had retired after the disastrous battle of Naseby. He was accompanied by his life-guards, and the regiments of General Gerard, Sir Marmaduke Langdale, and Sir William Vaughan, amounting to 300 men. He slept one night at Ludlow, and went the next day to Bridgnorth. The King presided over a Council Meeting in Ludlow Castle, and passed the following resolutions (1) that every person, who is worth £40 per annum, shall find a foot soldier, and maintain him at his own charge, (2) that every person, who is worth £60 per annum, send in two foot-soldiers, and (3) every person worth £200 per annum send in a horse and rider, at their own charge, to serve the King.

Ludlow Castle was the last of the Shropshire fortresses that remained faithful to Charles I., and was once regarded by him, as his strongest rampart, and the surest place of refuge in case of his compulsory withdrawal from Oxford. It yielded to the great democratic convulsion, June 9th, 1646.

The Court of the President and Council of Wales and the Welsh Marches was abolished by the same Act of Parliament which abolished the Star Chamber and other tyrannical Courts in 1640-2, but this Court was revived at the restoration of Charles II.

The Earl of Bridgewater, whose loyalty had been sorely tried in the revolutionary furnace, died in 1648.

Richard Vaughan, Earl of Carbery, K.B., was the first Lord President of the Marches of Wales appointed by Charles II. He married three times, and his second and third wives are immortalised in the classical pages of Dr. Jeremy Taylor and John Milton.

His first countess was Bridget, daughter and heiress of Thomas Lloyd, of Llanbeer, Cardiganshire, who died childless. He married secondly Frances, daughter and co-heiress of Sir James Altham, Knight,

and the union, which was singularly happy, continued for thirteen years and four months. Dr. Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor, who had been favoured with an asylum at the family seat of the Vaughans, at Golden Grove, in Caermarthenshire, during the Civil War, describes her as "an excellent person, fit to converse with angels and apostles, with saints and martyrs, and presents us with her picture, drawn in little and in water colours, sullied indeed with tears and the abrupt accents of a real and consonant sorrow, but drawn with a faithful hand, and taken from the life. He represents her as *inter castissimas prima, inter conjuges amantissima, mater optima*, in her house a comfort to her lord, a guide to her children, a rule to her servants, and an example to all." The inscription on her tomb commenced as follows:—

*"Pietati et memoriæ sacrum.*

*Monumentum doloris singularis, paris fati et conditionis, posuit Ricardus Comes Carberiensis sibi vivo, et mortem nec exoptanti, nec metuenti, et dilectissimæ suæ coniugi Franciscæ Comitissæ in flore ætatis casibus puerperii raptæ ex amplexibus sanctissimi amoris."*

She died, October 9th, 1650, leaving behind her ten children, of whom the eldest, Francis Lord Vaughan, married the celebrated Lady Rachel Wriothesley, subsequently wife of Lord William Russell.

The third wife of the Earl of Carbery was Lady Alice Egerton, the heroine of *Comus*, and we have distinct testimony of the musical accomplishments of Lady Alice, and her sister Lady Mary, wife of Richard, 2nd Lord Herbert, for in dedicating to them in 1653 his "*Ayres and Dialogues*," in their married condition, Henry Lawes writes, "No sooner I thought of making them public, than of inscribing them to your ladyships, most of them being composed, when I was employed by your ever-honoured parents to attend your Ladyships' education in music, who, as in other accomplishments fit for persons of your quality, excelled most ladies, especially in vocal music, wherein you were so

absolute that you gave life and honour to all I set and taught you, and that with more understanding than a new generation, pretending to skill, was capable of." Lady Alice died without issue.

Samuel Butler, the satirical author of *Hudibras*, was appointed by the Earl of Carbery as his secretary and steward. He wrote in a room over the entrance-gateway a portion of his admirable work, the first part of which, containing three cantos, was published in 1663. In the year following the second part appeared. Its success drew him forth into the public world, sure of praise, and full of hopes of emolument. But fame was his sole reward. His poem was universally admired. The King quoted it, the Courtiers studied it, and the Royalists applauded it; but the author was the dupe of empty promises. In the midst of disappointment and neglect, he published the third part in an unfinished state, and died in indigence in 1680.

Lord Carbery's account of the expenses incurred in making the Castle habitable after the Civil War has some entries which are interesting, as specifying the period of Butler's services, as steward of Ludlow Castle, and the nature of the services performed by the great wit. There appear payments made by Butler to sundry braziers, pewterers, and coopers, for supplies of furniture, bottles, corks, and glasses, saddles, and furniture, for the caterer and slaughterman.

In 1672 Henry Somerset, Marquis of Somerset, was constituted Lord President, and appointed Lord Lieutenant of Wales and the Marches. He was created Duke of Beaufort, Dec. 2, 1682, and Dineley, a contemporary, has left an amusing record of his master's stately progress through Wales in 1684, when executing his official duties.

The Duke was superseded in both his dignities by Charles Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield, in 1689, and from that time until his death, in 1694, this nobleman held the office of Lord Lieutenant of North and South Wales, though his duties were somewhat abridged by

the dissolution of the Court, of which he was president, in the first year of William and Mary, by Act of Parliament, as being a great grievance to the subject, and a means to introduce an arbitrary power, especially in the late reign, when a peer, newly converted to Popery, was at the head of it. The first object of government, doubtless, should be to promote the interests of the people, and the Court of the Welsh Marches was rightly regarded as an obsolete institution, whose existence was incompatible with the interests or wishes of the nation. The lofty tree, under whose shadow the spirit of chivalry had been fostered, was deprived of its leaves and branches, and the sapless trunk was left to wither on the ground.

From an inventory of goods found in Ludlow Castle, and bearing date 1708, the seventh year of Queen Anne, we learn that about forty rooms were entire at that period. Among these rooms were the hall, council-chamber, Lord President's withdrawing room, the Steward's room, great dining room, Chief Justice's room, second Judge's room, Prince Arthur's room, Captain's apartment, kitchen, &c., and as in this list a table and altar are stated to have been found in the Chapel, we may presume that the choir was at that time remaining. The decay of this magnificent structure soon followed. On the accession of King George I., an order is said to have come down for unroofing the buildings, and stripping them of their lead.

After awhile the Castle, being no longer guarded even by a single steward, fell to decay, and was despoiled of its curious and valuable ornaments. Its royal apartments, halls, and stateroom, were stript and plundered, and everything moveable became the property of such of the inhabitants of the town as chose to carry away the spoil. The progressive stages of ruin, to which this noble edifice was doomed, may be distinguished in the accounts of travellers, who visited it at various periods.

In the *English Traveller*, 1746, we have the following entry :—

“The offices in the outer court of the Castle are falling down, and a great part of it is turned into a bowling-green, but the royal apartments, with some old velvet furniture and a sword of state, are still left. There is also a neat little Chapel, which has abundance of coats of arms, upon the panels, of the Welsh gentry. There is a lawn before the Castle, which formerly extended nearly two miles, but is now enclosed. The battlements of the Castle are very high, and of great thickness, with towers at convenient distances. That half which is within the walls of the town is secured by a deep ditch. The present ruinous and forlorn condition of this Castle shews us, that its former magnificence was suitable to the use made of it, as the chief residence of the Princes of Wales, the heirs apparent of the Crown of England.”

An abstract from the *Tour through Great Britain*, quoted by Grose as a just and accurate account of the Castle, represents the Chapel as having abundance of coats of arms upon the panels, and the hall as decorated with the same ornaments, together with lances, spears, firelocks, and old armour.

Dr. Todd, in his edition of *Comus*, writes: “A gentleman, who visited the Castle in 1768, has acquainted me, that the floors of the great council-chamber were then pretty entire, as was the staircase. The covered steps leading to the chapel were remaining, but the covering of the chapel was fallen, yet the arms of some of the Lords Presidents were visible. In the great council-chamber was inscribed on the wall a sentence from 1 Sam., chap. xii. : ‘Whom have I defrauded? whom have I oppressed? or of whose hand have I received any bribe to blind mine eyes therewith?’” All of which are now wholly gone. According to tradition, the *Masque of Comus* was performed in the council-chamber.

Many of the panels, bearing the arms of the Lords Presidents, were converted into wainscoting for a public-house, the owner of which enriched himself with the sale of materials plundered from the Castle.

Along the sides of the eminence around the Castle are public walks, shaded with beech, elm, and lime trees, which were laid out in 1772 through the munificence and refined taste of Barbara, Countess of Powis.

The *Cambrian Tourist* of 1821 observes :—

“The Castle is now entirely in ruins, except Mortimer’s tower. It is now inhabited by an old servant of Lord Powis, who related with the utmost concern the sad vicissitudes this Castle had experienced. He insisted on our entering the tower of his habitation, and ascending the crumbling stairs, for a full display of the various beauties in the vicinity of Ludlow. He expatiated much on a valuable diamond ring, which he had discovered himself when attempting to drain a cellar; the inscription of Hebrew characters round the gold within the ring was interpreted *a good heart*; this, and several coins of silver and gold which were found at the same time, were then in the possession of Lord Powis. Near the spot a number of skeletons had been dug up.”

Ludlow Castle is a magnificent pile, partaking of the characters of Castle and Palace, but the distinguishing features of the Castle take precedence of the properties of the Palace. The great height of the curtain wall is conspicuous on the north and north-west sides. The first floor of the keep remains, and the portions of the second and third floors are traceable, and are indicated by fire-places and windows. The keep formerly carried a flat roof instead of the more general sloping roof, and could not have supported engines for defensive purposes, which were placed on the battlements. The keep is rectangular in its form, and in this respect contrary to custom, which adopts the circular form. It is ivy-mantled to its summit. The fine old hall is about sixty feet long, and thirty wide, and retains many marks of its ancient beauty, in spite of the ravages of time and change. The hall and state apartments partake of the early and decorated style of English architecture. The windows of the outer wall are much smaller, and less delicate than those, which look into the interior of the Castle, because a substantial framework was

required there in case of attack. The walls of the Castle are of great height and thickness, fortified at irregular distances with round and square towers. One tower is hexagonal. A tower at the west end is still called Prince Arthur's tower. On the one side the Castle is partly circumscribed by a deep ditch cut out of the rock, and on the other it is bounded by an almost inaccessible steep, overlooking the river Corve. The principal entrance is by a gateway, under a low pointed arch, on the height of which are the ruins of the barracks, which were in constant use when the Castle was the residence of the Lords Presidents of the Marches of Wales. A portion of the barracks has been converted into a dwelling-house.

The Chapel, which is of circular form, is probably not so old as the Chapel of the Tower of London, but greatly surpasses it in beauty.

The Castle has been remarkable for its adaptation to the ground on which it was built, and was deeply embedded in the grand promontory which looks out on the confluence of the Teme and the Corve. Its colossal proportions attest its ancient importance. Probably the old Norman Castle of Ludlow occupied the same site, and covered the same area as the present structure.

We take leave with feelings of regret of the time-honoured Castle of Ludlow, formerly the chief stronghold in the borderland of England against the predatory incursions of its Cambrian neighbours, and the chief seat of the Court of the Lords Marchers. It was conspicuous in the protracted international conflict, and subsequently in the Wars of the Roses and the Parliament. We search in vain for a parallel to its reputation among the castles of Shropshire. We have marked its intimate association with

“Men of lordly rank and lofty line,”—(*Scott.*)

Earls, Dukes, Princes, and Monarchs—with what was wise in statesmanship, devoted in loyalty, tuneful in song, and pure in religion—and its massive ruins on an

imposing site combine with its illustrious annals to impress upon us the distinguished part, which it has borne in the eventful flight of eight centuries. The fires of hostile aggression have expired beneath the crust of ages. The Court of the Marches has disappeared as an institution ill-suited to modern times, and the din of martial preparation has been succeeded by the unbroken silence of desolation ; but the record of former heroism, like the azure vault stretched over the "storied height," or the winding Teme flowing at its base, survives the stroke of time. We may say of this "castled crag,"

"Not heaven itself upon the past has power,

But what has been, has been, and it has had its hour."—(*Dryden.*)

King George IV., no mean judge of the picturesque, assigned to Ludlow a place second only to Edinburgh in his dominions, and the glory of chivalrous exploits reflects redoubled renown on the venerable towers of Ludlow Castle.

Here Milton sung.—What needs a greater spell

To lure thee, stranger, to these far-famed walls ?  
Though chroniclers of other ages tell

That princes oft have graced fair Ludlow's halls.  
Their honours glide along oblivion's stream,  
And o'er the wrecks a tide of ruin drives ;  
Faint and more faint the rays of glory beam

That gild their course—the bard alone survives.  
And when the rude, unceasing shocks of time

In one vast heap shall overwhelm this lofty pile,  
Still shall his genius, towering and sublime,

Triumphant o'er the spoils of grandeur smile ;  
Still in these haunts, true to a nation's tongue,

Echo shall love to dwell, and say, here MILTON sung.

*R. Rylands.*



## SHROPSHIRE PATRIOTISM IN 1798.

BY ASKEW ROBERTS.

MR. Secretary Dundas, (in moving that leave be given to bring in a bill for allowing a certain proportion of the men raised in consequence of the Supplementary Militia Act, to enlist into the regulars) said "the menaces of the enemy, if they were disposed to meet them properly, he should be disposed to treat as an idle, feeble vapor, and regard them with contempt; but if we were too confident of security, the consequence might be, *that some night, when we were sleeping in our beds, we should be awakened to a conviction of our folly.*"

The italics are not mine, but are given in a paper of the period—December, 1797—in reporting the speech; so I presume Mr. Secretary spoke with emphasis. To us who live in days when nations produce their soldiers by hundreds of thousands, the mere raising of twenty thousand men does not seem a very great matter, and that was the only immediate result the minister expected from his measure; with the probability that within a short period the number might be augmented to fifty thousand, "to serve only in his Majesty's European dominions, and to be engaged for a shorter period than for life."

Sir William Pulteney,<sup>1</sup> we are told, approved the measure, but "thought this was not a time to trust to

<sup>1</sup> The *Annual Register* of 1805 contains the following notice:—"Died, May 29th, at his house, in Piccadilly, aged 84, Sir William Johnstone Pulteney, Bart., of Westerhall, in Scotland, M.P. in seven successive Parliaments for the town of Shrewsbury. He had been in a very dangerous state for several days past, and underwent a surgical operation, which, though well and scientifically executed, ended in a mortification, and occasioned his death; of the approach of which he was so sensible, as to predict almost the hour of his decease. His name was originally Johnstone, and he formerly practised at the

fifty thousand men. The people of this country should be called upon to arm in a much larger force, and *we were in such a state with respect to our finances, that required much to be effected without any additional expence to the Government.*"

Scotch bar. As a politician he was upright and honest, and had long ranked as one of the most impartial and sensible members of the Independent part of the House of Commons, wherein he was an useful and intelligent speaker. His language was plain and unadorned; but he always expressed himself with clearness and precision. He possessed a sound understanding, and his opinion was always received in the house with respectful attention. As a public man, no commoner understood the constitution of his country better, or more uniformly supported it by his conduct. In private life he was remarked principally for his frugal habits, which were, perhaps, the more striking, as he was supposed to be the richest commoner in the Kingdom. His funded property amounted to near two millions sterling; and he was the greatest American Stockholder ever known. It is well known that he had the greatest borough interest of any gentleman in the country, and of course his friendship was courted by all parties. In the latter part of his life he was remarkable for his abstemious manner of living, his food being composed of the most simple nourishment, principally bread and milk. In the apartment wherein he generally resided very little fire was used; not from a motive of œconomy, but because, as he himself declared, he found his health bettered by it. Sir William's character has been much mistaken by the world; he was not the prototype of Old Elwes, but was penurious only in regard to himself, as it was well known that all his servants enjoyed comforts unusual in most other families. By his marriage with the heiress of the house of Pulteney, he became possessed of a very large fortune, and took the family name of Pulteney. He married, secondly, within these two or three years past, the widow of the celebrated Andrew Stuart. Sir William has left one daughter by his first marriage, Henrietta Laura, the present countess of Bath, who is married to Sir James Murray of Hilton, in Scotland, who also thereupon took the name of Pulteney, and is now supposed to be one of the richest men in the Kingdom.—Lady P.'s marriage settlement was £10,000 per annum.—In the event of no will being discovered, the widow will enjoy one-third of his personal property. The principal part of his Shropshire estates, to the amount of above £30,000 per annum, will fall to the Earl of Darlington; the rest of the Bath and his own unentailed property of course devolves to the countess of Bath. He is succeeded in his title, and in all his unentailed property—consisting of his Scotch and West-Indian estates of about £10,000 per annum—by his nephew Captain Johnstone, of the Coldstream regiment of Guards, son of the late Governor Johnstone."

The member for Shrewsbury is not made to speak in italics by the newspaper, but it is because of these utterances of his that I have quoted the speeches. Just then England was in a state of chronic agitation lest, some fine night, "when we were sleeping in our beds," the cry should arise that Buonaparte had landed on our shores! The King, in his speech from the throne on November 2, 1797, spoke of the "evident necessity to persevere in the defence of all that is dear to us," and the same week it was known in England that the French Executive Directory had issued an order or decree, "That an army shall be immediately assembled on the sea coast, which shall be called *The Army of England*." In December, Pitt passed his bill for augmenting the Assessed Taxes, and so pressing was the nation's need of money, that a clause was inserted in that bill "for increasing the assessed taxes as *Voluntary Contributions* to meet the present exigences of the public service."

Before I go into my account of Shropshire's patriotism, it will be well to reproduce from *The Star* newspaper (under date of January 13, 1798) the information that was copied pretty generally into the provincial journals, for the guidance of the British Public at this trying time. It says:—

"Notice was given at the Bank of England on Saturday, that Books will be opened and receipts given for voluntary subscriptions in aid of the Assessments, which are now passed into a law. The Law directs that the Bank shall give receipts for the sums that may be paid in, together with duplicates, if required. If only receipts without duplicates shall be required, then such payments shall be deemed and taken to be the voluntary contributions; but if they require a second receipt or duplicate, such second receipt or duplicate shall be deemed and taken to be in advance of the new assessment; and which receipt shall, upon delivery to the Collector, be an acquittance of such assessment, as far as the same will go; all sums above the actual assessment to be deemed and taken as the voluntary contribution of the person or persons. That the sums to be paid into the Bank in this way, over and above the amount of the assessment of each individual, may be great, we hope that

splendid examples will be set from the highest places. Their Majesties and all the Court have been called upon in a strong and pointed way. The people expect sacrifices, and this measure, we trust, will prove that there is a just feeling in the higher circles of the burdens that have been brought on the country."

The *Star* was able to announce some splendid contributions in the same issue. The name of the King was down for £200,000, and that of Earl Fitzwilliam for £10,000 per annum while the war lasted. Thus much for the movement generally. We will now notice its progress in our own county. The first intimation we have of any action being taken is in the following editorial note in the *Salopian Journal* for Feb. 5, 1798 :—

"We have authority to inform our readers, that Mr. Joseph Bickerton, of Sandford Hall, has paid into the Bank of England, Ten Guineas, above all taxes whatever, as a voluntary subscription, in aid of Government, towards the Exigences of the State."

The first intimation of any public movement in the county, is given in the following document :—

Shrewsbury, Feb. 19, 1798.

#### VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION.

At a numerous and most respectable Meeting of the Corporation of this Town, held this Day at the Guildhall, for the Purpose of taking into Consideration the Expediency of making a *Voluntary Contribution* to Government, in aid of the Exigences of the State, to enable them to prosecute with Vigour the *Just and Necessary War* in which we are engaged, against the avowed and inveterate Enemies of our *Religion, Laws, and Liberties,*

JOSEPH LOXDALE, Esq., Mayor, in the chair :

*It was resolved unanimously,*

1. That the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds be furnished by this Corporation, in aid of the *Voluntary Contributions* at the Bank of England for the support of the Country, for the present year.

2. That a further Subscription of Two Hundred Pounds per Annum, be made for any subsequent Year during the Continuance of the War,

3. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Mayor, for his ready acquiescence in convening the Meeting, and for his able and impartial Conduct in the Chair.

4. That the above Resolutions be inserted in the Sun, Star, and Shrewsbury newspapers.

LOXDALE, TOWN-CLERK.

On the following day a "Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town and Liberties of Shrewsbury" was called for the 26th February, to take into consideration the propriety of making a Voluntary Contribution; and on the 19th a numerous meeting of the united company of Mercers, Grocers, &c., was held in Shrewsbury, at which they resolved to raise £100 per annum, as long as the war lasted, and—a fact that speaks volumes for their earnestness—they resolved, "for the same laudable purpose, that the annual feast should be suspended for that time." The patriotic Mercers, &c., however, were not the first of the guilds to take action, for we are told that on the 15th of February "the company of Saddlers, Plumbers, Booksellers, &c.," voted £50, although they did not go so far as to give up what is popularly supposed to be so important an element in the "constitution" of a company—its dinner.

The Shrewsbury meeting of the 26th seems to have been a most enthusiastic affair, but at that early age of newspapers penny-a-lining had not developed into a fine art; so the notices the outside public got even of important movements were very limited. I have seen an instance of this, when there were eight capital convictions at one assizes in Shrewsbury—an event that now-a-days would call forth a special edition of forty-eight columns from our Chronicles, Journals, and Advertizers—where all the report the county papers gave was about as many lines as there were criminals. The report of the meeting in question occupies scarcely a dozen lines, but the resolutions passed are advertised, and one of them was to the following effect, viz. ;—

*Ordered*, that a committee consisting of Mr. Mayor, Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart., Mr. Francis Leighton, Mr. Leeke, Mr. Stedman, Mr. Owen, Mr. Bevan, Mr. More, Mr. Cludde, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Harries, Mr. Sandford, and Mr. Bishop, be now appointed and empowered to take such steps as may appear to be best calculated to promote the success of the voluntary contributions, &c., &c.

Sir Charles Oakeley seems to have been the great success of the meeting, for a special resolution was passed thanking him for "his able and patriotic speech," and at a meeting of the committee held the same day, it was "ordered, that this committee, having been highly gratified by the excellent and impressive speech delivered by Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart., do request that he will permit the same to be printed in the *Salopian Journal* and in the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The following is the abstract of the speech as given in the *Salopian Journal* of Feb. 28, 1798. "Gentlemen, we have assembled by a summons from the Mayor, to consider of the expediency of a voluntary subscription for the public defence; and I trust that the distinguished zeal and patriotism which mark the late resolutions of our worthy and respectable corporation, will animate the exertions of every individual on this important occasion. The call now made upon us, gentlemen, arises from circumstances of a peculiar nature. Our inveterate enemy is preparing to invade the country; not with a view to promote the desirable object of Peace, not for any purpose of fair and honorable War; but for the sole purpose of destroying our happy form of government, of trampling upon our religion, our liberties, and laws, of degrading our rights as an independent nation, and reducing us to the miserable condition of a conquered and enslaved country. If we look around us, we shall see the melancholy and oppressed state of those nations which have accepted their friendship, or submitted to their power. Hence we may judge, more certainly perhaps than from their threats, the nature of their designs against this country, which, in support of its character, has boldly and successfully defied the utmost efforts of their resentment. If they accomplish the object they have in view, we must expect oppressions and cruelties of the same kind which others have experienced, but rising too in a degree proportioned to the bitterness of the enmity they have avowed against us. The horrors of such a scene cannot be contemplated without the keenest emotions, and no true Briton can hesitate a moment in making those sacrifices which are necessary to avert it. Whatever differences of opinion may exist among us upon speculative points, we are all, I trust, convinced

For the next two or three weeks the local papers refer to contributions from all sorts and conditions of men, from the peer to the peasant, and it would almost appear that the latter was the most liberal. Sir William Pulteney is credited with £5,000, Sir Richard Hill £1,200, Sir Charles Oakeley £500, the Rev. Francis Leighton £300, &c., and from the lowest round in the social ladder we find really large and handsome amounts contributed, such as, we imagine, it would be somewhat too sanguine to expect in the present age. We are told of Day Labourers, on some estates, making up a goodly purse of Guineas as their voluntary contribution, and those on other estates, joining with the servants of the house, subscribing large amounts.<sup>1</sup>

of the necessity of preserving our freedom and independence. It is a sacred duty incumbent upon us to deliver, unimpaired, to posterity, those privileges which our ancestors so dearly purchased, and which have come down to us through a succession of so many ages. To hazard this precious stake by any supineness on our part, would be to show ourselves totally unworthy of the blessings we have received. Happily, however, we have no cause to apprehend a deficiency of spirit to meet the present emergency. All descriptions of men press forward to manifest their zeal for the honor of their country. Our beloved Sovereign and the royal family, the nobility, clergy, and gentry; the merchant, the manufacturer, and trader; the soldier and sailor even contribute, from the hard earnings of their service, to support the glorious Constitution under which we have the happiness to be born. With these animating examples before us, what breast is there that does not participate in the glow of such pure and honorable patriotism? Let no man be discouraged from coming forward on this occasion, by any fear that his ability may not keep entire pace with his inclinations. However desirable it may be to obtain as large a sum as possible in this way, it is by the number even more than the amount of these subscriptions, that the value of our exertions must be estimated; and, though we yield to many other communities in extent and opulence, I trust we shall prove ourselves second to none in testifying our zeal for the honor and independence of our country."

<sup>1</sup>The reason the Labourers on Mr. Rowland Hunt's estate assigned for subscribing so largely—or the reason given for them—was as follows:—"The Labourers remarked 'that as Government had thought of them in the year 1795, when corn was dear, by remitting the labour due to the highways; they could do no less now, than subscribe the value of two days' labour.'" It was stated that some, who had not large families, subscribed more.

Even the boys and girls in the various schools of the county glowed with patriotism. The "young gentlemen of Oswestry School" subscribed £28 16s. 7d.; those of the Whitchurch Free School £8 10s., and "the youths at Mr. Parkes' Academy," Shrewsbury, £6 1s. 6d. Miss Hawkins's Boarding School, in Shrewsbury, contributed £11 11s., and others followed suit in like proportions.

The variety of classes who subscribed it is almost impossible to mention. The Oswestry Rangers, a volunteer corps, commanded by Mr. Mytton of Halston, "in addition to bearing the whole expense of their accoutrements, which similar associations have usually had supplied," subscribed £87 6s., and their captain £100; and Martin and Hall's company of comedians, at Oswestry, gave a benefit, at which £18 17s. 6d. was taken—a sum they themselves made up to £20. Of all the contributions acknowledged, however, the most remarkable was that of a man named Winstanley. In a newspaper of April, 1798, there is a paragraph which runs thus:—

The following extraordinary subscription has been made at the Bank of England, viz: Mrs. Mary Petiet, Dartford, Kent, spinster, £2,389 3s. 6d., over and above all assessed taxes. The *Maid of Kent* has engaged in fair and honourable competition with the *Brazier of Salop*.<sup>1</sup>

The explanation of this paragraph is to be found in the conduct of the man I refer to. We are told in March, that—

John Winstanley, a journeyman brazier, near the Cross [Shrewsbury], has a wife and three small children, and also three orphan children of a deceased sister, who are kept from the parish solely by his support. For the maintenance of this family, he has, besides the labour of his hands, an annuity of £24 under the will of his uncle. Of this sum he has devoted a fifth part to the service of his country, annually

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<sup>1</sup>See *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, Dec. 9, 1874.



during the war; and this donation he made in the handsomest manner; as he intended to have paid it into the Shrewsbury Bank without solicitation.<sup>1</sup>

The first list of Shrewsbury subscriptions was advertised on March 21, 1798, and includes nearly two hundred and fifty names, for sums varying from One Shilling to Five hundred pounds. On the following week there was a still longer list, many of the names in which had been crowded out of the earlier issue for want of space.

Plans for raising money, and illustrations of the generosity of individuals, teem in the papers of the time. One throws out a hint that although "some individuals may object to trust the present administration with the disposal of public money," all are agreed as one man, in opposition to the menaced invasion, and advocates the formation of "an additional fund, to be vested in the hands of such gentlemen as should be appointed at public meetings for the purpose." Another paper suggests "that the King's plates at the various horse races, might with much propriety, be added to the voluntary subscriptions for the national defence." As an instance of the unselfishness of individuals, the following is given:—

On Friday, Mar. 23, at the appeal day held at Pitchford, for the hundred of Condover, a clergyman appealed as being *underrated* in his assessed taxes, and in one class he was advanced the sum of nine pounds: a worthy instance of Honour and Loyalty.

It would only occupy space unnecessarily to mention here every town and village where subscriptions were made. As far as I have any record of them, the leading subscriptions will appear in an appendix to this paper. There is one document, however, con-

<sup>1</sup> This man must have been quite the hero of the hour in Shrewsbury, for not content with contributing so large a sum as he is represented as doing here, I find, in a list published in April, the following entry:—"John Winstanley, brazier, at Mr. Phillips's, brazier, 10s. 6d."

nected with the subject that may as well be referred to, as it points to a Mansion-house committee organized in London for receiving country contributions. An official document in the form of a receipt for the local subscriptions has been preserved in Oswestry, which runs as follows :—

The committee of Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and other Inhabitants of the Metropolis, enclose you a receipt of the Bank of England; and they beg Leave, on behalf of the Public, to offer you their warmest Acknowledgments, for your truly Patriotic Contributions for the Defence of the Country :— They doubt not, that you will use your utmost Exertions among your Friends, to induce them to follow so laudable an Example, in order to defend and preserve every thing dear to Britons, and to accelerate the Return of Peace.

By order of the Committee,

SAML. FORD, Secretary.

Mansion House, 26th Apr. 1798.

This is addressed to "The Minister of Oswestry, Salop;" so I presume, the Rev. Turner Edwards, the vicar, and not Mr. Thomas Lovett, the mayor, sent up the town subscription.<sup>1</sup>

It was not by raising money, merely, that the people found vent for their patriotism. A circular letter was sent by Mr. Secretary Dundas to all Lords Lieutenant of counties, suggesting plans of action for the protection of property; and well-organized bodies of peasantry were to be formed, and an association of nobility, gentry, and yeomen, to supply waggons, carts, and horses, for carrying on his Majesty's service. There was a meeting of the Lieutenancy and Magistracy of the county of Salop held on the 26th of April, over which John Hill, Esq., presided, when resolutions were passed to enforce the plans and regulations of Government; and a county meeting was held on May 5, convened by the High Sheriff, Mr. Andrew Corbet, "to consider the propriety of substituting a Yeomanry Cavalry in lieu of the

<sup>1</sup> See *Bye-gones*, 1876-7, page 207.

Provisional Cavalry" for Shropshire. Attached to the requisition calling the meeting, are appended the following names:—Robert Corbett, Wm. Cludde, George Scott, E. Williams, Edw. Pemberton, jun., William Jones, Thomas Powell, William Hanmer, James Mason, Thomas Langton, W. Wood, J. Plymley, jun., H. Bowen, R. Leeke, Wm. Smith, Edw. Kynaston, J. Gardner, A. Ottley, Thos. Ottley, Jonathan Scott, Hugh Owen, John Rocke, Francis Leighton, John Kynaston Powell, Charles Walcot, Thomas Stokes, William Walcot, James Moseley, J. T. C. Edwardes, Benj. Edwardes, W. H. Harnage. The chairman of the meeting was Edward Pemberton, Esq., and the following is an abstract of the proceedings:—

It appearing by Mr. Secretary Dundas's letter of the 7th of April last, that a yeomanry cavalry to be raised for this county would be very willingly accepted by Government in lieu of the Provisional Cavalry; and it also appearing to this meeting that thereby great trouble and expense to the County would be avoided, as well as a much more effectual defence provided; and several gentlemen having tendered their services to raise Troops of Yeomanry Cavalry in addition to those already established: *Resolved*: That application be made to the Lord Lieutenant to concert such measures with his Majesty's Ministers, as may be necessary for carrying the same into effect.

*Resolved further*: That a committee be formed at Shrewsbury to superintend the contributions towards the Yeomanry Cavalry, to be raised under the intended Act of Parliament, and to which Committee the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of every Hundred be invited to send one person each for the purpose of stating any expenses that may have been incurred with a view of raising the Provisional Cavalry, that the same may be equalized or proportioned in the best manner possible out of the General Fund.

That the Lord Lieutenant be desired to recommend to Mr. Secretary Dundas, that persons who are classed and liable to contribute to the Provisional Cavalry, and who shall not serve in the Yeomanry Cavalry in person, shall pay a sum not exceeding One Guinea for each Horse, to be applied towards the expenses of the Yeomanry Cavalry.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Major Hill, and other gentlemen<sup>1</sup> who have tendered their services to Government to raise the Provisional Cavalry of this County, for their ready acquiescence with the general sentiments of the meeting in giving a preference to the raising Yeomanry Corps.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon. William Hill, Thomas Eyton, Esq., jun., and their respective corps, for having come forward at this juncture in defence of the country, in addition to William Cludde, John Mytton, and Henry Jervis, Esquires, to whose services the County are much indebted.

I have already referred to one of the Companies mentioned above:—the Oswestry Rangers, commanded by Mr. Mytton. This was raised in May, 1797, and the colours were presented to it by Mrs. Mytton, on the Bailey Head, Oswestry, in the following October. The colours were presented to Mr. Cludde's corps in September, 1798, by Mrs. Cludde, on Apley Castle grounds. It had been raised much earlier, and was known, I think, as the "Wrekin Company." The first raised troop of Shropshire Yeomanry was commanded by Captain Jervis, and I believe its head-quarters was Market Drayton. In 1798 several other companies are mentioned in the papers. On June 11, that serving under Rowland Hunt, Esq., fifty-three in number, met for the first time. On July 27, the three Shrewsbury troops of Yeomanry appeared for the first time in their uniform; and on September 25, the colours were presented to Major Hill's troop, at Hawkstone, by Mrs. Corbet, of Shawbury Park.

<sup>1</sup> At a full meeting of Lieutenancy for Shropshire, held Jan. 10, 1797, the following gentlemen offered themselves to serve in the Provisional Force of Cavalry to be raised for Shropshire:—John Hill, Esq., jun., T. J. Powys, Esq., R. Hunt, Esq., W. Walcot, Esq., and R. Betton, Esq. The Lord Lieutenant reported that J. Kynaston, Esq., Lieut.-Col. Commandant, E. Burton, Esq., Sir Corbet Corbet, Bart., and A. Kinnersley, Esq., Captains, were approved by His Majesty for training the levies of the Supplementary Militia for the county. At the same meeting the following gentlemen offered themselves as eventual officers, to serve in the Supplementary Militia, in case of its being embodied, and formed into a second battalion:—

The last record of any public meeting I can find is in an advertisement of the resolutions passed at one in Shrewsbury, convened by the Mayor, on May 11, 1798. A series of resolutions, on the motion of Sir Charles Oakeley and Henry Bevan, Esq., were passed, from which one would almost be led to suppose the newly-banded volunteers were expected to act as Firemen and Constables as well as soldiers. Shrewsbury at that meeting, pledged itself to raise two companies of infantry of sixty men each, and a troop of cavalry of forty men and horses; and they were to be at the call of the civil magistrates, in the case of fires, "to assist in putting out the same." They were to "go with all deserters, expresses, &c., to the next military post, not exceeding one day's march;" and they were to be ready in the event of riots, "and assist in bringing the authors and actors therein to punishment." In all the records of the patriotic doings of Shropshire, very little is said of any towns save Shrewsbury. Some places, such as Wem and Whitchurch, are not mentioned at all. The subscriptions raised at Ludlow, Bridgnorth, Wellington, Shifnal, &c., are dismissed with a line; and where other places, such as Oswestry, Ellesmere, &c., are referred to, it is chiefly in calling attention to the lists of subscribers that were advertised. It may be that fuller records are preserved in the Corporation documents or Parish registers of some of these places, or that the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, or the Cheshire, Staffordshire, or Herefordshire newspapers recorded them. As I presume there will be a few pages of "Miscellanea" added to the volumes of the

J. Kynaston, J. Corbet, E. Burton, A. Corbet, R. Burton, jun., R. Lyster, jun., C. Forester, W. Y. Davenport, N. O. S. Owen, E. Plowden, R. More, and T. Harries, jun., Esquires. Rev. J. B. Lloyd, chaplain, Mr. J. Sutton, surgeon. This battalion was formed, and in April, 1798, marched from Shrewsbury for the neighbourhood of London. In the following July, colours, given them by the Corporation of Shrewsbury, were consecrated by the Rev. J. R. Lloyd, of Aston, Oswestry, at the exercising ground in the New Forest.

"Transactions of the Shropshire Archæological Society," it would be interesting if subscribers would supplement my record with such information as they may be able to supply. It only remains for me to add that most of my information has been gleaned from the *Salopian Journal* for 1797-8.

Some of your readers will perhaps think I have depended too much on paste and scissors in the preparation of my paper, but I would remind them that anything like a complete file of provincial papers of the last century is almost as rare as a set of Civil War Tracts; and when one is fortunate enough to meet with a consecutive series it assumes almost the value of MS.

In conclusion let me remark that this was not the first time that Shropshire glowed with practical patriotism. During the height of the enthusiasm of 1798, Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, of London, published a List of the Names of those who "contributed to the defence of the country at the Spanish Invasion in 1588," which list includes Shropshire.<sup>1</sup> In it we find Eytons, Kynastons, Leightons, Lloyds, Corbetts, Burtons, and others, whose descendants figure in the records now before us; and should occasion arise no Proud Salopian need fear to see our county less determined and less loyal than it was at the end of the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries.

<sup>1</sup> See *Bye-gones*, in *Oswestry Advertiser*, Jan 10, 1872.

## APPENDIX.

List of the Principal Subscriptions and Amounts sent up by the Towns and Parishes of Shropshire.

GENTLEMEN CONNECTED WITH THE COUNTY WHO ARE NOT INCLUDED IN OTHER LISTS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sir W. Pulteney, M.P.	5000	0	0	Wm. Tayleur, Esq...	100	0	0
Sir Richard Hill, Bt.	1200	0	0	William Ferriday,			
Sir Charles Oakeley..	500	0	0	Madeley ...	100	0	0
Fras. Leighton, Esq.	300	0	0	Rowland Hunt, Esq. <sup>1</sup>	100	0	0
J. Mytton, Esq.,				Robert Corbett, Esq. <sup>2</sup>	100	0	0
Halston ...	200	0	0	Wm. Yelverton, Esq.	100	0	0
Rev. Dr. Smallbroke,				J. Owen, Esq., Penrhos	60	0	0
Rector of Wem ...	200	0	0	Robert Burton, sen.,			
Thos. Compson, Esq.,				Esq. ...	52	10	0
Hopton Wafers ...	105	0	0	Rev. A. Alison, Kenley <sup>3</sup>	10	10	0

TOWNS AND PARISHES OF WHICH NO LISTS ARE GIVEN.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Ludlow, Corporation				Middle, parish of,			
of ... ..	500	0	0	including	4	10	10s.
Wellington, Minister				Rev. R. Heighway	18	5	6
& Churchwardens	400	7	10½	Weston, Chapelry...	18	4	0
Shifnal ... ..	390	0	0	Fitz, Parish of ...	18	1	4½
Bitterley, parish of	183	13	0	Upton Magna ...	17	18	1½
Llanymynech ...	132	8	6	Uffington, parish of	15	15	6
Bridgnorth, Corpor-				Welshampton, ...	14	4	6
ation of... ..	100	0	0	Kinnerley, parish of	13	7	0
Baschurch, parish of	91	12	2	Culmington, parish of	14	9	6
Alberbury, township	20	6	6	Battlefield, parish of	4	2	9

<sup>1</sup> The bust of Howard on the gateway of the County Gaol was placed there, in Aug. 1798, at the joint expense of Rowland Hunt, Esq., of Boreatton, and Thomas Knight, Esq., of Henley. It is by J. Bacon, R.A., and cost Fifty Guineas. Mr. Hunt was grandfather of the late Right Hon. ourable Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Corbett was Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1776.

<sup>3</sup> The Rev. A. Alison was the father of Sir Archibald Alison, the Historian, who was born at Kenley.

SERVANTS AT GENTLEMEN'S HOUSES AND DAY  
LABOURERS ON THE ESTATES.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Weston Hall (Lord Bradford) ...	90	16	0	Halston (J. Mytton, Esq.) ...	14	7	0
Servants of Sir Richard Hill ...	52	7	6	Servants of Sir W. Blount ...	14	3	0
Shawbury Park (An- drew Corbet, Esq.)	32	16	6	Boreatton (Rowland Hunt, Esq.) ...	10	10	0
Servants of W. Childe, Esq. ...	26	9	0	Servants of Rev. E. Northey ...	6	13	6
Berwick (T. J. Powys, Esq.) ...	25	8	0	Servants of R. Lyster, Esq., Jun... ..	6	2	0
Sundorne (John Corbet, Esq.) ...	21	16	0	Servants at Swan Hill, Oswestry ...	4	0	0
Porkington (O. Ormsby, Esq.) ...	17	0	6	Rowton (R. Lyster, Esq.) ...	3	15	6
Longnor (R. Corbett, Esq.) ...	16	18	6	Servants at Sir R. Leighton's... ..	3	11	0
Hardwicke <sup>1</sup> (J. Kyn- aston Powell) Esq.	16	11	3	Sansaw (J. Gardner, Esq.) ...	3	10	6

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Officers and Privates of the Shropshire Militia ...	630	0	0	Lieut. Clark, 63 reg., and party ...	3	12	11
Oswestry Rangers ...	87	7	0	Lieut. Grant, 53 reg., and party ...	4	10	10½
Martin and Hall's Comedians, at Os- westry ...	20	0	0	Lieut. Jones, 2 reg., and party ...	6	12	0
Lieut. Col. Williams..	9	1	0	Lieut. Hitchcock and two staff sergeants	4	9	6½
Capt. Hozier, 34 reg., and party ...	5	15	9½	Lieut. Jackson, 86 reg., and party ...	6	0	0
Capt. Sandys, 82 reg., and party ...	7	0	8½	Lieut. Gavey, 86 reg., and party ...	6	8	11
Capt. Johnson, 32 reg., and party ...	8	1	1	Ensign Scott, 53 reg., and party ...	5	19	7
Lieut. Clifton, 3 dra- gds., and party ...	4	9	6½	Thomas Morrey, Esq., Paymaster for N. Wales district ...	5	5	0
Lieut. Milner, 90 reg., and party ...	3	12	4	A Domestick (in Oswestry Parish List) ...	3	3	0
Coachmen, Servants, &c., at Lion Inn, Shrewsbury (in- cluding £3 3s. from Mr. Lawrence) ...	19	13	9	The Schoolmaster, Daughter, and Scholars, Condover	0	15	6

<sup>1</sup> In December, 1799, in anticipation of John Kynaston Powell, Esq.'s succeeding in his claim to the peerage, Sir Corbet Corbet, of Adderley Hall, and Richard Lyster, of Rowton, Esq., sought the suffrages of the electors of Shropshire.



## GUILDS, CLUBS, SCHOOLS.

£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Drapers' Company, of Shrewsbury	...200	0 0	Cordwainers' Co., of Shrewsbury	... 10	10 0
Mercers', Grocers', &c., Co., of Shrewsbury	...100	0 0	Whitechurch School	... 6	10 0
Saddlers', Plumbers', Booksellers', &c., Co., of Shrewsbury	... 50	0 0	Mr. Parkes' Academy, Shrewsbury	... 6	1 6
Salopian Lodge of Odd Fellows	... 31	10 0	Baschurch Friendly Society	... 4	0 6
Oswestry School	... 28	16 7	Old Friendly Society, Pontesbury	... 2	12 6
Tailor's Company, of Shrewsbury	... 20	0 0	First Female Union Society, Shrewsbury	2	2 0
Smiths' Co., of Shrewsbury	... 20	0 0	Female Society at Mr. Weaver's, Shrewsbury	... 2	2 0
Miss Hawkins' Boarding School, Shrewsbury	11	11 0	The Ship Society, of Shrewsbury	... 1	4 0
Hairdressers' & Weavers' Company, of Shrewsbury	... 10	10 0	Nescliff Friendly Society	... 0	10 6
Young Ladies' Loyal Female Society, held at the White Lion St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury	... 10	10 0	Beckbury School:—		
			Rev. Mr. Mountford	50	0 0
			Young Gentlemen	... 17	17 0
			Mr. T. Searle, usher	2	2 0
			Servants	... 4	14 6

## SHREWSBURY.

£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
The Corporation	...500	0 0	Miss Windsor	... 40	0 0
Edward Jeffreys, Esq.	50	0 0	Rev. Hugh Owen <sup>2</sup>	... 40	0 0
The Mayor (J. Loxdale)	45	0 0	G. Crump	... 30	0 0
Corrie and Craig	... 40	0 0	J. Bishop, Esq. <sup>3</sup>	... 25	0 0
J. Jones, Abbey-foregate	... 40	0 0	William Nicholls	... 21	0 0
Ralph Leeke, Esq.	... 40	0 0	Mrs. Morgan	... 21	0 0
Ralph Vernon, Esq. <sup>1</sup>	... 40	0 0	P. Beck, jun., and Co.	21	0 0
			Henry Bevan, Esq. <sup>4</sup>	... 21	0 0

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Vernon died in Shrewsbury Sept. 19, 1798, at the age of 85. He practised as a physician until ten days before his death. He was said to have been the first person who propagated the pine apple in Cheshire.

<sup>2</sup> The Rev. Hugh Owen was afterwards Archdeacon of Salop. He was the author of *Some Account of Shrewsbury*, 1808, and, in conjunction with the Rev. J. B. Blakeway, of the valuable and now scarce *History of Shrewsbury*, which bears their names. He was Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1819.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Bishop was Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1790.

<sup>4</sup> The death of Major Henry Bevan is recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1805. The notice states that as a young lieutenant, at the battle of Buxar, he first distinguished himself by storming a battery that severely galled our wing; an exploit his senior officer declined to attempt.

## SHREWSBURY—continued.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Mason, Belmont.	21	0	0	Joseph Parry, hatter.	10	10	0
Mrs. and Miss Pemberton ...	21	0	0	Thos. Pemberton, Esq. <sup>3</sup>	10	10	0
S. Sandford, Esq. ...	21	0	0	Mr. Jones, organist ...	10	10	0
Wm. Prissick, Esq. <sup>1</sup> ...	21	0	0	R. Jeffreys, Esq. ...	10	10	0
Jonathan Scott ...	20	0	0	Joseph Bromfield <sup>4</sup> ...	10	10	0
Charles Aylett, Esq. ...	20	0	0	Mr. Carless <sup>5</sup> ...	10	10	0
Mrs. Calcott ...	15	15	0	Rob. Pemberton, Esq. <sup>6</sup>	10	10	0
Mrs. Amier ...	15	15	0	William Coupland, Esq. <sup>7</sup>	10	10	0
Edward Penbury, Esq.	15	15	0	Rev. Lewis Williams..	10	10	0
Thomas Baker. ...	15	0	0	Of. Olney ...	10	0	0
Mrs. Glynn ...	12	12	0	Mrs. Humphreys. ...	10	0	0
John Whitehurst ...	10	10	0	W. H. Thursby, Esq..	10	0	0
Thomas Home ...	10	10	0	Edward Hughes ...	10	0	0
E. J. and M. Bather...	10	10	0	John Walton ...	10	0	0
William Meire ...	10	10	0	Edward Glynn, Esq. ...	10	0	0
J. Teece ...	10	10	0	Harley and Son ...	6	6	0
Robert Richards ...	10	10	0	Mrs. Jones ...	6	6	0
Mr. Lowe ...	10	10	0	Dr. Evans ...	6	6	0
W. Beech, M.D. ...	10	10	0	John Winstanley, jour-	5	6	0
Thomas Telford <sup>2</sup> ...	10	10	0	neyman brazier ...	5	5	0
Mrs. Pryce, Shoplatch	10	10	0	Richard Mather ...	5	5	0
Arnold Drinkwater ...	10	10	0	W. Hazledine <sup>8</sup> ...	5	5	0
John Maddock, Esq. ...	10	10	0	Thomas Wood, printer <sup>9</sup>	5	5	0
Rev. S. Johnson ...	10	10	0	W. Davies, upholsterer	5	5	0
John Beck ...	10	10	0	Wm. Brayne, Mardol <sup>10</sup>	5	5	0
Captain Sandford ...	10	10	0	Mrs. Fownes... ..	5	5	0
Charles Stanier, Esq. ...	10	10	0	Mrs. Stanier... ..	5	5	0
John Vaughan ...	10	10	0	Miss Gardner ...	5	5	0
Vaughan and Hutton	10	10	0	Mrs. Tayler ...	5	5	0
				Mr. Parry ...	5	5	0

He was rewarded by being made Major of Brigade. After fourteen years service he retired from military life. He was High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1795, and Mayor of Shrewsbury the following year.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Prissick was Mayor, 1806.

<sup>2</sup> Telford, the Engineer, was at this time County Surveyor for Salop.

He was the protégé of Sir W. Pulteney.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. T. Pemberton was Mayor, 1794.

<sup>4</sup> Mr. Bromfield was Mayor, 1809.

<sup>5</sup> Mr. Carless was Mayor, 1799.

<sup>6</sup> Mr. R. Pemberton was Mayor, 1808.

<sup>7</sup> Mr. Coupland was Mayor, 1813.

<sup>8</sup> Mr. Hazledine was an iron-founder, and contractor for the whole of the Iron work of the Menai Bridge, the Pontycysyllte and Chirk Aqueducts, and other important undertakings. He was the first Mayor of Shrewsbury after the Municipal Reform Act.

<sup>9</sup> Mr. Wood was the originator of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, the first number of which appeared on Nov. 23, 1772, with the full title of "The Shrewsbury Chronicle, or, Wood's Commercial Pamphlet."

<sup>10</sup> Mr. Brayne was Mayor, 1825. He died in 1844, and his property became the object of litigation which lasted more than six years.

SHREWSBURY—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
P. Beck, sen... ..	5	5	0	Evan Owen ... ..	5	5	0
R. and W. Pritchard..	5	5	0	Mrs. Benbow, Gravel			
J. H. Haycock ... ..	5	5	0	Hill ... ..	5	5	0
Edward Tipton, jun...	5	5	0	R. Cross, Hanwood ...	5	5	0
John Simpson ... ..	5	5	0	William Morris, sta-			
Edward Cullis ... ..	5	5	0	tioner ... ..	5	5	0
John Maxon ... ..	5	5	0	John Blower, Hanwood	5	5	0
John Heighway ... ..	5	5	0	William Rowton ... ..	5	5	0
W. Jones ... ..	5	5	0	John Bate ... ..	5	5	0
E. Burton, Esq. ... ..	5	5	0	Rev. E. Kynaston ... ..	5	5	0
Mr. Hordern... ..	5	5	0	Miss Parry ... ..	5	5	0
Mr. Wynne ... ..	5	5	0	Tudor and Pritchard	5	5	0
Mrs. Barnett... ..	5	5	0	Keate and Co. ... ..	5	5	0
Davies and Son ... ..	5	5	0	Mrs. Bratton... ..	5	5	0
George Jones ... ..	5	5	0	Mrs. Pryse ... ..	5	5	0
Rev. T. Stedman ... ..	5	5	0	Henry Scott, Esq. ... ..	5	5	0
Lancelot Sheppard ...	5	5	0	Messrs. Eddowes <sup>1</sup> ... ..	5	5	0
Samuel Dolphin ... ..	5	5	0	Mr. Watkis ... ..	5	0	0
James Gronna ... ..	5	5	0	John Baker ... ..	5	0	0
William Simms ... ..	5	5	0	William Cottom ... ..	5	0	0
James Roberts ... ..	5	5	0	Rev. M. Brown ... ..	5	0	0
Richard Drinkwater...	5	5	0	Rev. Mr. Blakeway (and			
James Cross ... ..	5	5	0	fifty-eight guineas			
Robert Roberts ... ..	5	5	0	during the war) <sup>2</sup> ... ..	3	3	0

OSWESTRY TOWN.<sup>3</sup>

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. J. B. Bassnett ...	50	0	0	Rev. Mr. Roberts ...	5	5	0
Mrs. Barrett ...	50	0	0	Miss B. Bassnett ...	5	5	0
George Withers, Esq.	21	0	0	Miss E. B. Bassnett...	5	5	0
Thomas Davies, Esq.	10	0	0	Mr. Croxon ...	5	5	0
Lazarus Venables, Esq.	10	0	0	Mrs. Susan Price ...	5	5	0
Rev. Mr. Maurice ...	5	5	0	John Gibbons, Esq. ...	5	5	0
Rev. Mr. Donne ...	5	5	0	Mrs. Humfreys ...	3	3	0
Mrs. Owen ...	5	5	0	William Leigh, Esq.	3	3	0
Mrs. Roberts ...	5	5	0	Mrs. Humfreys Jones	3	3	0

<sup>1</sup> Joshua Eddowes (says Mr. Hulbert, on p. 317 of his History of Salop) established the *Salopian Journal* in 1794. "At the period when the *Journal* stepped into being, it was intended to support the Whig interest, in opposition to Mr. Wood's *Tory Chronicle*." The first number, dated Jan. 29, 1794, bears on it the names of "J. and W. Eddowes, Corn Market, Shrewsbury," as the printers. The full title was "*Salopian Journal*, and *Courier of Wales*."

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Blakeway has already been referred to as one of the authors of the *History of Shrewsbury*.

<sup>3</sup> A short note respecting some of these Oswestry names may, perhaps, be interesting; so I will take, in the order of the list, a few of such as I am able to say something about. Mr. Thomas Davies was a prominent Oswestrian towards the end of the last century. He was of Lloran,

OSWESTRY TOWN—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Wynne...	...	2	2	0	J. N. Thompson, Esq.		
Mrs. Hall ...	...	2	2	0	(servants) ...	1	3
Mrs. Ann Jones ...	...	2	2	0	Mr. John Harries ...	1	1
Mr. Richard Bickerton	2	2	0	Mrs. Williams ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Thomas ...	2	2	0	Mr. Edward Williams	1	1	0
Rev. David Lewis ...	1	1	0	Mr. Thomas Hilditch	1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Whitridge...	1	1	0	Mrs. Burt	...	1	1
Mr. Jones, Usher ...	1	1	0	Mrs. James ...	1	1	0
Miss S. Venables ...	1	1	0	Mr. Walter Williams	1	1	0
Mrs. Ashburn ...	1	1	0	Mr. James Green ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Lovett ...	1	1	0	Mr. Bill ...	...	1	1
Mrs. Gwen Maurice...	1	1	0	Mr. John Holbrooke...	1	1	0
Mrs. Jones ...	1	1	0	Mrs. Hughes ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Hennings ...	1	1	0	Mrs. Lloyd ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Dobb ...	1	1	0	Mr. Barff ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Lewis Jones ...	1	1	0	Mr. W. V. Morris ...	1	1	0

## OSWESTRY PARISH.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
William Hughes, Esq.	10	0	0	Mr. Edward Peploe ...	2	2	0
Doctor S. Harwood <sup>1</sup> ...	5	5	0	Mr. Thomas Jennings	2	2	0
Rev. Turner Edwards <sup>2</sup>	5	5	0	Mrs. Harwood ..	1	1	0
Mr. John Tomley ...	2	2	0	Mr. Bell E. Jones ...	1	1	0

Llansilin, and resided so long at the house in Upper Brook Street, opposite the Old Vicarage, that after the death of his widow it got to be called "Lloran House," a name it still retains. Mr., afterwards Dr., Donne was the head master of our Grammar Schools. The Bassnetts were of Broomhall. Mr. Gibbons (grandfather of Mr. Longueville, of Penylan,) was one of the founders of the Old Bank in 1800. Mr. R. Bickerton, mayor in 1784, is only known to this generation by a traditionary piece of water called "Bickerton's Pool," which he formed as a dam to the stream crossing the roadway at Beatrice-gate, for the purpose of turning a snuff mill he erected on the site where now stands the Wesleyan Chapel. Mr. Bickerton was a trustee of the "Old Chapel in Street Arthur." He was by trade a chemist. "Mr. Croxon" was, probably Mr. John Croxon, grandfather of the late Mr. R. J. Croxon, for so many years the respected Town-clerk of Oswestry. He was Mayor in 1778, and one of the early partners in the Old Bank. Or, it might have been his son, Mr. Richard Croxon, who was a Guardian of the newly-formed Oswestry Incorporation in 1798, and Mayor in 1801. Mr. Whitridge was minister of the Old Chapel, and we have now living his children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren. Mr. Holbrooke was the builder of the House of Industry, and it used to be said by bricklayers in the town, when they had a more than usually tough job to execute in pulling down an old building, "This is Holbrooke's work!" Our Oswestry readers will be struck with the absence from the list of many familiar names of this generation; and I think it says much for the last and present generation of Oswestrians that they owe so little to their fathers and grandfathers, but are in so large a degree, self-made men.

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Samuel Harwood was chosen first guardian to represent Llany-mynech in the Oswestry Incorporation, when the parishes were amalgamated in 1791, and to his death he was an active administrator of the affairs of the Union. In 1794 his brother directors appointed him Physician to the

OSWESTRY PARISH—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. Leach, Trefar-				Dr. Bennion...	0	10	6
clawdd ... ..	1	1	0	Mr. Edw. Jennings ...	0	10	6
Mr. Thomas, Llwyny-				Llwynymaen Colliers,			
maen ... ..	1	1	0	in number 140 ...	4	0	6
Mr. Thomas Jennings,				Trefarclawdd Colliers,			
jun. ... ..	0	10	6	in number 70 ...	2	14	6

## ALBERBURY.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sir R. Leighton, Bart.	26	5	0	Mr. Lloyd, Rowton ...	1	1	0
Richard Lyster, Esq.	26	5	0	Mrs. Griffiths ...	1	1	0
Rev. W. Thomas ...	5	5	0	Mr. Gough, Ford ...	1	1	0
Mr. Morris ... ..	2	2	0	Mr. Harries, Criggion	1	1	0
Mr. Jellicoe ... ..	1	1	0	Mr. Henry Wilde ...	1	1	0
Mr. Vaughan ... ..	1	1	0				

## ELLESMERE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
W. Challenor, Esq....	40	0	0	Mr. and Mrs. Legh...	5	5	0
Rev. J. A. Cotton <sup>s</sup> ...	20	0	0	Maddocks and Fallows	3	3	0
Mrs. and Miss M.				Mrs. Kynaston ...	3	3	0
Harries ... ..	10	10	0	Mr. Gough, sen. ...	3	3	0
Mr. Kynaston ... ..	10	0	0	Rev. J. W. Flavel ...	3	3	0
Mr. Lloyd ... ..	5	5	0	Mr. Maddocks, sen...	3	3	0
Mr. Walford ... ..	5	5	0	Rev. Mr. Cooper,			
Rev. E. Evans ... ..	5	5	0	Penley ... ..	3	3	0
R. Admiral Hay ... ..	5	5	0	Mr. Wynn, Crickett...	2	2	0
Mr. E. Furnston, Lee				Mr. Richards, Lineal...	2	2	0
Brook ... ..	5	5	0				

## MUNSLOW.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thomas Pemberton,				Mr. Black and family.	2	2	0
Esq., Millichope ...	21	0	0	Mr. Clement Downes..	1	1	0
Mr. Downes, Aston Hall	5	5	0	Mr. Easthope ... ..	1	1	0
Mr. Wainwright, tanner	5	5	0	Mrs. Wainwright ...	1	1	0

Incorporation; and his death was thus announced in the papers of Sept., 1817:—"At his seat, near Oswestry [Crickheath Hall], aged 72, Samuel Harwood, M.D., a J.P. for the county, and Physician Extraordinary to the Salop Infirmary."

<sup>2</sup> The Rev. Turner Edwards was Vicar of Oswestry from 1784 to his death in 1803. He also held the living of Llansilin. He was the only Vicar of Oswestry who ever filled the office of Mayor, being elected chief-magistrate 1793.

<sup>3</sup> On the 8th of February, 1836, a service of plate, weighing 400 ounces, was presented to the Rev. J. A. Cotton, at the Vicarage, Ellesmere, as a memorial from the parishioners for 45 years' faithful ministry.

## WORTHEN.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. B. King, rector (besides his subscrip- tion at Bristol) ...	10	10	0	Samuel Sneade ...	2	2	0
Richard Newcombe ...	2	2	0	Shadrach Edwards ...	1	11	6
John Haberly ...	2	2	0	John Jones, Hurst ...	1	1	0
				Joseph Morris ...	1	1	0
				Mrs. Lee ...	1	1	0

## WEST FELTON.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
William Owen, Esq....	100	0	0	Miss Owens ...	10	0	0
Rev. J. Dixon, rector.	20	0	0	Rev. J. Donne, curate (also at Oswestry)...	2	2	0
Joseph Bickerton, Sandford ...	10	10	0	Thomas Edwards ...	2	2	0
Mrs. Owen ...	10	0	0	Samuel Lloyd, Fords..	2	2	0

## WHITTINGTON AND SELATTYN.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. J. R. Lloyd, rector <sup>1</sup> ...	100	0	0	Mr. Edwards, Frank- ton ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Lloyd, Swan Hill	10	10	0	Mr. John Edwards, Penyprees...	1	1	0
Miss Jane Lloyd ...	5	5	0	Mr. Broughall, Park..	1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Edwards, Mount Sion ...	5	5	0	Mr. Arthur, Pentre- wern ...	1	1	0
Mr. Povey, Derwen ...	2	2	0	Mr. Hugh Sands ...	1	1	0
Mr. Edwards, Pentre- pant ...	2	2	0	Mr. Baugh, Pentre- david ...	1	1	0
Rev. W. Davies, curate	1	1	0				

## PARISH OF MEOLE BRACE.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thomas Hiles ...	21	0	0	Edward Jones ...	12	0	0
John Bather, Esq. ...	20	0	0	John Pigg ...	10	0	0
James France ...	20	0	0	Jer. Hodgkiss ...	5	5	0
Edward Hodges ...	15	0	0	Samuel Pritchard ...	3	3	0
Mrs. G. Juson ...	14	14	0	Thomas Trevor ...	2	2	0

## PARISH OF COUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
A. A. Langley, Esq., and family ...	24	3	0	Mr. Dodson and family	5	5	0
Rev. Dr. Goodinge ...	12	12	0	Rev. G. A. Thursby..	3	8	0
Mrs. Ireland...	5	5	0	Mr. Wilde ...	2	2	0
				Mr. Griffiths and family	2	2	0

<sup>1</sup> Rev. J. R. Lloyd, of Aston, was Mayor of Oswestry in 1795. In 1796 he received the Gold Medal of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c., for having planted 60,000 oaks. He was appointed chaplain to the Shropshire Supplementary Militia in 1797. Was Rector of both Whittington and Selattyn—the two family livings.

## LOPPINGTON.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Rev. Richard Basnett.	2	2	0	Miss Vaughan	...	2	2	0
Thomas Noneley, Esq.	2	2	0	Mrs. Noneley	...	1	1	0

## PARISH OF ACTON BURNELL.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Rev. John Lea	...	10	10	0	Mrs. Lea	...	3	3	0
Mr. Sharrock	and				Mr. Cooper	...	3	3	0
family	...	5	5	0					

## PARISH OF RUSHBURY.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Mr. Pemberton,				Mr. Pugh, farmer ...	1	1	0
rector ...	10	10	0	Mr. Cartwright ...	1	1	0
T. Langton, Esq., Lut-				Mr. Poiza ...	1	1	0
wyche Hall ...	10	10	0	Mr. Thomas Hyde...	1	1	0
Mr. Wainwright ...	1	11	6				

## PARISH OF CONDOVER.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
N. Owen S. Owen, Esq.	100	0	0	John Wall ...	1	1	0
William Jones, Bour-				William Whitefoot ...	1	1	0
ton ...	2	2	0	John Teece, Allfield..	1	1	0
Timothy Oakley, Nor-				Mary Brown, Berre-			
ton ...	2	2	0	wood ...	1	1	0
Forester Leighton ...	2	2	0	E. Langford, The Green	1	1	0
Joseph Harrington ...	1	1	0	Jasper Jones (Ruyton			
William Oakley ...	1	1	0	Township) ...	1	1	0
Edward Thornes ...	1	1	0	Joseph Price (Dorring-			
J. Thomas, Chatford	1	1	0	ton Township) ...	1	1	0
Ann Gough, Chatford.	1	1	0	George Hopton (Dor-			
W. Wall, Wheatall ...	1	1	0	rington Township)..	1	1	0

## GREAT NESS.

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Rev. Thomas Parry...	5	5	0	Mrs. Bather ...	...	3	3	0
Mr. Edward Bather ...	5	5	0	Mr. Rogers ...	...	2	2	0
Mrs. Gwynn ...	3	3	0	Mr. Price, Felton				
Mr. Robert Edwards	3	3	0	Butler ...	...	1	1	0
Mr. Prosser ...	3	3	0	Mrs. Menlove	...	1	1	0

## EASTHOPE PARISH.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Mr. Wilding,				Mr. Thomas Pardoe...	1	1	0
rector ...	5	5	0	Mr. Onslow and Mr.			
Rev. Mr. Prossor ...	1	1	0	Lowe ...	1	1	0

## HOLDGATE AND TUGFORD.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. D. Cadwalladr,				Mr. Joseph Fewtrell,			
curate of Tugford...	1	1	0	Holdgate Hall ...	0	10	6
Mr. Edwd. Reignolds	1	1	0	Mr. S. Price, Boulden.	0	10	6

## CLEOBURY MORTIMER.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thomas Botfield ...	134	4	0	Rev. John Attwood ...	2	2	0
Rev. W. Blount, Bart.	30	0	0	John Fox ...	2	2	0
Lady Blount ...	5	5	0	John Woodward ...	2	2	0
Ann Fox ...	5	5	0	Mrs. Stevens ...	2	2	0
J. Flavel ...	5	5	0	Henry Reynolds ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Watts ...	3	3	0	James Reynolds ...	1	1	0
Richard Gibon ...	3	3	0	Francis Hattam ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Toldervey ...	3	3	0	Mrs. Griffin ...	1	1	0
A. M. Herbert ...	3	3	0	Samuel Rawlins ...	1	1	0
Scott Kempson ...	2	2	0	C. and L. Share ...	1	1	0
David Evans ...	2	2	0				

## NEEN SAUVAGE PARISH.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
John Marshall, Esq.	3	3	0	Mr. Wheeler, Detton	1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Blakeway .	2	2	0	Mr. Wheeler, Stone-			
Mr. Hill ...	1	1	0	house ...	1	1	0
Mr. Corbyn ...	1	1	0				

## PONTESBURY, &amp;c.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Osborn Wight...	25	0	0	Mr. Heighway ...	2	2	0
Mrs. Offley ...	25	5	0	Mrs. Tipton ...	1	1	0
Thos. Harries, Esq., jun.	10	0	0	Mr. Warter, jun.	1	1	0
Rev. Edwd. Leighton	5	5	0	Walter Tench ...	1	1	0
Dr. Waring ...	5	5	0	Richard Jones ...	1	1	0
Thomas Harries, Esq.				Mr. Sinepole...	1	1	0
Cruckton ...	5	5	0	Isaac Jaundrel	1	1	0
Mr. Bowyer ...	5	5	0	William Gowen	1	1	0
Mr. Henry Warter ...	3	3	0	Mr. Scrymsher	1	1	0
Rev. Forester Leighton	2	2	0	Mrs. Yate, Lea	1	1	0
Rev. Lewis Williams,				John Nicholls	1	1	0
Longden ...	2	2	0	John Ellis ...	1	1	0
Rev. Daniel Williams	2	2	0	John Gardener	1	1	0



## KINLET PARISH.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
William Childe, Esq...	200	0	0	John Nurs	...	1	11 6
Rev. E. Northey, at Windsor	...	38	9 0	Evan Evans	...	1	1 0
Charlotte Northey	...	5	5 0	Thomas Evans	...	1	1 0
John Povey	...	2	2 0	Eleanor Harley	...	1	1 0
John Asprey	...	2	2 0	John Parsons	...	1	1 0
Samuel Southam	...	2	2 0	Henry Green	...	1	1 0
William Green	...	2	2 0	John Crump	...	1	1 0
John Harley	...	2	2 0	John Black	...	1	1 0

## PULVERBATCH.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. Richard Jaundrel.	5	5	0	Rev. John Jones	...	1	1 0
Mr. Abraham Jaundrel	5	5	0	Mr. Abraham Gittins..	1	1	0
Mr. James Perkin	..	5	5 0				

## CARDINGTON.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. John Witts	...	2	2 0	Edward Shuker	...	1	1 0
John Sheppard, sen...	1	11	6	John Sheppard, jun...	1	1	0
Mrs. Townson	...	1	1 0	Thomas Norris, Holt	1	1	0
Miss Townson	...	1	1 0				

In the foregoing Lists I have not given any subscriptions below Five Guineas in Shrewsbury, or One Guinea in Oswestry and other towns. The papers from which I copy these go down, in some of the country parishes, as low as One Penny.

Amongst the subscriptions acknowledged in the Shropshire lists there are some from over the border. For instance the magnificent sum of a Thousand Pounds is put down to the credit of Francis Lloyd, Esq., M.P. for Montgomery. Llangyniew parish contributed £23, Llandysilio £35, &c. And there is a list from Guilsfield containing no less than a hundred and ninety four names. These, however, do not come properly within the scope of the present paper.

Great as was the enthusiasm all over the country, there were, of course, some jarring notes struck here and there. All parties were ready and willing to repel the invader, but Pitt's Policy did not commend itself to the better judgment of Whigs and Tories alike. We have seen that Shropshire was united and enthusiastic, and in summing up what it did I cannot do better than use the words of the editor I have so often quoted, who says:—"Such are the effects of what a Member of the House of Commons, so disgracefully for himself, denominated the *National Begging Box*."!

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

A. R.

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SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES OF  
BEYSIN, MOREHALL, AND CLOPTON,  
LORDS OF BILLINGSLEY, CO. SALOP.

BY THE REV. THE HON. GEORGE T. O. BRIDGEMAN.

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*THE first portion of the following paper, relating to the family of Beysin, is little more than a compilation from Mr. Eyton's Antiquities of Shropshire, by whose permission it is here introduced in a somewhat different form. The latter portion refers to a later date than is reached in the Antiquities of Shropshire, and has not, so far as I am aware, been given in any other work.*

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THE family of Beysin is one of the very few of knightly degree which can be traced back to an undoubted Domesday ancestor.

Robert de Stafford appears in Domesday as seigniorial lord of about sixty-seven estates in Staffordshire, and about nineteen in Lincolnshire. The manor of Creeton,<sup>1</sup> in the latter county, and the manor of Bitchfield cum Westby, were held under him by a Norman knight, whose name is written "Baswin," and whose descendants also held under Robert de Stafford, or his heirs, in the county of Stafford.

In 1166 three knight's fees were held under Robert de Stafford by Osbert Basewin, of which one was held

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<sup>1</sup> There were two sokes of Creeton. One was in Bytham, the other was in Cudetorp. The name of Cudetorp has vanished, and its identification with Counthorpe by the Author of the Lincolnshire Domesday is probably a mistake. This place was one of the numerous Thorps of Lincolnshire. As before Domesday it was distinguished from other Thorps by the name of Cudetorp, so, after Domesday, it was distinguished from the same by the name of Baswin's Thorpe. Gradually this semi-Norman name became Saxonized,

by him in demesne. Of the second, William de Gretford underheld three parts, and Cadiou de Chelda the fourth part; and of the third fee, one half was held by Alexander de Denton, and the other by Roger de Creton.<sup>1</sup>

The further history of this family, who held of the King *in capite* by serjeantry in the county of Salop, is fully and carefully given by Mr. Eyton, the Shropshire Historian, in his account of the different manors which they held in that county. He tells us that a letter of Mr. Langley, the Antiquary, among the muniments at Willey, insists on the propriety of writing the name "Le Beysin," signifying "the Blind;" and though he (Mr. Eyton) had only twice met with the name so written in any coeval documents,<sup>2</sup> he is now convinced that *Le Beysin* is more correct than *De Beysin*. Erdeswick's etymology is quoted, and very properly discarded, in a notice by Mr. Blakeway in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire*.<sup>3</sup>

The Beysins were Lords of Wrickton, Walkerslow, and Ashfield, as tenants *in capite*, while they held the manor of Billingsley, in the same county, under the Norman Abbey of Seez, and that of Silvington under the Abbot of Rheims. They were also Lords of Water Eton and Longnor, in the neighbouring county of Stafford; and in the year 1243 they further acquired, by marriage with a co-heiress of Fitzwarine, of Broseley, a share of the manor of Broseley, in the county of Salop, with its so-called members, West Bradley and Arlscot (which were all held in chief of the Prior of

and the place in question is now known only as Bassingthorp. This is curious, because, if we except Abbeys and other religious foundations, there are, perhaps, not a score of English or Welsh localities which have retained a Norman type. Montgomery, Mold (originally Montalt), Malpas, Caux, Belvoir, Montacute, and Beaudesert, are instances (ex. inf. Rev. R. W. Eyton).

<sup>1</sup> Lib. Niger i, 137.

<sup>2</sup> Eyton's *Ant. of Shropshire*, vol. i, p. 65n.

<sup>3</sup> *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 48.

Wenlock), together with a share of the manor of Ashley, in the county of Stafford. Thus the Beysins were tenants in Shropshire of two foreign Abbeys, St. Remigius, at Rheims, and Seez, in Normandy, tenants of Wenlock Priory, and tenants *in capite* of the Crown.

Mr. Eyton assumes that the manors or villis of Wrickton and Walkerslow, originally members of the great manor of Stottesden, were conferred upon the family by King Henry I.

"I think," says the Shropshire Historian,<sup>1</sup> "that there was a Robert Beysin of this line living in the time of Henry II., but deceased in 1194, the date when his son or successor, Adam, was amerced for marrying Mabel de Burwardsley, Robert's widow, Petronilla, seems to have survived him twenty-six years, as shall be presently shewn."<sup>2</sup>

"In a record of the very beginning of the 13th century, I find the earliest statement as to the nature and extent of Beysin's serjeantry."<sup>3</sup> "Adam de Beisin holds in Burkinton (read Wurkinton, i.e. Wrickton) and in Walkeslawe, one carucate of land, of his sergeantry in demesne, and two carucates in villanage. The same holds in Effield (Ashfield) a fourth part of a carucate in villanage. The demesne is worth 12s., the villanage is worth 60s. (*per annum*). The same holds two mills, which are worth 8s. (*per annum*). He holds (the whole I presume is meant) by custody of one of the King's hawks."<sup>4</sup>

In Staffordshire Adam de Beizin is stated to hold the fourth part of a knight's fee in Eton, which he held of W. de Stretton; and the fifth part of a knight's fee in Langenare (Longnor).<sup>5</sup>

"In 1203 Adam de Beysin's serjeantry was assessed to the fourth scutage of King John at half a merk, the current rate

<sup>1</sup> *Ant. Shrop.* vol. iv., p. 163.

<sup>2</sup> In or about the year 1243 we have notice of Creton, Lincolnshire, being held by Ralph de Creton, for one third of a fee, under Robert Baswyn, who held under Robert Grimbaud, who held under Hervey de Stafford. This insertion of Grimbaud as mesne-lord between Beysin and De Stafford is perfectly intelligible, but implies nothing relevant to the present investigation.

<sup>3</sup> Testa de Nevill.

<sup>5</sup> Testa de Nevill.

<sup>4</sup> Testa de Nevill (*Ant. Shrop.*)

being two merks on each knight's fee. At the autumn assizes of the same year he essoigned his attendance under the common summons, his essoigner being Robert Fitzaulin. The next year he was assessed £1 to the fifth scutage of King John, as if he were a tenant *in capite* of three fifths of a knight's fee, the current rate of scutage being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  merks per fee.<sup>1</sup>

In 1211 Adam de Bersin (read Le Beisin) is entered among the Shropshire tenants by serjeantry. His service is to act as the King's Falconer (*Anstrucarius*).<sup>2</sup> Another record names his tenure as in Wyketon.<sup>3</sup>

In 1216-7 Adam de Beysin held  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a knight's fee in Eyton (Water Eton, co. Staff.), which had formerly been held by Richard de Stretton,<sup>4</sup> as also  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a knight's fee in Longnor (co. Staff.)<sup>5</sup> These were both held of the Barony of Stafford.

At the assizes of November, 1221, the Stottesden Jurors presented that Petronilla, widow of Robert de Beyssin, was in the King's gift, her land (held *in capite* in that hundred) being worth  $2\frac{1}{2}$  merks annually.<sup>6</sup>

About the year 1225 Adam Beysin gave Ashfield in frank marriage to his daughter Margery, then espoused to Thomas de Baggesore (Badger).<sup>7</sup>

In 1228 a certain Nicholas *de* Beisin had a suit of *mort d'ancestre* against Adam *de* Beisin for 2 virgates of land in Walkeslow, but renounced his claim by final concord, dated May 31, he receiving  $2\frac{1}{2}$  merks for such surrender.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Ant. Shrop.* vol. iv. p. 164.

<sup>2</sup> *Testa de Nevill*, p. 55 (*Ant. Shrop.*)

<sup>3</sup> *Testa de Nevill*, p. 417 (*Ant. Shrop.*)

<sup>4</sup> It was doubtless held under de Stretton, and he is described in the *Testa de Nevill* a few years later as holding it under William de Stretton.

<sup>5</sup> *Extr. de Lib. Feod. Milit.* 1 Hen. III. (Shaw's *Staffordshire*, vol. i. p. xv.)

<sup>6</sup> Assizes 6 Hen. III. m.9. (*Ant. Shrop.*)

<sup>7</sup> *Ant. Shrop.* vol. iii. p. 347.

<sup>8</sup> *Pedes Finium* 14 Hen. III. Salop (*Ant. Shrop.* vol. iv. p. 164)

"In August, 1228, Adam de Beysin is suing his neighbour Ralph de la Lowe (i.e. the Low) for unlawful erection of some stank.<sup>1</sup> The defendant's amercement ( $\frac{1}{2}$  merk) is entered on the Pipe Roll of 1232.

"The last that I hear of Adam Beysin (I) is his attendance on a jury of knights, who had to try a great Shropshire cause before the King at Worcester. This was in October, 1237, and in the next year he died. It was probably towards the close of his life that he granted to the monks of Shrewsbury towards the bettering of their kitchen, half a virgate, 4 acres, and one seilion of land in Walkeslowe, together with Henry Fitz Edward the tenant thereof; he also gave the monks housebote and heybote in the wood of Walkeslowe:—Witnesses: William then Dean of Stottesden; Master Gilbert de Westone; Wydo de Gleseley (Glazeley); Ralph de Burtone; George de Clottone; Roger de Elmetone; William, porter of Salop Abbey."<sup>2</sup>

At his decease in 1238 he left, by Mabel his wife, Adam his son and heir, a second son Warin, and a daughter Margery, who about 1225 had married Thomas de Bagsore. We have already stated that in 1194 he had been amerced for marrying the daughter and eventual co-heiress of Warin de Burwardsley without licence. At Michaelmas of that same year "Adam de Beissin accounted 5 merks for pardon, whereas he had married Mabel le Strange of Burwardsley without the King's licence, and for having his lands in Shropshire in peace."<sup>3</sup> He had then paid the whole fine. He was liable to fine and forfeiture, not because he married an heiress or ward of the crown, which was not yet Mabel's condition, but because he was himself a tenant *in capite*.<sup>4</sup>

Mabel, the wife of Adam Le Beysin (I) was the eldest daughter of Warin Fitzwarin, otherwise called Le Strange, of Burwardsley, and sister and co-heiress of Roger de Burwardsley, who was deceased before 12 Oct., 1243, the date of the King's writ for the

<sup>1</sup> Pat. 12 Hen. III. dorso (*Ant. Shrop.*)

<sup>2</sup> Salop Chartulary No. 10 (*Ant. Shrop.* vol. iv. p. 165).

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Pip. 6 Ric. I., Salop (*Ant. Shrop.*)

<sup>4</sup> *Ant. Shrop.* vol. ii. p. 7,

inquisition to be taken after his death.<sup>1</sup> At her brother's death she received her share of Ashley, Broseley, and his other estates.

In the year 1244 or 1245, calling herself Mabel daughter of Warin de Burwardesley, she grants in lawful widowhood to Warin her son all the land which by hereditary right had fallen or should fall to her in the vills of Édulvescote (Arlscott) and of West Bradeley (Bradleye near Broseley). The reserved rent is one pound of pepper. Witnesses: Sir Hugh de Upton, Sir Richard de Leychton, Sir Thomas Corbet of Tasseley, Sir Ralph d'Arraz, knights, Hugh de Lega, Thomas de Upton, John de Bechibir', Henry, clerk of Kinlet.<sup>2</sup>

At Michaelmas, 1247, Mabel de Burwardeleg appears as having accounted half a mark to the Sheriff for some default.<sup>3</sup>

An inquisition of September, 1263, speaks of Mabel de Beysin having held dower in her former husband's land; but the record is so defaced that no inference can be extracted from it as to the period of her death, or whether, as was barely possible, she was living at the date of the inquest.<sup>4</sup>

Adam le Beysin (II.), son and heir of Adam and Mabel, "did homage and was charged his relief, as tenant *in capite* of Wyrketon and Walkelow, before Michaelmas, 1238. His attestation of a Pickthorn deed, in 1241-2, proves him to be then a knight."<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Inq. p.m. 27 Hen. III., No. 28.

<sup>2</sup> *Coyney Charters*, copied by Dugdale, vol. xxxix. p. 34, in Bibl. Ashmol. Oxon. This deed has a seal charged with a device of a spread eagle and the legend, SS', Mabilie de Burewardesley. Were these the arms borne by the Beysins before they assumed the arms of Fitzwarin of Broseley, viz., party per fess indented, *gules* and *or*, with a lion passant, *or*, in the first quarter for a difference? Erdeswick gives for the arms of Besyne 3 crescents; and the Rev. Thos. Harwood, his last editor, describes them as *azure*, 3 rests, *or*. (Erdeswick's Staff. p. 116).

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Pip. 31 Hen. III., Salop.

<sup>4</sup> Inq. 47 Hen. III., No. 16 (*Ant. Shrop.*, vol. ii., p. 19).

<sup>5</sup> *Ant. Shrop.*, vol. ii. p. 18, vol. iv. p. 165.



But he did not live long to enjoy his paternal inheritance. He died December 13, 1243, leaving an only son and heir, Robert, who was born August 15, 1242, so that he was but sixteen months old at the time of his father's death.<sup>1</sup> The wardship of Robert le Beysin, as a tenant *in capite*, fell to the Crown, and the King granted the said wardship to Sibill Giffard, who sold it to Sir Baldwin Freville. The latter again sold it either altogether, or in so far as the marriage of the heir was concerned, to Sir Philip le Bret. Hence the following statement by the Jurors of Wenlock Liberty in 1255. "Robert de Beyssin is Lord of Burewardesleg, and of Edullescot (Arlscot) and Bradeleg, and he holds of the Prior of Wenlock. He does suit to the Court of the Prior as, before Richard 1st his time, his ancestors did suit to Munslow hundred."<sup>2</sup> "Robert was in custody of the King. The King gave the said custody to Dame Sibil Giffard, she to Sir Baldwin Frevill, who sold Robert's marriage to Sir Philip le Bret."<sup>3</sup>

The contemporary inquisitions as to Robert le Beysin's other manors give additional information, e.g. under Wrickton we are told that he was already married (he was only thirteen years of age) to Philip le Bret's daughter, though Baldwin Freville is still called his guardian;<sup>4</sup> under Silvington Philip le Bret is called his guardian, and *William de Freville* under Billingsley.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Ant. Shrop.*, vol. ii, p. 18, vol. iv. p. 165.

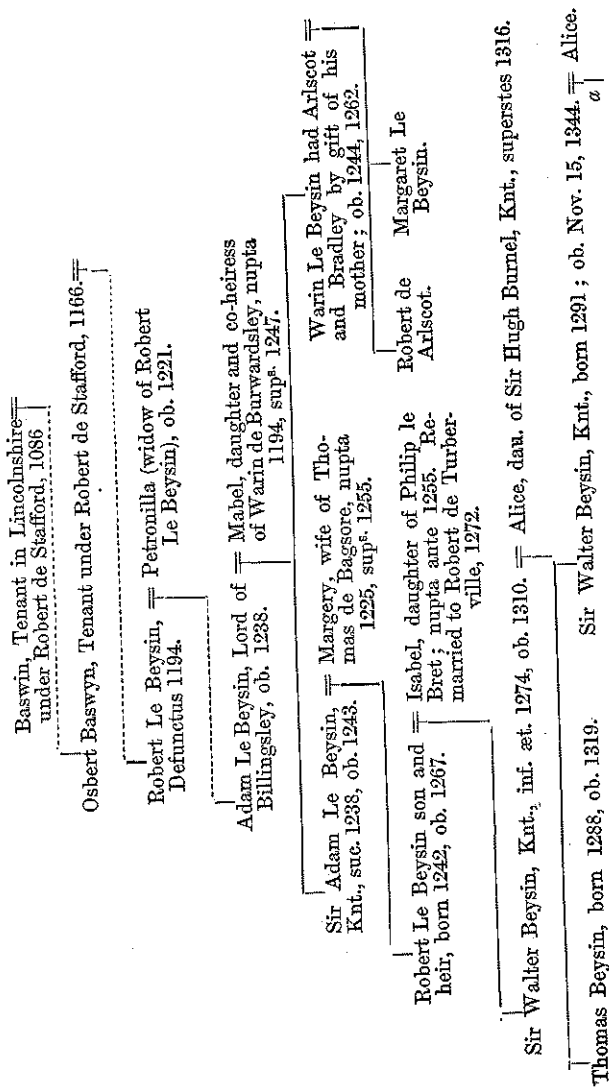
<sup>2</sup> Rot. hund. ii., 84, 86 (*Ant. Shrop.*, vol. ii, p. 19). The tenure by which Broseley was held of the Prior of Wenlock was peculiar. The Lord of the Vill was to dine with the Prior on St. Milburgh's day, and carve the principal dish at table. This service seems to have been discharged by Le Beysin as representing the eldest co-heiress of Broseley. It is mentioned in several inquisitions, but with some variety; for instance, in the time of Edward II., the day on which the service was performed was Christmas day, and the Beysin of that time was to pay a three days' visit to the Prior, and be entertained, together with his suit, at the Prior's charge. The Lords of Broseley also owed suit to the Prior's hundred Court at Burton every three weeks. (*Ant. Shrop.*, vol. ii., p. 19 note).

<sup>3</sup> Rot. hund. ii, p. 86.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. hund. ii, p. 83.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 83, 74.

## PEDIGREE OF BEYSIN.



Margaret, daughter of Hugh de Mortimer of Chelmarsh, 1st w. espoused in infancy ob. s.p.	= John Beysin, born Aug 1, 1326, ob. 1360.	= Anna, daughter of Sir Thos. de Swinerton, Knt.; 2nd w. Remarried to Thos. Latymer ob. July 17, 1402.	John de Morehall, of Wrickton, &c. iure uxoris. Defs. 1389.	= Agnes Beysin, aunt and heir of Elizabeth de Cherleton, in 1376. upwards of 60 in 1402.
Elizabeth daughter and heir of John Beysin, born Feb. 2, 1355; wife of Sir Roger de Cherleton, 1369. Ob. s.p. in or before 1376.	= John de Clopton, 1st husband. Defs. 1389.	= Juliana, dau. and heir of John and Agnes de Morehall. Ob. Dec. 20, 1411.	= Thomas de Crewe; 2nd husband. Will dated Sept. 5, 1418. ob. Sept. 21, 1418.	
Sir William Clopton, Knt., Lord of Clopton, Radbrook, Water Eaton, Longnor, &c. Ob. Oct. 7, 1419.	= Joane, dau. and co-heiress of Alexander Besford, of Besford, co. Worcester, Esq., ob. April, 1420.	= Sir John Burgh = Joane, 2nd wife, sups. 1474-5. Ob. 1471.	= Sir John Burgh = Joane, 2nd wife, sups. 1474-5. Ob. 1471.	
Roger Harewell, of Wootton Wawen, co. Warwick, Esq., 1st husband.	= Agnes Clopton = Thomas Herbert; 2nd husband. ob. Aug 1454.	= Thomas Clopton, son and heir, aged 16 and more Dec. 1419, the date of the Staff. Inq. taken on his father's death. Ob. s.p.	= Sir John Burgh = Joane, 2nd wife, sups. 1474-5. Ob. 1471.	
William Harewell, of Wootton Wawen, Esq., aged 30 years and more in April 1454.	= Thomas Herbert, son of Thomas Herbert and Agnes his w.	= Elizabeth Burgh, eldest dau. and coheir, Defs. 1471	= Ankalet Burgh, 2nd dan. and co-gen, co. Hereford Knt. 1471.	= Isabella Burgh, 3rd dan. and co-heir. Oc. 1471.
William Harewell, of Wootton Wawen, Esq., aged 30 years and more in April 1454.	= William = Elizabeth Burgh, eldest dau. and coheir, Defs. 1471	= John = Ankalet Burgh, 2nd dan. and co-gen, co. Hereford Esq. 1471.	= Sir John = Isabella Burgh, 3rd dan. and co-heir. Oc. 1471.	= Thomas = Elizabeth Burgh, 4th dau. and coheir, Oc. 1471.

"The Jurors of the Stottesden hundred made the following return as regarded Byllingeleghe: that Robert de Beyssin was Lord; that he was a minor in ward to Sir William Frevill, by grant of Sibill Giffard, to whom, after the death of her husband, Adam, the King had given the wardship; that the manor contained one and a half hides, owed suit to the hundred courts twice in the year, but not to the county court, nor was it liable to stretward or motfee. And the said Robert de Beyssin holds it *in capite* of the Abbot of Sesse for six merks (£4) annually."<sup>1</sup>

Under Wyketon, which must be taken to include Walkerslow, the same jurors reported as follows:

"Robert, son of Adam de Beyssin, who is in custody of Baldwyn de Freville, by the King's appointment, is Lord thereof. Therein is a hide and a half of land; which the same Robert, when he shall have come of age, should hold of the King *in capite*, his service being to keep one hawk for mewing, and to carry the same before the King from the feast of Michaelmas to the Purification of the Blessed Virgin; and he shall receive of the King for the aforesaid service 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day, and two robes *per annum* for his serjeantry. The said lands do suit to the Sheriff's tourn twice in the year, but not to the lesser hundred court, nor to the county, nor do they pay stretward nor motfee."<sup>2</sup>

Silvington was now held in fee of the Prior of Lapley as representing the Abbot of St. Remigius. Hence the Overs inquisition of 1255 certifies that:—

"Philip le Bret holds one hide in Silveton, and is custos of the heir of Adam de Beysin, and he holds it of the Prior of Lappele for 24s. *per annum*. The vill does suit to the two tourns of the Sheriff, but not to the lesser hundred courts. Philip le Bret had apparently discontinued the latter suit eight years back, whereby the King lost 1s. *per annum*, half of which would belong to Sir William de Stutevill."<sup>3</sup>

I have quoted these several inquisitions from the Antiquities of Shropshire, as shewing the value of the lands and the different tenures by which they were held. The ward's lands were estimated at 100s. annual value.

<sup>1</sup> Rot. hund., ii, p. 83.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. p. 83 (*Ant. Shrop.*, vol. iv., p. 165).

<sup>3</sup> Rot. hund. ii., p. 74 (*Ant. Shrop.*, vol. iv., p. 381).

On the 10th of July, 1260, Robert Beysin had a suit of novel disseizin against William de Ebroucis (Devereux) and Matilda, his wife, concerning the manor of Billingsley.<sup>1</sup>

Another inquest (taken Sept. 22, 1263) informs us that Sibil Giffard conveyed the wardship of Robert to Sir William Devereux and Matilda, his wife.<sup>2</sup> The latter certainly had it soon after 1255; but from what has been above said, it would seem that they had it not immediately from Sibil Giffard.

At Michaelmas, 1260, Robert *de* Beysin had fined one merk to have an assize.<sup>3</sup> He was suing William Devereux and Matilda, his wife, for the Manor of Billingsley, and a patent had issued for trial of the cause on July 20 previous.<sup>4</sup>

"Owing probably to this difference between the ward and his guardian, an inquisition was ordered to ascertain the age of the former. Its report was to the effect that he would be 19 years of age on August 15, 1261."<sup>5</sup>

A second inquest on the same question was held, which sat September 22, 1263, and reported Robert as of full age on August 15 previous, and that he was in ward to Sir William Devereux.<sup>6</sup> I suppose that it would have been about this time that he succeeded to the inheritance of his grandmother, Mabel de Burwardsley, if he had not succeeded to it in 1255, by which he acquired a third part of the Manors of Broseley and Ashley.

"Robert le Beysin was certainly deceased before he had long completed his 25th year. On September 19, 1267, the King granted the marriage of his widow, Isabella, to Hugh de Beaumes, and in September, 1272, the said Isabella (daughter, I presume, of Philip le Bret) was reported by the Stottesden Jurors as having remarried Robert de Turberville

<sup>1</sup> *Ant. Shrop.*, vol. i, p. 65.

<sup>2</sup> Inq. 47 Hen. III., No. 26.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Pip., 44 Hen. III., Salop. Nova oblata.

<sup>4</sup> *Ant. Shrop.* vol. ii, p. 20.

<sup>5</sup> Inq. 45 Hen. III., No. 47.

<sup>6</sup> Inq. 47 Hen. III., No. 26 (*Ant. Shrop.*, vol. ii., p. 20).

without the King's assent. Their lands were ordered to be seized, and the Sheriff was to cause their appearance in Court.<sup>1</sup> The same Jurors also reported a murder in Isabella's household. Richard, a boy in her service, had been killed by a man of Thomas Botterel."<sup>2</sup>

Walter de Beysin, son and heir, I presume, of Robert, was, as might be expected from what has been related of his father, at this time in minority. And Hugh de Beaumes had the custody of his manors of Workiton and Walkeslowe by the King's gift.<sup>3</sup> This custody had commenced previous to June, 1271, for in Trinity term of that year

"Hugh de Beaumes duly appeared *coram Rege* as against Adam de Bolde, who, when Hugh's servants had taken a fox, in Hugh's demesne at Wyrketon, and had conveyed it to Hugh's manor-house (*curiam*), had come and forcibly abstracted the said fox. Hugh laid his damages at 40s., but the decision of the case was adjourned."<sup>4</sup>

Walter Beysin, son and heir of Robert, was of age in 1284, and subject to a prosecution of Matilda Devereux concerning a tenement at Billingsley.<sup>5</sup> A Feodary of that year shews him "as holding the manor of Wirketon and Walkeslowe of the King in capite by service of keeping one hawk in winter time at the King's cost."<sup>6</sup> At the Assizes of October, 1292, the Munslow Jurors estimated the Beysin serjeantry to extend over two carucates of land which they placed in Wyrketon and valued at £16. 11s. *per annum*.<sup>7</sup> Wrickton was not in their hundred, but the details of their statement relate chiefly to lands in Ashfield, which having formed part of the Beysin serjeantry was still held of Beysin's fee, by the Lords of Badger (or by their feoffees), to which Lords it had been granted by Adam de Beysin as above stated.

<sup>1</sup> Salop Assizes, 56 Hen. III., m. 49.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid m. 48 dorso, *Ant. Shrop.*, vol. ii., p. 21.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. hund. II., 108 (*Ant. Shrop.* as before).

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Plac. *coram Rege*, m. 9. (*Ant. Shrop.*, vol. iv., p. 106).

<sup>5</sup> *Blakeway's MSS.* in Bibl. Bodl.

<sup>6</sup> Kirby's Quest.

<sup>7</sup> *Ant. Shrop.*, vol. iv., p. 167.

"The contemporary Jurors for Stottesden hundred reported Walter de Beysin's default in due attendance at the Assizes, also his tenure *in capite* of Wrickton and Walkerslowe, and how the peculiar service which he owed to the Crown was returnable on a summons by the King's Wobode."<sup>1</sup>

"Between the years 1294 and 1301," continues Mr. Eyton, "I find Walter de Beysin employed on various Royal commissions as an assessor and collector of taxes, and as a Commissioner of Array. His estates, of more than £20 annual value, caused him to be served with the usual military summonses, in parts beyond sea, in 1297, and against the Scots in 1301. In 1302 he was returned as Knight of the Shire of Salop, to the Parliament which was to assemble at London or Westminster at Michaelmas, and on October 14th he obtained his writ of expences for so attending."<sup>2</sup>

In the following year, 1303, he was serving as Sheriff of Staffordshire and Shropshire.<sup>3</sup>

In 1305 Walter de Besin has his expenses allowed to him for a horse which he lost in the King's service in Scotland.<sup>4</sup>

"In 1308 and 1309 he again appears as a Commissioner of Array, and on July 30, 1309, had military summons against the Scots. His last commission bears date December 18, 1309, and related to some judicial enquiries in Herefordshire."<sup>5</sup>

"But on January 4, 1310, he was deceased, for then did the King's writ of *diem clausit extremum* issue to the proper officer."<sup>6</sup>

"The inquest, held at Brug, on January 19 following, is very full as to his various tenures and relations.—He had held Wrickton and Walkerslowe *in capite* of the King. A third of Broseley he had held of the Prior of Wenlock by the peculiar service before pointed out.<sup>7</sup> In Staffordshire he had held a third of Ashley *in capite*, also the hamlet of Shuston of the Prior of Wenlock by a quit rent of 10s. *per annum*, also 20s.

<sup>1</sup> Placita coronæ m. 20 recto et verso (*Ant. Shrop.*, vol. iv., p. 167). Perhaps Gebod (message) or Geboda (messenger) was the Saxon word intended by "Wobode."

<sup>2</sup> Parliamentary Writs, I., 456.

<sup>3</sup> Shaw's *Staffordshire* and Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*.

<sup>4</sup> Petitiones in parlamento, Rot. Parl. 33 Edw. I., No. 51.

<sup>5</sup> Parliamentary Writs IV, pp. 507, 508.

<sup>6</sup> Inquisitions, 3 Edw. II., No. 58. Originalia, 3 Edw. II., Rot. 6.

<sup>7</sup> Supra p. 287 note.

of rents at Longenore, for which he paid a quit rent of 6s. 8d. to the Baroness of Stafford, also 40s. rents at Eton,<sup>1</sup> where his seigneur was the Bishop of Chester. His wife Alice was a daughter of Sir Hugh Burnel, and it would appear that on her marriage a settlement of some other estates had been made, securing her an ample portion in case of survivorship. Thus the deceased and his wife had been jointly enfeoffed by the said Sir Hugh in two thirds of Billingsley (held under the Abbot of Seez), to hold to them and their heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of Walter de Beysin; a messuage and virgate and an acre of meadow-land in Broseley, held under Richard de Pychford, by a quit rent of 12d., had been settled to the same uses by a deed wherein Jordan de Sulderne (Souldern) was feoffor; lastly a ninth of Broseley, held of the Prior of Wenlock, and worth 7s. *per annum*, had been similarly settled by deed of Sir Hugh Burnell. Thomas le Beysin, son and heir of the deceased, was twenty-two years of age January 18, 1310."<sup>2</sup>

In the year 1315, Thomas, son and heir of Walter de Beyssin, petitions the crown for an enquiry into his rights concerning certain lands, tenements, and pastures within the manor of Eten' super Watlinstrete, which same manor had fallen into the King's hands on the death of Adam, the great grandfather of the said Walter, which said lands, tenements, and pastures had, in the time of King Henry, been appropriated by the seneschal of the said King's forest of Ganley, and added to the King's demesne woods of the same forest, and so remained to this day; on account of which the late King Edward, the King's father, had ordered an inquisition to be made, but owing to the King's death the inquisition had not been held, for which he prays a remedy. The answer was, that an inquisition should be held thereon in the presence of the seneschal.<sup>3</sup>

"The inquest, taken on the death of Walter Beysin, omits the Beysin tenures in West Bradley and Silvington, which

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Eyton supposes this to have been Church Eaton, but Water Eton will have been the place denoted.

<sup>2</sup> Parl. Writs IV., 507. (*Ant. Shrop.*)

<sup>3</sup> Petitiones in parlamento, Rot. Parl. 8 Edw. II., No. 136.



being understood, we easily see why the *Nomina Villarum* of March, 1316, makes Thomas de Beysin joint Lord of Burwardsley (Shropshire), and Ashley (Staffordshire), and Lord of Church Eaton (or rather Water Eaton, in the latter county), also why Alice de Beysin stands co-temporarily as Lady of Wyrketon, Billingsley, and Sinerton (Silvington) in Shropshire."<sup>1</sup>

I suspect that the manor of Millichope, and the lands, &c., in Little Posthern, Michel Posthern, and Thongland, in Shropshire, which were held of the Lord of Burnell by the heirs of the Beysins, were acquired in frank marriage with Alice Burnell.

Thomas le Beysin added, in 1316-17, to the family inheritance by purchasing another third of the manor of Ashley.<sup>2</sup>

"On January 21, 1318, the King's writ of *diem clausit extremum* issued, on the death of Thomas de Beysin.<sup>3</sup> It is needless to repeat the several particulars which the subsequent inquisitions reported, as to his various tenures at Ashley, Wrickton, Walkerslow, Broseley, Billingsley, and Silvington. His tenure in the latter would make it probable that he had succeeded his mother there, while his holding only a third of Wrickton and Walkerslow would indicate that she was still living."<sup>4</sup>

Walter Beysin, his brother and heir, was "born March 28, 1291, and now 27 years of age. In May, 1324 Walter de Beysin, 'man at arms' was summoned from Shropshire to a great council at Westminster."<sup>5</sup>

In 1329 Walter le Besigne, brother and heir of Thomas le Besigne, pays 5 marks to the King for relief of two parts of one knight's fee in Ashle, in the county of Stafford, viz., of one third part which had descended by right of inheritance to Walter Besigne, ancestor (avo) of the said Walter after the death of Mabel, one of the three heiresses of Roger de Burghwardesley, and

<sup>1</sup> Parl. Writs IV., 507. (*Ant. Shrop.* vol. iv., pp. 167, 168.)

<sup>2</sup> 10 Edw. II., Huntbache MS.

<sup>3</sup> Inq. 12 Edw. II., No. 33. Orig. 12 Edw. II., Rot. 7.

<sup>4</sup> *Ant. Shrop.* vol. iv., p. 168.

<sup>5</sup> Parl. Writs IV., 508. *Ant. Shrop.* vol. iv., p. 168.

the other third part which the said Thomas his brother had purchased from John de Eyton, heir of Alice, one of the three heiresses of the said Roger de Burghwardesley.<sup>1</sup>

"In January, 1343, a marriage was in contemplation between John, eldest son of Walter de Beysin, and Margaret daughter of Hugh de Mortimer of Chelmarsh. The proposed bridegroom was in his sixteenth year; the bride cannot have passed her twelfth. On January 26, 1343, the King orders enquiry to be made whether it would injure the crown if the King allowed Sir Walter de Beysin to give the manors of Wrickton and Walkerslow to the said John and Margaret—to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies, of the King *in capite*, with remainder to the right heirs of Walter de Beysin; also whether it would injure the crown if the same Walter enfeoffed Henry de Mortimer, senior, and Roger de Chyllinton, chaplain, in two thirds of Ashley, to be further settled as follows: first on Walter de Beysin for life, then on John his son, and the heirs of the said John by Margaret de Mortimer, with remainder, in default of such heirs, to the right heirs of Walter de Beysin. The return to these writs was favourable, and stated<sup>2</sup> that, after the proposed transfers, no lands in either Shropshire or Staffordshire would remain to Walter de Beysin. In the same year (1343) Walter de Beysin and Alice his wife seem to have conveyed two-thirds of the manor and advowson of Burwardsley to the same Henry de Mortimer, senior, who resettles the premises by fine, first to the use of Walter and Alice for their lives, then to John, son of Walter, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to the right heirs of Alice. As regards Wrickton and Walkerslow, it would appear that Walter de Beysin did not, as his licence proposed, convey them at once to his son and that son's wife, but he granted forty merks annual rent, the issues thereof, to Sir Hugh de Mortimer, the lady's father. This was in trust, as a deed of the said Sir Hugh, dated at Chelmarsh, on March 31, 1343, sufficiently shows.<sup>3</sup> Thereby Sir Hugh

<sup>1</sup> Pasch. Fin. 3 Edw. III. Huntbach MS. vol. ii (penes Lord Wrottesley). Salopiensis Notitia olim, collected from the MSS. in the Cotton Library (Halston MS. penes me).

<sup>2</sup> Inquis. 17 Edw. III., 2nd Numbers, No. 63.

<sup>3</sup> *Blakeway's MSS.* The Beysin seal on this deed was the simple coat;—Quarterly per fesse indented, without any charge in the first quarter.

grants that if his daughter, now wife of John de Beysin, die before she be twelve years of age, without issue of herself and the said John, the former grant of forty merks *per annum* should hold good till Sir Hugh and his heirs should have raised a sum of 280 merks out of the manors of Wrickton, Walkerslow, and Eynwode. This sum of 280 merks had probably been agreed upon as a provision for the marriage, and advanced by Sir Hugh, for the deed continues to declare that if Margaret should live to attain the age of twelve years, the said grant to Sir Hugh should be void, whilst, on the contrary, if she died within three years of the then present time, or at any period greater or less than three years, then whatever Sir Hugh should have received of the said rent of 40 merks should be reckoned in abatement of the debt of 280 merks, and when that debt was fully paid, the rent of 40 merks should be done away with.

"On November 20, 1344, Walter de Beysin was deceased, and the King's writ of *diem clausit extremum* issued as usual.

"The inquisitions which followed<sup>1</sup> shew us the result of the above and other settlements which he had been busied in making. 'He held nothing *in capite* in Shropshire,' and Wrickton and Walkerslow are not mentioned in the inquests, obviously because he had been seized of no interest therein. As to Billingsley, it will have been settled like the two-thirds of Ashley before mentioned, for the inquest states that the deceased had held it for life, 'by concession of Henry de Mortimer, senior, and Roger de Chillyngton, chaplain.' with remainder to John, son of the said Walter, and to Margaret, wife of John, and the same further remainders as affected Ashley. The suzerain of Billingsley was now Edward Earl of Cornwall (the Black Prince). As to Broseley, the joint interest for life of the deceased and his wife, in certain lands and tenements there, is stated in the inquest, which adds that they were held of John de Eyton by a rent of 40d.<sup>2</sup> The next remainder stated on the inquest, viz. to John de Beysin and Margaret his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, is not quite equivalent to the remainder covenanted in the fine of 1343. As to Ashley, the interest of the deceased was precisely as at Billingsley, and the remainders were just what we should expect from the terms of the licence sought in 1343. Church Eaton (or rather Water Eton) and Longnor had similarly been conveyed to Henry de Mortimer, senior, as

<sup>1</sup>Inq. 18 Edw. III., No. 23.

<sup>2</sup>John de Eyton was one of the coparceners in Broseley and Ashley.

trustee, and similarly settled. The deceased, said one inquest, died on Nov. 15, 1344, and his son and heir, John, was eighteen years of age on Aug. 1, 1344.

"Margaret de Mortimer, wife of John de Beysin, cannot have lived six years after her husband's succession. She died without issue, otherwise an eventual co-heirship, in the estates of Mortimer of Chelmarsh, would have remained for any descendants she may have had by John de Beysin."<sup>1</sup>

In 1350 John de Beysin conveyed the manor of Water Eton to Walter, parson of Billingsley, and John de Knightley, who resettled it on the said John de Beysin, in frank marriage with Anna, the daughter of Sir Thomas Swinerton, Knight, to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of John de Beysin.<sup>2</sup>

The said John was deceased before August 25, 1360. The Inquest on his death mentions his estates at Ashley, Waterton (Water Eton, Staffordshire), Longnor (Staffordshire), Wrickton, Walkerslow, Billingsley, and also Melinghope (Millichope), in Shropshire. His second wife, Anna, survived him. Elizabeth, his sole daughter and heir, was only five years of age on February 2, 1360.<sup>3</sup>

In this same year the King committed two thirds of the lands of the deceased to Edmund, Earl of Arundel, till the heir should be of age, the said two thirds being extended at £15. 14s. 10d. per annum.<sup>4</sup>

I suppose the remaining third to have been the dower of John le Beysin's widow, who appears to have remarried Thomas Latymer; while Elizabeth, sole heiress of the Beysins, became, in 1369, the wife of Roger de Cherleton."<sup>5</sup>

On the morrow of the Ascension, 1369, a fine was levied between Roger de Cherleton and Elizabeth, his wife, complainants, and John de Stoke and William de Hereford, of Ludlow, defendants, of the manors of Billyngesleye, Milinchope, Hongerford, and Bore-

<sup>1</sup> *Ant. Shrop.* vol. iv. pp. 167, 168, 169.

<sup>2</sup> *Huntbache MSS.* vol. ii.

<sup>3</sup> *Inq.* 34 Edw. III., No. 80.

<sup>4</sup> *Orig.* 34 Edw. III., Rot. 9.

<sup>5</sup> *Ant. Shrop.* vol. iv., pp. 170, 171.

wardesleye, and one messuage, one carucate of land, and £4. 16s. rent in Possethorn (Poston), and Thongelande (in the county of Salop), and of the manors of Longnorle and Water Eton (in the county of Stafford), to the use of Roger and Elizabeth, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of Elizabeth.<sup>1</sup>

Erdeswick quotes the following deed of this same year to shew that Eyton was then held of the Barony of Stafford by the fifth part of a knight's fee, and Longnore by the fourth part; "Henricus Aleyn balivus feodorum Hugonis Comit. Staffordiæ, recep. de domino Rogero de Cherlton ix<sup>s</sup> argenti pro quinta parte unius feodi militis in Eton, et quarta parte unius feodi militis in Longnore, qui idem Rogerus tenet de domino meo. Datum apud castrum juxta Stafford, 43 Edw. III."<sup>2</sup>

Mr. Joseph Morris, late of Shrewsbury, held that this Roger de Cherleton was a younger son of John de Cherleton and Hawise, the heiress of Powis; and stated that he died without issue in 1376, seized of Wrickton, Walkerslow, Billingsley, Millichope, and Broseley, in Shropshire.

His wife, Elizabeth de Beysin, must have predeceased him, for in the same year (50 Edw. III.) William Walshale, the King's escheator in the counties of Salop and Stafford, received a mandate to cause John atte Morehalle and Agnes, his wife, being aunt and heir to Elizabeth, late the wife of Sir Roger de Cherleton, knight, deceased, to have full seizin of two parts of the manor of Wyrketon and Walkeslowe, with the appurtenances, in the county of Salop, which is held of the King *in capite* by the service of paying to the King 6s. *per annum*.<sup>3</sup>

In 1 Richard II. John atte Morehalle, and Agnes, his wife, aunt and heir of Elizabeth, who had been the

<sup>1</sup> Fin. Div. Com. No. 51, 43 Ed. III.

<sup>2</sup> Erdeswick's *Antiq. of Staff.*, 168.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Abbrev. Orig., 50 Edw. III., Rot. 14.

wife of Sir Roger Cherleton, knight, hold the manor of Wyrketon and Walkeslowe of the King *in capite* by the service of keeping a hawk for the king. And it is noted that two parts of the manor of Assheley are held of the King *in capite* by the service of two parts of a knights' fee.<sup>1</sup>

In 5 Richard II. (1381-2), a fine was levied between Robert Dansere, complainant, and John de Morhall and Agnes, his wife, defendants, of two parts of the manor of Broseley, &c.<sup>2</sup> The remaining third of these manors was held in dower by Anna, the widow of John de Beysin, whose second husband, Thomas Latymer, died on September 14, 1401.<sup>3</sup> The Stafford Inquest states that he held two-thirds of the manor of Ashley in right of Anna, late his wife and now surviving, who had been the wife of John de Beysin, which John Beysin enfeoffed the said Anna for her life by the King's licence. They held *in capite* by knights' service, and similarly 60s. rent in Ballton. Edward Latymer, the brother of Thomas, is his heir. The Salop Inquest states that he held two-thirds of the manor of Broseley, in right of Anna, his wife, who had held it jointly with John Beysin, her former husband, by the service of being seneschal to the Prior of Wenlock.

The inquest taken after the death of the said Anna, in August 1402,<sup>4</sup> states that she died on July 17, 1402, and that Agnes, the sister and heir of John Beysin, is 60 years of age and more.

Thus Agnes, the daughter of Sir Walter de Beysin, and sister and heiress of John de Beysin, succeeded to the family inheritance, having married John de Morehall, Lord of Morehall and Brickmarch in the county of Warwick.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Hillarii Fines f. 250, Vitellius C. (Halston MS. Salopiensis Notitia olim p. 43 penes me).

<sup>2</sup> Duke's *Antiq. of Shropshire*, p. 263.

<sup>3</sup> Inq. 2 Hen. IV., No. 51.

<sup>4</sup> Inq. 3 Hen. IV., No. 80.

<sup>5</sup> The arms of Morehall, of Morehall and Wicksford, co. Warwick, were *gules*, a bend between 6 pears erect *or.*, leaved *vert.* I do not find a descent from this family claimed by any of the coheirs of Burgh

She was a widow in 1389; and in that year, on the morrow of St. John the Baptist, a fine was levied at Westminster, before Robert de Cherlton and other justices, between Agnes, who had been the wife of John de Morhall, complainant, and Robert Dansere, late parson of the chapel of Eccleshale, defendant, of the manors of Water Eton and Longe Norle, two parts of the manor of Assheleye, with the appurtenances, and the advowson of the Church of Assheleye, in the county of Stafford, also the manors of Byllyngesleye, Myllyngehope, Wyrketon, and Walkeslowe, and two parts of the manor of Borewardesleye, with the appurtenances, and three messuages, two carucates of land, four acres of pasture, four acres of wood, and 52s. rent, with the appurtenances, in Littell posthorn, muchel posthorn,

of Mawddwy, nor any of the many quarterings assumed by them assigned to Morehall, but the arms, above-mentioned, are sometimes given in their quarterings, and erroneously assigned to other families. There can be no doubt that the manors of Morehall, Wicksford, Apley juxta Wicksford, and lands (which were afterwards computed as a manor) at Bickemersh or Brickmarsh, in Warwickshire, came to the Cloptons and their heirs (together with the great estate of the Beysins) by the marriage of John de Clopton with Julian, the daughter and heiress of John de Morehall and Agnes de Beysin.

The first mention that I meet with of this family of Morehall is in 20 Edw. III. Dugdale, in speaking of Bickmersh, says, "It should seem that a good portion of this hamlet was antiently belonging to the family of Morehall (of Morehall juxta Wicksford), for in 20 Edw. III. Amicia de Morehall, with Will. de Audley, were certified to answer for one knight's fee here, held of Will. Corbet, and by him of the house of Gloucester [Rot. penes S. Clarke, Bar.]; and so devolving to Clopton, as the manor of Morehall did, was past therewith by Sir Will. Clopton, knt., to Thomas Crewe, Esq., for life, [claus. 6., Hen. V. m. 14]; after which Sir John Burgh, knt., held it for life, as tenant, by the curtesie of England [Esch. 11 Edw. IV. n. 61], being of the inheritance of Joane his wife, dau. and coheir to the said Will. Clopton; which Joane had likewise severall daughters and heirs amongst whom this, with the rest of her lands was divided" [Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, p. 511]. It appears that the Morehalls had at one time an interest in the manor of Whatcote in Warwickshire, for the moiety of this manor was passed away by Joan, the wife of John de Foxcote, together with the advowson of the church, to Thomas atte Morehall, clerk [Dugdale's *Warw.*, p. 529, from F. levat. xv. Pasch,

and Thongeland, and the advowson of the churches of Byllyngesleye, Borowardesleye, and Asssheleye (?), in the county of Salop; whereof was plea of convention. Robert conceded to Agnes the manor of Water Eton, two parts of the manors of Longnorle, Byllyngesleye, Myllyngehope, Wyrketon, and Walkeslowe, and two parts of the aforesaid tenements, with the appurtenances, and the aforesaid advowsons. And she restored them to him with the exception of two carucates of land, twelve acres of pasture, and five merks of rent to be held by her for life. Moreover the said Robert conceded for himself and his heirs that the aforesaid two parts of the manors of Asssheleye and Borowardesleye, and the aforesaid tenements before

29 Edw. III.]; and on November 24, 1340, Thomas de la Morehall was presented to the incumbency by John de la Morehall, patron of the church [ibid. from Wolst. vol ii, f. 45 b.]. But in June 18, 1359, Thomas atte Morehall resigned and presented Barth. de Brechinham Pbr. [ibid. from Br. vol. i., p. 27b.]. I suppose that his interest in the manor was passed away at this time, for Philip de Todeuham, Rog. Dod, Ric. de Mene, and Ric. West are mentioned as the next patrons in Dec., 1631 [Ibid]. And not long after the whole manor came into the possession of the Earl of Stafford. Under King's Brome Sir W. Dugdale speaks of lands there, which were purchased by Ric. de Stanford, who died in 14 Edw. II., which lands came afterwards, by marriage, to the families of Harewell and Morehall [Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, p. 509]. In another place [p. 569] he gives the following pedigree of the Stanfords:—

Magr. Ric. de Stanford, clericus, 15 E. I. m. Idonea, 23 E. I.

John de Stanford 15 Edw. II. m. Margeria.

Roger Harewell m. Matilda, 12 de Wootton Ric. II. 42 E. III.	John de Stan- m. Johannasecun- ford. Ob. s. p. do' nupta 37 Edw. III. Thome de Morehall.
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Such a marriage as that between Johanna and Thomas de Morehall would account for Johanna de Morehall having an interest, as of *dower*, in Stanford's lands without the family of Morehall becoming the co-heirs of Stanford. It is not improbable that this Thomas de Morehall may have been the father of Thomas de Morehall, clerk, and John de Morehall, the husband of Agnes de Beysin.



excepted, which Thomas Latymer and Anna his wife held for Anna's life, of the inheritance of the said Robert at the time of this concordat, and which, after Anna's death should revert to John de Middelton, parson of the church of Wardon, William Northwode, parson of the church of Enderby, and Thomas Cleyd'm, chaplain, and the heirs of the said John, to be held for the whole life of the said Thomas Latymer if he should survive the aforesaid [Anna?], and also the third part of the aforesaid manors of Longnorle, Byllyngesleye, Myllyngehope, Wyrketon, and Walkeslowe, and the third part of the aforesaid three messuages, two carucates of land, four acres of pasture, four acres of wood, and 52s. rent, with the appurtenances in the aforesaid villis of littell posthorn, michel posthorn, and Thongelond which the said Thomas Latymer and Anna held, as of Anna's dower (and which same third parts with the appurtenances, after the death of the said Anna, and also the aforesaid two parts and the tenements before excepted with the appurtenances, after the death of the said Thomas and Anna, would revert to the said Robert and his heirs), should, after the death of the said Thomas Latymer and Anna, remain to the aforesaid Agnes, to be held together with the aforesaid manor, two parts, and advowsons, as is aforesaid, which remain to him by virtue of that fine, to be held of the chief Lords of the fee by customary service for term of her life, and after her decease to Thomas Crwe and Juliana his wife and the heirs of the said Juliana of her body begotten of John Clopton, late her husband, for ever. And if it should happen that the same Juliana should die without leaving heirs of her body by John Clopton, then to the heirs of the body of the said Juliana by the said Thomas Crwe, with remainder to the right heirs of Agnes.<sup>1</sup>

By virtue of this entail the Beysin inheritance

<sup>1</sup> Fin. Div. Com. (Staff.) 13 Ric. II.

passed, on the death of the said Agnes, to her daughter Juliana, who also succeeded to the Morehall estates.

Juliana de Morehall married first John de Clopton, of Clopton and Radbrook, both in the county of Gloucester, and secondly, Thomas Crewe, Esq., who enjoyed an interest for life in her estates. This Thomas Crewe died on September 21, 1418,<sup>1</sup> and was buried at Wixford (or Wicksford), near Morehall, by the side of his wife Juliana, who died on December 20, 1411.<sup>2</sup> Sir William Dugdale says of him, that "in 2 Hen. IV. he was Attorney to Margaret Beauchamp, Countess of Warwick, mother to Earl Richard; in 6 Hen. IV., one of the Knights for this shire (Warwick) in the Parliament then held at Coventre; in 7 Hen. IV., a Commissioner for enquiry touching the King's debts; in 8 Hen. IV., and 1 Hen. V., one of the Justices of Peace for this shire; in the same first year of Hen. V., Sheriff of this countie and Leicestershire; and in 3 Hen. V., Chief Steward to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and one of his counsell. This [Thomas], by his testament, bearing date 5 Sept., 6 Hen. V., bequeathed his body to be buried in the Chapell of St. John Bapt., adjoining to the Church of St. Milburge the Virgin, here at Witlaxford, giving to certain priests to celebrate divine service for the health of his soul c marks, as also to poor people, to pray for his soul, the like summe, constituting Elizabeth, his sister, then Prioress at Chester (to whom he also gave c marks), together with Will. Clopton, and Joane his wife, his executors; and departing this life the same year, lyeth buried under a very fair monument of grey marble, raised about 18 inches from the ground, in the midst of that chapell, whereon are the portraitures in brasse of himself and his wife. . . .<sup>3</sup> But

<sup>1</sup> Inq. p.m., 6 Hen. V., No. 31.

<sup>2</sup> Dugdale's *Warwickshire* (ed. of 1775), p. 604.

<sup>3</sup> Sir William Dugdale gives an engraving of their tomb. Over the heads of the figures are four shields, of which the two external ones bear the arms of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and St. George's cross, respectively. Of the inner ones, that on the dexter

the interest which he had here was only for terme of life, by the assignation of Sir Will. Clopton, before specified, in whom the inheritance rested."<sup>1</sup>

By the Warwick Inquest, taken after his death, it appears that Thomas Crewe held the Morehall estates by the gift of (his stepson) William de Clopton, made to him and Juliana his wife;<sup>2</sup> but the maternal inheritance of his wife he enjoyed by virtue of the entail of her mother, Agnes de Morehall.

Of John de Clopton, the first husband of Juliana and the father of her heir, I have very little to say, and still less of the family from which he sprang, which must not be confounded with the great Warwickshire House of Clopton. The family now under notice will have derived their name from the hamlet or manor of Clopton, in the county of Gloucester, and bore for their arms, *argent*, two bars *gules*, fretty *or*. They seem to have held divers manors and lands in the counties of Gloucester and Worcester, and even held under the Crown *in capite* a messuage and two virgates of land in More, within the Lordship of Fladbury, in the latter county:<sup>3</sup> but I can find no mention of them until after the marriage of John de Clopton with Julianade Morehall.

Dugdale states that the manor of Morehall was in 2 Ric. II. (1378—9) granted by Robert, parson of the church of Eccleshale, to John de Morehall and Agnes his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies lawfully begotten, and for lack of such issue to Thomas de Morehall, with remainder to John de Clopton and his heirs.<sup>4</sup> He does not give his authority for this entail;

side, over the male figure, bears a lion rampant crowned, for Crewe; that over the female, the same arms impaled with, quarterly per fess indented, which are evidently the maternal arms of Beysin, which Juliana had assumed instead of her paternal coat. At the foot of the lady is also a small shield (where there is none to correspond at the foot of the male figure) bearing apparently two bars—which I take to be the arms of her first husband, John de Clopton.

<sup>1</sup> Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, pp. 602, 603.

<sup>2</sup> Inq. p.m., 6 Hen. V., No. 31.

<sup>3</sup> Inq. 7. Hen. V. No. 46.

<sup>4</sup> *Hist. Warwicksh.* p. 602.

nor is it clear how it was intended to operate.<sup>1</sup> But I assume that upon the death of John and Agnes, the estate came to William, son and heir of John de Clopton and Juliana his wife.

Sir William Clopton, Knight, who thus succeeded to the joint inheritance of the Cloptons, Morehalls, and Beysins, increased his large estate by marriage with Joane, daughter and coheir of Alexander Besford of Besford, in the county of Worcester.

He did not live long, however, to enjoy his inheritance, for he died on October 7, 1419, leaving Joane his widow to survive him, and Thomas, his son and heir, a minor of about 16 years of age.<sup>2</sup>

He was seized, as of fee, at the time of his death of the following manors and tenements in the county of Worcester, viz. : a messuage and one carucate of land with the appurtenances in Kereswell, held of the King by reason of the temporalities of the Bishoprick of Worcester being at that time in the King's hands, which messuage and land were held of the said Bishop as of his manor of Kemsey by military service ; also a messuage and two virgates of land, and 6s. and 8d. of rent, with the appurtenances, in More, within the Lordship of Fladbury, held of the king *in capite* together with the homage and whole service of John Cetrugge of More for lands and tenements which the same John held of the same William Clopton, within the lordship of Fladbury ; also a messuage and one carucate of land, with the appurtenances, in Crome Dabytot, called Abbonedown, held of Richard Dabitot, but by what service the jurors were ignorant ; also a messuage and 8s. rent, with the appurtenances, in Boughton, held of the heir of Gilbert,

<sup>1</sup> I suppose Thomas de Morehall to have been a son of John and Agnes, who afterwards died without issue, or he may, possibly, have been a son by a former marriage, or a brother, of John de Morehall. I can only account for the entail on the supposition that it was intended to vest the fee simple in John de Clopton on failure of the Morehall family.

<sup>2</sup> Inq. 7 Hen. V., No. 46.

late Lord de Talbot, now under age and in the King's custody, of his castle of Goderych by military service; also a messuage and one carucate of land, with the appurtenances, in Braunsford, held of William Beauchamp, of Powyk, knight, by military service; also of 50s. rent, with the appurtenances, in Fleford, and ten merks rent, with the appurtenances, in Defford, Birlingham, Westmancote, and Newenton, held of the Abbot of Westminster, but by what service the jurors were ignorant. He also died siezed, *in right of his wife Joanna*, of the manors of More, Fleford, and Hulle, and the sixth part of the manors of Chaddeleswick and Wyllngwych, together with the advowson of the church of Fleford, with the appurtenances, held of Richard, Earl of Warwick, by military service; also of 32s. rent, with the appurtenances, in Worcester, held of the King in socage, as the whole city is held.

Of his Warwickshire estates I have no coeval record.

In Gloucestershire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire, the respective juries reported that he held no lands in demesne at the time of his death. He had, in fact, previously disposed of them by settlement; so that in Gloucestershire the jury found that Thomas Cruwe, Esq., Nicholas Spencer, chaplain, and John Freysull, chaplain, being seized of the manor of Rodbrok, with all its appurtenances, conceded it to the said William Clopton and Joane his wife and William Wollashill, as yet surviving, and to the heirs of the body of the same William, by a certain deed, dated at Rodbrok on the Sunday next before the Feast of the Nativity of St. Mary, 13 Hen. IV., by the name of the Manor of Rodbrok, with all its appurtenances in Quaynton superiøre and Quaynton inferiøre, which said manor was held of Henry Fitz Hugh as of his manor of Quaynton, but by what service they were ignorant; so that the said William Clopton held it jointly with Joane his wife.

In Shropshire, the jury found that a fine had been levied at Westminster on the quindene of Easter, 7 Hen. V., between John Baysham, clerk, John Harewell, senior, John Throckmorton, and William Wollashyll, complainants, and William Clopton, knight, defendant, of the manors of Byllyngesleye, Millyngchope, Wirketon, and Walkeslowe, and two parts of the manor of Borwardesleye, with the appurtenances and three messuages, two carucates of land, four acres of pasture, four acres of wood, and 52s. rent, with the appurtenances in Litel Posthorn, Muchel Posthorn, and Thongeland, and of the advowsons of the churches of Billyngesleye and Borwardesleye, whereby the said manors, lands, tenements, and advowsons, with their appurtenances, were settled on the complainants.

The Staffordshire manors of Water Eton and Longnorle, and two parts of the manor of Asssheleye, with the appurtenances and the advowson of the church of Asssheleye were similarly settled,<sup>1</sup> for what purpose is not declared, but from a subsequent inquest we learn that they were to be held in trust for the children of Sir William Clopton.<sup>2</sup>

Dame Joane, the widow of Sir William Clopton, appears to have been buried in the church of Queinton, where there is a handsome tomb to her memory, of grey marble, inlaid with brass, and engraven with the figure of a woman, having a label round her head, and on it in old characters: "Complacet tibi dñe ut eripias me. Dñe ad adiuvandū me respice." On the dexter side at the top is a shield bearing, *argent*, 2 bars *gules*, fretty, *or*, for Clopton. On the sinister side, *gules*, a fess *argent*, between six pears *or*, [for Besford]. Dexter, at the bottom, the first-mentioned coat impaling the second; sinister, as the first coat with the addition of a canton. It bears the following inscription:—

<sup>1</sup> Inq. 7 Hen. V., No. 46.

<sup>2</sup> Inq. 32 Hen. VI., No. 28.

Christe nepos Annæ Clopton miserere Johē  
 Quæ tibi sacra claudita hic vidua  
 Milite defuncto sponso pro te Jhū fuit ista  
 Larga libens miseris prodiga et hospitibus  
 Sic ven'abilibus templis sic fudit egenis  
 Mitteret ut cœlis quas sequeretur opes  
 Pro tantis meritis sibi dones regna beata  
 Nec premat urna rogi sed beat' aula dei.

At the foot is this memorandum, T. Lingen Ar  
 reparavit anno 1739.<sup>1</sup>

The arms of Besford have been quartered by  
 Clopton's heirs, and they are impaled with those of  
 Clopton on one of the principal shields upon the tomb  
 of John Harewell of Wootton Wawen, co. Warwick,  
 the grandson of Agnes, the daughter and co-heir of  
 Sir William Clopton; but I do not find that any of the  
 Besford estates passed to the younger co-heir of Clopton.

Thomas Clopton, the son and heir of William, died  
 without issue, and the inheritance devolved upon his  
 two sisters and co-heirs, of whom Agnes, the eldest  
 married first Roger Harewell, of Wootton Wawen, in  
 the county of Warwick, Esq., by whom she had issue  
 William, her son and heir; and secondly, Thomas  
 Herbert, Esq., by whom she had a son Thomas.

The younger daughter, Joane, became the wife of  
 Sir John Burgh of Mawddwy, in the county of  
 Merioneth, knight, by whom she had four daughters,  
 her co-heirs, namely Elizabeth, wife of William  
 Newport, of Ercall, in the county of Salop, Esqr.;  
 Ankaret, wife of John Leighton, of Leighton, in  
 the same county, Esq.; Isabella, wife of Sir John  
 Lyngen, of Lingen, in the county of Hereford, knight,  
 and (a second) Elizabeth,<sup>2</sup> wife of Thomas Mytton, of  
 Shrewsbury, Esqr.

<sup>1</sup>Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 615.

<sup>2</sup>This youngest daughter is called *Eleonora* in some of the  
 Heraldic Pedigrees; but she (as well as her eldest sister) is called  
*Elizabeth* in the Inquisition taken, at Salop, in 1471, after the death  
 of her father, Sir John Burgh; as also in the deed of partition between  
 the co-heirs, which was made several years later, namely on May 12, 1501.

By the inquest taken after the death of Agnes Herbert, at Penkridge, on August 19, 1454, the Staffordshire jury found that John Throkmarton and William Wollashull, Esquires, were seized, as feoffees for the use of the late William Clopton, knight, of the manors of Asheley, Water Eton, and Longnor, with the appurtenances, and also of all the manors, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, wards, marriages, reliefs, escheats, with the mills, waters, fisheries, pools, fields, meadows, and pastures, hays, hedges and ditches (*cepibus* and *fossatis*) with the appurtenances, which were the said William Clopton's in the counties of Salop, Stafford, Warwick, Gloucester, and Worcester, in demesne as of fee; and being so seized, by a certain indenture tripartite, bearing date on February 7, 22 Hen. VI. (1444), they gave over the said manors of Asheley, Water Eton, and Longnor, *inter alia*, to Agnes, late the wife of Thomas Herbert, and the heirs of her body, with remainder to Joane, the wife of John Burgh, then an Esquire, and the heirs of her body. By virtue of which gift the said Agnes was seized, in demesne as of fee tail, of the manors aforesaid, and being so seized she married Thomas Herbert, Esq., by whom she had issue a son Thomas. The said Agnes afterwards died seized of the said estates, leaving Thomas Herbert, her husband, surviving, who held them, by the courtesy of England, at the date of the present Inquest. The Shropshire jury found a similar verdict with respect to the manors of Myllynghop, Borrewardesley, Byllyngesley, Wricketon, Walkeslow, Posterum magnum, et Posterum parva, with the appurtenances, which were similarly settled. The said Agnes died on November 3, 1453. William Harewell was her heir, and 30 years of age and more at the date of the Inquest.<sup>1</sup>

The Worcestershire, Warwickshire, and Gloucestershire, estates fell to the portion of Joane, the wife of Sir John Burgh.

<sup>1</sup> Inq. 32 Hen. VI., No. 23.







ROOKESAY CASTLE - West.

J.D.L. Del.

Adapted & Engraved  
from a drawing  
by J.D.L.

## STOKESAY CASTLE.

BY THE REV. J. D. LA TOUCHE, VICAR OF STOKESAY.

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AT the northern entrance of the valley through which the river Onny wends its way, stands the ancient fortified mansion of Stokesay. To the east rises a steep hill, on the summit of which may be traced the remains of an extensive and very perfect Saxon or British camp; and to the west a corresponding cliff, the lower slopes of which are covered with hollies of great age; while the crest, composed of what are known to geologists as the Aymestry Limestone Rocks, presents the appearance of a line of rugged time-worn battlements.

The lover of the picturesque will not easily find a fairer scene than that presented by the grey old ruin, especially when the sun setting over the Holly Park lights up its moss-grown tower and gables. But to the antiquary it is replete with suggestive thoughts and instruction as to the life of the middle ages. For here was the home of one of those lords of the Marches who in the time of the first Edward held this border-land under the stern feudal rule, and who had frequently to repel the attacks of the, as yet, unconquered Welsh.

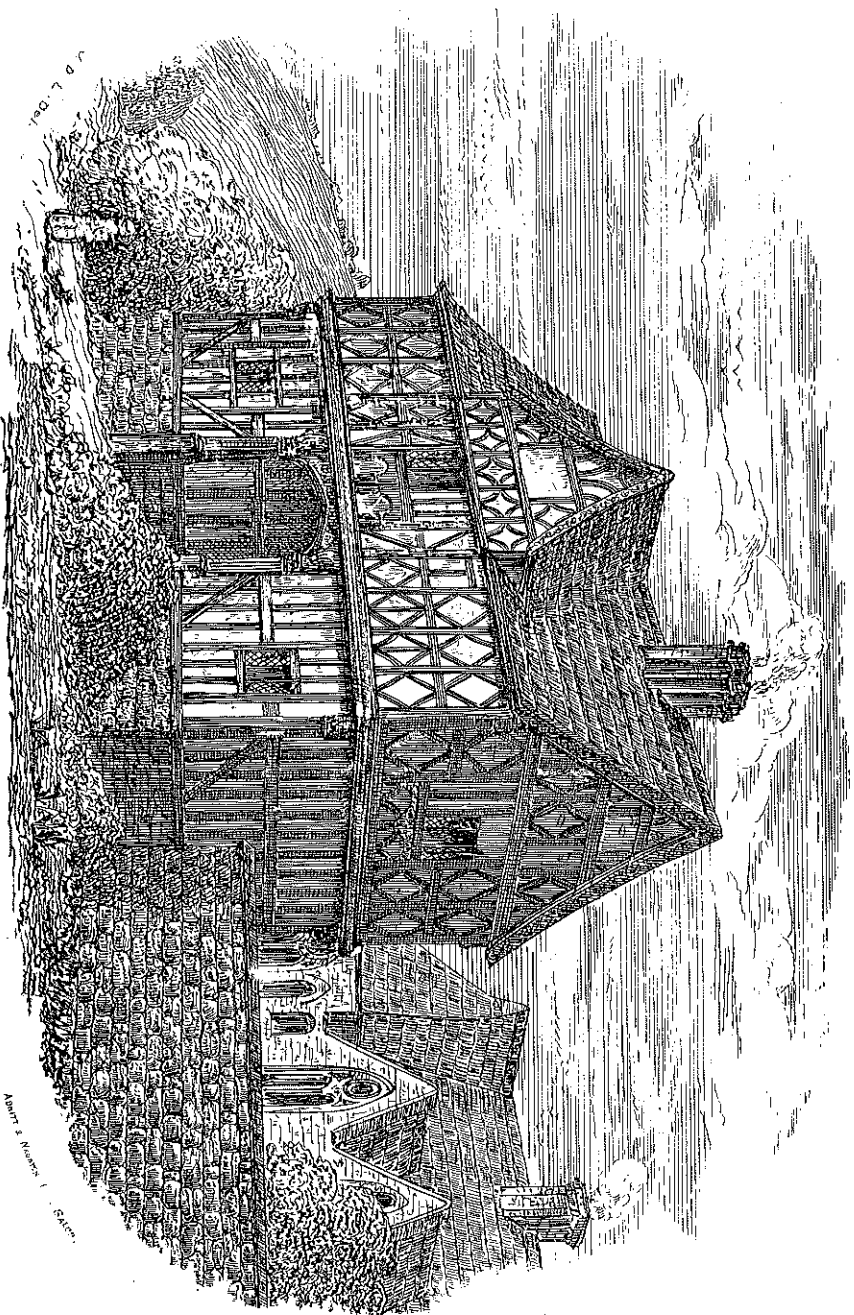
And yet, that the original founder of this building intended it for defence is not very apparent. Its site at the foot of the high hills, by which it would in the present day be completely at the mercy of cannon, must have rendered it insecure even in times of more imperfect engines of warfare; besides, the gables and mullioned windows of the hall are more suggestive of domestic life than of war. On the other hand, the tower

and the moat bespeak a troubled time, when its owners found it expedient to strengthen their dwelling against attack. A further examination of its different parts, as well as what can be ascertained of its history, tends to confirm this view of its composite nature. Stokesay is an almost unique specimen of a mansion of the thirteenth century, fortified subsequently to the erection of the domestic portion of it. It combines in itself associations not only of the peaceful, daily life of its inmates, but of that eventful time when this borderland was the scene of forays and bloodshed; and, happily preserved with very little alteration through the chances and changes which have levelled so many other similar structures of that early date, it presents to the archæologist and historian many features of peculiar interest.

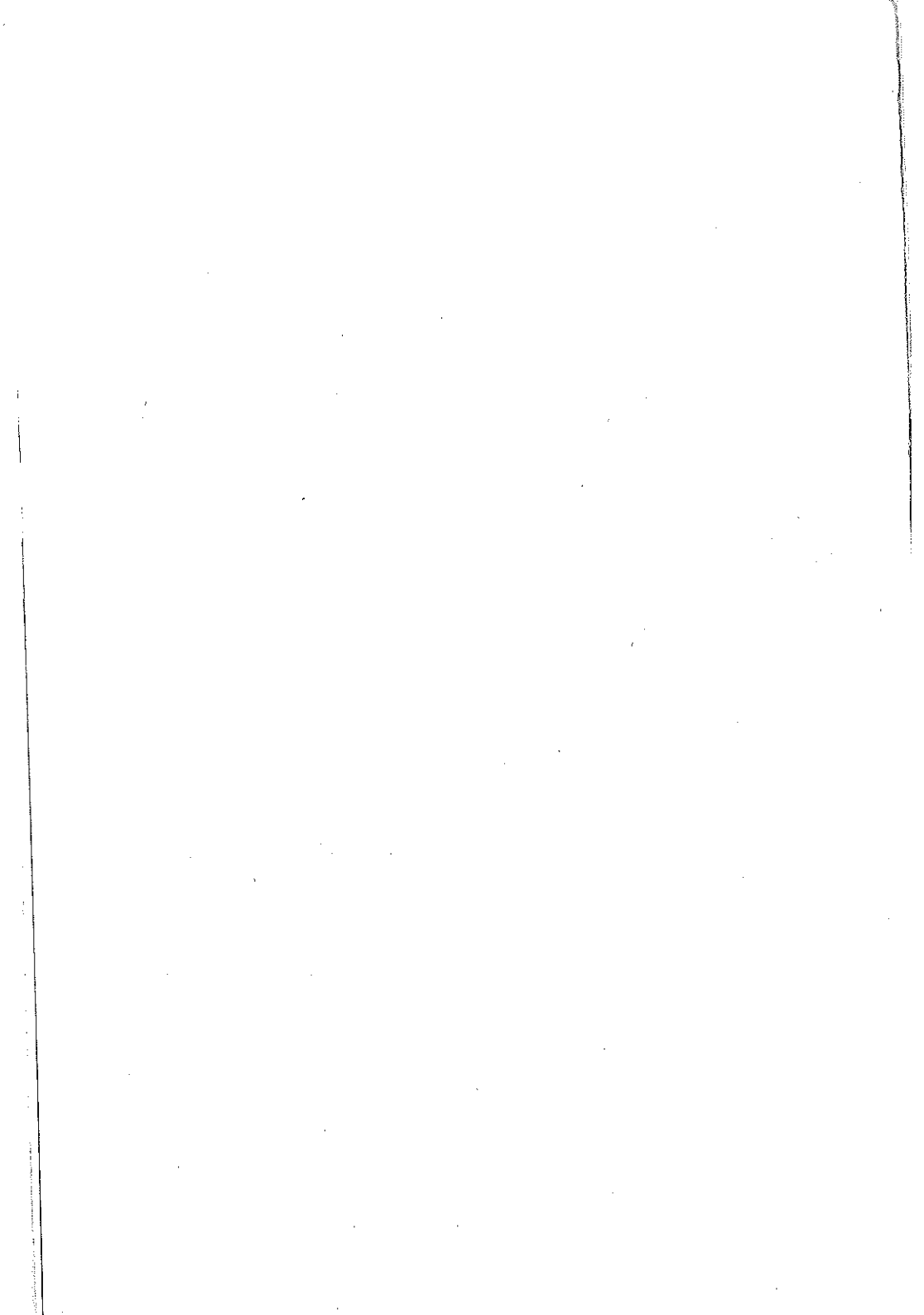
The first objects which will arrest attention on visiting Stokesay Castle are the gatehouse and the moat. The latter surrounds the whole building, and has a depth of six feet, and an average breadth of twenty-two feet. There can be little doubt that it was once much deeper. A few years ago, the rubbish with which it was partly filled was carefully examined, and a few curiosities were discovered.<sup>1</sup> The moat was supplied from a pool which still exists on the west of the building, and this, by a small stream which ultimately flows into the Onny. Whether it was coextensive with the original building is not easy to ascertain. A string-course, which runs round the hall and tower, is wanting round the northern projection, of which the masonry moreover indicates an earlier date; and this, with some other facts to be referred to hereafter, has

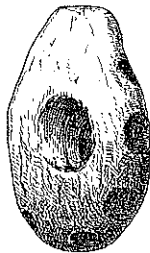
<sup>1</sup> These are now to be seen in a case in one of the rooms of the castle; they consist of a few coins of Nuremburg, one of Henry III., the token of a London spectacle maker, a fragment of fine china, a broken falcon's bell, and lastly a stone implement, the use of which it is by no means easy to determine: in shape it resembles a hammer, in the centre is a large hole with a groove deeply cut in its interior, and round the edge are six holes; a somewhat similar instrument, in a

Gate House - Stockport Castle.

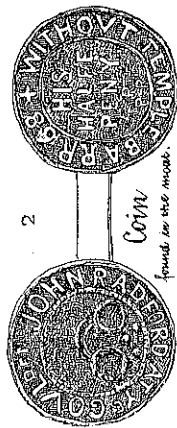






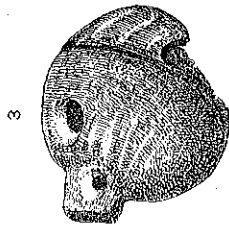


1  
Stone Implement  
found in the moat of Salsbery Castle.

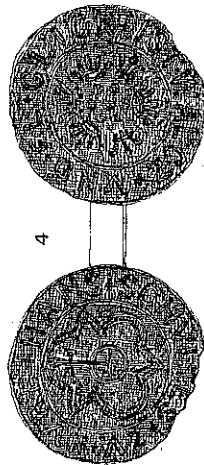


2  
Coin  
found in the moat.

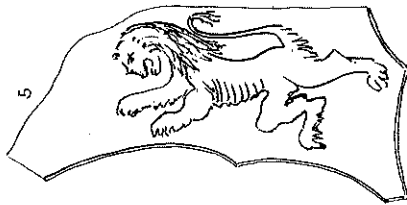
John Radford at ye Goulden 58  
His halfe penny R.P.R. without Temple Barre 68.



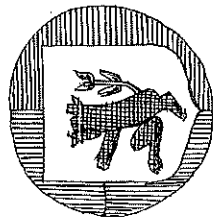
3  
Hawkes Bell.  
found in the moat.



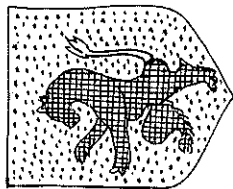
4  
Hans Schultes in wire.  
Slick for water and fl.



5  
From a pane of glass  
in Manslow Church.  
Colours: yellow and black.



6  
From the old m.s. book  
Arms of Ludlowe.  
Or, lion sable.



7  
Gilt and enamel, with Salsbery.



led us to the conclusion that this is the most ancient part of the building. If such be the case, it, too, must have been constructed with a moat, a means of defence with which nearly all early habitations of any importance were provided.

The gatehouse, which has probably replaced the original drawbridge, is a fine example of a Tudor "black and white" building. Its timbers, hoary with age, and stained by the rains of 300 winters, are still in excellent preservation, and in many parts are richly carved. Over the ample archway which runs through its centre are displayed the figures of Adam and Eve, the serpent and the forbidden fruit; while at each corner of the house are massive oaken corbels, of which the carving is very bold and masterly, each of the four being different in design. In the last century this gatehouse was often the resort of an outlaw, who, when forgery was a capital crime, successfully eluded capture by secreting himself in a small room entered by a trap-door. The interior of the gatehouse is now used as a residence by the keeper of the castle, and frequently affords a comfortable lodging to visitors.

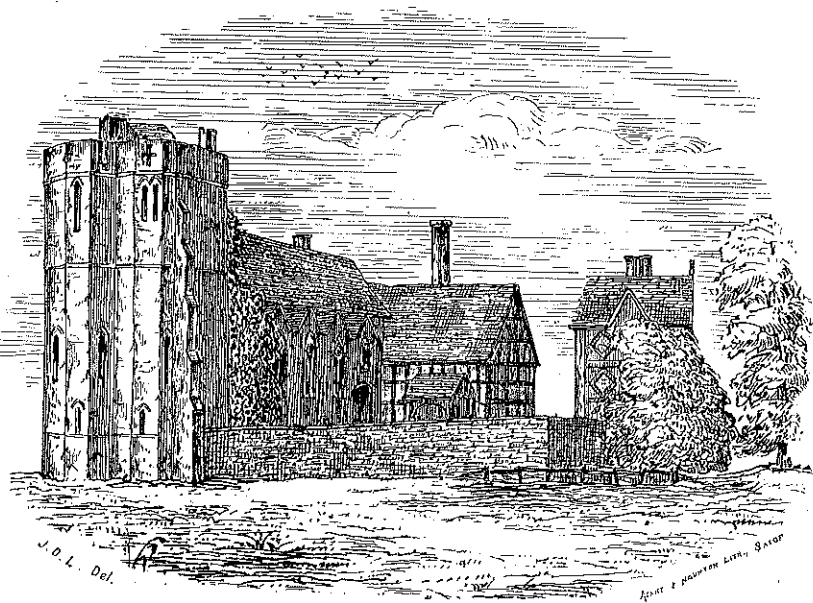
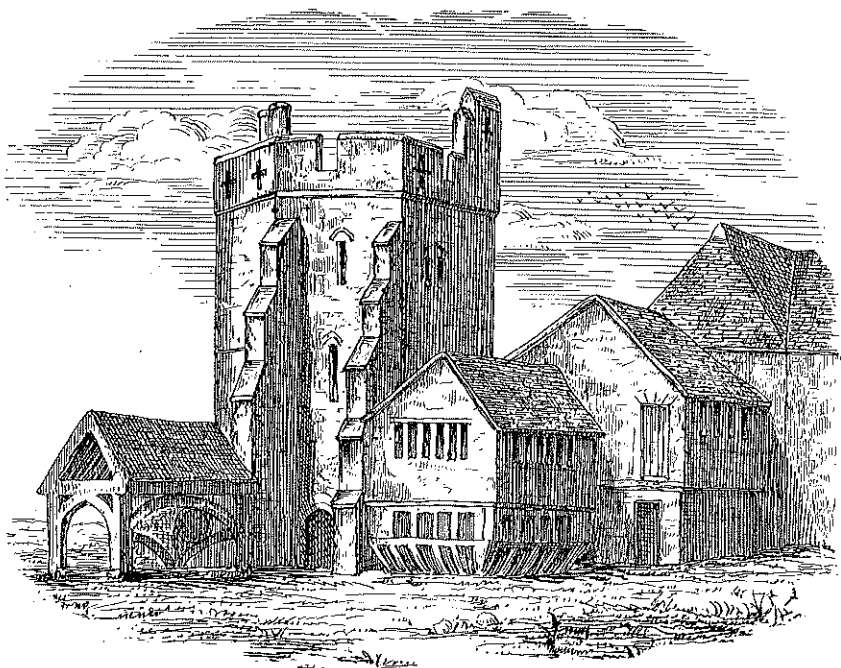
A door of great size, made ball-proof by two layers of oak plank laid over each other at right angles, clamped with large-headed iron nails, and pierced for fire-arms, admits us to the court-yard of the castle. On the opposite side stands the great hall, and at its southern end, the tower. Traces of the foundations of other buildings may be seen in this court; these existed till within the last fifty years, but have since been removed; they were of much more modern date than the hall, but of an earlier style of "black and white" than the

more perfect state, was, not long ago, discovered near Cleobury Mortimer. In a memoir on Yorkshire dials recently published by the Rev. D. H. Haigh, the author, referring to the oval stone found at Stokesay, considers it to have been a portable dial, of which the six holes in the margin answer to the Saxon divisions of time, *uhta*, *morgen*, *undern*, *nón*, *án*, and *æfen*, and that the central hole received the gnomon.

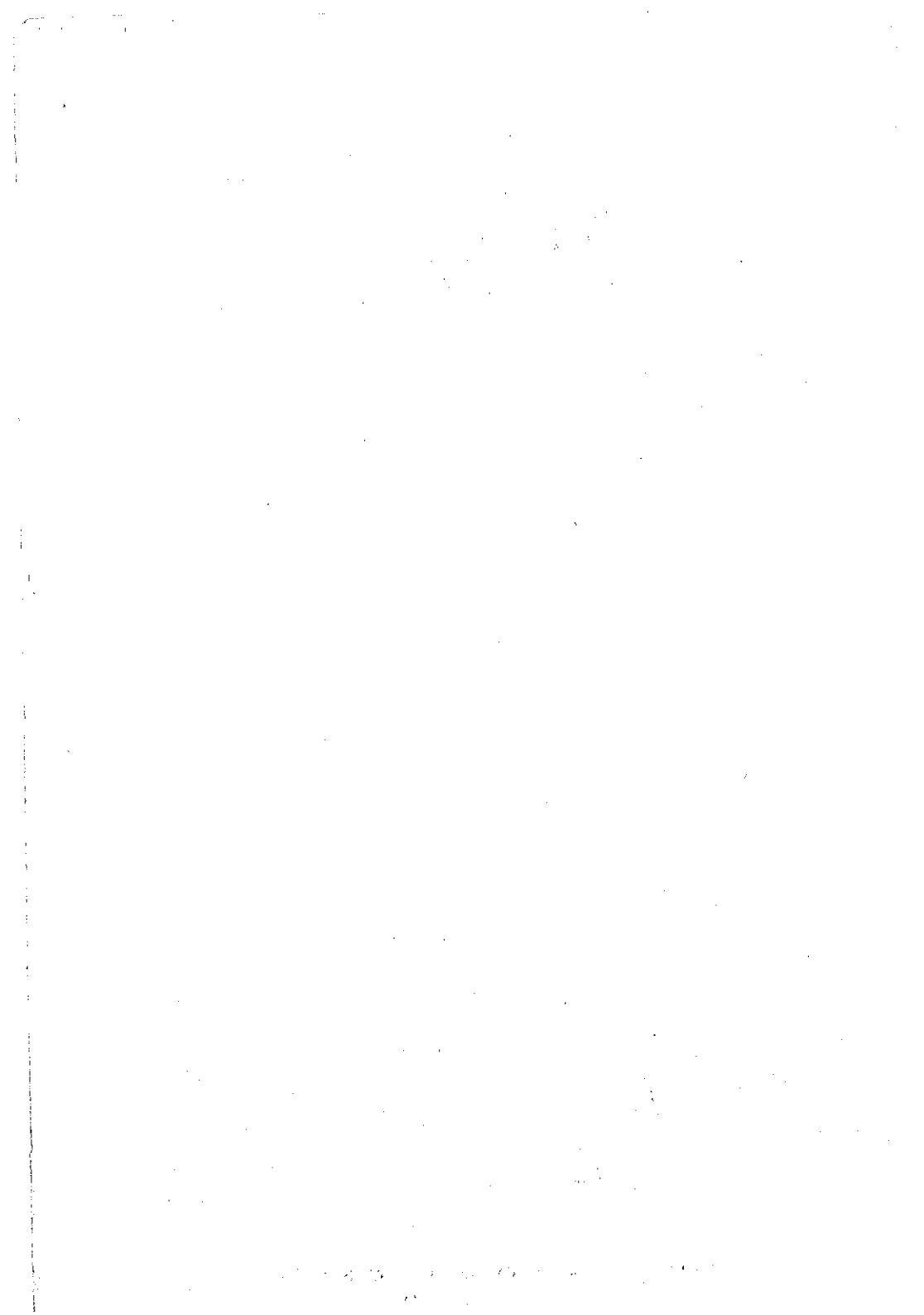
gatehouse; they consisted of a penthouse over the well, described in Britton's *Architectural Antiquities* as "an antique roof resting on thick oak timbers, worked into trefoil arches," and two other buildings extending from the walls of the hall; one of these was called the buttery, and the other the kitchen. A communication once existed between the latter and the northern tower, which was closed when the wall in this part was repaired, at the time the buttresses were added. Whether these erections replaced earlier ones, it may be hard to determine. It would certainly seem that the existing buildings were insufficient for the requirements of such a mansion; on the other hand it is to be remembered that in early times domestic arrangements were very far short of what would be thought suitable according to modern ideas. Halls and stables were frequently used as dormitories by guests and servants; even in palaces the common sleeping-place was a bench or the floor, covered with rushes or rugs, while a crib with a straw couch was often the furniture of a lady's bed-chamber.

On the side of the hall next the courtyard are three lofty and well-proportioned windows, mullioned and transomed, finished with trefoils above, with a circular aperture between the heads; excellent specimens of Early English tracery. Grooves running round the upper part were evidently intended for the insertion of permanent sashes. The lower divisions have, instead of grooves, holes sunk in the stone to admit iron bars, and were supplied with shutters or moveable sashes. Before the 12th century glass was a luxury only known to the wealthiest persons and on exceptional occasions, and at other times it was the custom to stow away the window frames for future use. A similar arrangement to the above may be seen in the windows of the fine Abbots' Refectory, at Haghmon Abbey.

To the left, a short flight of stone steps leads to the solar or withdrawing room, and parallel with them,



BUTTERY KITCHEN & PENHOUSE OVER THE WELL AT STOKESAY CASTLE  
removed some 50 years ago.



overhead, an original ledge projecting from the wall indicates that there was a covered way to protect those who passed from the hall to the solar. Marks of more recent roofing in the plaster above are the vestiges of the buildings already referred to. Between the windows of the hall are three massive buttresses which were rendered necessary to counteract the weight of the heavy stone roof, which has thrown the walls in some places far out of the perpendicular.

The court yard was, evidently, once surrounded by a strong parapet, pierced for cross-bows or fire-arms, of which the only portion remaining is a few feet abutting on the tower; in the upper part of this may be seen an embrasure, similar to those above.

On entering the hall, the eye is at once struck by its excellent proportions and its height. Its length is 53 feet 4 inches, its breadth 31 feet 5 inches, and its height to the roof-tree 34 feet. The massive beams or sweeps which support the roof are arched, springing from brackets of unusual length which rest on Early English stone corbels, not more than 7 feet from the floor. On each side of the hall are the windows, of which the tracery has been already described. Five of these have seats, while those at the northern end are of only half length, and that over the principal entrance has been built up. The window at the south-west corner of the hall has at some time lost its upper portion, and has been clumsily and not very securely propped with horizontal beams of wood above, and, unlike the others, it opens down to the floor. I have been told that not long ago the remains of some ironwork existed close to it, on the inside, which seems to have been used to raise and lower a bridge across the moat. This has, however, now disappeared. There is no appearance that the upper end of the hall, as was usually the case, was provided with a raised platform or dais, and the fact that an original doorway at this end is on a level with the rest of the floor is inconsistent with such a structure. There may, of course, have been

a temporary one. At 14 feet from the southern end, and midway between the sides, is an octagonal pavement, on which stood a brazier, the only provision for a fire in this apartment. The beams of the roof above are blackened with smoke, for which no chimney was provided. Everything about the place recalls the mediæval baronial hall, its rude banquets and wassail; and we seem almost to hear the voices, with which these old walls resounded, of those long passed away.

At the northern end of the hall a short flight of steps leads downward into an apartment, which is probably the most ancient part of the building. The very narrow loopholes show that it was intended for defence. In a projection of this is a well, which was until a few years ago nearly filled up, but has since been cleared out. The rubbish which it contained yielded but few objects of interest; and seemed to consist largely of the debris of countless dinners, including, among other bones, a boar's and deer's skull, and a pair of roebuck's horns. It is 15 feet deep, and has two lateral openings at the bottom, terminating in the moat. On its walls are traces of some rude arabesque ornamentation in a red colour, with, in two places, the Tudor device of the rose and portcullis. Around the top ran a design in which figured birds in various attitudes. But little of this now remains, and these details are taken from some sketches made several years ago by Mrs. Stackhouse Acton.

Returning up the steps into the hall, we next observe an original staircase, constructed of solid oak baulk, cut through diagonally. This leads, on the first floor, to an apartment which again opens into another. These go by the name of the priests' rooms. The floor of the innermost is laid with a number of ancient tiles, arranged, however, without plan; many of them were evidently portions of coats of arms: on several the device of a centaur and an archer with a long bow figures. But little change seems to have been made in these rooms from their original state except in the insertion of an ogree window, the others being of lancet form.

Ascending the staircase to the upper story we enter an irregularly-shaped, well-lighted apartment of about twenty-five by thirty feet, which was at one time divided into several rooms. In this is a fine example of an Early English fireplace with side pillars, down each of which runs a rib. A wooden frame, resting on corbels, which once supported a hood, still remains, though the upper part of the structure has disappeared. The floor of this room partly rests on brackets projecting from the walls and it is thus of greater size than those below.

Descending the staircase, we pass from the hall at its southern end, through a square-headed trefoil doorway, characteristic of Edwardian architecture, into two small apartments, wainscoted and furnished with cupboards, which would seem to have been store rooms: from these, steps lead to a cellar below, and a passage terminating in the wall of the tower. Above these rooms and approached by an external flight of stone steps, over which was the awning already adverted to, is the handsome solar. It is remarkable that a somewhat similar arrangement of steps, protecting roof, and door with flat trefoiled arch, is found at Aydon Castle in Northumberland. The tracery of the windows of the room in which we now stand is similar to those of the hall, and they are furnished with seats. The lower part of that next the court is cut off below to correspond to the covered way which was outside. A small lancet window at its side is now walled up, while an ogee was added, probably to obtain a view of the gateway which was lost when the others were closed. Two very small windows furnished with shutters open into the great hall, evidently to enable its occupants to keep an eye on the proceedings of those who were carousing there.

The remains of elaborate wainscoting still line the walls of this room, and even some of the colour and gilding with which it was enriched may be seen.

But the chief object which will command attention is the magnificent chimney-piece of oak. This is of the time of Charles II. or James II., and is an excellent specimen of the style of carving then in vogue. Five pilasters, formed of grotesque figures, three female and two male, enclose four compartments, in the innermost of which are two masks of very quaint design. The strap scroll-work surrounding them is extremely rich and florid. The whole rests on a plain but massive stone arch, and, curiously enough, this heavy structure is entirely supported by beams of wood beneath, which has led to the suspicion that a fireplace did not form part of the original design. A narrow passage, corresponding to the store-rooms below, extends from this room to the wall of the tower, where it terminates.

This apartment was, doubtless, the chief resort of the later tenants of the Castle, one of whom was Sir Samuel Baldwyn. He held the house on a long lease from Lord Craven, and seems to have been a gentleman of cultivation. Dugdale, in his diary, gives a letter from Sir Symon Archer, in which he mentions that his son-in-law, Mr. Younge, "lying at Stoke as he rode the circuit," saw "a book of armes of the gentlemen of Shropshire finely tricked out" which Mr. Baldwyn was copying—perhaps in this very drawing room, which not improbably owes its decoration to his taste. An account in a curious old MS. of a visit to Stoke about 1730 mentions this room, hung with several pictures, "Theodoric Vernon, alias Vernon with the red hand, alias the proud Vernon, with a gold chain about his neck, with a medal at the bottom. 2d. Ye picture of Charles ye first. 3rdly, ye picture of Charles ye 2d. Also two more pictures witch there is no account of." The pictures of Charles the First, and of "the proud Vernon," are still in existence. The same manuscript also mentions the following shields as displayed in this room. Baldwyn quartering Wigley—Childe of



Kinlet—Achley and Holland. These were probably the quarterings of Sir Samuel Baldwyn: he died in 1683, and his monument, in the Temple church, styles him as of Stoke Castle. Another shield is thus described "Crest, an oak issuing out of a coronet. Quarterly 1st and 3rd. *Gules* 3 cinque-foiles *ermine*.—2d and 4th. *Argent*, a ship *sable*. A coronet and garter with the motto, *Honi soit, &c.*, ye motto below the garter, through—supporters 2 unicorns." These were probably the arms of James Duke of Hamilton, who was a patron of Charles Baldwyn. The other arms were Powis quartering Littleton of Henley, and Talbot of Worfield impaling Shelton of Broadway. Sir S. Baldwyn and Lord Craven were both staunch royalists, and were fined by the Long Parliament.<sup>1</sup>

To resume our investigation of the building: the first floor of the tower, of which the height is 66 feet, is entered by a wooden way extending from the top of the steps which lead to the drawing room, but an archway on the basement between two massive buttresses opens into an apartment of the same size and shape below. There are several indications that originally a kind of drawbridge connected the door with the steps just mentioned. Large beams built into the wall above have been cut off flush with it, and a moulding higher up was evidently part of some structure of the kind which has since disappeared. The plan of the interior of the tower at first appears somewhat irregular, but further examination shows that it is formed, as it were, of two octagonal towers placed side by side. Owing to the thickness of the walls (6 feet), the angles within and without do not correspond. Each floor is furnished with a large

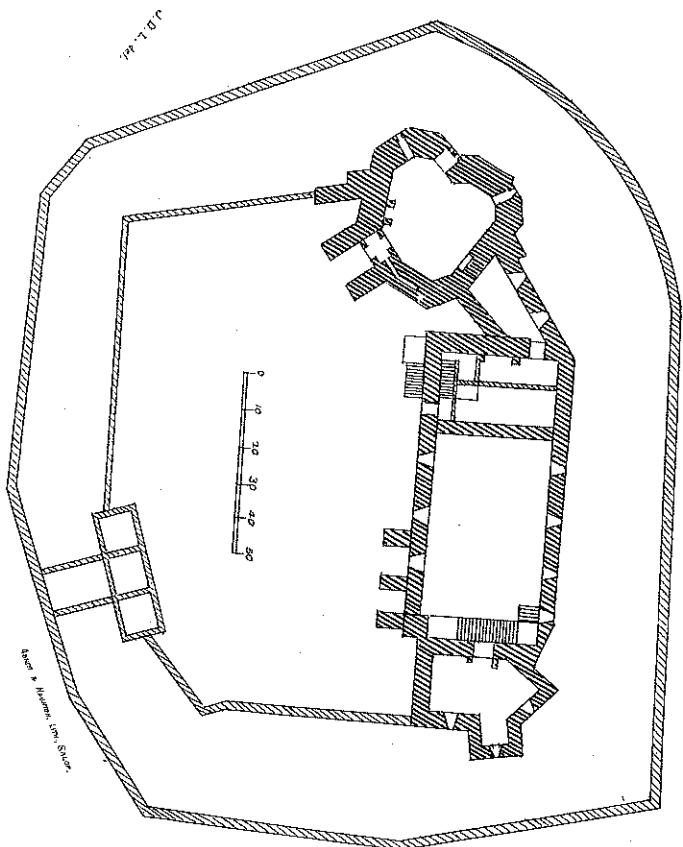
<sup>1</sup> In the same book a pen and ink sketch is given of one of the Coats of Arms which adorned the windows, and at the present time a fragment of glass exists in a window of Munslow church representing the Ludlow arms (*or*, a lion rampant, *sable*) which there is reason to believe was a portion of that which once filled the circular aperture of the Stokesay window.

fire place, the flues from which terminate in two cylindrical chimneys on the parapet. A stair, included in the thickness of the walls, leads from floor to floor and to the roof, and is so constructed as to be entirely on the side next the court. Each of the rooms is lighted by lancet windows, with seats. On the second floor is a door, of which the hinges still remain, although the aperture has been nearly built up. It is not easy to assign its object except that it was used to hoist materials, which could not readily be carried up by the narrow stair, and which would be required for the defence of the building. The battlements on the roof consist of large embrasures alternating with loopholes adapted for the use of the cross-bow, all of which originally had shutters. Holes in the masonry overhead were inserted for the erection of an awning to ward off the missiles which the catapult would shower on the heads of the defenders; a short flight of steps on the northern side leads to a small watch tower.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that Stokesay Castle consists of three tolerably distinct parts. A tower at the north end; of which the top is now covered with a comparatively modern wooden structure; the hall, with its solar or drawing room; and the great tower on the south. Of these the only portion of which any clear date of its erection is forthcoming is the last; any attempt to fix the order in which the others were built must rest on inferences drawn from their plan, and from the history of the families who have from time to time occupied the building.

The Domesday record is silent as to the existence of any other houses at "Stokes," as it was then called, than those of a miller and a keeper of bees. Honey, before the introduction (by the crusaders, it is said) of sugar, was much used for the production of mead and other condiments, and its mention suggests at least the contiguity of a mansion where it would be in request.

# Ground Plan. Stokesay Castle.





From the date of Domesday to 1241, with the exception of two intervals of forfeiture in the reigns of William II. and of John, the de Lacys held this and many other manors around it directly from the king (*in capite*), but it is not probable that they ever resided here, since Ludlow Castle, which was partly built by them, and Staunton Lacy, would naturally be their chief abode. About 1115, however, the de Sais were enfeoffed at Stoke by de Lacy. Their ancestor Picot de Sai, so called from Sez, a place about nine miles west of Exmes in Normandy, had fought at Hastings among the followers of William I. Five of this family in succession, Theodoric, Helias I., Helias II., Robert, and Hugh, the three last being brothers, are named in connection with the manor, and it is not unlikely that the place to which they have given their name was also their residence. If such were the case, it is probable that the north tower, or rather what remains of it, formed a portion of that house. There are, as has already been observed, many indications that it formed no part of the design which included the hall. A reference to the ground plan shows that it is in no way uniform with the latter, and it has even been united with it by a wall on the west side, which was built subsequently to its erection; the level of the floors in the two do not correspond, and a string-course which surrounds the hall and southern tower here stops suddenly; its masonry is of a much ruder kind, and bears marks of greater antiquity, and the loopholes with which it is furnished are quite unlike any other windows in the building. Altogether these facts lead strongly to the inference that its erection belongs to an earlier period than any other part, and if so, it would almost certainly be a portion of the original dwelling of the de Sais.

In 1240 the last of the line of de Lacys died, at an advanced age, and blind, after an eventful and chequered life, and his estates were divided between his two sons-in-law, Peter de Geneva, who

married his daughter Matilda, and John de Verdon, who married her younger sister Margaret, and to the latter fell Stokesay with other manors. He held it *in capite*, although he owed the service of two Knights due at Ludlow Castle, and one Knight in ward of Montgomery Castle. At the time John de Verdon thus came into possession of the manor, Hugh de Say was feoffee; but shortly after, that is about 1240, he effected an exchange with de Verdon. Alienating all or nearly all his property he settled in Ireland, where other members of his family already enjoyed considerable possessions, and where many traces of their existence may be found in the Patent Rolls and other Records. It would thus appear that John de Verdon became, about this time, closely connected with the place. He has left, however, but few direct traces of his occupancy. He is registered in the Inquisition of 1255 as Lord of Stokesay, Newton, and Wetlton, the two latter being members of the manor, and in 1270 he conveyed to Philip de Whichecote his manor of Stokesay, for a term of three years, which afterwards, with certain reservations, became a life interest, in consideration of the sum of £24, to be paid by Philip, to him, the grantor, though the manor was at this time valued at £26 13s. 4d. per annum.

John de Verdon died in 1274, and was succeeded by his son Theobald, who also held the manor *in capite*, and during his tenure it was conveyed to Lawrence de Ludlow. At this time Reginald de Grey appears as feoffee, and not Philip de Whichecote, and in the *Feodary* of 1284 Lawrence de Ludlow is said "to hold the Vill of Stokesay for one knight's fee, under John de Grey, which John held it under Theobald de Verdon, who held of the King."<sup>1</sup> How

<sup>1</sup> In a suit previously instituted between de Ludlow, as *Plaintiff*, and John de Grey, son of Reginald, as *Impedient*, the former, in acknowledgment of de Grey's rights, was said to give a *Sore Sparrow hawk*. An instance of peculiar tenure occurs in a previous

long the de Verdons held this intermediate position between the feoffee and the King does not appear, but in 1290-1 Lawrence de Ludlow, who, from a Royal Charter of 1281, appears to have been now in full possession of Stokesay, obtained the following patent to enable him to fortify his house, and this fixes the date of the erection of the southern tower:

"Pro. Laurencio  
de Ludelawe.

Rex omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis ad quos &c. salutem Sciatis quod concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris dilecto nobis Laurencio de Lodelawe. Quod ipse mansum suum de Stoke Say in comitate Salopiæ muro de petra et calce firmare et kernellare et illud sic firmatum et kernellatum tenere possit sibi et heredibus suis in perpetuum sine occasione nostri vel heredum nostrorum aut ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque In cujus T. Rex apud Hereford xix die Octobr."

Patent Roll of the nineteenth year of Edward the First, m. 2.

A question of much interest here arises as to whether the hall was not erected before the tower. It has been observed that the tracery of the windows at Acton Burnell, which was certainly built in 1284, that is, seven years before the tower at Stoke, though very like to those in Stokesay Hall, is of a more florid description; which affords in itself a presumption in favour of the earlier date of the latter building. Moreover, that a considerable house was in existence here before 1290 is rendered very probable from the fact that in that year Bishop Swinfeld, with a great retinue, made this his resting place on a tour through his diocese. A curious document by his chaplain, John De Kemesey, setting forth the Bishop's expenses, was discovered some years ago in the library at Stanford Court, in Worcestershire,

document in which "Elias de Suy, with the consent of Amicia, his wife, gives to Andrew Fitz Milo, of Ludlow, for his homage service, and for 23 merks, the mill of Stoke and Wetelington, with *suit* of his men and a messuage and meadow to hold in fee for the rent of *one pound of pepper*."

the seat of Sir Thos. Winnington, and has been published by the Camden Society, in which the following entry occurs :

|| 1290

|| Stokesay || on Thursday at Stoke de Say, April 27.

In bread 3s. 2d.

2 Sextaries of wine 2s. 8d.

Ale 5s.

Item 1 pig (or porker) already accounted for.

Beef and pork 16d.

2 calves 22d.

3 kids 10d.

2 pigs

10 capons } a present.

5 fowls }

And out of them remains 1 pig.

Bread 2d.

Hay given by Master R. de Heyton.<sup>1</sup>

Item 2 quarters 5 bushels of oats for 35 horses, given by the Lord Abbot of Haughmond.

Carriage of the hay 2d.

Alms for several days 12d.

Sum 16s. 2d.

The foregoing considerations, as well as the general opinion of archæologists, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Hudson Turner, Mr. Blore, and Mr. Parker, that the character of the architecture is of an earlier date than that of the tower, render it probable that when John de Verdon came into possession of this manor, which, as we have seen, he did in 1240, he erected this hall, and that the only part of the original mansion of the de Says which he left standing was the lower part of the northern tower.

During the troubled reign of Henry III., de Verdon was active on the king's side, and being one of the Lords marchers, he, and several others, were ordered to reside on their estates to check the incursions of the Welsh. In the 54th of Henry III. (1270) "he was signed with the cross, together with Prince Edward, in order to a voiage to the Holy Land, where he went

<sup>1</sup> Master Richard de Heyton had previously entertained the Bishop at Staunton Lacy.



accordingly."—(Bishop Baldwin's *Travels*). Most probably the arrangements with Philip de Whichecote, already mentioned, whereby the latter became under-tenant at Stoke, and which took place in the same year, had some relation to this event.

For 207 years from the time when Lawrence de Ludlow was recognised as Lord of Stokesay, no event of any great interest in connection with the place has been recorded. Ten generations of de Ludlow held the manor, and this branch of the family ended in co-heiresses. In 1497, one of these, Anne, daughter of John Ludlowe, married Thomas Vernon, son of Sir Richard Vernon (of Haddon, in Derbyshire, and Hodnett in Shropshire), and received Stokesay as her portion.<sup>1</sup>

Of Lawrence de Ludlow, who was now the recognised Lord of Stokesay, not much information has been obtained. His name occurs as one of the attestors of a few deeds belonging to the corporation of Ludlow. He would seem, as Mr. Eyton remarks, to have been one of those prosperous merchants who have risen to opulence through their enterprise—one of the first of that numerous order which has so largely contributed to the greatness of England. This remark is founded on the fact that in 1292 he got into trouble with the burgesses of Ludlow, his native town, by selling cloth contrary to the assize; which affords grounds for thinking that the wealth which enabled him to rise to the position of an important land-owner, and the founder of a great and powerful family, was acquired in business. There are other evidences, says Mr. Eyton, that at this period the trade of Ludlow was very prosperous: but it was not till the reign of Edward I. that mercantile wealth could be thus readily exchanged for territorial importance.

<sup>1</sup> According to the Vernon pedigree and other pedigrees in Hen. Vis. Shropshire, 1623, Anne, daughter and co-heiress of John Ludlowe, married Thomas Vernon, 2nd son of Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon, and brother of Sir Richard Vernon, of Haddon and Hodnet. (*Edit. Sec.*)

Mr. Vernon was living here when Leland visited Shropshire. Leland was appointed by Henry VIII. to report on the state of the religious houses, the Cathedrals, Colleges, and Abbeys, throughout the kingdom. He thus mentions Stoke, which he passed on his way from Ludlow to Bishop's Castle. "There is a pratty stone bridge over Oney a little above Bromfield, and there is alsoe a bridge of stone over Oney at Whishter, two miles above Bromfield, and above this Mr. Vernon hath a place not farre from Oney. Almost four miles from Ludlo, in the way betwixt Ludlo and Bishop's Castle, Stokesay belonging to the Ludlowes, now the Vernons, builded like a castell." Again he says: "The white grey Friars at Ludlow, a fayre and costly thinge stood without Corve gate by north, one Ludlow a knight Lord of Stoke Castle or Pyle towards Bishop's Castle was original founder of it. Vernon by an Heir general is now owner of Stoke."

There is an inaccuracy here, since Stokesay is seven and not four miles from Ludlow.

Mr. Vernon was Sheriff of Shropshire 16th Henry VIII., and was involved in a dispute with the burgesses of Shrewsbury, which lasted several years and proved very expensive to both parties. It arose from his having thought it necessary to return a fresh Jury to try over again a suit in which Richard Hussey, of Albright Hussey, had obtained a verdict against John Lord Lovel, Lord of the manor of Meoll Brace, the former Jury being supposed to have been influenced by improper motives. The Corporation insisted that this was an infringement of their charter. Pleadings were carried on at several places in the county, and among the expenses the following curious entry occurs in the Shrewsbury records:—  
 "The bylle of expences don at Assyzes at Ludlow  
 S. James' Yven (July 15th, 1527) 8., 19" "Had  
 at Leebotwood for Mr. Bayley, bating 11d for  
 wyne, sugar, Strabery unelle and Kandyll 6d

and for oranges at Ludlow 8d more for oranges at Ludlow 8d."

Thomas Vernon was succeeded by his son of the same name, who died in 1570, and Stokesay was sold to Sir George Mainwaring, of Hampton, and Sir Arthur Mainwaring of Ightfield, by whom in 1616 it was conveyed by a family settlement to Sir Thomas Baker and Sir Richard Francis, together with the manor and advowson of Onibury, Staunton Lacy, and Wistanstow, all which were resold in 1620 to Dame Elizabeth Craven, and William Craven, her son. She was the widow of Sir William Craven, Knt., Alderman of London, and the daughter of William Whitmore, Esq., of Apley, and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Wm. Acton.

His eldest son, who thus became lord of Stoke, is described as "one of the most accomplished gentlemen in Europe, an useful subject, charitable, abstemious as to himself, generous to others, familiar in his conversation, and universally beloved." He was a gallant soldier, and distinguished himself in Germany and the Netherlands under Henry Prince of Orange when only seventeen, and on his return he was first knighted at Newmarket, March 4th, 1626, and in March following was created Lord Craven of Hamstead Marshall, co. Bucks.

The following is the title of a poem dedicated to him by a writer of the day, and is a curious specimen of the bombastic style then in vogue. "Mischiefs' masterpiece or Treasons masterie the Powder Plot, invented by hellish malice and prevented by Heavenly mercy, translated and dilated by John Vicars, dedicated to Sir William Craven, Knt., and others, because they are high topt cedars of Lebanon, Chief Magistrates of the famous city of London, and pious professors of Christ's veritie."

Lord Craven took an active part in the disastrous enterprise to place Frederick, the Elector Palatine on the throne of Bohemia, was taken prisoner in 1637

with Prince Rupert, and was only released on the payment of a ransom of £20,000. He had besides this spent £50,000 in assisting the Royal Family of England during the Civil War and in their exile. The story of his life is full of romantic interest. His admiration for the beautiful but unhappy Elizabeth, daughter of James I., and wife of the Elector, who was, in the chivalric language of the day, called the Queen of Hearts, led him to sacrifice his means and adventure his life in her cause. When the kingdom of Bohemia was gone and the Queen had lost her husband and many of her children, and was almost without the means to obtain the necessaries of life, Lord Craven continued her friend and adviser. But the only portion of his once princely estate which remained after his fines and forfeiture was Combe Abbey in Warwickshire, which, in former years he had purchased, from, it is said, a romantic desire to possess the place where Elizabeth had passed her happy childhood. On his return to England he was received with great distinction by Charles II., and was created Earl of Craven and Viscount Uffington. In 1661 Elizabeth also returned to England; her nephew Charles showed little sympathy for her, but Lord Craven had provided a home for her, having purchased Drury House at the corner of Drury Lane (a few years before described as "a deep, foul, and dangerous road"), which he rebuilt and gave to it the name of Craven House, and which she occupied till her death in February, 1662. He not only saved her from dependence on her selfish nephew, but he gave a further instance of his romantic devotion to the widowed Queen by preparing another abode for her at Hamstead Marshall, which was to be built in imitation of Heidelberg, the scene of her early married life.

Lord Craven afterwards resided chiefly at Combe Abbey, where are several portraits of him, as also of the Queen of Bohemia, and of all her children.

He was a most charitable citizen, and in 1665 was very active in his efforts to stop the progress of the great plague, and so often was his assistance rendered in cases of the fires, then very frequent, that it was a common saying of the time that "his horse smelt fire as soon as it happened." He never married, and closed his useful life on the 9th of April, 1697, aged 88. On his death his titles and estates passed to a cousin of the same name.

During Lord Craven's absence from England Stokesay was let on a long lease, which has only recently expired, to Charles Baldwyn, Esq., of Elswick, and his heirs. During the civil wars it was held by Sir Samuel Baldwyn, the son of this gentleman, and was garrisoned for the king. At this time it had a narrow escape from the fate which has befallen so many other buildings of the kind. A detachment of 500 foot and 300 horse had been despatched by the Parliamentary Committee at Shrewsbury with a view to reduce Ludlow. After marching within five miles of that place, they proceeded to Holgate and Broncroft in Corve dale, both of which the royalists had demolished, and in the meantime sent Lieut. Rivington to view Stokesay. "The place," says John Vicars in a quaint old book, *The Burning Bush not Consumed*, "was considerable, therefore the next morning we drew up to it, and summoned it, but the governor, Capt. Dawrett, refused, whereupon we prepared for a storm, and being ready to fall on, we gave a second summons which was hearkened unto, a party admitted, and it is now garrisoned for us. One of these castles commands Corve Dale, a rich and varied country; the other secures Stretton Dale, so that Ludlow is now blockt up on this side, and hath only Hereford to range in." Whatever may be thought of Capt. Dawrett's valour, his discretion deserves the admiration and gratitude of all who value Stokesay, which but for it would now be a pile of ruins.

After the foregoing occurrence Sir Michael Woodhouse, then governor of Ludlow, appears to have made an effort to raise the siege of that place. Procuring assistance from the other loyal garrisons in the neighbourhood, he advanced against Broncroft. In the meantime, a party from Stokesay marched to Wistanstow, in hopes of meeting reinforcements from Shrewsbury, which, however, did not arrive; and, contrary to their expectations, they found the enemy hastening from Corve-dale to besiege Stoke, "judging it of more consequence." An engagement ensued, which is mentioned in most of the newspapers of that day, though with much incorrectness as to its site and circumstances. John Vicars, in the work already quoted, says that "we slew near to 100 on the place, took above 300 common soldiers, about 60 officers and gentlemen, and all their ordnance and baggage, and 4 barrels of powder, a good quantity of match and bullets, 100 horse. Some gentlemen of quality were slain, these being most of the gallantry of Herefordshire. In the action Sir Wm. Croft, the best head-piece and activest man in that county was slain on the place, the Gov<sup>r</sup>. of Monmouth and Ludlow hardly escaped, Sir Michael Woodhouse, his horse being taken."

From the turrets of Stokesay may be seen on the opposite side of the valley, at the foot of Norton Camp, a group of farm buildings surrounded by green meadows. A few years ago, when the foundations of these buildings were being laid, the workmen came upon a number of human skeletons, doubtless the ghastly relics of that bloody fray. Near this spot, an ancient but now unused road, deeply worn into the side of the hill, may still be traced from the farmhouse to the bank of the river, which must have here been crossed by a ford. Close by are the remains—a bit of stone wall and a pavement—of the mill, referred to in Domesday and

in several other records of the manor. This road is in a direct line between Corvedale and Stokesay, and is that by which a troop advancing from Broncroft to the latter place would naturally come. There can be little doubt that it was here the party who had been reconnoitering up the Stretton valley encountered and defeated their enemies, and that in this now peaceful spot most of the "gallantry of Herefordshire," with Sir Wm. Croft at their head, then met their doom.

After the Civil Wars Stokesay was, with many other castles, ordered to be "slighted," or rendered incapable of defence. In most cases this order was carried out ruthlessly, but in this instance it was apparently considered sufficient to remove the battlements of the northern tower and leave the rest intact. Possibly to the influence of Sir Samuel Baldwyn, who resided here about this time, and who appears to have taken much interest in the old house, and to have been a person of taste and refinement, we owe its preservation, and it is not unlikely that he had the timber rooms, which now present so quaint and picturesque an appearance, built on what remained of the northern tower.

From that time to the present, Stokesay, like those kingdoms which are said to be happy in having no history, has had an uneventful career. At one time, indeed, it had become a mere outbuilding to the neighbouring farmhouse, and was fast falling into a dilapidated state; but Lord Craven was induced to allow the repairs necessary for its preservation to be carried out, and put an end to its further desecration. Since then the old mansion has, with all the surrounding property, passed into the possession of Mr. Allcroft, who, at very considerable expense, and with much judgment, is making some substantial and greatly needed repairs.

I cannot conclude this paper without expressing

the deep obligation I am under to Mrs. Stackhouse Acton for the assistance she has rendered in its preparation. Whatever value it may possess is entirely due to the materials which she has for many years collected with great care and industry, and which she has kindly placed at my disposal.

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(A View of Ludlow Castle will be inserted in the next number).

Part III. of this year's issue will contain Articles by the Rev. Dr. Sparrow, on the Palmers' Guild, Ludlow; the Rev. W. S. Symonds, on the Geology of Church Stretton and Ludlow; and other Papers. This part will be issued as soon after the Annual Meeting as possible.

The Council respectfully solicit promises of Contributions for future volumes of the Journal of the Society from members and others.

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