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NOTES ON SHROPSHIRE BIRDS.

By WILLIAM E. BECKWITH.

Continued from p. 216 2nd Series, Vol. I.

GREAT TIT, *Parus major*.

This handsome lively bird is a general favourite; for though not quite so familiar as the Blue Tit, it often comes about houses in winter. During autumn, the kernels of the yew-berry form a staple article of food among the Tit family; and, in order to obtain them, the berry is taken to some convenient bough or stone, where the red pulp is knocked off, and the apparently hard stone is cracked in an incredibly short time by repeated blows of their tiny bills. Where yews abound, a busy flock of Great, Blue, and Coal Tits is usually to be found when the berries are ripe; and in the churchyard at Eaton Constantine, the tombstones were soiled and stained every autumn by these birds using them as anvils. The low tapping sound that on still autumn days is frequently to be heard in woods is made by the Tits engaged in this operation, or when they are extracting the seeds of a holly-berry, or splitting open a beech-nut. Besides the above, the Great Tit is fond of the seeds of the giant parsnip so often grown in shrubberies, and of the sunflower. It also takes peas, pecks holes in apples and pears, eats currants and raspberries, and obtains the seeds of the snowberry by taking the white ball to a neighbouring branch and dividing it. All these, however, form but a small portion of its food, which for the most part consists of insects and caterpillars. And in the destruction of these pests, no family of birds is more useful, as they are resident with us, and are daily engaged in searching for them at every stage of their existence. Yet many people, when they see a Titmouse among their fruit-trees, imagine that it is after the buds only, and persecute the tribe accordingly.

The grave accusation of killing bees has frequently been brought against the Tits, and it is, I fear, well substantiated. Mr William

Phillips, living at Kingsland, near Shrewsbury, has kindly given me the following note on this subject:—"A few years ago I kept bees, and in the early part of the year I observed a number of dead ones lying near the bee-bench. On examining them, I found the abdomen had been entirely emptied, nothing being left but the mere shell, which in some cases was separated from the body, but more generally attached to it. The operation appeared to have been performed with great dexterity, the hole on the underside through which the contents had been sucked being comparatively small. I was unable to account for this destruction, and kept a look-out as I daily passed the hives. One morning I observed a Great Tit alight on the top of the hive—a common straw one—begin to peck vigorously, which disturbed the bees, and as they came to reconnoitre, they were seized by Master Tom and disembowelled."

Letters have also appeared at various times in *The Field* and the *British Bee Journal*, convicting the Blue and Coal Tits of the same propensity; but the writers have generally concurred that with all three species it is an exceptional piece of mischief, usually practised in early spring, when bees are often weak, and insect food scarce. And in corroboration of these opinions I may state that, when living at Eaton Constantine, though we kept bees and encouraged birds of all kinds in the garden, I never knew them visit the hives or molest the inmates. A pair of these Tits built an extraordinary nest in a disused beehive at Leaton Knolls, in the summer of 1885. The hive had been left slightly projecting over the bench, and through the aperture thus formed, the birds obtained ingress. Inside, upon the bench, they collected such a quantity of leaves, wool, and hair, that the whole of it was covered to the depth of four or five inches. In the centre of this mass, and in a small depression prettily lined with fine hair, eight eggs were deposited.

The Great Tit prefers nesting in holes of trees, rather than in walls and buildings. A pair built in a hollow tree at Charlton Hill for six successive years, and in each season eight eggs were laid. The hen bird belonging to this nest, though frequently looked at and even handled, merely hissed at the intruder, but never forsook it. When a large number of eggs is found in a Tit's nest, it is doubtless the result of two birds occupying the same, or sometimes the nest of the weaker is usurped by the stronger. An instance of this occurred to Mr. Bourne, in May, 1882, when he found a Great Tit at Astley Abbots, sitting upon seven eggs of its own, and thirteen belonging to either a Blue or a Coal Tit.

In the woods about the Wrekin I have often found small flocks of Great Tits in winter, numbering from twelve to twenty individuals, their time being chiefly spent in turning over leaves in search of insects and seeds.

BLUE TIT, *Parus cæruleus*.

In most of its habits this Tit closely resembles the last species, but it is even more quaint and amusing. At no time can Blue Tits be seen to better advantage than in winter, when, if a bone, or an apple or pear be suspended from a twig, it will be constantly visited by these birds, which assume every kind of grotesque attitude, often an inverted one, when partaking of their meal. I fear that with many gardeners the unfortunate Blue-cap is by no means a favourite; yet its misdeeds are really very few. In Yarrell's *British Birds*, Professor Newton remarks:—"There are few birds which are commonly believed to do more harm than this, and by nearly all gardeners it is regarded as one of their worst foes. They see it busy at work on a fruit tree, bud after bud coming under its scrutiny, while the protective covering of each drops on the ground, and shows the destruction done. Content with such imperfect evidence, they go their way vowing vengeance on the Blue-cap, and when they get the chance are mostly as good as their word. In many parishes in England a price not long since used to be paid by the churchwardens for the heads of this species and its congeners under the general name of Tom Tits, on account of the loss they were believed to inflict on the gardeners. Yet none can be more mistaken than these men. If they watched more closely, they would see that while all the buds were looked over, some of them only were picked open. Often a single bird, or the whole family-party, will alight on a tree, and after a very brief survey, will go on to the next, where perhaps a prolonged stay will be made. To man's eyes the two trees are just alike, and the buds at the same stage of growth—there is no seeming difference between any two on the same bough. The bird, however, knows better: the germ of the one is sound, that of the other infected, and hence the choice it uses. Hardly any portion of the bud itself is eaten; the egg or the insect already lodged there is the morsel sought. The bud of course, when picked open is in most cases utterly destroyed, but with it is also destroyed the potential destroyer of more buds than any one can tell. The damage of which the gardener thinks he sees the doing has really been done before, perhaps some months before. There can, in truth, be little doubt that this Titmouse, with others of the genus, is a very great benefactor to the horticulturist, and hardly ever more so than when the careless spectator of its deeds is supposing it to be bent on mischief." Nothing could more accurately describe the habits or the utility of this bird than the above; and I only wish I could agree with the learned Professor when he subsequently adds, "and though it has been often credited with eating corn, small seeds, and other vegetable matter, especially in winter, the assertions that it does so seem to be rather founded on exceptional instances, if they do not rest on imperfect observation." I fear, however, that those

who have peas in late summer will find that the Blue Tit is remarkably fond of them, and that careful netting is required to keep it out. Growers of fruit, too, will deplore the small holes pecked in their apples, pears, and plums; though I trust the droll sight of the evil-doer standing astride upon the fruit, and vigorously digging into it will atone for the mischief. At Eaton Constantine Rectory there was a large pear tree, whose fruit did not ripen till late in autumn, which was a perfect feasting-place for Blue-caps; and most of the fruit bore evidence of their taste. Besides insects and garden produce, this bird, like others of the family, is exceedingly fond of the kernels of the yew-berry, as well as of the seeds of the holly, hip, giant parsnip, and sunflower; and it also eats the seeds of the various kinds of poppy, which it obtains by drilling a hole through the capsule.

Few birds are more whimsical in choosing a nesting place than this Tit, and the more extraordinary the site the better pleased it seems. For ten successive years a pair built in a small crevice underneath my bedroom window, where the entrance was so narrow that, when feeding their young, the one old bird with its bill full of caterpillars clung to the wall, and with a gentle twit called its mate out. These birds almost invariably brought the small green caterpillars that roll themselves up in rose and fruit trees. They reared only one brood in a season, and these fled about the 5th of June.

The following extract shows how these birds, when protected, will return for generations to a favourite breeding place. In Yarrell's *British Birds*, Professor Newton states:—"With equal persistence will this species year after year use as a nursery the same hole, and a remarkable instance of this kind is on record. In 1778, according to one account, in 1785, according to another, it is said that a pair of these birds built their nest in a large earthenware bottle which had been left to drain in the branches of a tree in a garden at Oxbridge, in the township of Hartburn, near Stockton-on-Tees, and safely hatched their young. The bottle having been allowed to remain in the same position by the occupiers of the farm, then and still a family of the name of Callender, was frequented, for the same purpose and with a like result, until 1822, when, the tree becoming decayed, the bottle was placed in one near by, and the tenancy continued until 1851. In that year the occupiers of the farm omitted drawing out the old nest, as had been their constant practice before the breeding season, and in consequence the birds chose another place; but in 1852, they returned to the bottle, and have since annually built in it, or in a second bottle, which has lately been placed close by it, up to the present year, 1873, with the exception of one season, when a pair of the Great Tit-mouse took possession of their inheritance."

The Blue Tit is doubtless migratory to a certain extent in autumn,

but this is much more noticeable some years than others, and in those of 1874, 1878, 1880, 1883, and 1886, it was more than usually abundant. These migrants, however, never seem to come about houses, but to lead an entirely sylvan life.

COAL TIT, *Parus ater*.

This Tit much resembles the two last in its habits; but though common, it is not so numerous or so familiar a species. Its fondness for beech-nuts and yew-berries sometimes induces it to visit gardens, but usually it is only in woods and bushy places that it can be looked for with success. In the shrubberies at Radbrook, near Shrewsbury, where I am now living, I have observed this bird feeding upon the red berries of the honeysuckle; but it does not appear to care for fruit, and insects are its principal food.

During the breeding season the Coal Tit retires to secluded woods, where it builds in a hole in a stump or tree, placing its nest so that it is difficult to examine without destroying it.

It is certainly to some extent migratory, and is much more common in winter than at other times. At this season small flocks are often to be found either by themselves or mixed up with other kinds.

Professor Newton in Yarrell's *Birds*, has pointed out that Merrett, in 1667, called this species the Coalmouse, giving it the latin name *Carbonarius*. The modern way of spelling Cole is therefore manifestly wrong; and the bird ought to be known as the Coal Tit.

MARSH TIT, *Parus palustris*.

This, the least numerous of the Tit family, leads a different kind of life from the others, and except for a short time after the breeding season, before the old and young ones have separated, it is generally found either alone or in pairs; though in large woods I have sometimes seen a party of four or five together. At the same time it is by no means solitary in its habits, for it often associates with other species. In late summer and autumn, this bird feeds a good deal on the seeds of the thistles, and it is amusing to see a family party engaged in pulling the heads of a spear thistle (*Carduus lanceolatus*) to pieces. It also eats, as Stevenson has observed, the seeds of the snowberry, now so often planted in shrubberies and game-coverts. In common, however, with the others, as a rule it prefers insects to other kinds of food. The nest of this bird, like that of the Coal Tit, is extremely difficult to find. Mr. Bourne observed that when it could not find a hole suitable for its purpose, it excavated one in some rotten stump. Its eggs closely resemble those of the Blue and Coal Tits. So far as Shropshire is concerned, the trivial name Marsh applied to this species conveys a wrong impression; for

nowhere is it to be found more frequently than in the extensive woods on and around the Wrekin.

LONGTAILED TIT, *Parus caudatus*.

I have never seen these birds feeding upon seeds of any kind, and their habits are so exclusively arboreal that they are seldom seen upon the ground. Their time, indeed, is spent in roving through woods, or flitting from tree to tree; and every one familiar with rural scenery must have been delighted at their quaint appearance as they pass by. Sometimes the party is so large that two or three families have evidently joined together; and these do not separate until the following spring. Merry and joyous at all seasons the Longtailed Tit seems absolutely unaffected by the cold, and it never seeks food or protection from man.

A merciful Providence has ordained that in cold weather a higher temperature exists in woods than in the open country; the ground, therefore, is not so hard frozen, the snow does not remain upon the trees, and there are always bare spots to which His creatures can resort for food and shelter.

The peculiar and beautifully-shaped nest of this Tit doubtless gives origin to its provincial name of *canbottle*. It is frequently built in gorse bushes, or, failing these, in briars, blackthorns, or any kind of bush that comes into leaf early; and occasionally amongst ivy against the trunk of a tree. I have long remarked how very seldom one finds an old nest of this bird, or sees the remains of it in winter. Perhaps many of them share the fate of one I knew of a few years ago, and which I intended to take after the young ones had vacated it; but on going to the place, I found a pair of Chaffinches pulling it to pieces, and carrying off the materials to construct their own nest.

In my List of Shropshire Birds I expressed an opinion that the Longtailed Tit rarely laid more than thirteen eggs. Upon seeing this statement, however, the late Rev. R. W. Eyton, who was an observant naturalist, and at one time a zealous collector of eggs, wrote and told me that upon one occasion he had found a nest containing sixteen eggs.

BOHEMIAN WAXWING, *Bombycilla garrula*.

This is a very rare and uncertain winter visitor, its erratic migrations apparently depending upon severe weather in high northern latitudes. Hence hard winters pass by here with only a few of these birds being noticed. Then comes a year when in the northern and eastern counties they are plentiful. Sometimes, too, as was the case in 1863, they come early in the winter, before cold weather has set in. In those seasons when the Waxwing has been numerous, it has seldom reached Shropshire, as the following table which represents all or nearly all the specimens obtained during the last forty years shows:—

- Four birds killed out of a flock of seven or eight at Clungunford by the late Rev. John Rocke, in February, 1829,—this being the only instance of more than one having been seen at a time.
- One killed prior to 1856, near Oswestry, and now in Lord Hill's museum.
- One killed by the late Mr. C. G. Blunt, at Underdale, near Shrewsbury, in the winter of 1862-3,—this, no doubt, being the bird mentioned by Rocke, as seen by him in the flesh, and killed in a garden in or near Shrewsbury.
- One killed by the late Mr. Charles Meredith, at Donington, near Wroxeter, on the 4th November, 1863.
- One killed at Ironbridge, and sent to Franklin for preservation on the 9th November, 1863,—this being the only winter since 1829, when two were obtained.
- One killed at Walk Mill, near Leebotwood, on the 10th December, 1866.
- One killed near Wellington, about the year 1871, by Mr. A. Webb.

Thus in these years ten specimens only are recorded as having been obtained, and three or four as having been seen; though it is possible that Eyton and Rocke, who unfortunately speak very vaguely on the subject, may have known of a few more instances. If further proof were wanting, however, to show that Shropshire is almost beyond the range of the wanderings of this bird, it is to be found in the following facts:—In the winter of 1849-50, when nearly six hundred Waxwings were killed in Britain, none were found in this county; and in 1866-7, when one hundred and forty four were killed in Norfolk alone, only a solitary specimen was obtained in Shropshire. Yet speaking of the latter winter, Professor Newton says that these birds extended their wanderings into the south-western counties.

When seen here this bird has usually been feeding upon haws, and it was when shooting Fieldfares in a hawthorn bush, that Mr. Meredith killed his bird.

Mr. Ruddy has not hitherto recorded the Waxwing for Merionethshire.

PIED WAGTAIL, *Motacilla Yarellii*.

Few birds afford a better example of partial migration than the Water Wagtail; for though it is common in winter, the number to be found then is proportionately small to those that spend the summer here. About the end of February a sudden influx of birds dressed in their spring plumage takes place; and these, from the brightness and intensity of their markings, contrast strongly with those that have wintered here, and that have scarcely begun to assume their nuptial attire.

Nor is their migration southward in autumn less noticeable, as in August and September they are found in large and small parties, either flitting along the banks of streams or tripping about round cattle and sheep, and busily engaged in catching the insects disturbed by the animals.

In hard weather those that stay here suffer severely ; for, though they pick up a precarious existence about houses, farmyards, drains, and ditches, many of them perish. The food of the Water Wagtail consists almost entirely of insects ; but the late William Franklin, so well known as an artistic bird-stuffer, told me that he had repeatedly seen it catch small fish in the Severn, and I have frequently known it come in numbers to feed upon the small fry that are left dead and dying upon the fields after that river has been flooded. A few summers ago a pair of these birds nested twice in the grounds at Kinnerley Rectory, and the Rev. J. B. Meredith assured me that the young of the second brood were fed not only by their parents, but also by the elder brethren of the previous hatch. Probably such instances of foster parentship among birds are not so uncommon as is generally supposed.

GREY WAGTAIL, *Motacilla boarula*.

In North Shropshire this elegant bird breeds by the small brooks running from the Wrekin, along the banks of the river Worfe and some of its tributaries, as well as by the numerous streams in the neighbourhood of Oswestry and Llanymynech. A pair are also occasionally found in other places, but in this district it is rather a rare bird during the summer months.

In the south, the Grey Wagtail is much more evenly distributed, and there are few streams by which it does not nest ; though it shows a decided preference for the rapid ones that flow among the hills. During the breeding season, indeed, I have noticed that this bird and the Water Ouzel are frequent companions.

Sometimes it builds in the side of a quarry-hole or in the fissure of a cliff, but generally underneath some overhanging ledge of a bank, or in a shallow hole. The old birds, as long as they have eggs, go so stealthily to and fro from their nest, that it is difficult to find ; but as soon as the young are hatched, the anxiety of the parents soon betrays their treasure.

This Wagtail is, however, best known as a winter visitor, the number of those that have spent the summer here being greatly augmented in autumn by arrivals from the north ; but even then, though it is common, it is so solitary in its habits that two are seldom seen together until spring approaches.

The Grey Wagtail is almost exclusively an aquatic species, procuring its food among the mud and stones at the edges of pools and streams, and though it sometimes alights upon a post or runs along a rail, it rarely perches in trees unless the precincts of its nest are invaded. This Wagtail often catches small fish ; and since I came to live at Radbrook, I have frequently seen a pair catching them in the brook here. The depredations, however, committed in this way, are so small as to be harmless.

RAY'S WAGTAIL, *Motacilla Ragi*.

This bird in its habits is much more nearly allied to the Pied than to the Grey Wagtail; but it differs from both in being a summer visitor only to this country. Except on its first arrival, and again, before taking its departure south, it frequents upland fields and meadows, rather than the vicinity of water; and its nest is usually placed upon flat ground like a Lark's, and not on the side of a bank or in a hole. In April, this and the Pied Wagtail are generally to be seen in ploughed fields where cultivation is going on; and it is curious how soon the birds find this out. Scarcely has the waggoner begun to work than first one, then two or three Wagtails come bobbing over the hedges, often from different directions, till a little party of seven or eight Pied, and three or four Yellow ones are flitting round the horses, and picking up the insects from the freshly turned soil. At this season they render no mean service to the farmer, for both the grubs of the turnip moth (*Agrotis*) and the daddy longlegs (*Tipula*), two most destructive enemies to his crops, are speedily seized upon. It is, however, needless to write in praise of the Wagtails, for their lively actions, chaste plumage, and joyous ways, everywhere gain them friends, and truly they deserve our friendship, as no birds add more to the beauty of rural scenery, or lead more useful and innocent lives.

On the 20th April, 1889, I was walking through some meadows near Cressage, where several pools, locally known as "slads," had been left by a recent flood. At the edge of one of these were a Wheatear, two Yellow Wagtails, and a Common Sandpiper, while floating on the water were three Blackheaded Gulls. A curious group—the birds in their bright nuptial plumage, with a fresh green background of bank and hedge, forming a lovely spring landscape.

TREE PIPIT, *Anthus arboreus*.

Although this and the next species closely resemble each other in plumage, an infallible distinction exists in the shape of the hind claw, which, in the present arboreal bird, is short, stout, and curved, whilst in the terrestrial Meadow Pipit, it is long, slender, and straight. In their habits the two birds also differ most essentially; for the Tree Pipit is a summer visitor only to this country, and, during its stay, is found in valleys, parks, and along hedges, in the fertile parts of the county, where there are numerous scattered trees.

Here in spring the male may be seen repeatedly rising from a branch of a tree for some distance into the air, then beginning to sing, he descends to his perch again, or sometimes to the ground. Meanwhile the female is engaged below with her nest, which is usually built on the slope of a bank at the foot of a low bush.

To the Oologist the eggs of this bird give an infinity of trouble.

Hewitson says of them :—" Amongst our land birds there is no species the eggs of which present so many or such distinct varieties as those of the Tree Pipit. No one would at first believe them to be the eggs of the same species ; and it was not till I had captured the bird upon each of the varieties, and also received them from Mr. H. Doubleday similarly attested, that I felt satisfactorily convinced upon the subject."

Many people also confuse this bird with the Wood Lark, a very different and much rarer species.

Perhaps the Tree Pipit is now more numerous than in former days. Eyton, writing of it some fifty years ago, did not consider it common in this district.

MEADOW PIPIT, *Anthus pratensis*.

In many ways this Pipit reminds us of the Pied Wagtail, for though in its manner and place of breeding it is widely different, the birds that remain here during winter are generally to be found, intermixed with Wagtails, by pools in half-flooded meadows, or, in severe frost, by the sides of streams, and even in farmyards and about heaps of refuse. In the breeding season the Meadow Pipit is very plentiful upon Whixall Moss, the Cleve Hills, the Longmynd, and all such like wastes, where for five months in the year it is the principal bird inhabitant. At this time it is rarely found in enclosed districts ; yet it lingers about its old haunts with the greatest pertinacity, even after reclamation has almost entirely altered their natural features. A remarkable instance of this happened one day in June, 1875, when I found four Meadow Pipits' nests that were built near together among the stunted gorse bushes on Charlton Hill.

In spring and autumn, at the time of its partial migration, this bird is often found in small flocks ; and though usually a ground-loving bird, at those seasons, after having been once or twice disturbed, it often alights in trees.

ROCK PIPIT, *Anthus petrosus*.

Since writing my former papers, I have seen a Shropshire-killed specimen of this Pipit. Mr. James Watson, having given Henry Shaw's grandson permission to shoot birds at Berwick, the latter killed a Pipit there on the 23rd November, 1877. Shaw at once saw that it was not a common one, so it was duly stuffed, labelled, and put away. One day on looking over his birds, we found it, and, suspecting what it was, forwarded it to Mr. J. E. Harting for identification, who pronounced it an immature example of this species. It is still in the possession of H. P. Shaw, of Shrewsbury.

The Rock Pipit is found all along the coast of North Wales ; but it so seldom wanders far away from the sea, that it can only be regarded as a very rare and accidental visitor inland.

SKY LARK, *Alauda arvensis*.

Who is there that does not rejoice to hear the first notes of the Lark as it climbs into the air heralding alike the approach of spring and of bright lengthening days? Truly in the early months of the year, the Sky Lark, while serenading his mate, charms us with his aerial flight and exuberant song.

After the summer is past, however, all this is changed; and, when walking over the fields in autumn, we can scarcely recognise in the birds that rise around us with uncertain quavering flight, the same which some months before we were wont to see soaring high up in the vaults of heaven.

In October and November, Larks congregate in vast flocks, which are afterwards augmented by migrants, and they are then to be seen scattered over fields, or, if repeatedly disturbed, flocking together as they rise. At this time they commit considerable damage in wheat fields, for by scratching up the soil, they expose the young shoots, and then nip them off. I for some time thought the object of this scratching was to obtain the parent corn; but on opening a number of Larks shot in corn fields, it was evident that they had been feeding upon the tender blade, and not upon the seed. This mischief is frequently attributed to the Rook, but a glance shows the different style of work. The Lark by scratching makes a saucer-shaped hollow, so as to expose the shoots; the Rook with its powerful bill digs a circular hole in order to obtain the grain. Besides which the two birds attack the corn at different times—the Rook, before it vegetates, the Lark just as the wheat is peeping through the surface. The Sky Lark seldom perches, though sometimes, especially in spring, it may be seen standing on the top of a closely clipped hedge; and it is one of the few birds that sing when sitting on the ground. In winter it eats the shoots of the young clover, but it prefers the seeds of a troublesome weed, the Knot or "Pig" grass (*Polygonum aviculare*). In severe weather great numbers of Larks die, their legs and feet being often covered with a mass of frozen earth and snow, showing that the poor birds had resorted to some place where the ground was slightly thawed to try and obtain food. In such seasons I have frequently known them picked up dead, on roads and walks, as if they had fallen when flying.

WOOD LARK, *Alauda arborea*.

This is a rare and extremely local bird in Shropshire. Eyton was unable to find it about Eyton-on-the-Wealdmoors; and when Roake stated that it was "not nearly so common as the Sky Lark, though a good many are at times to be found distributed over the county," it is greatly to be regretted that he did not mention where and under what conditions they occurred. In by-gone days, when lark-netting was much followed round

Shrewsbury, the late Henry Shaw, though he constantly examined the spoil, could never find this species among the hundreds of Sky Larks that were taken, nor does it form part of the bunches of small birds hawked about by youthful gunners in winter. It does not, therefore, appear to pass by at the periods of migration, or to visit us in winter, a season at which Mr. Ruddy considers it a rare visitor to Merionethshire. The only localities, I believe, which it inhabits at the present day are Aldenham Park, near Morville, several places in the neighbourhood of Baschurch, and some fields by Moelydd hill, near Oswestry. And, as its local distribution may arise from some essential portion of its food being only found on particular soils, it may be worth noticing that Aldenham lies upon the old red, Baschurch upon the new red sandstone, and Moelydd upon carboniferous limestone. I have never been fortunate enough to see or hear this bird; but writing from Woodhill of those at Moelydd, Mr. G. J. Dumville Lees says:—"The Wood Lark is rather numerous on some rough broken ground where low oaks and underwood grow. They remain throughout the year, and usually keep in pairs, but in wild stormy weather congregate in small parties of six or seven." The nature of the ground at Aldenham and Baschurch, which they frequent, is very much the same as that described by Mr. Lees.

Hewitson, in his *Eggs of British Birds*, says:—"The note of the Wood Lark, one of the earliest of the year, has a peculiar charm—a wild cadence, which to my ear is not surpassed by any bird of summer." He also mentions that the eggs of this species are frequently misrepresented in collections by varieties of the Tree Pipit.

The Wood Lark is easily distinguished from the Sky Lark by its smaller size, by having a yellowish white streak over the eye, extending to the occiput, and by its short tail, which is square, and not forked at the end.

SNOW BUNTING, *Plectrophanes nivalis*.

The Snow Bunting is a very rare winter visitor, but it is sometimes found on our higher hills, and, in severe weather, about the homesteads on their slopes. The most likely localities for it to occur in are the high ground in the south and west of the county, and that adjoining the Welsh borders. The only recent instance, I believe, of this bird having been obtained is one which Mr. Walter H. Meire, of Cruckfield, saw at Habberley, near Pontesbury, and which he shot, but unfortunately did not keep; as, however, he compared it with the figure and description in *Bewick's Birds*, there can be no doubt about its identity. This Bunting appears to be a scarce and accidental visitor to North Wales, for a bird of such attractive plumage could hardly escape notice, and some individuals would be killed;

yet the Shrewsbury birdstuffers, who get many Welsh specimens, seldom receive it, and Mr. Ruddy considers it rare in Merionethshire. It does, however, occur in parts of Wales, for Mr. A. T. Jebb, writing to me in 1889, says that on two occasions within the last seven years he has seen it upon the Rhiwlas hills, in the parish of Llansilin, about three miles from the borders of Shropshire, and that his keeper saw seven one winter on a spur of the Berwyn mountains. I have also known two specimens killed near Welshpool, and occasionally the bird is observed on the coast in the neighbourhood of Barmouth and Towyn.

The Snow Bunting does not appear to proceed so far south on the west as on the east side of England. Mitchell states that it is sometimes abundant in Lancashire, whilst its scarcity in Wales shows that it comes little further; yet Stevenson writing of it in Norfolk, which is nearly in the same latitude as Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, and Merionethshire, calls it a common winter visitor.

COMMON BUNTING, *Emberiza miliaria*.

Eyton, writing of this species in 1839, remarked that it was "common in Shropshire and North Wales." And again, in 1865, Rocke, writing from Clungunford, says:—"Common in many parts of the county, though I do not often see it in this district." The late Henry Shaw also, who was an excellent field naturalist, frequently told me that this Bunting used to be found on all the high ground round Shrewsbury, and that in winter, numbers were killed in stackyards, and brought to him with other small birds as food for tame hawks and owls.

Now, however, this bird is very rare, though there are many places in both divisions of the county apparently well suited to its habits.

Mr. G. H. Paddock informs me that he has twice or thrice seen it between Wellington and Newport, but he considers it rare there. In the winter of 1884-5, one was caught in a sparrow net at Grinshill; and though I have never succeeded in finding this conspicuous bird about Coalport or Whixall, it is probable that a few still exist there, and in 1876, some eggs which could scarcely belong to any other bird, were taken on the edge of Acton Burnell park. I have only once been fortunate enough to meet with this Bunting in Shropshire, and that was in March, 1884, when about a dozen frequented some corn stacks in a field on Charlton Hill, clinging to the sides and pulling out the ears in much the same manner as the Yellow Hammer. This was a very suitable locality for them to have bred in, but several searches after them during the ensuing summer proved fruitless. At a period when most small birds are increasing in numbers, more especially the granivorous ones, as their natural enemies have decreased, and they do not suffer from starvation in winter, the scarcity of the present bird, which fifty years ago was

common, is a curious yet inexplicable fact. This appears to be equally the case in North Wales, for Mr. Ruddy, writing from Palé, says that it is a scarce bird there, though it is more common near the sea.

Some years ago I was very familiar with this bird in the south of England, where, on the then half-wild half-reclaimed commons lying between Crawley and East Grinstead, it was very common. There, in summer, it inhabited the waste parts, building among the heather and long grass, and in winter, retired to the small enclosures to feed about the stacks. In autumn, the young birds, together with those of the Red-backed Shrike, might be seen in groups perched on the telegraph wires running along the Brighton Railway.

BLACK-HEADED BUNTING, *Emberiza schoeniclus*.

The habits of this bird during the summer months are so decidedly aquatic, that it is, in consequence, much more common in North than in South Shropshire, and even in autumn and winter, when it joins flocks of Finches and other birds, it leaves them at night to roost among reeds and rushes. About Ellesmere, Wem, and Whitchurch, this Bunting is numerous; and near the former place, I have on several occasions, when looking for plants, found five or six nests in a day. This Bunting also breeds about Berrington and round Bomere Pool, the only localities south of the Severn where it is at all numerous. The nest is built either in a tuft of rushes, on a low stump, or upon the ground, and it usually contains five handsome richly coloured eggs. For three years in succession I found a nest in a small bog, and almost in the same spot, by Bomere Pool, during the first week in May. Each time it was placed on a low stump, and twice contained five eggs, the third time, the same number of young birds. This bird often also builds in and around osier beds. The hen bird belonging to those mentioned above was very anxious of her charge, and fluttered about, when frightened from her nest, as if wounded and unable to fly.

The Black-headed Bunting is a partial migrant, and is to be found in small flocks in autumn, though by no means numerous during the winter months. The term Reed Bunting or Reed Sparrow, often applied to it, is objectionable, as it leads many people to confuse it with the Reed Warbler.

YELLOW BUNTING, *Emberiza citrinella*.

This familiar bird, though common at all times, is also a partial migrant—the bright fresh-coloured birds which appear in February and March bearing a strong contrast to the dull looking ones that have wintered here. And no doubt Eyton, though he does not mention the season, was comparing migratory with resident birds when he remarked that “specimens obtained in

Anglesey, near Holyhead, were of a much brighter yellow than those obtained at the same time of year in Shropshire."

The Yellow Bunting is remarkable for breeding until late in the summer, later, perhaps, than any other small bird. It is by no means unusual to find its nest in August; and, writing to me in 1889, Mr. G. H. Paddock says, "I know of three nests now, one with two eggs, and the others with three eggs—yet this is the 27th of August."

Probably these late nests are often the results of previous losses, to which a bird that constantly builds in ditches along roadsides is peculiarly liable, for I have observed that the eggs in them are fewer in number, smaller, and less richly coloured than those found earlier in the summer, the breeding powers of the bird having become exhausted.

GIRL BUNTING, *Emberiza cirius*.

The extreme rareness of the Girl Bunting in this county fully confirms Mr. A. G. More's statement in the *Ibis* for 1865, that it is only an accidental visitor north of Worcestershire and Herefordshire. As Shropshire is separated, however, from both of these counties only by a purely artificial boundary, and as Armitage and Ley in their paper on *Rare Birds in Herefordshire* in the *Woolhope Club Transactions* for 1869, say:—"This species is native in Herefordshire, and not merely an accidental visitor in the winter months," it is very likely to be occasionally found along the southern borders. Through the kindness, indeed, of Mr. Henry Gray, I am able to record one instance of its having occurred there. Writing from Ludlow, in 1882, he says:—"On the 23rd June, I saw a beautiful male Girl Bunting near this town and within the Shropshire boundary. It was sitting on a hedge by the road, and allowed me to approach near enough to see its black throat; so I have no doubt of its identity. I think it had a nest near, but I could not find it."

It is remarkable that this bird, which, during the summer months, is almost entirely confined to the south of England, should occasionally wander northward in winter. This, however, appears to be the case, for Gray mentions two killed in Scotland in winter; Clarke and Roebuck record seven instances of its occurrence in Yorkshire, five of which were in January, February, and December; while Mitchell, writing of it in Lancashire, says:—"At Urmston, Mr. C. E. Reade states that fifteen or twenty years ago the Girl Bunting was occasionally found in winter with the flocks of Yellow Hammers and Finches." I may also add that the specimen I have mentioned in my former list, and which was the first recorded for Shropshire, was shot on the 11th January, 1879, during intense frost.

The Buntings are remarkable among British land birds for the rich colouring of their eggs. They are an unobtrusive harmless

family, for though they occasionally take grain, insects constitute their principal food.

CHAFFINCH, *Fringilla cœlebs*.

Some of the apparent mischief committed among the buds of fruit trees, which is usually attributed to the Titmouse or Bullfinch, is really the work of the Chaffinch, though as it is done by a pair or even a single bird, it is not noticed. The Chaffinch, however, pecks into the buds of apples, pears, and plums, as well as those of currants and gooseberries; but whether for the sake of the germ itself, or of some germ destroying grub, is a matter of uncertainty. The following, however, is an instance of how bud-eating birds may be wrongly judged, and the apparent injury done by them prove beneficial. In April, 1884, my attention was called to the way in which the birds were taking the buds of the fruit trees at Leighton Vicarage; and, on my visiting the garden, the havoc seemed to have been great. I picked up a number of fallen buds, and, on placing them under a microscope, discovered a tiny thread-like mark in more than seventy per cent.—evidently the trace of a minute caterpillar. The birds, in this case, although they had doubtless ruined a number of healthy buds, had checked the ravages of an attacking insect, for the Rev. W. Wingfield told me that his fruit crop the following autumn was above the average. In testimony, too, of the little damage done by birds in this way, I may add that when living at Eaton Constantine, our fruit was almost invariably better than our neighbours', yet the birds which were plentiful were left in peace.

In spring, nearly all kinds of small vegetables, and some flower-seeds, require protecting from the Chaffinch; and in autumn it does mischief among crops of cabbages and turnips which are left for seed. In spring, too, it eats the buds, probably for the most part tainted, of several forest trees, and is frequently to be seen darting into the air after a passing insect, like a Flycatcher. In autumn, it collects in large flocks where beech mast is found, and comes into gardens to eat the seeds of the sunflower. It is also very useful at this season to the farmer, by feeding upon the seeds of several kinds of weeds, especially those of the Knot Grass, Lakeweed, and Wild Buckwheat (*Polygonum*), Dock (*Rumex*), and Lambtongue, which latter comprehensive term in Shropshire includes all the common kinds of Goosefoot (*Chenopodium*), and Orache (*Atriplex*).

After frost sets in the Chaffinch quickly comes to stackyards and houses, where the females often become exceedingly tame. The nest of this bird is usually a model of compactness and neatness, but it varies considerably, and occasionally it is built in a loose untidy fashion. The eggs, too, though usually spotted, are sometimes of a pale spotless blue, the produce, no doubt, of a young or unhealthy bird.

THE POLL-TAX FOR THE TOWN AND LIBERTIES OF SHREWSBURY, 1380.

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

AMONGST the Shrewsbury Corporation Records, preserved in the Town Hall, and now in the process of sorting and indexing by the Record Committee appointed by the Corporation, are a number of Subsidy or Tax Rolls of various dates. One of these is the Roll of the Poll-Tax for Shrewsbury, which is without date, but no doubt is of the year 1380, early in the reign of Richard II. This document throws great light upon the topography of Shrewsbury at that time, as also the approximate population, and is therefore of considerable value and interest.

To defray the cost of disastrous wars with France and Spain, the parliament, which met at Northampton in November, 1380, granted a Poll-Tax on every person above fourteen years of age. To this Tax, says Green,¹ "the poorest man contributed as large a sum as the wealthiest, and the gross injustice of such an exaction set England on fire from sea to sea." The sequel is one of the best known incidents in history. The insurrection in June, 1381, of the Kentish-men under Wat Tyler, the sacking of the Savoy and the Temple, the beheading of Archbishop Sudbury and Sir Robert Hales the King's treasurer, the conference with the young king in Smithfield, and the suppression of the

¹ *Short History of the English People*, chap. v., sec. 4.
Vol. II., 2nd S.

revolt,—are familiar scenes. The collection of the Poll-Tax was not successful; it produced only £22,000, and had to be abandoned.¹

The returns for the Poll-Tax of 2 Richard II. are preserved in the Public Record Office, arranged in counties, and are usually perfect. That for the West Riding of York was published in 1882, and contains 25,000 names. The Shropshire return has not been printed. These rolls contain the names of the parishes, and of every person in each over the age of fourteen.

The return here printed contains no names of persons, but simply a list of the streets in Shrewsbury, and the number of persons over fourteen years of age dwelling in each street.

The Collectors of the Tax were Richard de Grafton, Walter de Brun, Hugh Donsowe, and John le Tyeler,—all persons of importance in the town. (a) Richard de Grafton² occurs as party to the composition of 1389, being then one of the twelve most wealthy and sufficient persons in the town. He was, no doubt, of the same family as Robert Grafton, bailiff in 1390 and 1401, and a burgess of parliament in 1386 and 1390; John Grafton, bailiff in 1460; and Adam Grafton, Master of Battlefield College and Archdeacon of Salop. His Arms were, Per saltire sable and ermine a lion rampant or. (b) Of Walter de Brun I have met with no record. (c) Hugh Donsowe³ occurs as bailiff in 1382; and another of the same name had been bailiff in 1305 and 1314. In 1392-3 he had a quit-claim of a tenement in Corvisers' Row (Pride Hill) in Salop, on the High Pavement. He married Agnes, daughter of Hugh Acton. His Arms were, Argent on a chevron between

¹ Hallam's *Europe during the Middle Ages*, chap. viii. part 3.

² See Owen and Blakeway, i. 174, 526-7, 547; Phillips's *Shrewsbury*, 174; Fletcher's *Battlefield Church*, p. 15; S. A. *Transactions*, 2nd Series, vol. i., pp. 335-6.

³ See *Transactions*, xi. 92; Owen and Blakeway, i. 526; Phillips, 173-4.

three cross crosslets fitchee sable three mullets pierced or. (d) John le Tyeler¹ in 1389 was a party to the composition of that year, being one of the twelve most wealthy and sufficient persons of the town. In 1390, he was elected one of the twelve first Aldermen of Shrewsbury; and in 1394 served the office of Bailiff. His arms were, Per saltire sable and or a saltire ermine.

The Roll is most valuable for the light it throws upon the street topography in the reign of Richard II. It tells us, "In the first place, in the same town of Salop and the suburbs of the same are reckoned 15 streets and lanes (*strate et venelle*), of which the names are under written, with the number of persons dwelling in the same; beggars without deception, as in the commission is contained, excepted." These streets are as follows:—The street of Coleham outside the town; La Wyle, and a small lane leading to St. Chad's Church, with another lane lying by St. Alkmund's Church; Beyond the walls (*ultra muros*), and a lane called kylnlone and corn chepyngstrete; Schopplache; Romalsam; The lane called knokynlone; Doggelone; The suburb of ffrankvill; The street called Mardesole; The street called the High Pavement (*Altum Pavimentum*); The suburb called Castelforiate; Doggepolle; The street called ffyschestrete; Chepyngstrete; The Liberties of the Town, Moele Bracy, Egebaldon, Pohley, and Henne-cote; The hamlets of Schelton, Nowton, Sutton, and Monkemeole.

The Tax was also taken "from persons wandering and flying from street to street and from place to place," of whom there were 100. Altogether "there are in the Town and Liberties of Salop, computing in the whole as well men as women of the laity, of the age of 14 years, 2,083 persons; and the said collectors received from each person 4d.; whence the total sum received

¹ See Owen and Blakeway, i. 169, 170, 174, 526; Phillips, 159, 160, 174.

amounts to £34 13s. 4d." If we double the number of persons who, being 14 years of age, paid the Tax, we shall perhaps arrive approximately at the population of the Town and Liberties at that time, which I conjecture to have been about 4,166, excluding the clergy.

It is curious to observe that in the reign of Richard II., there are only four places named as being in the Liberties of the Town, viz., Meole Brace, Edgebold, Pulley, and Hencote. Four places are described as Hamlets, viz., Shelton, Newton, Sutton, and Monkemeole (now Crowmeole). In the Liberties 88 persons were taxed, and in the Hamlets 63. The extent of the Town Liberties, in the reign of Henry VII., as given in Phillips's *Shrewsbury*, page 154, names no less than forty-seven places as being within the Liberties. As will be seen presently, in the reign of Charles II., the places then within the Liberties were sixty-three in number.

In the following list I have tabulated the old streets as given in the Poll-Tax Roll, with the respective numbers of the persons taxed and amounts contributed; and have added in another column a tentative list of the modern names of the streets which now represent those recorded in the old Roll.

Streets named in the Poll-Tax Roll.	Modern Names of Street.	Number of persons aged 14.	Amount received.
			£ s. d.
1. Colnham	Coleham	51	0 17 0
2. La Wyle	Wyle Cop	308	5 2 8
Small lane leading to St. Chad's	Beeches Lane and Back Lane (anciently Bispestan)		
Lane by St. Alkmund's	St. Julian's Steps	180	3 1 4
3. Ultra muros	The Quarry, Quarry Fields, and Augustine Friars (?)		
Kynlone	Princess Street		
Corn chepyngstrete	The Square		
4. Schoplache	Shoplatch (anciently Sote-place)	88	1 9 4
5. Romalson	Barker Street	71	1 3 8
6. Knokynlone	Hill's Lane	42	0 14 0
7. Doggelone	Claremont Street	77	1 5 8
8. Frankvill	Frankwell	94	1 11 4
9. Mardesole	Mardol	128	2 2 8
10. Altum Pavimentum	Pride Hill and Castle Street (?)	368	6 2 8
11. Castelforiate	Castle Foregate	116	1 18 8
12. Doggepolle	Dogpole and St. Mary's Street	129	2 3 0
13. flyschestrete	Fish Street (formerly Butcher Row, and sometime called The Shambles)	60	1 0 0
14. Chepyngstrete	Market Street	120	2 0 4

Streets named in the Poll-Tax.	Modern Names of Streets.	Number of persons aged 14.	Amount received.
			£ s. d.
15. Liberties :		88	1 9 4
Moele Bracy	Meole Bracc		
Egebaldon	Edgebald		
Pohley	Palley		
Hennecote	Hencote		
16. Hamlets :		63	1 1 0
Schelton	Shelton		
Nowton	Newton		
Sutton	Sutton		
Monkemeole	Crowmeole		
17. Wanderers and fugitives from street to street and from place to place		100	1 13 4
		2083 persons aged 14 paid 4d. each.	£34 13 4 Total sum received.

The foregoing list of street-names should be compared with that given in *Phillips's Shrewsbury*, page 58, which is compiled from an old Rental of the Town, dated 30 Henry III., 1246,—upwards of one hundred and thirty years before the Poll-Tax list,—and with Mr. Hughes's notes upon the Rental, in the *Transactions*, vol. ii., p. 404. Several streets, which we might have expected to find, are not named in the Poll-Tax Roll, e.g., Vill de Claremont, Monk's Foregate, Corvisors' Row, Roushill, Hey-street, Stalles, Murivance, &c.; nor are the Shuts given. The "15 streets and lanes" must therefore comprise many smaller streets and shuts leading out of them. In 1779, there were thirty-three streets in Shrewsbury, exclusive of shuts or alleys.¹ The streets of the town were first paved in the reign of Henry III., 1254, the King granting a lease of the tolls for three years for so doing.²

"La Wyle" must have comprised the old "Wyle Cop" and "under the Wyle," both now merged in the general term Wyle Cop.

"Doggelone," or Dog-lane, is generally stated to be the modern Claremont Street; but in the Cartulary of Haghmond Abbey³ it seems to be also called "Hunde-

¹ *Phillips's Shrewsbury*, p. 64.

² *Ibid.*, p. 65.

³ See *Transactions*, i., 202.

strete." Kunde-stret occurs in the Rental of 1246 ; and Hound-street is in Speed's map, 1610, the street opposite the Theatre, now Bellstone.

The High Pavement (*Altum Pavimentum*) had the largest population of any street in Shrewsbury ; and it must therefore have been a much larger district than that assigned to it by Mr. Hughes, viz., the upper part of Pride Hill. In Speed's map, 1610, Castle Street opposite St. Mary's Church is styled the High Pavement. From the absence of Corvisors' Row and Castle Street in the Roll, as well as from the large population, is it not probable that the district called "*Altum Pavimentum*" included the modern Pride Hill and Castle Street?

"Fyschestrete" probably corresponds with the present Fish Street, which was lately called Butcher Row, and formerly the Shambles. The name in the Rental of 1246 is "*Stallagium carnificum*." In 1746, that part of Butcher Row which extended from the north side of St. Alkmund's Church to St. Julian's Church was called Old Fish Street, and the part from thence on the west side of these Churches to High Street was called New Fish Street. In 1779, Old Fish Street was known as Berrington's Square.

It is not easy to see why the Quarry and district without the town walls (which was probably the street "*ultra muros*") was joined in the same group with Kyn-lone and Cornchepying strete.¹

For these notes on the old street names of Shrewsbury I am much indebted to Phillips's *Shrewsbury*, chap. iv.; as also to several papers in the Society's *Transactions*, especially to "The Shrewsbury of Past Ages" vol. iv. p. 99., and vol. xi., p. 89.; "Shrewsbury Street Names Past and Present," vol. ii., p. 404.; and "Extracts from

¹ It has been suggested that "*Ultra muros*" was not the Quarry, and that there were then no houses built outside the outer walls, except the Augustine Friars ; but was more probably the modern High Street, or some street lying outside the inner walls. See *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, September and October, 1889.

the Cartulary of Haghmon Abbey, co. Salop," vol. i., pp. 194-213. To these reference should be made.

A Court Roll for 9 Richard II., 1385-6, names all the streets, &c., given in the Poll-Tax Roll, excepting Knockin Lane, Monk-meole, and Sutton,— and adds Coton, Stalles, Newebold, and Muryvale. A Court Roll seven years later (16 Richard II., 1392-3) names all the streets and hamlets, &c., mentioned in the Poll-Tax Roll, with the exception of Knockin Lane, and adds Stalles, Newbold, Heystrete, Muryvale, and Coton.

A Court Roll of 4 Edward IV., 1465, omits Kynlane, Cheping street, and the hamlets, &c., and adds Baker-row¹, Coton, and Stallus. Cornchepying Street is called Cornmarket, Knockin lane is called Knokyn street, and Ultra muros is Extra muros.

A Court Book for the years 1668-1674 gives the following list of streets and places as then being within the Town and Liberties :—VILLA SALOP, 1668 : Abbey floryate east end, Abbey floryate west end, Coleham, Stone Bridge, Under the Wilde, Wilde Cop and Milke Street, Dogpole, High Street Warda Lap :, Corne Markett, and Kill Lane, Merrivance per muros, frankwell, Mardall, Knunkin Street, Ramulsham and Clere-mont hill, Doglane, Le Stalls, Shoplach and St. John's hill, Cotton, Castle floryate, High Pavement cum Bayley et Rotten Lane, Corvisors Rowe, High Street Warda Castr., Old ffish Street, New ffish Street and Butcher Row, Dogpole and St. Mary's Churchyard. LIBERTATES WARDÆ LAPID.: Sutton, Meolbrace, Eaton iuxta Pitchford Newton and Pitchford, Pulley Vetus, Pulley florens', Darvall, Nobould, Newton and Edgbold, Whitley and Whelbach, Hanwood parva, Woodhall Woodhouse and Painhon, Betton and Alkmere, Longnor super Sabrinam. LIBERTATES WARDÆ WALLICÆ : Munkmeol and Gooshill, Hanwood magna, Shelton and Oxon, Onslow, Woodcot and Horton, Bickton and

¹ The present High Street was anciently called Baker-row, also Hey-street. In a Court Roll of 1432, "Bakrowe and Hey-street" are bracketed together.

Callcott, Up Rossall, Downe Rossall, Preston Monford and Dinthill. *LIBERTATES WARDÆ CASTRÆ*: Hencott, Leaton, Wollascott, Almere alias Almon parke, Newton sur le heath, Alderton, Sansall. Smethcot, Adbright Hussey and Battlefeild, Haston, Merrington, Hadnoll, Hardwicke, Shotton, Broughton, Yorton, Clive, Acton Reynold, Grinsell, Harlscot, Astley, Adbright Ilee and Pimley, Berwicke magna et parva, Lea Hall et Preston Gobalds, Adbrighton.

This list names upwards of thirty streets and lanes in the town; and no less than sixty three places as being within the Liberties, in the year 1668. It would be interesting to ascertain how the Borough gradually acquired its power over all these outlying places, and brought them within the Liberties.

The Court Rolls of 9 and 16 Richard II. and 4 Edward IV., and the Court Book above referred to, are also preserved amongst the Corporation muniments. The streets are usually named on the Rolls of the "*Curia Magna*," at which Court presentments from the several districts were made. The records of the "*Curia parva*" consist largely of fines for smaller criminal offences.

EXTENSION OF THE POLL-TAX POLL FOR SHREWSBURY, TEMP. RICHARD II.

Computus Ricardi de Graffton Walteri de Brun' Hugonis Donsowe et Johannis le Tyeler collectorum subsidij domino Regis concessi in Villa Salopie [et libertatis eiusdem¹] videlicet de qualibet personalaica homine et femina etatis xiiij annorum iijd.

In primis in eadem villa Salopie et suburbio eiusdem computantur Strata et venelle xv. quorum nomina sunt subscripta cum numero personarum comorantium in eisdem mendicantibus absque fraude prout in comissione continetur exceptis.

¹ These words in parentheses have since been erased.

Colnham.

In Strata de colnh^am extra villam Salopie computantur per predictos collectores xl. et xi. persone tam virorum quam mulierum etatis xiiij. annorum de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona iiij. d. unde summa dictorum denariorum se extendit ad xvij s.

Summa xvij s.

La Wyle.

Item in la Wyle et una parva venella tendente ad ecclesiam Sancte Cedde cum altera venella iacente ad ecclesiam Sancti Almundi computantur ^{xx}_{xv} et viij. persone tam virorum quam mulierum dicte etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona iiij d. unde summa recepta se extendit ad vii. ijs. et viij d.

Summa vii. ijs. et viij d.

Ult' muros.
Kynlone.

Item ultra muros et in una venella que vocatur kynlone et corn chepyngstrete computantur ^{xx}_{ix} persone utriusque sexus predictae etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona iiij d. unde summa recepta se extendit ad iiij^u et xvij d.

Summa iiij^u. et xvij d.

Schoplache.

Item in Schoplache computantur ^{xx}_{iiij} et viij. persone tam virorum quam mulierum etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona iiij d. unde summa recepta se extendit ad xx. ixs. et iiij d.

Summa xx. ixs. iiij d.

Romalsam

Item in Romalsam computantur ^{xx}_{iiij} et xj. persone utriusque sexus predictae etatis de quibus collectores predicti receperunt de qualibet persona iiij d. unde summa recepta se extendit ad xx. iij s. et viij d.

Summa xx. iij s. et viij d.

Knokyn lone.

Item in venella que vocatur Knokynlone computantur xl. ij. persone utriusque sexus dicte etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona iiij d. unde summa recepta se extendit ad xiiij s.

Summa xiiij s.

Dogge lone.

Item in venella que vocatur Doggelone computantur ^{xx}_{iiij} et xvij. persone dicte etatis de quibus dicti

collectores receperunt de qualibet persona *iiijd.* unde summa recepta se extendit ad *xx.v.s.* et *vij.*

Summa *xx.v.s.* et *vijd.*

ffrank vill'

Item in suburbio ville Salop quod vocatur ffrankvill computantur *xx* *iiij.* et *xiiij.* persone dicte etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona *iiijd.* unde summa recepta se extendit ad *xxxjs.* et *iiijd.*

Summa *xxx.js.* et *iiijd.*

Mardesole.

Item in Strato¹ qui vocatur Mardesole computantur *xx* *vj.* et *vij.* persone utriusque sexus dicte etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona *iiijd.* unde summa recepta se extendit ad *xlijs.* et *vijd.*

Summa *xlijs.* et *vijd.*

Altum Pavimentum.

Item in Strato qui vocatur Altum Pavimentum computantur *xx* *xviij.* persone et *vij.* de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona dicte Strate *iiijd.* unde summa recepta se extendit ad *vjli.* et *ijs.* et *vijd.*

Summa *vjli.* et *ijs.* et *vijd.*

Castelforiate.

Item in Suburbio ville Salopie quod vocatur Castelforiate computantur *xx* *v.* et *xvj.* persone utriusque sexus dicte etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona *iiijd.* unde summa recepta se extendit ad *xxxv.ijs.* et *vijd.*

Summa *xxxv.ijs.* et *vijd.*

Doggepoll.

Item in Doggepoll' computantur *xx* *vj.* et *ix.* persone utriusque sexus dicte etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona *iiijd.* unde summa recepta se extendit ad *xl.ijs.*

Summa *xl.ijs.*

fyschestrete.

Item in Strato qui vocatur le ffyschestrete computantur *xx* *iiij.* persone utriusque sexus dicte etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona *iiijd.* unde summa recepta se extendit ad *xxs.*

Summa *xxs.*

¹ Stratus and Strata seem to be both used in this Roll for Street.

Chepyngstrete. Item in Chepyngstrete computantur $\frac{xx}{vj}$. persone dicte etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona $\text{iiij}d$. unde summa recepta se extendit xls. et $\text{iiij}d$.

Summa xls. et $\text{iiij}d$.

Moele Bracy
Egebaldon'.
Pohley.
Hennecote.

Libertas ville Item Moele Bracy Egebaldon' Pohley et Hennecote computantur $\frac{xx}{iiij}$. persone et viij. dicte etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona $\text{iiij}d$. unde summa recepta se extendit ad xx.ixs. et $\text{iiij}d$.

Summa xx.ixs. et $\text{iiij}d$.

Amlet' lib' vill'
Salop.

Item in Amlettis de Schelton Nowton Sutton et Monkemeole libertatis ville Salopie computantur $\frac{xx}{ij}$. et iiij . persone utriusque sexus xiiij . annorum etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona $\text{iiij}d$. unde summa se extendit ad xxjs.

Summa xxjs.

Item in eadem villa Salopie inventi sunt de vagantibus et fugientibus de Strato ad stratum et de loco ad locum per dictos collectores tam de viris quam de feminis etatis xiiij . annorum $\frac{xx}{v}$. persone de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona $\text{iiij}d$. unde summa recepta se extendit ad xxxiiij . et $\text{iiij}d$.

Summa xxx.iiij . et $\text{iiij}d$.

Et sunt in villa et libertate Salopie computantes in totali summa tam de viris quam de feminis laicis etatis xiiij . annorum $\frac{1}{M}$. $\frac{1}{M}$. $\frac{xx}{iiij}$. et iiij . personis. dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona $\text{iiij}d$. unde summa totalis recepta se extendit ad $\text{xxx.iiij}d$. $\text{xiiij}s$. et $\text{iiij}d$.

Summa totalis personarum $\frac{1}{M}$. $\frac{1}{M}$. $\frac{xx}{iiij}$. et iiij .

On the back of the parchment roll is endorsed a list of streets and names of persons, some of them now illegible, probably sub-collectors of the Poll-Tax. Those which can be made out are as follows :—

Schelton—

Meole bracy—

Coton— Wyn'

28 THE POLL-TAX FOR THE TOWN OF SHREWSBURY.

Castelforyate—Johannes de Hadenhale, Syndere Will' Haden-
hale Owanus Syne Rogerus ffysche.

. —Johannes Woll, Johannes malpas, Johannes
beton'.

ffistreete—Johannes Allecock.

Chepynstreete—Thomas Hampton.

Doggelone—

Mardevole—

frankevyle—Johannes ffysche, Willielmus de Coton.

Romoldesham—

Shoppetelech—

Læ Wyle—Ricardus atte Home, Rogerus Lacheford.

Colnh^m—Galfridus Syggewykes, Baron' ffysche.

Doggepull—Iernard le coupere.

Muryuale—

Byhinde Walles—

THE MERCHANTS' GILD OF SHREWSBURY,

BY THE REV. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A., VICAR OF
ST. GEORGE'S, SHREWSBURY.

THE six membranes which form the "*Rotulus Gildæ Mercatorum in Burgo Salopie*" are among the earliest in point of time, if not the very earliest, existing documents of that nature in possession of the Corporation of Shrewsbury. One of them is dated in the 9th year of King Edward I. (Nov. 20, 1280—Nov. 20, 1281), and another contains a marginal note (which, however, is not by a contemporary, but by a subsequent hand) which gives A.D. 1304 as the date of the comment.

These parchments contain little more than a list of names, but these names are of no slight importance, as being of those men, to whom, under God, we owe much of our town's prosperity, for they were her principal merchants, or tradesmen, as we should now call them, who formed the ruling body before the creation of any other form of municipal government. Only let us bear in mind the main difference between a tradesman of the 14th century and one of this 19th. A trade then was not taken up at hap-hazard, as is frequently the case now, but entered upon only after a long and painful apprenticeship, in which the youthful aspirant was required to become acquainted with every collateral as well as direct branch of the "mystery" into which he sought to be initiated, and only attained to his "freedom" after he had satisfied the "Gild" of his faithful service and full competency.

Such tradesmen or merchants, for the *mercedem* they offered to their customers was of their own procuring, if not of their own handicraft, were worthy of all honour, for they had "borne the yoke" in their youth. And so, when such men combined together for mutual protection, advancement of their craft, the welfare of the community of which they formed a part, or even for the exclusion or prosecution of "foreigners," they fully deserved the honours which a thankless posterity has but tardily granted to them. Among them will be found the progenitors of many a county family and many a man distinguished in Parliament, by military service, in the law, in the Church, and in literature. As merchants they were not disdained by the wealthy and titled landowners of their age, who frequently apprenticed their younger sons to some trade, and allied themselves in marriage with the daughters of those who had acquired wealth by the pursuit of some gainful and honest industry.

In these membranes may be found recorded names which no one may despise, and although many of the families have in the course of ages become extinct, their memorial has not perished with them. This will be amply apparent when we come further on to tabulate the surnames and designations mentioned in this ancient roll.

But perhaps sufficient has been said on this point; let us now look to the meaning and intent of the expression "*Gilda Mercatorum*." "*Gild*," says Thomas Blount (a native of Worcestershire, who was born at Bardesley in 1618, and buried in the chancel of Orleton, in Herefordshire, both of which counties border upon Shropshire)—"*Gild* in Saxon signifies a Fraternity or Company, and comes from the Saxon word *Gildan*, which is *to pay*, because every one was '*Gildare*,' i.e., to pay something towards the charge and support of the Company. And from thence came *Guild-halls*, that is, the Halls of the Society or Fraternity, where they meet and make orders among themselves. The

original was thus, viz., it was a law among the *Saxons* that every Freeman of fourteen years old should find sureties to keep the peace or be committed, whereupon certain neighbours entered into an Association, and became bound for each other, to produce him who committed an offence, or to make satisfaction to the injured party; which that they might the better do, they raised a sum of money among themselves, which they put into a common stock, and when one of their pledges had committed an offence and was fled, then the other nine made satisfaction out of the stock by the payment of money, according to the quality of the offence. And because this Association consisted of ten families, it was called a *Decennary*; and from hence came our Fraternities. But as to the direct time when these Fraternities had their origin in England, there is nothing of certainty to be found, since they were in use long before any formal licences were granted to them for such meetings. Edward III., in the 14th year of his reign (A.D. 1340) granted licence to the men of Coventry to erect a *Merchants' Gild* and a Fraternity of Brethren and Sisters, with a Master or Warden, and that they might make Chantries, bestow alms, do other works of piety, and constitute Ordinances touching the same, &c. So Henry IV., in the fourth year of his reign (1402-3) granted licence to found a Gild of the Holy Cross at Stratford-upon-Avon."

So far Blount, who acknowledges the lack of formal evidence for the institution of Merchant Gilds earlier than the 14th century. That, however, they did exist in the 13th is plain from the documents now for the first time transcribed, which will be appended to this paper. At the outset, however, all of them were no more than voluntary Associations or Sodalities, lacking the authority and formality of a Charter or licence, or even the power in law to enforce their rules and ordinances upon any recalcitrant or offending member. In a valuable and learned paper contributed to the first volume of our *Transactions*, by the Rev. W. C.

Sparrow, LL.D., entitled "The Palmers' Gild of Ludlow," some very interesting particulars are given with respect to the origin of Gilds in general. He derives them, and rightly too, from times more remote than the 13th century, or than those of the Anglo-Saxons, even those of the ancient Romans themselves. If we grant *this*, we may go back still further, and assert that they arose from the very nature of things, for individuals who, by force of circumstances, were brought into contact with one another, were forced to ally themselves for mutual benefit and protection. Thus ex. gr. the earliest settlers of Rome itself were of various tribes, fugitives and outcasts from every quarter, and when, in the very infancy of the city, they found themselves surrounded by hostile races united under their respective heads or leaders, they saw that to be without organisation was to invite certain and immediate destruction, and as "the necessity of government, gave them rulers," so the obligation of obedience and mutual protection consolidated their simple institutions. Romulus is said to have divided the people who flocked to him into three tribes, to each of which certain duties and prerogatives were entrusted. These tribes were again subdivided into *curiæ* and *gentes*, which must be regarded as smaller political bodies rather than as combinations of persons of the same kindred. In after-ages this principle was further developed by the institution of *collegia*, and "the persons who formed a *collegium* were called *collegæ* or *sodales*. The word *collegium* properly expressed the notion of several persons being united in any office or for any common purpose (Liv. x. 13, 22; Tacit. Ann. iii. 31) it afterwards came to signify a body of persons and the union which bound them together. . . . Some of these corporate bodies resembled our companies or guilds; such were the *fabrorum*, *pistorum*, &c. *collegia*. Others were of a religious character, such as the *pontificum*, *augurum*, *fratrum arvalium*, *collegia*."

In accordance with these ancient examples, all the

Gilds and Confraternities in our native land were for mutual benefit and protection, but they had besides a religious basis or connection, for the whole framework of Anglo-Saxon Society was religious. Voluntary associations or Sodalities answering to modern *Clubs* were common among them. The principal objects of these, as I have already hinted, were mutual protection, assistance under unusual pecuniary calls, and conviviality. Sharon Turner tells us of an instrument made in the establishment of a Gild of Theyns at Cambridge. "By this every member was to take an oath of true fidelity to each other, and the Gild was always to assist him who had the most just claim. If any of the Gild died, all the Gild-scipe was to carry him wherever he desired, and if any neglected to attend on this occasion he was fined in a syster (? sextarius) of honey, and the gild-scipe was to furnish half of the provisions at the interment, and every one was to pay two pence for alms, and what was suitable was to be taken to St. Etheldrytha, &c." These Gilds are also sometimes alluded to in the laws. That much good fellowship was connected with them can be doubted by no one. The fines of their own imposition imply that the materials of conviviality were not forgotten. "That in mercantile towns and seaports there were also Gilds or fraternities of men constituted for the purpose of carrying on more successful enterprises in commerce, even in the Anglo-Saxon times, appears to be a fact generally acknowledged by old writers." Domesday Book mentions the *gihalla* or guildhall of the burghers of Dover "in quibus erat gihalla burgensium," for says Sir Henry Spelman, "*Gildarum nomine continentur non solum minores fraternitates et sodalitia sed ipsæ etiam civitatum communitates. Inde hodie illarum prætoria publicique concessus ædes GILDHALLAS vocant id est gildæ aulas et quæ Hansaticarum urbium mercatoribus Londini assignantur, Gildhallam Teutonicorum nuncupant, vulgo THE STILYARD.*" Under the name of Gilds are included not merely the lesser fraternities and soda-

lities, but even the main body of the citizens themselves. Therefore they call the head quarters and houses of public assembly to this very day Guildhalls, that is, the halls of the Guild, and that which in London is assigned to the Hanse merchants they designate the Guildhall of the Germans, or in common parlance—the *Stilyard*.

The Merchants' Gild of the town of Shrewsbury was of the latter sort—it was the main body of the better class citizens themselves. Men of every trade, profession, and handicraft are found in the lists which follow. The very *Theyns* themselves, who ruled the body and regulated the assessments, are found enrolled among its members, and at least one who is styled “dominus” (whether a secular or ecclesiastical *Sir* is not apparent), with scores who very probably were lords of the several manors from which they took their designations, but who, nevertheless, appear in the lists among their humbler brethren, distinguished only by the payment of larger fines than the others. This appellation of *Theyn* is derived from the Saxon *Thenian*, ministrare, and seems in its full meaning to have denoted men of high rank deputed by the king to administer various offices. They were in the time of Edward the Confessor of two kinds, *barones Regis* and *thaini minores*. After the Conquest, the higher rank was for the most disused, but the lower was retained, as appears by a certain writ of William the 1st, wherein “*Willielmus Rex salutat Hetmannum Episcopum et Stewinum et Britwe et omnes Thanos meos in Dorcestrensi pago amabiliter &c.*” Skene says it is the name of a dignity equal with that of an earl. Camden (however, with greater probability), says “they were ennobled only by the office which they administered.” The eleven *Theyns*men, to whom the collection of the “quatuor denarii” was entrusted, were all inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, and were assessed in proportion to their property equally with their brethren of the Gild. *Theyn* in a general way signifies a freeholder,

but here it may be taken as equivalent to what, in modern times, would be styled "Commissioner of Inland Revenue." No hint is given as to the ultimate destination of the sum collected, but we may safely take it as having gone to the king, as an ordinary subsidy for the expenses of the government, or for the wars which he was waging with the Welsh and Scotch. "Merchants' Gilds existed in England at a very early date, even in the Anglo-Saxon times," but of this fact we have no evidence, as I have before stated, beyond allusions in the laws, but one of them certainly existed at York in the time of Henry I. (1100-1135), for at this date the Gild of Beverley was constituted after its model. It became the general rule to confirm the Gild of one town by granting to it all the liberties which another town enjoyed. Some are mentioned which had received this confirmation under Henry II. (1154-89), Winchester, *Shrewsbury*, Andover, Southampton, and Wallingford; under Richard I. (1189-1199), Gloucester; under John (1199-1216), Helleston and Dunwich; under Henry III., Hereford. But a Merchant Gild was existing here much earlier than the time when it received its confirmation, namely in the eleventh year of King John (A.D. 1210), and in all probability it was founded in the period before the Conquest. In the charter granted to the town by Henry III., in 1227, it is ordered that the burgesses and their heirs may have (i.e., may continue to have) a Merchant Gild, and that no person who did not belong to that Gild should purchase merchandise in the borough without the consent of the burgesses. (Walford.) Of the statutes, ordinances, and privileges of the Merchant Gild of Salop we have no account, they were probably much the same as in other places. In an inland town there was no need for any special provisions. Whether they had the right of coinage, staple-right or immunity from tolls, we know not, but they certainly had "all the liberties and free customs to such Gild appertaining," which placed in fact "a monopoly of trade in the hands of the brotherhood of the Gild,"

and it is pointedly stated with regard to the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed that *only* the better inhabitants, the merchants, were Gild brethren and citizens, but in Shrewsbury, in the 13th century, there was no such monopoly of privilege among the better class, for nearly fifty distinct occupations are mentioned, among which we find colliers, tinkers, butchers, and a groom, as well as mercers, goldsmiths, glovers, and an apothecary. Every one of the *Theynesmen* however held office under the king either as burgess of Parliament, provost, or bailiff, as the notes will shew.

[The reader will note that the greater part of the Latin abbreviations have been extended, and a note of interrogation (?) has been appended to words, which are doubtful or partly undecipherable. The membranes are given in the order in which they are now stitched together, which may not be their proper order, but any re-arrangement would be only conjectural as they are not all dated. The docket number or date is 1281, and the 6th membrane is endorsed "Estreats, 9 E. I." This word "estreat," in latin *extractum*, "is used for the copy or true note of an original writing; and especially of americiaments or penalties set down in the rolls of a Court, to be levied by the bailiff or other officer upon every man for his offence." See *Termes de la Ley*, 1671.]

FIRST MEMBRANE.

ROTULUS de Gilda Mercatorum in burgo Salopie ad nouam assisam primus dies sessionis fuit dies dominica proxima post festum sancti Barnabe Apostoli anno regni regis Edwardi nono (June 15th 1281)

Rotulus de illis qui quatuor denarios sunt pacatur'.

Nomina Theynesmen

Rogerus Pride¹ ij^o Ricardus Borrey² iij^o, Johannes de Lodelawe³ j^o,

¹ A Roger Pride is said by Prynne to have been burgess of Parliament in 7 Edward II., and another Roger Pride was bailiff in 1312 and 1316.

² Richard Borrey was provost between 1241 and 1252, and again in 1277, and bailiff about 1300.

³ John de Ludlow, burgess of Parliament 1300.

Johannes le Vileyn¹ ij^o, Henricus Borrey ij^o, Ricardus filius Ric' (?) Pride² j^o, Hugo Colle,³ ij^o, Symon Grane'gos⁴ ij^o, Johannes filius Roberti⁵ ij^o, Ricardus filius Roberti Pride ij^o, Thomas Lareneys ij^o.

Johannes Russel ⁶	ij ^o	Ricardus filius Thome Pally	ij ^o
Alanus Gamel ⁷	v ^o	Ricardus Katel	ij ^o
Johannes Hughe ⁸	iiij ^o	Rogerus filius Rofoce ¹¹ (era- sed)	ij ^o
Henricus Borrey	ii ^o	Hugo <i>filius Walteri</i> le deyer (partly erased)	ij ^o
Petrus le justice	iiij ^o	Nicholas filius Warini Goch	ij ^o
Johannes Haymom	iiij ^o	Henricus filius Willelmi de Style	ij ^o
Ricardus filius Thome cirote- carii	iiij ^o	Laurentius filius Ricardi Borrey	ij ^o
Willelmus filius Willelmi le Kent ⁹	iiij ^o	Ricardus filius Ricardi Stury ¹²	ij ^o
Hugo Selk	iiij ^o	Thomas filius Hugonis Colle ¹³	ij ^o
Henricus Burgeys	iiij ^o	Willelmus filius Nicholai Goch	ij ^o
Willelmus filius presbyteri (erased)	iiij ^o	Alanus filius Johannis le Taylor	ij ^o
Ricardus filius Alani	iiij ^o	Johannes filius Alani Gamel ¹⁴	ij ^o
Willelmus le loxmith (erased)	iiij ^o	Willelmus filius Alani Gamel	iiij ^o
Alanus filius Walteri le Welbe	iiij ^o	Willelmus filius Stephani	iiij ^o
Rogerus de Asterleg	iiij ^o	Willelmus filius Reyneri	iiij ^o
Adam Dugyn de forieta	ij ^o	Willelmus Bydy	iiij ^o
Petrus Gerad filius Alexandri	ij ^o	Robertus le Gaschoyne	iiij ^o
Willelmus filius Ade Fekyle	ij ^o	Johannes filius Willelmi Balle	iiij ^o
Willelmus filius Ricardi Ha- gerwas ¹⁰	ij ^o	Adam Wefloc	iiij ^o
Petrus filius Thome Wysdom	ij ^o	Johannes Frydey	iiij ^o
Henricus filius Henrici Ser- gant	ij ^o	Adam Pangy	iiij ^o
Nicholas filius Roberti le Grys	ij ^o	Petrus Pangy	iiij ^o
Adam filius Hugonis filii Gal- fridi	ij ^o	Johannes filius Johannis le Wylen ¹⁵	j ^o
Johannes filius Thome Pally	ij ^o		

¹ John le Willeyn, provost temp. Hen. III.

² Richard Pride, provost twice, temp. Hen. III.

³ Hugh Colle, provost temp. Hen. III.

⁴ Simon Granegos, bailiff temp. Hen. III.

⁵ Johannes Roberti, provost in 1293, afterwards bailiff as John Roberd.

⁶ John Russel, provost temp. Edward I.

⁷ Alan, son of Gamel, provost temp. Hen. III.

⁸ John, son of Hugh Edw. I.

⁹ Ralph le Kente, bailiff circa 1300.

¹⁰ John Hagwas 1321.

¹¹ Reiner *Ruffus*, provost temp. Hen. III.

¹² Richard Stury, bailiff 1294. ¹³ Thomas Colle, bailiff 1332.

¹⁴ John Gamel, provost 1293, bailiff 1304, 1311.

¹⁵ John le Willeyn, provost temp. Hen. III.

Rogerus filius Johannis le Wylen	j ^o	Johannes filius Henrici le Kent	ij ^o
Nicholas filius Johannis le Wylen	j ^o	Henricus Karite	ij ^o
Johannis Lowth	iiij ^o	Ranulphus filius Ranulphi de Cholenham	ij ^o
Johannes de Frankeville	ij ^o	Willelmus filius Willelmi Schakely	ij ^o
Johannes Hagerwas	ij ^o	Nicholas filius Reyneri ruffi	v ^o
Willelmus le lockesmit cenior	iiij ^o	Robertus filius Ricardi le Donfowe	
Thomas filius Petri	iiij ^o	Johannes filius Johannis Rossel ⁴	
Thomas filius Ricardi Bernard	iiij ^o	Willelmus Goch junior ⁵	
Ricardus filius Alani Gamel	ij ^o	Robertus filius Petre le Vylen	
Willelmus filius Willelmi Styvoy	ij ^o	Nicholas filius Galfridi Bonel	ij ^o
Rogerus filius Thome Mewerel	iiij ^o	Colynus filius Galfridi Bonel	ij ^o
Willelmus Styvoy	ij ^o	Johannes Aldevyn	ij ^o
Ricardus Crowe ¹	ij ^o	Thomas Kylot	ij ^o
Johannes filius Ade Perle ²	ij ^o	Rogerus filius Hankyni de Koten	ij ^o
Ricardus filius Warini le mercer	ij ^o	Hugo de Parys	ij ^o
Willelmus filius Ranulphi de Novoburgo	ij ^o	Willelmus filius Willelmi Choupemon	ij ^o
Galfridus filius ejusdem Willelmi	j ^o	Johannes filius Johannis le Taylor	ij ^o
Willelmus filius ejusdem Willelmi	j ^o	Willelmus Pochelot	ij ^o
Nicholas filius ejusdem Willelmi	j ^o	Willelmus filius Henrici Kariter	j ^o
Galfridus filius Johannis Bonel	j ^o	Henricus filius Henrici Clementis (erased)	ij ^o
Hugo filius Johannis Bonel	j ^o	Clemens filius Henrici Clementis ⁶	ij ^o
Hugo filius Henrici le Celer (erased)	j ^o	Laurentius filius Walteri Towth	ij ^o
Robertus <i>Treye</i> (erased) Traye		Adam le Blewer	ij ^o
Symon filius Alani Reymont	j ^o	Willelmus filius Willelmi le prestes sone	ij ^o
Thomas filius Alani Reymont	j ^o	Ricardus filius Ricardi le Halte	ij ^o
Willelmus filius Ricardi le Donfowe ³	iiij ^o	Hugo filius Ranulphi de Stafford	ij ^o
Willelmus Kovt (erased)	vj ^o		

¹ Ricardus Crowe, provost temp. Hen. III.² John de Perla, bailiff in 1296.³ Hugh le Donfowe, bailiff 1305, 1314, and 1318.⁴ See Note 9.⁵ William Goch, probably the senior, appears as provost thrice, temp. Hen. III.⁶ Alan Clement, bailiff 1298.

Willelmus filius Johannis le Redee	ij ^o	Nicholas filius Tymme de Frankeville	ij ^o
Rogerus Campeneys ¹	ij ^o	Willelmus d (erased)	
Huge Campeneys	ij ^o	Petrus filius Michel de Roshul	ij ^o
Alanus Corde	ij ^o	Johannis filius Thome Totyfer	ij ^o
Petrus Corde	ij ^o	Alanus Pride	ij ^o
Johannes filius Roberti Pride ²	ij ^o	Gilbertus filius Ricardi fabri de Cholenham	ij ^o
Willelmus filius Willelmi le Chyle de Cholenham	ij ^o	Nicholai filius Nicholai le Flynt	
Johannes filius Willelmi Ros-sel le Taylor	ij ^o	Rogerus filius Wylly Gont	
Reginaldus de Porta ³	ij ^o	Walterus filius Walteri Thowt	
Ricardus filius Walteri Towht	ij ^o	Thomas filius Thome Glopsy	
Rogerus Bon piscator	ij ^o	Ricardus le Parmonter de Mardefol	ij ^o
Kot Albale	ij ^o	Johannes Begeth	ij ^o
Alanus filius Nicholai Rey-neri	ij ^o	Laurentius filius Bron Ballart	ij ^o
Willelmus Herwy	ij ^o	Willelmus filius <i>Chorve</i> (erased) Cut	vj ^o
Rogerus Greythe	ij ^o	Johannes filius Ade Glopsi colyur	j ^o
Petrus Greythe	ij ^o	Henricus filius Willelmi Roto-lond	j ^o
Ricardus filius Roberti filii Walteri	ij ^o	Johannes filius Petri Wistard	j ^o
Johannes filius Rogeri Baroni	ij ^o	Alanus filius Petri Wistard	j ^o
Thomas filius Thome le Ganter	ij ^o	Michel filius Micheli le gunir	j ^o
Hamo Turet		Willelmus filius Nicholai Pek	ij ^o
Petrus filius Rogeri le Shuere		Stephanis filius Johannis pis-catoris	ii ^o
Willelmus filius Hugonis le Vylen ⁴		Nicholas filius Ade Dunys apotecarius	ij ^o
Willelmus filius Willelmi filii Stephani		Robertus filius Willelmi le pannarius de Derlaston	ij ^o
Rogerus filius Willelmi filii Aldithe cissor	ij ^o		

(*In dorso*)

Sciendum est quod Johannes de Lodelawe senior filius Nicholai de Lodelawe finivit v. marcas et pacau' totum

SECOND MEMBRANE.

ROTULUS de forinccsis qui secundo tercio sederunt ad Nonam assisam in burgo Salopie primus dies sessionis fuit dies domi-

¹ Hugh Champeneys, provost 1224, Thos. Champeneys, 1282.

² Robert Pride, provost temp. Hen. III.

³ Roger de la Yate=de porta, bailiff 1360.

⁴ Hugh le Vileyn, provost 1246.

nica proxima post festum sancti barnabe apostoli anno regni regis Edwardi ix^o

Henricus le tailur. ij^o xx.s' pac di' m' et iterum di' m'

Warinus filius Ade Ret. ij^o x.s' pac' xl.d. et iterum xl.d.'

Alanus corvisarius de forieta. ij^o x.s' pac' xl.d.' et iterum xx.d.'

Hankynus de Harlescote. iij^o di' m' pac' xx.d.' et iterum xx.d.'

Adam frater Franceys. iij^o j. marc' pac xl.d.' iterum xl.d.'

Willelmus Scathelok.

Johannes carpentarius de Shitford. iij^o di' marc' pac' xij.d.' iterum xij.d. iterum xij.d. *et iterum ijs. viijl. et sic quietus de fine.*

Johannis Wodemon. iij^o di' marc' pac' xii.d.' et iterum xv.d.' et iterum xv.d.'

Willelmus Bolemuchy. ij^o di' marc' pac' xxvj.d.' et iterum xxvj.d.' et ob, *et iterum v.s.' et sic quietus de fine*

Rogerus le Hauekerus. iij^o d' marc', pac' xx.d.' iterum xx.d.' et iterum xl.d. et sic quietus de fine

Willelmus de Behton. iij^o di' marc' pac' xij.d.' et iterum xij.d.' et iterum xx.d.'

Ricardus de Golden. iij^o xx^{ti} sol' pac' v.s.' iterum v.s.' et iterum v.s.' et iterum v.s.' *et sic quietus de fine.*

Henricus le Celer de Wigornia. iij^o di' marc.' p' xij.d.' et iterum xx.^{td}. et iterum iij^{ors}' et sic quietus de fine.

Warinus le celer. iij^o di' marc' p' xij.d.' et iterum xx.^{td}. et iterum xx.^{td}.

Willelmus de Mudle sutor. iij^o. di' marc' p' xij.d. et iterum xij.d.'

Rogerus le Colier. iij^o. pac' p' xx.d.' et iterum xx.d.' et iterum xx.d.'

Ricardus filius Ricardi Renen. iij. di' marc' pac' p' xij.d.' iterum xx.d. iterum xx.d.'

Walterus filius Elie de Polileg. iij. di' marc' pac' xij.' et iterum xv.d. et iterum xij.d.

Symon carpentarius sub Wila. ij. j. marc' pac' di' marc' iterum xl.d.

Willelmus Vachan. ij^o x.s.' pac' v.s.' et iterum v.s.' et sic quietus de fine

Henricus carpentarius sub Wila. ij. di' marc' pacan' ijs.' iterum ijs.

Ricardus filius Willelmi de Cristesethe corvisarius. j^o pac' de fine prius sm^a (?) xx.d.' et debet xl.d.' adhuc. *pac' xx.d.' debet xx.d.'*

Stephanus Greythe. iij. di. marc' pac' xx.^{td}. iterum xx.^{td}. et iterum xx.d.' *EST*

Willelmus Rachebon de Mudle. ij. di' marc' pac' xx.d.' et iterum xx.d.'

Thomas Goderich de Shelton filius Ricardi. ij^o. di' m' pac' p' xij.d.' et iterum iij^{is}' et sic quietus de fine.

Radulphus de Cotes. iij. di' marc' pac' xij.d.' iterum xx.d. et iterum. xx.d.'

Hugo filius Ricarde le carrere. j^o. di' m' propter suus pac' xl.d., et ipse H. pacavit xx.d.'

Thomas filius Willelmi Simanes. j^o di' m.' propter suu.' (?) pac' xij.d.' iterum xij.d.' et ipse Th. pac. ij.s. et iij.d.

Th. filius Dauwe babel. j^o. x.s' propter suus, (?) pac' ij.s. et vi.d.' et iterum ij.s. et vi.d.' et ipse Th. pac' ij.s.' et vi.d.' et iterum ij.s.' vi.d.' et sic quietus de fine

- Ricardus filius Alani le bonde, ij^o di' marc' pac' suus' (?) pac' xij^d et ipse
R. pac' xx^d et iterum ij^s.
- Laurentius filius Ade Godlek. j^o di' marc' propter suus (?) pac' xij^d et
iterum xij^d.
- Rogerus de Worthin serviens Dauwe. ij^o di' marc' pac' totum.
- Thomas parmintarius sub Wila. iij^o di' m' pac' xx^d et iterum xx^d,
et iterum xx^d et iterum xx^d et sic quietus de fine.
- Rogerus Rese. ij^o xl^s pac' xx^s et iterum x^s et iterum x^s et sic
quietus de fine
- Henricus cissor, ij^o xx^s pac' di' marc' et iterum di' m'
- Willelmus de Wigornia le celer. ij^o j. m' pac' di' et iterum xl^d et
iterum xl^d et sic quietus de fine.
- Adam Kech filius Willelmi de Worthin, ij^o xx^s pac' x^s et iterum
v^s et iterum v^s et sic quietus de fine.
- Gaifridus Anken. ij^o xl^s pac' xx^s et iterum x^s.
- Willelmus serviens Henrici Charite. ij^o j. m. pac' di' m' et iterum xl^d,
et iterum xl^d et sic quietus de fine.
- Walterus de Bruges ij^o xx^s pac' x. sol'
- Willelmus de Hereford. ij^o xl^s pac' xx^s.
- Robertus Kelingh. ij^o xx^s pac' x^s et iterum v^s.
- Reginaldus Porchet¹ balle. ij^o duas m. pac' j. m. iterum di' m. et
iterum xl^d et iterum xx^d et debet xl^d.
- Symon cissor. ij^o xx^s pac' di' marc' et iterum ij^s et vi^d.
- Henricus cementarius. ij^o di' marc' pac' xl^d et iterum xx^d.
- Rogerus Bole ij^o di' m' pac' ij^s et iterum xxvii^d.
- Willelmus serviens Radulphi. ij^o di' marc' pac' xx^d et iterum xx^d.
- Nicholas filius Hugonis de Westbury. ij^o di' m' propter ejus pac'
vii^d et ipse iterum xx^d et iterum xxvii^d et iterum ij^s et
sic quietus de fine.
- Thomas le hoppere de Burleton. ij^o di' marc' pac' ij^s et iterum xx^d.
- Philippus Tintcor. ij^o j. m' pac' di' marc' et iterum xl^d.
- Hitse de Colenham. ij^o di' m' pac' ij^s et iterum xxvii^d.
- Johannes nepos Johannis le carpentarius. ij^o x^s pac' ij^s et iterum
iii^j et iterum ij^s et debet ij^s est
- Robertus Teggemon. ij^o x^s pac' xl^d
- Jurdanus le herwythte. ij^o xx^d pac' di' m' et iterum di' m.
- Johannes filius Nicholai de Halmundester. ij^o di' m' pac' ij^s et
iterum xij^d.
- Rogerus filius Johannis de Radeleg. ij^o di' m' pac' xx^d et iterum xx^d.
- Ricardus le specer. ij^o duas m' pac' j. m' et iterum di' m' et iterum
xl^d et debet xl^d.
- Ricardus de Montegomory. ij^o di' m' pac' p' xx^d et iterum xx^d.
- Gilbertus filius Dede de forieta. ij^o j. m' pac' v^s et iterum v^s.
- Robertus de Canener. ij^o x^s pac' v^s iterum ij^s et vj^d.
- Adam de Chatewalle. ij^o di' m' pac' ij^s et iterum xxvii^d et iterum
ij^s iii^j et sic quietus de fine.

¹ Reginaldus or Reiner Porchet, provost temp. Hen. III.

- Adam le^remere. ij^o di' m' pac' ij.s.' et iterum xxviiij.d.'
- Ricardus de Wemme. ij^o j. marc' pac' v.s.' et iterum v.s.' et iterum
xx.d.' et debet xx.d.' est'
- Willelmus Mondrem. ij^o di' m' pac' xx.d.' et iterum xxx.d.' et iterum
ijs.' vi.d.' et sic quietus de fine.
- Rogerus de Wemme q' alibi (erased)
- Thomas le colleyer q' alibi (erased)
- Philippus filius de Cantelop. j^o pac' de fine prius sua xl.d.' et xl.d.' debet
- Henricus Tintan de Sutton molendarius. ij. x.s' pac' xl.d.' et iterum xl.d.
- Willelmus Rossel de Frankevil ij^o x.s.' pac' xl.d.' et iterum xl.d.' et
iterum xl.d.' et sic quietus de fine.
- Ricardus filius Johannis de Ballina carpentarius. j^o pac' ij.s.' et vj.d.'
de fine prius sm' (?) et adhuc tantum debet, *solvit ij.s' vj.d.' et sic
quietus de fine.*
- Henricus Aurifaber famulus Thome Aurifabri ij^o x.s.' pac' ij.s.' et
vi.d.' et iterum ij.s. vi.d. *est'*
- Johannes filius Ricardi Wallensis carpentarius. ij^o di' m' pac' ij.s.' et
iterum ij.s.' et iiij.d.'
- Ricardus Lupus. ij^o x.s.' pac' xl.d.' et iterum xl.d.' et iterum xl.d. et
sic quietus de fine.
- Willelmus filius Stephani de Colemere ij^o xx.s.' pac' x.s.' et iterum v.s.'
- Thomas Glunt. (?) ij^o di' m' ij.s. et iterum ij.s. et iiij.d.' et iterum
ij.s.' iiij.d.' et sic quietus.
- Walterus filius Hugonis de Endon ij^o pac' ij.s.' et iterum ij.s.' et iiij.d.'
- Elyas le Mercer de Brocton. ij^o di' m' pac' ij.s.' et iterum ij.s.'
- Adam frater Ricardi le mercer de Wemme. ij^o di' m' pac' xx.d.'
iterum xx.d.'
- Thomas taylor. ij^o di' m' pac' xl.d.' et iterum xx.d.'
- Johannes Dam. ij^o x.s.' pac' xl.d. et iterum xl.d.'
- David filius David prepositi de Castro Episcopi. ij^o di' m' pac' xx.d.'
et iterum xx.d.'
- Willelmus *Sinetrex* (?) Sincox filius Willelmi de Wulfancroft. ij^o x.s.'
pac' xl.d. et iterum xl.d.' et iterum xl.d. et sic quietus de fine.
- Robertus le hore de Cawes. ij^o di' m' pac' xx.d.' et iterum ij.s.'
- Thomas Marescall de Bakelar. ij. di' m' pac' ij.s. et iterum xx.d.'
- Ricardus *Pamie* (?) Pistor ij^o di' m' pac' ij.s.' et iterum ij.s.' et iterum
ij.s.' viij.d.' et sic quietus de fine.
- Johannes Geffrey. ij^o x.s.' pac' xl.d.' et iterum xl.d.' et iterum xl.d.'
et sic quietus.
- Willelmus Caretarius de Hereford, dictus Hamund, ij^o di' m' pac' ij.s.'
et iterum xxviiij.d.'
- Willelmus Cokin filius Ade de Knokin ij^o di' m' pac' ij.s. et iterum
ijs.' et iiij.d.'
- Ricardus Russel de *Mounminlye* (?) ij^o j. m' pac' xl.d.' et xl.d.' et iterum
di' m' et sic quietus de fine.
- Johannes Seys. ij^o x.s.' pac' v.s.' et iterum ij.s. et vj.d.'
- Johannes le Vox. ij^o di' m' pac' ij.s.' et iterum ij.s.'
- Rogerus Gunemon. ij^o di' m' pac' xx.d.' et iterum xxx.d.'
- Robertus Carpentarius de Erilwardin. ij^o pacavit xx.d.' et iterum xl.d.'

THIRD MEMBRANE.

ROTULUS de forinsecis de Gilda mercatorum Salopp' ad nonam Assisam primus dies sessionis dies dominica proxima post festum sancti Barnabe apostoli, anno regni regis Edwardi nono, isti subscripti fuerunt qui *pro (?) finiverunt (?)*

Ricardus le forber de Tibriton receptus est pro m' gilda et finivit di' m' pac' xxvj.d.' et ob.'

Hicke qui fuit serviens Ricardo Borrey. finivit di' m' pac' xxvj.d. et ob.'

Philippus Carpentarius de Felton juxta Lodelawe. finivit di' m' pac' xxvj.d. et ob.'

Henricus le spicer de Leycester. finivit xl. sol' ad iv gildas. pac' x.s' et iterum x.s.'

Willelmus de Chalewehulle¹ qui fuit serviens Johannis de Lodelawe. finivit di' m' pac' xxvj.d.' et ob.'

Petrus le potter Salopp.' finivit viginti solid' pac' di' m' et iterum di' m' et debet di' m.'

Hamo filius Ythenart² de Wenloc. finivit viginti sol.' pac' di' m.'

Robertus de Clywe cissor Salopp.' finivit, di' m' pac' xxvj.d' et ob.'

Johannis de Hodenet barber Salopp.' finivit di' m' pac' xxvj.d.' et ob.' et iterum xxvj.d. et ob.' et iterum xxvj.d. et ob.'

Petronilla de Borton. finivit. decem solid' pac' xl⁴d.'

Gylus Pride. finivit viginti sol' pac' xl⁴d.'

Alexander le bakere. finivit decem solid' pac' xl⁴d.

Thomas le Donfowe. finivit viginti solid.' solvit v.s.' et iterum v.s.'

Nicholas de Eton pistor Salopp.' finivit unam m' pac' iiij.s.' iiij.d.' ob.'

Johannis de Derbi qui fuit serviens Willelmi Pride. finivit quindecim sol' pac' v.s.' et iterum v.s.'

Willelmus le Marchale de foro. finivit di' m' pac' xxvj.d.' ob.

Ricardus le bolger sub la Wyle versus Bisbestanes. finivit di' m' pac' xxvj.d.' ob.'

Philippus le Molendarius. finivit di' m' pac' xxvj.d.' ob.' et iterum xxvj.d.' ob.

Rogerus Herbart Molendarius. finivit di' m' pac' xxvj.d.' ob.'

Rogerus qui fuit serviens Johannis Louth finivit vij. sol. vjd.' pac' xxxd.'

Thomas qui fuit serviens Johannis le Marchale. finivit septem sol.' vi.d.' pac' xxviij.d.' et iterum xxviij.d. EST'

Ricardus de Scholton, le mason, finivit x. sol' pac' xl.d.'

Petrus carpentarius de Ordesleye. finivit di' m' pac' xxvj.d.' ob.' et iterum xxvj.d.' ob.

Hugo Witlac de Moneford le mercer, finivit xv. sol.' pac' v.s.'

¹ Probably Cheneyhill, near Newport.

² Or Yehenhart.

- Galfridus de Ford, pistor, finivit x. sol' pac' xlthd.
 Hicke de Norton, le mercer, finivit x. sol.' pac' xl.d.
 Johannes tabernarius serviens Rogeri Campeneys, finivit di' m.' pac' xxvj.d.' ob.
 Rogerus filius Hamonis pistor Salopp.' finivit xv. sol.' pac' v.s.
 Ricardus de Aschford carpentarius de Collenham, finivit x. sol.' pac' xl.d.' et iterum xl.d.
 Willelmus de Harleg parmintarius, finivit xxth sol.' solvit di' marc' et iterum di' m' et quietus de fine.
 Ricardus filius Walteri de Bedlesworthin.¹ finivit x. sol.' pac' xl.d.' et iterum xl.d.' et debet xl.d.
 Leuwelinus pictor, finivit x.s.' pac' xlthd.
 Willelmus de Bruges corvisarius, finivit xv.s.' pac' v.s.
 Johannes de Harlascot' carpentarius, finivit di' marc.' pac' xxvj.d.' ob.
 Ricardus de la mimede, finivit v.s.' pac' xx.d.
 Johannes marescallus de Ballina finivit v.s.' pac' xx.d.
 Rogerus filius Thome fabri, finivit v.s.
 Robertus le petler' de Grimesbi, finivit xxths.' pac' di' m.
 Willelmus Cadi, finivit di' marc' pac' xxvj.d.' et iterum xxvj.d.
 Ricardus le specer serviens Philippi le specer, finivit xxths.' pac' di' m.
 Walterus de Wenlok pistor, finivit iiij.s' pac' xlij.d.
 Adam de Lodelawe, finivit vij.s.' et vj.d.' pac' xxx.d.
 Thomas filius coci, finivit di' marc' pac' xxvj.d.' ob.
 Adam de Sutton, finivit v.s.' pac' xx.d.
 Thomas carpentarius de Hodenet, finivit v.s.' pac' xx.d.
 Adam de Rotelinghop' pistor, finivit x.s.' pac' xlthd.
 Ricardus Bereward, finivit v.s.' pac' xx.d.
 Rogerus Murinor carpentarius di' marc' pac' xxvj.d.' ob.' et iterum vij. d.
 Robertus Calenox, pistor, finivit d' marc.' pac' xxvj.d.' ob.
 Galfridus de Radinges, le mercer, v.s.' pac' xx.d.
 Johannes de la Pole, finivit v.s.' pac' xx.d.
 Stephanus de Rowelowe, faber, finivit di' marc' pac' xxvj.d.' ob.
 Rogerus tannator de Frankevil' finivit xv.s.' pac' v.s.
 Nicholas le comber, finivit iv.s' pac' xvj.d.' et iterum ij.s.' viij.d.' et sic quietus de fine.
 Philippus de Wontenor pistor, finivit iiij^{or}s.' pac' xvj.d.' et iterum xvj.d.' quietus de fine.
 Willelmus Boule de Betton, finivit iiij.s.' pac' xvj.d.' et iterum xvj.d.
 Robertus Bilrek faber, finivit iiij^{or}s.' ad quatuor gildas, pac' xvj.d.
 Ricardus de Wonkeslowe,² cissor, finivit iiij^{or}s.' pac' xvj.d.
 Willelmus filius Philippi pistor, di' marc.' pac' xxvj.d.' et iterum xxvj.d.' EST.

¹ Belswardine, near Cressage.² Longslow, near Market Drayton.

- Adam filius Rogeri de Stretton. finivit v.s.' *pac' xx.d.'*
 Johannes de Duddeleg' le mercer. finivit di' marc' *pac' xxvj.d.'* ob.'
 Thomas bercarius Ricardi Borrey. finivit iij.s.' *pac' xvj.d.'*
 Thomas cocus fratrum predicatorum. finivit di' marc' *pac' xxvj.d.'* ob.'
et iterum xvj.d.' ob.'
 Reginaldus filius Henrici tannatoris. finivit iij.s.' *pac' xvj.d.'*
 Willelmus le forner. finivit iij. sol.' solvit xvj.d.
 Willelmus le coupeur de Blakeway, v. sol.' solvit xx.d.' *et iterum xx.d.'*
et debet xx.d.' EST'
 Johannes frater Thome Prin. pisto. finivit iij. sol.' *pac' xvj.d.'*
 Adam aurifaber. finivit v. sol. *pac' xx.d.'*
 Ricardus scriptor de Burleton. finivit di' marc' *pac' xxvj. d.'* ob.'
 Willelmus le garnusur. finivit di' marc' *pac' d'm in et sic quietus in*
perpetuum.
 Alanus cirotecarius de Castel-foryate. finivit xx. sol.' ad quatuor gildas
pac' v.s.' et iterum v.s.' et debet v.s.'
 Thomas de Dreyton. finivit xl. solid' *pac' j. m' et iterum j. m' et*
debet j. m.'
 Philippus de Leayton. finivit di' marc.'
 Ricardus le taylor filius Ricardi le yonge de Stafford. finivit vj.s.
pac' ij.s.'
 Johannes tonsor dictus picard. finivit xxth sol.' solvit di' marc'
 Thomas de Dalileg. finivit di' marc' solvit xxvj.d.' et ob.'
 Willelmus Trigel. finivit di' marc' *pac' xxvj.d.'* ob.'
 Willelmus filius Willelmi de Hereford de forieta castelli. finivit iij.
 solid' *pac' xvj.d.'* et iterum xvj.d.' et debet xvj.d.'
 Hugo le dunfowe.¹ finivit v. sol' *pac' xx.d.'* et iterum xl.d.' et sic
 quietus de fine.
 Willelmus de Wemme. finivit xxx. sol' *pac' viij.s.'*
 Johannes de Ramesbury carpentarius. finivit v.s.' *pac' xx.d.'*
 Ricardus filius Willelmi le Blake de Worthin. finivit xx. sol' *pac' di'*
m' et iterum di' m' et debet di' m'
 Robertus filius Ynoins de Wemme. finivit di' marc' *pac' xxvj.d.'* et ob.'
et iterum iij.s. v.d.' ob.' et sic quietus de fine.
 Hugo filius Philippi le hatebond.² finivit v.s. *pac' xx.d.'* EST'
 Galfridus de Kant' aurifaber. finivit xv.s.' *pac' v.s.' et iterum*
v.s.' EST'
 Ricardus de Halchton finivit di' m.' *pac' xxvj. d.'* et ob.'
 Thurstanus de Pichford finivit xl. sol.' et pacavit prius comitati xxth.s.
et iterum xxth et sic quietus
 Adam Dod pisto. de Polileg. finivit iij.s.' *pac' xvj.d.'* et iterum xvj.d.'
et debet xvj.d'

(N.B.—Another Membrane seems to have been attached to the foot of the above which is missing).

¹ Hugh le donfowe, bailiff 1314 and 1318.

² Hugh Hathebronde, prevost temp. Hen. III.
 Vol. II., 2nd S.

FOURTH MEMBRANE.

Hugo Reyner.	ij	W. filius Willelmi Gob (?)	ij
Walter de Bruges.	ij	Nicholas frater ejus.	j
Adam de la Rone.	j	Willelmus Hagerwas.	ij
Ricardus Gamel.	ij	Willelmus filius Stephani.	j
Willelmus Gamel.	ij	Johannis Robilot.	j
Willelmus Selk.	j	J. filius Galfridus (sic) Bonel.	j
Henricus filius Alani filii		Thomas frater ejus.	
Stephani.	j	Johannes filius Petri le jene	
Willelmus Dunfowe.	iiij	(? jeue)	j
Rogerus Champeney.	ij	W. Bidi.	iiij
Alanus Pride.	ij	Clemens filius Henrici Cle-	
W. Randulf.	ij	mentis.	j
Johannes de Prylecot	ij	Thomas Taylar.	ij
Willelmus Reyner		W. de Colemar'	ij
Gregorius de Monteg (? Mon-		Nicholas filius J. le ruard (?).	j
tegue)	iiij	Robertus filius W. Palin de	
Johannes filius Nicholai de		Derlaston	ij
Lodelawe.	j	Alanus filius Petri filii Cle-	
Willelmus Vachan. ¹	ij	mentis.	j
Henricus le tailur.	ij	Robertus Punch de eadem.	j
Baldwinus de Mardefol.		Walterus de Bruges.	ij
Ricardus filius Alani.	iiij	Robertus le vileyn.	iiij
Willelmus Pichelot.	ij	W. filius Hugonis villani.	ij
Ricardus Russel.	ij	Willelmus Onge.	j
Johannes Pride.	ij	Alanus Gentil. ²	ij
Ricardus filius Ricardi Stury ²	j	Thomas filius Rogeri Reyner.	j
Galfridus filius W. Rondolf. ³	j	W. filius J. Balle.	j
Willelmus frater ejus.		Johannes filius R. Legs	j
Nicholas frater ejus.		Laurentius filius Laurentii	
Alanus le tailur.	ij	Edwyn.	j
Johannes Balle.	iiij	Rogerus Bole.	ij
Johannes filius Alani Gamel ⁴	ij	Henricus aurifaber.	ij
Willelmus filius J. Balle.	j	Willelmus aurifaber.	iiij
Alanus Bal.	j	Ricardus Crowe. ⁵	ij
Petrus le justice.	iiij	Hamond le taylar.	ij
W. le loxmit.	ij	Hugo Verindre	j
Alanus Strauwelone.	ij	Rogerus filius Willelmi Adde	ij
Johannis Hagerwas ⁵	ij	Petrus le parminter	ij
W. Stinob	ij	Nicholas Colpem	j
Henricus Blenchoxe (or-axe)	j	Alanus Talreng (?)	j
Reginaldus Pychet	ij	W. Wachelon	iiij
Willelmus filius Willelmi lox-		Robertus Parmintarius	ij
mith.	ij	J. filius Th. gloveri (?)	j

¹ William Vahhan, provost 1288.² Richard Stury, bailiff 1294.³ Geoffrey Rondolph, provost temp. Hen. III., bailiff 1300.⁴ John Gamel, bailiff 1357.⁵ John Hagwas, bailiff 1321.⁶ Richard Crowe, provost temp. Hen. III.

J. filius Willelmi le taylur	ij	Petrus Greythe	ij.
Thomas Baldwyn	j	Rogerus Greythe	ij.
Simon cissor sub Wila	ij.	Rogerus filius Radulphi de	
Thomas Enge	j.	Cotes	ij
Ricardus le Galeys	ij	Reginaldus Carpentarius de	
Ricardus filius Ricardi <i>Meph</i> (?)	j	Northfor'	ij
Hugo filius Ricardi le car-		Ricardus serviens Rogeri	
pentarius	j.	Nicoles	ij.
Philippus de Cantelop'	j.	le brewer	ij.
Warinus de la Tur ¹	ij.	Willelmus le lok	j.
Ricardus filius Ricardi le		Galfridus de Cotes carpen-	
gynur	j.	tarius	ij.
Ricardus Katel de <i>Ballines</i> (?)	ij.	Thomas filius W. Sumanes	j.
Ricardus le locker	ij.	Symon frater ejus	ij.
Ricardus parmintarius de		Stephanus le baker'	ij.
Mardefol	ij.	Ricardus le Wolf de Shepene	ij.
Nicholas Legs	ij.	Radulphus Rogechese (yrie)	ij.
Adam parmintarius filius H.		Johannes cirotecarius filius	
de Cotes	ij.	J. de Kemesleye	j.
Thomas parmintarius sub		Alanus cirotecarius sub Wila	ij.
Wila	ij.	Petrus filius Th. Wisdom	ij.
Robertus le taverner	ij.	Willelmus filius presbiteri	ij.
Adam Wenelok	ij.	Walterus filius Elye le cos-	
Robertus Kelmith	ij.	tantin	ij.
J. le Kent	ij.	Henricus filius Willelmi le	
Robertus Wiscard	ij.	gost	j.
Ricardus frater ejus	ij.	Adem parmintarius de Novo-	
Thomas Wisdom	ij.	burgo	ij.
Th. cirotecarius	ij.	Ricardus de Montegomori	ij.
Rogerus Rese	ij.	Willelmus cocus fratrum pre-	
Adam Dugyn	ij.	dicatorum	ij.
Willelmus le kent	ij.	Johannes Mokyn	ij.
Galfridus Chiken	ij.	Johannes Baret	ij.
Rogerus Nicoles	iiij.	Willelmus Moudrem	ij.
Rogerus Yunoins	ij.	Johannis carpentarius senior	ij.
Nicholus filius Ade Bilbe	ij.	Symon carpentarius	ij.
Willelmus de Welinton	ij	Robertus carpentarius	ij.
J. filius Ade Dugyn	j.	Henricus carpentarius	ij.
Adam filius Th. carpentarius	ij	Hugo carpentarius de forieta	ij.
Willelmus Hamund	ij.	Ricardus de Pimbeleg	ij.
Willelmus <i>Smet's</i> (?)	ij	Johannis Barun de Colen-	
Th. faber de Bakelar'	ij	ham	j.
Radulphus de cotes	ij.	Ricardus filius Alani Baruni	j.
Willelmus de Mudle	ij.	Johannis filius Willelmi Bidi	j.
Ricardus Bungy	ij.	Willelmus Barun	j.
Stephanus Grethe	ij	Willelmus de Mudle	ij.

¹ Solvit ad Gildam tentam die dominica proxima ante festum exaltaconis sacre crucis anno xxxij [Sept. 13th, 1304.]

Johannis filius Rogeri Barun	ij.	Willelmus Cokin	ij.
Gilbertus filius Ricardi fabri	ij.	Rogerus Menerel	ij.
Johannis Oldwyn (or Aldewyn)	ij.	Adam de Worthin <i>ij. pac' a s.</i>	
Willelmus de Steplton	ij.	<i>et sic quietus.</i>	ij.
Ricardus filius Roberti filii		Nicholai Way (or War)	j.
Walteri	ij.	Robertus de Worthin	ij.
Willelmus de Lechton	ij.	Henricus Chese	ij.
Radulphus de Colenham	ij.	Johannis Wodemon.	ij.
Johannes Friday	ij.	Thomas le colleyer	
Johannes Schery	ij.	Willelmus Rek	ij.
Ricardus de Colenham	ij.	Johannes Geffrey	ij.
Walterus Tandy	ij.	Adam de Chatewalle	ij.
Hankinus de Colenham	ij.	Hugo Folery	j.
Willelmus Was	ij.	Ricardus Poune	ij.
Henricus Tincan	ij.	Rogerus filius Bone	ij.
Nicholas Kech	ij.	Alanus de Duton (? Juton)	ij.
Johannes le vox pistor	ij.	Thomas le Sont (? Font)	ij.
Thomas le hoppere	ij.	Willelmus Squier	ij.
Willelmus le seler	ij.	Willelmus de Lake	ij.
Thomas Scheri	ij.	Willelmus Herur.	ij.
Willelmus de Stiyele	j.	Willelmus filius Willelmi	
Thomas parvus pistor	ij.	Crure	j.
Philippus de <i>Ilbacia</i> (?)	j.	Willelmus filius W. le spicer	j.
Johannis filius Ricardi le vox	j.	Warinus le celer	ij.

FIFTH MEMBRANE.

Willelmus Stywoy. (erased)		Ricardus filius Warini le	
Nicholas Venel.	ij.	merc.	j.
Alanus Corde.	ij.	Willelmus de Lilleshul	
Willelmus Marcallus sub Wila.	ij.	merc.	ij.
Ricardus le teyntre.	ij.	Willelmus filius Ade filii	
Ricardus le gorwicer.		Ywon'.	ij.
Nicholas Bonel le tanner	ij.	Willelmus filius Willelmi le	
Petrus Corde.	ij.	marchilt sub Wila	j.
Rogerus le Lakes. (erased)		Alanus filius Alani Ywe ²	j.
Rogerus de Wemmele mercer.	ij.	Michel filius Ricardi Meth	j.
Henricus Rotilon	j.	Galfridus filius Johannis Bonel	j.
Henricus Witswire	ij.	Hugo frater ejus.	j.
Jordanus le mercer.	ij.	Nicholas filius Willelmi Pothoc	ij.
Elyot le mercer.	ij.	Ricardus Pally	ij.
Johannes le tayler le mercer.	ij.	Alanus filius Alani Kech	j.
Willelmus filius Ade Schile.	ij.	Willelmus frater ejusdem	j.
Rogerus Perle le mercer.	ij.	Alanus filius Johannis Hay-	
Johannes Perle. ¹		mon	ij.
Ricardus Rossel le mercer.	ij.	Willelmus filius Willelmi le	
Symon Reymont.	j.	Blake de Worthin	ij.

¹ John de Perla, bailiff 1296.² Ywe, probably same as Ive or Ivo.

Willelmus filius Willelmi Chonpemon	j.	Ricardus filius Ricardi Rewe de Scholton	iiij.
Nicholas filius Johannis Haymon	j.	Adam de Welynton	ij.
Johannes Haymon	vj.	Willelmus Walrant	ij.
Willelmus quondam serviens Henrici Kariter	ij ^o	Willelmus Styreh	vj.
Johannes Seyus	ij.	Robertus le orpet	ij.
Adam filius Ricardi de Stretton	ij.	Hugo filius Thome Goderich	ij.
Petrus Michel	ij.	Adam filius Ricardi Was	j.
Johannes Begeth	ij.	Willelmus filius Reginaldi Malafant	j.
Ricardus Goldwyn	iiij.	Alanus filius Philippi <i>Lordani</i>	
Henricus Kariter	iiij.	(? Jordani) de Frankeville	j.
Willelmus filius ejusdem	ij.	Henricus filius Henrici Wyke de Scholton	j.
Henricus Kylot	j.	Rogerus filius Wyly de eadem	ij.
Thomas Kylot	ij.	Thomas filius Johannis filii Juliane de eadem	j.
Petrus Gerard	ij.	Nicholai filius Jordani piscatoris de Frankeville	ij.
Rogerus filius Willelmi le Blake de Worthin	ij.	Robertus le May	iiij.
Elyus carnifex	iiij.	Walterus filius Walteri Towth	ij.
Johannes de Moneford	ij.	Philippus filius Rogeri le haweker	j.
Thomas Spyrewich. filius Petri Colle		Willelmus filius Philippi Borrey	j.
Robertus Tync' filius Alexan dri Oter	vj.	Ricardus filius Alani le bonde de Scholton	ij.
Ricardus filius Ricardi de Mele	j.	Thomas Gorich de eadem	iiij.
Johannes filius Willelmi de Bruges clericus	iiij.	Johannes filius Thome le palmer	ij.
Reginaldus de Porta	ij.	Laurentius Godlech	j.
Rogerus de Forde	j.	Johannes filius Willelmi Manning	j.
Thomas Gluitt	ij.	Hugo filius Johannis Hosbonde le gorwicer	j.
Henricus le mason	ij.	Ricardus Alhale	ij.
Ricardus filius Walteri Towth	ij.	Willelmus filius Stephani filii Alexandri le gorwicer	j.
Petrus le mason	j.	Willelmus Bolsing de Collenham	ij.
Phillipus le teynterer	ij.	Ricardus serviens Mabilie Michel	ij.
Rogerus filius Jordani piscatoris de Frankewile	ij.	Adam Pangy	iiij.
Hugo le teynterer	ij.	Rogerus de Ast'leye	iiij.
Laurentius filius Walteri Thowt	ij.	Thomas filius Petri	iiij.
Nicholas filius Symonis de Frankeville	ij.	Henricus Borgeyse	ij.
Ricardus filius Ywonis ¹ de Scholton	ij.	Johannes le Waleys le Cordewaner	ij.
Willelmus Rossel de Frankeville	ij.		

¹ Hen. fil. Iwonis, provost or prætor temp. Hen. III.

ROTULUS de forinsecis qui primo sederunt ad Gildam mercatorum in villa Salopie. primus dies sessionis fuit dies dominica proxima ante festum exaltacionis sancte crucis, anno regni Regis Edwardi tricesimo secundo. (Sept 13th, 1304).

Rogerus de Brakbelye finivit lx.s' ad iiij Gildas.

Willelmus de Nesse finivit . . . iiij ad tres Gildas.

Thomas de Bikedon¹ finivit xs.s' ad ij Gildas.

Robertus de Leycester specer finivit xxs.' ad ij Gildas pacand'.

Adam de Preston Gobals² le marechal finivit x.s.' pacand' ad ij. Gildas.

Thomas de Colton carpentarius finivit x.s.' pac' ad ij Gildas.

Ricardus de Lodelowe carpentarius finivit x.s.' pac' ad ij. Gildas.

Rogerus de Lusthcote³ carpentarius finivit di' m' pac' ad ij Gildas.

Ricardus filius Wyart de Loghton finivit di' m' pac' ad ij Gildas.

Rogerus de Staunton finivit xx.s.' pac' ad ij Gildas.

Rogerus filius Walteri de Cliva carpentarius. finivit di' m' pac' ad ij Gildas.

Willelmus de Bykenhalle scriptor. finivit di' m.' pac' totum ad primam Gildam.

Willelmus de Wilderhop carnifex. finivit x.s.' pac' ad tres Gildas.

Johannes de Mekelege finivit xx.s.' pac' ad ij Gildas.

Ricardus del Bakhous de monkeforytie finivit x.s.' pac' ad ij Gildas.

Ricardus de Ka finivit x.s.' solvend' ad ij. Gildas.

Johannes le Botinton. finivit di' m.' pacand' ad ij Gildas.

Henricus de Eccleshall cocus. finivit xx.s. pacand' ad ij Gildas.

Willelmus filius Willelmi del Ecokzete finivit j.m.' pac' ad ij. Gildas
sub hacce promissione quod non pandoxabit per aliquem alium
nisi ipse dominus Willelmus fecerit in villa Salopie residentiam.

Willelmus filius Ade le comber de Waliton (erased) confratim (?)
finivit j.m' sub eadem promissione.

Michael Baret de Essex le tayllur finivit x.s.' pacand' ad ij Gildas.

Ricardus de Tunstal marescallus. finivit x.s.' pac' ad ij Gildas.

Ricardus dominus de Loton finivit xx.s.' pac' ad ij Gildas.

Willelmus de Eyton *Daunt* (?) pac' di' m' ad ij. Gildas.

Galfridus de Stretton super *Darnef onca* finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.

Adam be Modlycote pistor. finivit di' m' pacand' ad ij Gildas.

Robertus le Lanwider mercer finivit xx.s.' pac' ad ij Gildas.

Johannes de *Eeriria* (?) finivit xx.s.' pac' ad ij Gildas.

Hugo le fourbur finivit j m.' pac' ad ij Gildas. iterum xl. d.'

Willelmus de Mortonefinthe parmentarius sub Wyla xx.s' ad ij Gildas.

Adam de Walcote pistor finivit x.s.' pac' ad ij Gildas.

Ricardus de Wythinton piscator finivit xx.s.' ad ij Gildas iterum xl.d.'

Willelmus de Su'tton juxta Murival finivit di' m' et j.d' ad ij Gildas

Ricardus filius Vose piscator finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas

¹ Thomas de Bykedon, bailiff circa 1300 and in 1318 and 1319.

² i.e., Priests' town of Godebald, one of the 3 wise clerks of Roger de Montgomery.

³ Lustcott in Rushbury parish.

Rogerus filius Matilde de Munfoelmer' finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas
 Willelmus le Ben piscator, finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas
 Rogerus de Muriden finivit j. m' ad ij Gyldas
 Johannis de Bampton taylur finivit di' m' j.s.' ad iij Gildas
 Thomas filius Crebarn le Wolbyer del Wychechiroche finivit di' m' j.s.
 ad iij Gildas
 Willelmus de la Grene finivit j. m' ad ij Gildas pac.'
 Radulphus de London corvisor finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
 Ricardus de Esthop, sutor, finivit viijs.' ad ij Gildas.
 Ricardus Foly de Hereford finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
 Adam de Stretton pistor. finivit di' m j.s. ad ij Gildas.
 Thomas le Corsede finivit di' m' j.s' ad iij Gildas.
 Willelmus de Corvedale piscator finivit xx.s.' ad iij. Gildas.
 Adam le Grom finivit xx.s' ad ij Gildas.
 Ricardus de Hamchirche pistor finivit j. m' ad ij Gildas.
 Rogerus de Ragedon finivit di' m' ij Gildas
 Willelmus de Upton finivit x.s.' ad ij Gildas.
 Hugo de Caldelballe finivit xx.s. ad ij Gildas.
 Ricardus de Besford finivit iij li' ad ij. Gildas.
 Thomas de le Halle finivit j. m' ad ij. Gildas.
 Johannes filius Rogeri Basesone finivit xx.s' ad ij. Gildas.
 Thomas filius Henrici de la Clive finivit c.s' ad ij. Gildas.
 Ithel de Pontesburi, faber, finivit di.' m.' ad ij. Gildas
 Philippus Ongel faber. finivit di.' m' ad ij Gildas.
 Rogerus de Haghemon finivit di.' m.' ad ij. Gildas
 Thomas Fope de Lilleshull, finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
 Johannes filius Willelmi Fanote de Darlaston, walker, finivit j. m' ad
 ij Gildas
 Henricus Fangy finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
 Willelmus de Wythinton, barber. finivit di.' m.' ad ij Gildas.
 Willelmus de Preston, bercarius, finivit di.' m' ad ij Gildas.
 Thomas de Frankeville, bercarius. finivit di.' m' ad ij Gildas.
 Ricardus de Upton, faber, finivit x.s' ad ij Gildas
 Willelmus filius Willelmi le smyth. de Mudle finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
 Walterus filius Henrici de Cliva. finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas
 Rogerus le Vouk pistor finivit j. m' ad ij Gildas.
 Rogerus filius Henrici de Cliva finivit xx.s.' ad ij Gildas.
 Ricardus de Wenelok pistor. finivit ij m' ad ij Gildas, iterum xl.d.'
 Thomas Sithin tayllur finivit di' m' j.s. ad iij Gildas.
 Willelmus de Seldes *cirotecarius* (?) finivit j. m' ad j. Gildam.
 Robertus de Wych, sutor, finivit xxx.s.' ad iij Gildas.
 Thomas Beth carnifex finivit x.s' ad ij. Gildas.
 Johannes de Ellesmere finivit xx.s.' ad j. Gildam. iterum xl.d.'
 Ricardus Natol finivit j. m' ad ij Gildas.
 Willelmus filius Rogeri de Halaston juxta Ideshale finivit di' m' ad ij
 Gildas.
 Johannes filius Reginaldi de Hacton finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
 Johannes de Acton Burnel, specer finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas.
 Henricus filius Stephani Serft de Legth finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.

- Hugo de Spyre (?). f— finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
 Willelmus Natol pistor finivit x.s.' ad ij. Gildas.
 Thomas Whamlelot (?) smyth finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
 Adam evins (?) finivit j. m' ad ij. Gildas.
 Johannes cocus Willelmi *vaglin* (? Vaghan) finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
 Alexander de finivit xx.s.' ad ij Gildas. iterum v.s'
 Johannes del Neuport tannur finivit j. m' ad ij Gildas. iterum xl. d.
 Coc carpentarius (?) de coll'm finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
 Willelmus de Hotalys pistor. finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas.
 Johannes filius Johannis de Eyton, carnifex, finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
 Thomas de Artesleg carpentarius finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
 Henricus de Ston' (?) carpentarius finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
 Hugo de Moddicote le Wallere de Frankeuille. finivit di' m' ad ij
 Gildas.
 Johannes de Meole pistor. finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
 Henricus filius Willelmi Stynolb. finivit di' mare' ad iij. Gildas.
 Adam filius Willelmi Driselon (? Bruseley) finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas.
 Willelmus de Hondfot marechal. finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas.
 Willelmus le barbere de Romaldesham finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas.
 Henricus de Lesleye finivit xls' ad ij Gildas.
 Johannes de Motehale. finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas.
 Stephanus Buggel piscator. finivit di' m' j. s.' ad iij Gildas.
 Nicholas de Grunnesby piscator. finivit xx.s.' ad ij. Gildas.
 Ranulphus de Wem pistor finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas.
 Johannes *Schone* (?) piscator finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
 Willelmus de *Honton* (?) finivit x.s' ad ij. Gildas'
 Stephanus de Astel hopper' finivit x.s.' ad ij. Gildas.
 Ricardus le Waleys pistor finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas.
 David del Whitechurche mercer finivit j. m' ad ij. Gildas. pacand' v.s.'
 Sellof le harpour. finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
 Lucas le sadeler. finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas.
 Willelmus Las pistor finivit viij.s' ad ij Gildas.
 David le leche finivit viij.s' ad ij Gildas.
 Rogerus de Heales pistor. finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas.
 Adam de Bykedon finivit x.s.' ad ij Gildas.
 Ricardus de Ellesmere finivit x.s' ad ij Gildas.
 Thomas de Lynton finivit x.s' ad ij. Gildas.
 Hugo de *Onderlolle* (?) carpentarius, finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas.
 Willelmus de Ardestont (?) finivit ij. m' ad ij. Gildas.
 Rogerus de Calbes marechal. finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
 Rogerus de Sine..... finivit xx.s. ad ij. Gildas.
 Johannes filius Touneri (? Tynceri) de Lodelawe, senior finivit j. m'
 ad ij. Gildas.
 Ranulphus le Sherere finivit x.s.' ad ij. Gildas.
 Johannes le Vachan finivit ij. m' ad ij Gildas.
 de Hadeleggh. finivit xls' ad iij Gildas.
 i pistor finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas.
 Thomas de finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
 Johannes de Willileg finivit di' m' ap ij. Gildas.

BAPTISMAL NAMES.

From the preceding lists it may be gathered that there was, six centuries ago, as there is now, a certain fashion in the bestowal of Christian names. Prominent individuals of one generation left a mark upon succeeding ones, who showed their estimate of the popularity of kings and nobles, bishops and emperors, in this practical way. Kings' names seem to have been in most favour, and all the kings, with but one exception, after the Conquest, received this compliment. William, John, and Richard head the list, a "saint" and a Norman earl come next, then Henry, so that among the first six favourite names are found all the kings, except Stephen, whose name occurs rather low in the list. The name John, too, may owe its prominence to his having shared the honour with an apostle, for we may not think that he was more revered than his lion-hearted brother, Richard. The same reason may have given Thomas a preponderance over Henry, although the memory of the assassinated Archbishop was fresh enough in the minds of a people, who regarded him as both "saint" and "martyr." The name Roger may be due to the Norman Earl, whose rigid rule in Shrewsbury was combined with much liberality to the church. The comparative paucity of scriptural names may be due to the blind ignorance of the times. Of the rest, some are Norman, others apparently, Saxon, Danish, and Celtic, in just such proportion as might have been expected from the mixed state of society. In fact, the date of the documents themselves might have been approximately gathered from the lists. *Johns* would not have been so numerous fifty years earlier, and forty years later the name *Edward* would not have been conspicuous by its absence. It is difficult to account for the disuse of the name of the pious king, the "Confessor," as he was styled, unless we imagine that in these western parts he was less known, and consequently less revered than in the east. Three female names, only, are found, Matilda, due possibly to the Empress, Petronilla, to legendary Church

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history, and Juliana, to the Saint. I subjoin the names in the order of their most frequent recurrence and the number of times they are found:—Willelmus, 187; Johannes, 121; Ricardus, 112; Thomas, 72; Rogerus, 62; Henricus, 51; Adam, 44; Robertus, 36; Alanus, 34; Nicholas, 32; Hugo, 30; Petrus, 26; Walterus, 16; Philippus, 15; Galfridus, 14; Radulphus or Randulphus, 12; Stephanus, 11; Symon, 9; Reginaldus, 8; Warinus, 7; Alexander, 5; David or Dauwe, 5; Hamo, 5; Jordanus or Jurdanus, 5; Laurentius, 5; Elyas or Elyot, 4; Gilbertus, 3; Hankynus, 3; Hitce or Hicke, 3; Michel, 3; Clemens, 3; Colynus, 2; Koc or Kot, 2; Reyner, 2; Rofoce (Rufus) 2; Wyly, 2; Aldithe, 1; Baldwinus, 1; Bron (? Bran) 1; Crebarn, 1; Dede 1; Franceys, 1; Gregorius, 1; Gylus, 1, Ithel, 1; Juliana, 1; Leuwellinus, 1; Lucas, 1; Matilda, 1; Petronilla, 1; Sellop, 1; Thurstanus, 1; Tymme, 1; Vose, 1; Wyart, 1; Ynoins, 1; Ythenhart, 1; Ywon, or Ywo, 1.

[The difficulty of deciphering the sixth membrane, which has suffered from damp, makes a few of the above to be doubtful, but this applies merely to the more unusual names. Every care has been taken to make them correct. The list has been revised at least a dozen times, and every doubtful name subjected to especial scrutiny.]

SURNAMES AND DESIGNATIONS.

As contemporary records of matters connected with Shrewsbury in the 13th century are practically non-existent, it is plain that very little can be done to identify the majority of the individuals whose names are here set forth. A few of them occupied positions of honour, and some others are recorded as having acted as witnesses to deeds preserved in the Haghmon Cartulary or in that of the Abbey Parish Church estate. Many of the surnames also appear as those of families prominent as townsmen in subsequent ages.

Surnames in the 13th century had not become general, it was a time of transition, and so many of the persons mentioned in the lists are only distinguished

from their fellows by their own Christian names and those of their fathers, and thus, such names as "William the son of William" and Thomas the son of Peter, elude all attempts at identifying them. This difficulty is but slightly alleviated when to either father or son some designation is appended, and "William, the son of William, the priest's sone," in one record is paralleled by "William the son of William, the presbyter" in another. Identification becomes easier when, in addition, the place of birth or origin is given, and thus "Richard the son of William of Cristesethe cordwainer" would be readily distinguished from any other Richard son of William. Many of the designations, however, do not convey any meaning to modern ears. We may not know what mean "le forber, le orpet, le donfowe, or le ruard," but, for all that, they serve to distinguish families, whose ancestors, for some reason unknown to us, adopted one or other of them, and for whom they thus became the surname. Thus "le hore" is the name of a family, members of which appear elsewhere, and "Dauwesone," a surname in St. Julian's records seems more familiar from finding "Dauwe" in these. Rofoce may be the phonetic equivalent of Rufus, and Wylen or Vylen of the Latin Villanus. That Kot (or Koc) Wefloc, Katel, Dam and Witswire are Saxon or Danish, is as plain as that Goch, Was, Hagerwas, Kech, Michel, Mokyn, and Balemuchy are due to our proximity to the Welsh border. A good many unmistakable Norman names also appear among the inferior tradesmen, which seem to show that the Conqueror, or his kinsman, Roger, did not succeed in finding estates for every one of his motley following, and a large number had to revert to the occupations with which they had, previous to A.D. 1066, diverted themselves. Scores of other names cannot, with any degree of certainty, be ascribed to either Saxon or Dane or Norman or even ancient British, and must remain of doubtful derivation. The whole list, which I subjoin, is well worthy of study and comparison. I give, as with the Christian names,

the number of times of recurrence, coupling together such names as seem identical :—

Adde, Aldwyn or Oldwyn, 2, Alhale, 2, Anken.

Babel, Bal or Balle, 5, Ballart, Baldwin, Balemuchy, Baret or Bariter, 2, Baron or Barun, 5, Basesone, Begeth, Bernard, Beth, Bidi or Bydy, 3, Bilrek, Bilbe, Blenchoxe, Bole or Boule, 2, Bolfing, Bon or Bone or le Ben, 3, Bonel, 7, Borgeyse or Burgeys, 2, Borrey, 5, Buggel, Bungy.

Cadi, Calenox, Calpen (?) Campeneys, 3, Charite (cf. Karite) Chefe or Chese, Chiken, Chonpemon, 2, Chowe, Clement, 3, Cokin, 2, Colle, 2, Corde, 4, Crowe, 2, Cruure, Cut.

Dam, Druselen, Dugyn, 3, Dunfowe, 5, Dunys.

Ebone, Edwyn, Enge, Evins (?)

Fangy, Fanote, Farel, Fekyle, Folery or Foly, 2, Fope, Friday or Frydey.

Gab or Gob, Gamel, 7, Geffrey, 2, Gentil, Gerad or Gerard, 2, Glopsi or Glopsy, 2, Glover, Gluitt or Glunt, 2, Goderich or Gorich, 3, Godlich or Godlik, Goldyn or Goldwin, Goch, 3, Gont, Greythe, 6, Granegos', Gunemon.

Hagerwas, 4, Haymom or Haymon, 4, Hamund, 2, Herbart, Herur, Herwy, Hosbonde, Hughe.

Karite (cf. Charite) 4, Katel, Kech, 3, Kelingh, Kelnich or Kelmith, Kout or Kovt, Kylot, 3.

Lareneys, Las, Legs, 2, Lordan, Lowth, 2, Lupus.

Malafant, Manning, Marcallus, Meph or Meth, Menerel or Mewerel, 2, Michel, 2, Mokyn, Mondrem or Moudrem, 2, Murinor.

Natel, 2, Nicoles, 2.

Oldwyn, (cf. Aldwyn,) Onga or Ongel, Oter.

Palin, Pally, 3, Pamie, Pangy, 3, Pek, Perle, 3, Pichelot or Pochelot, Porchet or Pychet, 2, Pothoc, Poune, Pride, 8, Prin or Perin, Punch or Pinche, Pye.

Rachebon, Randulph, Rese, 2, Reymont, 3, Reyner, 3, Renen, Rogechyrie (?) Robilot, Rotilon or Rowlond, 3, Rossel or Russel, 7, Ruffus or Rofoce,

Selk, Seys or Seyus, 2, Sergeant, Schery or Scheri, 2, Schone, Semanes or Sumanes, Sincox, Sinetrex or Smetrex, Sithin, Serfe or Serft, Schakely, Spirewich, Squiar, Spachelok, Scathelok, Stury, 2, Styrch, Styvoy or Stywoy, 2, Strauwelone, Stinob or, Stynolb, 2, Talreug, Tandy, Thowt or Towth, 4, Tincan or Tintcan, 2, Tyncer or Tintcor, 2, Teggemon, Totyfer, Traye, Trigel, Turet.

Vachan, 3, Vaglin (?) Venel, Verindre, Vose.

Wachelon, Walrant, Was, 2, Way or War, Wefloc, Wenelok, Whamlelot, Wiscard or Wistard, 3, Witlac, Witswire, Wodemon, 2, Wyke, Wyly, 2, Wisdom or Wysdom, 3.

Yunoins, Ywe, Ywon or Ywo.

DESIGNATIONS AND TRADES.

The designations are, in many instances, as difficult to account for as the surnames. If we possessed dictionaries of all the dialects spoken in England and other northern nations, (Scandinavia, Normandy and Brittany,) in the 12th and 13th centuries, we might be able to throw some light upon them, but even then to discriminate between trades and *agnomina* or nicknames would be no easy task. Some of them would still have to be referred to that tendency to bestow unmeaning appellations, which has always been common to mankind.

We must, therefore, of necessity, class designations and trades together; to separate them absolutely would require more knowledge than we now possess. The majority of them became surnames in after ages; a few had already passed from the one category to the other, when the lists were made. We find ex.gr., Glover as a surname and a trade, as well as *le ganter* and *cirotecarius*, and possibly "*gont*." Some of the trades, moreover, became extinct, or changed their character, and were otherwise named. The two first are properly *agnomina* :—*Dictus hamond*, *dictus picard*, *le basesone*,

le gost, le priestes sone, le blake, le gryns, le halte, le jene
 (? jeune) le redee, clericus, præpositus, scriptor, le gunir,
 le gynur, le hawekerus, le haukerus, le hawker, le justice,
 le palmer, le vylen, le flynt, le Galeys, le waleys, le wallere
 (the Welshman) le kent, le Gaschoyne, le boemon (or
 botmon) le bonde, le celer, (or seler) le chyle (le child,
 elsewhere rendered *infans*), le corsede, le costantin, le don-
 fowe le farner, le forber (or fourbur,) le hoppere, le hore, le
 lakes, le may, le orpet, le remere, le ruard, le vox, le
 welbe. Apotecarius, aurifaber, le baker, le bakere, le
 barber, bercarius, le blewer, le brewer, carnifex, carpen-
 tarius, le carrere, cementarius, cissor, cocus, le colier, le
 colleyer, le comber, corvisarius, le coupere, le deyer, le
 faber, le ganter, le glover, le gorwicer, le grom, le har-
 pour, le leche, le loxmith, le locker, le lok, le marchale,
 marescallus, le mason, le mercer, molendarius, pannarius,
 parmentarius, le parmenter, le petler, le pictor, piscator,
 pistor, le potter, le sadeler, le sherere, le specer, or spicer,
 sutor, tabernarius, le taverner, tannator, le tanner, le
 taylor, le tayleur, le tailur, le teynterer, le tyncer, le
 walker, le wodemon, le wolbyer.

PLACES.

It only remains to give a list of the places mentioned ;
 some of these are only places of origin or birth places.
 The greater part are names of towns and villages in the
 county, and some indicate the locality or street where
 the person lived. Such as are partly undecipherable
 are marked by a note of interrogation thus (?)

Acton-Burnel, Albacia (?) Ardestont, Astel' (Astley)
 Asterley.

Bakhous, Ballina, Ballivis, Brampton, Bechton
 (Bicton) Bedlesworthin (Belswardine) Besford, Betton,
 Bikedon, Bisbestanes (Beeches Lane) Blakeway, Borton,
 Brakbelye, Brocton, Brug, Bruges, Burleton, Byken-
 halle.

Caneney (?) Catewalle, Chatewalle, Cantelop,
 Calderballe, Castrum Episcopi, Cawes, Calbes, Chalewe-

hulle, Cliva, Clywe, Clive, Colton, Colham, Collenham, Colenham, Cholenham, Cotes, Colemere, Coruedale, Cristesethe.

Dalileg, Darlaston, Derlaston, Derbi, Drayton, Duddileg.

Ecokzete, Ecreeton, Eciria (?) Ellesmere, Erilwardine (Ellerdine) Esthop, Essex, Eyton, Eyton *Dianut* (?)

Felton juxta Lodelawe, Ford, Forde, Forieta, Forieta Castelli, Foro de, Frankewile, Frankevile.

Golden, Grene de la, Grimesbi.

Hadleg, Hacton (?) Haghmon, Halaston juxta Ideshale, Halchton, Halmundest, Hamchurche, Halle de la, Harlascote, Harlescote, Heales, Harleg, Hereford, Hodenet, Hondfat.

Kemesleye, Ka, Kote, Knokin.

Lakelar, Lake, Lanwider, Leayton, Lechton, Legth, Lesleye, Leycester, Lilleshul, Lilleshull, Lodelawe, Lughton, London, Loton, Luton, Lusthcote, Lynton.

Mardefol, Mekeleye, Mele, Meole, Mounminaye, Montgomery, Motehal, Meliden, Minnede, Mudlicote, Mortonefinithe, Munfoelmer, Moneford, Mudle, Montegue, Muridon.

Nesse, Nor'forieta, Norton, Novoburgo.

Ordesleye.

Parys, Pimbeleg, Pichford, Polileg, Porta, Preston, Preston Gobals, Pontesbury, Pyre (?) Prylecot.

Radeleg, Ragedon, Radinges, Roshul, Romesbury, Romaldesham, Rotelinghop, Rowelowe, Rone de la.

Salopp', Shittford, Shelton, Schelton, Scholton, Shepene, Sincleton (?) Seldes, Stafford, Steplton, Staunton, Style, Sutton, Stretton.

Tibriton, Tur de la, Tunstal.

Underhille, Upton.

Waliton, Welinton, Wilderhop, Wemme, Wem, Wigornia, Wila sub, Westbury, Worthin, Wych, Wenloc, Wenelok, Wentenor, Willileg, Wistanton, Wonkeslowe (Longeslow near Market Drayton) Wulfancrast, Wythinton, Wychchurche, Whitchurch.

THE PIPE ROLL FOR THE FIFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY II., 1159.

By R. LL. KENYON.

WILLIAM FITZ ALAN gives account of the firm of Shropshire.

- 1.—In the treasury £80 & 32^s & 7^d.
- 2.—And in alms newly fixed for the Knights Templars 1 mark.
- 3.—And in fixed alms for the Canons of Bridgnorth 10/-
- 4.—And to the Monks of Malvern 2/-
- 5.—And to the Sick of Shrewsbury 30/-
- 6.—And in payment of the Porter of Bridgnorth 30/5.
- 7.—And in payment of the Porter and Warder of Shrewsbury 60/10.
- 8.—And in the custody of the Castle of Stratton £4.
- 9.—And in payment of Bertum the Cross-bow-man 23^s/4^d.
and in lands granted
- 10.—to Hugh de Pirariis £42.
- 11.—& to John le Strange £7.10 of the King's interest.
- 12.—& to the Abbot of Haghmond 71/4.
- 13.—& to Godfrey de Gamag. £14.3 and £7 for last year.
- 14.—& to the Monks of Shrewsbury 68^s/8^d.
- 15.—& to Robert de Girros 35/-
- 16.—& to Hamo le Strange £4.
- 17.—& to Wido le Strange 110/-
- 18.—& to Earl Reginald 113/4.
- 19.—And in payment of Hoel son of Oen £36 by the King's writ.
- 20.—And in stores (munitione) for the Castles of Wales £18.4 by the King's writ.
- 21.—And to Roger de Powis £7 by the King's writ for stores for Castles.
- 22.—And Gaufr Pecem (to Geoffrey Peccatum) 20/- by the King's writ.

- 23.—And in payment Coterellorum de Carlecoel £15.5.
 24.— And he has of superplus 17/10.

 25.—Richard de Bealmes owes 10 marks plac Saisine (for a plea of seisin).

 26.— Nova Placita et Novæ Conventiones.
 27.—The same Sheriff gives account of 100 marks of his own tallage. He has paid it into the treasury & is quit.
 28.—The same Sheriff gives account of 38 marks of tallage of the Knights of Shropshire. In the treasury £18 13 4.
 29.— And in remissions by writ to Roger Corbet 10 marks And is quit.
 30.—The same Sheriff gives account of 100^s/- of tallage of the Abbot of Shrewsbury. He has paid it into the treasury & is quit.
 31.—The same Sheriff gives account of 50 marks of Tallage of the Borough of Shrewsbury. He has paid it into the treasury & is quit.
 32.—The same Sheriff gives account of 100^s/- de Monet (for Coinage). He has paid it into the treasury & is quit.
 33.—The same Sheriff gives account of 10 marks of Tallage of the Borough of Bridgnorth. He has paid it into the treasury & is quit.

Land of the Earl of Chester.

- 34.—Simon Fitz William gives account of £294 of land of the Earl of Chester.
 In his own superplus £36 11 10
 And in the treasury £147 16 2 in 3 tallies.
 And in the King's Court to Ralph Fitz Stephen £28 by the King's writ.
 And in payment of the Countess for a year & a half £45.
 And in Elem. Comitris (in the Earl's alms) £37 11 4½
 And he has of superplus 20^s/1^d.

Danecastr.

- 39.—Alan & his companions give account of £15 of the firm of Danacastr. (Doncaster) for ¼ of a year. He has paid it into the treasury & is quit.

40.—The heirs of Adam son of Suein owe £45 for the firm of Dane Castr.

The first 12 entries on this roll correspond exactly with those of the previous year, the only change being that Bertum the Crossbowman was paid for only part of the year instead of the whole year. His work was probably finished, as we do not find anyone engaged to succeed him, and as his pay was 1d. a day, we may ascertain exactly the time of his dismissal, or of his transfer to another place, by counting $280\frac{1}{2}$ days from Michaelmas 1158, at which the period begins for which this Pipe Roll accounts.

13.—Godfrey de Gamages had a grant of Stottesden Manor about March, 1158, but as the income was not allowed to him that year, he gets a year-and-a-half's income now. In the same year he had a smaller grant from the King in Herefordshire, where he had inherited land under the De Lacys. He owned the important castle of Gamaches in Normandy, and these grants were presumably rewards for assistance given in the acquisition of the throne by Henry II. What more is known of him and his family may be found in *Eyton* iv, 143. No other new grants of land in Shropshire appear this year.

20.—The Castles of Rhuddlan and Basingwerk in Flintshire were manned and fortified by the King after his Welsh expedition in 1158, and it was probably for these that the Sheriff of Shropshire supplied stores in obedience to the King's writ. Lhoyd's *Cambria*, p. 151.

21.—Roger de Powis had, in 1160, the custody of the Castles of Overton in Flintshire, and Edeyrneon in Merionethshire, for the King, and very likely it was for these that he was supplied with stores from Shropshire. He had a claim on Whittington by virtue of his descent from a dispossessed Welsh owner of it, and about 1171 it was granted to him by Henry II, in whose service he was constantly employed. The Fitz Warines recovered it from his grandson under an English title in 1204. *Eyton* xi, 31.

22.—It does not appear how Geoffrey Peche earned his 20s. His father, Hamo, who was still alive at this time, had, in or about 1134, married a Peverel, and obtained with her some land in Tern and Ercall, in Shropshire, as well as land in Cambridgeshire; he had in his own right a Barony in Suffolk. The name Peccatum or Sin, which was translated into the French Péché, is said to have been given by the monks of Coventry to Robert, a married chaplain of Henry I, who was made Bishop of Chester (which included Coventry and Lichfield) in 1121, to mark their detestation of him for being a married priest. This Bishop certainly left one son, Richard, whom he made Archdeacon of Coventry, and who, in 1161, was unanimously elected Bishop of Chester. Whether Hamo Peche, Geoffrey's father, was another son of Bishop Robert does not appear, but Bishop Richard Peche witnessed one of Hamo's charters. *Eyton* ix, 70; *Diocesan History of Lichfield* pp. 57, 74.

23.—Coterelli are said in the book of notes, published by the Pipe Roll Society, to be "tenants holding in villenage; their persons, issues, and goods were disposable at the pleasure of their lord," but in this place, *Eyton* (x, 356,) understands by the word "not a class of inferior tenants of the soil, but a band of soldiers fitted for predatory warfare, and placed in garrison at Carreg-hova," which is the place represented by Carlecoel. From entries in subsequent Pipe Rolls, we find that the garrison of this place consisted of one knight and twenty soldiers (servientes), a porter, and warders. Carreg-hova is a detached portion of Denbighshire in the parish of Llanymynech, and includes Llanymynech Hill. The Castle there was built by Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, and forfeited to the crown on his rebellion in 1102. Henry II maintained a garrison there from 1159 to 1163, when it was taken and destroyed by the Welsh. In 1194 it was restored to protect the silver mine which Richard I worked there for a year or two, and it is last mentioned in 1213, soon after which it was probably destroyed.

24.—The payments detailed above exceed £265 5s., the firm of the County, by 17s. 10½d. The Sheriff remits the ½d, and carries 17s. 10d. to his credit for next year.

25.—The account of the firm of the County being now finished, a new heading is this year introduced, “Nova Placita et Novæ Conventiones.” Placita means primarily pleas or legal proceedings, and hence is used for the revenue derived therefrom, the fines or fees paid then (as now) at all stages of the suit. Conventiones means agreements, and the fees paid for obtaining the royal license to make them, or for the royal confirmation of them when made, or for having them recorded on the great Roll of the Exchequer, fees which were of a similar nature with our stamp duty, but which were at this time, apparently, arbitrary in amount. Nova means belonging to the present year. But under this head of “Pleas and Agreements of the present year” all sorts of miscellaneous revenue was entered on the Pipe Rolls. *Madox Exchequer*, i, 123, 210, 214, 470, &c.

27.—This year a Donum was levied from all tenants in capite by knight's service, prelates, and boroughs. In later times the word donum was used principally for tallage, or a tax raised upon the King's demesne lands, and the boroughs of which he was lord, only; but in earlier times the word is used as here, to signify generally any tax. According to the Red Book of the Exchequer, written in Henry III's time, the donum of this year, 1159, was, in fact, a Scutage, and the second recorded tax of that kind; the first was in 1156, when 20s. was assessed upon every knight's fee for the army of Wales. In that year only those prelates were assessed who were bound to military services; but in 1159, two marks (26s. 8d.) were charged on every knight's fee, and prelates exempt from military service, like the Abbot of Shrewsbury, were nevertheless charged with the same tax, according to the land held by them in capite; and the boroughs were assessed at whatever sum the king's justices or commissioners thought they

ought to pay. In both years the object of the donum was the support of the army of Wales. The Donum paid by the Sheriff this year was 100 marks, by which it would appear that he owed the service of 50 Knights' fees for the manors he held of the King in Shropshire. *Madox Exchequer* i, 625, 732.

28, 29.—The rest of the Knights of Shropshire were only assessed at 38 marks, and of these, 10 were excused to Roger Corbet, Baron of Caus Castle. Domesday Book states that five Knights held of the Manor of Caus, and none of the other two manors, Minsterley and Alberbury, held in capite by the then Roger Fitz Corbet. Accordingly, in 1159, Roger Corbet owed for the service of five Knights. He was in the King's service on his accession to the throne, and assisted him at the siege of Bridgnorth in 1155, so it was doubtless in recognition of his merits that he was excused the donum of this year. This left 28 marks (£18 13s. 4d.) due from the rest of the county, which the Sheriff collected and paid into the treasury. *Eyton* vii, 5.

30.—Earl Roger de Montgomery had granted to the Abbey of Shrewsbury exemption from all military service and also from all taxation except such as should be levied on his own demesne lands; and this charter was confirmed by William Rufus. The Earl's demesne lands having passed into the possession of the Crown, Henry II was entitled to talliate the Abbey as often as he talliated his own tenants. It had, this year, to pay 100s., or $7\frac{1}{2}$ marks, being equal to the amount charged on $3\frac{3}{4}$ Knight's fees. Dugdale's *Monasticon* iii, 520, 521.

31.—The Borough of Shrewsbury paid 50 marks. It already was incorporated as a borough, but the charter which it then possessed has been lost. Whatever privileges it may have conferred, the borough was not exempt from the jurisdiction of the Sheriff of Shropshire, and was liable to arbitrary tallages at the will of the Crown. In 1156, the tallage and aid imposed on it amounted only to £11 13s. 4d., of which £2 10s. was remitted because part of the town was then lying waste.

The charge on the county in that year, of Danegeld and tallage, amounted to £145 1s. 10d. In 1159, the charge on the whole of the county, excluding the borough of Shrewsbury, comes to only £103 13s. 4d., while the borough of Shrewsbury paid £33 6s. 8d., showing, apparently, an enormous increase in its prosperity, compared with that of the rest of the county.

32.—In or about the year 1158 there was a great re-coinage. Money had hitherto been struck at a great number of different places, and in Stephen's reign numbers of the barons had assumed to themselves the right of coinage. Henry called in all these coins, and greatly diminished the number of mints in the Kingdom. Shrewsbury, however, was one of the mints which he retained, and at which coins of this his first coinage were struck. At every re-coinage, a certain proportion of all bullion brought in for coinage was retained to pay the expenses of the coinage, and to give a profit to the King. The earliest account showing the amount so retained is of the 6th year of Henry III, when it was 6d. in the pound. In 1159 the Sheriff paid into the treasury £5 for the coinage at Shrewsbury. The coinage at that time consisted exclusively of silver pennies. Some of those then struck at Shrewsbury are still in existence in the British Museum and elsewhere. *Ruding's Coinage*, i, 243.

33.—The inhabitants of Bridgnorth appear to have possessed certain franchises and rights in common as early as the reign of Henry I, but it seems probable that they exercised them by custom only, and that a charter of Henry II, of the year 1157, by which these "franchises, customs, and rights," are confirmed to them, is their earliest charter. (*Eyton*, i., 290). This would explain why, in 1156, when Shrewsbury was talliated separately, Bridgnorth was not distinguished from the rest of the county, but, in 1159, after the grant of the charter, it was put on the same footing as Shrewsbury, though paying only a fifth of the amount paid by that borough. Its ratable value at present is rather less than a seventh,

and its population rather less than a fourth of that of Shrewsbury.

34.—The account of the land of the Earl of Chester (who had died in 1153, leaving his son a minor, and therefore a ward of the King's), though entered at the end of the Shropshire Pipe Roll, has nothing to do with it or with William Fitz Alan, Sheriff of Shropshire. The Countess of Chester was daughter of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, the Empress's brother, and therefore cousin to Fitz Alan's first wife. Ralph Fitz Stephen was one of the King's chamberlains, and was one of the itinerant justices in 1176-7. *Eyton* vii, 235, 364 ; i, 295.

39.—The firm of Doncaster also has no connection with Shropshire, and is entered here presumably for convenience sake only.

This account was the last rendered by William Fitz Alan. It was passed at Michaelmas 1159, and he died about six months afterwards, and was succeeded as Sheriff by Guy le Strange.

PETITION OF HUMFREY KYNASTON, GENT.,

1618.

BY THE REV. WM. GEO. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

To the right worth Edward Donne &
Thomas Wingfeild Bayliffes of Shrewsbury }

The humble petition of
Humfrey Kynaston gent.

Most humbly beseecheth yo^r wor^{pp}s yo^r most humble poore petition^r, Humfrey Kynaston, that wheras yo^r sayd petition^r nowe remayneth in ward for his offences donne & comitted by him in the tyme of the last Assises held wthin this Towne, and wortheley comitted by yo^r worths unto warde for the same, the w^{ch} offences were these ensuinge, vizt.: goinge & wandringe in the Towne wthout any good or lawfull occacons, for abusinge the highe Shirroffes officers & servantes dyvers tymes, & one tyme most especially, when the reverend Judges of Assises did dyne wth the highe Shirroffe, in assulting one of the highe Shirroffes s^vantes and in breakinge of a Pasty of veneson then redde to be s^ved to the Shirroffes table, and for abusinge dyvers others of his mat^{ies} subiectes then havinge busynes & beinge resident wth hin the sayd Towne, the w^{ch} offences yo^r sayd most humble petition^r most humbly confesseth doe des^ve greater punishm^{te} than he hath alreddy susteyned, yett forasmuche as yo^r sayd most humble petition^r is nowe most hartely sorry for his sayd offences, and hopeth & herby doth promise never to offend in like case hereafter, but will followe his occupacon wherewthall he was brought upp, and never leave his trade to followe idlenes, his most humble desyre unto yo^r wor^{pp}s is that ytt wold please the same to restore him to his form^r lib^{tie} agayne. And thus for Godes love :

Yo^r wor^{pp}s most humble petition^r
HUMFREY
KYNASTON.

The foregoing Petition of Humfrey Kynaston, which is one of a number of Petitions to the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury, for the year 1617-18, presented by prisoners lying in prison for their release from further imprisonment, is preserved among the Corporation muniments, and requires but little explanation.

There are several Humfreys named in the pedigree of the Kynastons entered at the Heralds' Visitation of Salop in 1623, but the only one that seems likely to be the petitioner is one Humfrey Kynaston, fourth son of Edward Kynaston, of Marton by Baschurch, by Katherine his wife, daughter of William Lloyd, of Molverley. Edward's eldest son and heir was John Kynaston, of Marton, who married Brigitt, daughter of Francis Kynaston, of Oteley, by whom he had several children. The Kynastons of Marton¹ were a younger branch of the Kynastons of Hordley, and were, in common with all the Shropshire Kynastons, descended from Blethyn ap Kynuyn, Prince of Wales, who was slain at Welshpool in 1073.

That he was a younger son seems probable from the fact of his being brought up to a trade, as he tells us in his Petition he was, and which was by no means unusual for younger sons of good families in the 16th and 17th centuries. However, he left his occupation "to followe idlenes," and got into trouble, and was committed to ward by the Bailiffs. Whether his Petition and promises of amendment produced his release or not, we know not. I cannot trace Humfrey Kynaston's subsequent history, but we may hope that the committal to prison of this young member of an ancient Shropshire family proved to be for his good in the end!

Of the Bailiffs who committed Humfrey to prison, we have a few records. Edward Donne occurs as Bailiff in 1604, 1617, and 1628, in which year he died, whilst serving the office for the third time. His Arms were,

¹ See Pedigree of Kynaston in the *Visitation of Salop*, 1623, printed by the Harleian Society, pp. 291-299.
Vol. II., 2nd S,

Azure a wolf rampant argent. Thomas Wingfield occurs as Bailiff in 1617 and 1623, and as Mayor in 1641, on the death of Hugh Harris. He was also one of the first Aldermen of Shrewsbury in 1638; and in 1642, was named by King Charles I. in a letter as being disaffected to the royal cause.¹ He was son of Thomas Wingfield of Loughborough, in Leicestershire, and married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hunt, and was ancestor of the Wingfields of Preston Brockhurst and Onslow. He died in 1642, and was buried at St. Chad's; his wife, in 1633. His Arms were, Argent on a bend gules cotised sable three pair of wings conjoined of the first.

Several of the prisoners' petitions for release from imprisonment contain interesting admissions. John Hackett was committed "for using unseemely speeches and unreverent demeano^r towards Mr. Thomas Owen townelark of this Towne and his wief^e, in calling him drunken rogue, and other unreverent words used towards his wief." John lleu' was guilty of abusing the master Wardens of the Fraternity of Cloth workers (William Heylin and Richard Burche) and not performing his promise made unto them and before the Bailiffs. Sybbell Bloomer and Ales Smith had been "wandringe abroad wthin this Towne idely," and neglected to "fall to some honeste and lawfull course of gettinge their livinges." Thomas ffox was guilty of breaking down the hall door of the Fraternity of Shermen. Being drunk and disorderly was not unknown 270 years ago. John Edwards, tailor, was committed to the stone gate, for that he "being somewhat overseene in drinke did abuse himself and others, at undue time of the night, to the disturbance of the neighbourhood, and contrary to the good governm^t of this Towne, and your good wor^{ts} proclamacon." Nicholas Jones, butcher, was put in ward "for being abroad at an undue tyme of the night, and

¹ See *Owen and Blakeway*, i., 407, 431, 577; ii, 242.

for usyng undecent speeches towards the kynges maties
sworne Watchmen." John Yardeley, corvisor, "for
walking abroad at undue tyme upon Sunday night."
William Swifte "for being overtaken wth drinke and
abusinge himselfe in his dronkenes." Charles ffox
Sherman was committed to ward in the Welsh gate for
that he "upon the Saboth day, after nyne of the clocke
att nighte, contrary to yo^r worshipps speciall comaund,
dyd in myne owne dwellinge house, beinge a victualer;
receave seu'all of my neighbours & their wives, who for
their Recreation for a smale space dyd dawnse & drynke,
kepyng very good and civill order." From the petition
of Anne Hunte, it seems doubtful whether food was
supplied to prisoners committed to the gates; she
complains that she hath remained in prison "enduring
greate penurie for wante of ffoode, having nothing of her
selfe, nor of anye other persone to releve her, and there-
fore shee lamentably like to perishe;" wherefore she prays
for speedy delivery out of her inprisonment. The whole
bundle of petitions throws light on the manners and
customs of the early part of the seventeenth century.

INQUISITION OF THE LIBERTIES OF THE TOWN OF SHREWSBURY, 1515.

EDITED BY THE REV. WM. GEO. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

The following is the translation from the Latin of an Inquisition taken at Shrewsbury in October, 1515, before certain Commissioners, whose names are not preserved, who were directed to inquire into the extent of the Liberties of the Town of Shrewsbury. The draft of this document only is preserved amongst the Records belonging to the Corporation, and the names of the Commissioners and Jury have not been filled up in it. The Inquisition is valuable, as giving many details about the places lying within the Liberties; it names the parish and hundred within which each place is situated, and the amount to which each was wont to be taxed to the Lay Subsidies. It should be noticed that *villa* is here translated "town," and *villata*, "township." It is presumed that the draft is a fairly complete representation of the original Inquisition, which might, perhaps, be found in the Public Record Office.

INQUISITION indented taken at Shrewsbury in the county of Salop on Tuesday next before the Feast of All Saints in the seventh year of the reign of King Henry VIII, before

Commissioners of our said lord the king. By virtue of a commission of our same lord the king to them thence directed and of this inquisition consequent to inquire of and about divers articles in the same commission specified, by the oath of ^{who} say upon their oath that the town of ADBRIGHTLEY is within and of the parish of St. Alkmund within the town of Shrewsbury aforesaid in the aforesaid county. And also

that the township of LONGNORLE is within and of the parish of the Church of St. Chad bishop within the said town of Shrewsbury. And that the said township of Longnorle is from ancient time a hamlet of Withington in the aforesaid county. They also say, that the towns of BYKEDON, ROSHALL SUBTERIOR, and CALDECOT are within and of the parish church of St. Chad aforesaid. And that the township of BERWIK is within and of the parish of the collegiate Church of Blessed Mary of Salop. And that the town of ROSSHALL, which is called ROSSHALL SUPERIOR is within and of the parish of Saint Chad aforesaid. And that the town of LEETON is within and of the said parish of Blessed Mary. And that the hamlet of WOLASCOT is within and of the parish of Blessed Mary aforesaid, and is a hamlet of Roshall aforesaid in the aforesaid county. And that ALLERTON is a hamlet of the townships of Burghton and Yorton. And that the said townships of BURGHTON and YORTON are within and of the parish of Saint Chad aforesaid. And that the township of CLYVE is within and of the parish of Blessed Mary aforesaid, and is in the hundred of Pymhill. And that the township of SONESAW is within and of the parish of Blessed Mary aforesaid. And that the township of HARLESCOT is within and of the parish of Saint Alkmund aforesaid. And that the township of ASTLEY is within and of the parish of Blessed Mary aforesaid. And that the townships of ETON PARVA, NEUTON and BECHE are within and of the parish of Saint Chad aforesaid. And that they are hamlets of Acton Burnell, Pitechefford and Acton Pygot in the county aforesaid. And that the township of BETTON commonly called BETTON STRANGE with part of its hamlet of PULLEY are [as follows] namely, the said town of Betton is within and of the parish of Saint Chad aforesaid. And the said part of the hamlet of Pulley is within and of the parish of St. Juliana the Virgin within the said town of Salop. And that the township of WHELBACH is within and of the parish of St. Chad aforesaid, and is a hamlet of Harley and Kenley in the county aforesaid. And that the town of HORTON with its hamlets of WODCOTE part of ONNESLOWE and HANWOOD MAGNA, And the said Horton and part of Onneslowe are within and of the parish of St. Chad aforesaid. And that the town of PRESTON with its hamlet of DYNTEHILL is within and of the parish of St. Alkmund aforesaid.

Also the Jury aforesaid say that the aforesaid town of ADBRIGHTLEY together with ATTYCH'M and OKYNTON are within the hundred of Bradfford in the county aforesaid, and that the tenants residents and dwellers within and of the aforesaid town of Adbrightley should be taxed, and have been used to be

particularly taxed, to a certain entire xvth and xth to our lord the King in the county aforesaid by the laity in times past granted for their moveable goods and chattels within the same town and hamlets, namely, the said town of Adbrightley to viijs. vjd. And that the aforesaid hamlet of LONGNORLE should be taxed, and has been used to be taxed, with the aforesaid town of WITHINGTON, within the hundred of Bradford aforesaid, to a certain xvth and xth as above, namely, for Longnorle aforesaid to vjs. viijd. And that the aforesaid towns of BYKEDON ROSHALL SUBTERIOR and CALDECOT, together with part of ONNESLOWE, being within the aforesaid parish of Saint Chad in the county aforesaid, should be taxed, and have been used to be taxed separately to a certain xvth and xth as above to xlijs. And that the township of BERWIK is within the hundred of Pymhill aforesaid, & should be taxed, and has been used to be taxed, to a certain xvth & xth as above to xxvs. And that the aforesaid town of ROSHALL SUPERIOR is within the hundred of Pymhill, and should be taxed, & has been used to be particularly taxed, with the town of ETON within the same hundred, to a certain xvth & xth as above to xvijs. And that the aforesaid town of LEETON is within the hundred of Pymhill aforesaid, and should be taxed, and has been used to be taxed separately by itself to a certain xvth & xth as above xijs. And that the hamlet of WOLASCOT is within the hundred of Pymhill aforesaid, and should be taxed, and has been used to be taxed separately by itself to a certain xvth & xth as above to iijs. And that ALLERTON is within the hundred of Pymhill aforesaid, & should be taxed, & has been used to be taxed separately by itself to a certain xvth & xth &c. as above to vs. And that the said townships of BROUGHTON & YORTON are within the hundred of Pymhill aforesaid, and should be taxed, & have been used to be taxed separately by themselves to a certain xvth & xth &c. as above to xxvijs. And that the aforesaid township of CLYVE is within the hundred of Pymhill aforesaid, and should be taxed, and has been used to be taxed separately by itself to a certain like xvth & xth to xls. And that the aforesaid township of SONDESAWE is within the hundred of Pymhill aforesaid, and should be taxed, and has been used to be taxed separately by itself to a certain like xvth & xth to xvs. j^d. And that the aforesaid township of HARLESCOT is within the hundred of Pymhill aforesaid, and should be taxed, & has been used to be taxed separately by itself to a certain like xvth & xth to xviijs. And that the aforesaid township of ASTLEY is within the hundred of Pymhill aforesaid, and should be taxed, and has been used to be taxed separately by itself to a certain like xvth & xth to xxs. And

that ETON PARVA NEUTON' & BECHE are within the hundred of Condover, and should be taxed, and have been used to be particularly taxed, to a certain like xvth & xth to vs. iijd. And that the aforesaid township of BETTON together with the aforesaid part of PULLEY aforesaid are within the hundred of Condover aforesaid, and should be taxed, and have been used to be particularly taxed, to a certain like xvth & xth to xijs. xjd. And that the aforesaid township of WHELBACHE is within the hundred of Condover aforesaid, & should be taxed, and has been used to be taxed separately by itself to a certain like xvth & xth to ijs. And that the aforesaid town of HORTON, together with its hamlets of WODCOT part of ONNESLOW and HANWOOD MAGNA, is within the hundred of fforde in the county aforesaid, & should be taxed, & has been used to be taxed separately by itself to a certain like xvth & xth to xxixs. And that the aforesaid town of PRESTON' with its hamlet of DYNTHILL is within the aforesaid hundred of fforde, & should be taxed, and has been used to be taxed separately by itself to a certain like xvth & xth to xixs. iijd.

And the Jury aforesaid also say that the tenants residents & dwellers within and of the town of PYM'ELEY within the hundred of Bradford for their goods and chattels moveable within the same town of Pymeley should be taxed, & in times gone by have been used & accustomed to be taxed, to a certain like entrie xvth & xth, to the sum of vijs.

In witness whereof as well the aforesaid Commissioners as also the aforesaid Jury of the same Inquisition indented, have affixed their Seals. Dated on the day year & place abovewritten.

[Indorsed: "An Inquisition of the Towne libtis 7° H. 8."]

SHROPSHIRE TOPOGRAPHICAL MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE following is a Catalogue of the Topographical Manuscripts relating to Shropshire preserved in the Library of the British Museum. Where no other reference is given, the numbers relate to the Additional MSS. The other collections of MSS. referred to are the Hargrave, Lansdowne, Harleian, Sloane, and Cottonian MSS., and the Additional Charters. The Catalogue is extracted from the British Museum Class Catalogue of MSS., Topography, vol. iv.

SHROPSHIRE.

- 27,770. Translation of Domesday Book. Salop.
- Harg. 313. 14. Hic annotantur Tenentes terram de Rogero de Belysme Comite in Sciropessia, et nunc de Rege Angliae. *Ibid.* 47b. xv.
- Harg. 313. 44. Ces sont les Franchises et les Usages que la Communalte du Counte de Salop cleymment aver de droyt et de aneyane Usage du tens deut nule memorie ne eust. fol. 130b.
- 30,318. Transcripts of Charters and other deeds relating to co. Salop, from the 12th to the 17th century; with drawings of seals, and indexes of persons and places. Paper; ff. 129. 18th century.
- 30,324. Collections by Edward Lloyd of Trenewith, relating to co. Salop, viz :—
1. Lists of Inquisitions, Escheats, &c., tempp. Hen. III.—Rich. III.; including, at f. 55b, a list of Sheriffs of the county. 1154-1731. f. 2.
 2. "A Kalender of the Records in the Tower relating to Shropshire, A.D. 1705[6]." f. 139.

- 30,319. Transcripts of Deeds relating to co. Salop, from the 13th to the 17th century, but the greater part of them of the 16th century; with careful drawings of seals. Paper; ff. 102. 18th cent.
- 30,322. Transcripts of charters, inquisitions, etc., relating to co. Salop from the 14th to the 17th century; with indexes. Paper.
- 30,325. Collections by Edward Lloyd relating to co. Salop, viz:—
1. Calendar of records in the office of the Remembrancer of the Treasury. 2 Hen. IV.—12 Chas. II. [1400-1660.] f. 1.
 2. Extracts from charters in the Herald's College, and from Plea Rolls, &c., f. 107. A.D. 1708.
- 30,317. Transcripts of Charters and other deeds relating to places in co. Salop, temp. Hen. IV.—Chas. II., viz:—Bishop's Castle. f. 1;—Clun Hospital. f. 21;—Ercall School. f. 35;—Newport School. f. 38;—Oswestry. f. 61;—Shrewsbury. f. 74;—Shrewsbury School. f. 115;—Ludlow. f. 176;—Wenlock f. 217.
- 5,828. Salop, County of. v. Religious Houses. Notes by B. Willis and W. Cole respecting religious houses there, f. 84b.
- 6,354. Tabular arrangement of Domesday Book relating to lands there. p. 47.
- Add. Ch. 916-980; and 1,035—1044. Charters relating to lands there.
- Lansd. 1. 60. Inquest of enclosures in the county of Salop. 1517.
- 5,508. Letter of the Committee of Sequestrations to the treasurers. 1648. f. 113.
- 30,331. "Arms, Inscriptions, &c., in the churches of Shropshire. Copied by Mr. Ashmole An^o 1663." A copy of Ashmole MS. 854, pp. 169-235; with careful drawings of the coats of arms. Paper; ff. 81. 18th cent. Small Quarto.

- 30,316. Letters on the dedications of churches in co. Salop. 1740-1.
- 21,018. "Ecclesiastical notes and descriptive accounts of parishes within the Archdeaconry of Salop, with illustrations, comprising views of cc. churches, chapels, parsonages, crosses, and fonts, and upwards of DCCC. armorial bearings of the lords of manors, patrons of livings, ministers and proprietors, with other interesting particulars" [in the handwriting of Thomas Farmer Dukes?] Paper. 19th cent. folio.
- 30,311—30,331. Collections relating to co. Salop. made in the 18th century by William Mytton, of Halston, and Edward Lloyd, of Trenewith.
- 21,019—21,023. "The Antiquities of the county of Salop, with the State thereof. Collected principally by Edward Lloyd of Dre Newydd, near Oswestry, in the county of Salop, barrister-at-law, about 1700, and by William Mytton of Halston, Esq., about 1730." In five volumes with indexes. A transcript of the present century, corrected for the press by T. F. Dukes [?]. Paper. Quarto.
- 30,327. Notes and extracts by Edward Lloyd, from various records and historical and other works, chiefly in illustration of the history of co. Salop. Paper; ff. 94. 18th cent. Sm. Quarto.
- 30,329-30. Extracts relating to co. Salop, by Edward Lloyd, from Dugdale's Baronage.
- 30,326. Extracts relating to co. Salop, by Edward Lloyd, from the Cottonian MSS. Paper; ff. 110. Much injured by damp.
- 21,010-1. Drawings of churches, &c. in Shropshire, with notes 1779-1834.
- 30,323. Collections from MSS. in the Ashmolean and Bodleian collections relating to co. Salop.
- 24,569. Church Notes &c. in co. Salop, &c.
- 24,820. Papers relating to Shropshire; consisting of copies and extracts from charters, nonae rolls, pleas, &c., with law cases and notes chiefly

connected with Wenlock Priory, Ludlow, and Shrewsbury. Latin and Eng. Paper; 19th cent. Folio. (see also 24,818.)

- Harl. 2,129. 182. Notes taken in in Com. Salop ff. 84, 84b (inserted.)
- Harl. 608. 34. Acheley in Com. Salop. rated 16 die Junij, 1558. for Thomas Horde. f. 20b.
- Harl. 358. 30. Donatio cujusdam Placeae Terre cum Edificijs, infra Dominium de Adbrihton-Husee juxta Salop, facta Rogero Yve de Leeton Rectori Capellae S. Johannis Bapt. de Adbrihton-Husee in Comitatu Salop, per Henricum IV. Angliae Regem? 54.
- Adderley, co. Salop, Briefs for rebuilding the church, 33, 37, 40, 44 and 52 Geo. III.
B. xxxiii. 3, xxxvii. 2, xl. 4, xliv. 7, lii. 7.
- Harl. 2,129. 238. Randle Holme, His notes taken in Adderley Church in Com. Salop, 154. a. b.
- Harl. 2,129. 167. Notes taken at Alberburie in Com. Salop, 76-75 (inserted.)
- Harl. 5,848. f. 41. Are divers Coats of Arms and other Church Notes relating to Albrighton in Shropshire, sometime in the possession of that great family of Pychford &c.
- Alveley, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church 3 Geo. III. B. III. 5.
- 6,041. Arleye, co. Salop (?) Abstracts of charters relating to land there; temp. Edward III. f. 27b.
- Aston, Church, co. Salop. Briefs for rebuilding the chapel, 33 and 40 Geo. III. and 5 Geo. IV.
B. xxxiii. 7; xl. 9; C. v. 6.
- 28,733. Abstract of Deeds concerning an estate in Aston, 1679-1814. f. 49.
- Lansd. 260. 7. A note that Aveley is in most old deeds called Anvillers fo. 69.
- Harl. 2,113. Notes taken in Atherley Church, in Com. Salop, 16 Jan. 1580. 91-92b.

- Baschurch, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 30 Geo. III. B. xxx. 4.
- Harl. 5,848. "Belingsley on the east bank of Severne, the Possession of Tho. Aston of Aston co. Chester, Esq., &c. formerly of Walter Besyne Ld. thereof, who married Mabel 3d daughter and heir of Warine Burwarderley Ld. of Asteley, co. Staff." In the church two coats of arms. f. 43.
- 6,165. Berwick co. Salop. Inquisitio de Manerio. 43 Edw. III. p. 101.
- 28,732. 1. Grant from Sir John Botetourt to his tenants in the manor of Bobington and Whytemere [co. Salop.] of right of common; 17 Edw. III. [1343.] Lat., with translation. f. 1.
- Bradford, co. Salop, *see* Ashford, co. Midd.
- Harl. 608. 76. Brecton, in Com. Saloppe; percella possessionum nuper Monasterij de Wombridge. ratid, 2 die Julij, 1558 for William Horner. f. 47.
- Bridgnorth, co. Salop, v. Lichfield, Bishops of. Briefs for rebuilding S. Mary Magdalen Church, 31, 36 Geo. III. B. xxxi. 4; xxxvi. 2.
- Harl. 5,848. Divers Arms and Inscriptions from Bridgnorth Church, of the Hordes, Stapletons, Buckleys of Cheshire, Goldsmiths, Langleys, Fermours, &c.
- 30,317. List of the burgesses of Bridgnorth 26 Edw. I. —12 Edw. IV. [1298-1472.]
- 28,732. Copies of documents relating to Bridgnorth, etc.;—18th-19th cent.
2. Charter of confirmation of earlier royal charters to the town of Bridgnorth; 4 Jac I. [1606.] Lat. f. 2.
- 28,731. 3. Copy of King John's charter to Bridgnorth, f. 19.
4. Copy of Thomas Mytton's translation of the charter of Bridgnorth granted by James I., f. 23.

- 28,732. 5. Foundation deed of the Clergymen's library at Bridgenorth, in execution of the will of the Rev. Hugh Stackhouse; with list of the books; 1 July, 1743, f. 13.
- 28,731. 1. List of the Bailiffs of Bridgenorth co. Salop, compiled from corporation records, and from charters belonging to Thomas Whitmore, by William Hardwicke, 1814, f. 2.
- 30,345. Collections for a history and description of Bridgnorth, co. Salop, by the same. Paper; ff. 52. 19th cent. Large Folio.
- 6,276. Bromfield co. Salop. Grant of it to Charles Fox, 32 Hen. VIII. f. 1.b.
 Brook House in Wem, co. Salop.
 Brief for a fire there. 60 Geo. III. B. lx. 6.
- 27,765. A. vol. vii. Description &c. of Buildwas Abbey, co. Salop. 19th century.
- 30,344. Collections for a history of Burecot and Worfield, co. Salop, by William Hardwicke, Registrar of the Royal Peculiar of Bridgnorth. At f. 227 is an abstract of returns of charitable donations in co. Salop, from 1786. Paper ff. 264. xix cent. Folio.
- 6,276. Burford, co. Salop. Notes respecting. f. 63.
 Burton, Salop. *see* Condoover.
- 6,041. Caus, co. Salop (?) Abstracts of charters relating to land there. f. 8b.
- 6,276. Caynham co. Salop, v. Broughton (John). Carta qua manerium de Caynham venditur J. Addams, 32 Hen. VIII. f. 42.b.
- Lansd. 70. 4. Notes of several records to prove that Cause Castle is not in Montgomeryshire, but in the county of Salop. 1592.
- Harl. 433. 1600. Grant of the Castelle and Lordship of Caves within the Countie of Salop and Marches of Wales, to Thomas Mittone and his heires mailles for ever. Yoven the 11th day of Decembre, a^o primo.
- Harl. 607. 107. Parochia de Cellatyne in Com. Salopp, nuper Fraternitatis B. Marie infra Ecclesiam

- de Cellatyne rated 6 die Julij, 1557, for John Davye. 45b.
- 6,041. Chelmarsh co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to land there. f. 9.d.
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B. xxxix. 2; xlv. 3; xlix. 2; l. 11; liii. 5; lviii. 4.
Chetton, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 15 Geo. III. B. xv. 1.
- Harl. 2,129. Randle Holme. His notes taken at Chetwynd in Shropshire. f. 154. B. b. 154. A. B.
Chipnall in Cheswardine co. Salop. Briefs for fires there, 42 and 45 Geo. III. B. xlii. 2; xlv. 6.
- 6,041. Chirbury co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to land there, temp. Edw. III. f. 30b.
- 28,733. Copies of documents relating to Claverley, co. Salop. by William Hardwicke, viz. :—
4. Notes of charities. f. 45.
5. Charter of freedom of toll to the inhabitants of the manor; 34 Car. II. [1682.] f. 47.
6. Abstract of deeds concerning Skinner's estate in Aston and Claverley; 1679-1814. f. 49.
- 28,742. 1. "Index to the Court Rolls of Claverley, [co. Salop.] from October 7th, 1768, to 16th October; 1787." f. 1.
2. Minute books of manor courts of Claverley, 1797-1811. f. 18.
- 29,245. Extracts relating to Claverley co. Salop.
- 6,041. Cleobury, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to land there, temp. Edw. III. f. 9. b.
- 6,041. Clifton, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to, temp. Edw. III. f. 9. b.
- Lansd. 35. 8. Names of the Commissioners appointed and the substance of articles to be by them inquired into, within the Queen's manour of Clonne, in the county of Salop. 1582.

- Lansd. 43. 68. Articles for the farmers of Clunne Forest concerning the tenants claiming common there, 1585.
- 30,317. Deeds relating to Clun Hospital f. 21. 15th-17th cent.
Clun, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church 29 Geo. II. A. ii. 3.
- Harl. 606. 223. Condoover et Burton in Com. Salop. percella possessionum nuper Monasterij Salopp. rated, ult. die Maij, for Henry Vyner. 103b.
- Harl. 607. 183. Condoover Vicaria in Com. Salopp. rated, 28 die Julij, 1557. for Henry Fyner. 76.
Coreley, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 30 Geo. II. A. iii. 3.
- Harl. 1,087. 5. Genealogia diversorum Clamantium Manerium de Cresseche in Comitatu Saloppe. eis ut dicunt linealiter incumbens. 66b. 64.
Donington Wood co. Salop. Brief for repairing the chapel, 6 Geo. IV. C. vi, 7.
- 6,041. Dowles, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to land there. f. 10.
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- Sl. 1,044. ? Salop. 21. Original chirograph, by which Ralph Atte Merke of Draytone, grants to Nicholas Atte Merke, his brother, five acres of land in Draytone, for a term of years. Dat. at Draytone, Monday after Nativity of S. John Baptist. 26 Edw. III. [1352]; in Latin. fol. 419-430.
Drayton in Hales co. Salop. Briefs for rebuilding the church 22, 26 Geo. III. B. xxii. 2; xxvi. 5.
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- 6,041. Earnwood, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to, temp. Edw. III. f. 10.
- Harl. 2,063. 5. The customs of Edgemonden, in Com. Salop, used there tyme out of mynde. f. 22.
- Harl. 2,129. 242. R. Holme. His notes taken in Edgmund Church, a mile from Newport in Com. Salop. 170b. 171.

- Ellerton, Paper Mill, co. Salop. Briefs for a fire there, 30, 33 Geo. III. B. xxx. 2; xxxiii. 5.
- Ercall, Child's, co. Salop. Briefs for rebuilding the church. 42, 46, 51, Geo. III. B. xlii. 5; xlv. 7; li. 10.
- 30,317, Deeds relating to Ercall school, f. 35. 15th-17th cent.
- Felton West, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 23 Geo. III. B. xxiii. 4.
- Frodesley, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 50 Geo. III. B. l. 5.
- Add. 4,526. 5. A composition touching the tythes of Harley. p. 85.
- Hatton, Cold, co. Salop. Brief for a fire there 47 Geo. III. B. xlvii. 8.
- Helton in Worfield, co. Salop. Brief for a fire there 53 Geo. III. B. liii. 11.
- Harl. 607. 117. Hemyngton, in Com. Salopp. percella possessionum nuper monasterij de Brewood in Com. Staff. rated, 10 die Julij, 1557. for John Harford. 50b.
- Hilton in Worfield, co. Salop. Brief for a fire there, 48 Geo. III. B. xlviii. 8.
- Hinstock, co. Salop. Briefs for fires there, 44, 54, 57, Geo. III. B. xlv. 6; liv. 5; lvii. 10.
- Hodenak, co. Salop. See Hertford, co. Herts.
- 6,041. Hughley, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to, temp. Edw. III. f. 9.b.
- Harl. 2,129. 292. Randle Holme. His note taken at Ighfield in com. Salop. f. 223, 224.
- 6,041. Kedewing, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to. f. 15.
- Kemberton, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 7 Geo. III. B. vii. 5.
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- Cott., Titus B. xi. ? Salop. 133. A writ to summon a jury concerning certain lands in Kenteston, in controversy between Christoph. Plunkett and Roosie Bellew. 10 Hen. VI. f. 196.

- 6,041. Kery, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to lands there. f. 15.
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 Lee Brockhurst, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 24 Geo. III. B. xxiv. 7.
- 6,032. Leigh-Cumbrey, co. Salop. Extracts from charters relating to. ff. 101. 113.b.
- 6,276. Llanymynech, co. Salop. Note relating to the lease of a house there, 13 Eliz. f. 63.
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- 6,276. Ludford co. Salop. Order of court respecting the occupation of the manor house of Ludford by Ed. Fox, son of Kath. Depden, 1582. f. 59.
- 6,041. Ludlow, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to land there. temp. Edw. III. f. 26b.
- 6,693. Grant of rent from, 1 Jac I. p. 105.
- 5,752. Receipts for wheat etc., delivered for the use of the garrison there. 1642. f. 375.
- 6,276. Note concerning the incorporation of the town. f. 5b.
- Harl. 433. 1239. The Executors of the Testament of John Hosier, late of Ludlowe, have license to founde a chauntery in the Paroche Church of St. Laurence of Ludlowe.
- 30,317. Deeds relating to Ludlow. f. 176. 15th-17th cent.
- Harl. 433. 2028. Warrant for the deliyverance of King's Letres Patents of a Chauntery founded by a woman of Ludlowe. f. 208b.
- Harl. 4,220. 71, i. An original Record of Fines at the Assizes at Ludlow, from 14 J. I. to the 13 C. I. xvii.
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- 30,317. List of the Bailiffs of Ludlow, 1461-1595, occur at ff. 19, 174, Paper, ff. 224. xviiith cent. Folio.
- Harl. 6,121. 4. Inscription over the Inner Gate of Ludlow Castle. 40.
- Harl. 433. 979. To John Alcock, Bishope of Worcestre, Agnes Beaux wedue of Piers Beauxe, &c., licence to Found a Chauntery within the parish church of S. Laurence of Ludlowe, & to mortesse thereunto land of the valewe of 10 mares.
- 24,820. Papers relating to Ludlow. sixth cent. Madeley, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 30 Geo. III. B. xxx. 5.
- Harl. 608. 19. Manerium de Marshe in Com. Saloppe; percella possessionum nuper Monasterij de Wenloke, rated, 16 die Junij, 1558 for Stephen Hapnolde. 11b.
- Melverley, co. Salop. Briefs for inundations there, 11 and 22 Geo. III. B. xi. 7; xxii. 1.
- Meeshall, in Tong, co. Salop. Brief for a fire there, 59 Geo. III. B. lix. 10.
- 6,041. Middleton, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to, temp. Edw. III. fo : 34.
- Middleton-Scriven, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 42 Geo. III. B. xlii. 7.
- 6,041. Millenheath, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to, temp. Edw. III. f. 11b.
- Harl. 433. 311. To Edward Gower for kepeing of the maner of More, &c. ? Salop.
- 9 F. 1. 2. De Eschaetriâ Carucatae Terrae, apud la More, infra Prebendam de Erdyngton, juxta Briggennorth, in com. Salop. temp. Ed. III.
- Moreton-Corbet, co. Salop. Brief for a fire there, 54 Geo. III. B. liv. 4.
- Muckleston, co. Salop. Brief for a fire there, 39 Geo. III. B. xxxix. 1.
- Harl. 2,129. 259. R. Holme. His notes taken in Muxton or Mucleton Church, in the county of Salop. 78.

- 6,041. Munslow, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to. temp. Ed. III. f. 26b.
- Harl. 2,075. 23. A printed Brief granted by K. Charles II. to the relief of the Inhabitants of Newport in Com. Salop, upon Occasion of a great Fire there. It bears Teste, 24th May anno Regni 18. 108 A. 108 B. b. 110 A. 110. B. b. 112 A. b.
- 6,165. Newport, co. Salop. Extenta temporalium abbatiæ de Lilleshall ibidem. 27 Edw. III. p. 77.
- Harl. 2,063. 6. Extracts from Deeds relating to the Towne of Newport (Novus Burgus) in Com. Salop. 23.
- Harl. 1985. 22. Deeds relating to the Town of Newport in Com. Salop. transcribed A.D. 1648. 251-240.
- 30,317. Deeds relating to Newport School. f. 38. 15th-17th cent.
- 30,320. Deeds relating to Nordley 14th-17th cent.
- 6,041. Norton, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to, temp. Ed. III. f. 33. Briefs for rebuilding the church, 41, 45, 50, 54, and 58 Geo. III. B. xli. 6; xlv. 8; l. 7; liv. 8; lviii. 3.
- Harl. 2,095. 24. Copies of the Writt and Fine concerning 8 Acres of Pasture, and Common of Pasture in Nortone in Com. Salopie, which Richard Sutton Esq; sold to William Grosvenor Esq; for 41 pounds, anno 39 Eliz. 40.
- Harl. 2,129. R. Holme. 260. His note taken in Norton Church, in the County of Salop. 78.
- Oldbury, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the chapel, 47 Geo. III. B. xlvii. 7.
- 30,317. Deeds relating to Oswestry. f. 61. 15th—17th cent.
- Harl. 1,981. 65. A Book in folio, compiled by the command of the most noble Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Anno Domini 1635, by John Davies of Midleton: and relates wholly to the Town and Barony of

Oswestrie in Shropshire: describing the antient and modern state thereof, in the order following:—

1. Of the Antient and Moderne Names of the Towne and Borrough of Oswestry.

1.

2. Certaine Observations of Things & Places remarkable in or neere the same. 5.

3. Of the Baronrie & Honour of Oswestrie, and the Barons thereof since the Conquest of England. 8.

Next follows a collection of Charters and other writings, relating to the Barony of Oswestre, or to the Barons thereof; being thus entitled,

4. Catalogus Manerionum quae a Dominis Fitz-Alanis & Arundeliae Comitibus in Com. Salopiae & alibi infra Marchia Walliae tenentur; quotquot unquam mihi occurrebant. 18.

5. Extracta sunt haec quae sequuntur, a quodam dum Eschaetoris officium gessit, in Comitatu Salop. de Rotulis Curiae D'ni Regis in Scacario. 21.b.

This Tract specifies many Lands, Manors, &c. held antiently of the said Noble Family.

6. Sharta-gutter; or Charta brevis Willelmi D'ni Fitz-alan Burgensibus suis de Blanc-monster concessa. 24.

7. Charta Edmundi Comitum Arundell. Burgensibus suis de Oswaldestre. ibid.

8. Kinge Henry IVth's Pardon to the Earl of Arundell's Tenants in Wales, & the Marches thereof, anno regni sexto. 24.b.

9. Thomas Earl of Arundell his Pardon to his Tenants of Bromfield, Oswestre, & Chirk: anno 7 R. Henr. IV. 25.

10. A Release of 100 lib. from Thomas, Earl of Arundell to the Burgesses of Oswestrie: an. 8 Hen. IV. 26.

11. Kinge Richard the Second his Charter to the Burgesses of Oswestrie: anno regni 22. 28.
12. Thomas Earl of Arundell &c. his Charter to the English Burgesses of Oswestry, dat. 11 Febr. ann. 2. regis Henrici IV. taken from the Inrollment thereof made in the Court of that Town. 33.
13. A Charter of Inspeximus to the Burgesses of the said Town from William Earle of Arundell &c. 38.
14. William, Earl of Arundell his Charter, to the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, & Ironmongers of Oswestrie. ann. 19 Henrici VI. 44.
15. Armes painted in a Charter or Book of Constitutions compiled by Order of the Right Honorable Philipp Earle of Arundell & Surrey, for the Burgesses of Oswestrie. 44b.
16. The Tenor of the said Charter or Book, dated 22 Maij, anno 24 R. Elizabethæ. 45.
17. A Revocation of the former Constitutions, dat. 12 Junij, ann. 30 Eliz. 51b.
18. Clamium Henrici Howard Comitis Northampton. super Compotum Rogeri Owen Militis, nuper Vicecomitis Comitatus Salop. computantis de exitibus Officij prædicti, viz. a festo S. Michaelis Archangeli, anno R. R. nunc Jacobi primo, usque ad idem Festum tunc proxime sequens, de tenentibus ipsius Comitis de Clonne et Purslow, &c. 62.
19. Original Letter of John Davies the Compiler of this Book, to Thomas Earl of Arundell & Surrey, Earle-Marshall of England &c. setting forth that he had accomplished his lordship's commaund in transcribinge the Charters heretofore graunted by his noble Auncestors unto the Towne

of Oswestrie, now extant among their Records: the Coppies whereof, together with such Notes and Observations of his owne (concerning the antient and moderne names of Oswestri; and of some Places and Things remarkeable in, & neare the same; together with a short Discourse of the Baronrie and all the Barons thereof, since the Conquest:) as the scantnesse of the Times & Helpes could affoord, all which he humbly presenteth unto his good Lordship. This Letter is dated from his poore House at Midlton near Oswestrie, the 15th of Decr. 1635.

- Harl. 1,970. 33. Percells being at Firme in the hands of the Recevor of Oswastrey, tem. R. Mariae. 92b.
35. Covenants made between Edward Sutton Lord Dudley & Powys, & Rafe Brereton. Squire, Stewards of the Lordshipp of Oswastree; Edward Trevarr, Constable of the same Lordshipp; and John Trevor, Lieutenant there: touching the better government of the Lordships of Powis and Oswaldestre, made A.D. 1534.
- 30,328. Notes and extracts, by Edward Lloyd, from Warton's "Historia Sacra," charters relating to Oswestry, and other historical works and records relating to co. Salop. Paper. ff. 115. 18th cent. Small Quarto.
- Harl. 247. 54. . . . Term. pars Hundredi de Oswaldestre. i.e. de Harriottis, &c, solutis per Tenentes. 190b-187.
- Harl. 1,241. 103. Church Notes taken at Oswaldestre. There is no Table at the end.
- 6,276. Overton. co. Salop. Memoranda of rents from 1589. f. 62b.
- Harl. 433. 1169. Sir Richard Surlande hath the free-Chapel within the Castelle of Plasshe. Prees, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the Church, 29 Geo. II. A. ii. 2.

- Pontesbury, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 6. Geo. IV. C. vi. 10.
- Pool Hall, in Muckleston, co. Salop. Briefs for fires there 38-43 Geo. III. B. xxxviii. 3; xliii. 7.
- Lansd. 255. 122. A note concerning the manor of Purlebach. f. 453.
- 30,313. Deeds relating to the manor of Pulverbach, co. Salop. Latin.
- Quatt, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 1st Geo. III. B. i. 6.
- 30,320. Transcripts of deeds chiefly relating to Nordley, Quatt manor, and Wotton, co. Salop, from the 14th to the 17th century. Paper, ff. 46. 18th cent. Small Quarto.
- 6,276. Rock, co. Salop. Charter relating to the manor. 5 Edw. VI. f. 15.
- Harl. 2,129. 181. Notes taken in St. Talkman's (leg. Alkmunds) Church in Salop. 84-83. (inserted)
- 6,276. St. John, in Ludlow, co. Salop. Charter relating to the manor, 5 Edw. VI. f. 15.
- Selattyn, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 12 Geo. III. B. xii. 3.
- Harl. 2,044. 6. Indenture made 20 June ann. 8 Eliz. betweene William Shelley, Esq., & Jane his Wife, Daughter & Heire of John Lyngen, Esq; and Anthony Harper, gent. about a Demise of the Mannour and Towneship of Shelve, in the county of Salop. 12.
- Shiffball, co. Salop. Brief for a fire there, 57 Geo. III. B. lvii. 6.
- Cott. Vit. C. 1. Codex chartaceus in folio, foliis constans 302.
1. Ordinances made by John (Alcock) Bishop of Worcester, Anth (Wideville) E. Rivers, &c. for the government of the town of Shrewsbury. April 10, 1478.
- 30,317. Deeds relating to Shrewsbury (town & school) ff. 74-115. 15th-17th cent.
- Harl. 433. 422. To the Baillyffs and Burgesses of the Towne of Salope, as much.

21,024. Muniments relating to the Town of Shrewsbury and the Free Schools. 17th-19th cent. fol. viz:—

1. Names of the bailiffs of Shrewsbury 1377-1661. Vellum, f. 2.
2. "Names of villages and places within the franchises of Shrewsbury." arranged under wards. f. 10.
3. "A perfect copie of the composition of the worthy towne of Shrewsbury, granted by Henry y^e 6 of famous memory and confirm'd by authority of Parliament anno domini 1445," a copy made in the year 1627. f. 15.
4. "The second graunt of the Charter of Salop. Graunted and confirm'd by the late Queene Elizabeth." f. 36.
5. The names of the bailiffs in Shrewsbury; 1372-1665, accompanied by heraldic and historical notices. f. 57.
6. The names of the mayors of Shrewsbury, 1638-1741. f. 69.
7. "Charter of the Town of Shrewsbury 14 of Chas. I." f. 71.
8. Lists of the sheriffs for the county, and of mayors and bailiffs. f. 94.
9. Gifts to charitable uses. f. 106.b.
10. "Charter of King Charles [I] to the town of Shrewsbury." f. 111.
11. Oaths on taking office. f. 121. Paper. 17th-19th cent. Folio.

30,321. Transcripts of charters relating chiefly to property in and around Shrewsbury, co. Salop, from the 13th to the 17th century; with drawings of seals and indexes. Paper. ff. 73. 18th Cent.

28,732. Grant by Henry VI., to the burgesses of Shrewsbury, of certain tolls and custom dues, in aid of the fortification of their town; 1442. Latin, f. 5.

- Harl. 7,363. 1. Statutes of the Grammar School, at Shrewsbury, and other documents relative to it. f. 59.a.
- 24,820. Papers relating to Shrewsbury. 19th cent.
Brief for rebuilding S. Alkmond's Church, 38 Geo. III. B. xxxiii. 8.
Briefs for rebuilding Brace Meole Church, 39, 50 Geo. III. B. xxxix. 5; l. 8.
Brief for rebuilding S. Chad's Church, 29 Geo. III. B. xxix. 4.
- 6,276. Snitton, co. Salop. Charters relating to, 32 Hen. VIII. ff. 51-79.
- 6,041. Stanton-Lacy, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to, temp. Edw. III. f. 28.
Stapleton co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 26 Geo. III. B. xxvi. 7.
- 6,276. Steventon, co. Salop. Grant of the manor 36 Hen. VIII. f. 10.
- 28,731. 5. Memoirs of Stockton in the hundred of Brimstree, co. Salop. f. 40.
- 6,276. Stoke, co. Salop.
Notes respecting. f. 63.
Lease of the manor from W. Foxe to Geo. Foxe. 3 Edw. VI. f. 66.
Charter relating to the manor. 5 Edw. VI. f. 15.
- 6,693. Stoke-Milborough, co. Salop.
Grant of a rent from the manor. 1 Jac. I. p. 105.
- Harl. 607. 255. Cert. terr. in Stokeley in Com. Salopp. dat. ad inveniend. lum. infra parochiam predict. 104.
- Sutton-Maddock, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 2 Geo. III. B. ii. 6.
- Harl. 608. 70. Brothyne in parochia de Sutton-Maddocke in Com. Saloppe, percella possessionum nuper Monasterij de Wombridge, rated, 28 die Junij, 1559. 44.b.
- Tong, co. Salop.
6,402. Note relating to lands there. f. 15.

- 5,830. Notes respecting the college. f. 5.
- Harl. 607. 299. Nuper Serviciu B. Marie infra parochiam de Wellyngton. in Com. Salop. rated, 24 die Novembris, 1557, for John Staynton. 132. b.
- 24,478. 8. Abstract of Samuel Garbett's MS. "History of Wem," co. Salop. f. 268. 19th cent.
- Harl. 433. 935. The King hath founded a chauntre in the Chapelle of Hedistastone, in the parish of Wemme, in the Countie of Salop.
- Lansd. 511. 16. "Carta facta anno 8. Edw. IV. in qua, inter alia, concessum fuit, I. quod Villa de Wenlocke in comitatu Salop. esset liber burgus," etc. fo. 50.
- 30,317. Deeds relating to Wenlock. f. 217. 15th-17th cent.
Wenlock. Charter. Salop. *see* Plymton, Devon.
- 22,083. 6. Commission of Lord James [Beauclerk,] Bishop of Hereford to view the church of Westbury, co. Salop, previous to alteration; dat. 17 Sep. 1753; with signature and seal. Followed by the answer of the Commissioners; dat. 27 Sep. 1753. ff. 21. 23.
Weston under Red Castle, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the chapel. 30 Geo. III. B. xxx. 1.
- Harl. 2,129. R. Holme. His Notes taken in Weston-Chappell in the County of Salop. 171.b.
- 5,830. Whitechurch. Church Notes. fo. 9.
- Harl. 2,129. 257. R. Holme. His Notes taken in Whitechurch Church, in the county of Salop. 177-178.
158. Notes taken in the parish church of Whitechurch in Com. Salop. 70b. 71.
- Harl. 5,848. Whitechurch, a market Towne, anciently belonging to the Ld. Strange of Blakeweare, by whose daughter and heire it came to the Talbots Earl of Shrewsbury, &c. f. 42.b.
- Whittington, co. Salop. Briefs for rebuilding the church. 29 and 40 Geo. III. B. xxix. 7; xl. 6.

- 28,732. Grant of the right of common to the tenants of Whytemere Manor, co. Salop. 1343. f. 1
- 6,693. Wieston [? Weston], co. Salop. Grant of lands there 43 Eliz. p. 335.
- Add. 4,563. Records (25.) among which are, Privileges of the valley of Wiggemore, in the county of Salop.
- Harl. 607. 306. Willington. Vicaria in Com, Salopp. rated, 24 die Novembris, 1557. for John Staynton, 135b.
Wombridge, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church. 5 Geo. IV. C. v. 3.
- Harl. 2,223. 14. Adnotatio ex Recordo circa Villam de Worfeld, in agro Salopiensi; per Thomam; Talbotum. 348.
- 28,833. Copies of documents relating to the vicarage of Worfield, co. Salop, including the endowment, 1394, terriers, 1612-1718, parish rolls, 1564, 1586, proceedings in a tithe case, 1786, and deeds, etc.; collected by William Hardwicke.
- 29,245. Extracts relating to Worfield, co. Salop.
- 28,732. 4. "Particular Cases and Precedents taken out of Worfield Court Rolls, anno 1718;" from the time of Elizabeth. f. 8.
- 6,041. Wotton [Wooton?], co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to, temp. Edw. III. f. 28.
- 30,320. Deeds relating to Wotton. 14th-17th cent.
Worthen, co. Salop. Brief for a fire there. 58 Geo. III. B. lviii, 5.
Wrockwardine, co. Salop. Briefs for rebuilding the church. 49. 55. 58 Geo. III., & 2. Geo. IV. B. xlix, 11; lv. 5; lviii. 1; C. II. 1.
- Wroxeter, co. Salop.
- 6,181. Letters concerning Roman inscriptions found there, 1752-1755. ff. 30-42, 45-59.
Brief for rebuilding the church. 33 Geo. II. A. vi. 5.

- Add. 15,553. Grant to Guy Godolphyn and John Smythe, of London, of the Hundred of Bradford, co. Salop, and manor of Ashford, co. Midd., 44 Eliz. [1602] fo: 105.
- Add. 4,569. Confirmation of a charter granted to Plymton by Edw. I. The like confirmations to Guildford, Northampton, Norwich, Andover, Tewkesbury, Colchester, Southampton, New Windsor, Wenlock, Ipswich, Grantham, &c.
- Add. 15,662. Enrolment of the release by Mary de St Paul, wife of Ailmer de Valence, late Earl of Pembroke, to Edward III., of the castles and towns of Hertford & Haverford, the manors of Higham Ferrers [co. Northt.], Monmouth and Hodenak [co. Salop.] 1 Edw. III. [1326], f. 83.

SHROPSHIRE CHARTERS.

- Add. Charter 978. Carta Johannis filii Juddæ de Munshulle, concedens Thomæ, filio suo, tota terras et tenementa in Wyxhale, (in com. Salop.) quæ habuit ex dono et feoffamento Willielmi filii Henrici de Wentnell et Auvicæ quondam uxoris Willielmi Haylyne. Dat. ap. Wyxall in festo S. Joh. ante Portam Latinam 2 Ric. II. Testib. Nicholas de Sangforto, Willielmo filio Johannis, et Thoma de Sultone. [Sigillum deest.]
- Add. Charter 1,035. Counterpart of Indenture between Charles Foxe of Bromfield co. Salop, esquire, and John Savage son and heir of Sir John Savage of Rock Savage, co. Chester Knt., to the effect that if the said John Savage shall keep all covenants in an Indenture between the same parties, dat. 4 June 29 Eliz., then his bond for £1,500 given to the said Charles Foxe shall be void. Dat. 24 Nov. 30 Eliz. [1587.] (with a seal.)
- Add. Charter 1038. Counterpart Indenture of Lease by Humfrey Robinson of Lynches co. Salop gent, to Thomas Brisco, of Helygy co. Salop yeoman, of the messuage &c. called Helygy Hall for the term of 99 years, or three lives, in consideration of a fine of Two hundred and fifteen pounds, and the yearly rent of £1 6s. 8d. Dat. 25 May 14 Charles I. [1638.] (Seal wanting.)

RELIGIOUS HOUSES IN SHROPSHIRE.

THE following is a Catalogue of the Manuscripts relating to the Religious Houses formerly in the County, and is extracted from the British Museum Class Catalogue of MSS., Religious Orders & Monasteries, vol. II.

SALOP.

Salop, see also under Hereford, 11057-11059.

Salop, see also under Stafford. Harl. 3868.

11,057. 11,059. Pensions to the religious of the dissolved monasteries, co. Worc., Salop, Stafford and Hereford, and receipts on account of the same, 32-38 Hen. VIII.

Harl. 3,868. Imperfect, and wrongly called in the old Catalogue part of a Register of Lich^d Abbey, from p. 275 to 310. formerly in the possession of Peter Le Neve, Norroy. In his handwriting are marginal explanations, and at the end a more complete table of contents by the same person, tho' none of the articles mentioned in the first page, and beginning of the 2nd, are in this curious fragment, which in fact has nothing to do with "Abbatis de Lichf. Regist." but they refer to 4799; with the foliation of which they agree as far as fol. 72, and beginning again at 311: being a collection of Records of divers Abbey Lands, &c. in the Diocese of Lichfield, [i.e. com. Staff. Derb. Warw. Salop.] the most material of which are Gervase Pagnell's confirmation, &c. to Dudley Priory, a cell to Wenlock Abbey, and divers other charters &c. relating to the same, and their several churches, viz. Wimborne, Tresel, and Seisdon, co. Staff. &c. 275 & 6.

Extracts from the Class Catalogue, under the heading of "Single Houses," relating to the Religious Houses of Shropshire, as follows:—

Haghmon Abbey, co. Salop. (Aug.)

Harl. 446. Fragmentum Registri Chartarum Monasterij de Haghmon in Agro Salopiensi. (Aug.)

- Lansd. 229. 78. Excerpta è registro monasterij de Haghemon in Com' Salopiae. fo: 104b, 107.
120. Excerpta è registro evidentiæ monasterij de Haghemon. fo: 160, 162b.
- Lansd. 259. 20. Ex registro evidentiæ monasterij de Hagheman Canonorum Regularium in Comitatu Salop. fo: 62, 64b.
- Harl. 2,188. 113. Collectanea paucula ex Archivis Monasterij S. John Evang. de Haghemon in Com. Salop. 123, 124.
- Harl. 3,868. 285 to 286b. Staunton Church belonging to St. Haghman's Abbey in Shropshire, & a curious Bull of Pope Alexander of all the grants, lands and liberties, &c. of that Abbey, A^o 1172.
- Harl. 6,068. 3. Cartæ diversæ concess. ecclesia de Haghemon, monachis de Aberconwy & Stratflur. 10, 11, 12.
Hales Owen Abbey, co. Salop. (Praemonstr.)
5,841. Notes concerning it; and names of the abbots. p. 65.
- 6,165. Lilleshall Abbey, co. Salop. (Aug.)
Extenta temporatium 27, 30, 49 Edw. III. pp. 69, 77, 93.
- 6,750. Sketch of. f. 140.
- Harl. 2,060. Carta Foundationis Monasterij de Lilleshull, per Philippum de Belmeis. 54.
- Harl. 3,868. 295 to 299. Confirmation Charter of Hen. II. to Lilleshull Abbey. Charter of K. Stephen of St. Alkmund's Collegiate Church, &c. of Salop, & divers other grants and confirmations to that Abbey. The original Register of which, with other numerous deeds, &c., are now in the possession of the Marquis of Stafford at Trentham.
- 6,165. Norreys (Roger) Abbott of Lilleshall.
Extenta temporalium abbatiæ, post mortem ejus, 49 Edw. III. p. 93.
- Harl. 2,060. 26. Collectanea ex Cartulario Domus de Lilleshull, penes Ricardum Leveson Militem Balnei.

- Shrewsbury. (M. Bened.)
 Harl. 6,131. In folio 13 is the Charter for the foundation and endowment of the Monastery at Shrewsbury.
- Harl. 6,690. 4. Carta Rogeri Comitis de prima fundatione Monasterii Salop. ac aliae Cartae illuc spectantes. 45-64.
- Lansd. 447. Salopbury. Transcript of the Foundation Charters.
- Harg. 239. 17. The Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul near Shrewsbury. p. 544.
- Harl. 2,868. 281 to 284b. Divers grants and confirmations of lands and churches, &c., in Shropshire, to the Monastery of St. Peter, Salop.
- 30,311. Transcript of the Chartulary of Shrewsbury Abbey; with copies of a few other charters prefixed. Latin. paper, ff. 379. 18th cent. 4°
- 5,828. Notes of the Abbey by B. Willis & others. pp. 204, 205.
- 6,165. Extenta temporalium abbatiae post mortem Adae, Abbatis, 29 Ed. III. p. 81. Extenta maneriorum abbatiae post mortem Henr. de Alston, Abbatis, 35 Edw. III. p. 89.
- Harl. 2,063. 35. Ex Cartulario Abbatiae St. Petri de Salop, in manibus Ric. Leueson, Militis Balnei, A.D. 1638. 226.
- Harl. 433. 245. To Richard Lawrence those six S . . . ds yerely which th' Abbott and Convent of Salop were wont yerely to pay for the Wode called Lethywode.
 873. Warrant for the striking of two tailles, to be levied upon th' Abbot and Convent of Shrewesbury.
- 30,323. Extracts from copies of Chartularies of Shrewsbury Abbey, in the Bodleian Library. ff. 35. 38.
- Wenlock Priory, co. Salop. (Clun.)
- 6,165. Extenta temporalium post mortem Henr. Myons, Prioris 43 Edw. III. p. 97.
- 6,032. Grant of a salt-pit etc., to it, from W. Malbank. f. 94.

100 SHROPSHIRE TOPOGRAPHICAL MANUSCRIPTS

- 15,644. Receipt by B. Bartrand to the Prior, 1441.
 24,820. Papers relating to Wenlock Priory, sixteenth century.
- Harl. 280. 12. f. 77b. Abbates, priores et fundatores de Wenlock, &c.
- Harl. 2,079. 30. How the family of Malbanc procured or purchased an Anniversary to be celebrated for them, by the Monks of Wenloc. 61.
- Battlefield, coll. of St. Mary Magdalene (co. Salop.)
- Lansd. 447. Transcript of Foundation Charter.
- 24,844. fo. 44. Appointment by John Husey, Master of St. Mary Magdalene College, [Battlefield,] near Shrewsbury, of Collectors of Alms; temp. Henry VIII.
- Brewood, co. Staff. ? nunnery.
- 6,698, p. 492. State of the priory at the dissolution, with
 6,714, p. 183. valuation of goods, etc.
- Bromfield.
- Harl. 607. 282. Cella sive Prioratus de Bromefelde in Comitatus Salop. & Heref. percella possessionum nuper Monasterij Sti. Petri Gloucestr. rated 17 die Novembris, 1557 for Stephen Hadnall. 123b.
- Ludlow.
- 6,276. St. John Baptist, Ludlow, Cartæ.
- ? Wombbridge.
- Harl. 3,868. Henry II's grant of Sutton Church to the Canons of St. Leonard de Womburgh, with the confirmation of the same, and Lepington Church, in 1231, 1262.
- Wigmore, co. Heref. (Aug.)
- Cott., Cleop. C. iii. 20. Excerptum è chronico abbatiæ de Wigmore. 308-313a.
- Harl. 5,855. 7. Extracts from the Register of the Abbey of St. James de Wigmore. 87-94.
- Harl. 433. 1392. Thomas Abbot of the Monasterie of St. James of Wigmore hath an Acquytaunce of the gadering of alle dismes & taxes.
- Lansd. 229. 60. Excerpta è Registro de Wigmore. fo 42b, 44b.

- Lansd. 259. 13. "Extract' ex Abbathia de Wiggemore."
 Harl. 5,804. 14. An Extract from the Records of the Abbey of Wigmor, mentioning Edward the Confessor's Engagement to William the Conqueror, to appoint him his Heir, with other incident histories, & an account of the foundation of the said Abbey. 35.
- Lansd. 447. 5. "Extractum ex abbathia de Wigmore." f. 64.b, 65.b.
 6. Genealogia fundatorum supradictae abbathiae S. Jacobi de Wigmore. f. 65b, 68.
- Harl. 2,060. 57. Genealogia Fundatorum Abbathiae S. Jacobi de Wiggemor, extracta ex Libro ejusdem Abbathiae. 259.
- Lansd. 447. Wigmore. Transcript of the Foundation Charter.
- Harl. 3,648. Collect. e registris de Wigmore et Llantonla &c. xvii. cent.
 Wigmore, Abbathia S. Jacobi de Genealogia fundatorum, viz. Mortumari.
- Cott., Julius, C.vii. "Excerpta ex libro abbathiae de Wigmore." fol: 245.
- Harl. 1,240. Wigmore. Liber Niger.

SHROPSHIRE GENEALOGICAL MSS.

THERE is no Class Catalogue of the various Heraldic and Genealogical Manuscripts in the British Museum. The following list of MSS., probably not complete, has been compiled from various sources.

- Harl. 615. Genealogies of Gentlemen of Hereford, Wooster, Gloster, and Shropshire, taken by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, at his Visitation 1569: copied for Alexander Evesham: folio.
- Harl. 1,241. A copie of the Visitation of Shropshire taken by Richard Lee, Richmond Herald, in the year 1584: with additions to 1620: copied by Thomas Hanford, 1661.
- Harl. 6,172. Another copy of the Visitation of 1584, with additions to 1666.
- Vol. II., 2nd S.

- Harl. 1,396. The Visitation of Shropshire, taken by Robert Tresswell and Augustine Vincent, Deputies to William Camden, Clarencieux, in 1623 : with other collections made by John Withie.
- Harl. 1,982. Another copy of the Visitation of 1623, with additions.
- Harl. 1,472. An imperfect copy of the Visitation of 1623.
- 21,025. Dugdale's Visitation of Shropshire, taken in 1663 ; copied in 1693. The Arms only, and not Pedigrees, are given.
- Harl. 1,984. f. 189b. Shropshire Pedigrees.
- Harl. 5,178-9. } Pedigrees, &c., relating to the Visitations,
Harl. 5,848. } forming a genealogical collection for the
Harl. 7,510. } county.
- Harl. 1,157. Pedigrees of Shropshire families, chiefly of Welsh Descent, circa 1623.
- Harl. 6,153. Pedigrees of families of Shropshire and Wales.
- Harl. 1,982. " Visitation of Shropshire taken 33 Eliz." [in which year, 1590, it was not visited.]
- Harl. 2,163. f. 19b. " The original Visitation of 1591," written narratively. [Shropshire was not visited in 1591.] J. Chaloner's collection of Shropshire Pedigrees.
- Harl. 1,112. The Names and Arms of all the Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen, who appeared at the Visitation of 1623.
- Harl. 1,161. Part of Pedigrees registered at the Visitation of 1584.
- Harl. 1,983. Pedigrees from the Visitation of 1623, with additions ; also Church Notes, Extracts from Deeds, &c. ; the Arms Coloured.
- 14,314. Pedigrees and Arms, from the Visitations of 1584 and 1623, with additions.
- 21,017. } Arms and Pedigrees of Shropshire families, by
28,616. } W. Riley and F. Sandford, 1695.
- 21,008. Arms and families of Shropshire.
- Lansd. 879. Funeral Certificates of Shropshire, &c., begun 1 March 1600. [*Vide* also Harl. 2,041.]
- Detached Seals. lxx. 4—102 ; lxx. 1—100 ; lxxi. 1—120 ; lxxii. 1—22. Sulphur casts of seals relating to Religious Houses and Corporations in co. Salop, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS MSS.

THE following Manuscripts are, with few exceptions, not entered in any Class Catalogue, but are chiefly taken from the printed Indexes to the Catalogues of MSS. in the British Museum, 1854-1875, 1876-1881, and 1882-1887.

- 31,929. ff. 114-148. Notes relating to co. Salop, and chiefly to Bridgnorth, by R. W. Eyton.¹
- 31,931-2. Collections relating to co. Salop, being chiefly extracts from the Pipe-rolls, notes of Inquisitiones post mortem, transcripts of charters, and extracts from various records; by R. W. Eyton.
- 33,226. Transcript of Additional Notes to *The Antiquities of Salop*, by Robert William Eyton, written by Mr. Eyton in his own copy of the work. Paper; ff. 84; 4to.
- 21,011-21,025. Collections for a History of Shropshire, by T. F. Dukes & D. Parkes.
- 9,459. Collections for Shropshire, by Rev. S. Lysons.
- 15,926. Collections for Shropshire, by W. Upcott.
- 24,569. Church Notes, by Joseph Hunter.
- 28,730. f. 16. List of M.P.s for Salop, Edw. I.—Geo. IV.
- 21,024, f. 94. } Lists of Sheriffs, Henry I.—Geo. IV.
- 28,730, f. 1. }
- 5,832. f. 181. High Sheriffs, 1647-1652.
- 25,460. Report on Church furniture and plate in Salop, 1553.
- 24,539, f. 89. Words used in Salop, 19th cent.
- 25,244, f. 74. Proof of Salop forming no part of the Marches of Wales. 17th cent.
- 33,057. f. 13. Petition of prisoners at Shrewsbury, offering to serve by sea or land. [1724-1754.]
- Eg. 2,642. f. 252b. Verses in honor of Queen Elizabeth, a list of the owners of the castle, the names of the Council and Lords President of the Marches of Wales, as they were set up in the chapel of Ludlow Castle by Sir Henry Sydney, Lord President, 1573-4.
- 32,007-9. Sermons in shorthand by Job Orton, dissenting minister of Shrewsbury. [died 1783.]

¹ There are 25 Volumes in MS. of the Rev. R. W. Eyton's Collections in the British Museum.

104 SHROPSHIRE MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Eg. 2,541. f. 276. Speech of Charles I. to the gentry and freeholders of co. Salop, 28 Sept. 1642.

Harl. 6,016. f. 97. Domesday Book, Shropshire.

31,371. Water colour drawings and plans of Monastic buildings, churches, &c., in Shropshire, by Mackenzie E. C. Walcott. ff. 72.

32,344. Transcript of High Ercall parish register, 1630-4, 1636, and 1663-5 ff. 15-20.

24,844. f. 44. Appointment by John Husey, Master of St. Mary Magdalene College, near Shrewsbury, of collectors of alms; temp. Hen. VIII.

21,010-21,016. } Drawings of churches, &c., in co. Salop, by D.
21,180-21,181. } Parkes, with notes & copies of inscriptions:
1779-1834.

21,236-7. Drawings of churches, &c., by Rev. E. Williams. 1792-1803.

21,018. Collections with drawings for the Archdeaconry of Salop, by T. F. Dukes; 19th cent.

32,479. L. Rubbings of Sepulchral brasses in co. Salop, collected by Francis Douce.

Maps, &c., vol. xxxvi. Maps of the County, and prints and drawings of towns, seats, villages, &c., in co. Salop.

Add. Charters, 20,220; 20,434-20,447; 22,628-22,631; 23,851-23,853; 23,973.

Deeds relating to lands, &c., in co. Salop.

Add. Ch. 24,884. Grant of land in Stone-Acton and Gretton-in-Rushbury, 1421.

Add. Ch. 25,643-6. Acquittances for rents of Crown lands, &c., in co. Salop, 1580-1595.

Add. Ch. 26,568. Grant of land in Melverley, 1554.

Add. Ch. 26,743. Renunciation of claim of villenage by the lord of Whitechurch, 1244.

Add. Ch. 26,748. Grant of lands in Soulton-in-Wem, 13th century.

Add. Ch. 26,759. Grant of lands in Halston-in-Whittington, 1299.

Reference should also be made to the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott's paper, entitled "An Introduction to the Sources of Salopian Topography," published in the *Transactions*, ii. 297-316.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF THE TOWN OF LUDLOW.

TRANSCRIBED BY LLEWELLYN JONES.

Continued from p. 284, 2nd Series. Vol. I.

1607 to 1608.

Churchwardens. Thomas Heath and Edward Colbach.

Receipts.

Item for token money on Lowe Sondaye, 1607	...	...	...	ixs.	xd.
Item the third of Maye for tokens	...	...	...		vij ^d .
Item for token money this ester	...	...	...	xls.	ob'
Item for the grave ¹ of Edmond Lloyd gent	...	...	...	vjs.	vij ^d .
Graunted to Thome Surwode widdow the title of a pewe in the middell north Rainge neere the pulpit on the southe side wch Pewe was Surrendred to us by Mrs. Ann Devaver for that purpose and Rec. for the same	...	...	...	vijjs.	
Graunted to Anne the wiffe of Richard Benson gent to William Rascole & marry his wiffe to Elizabeth the wiffe of John Edwards and Janne Rascole a pewe in the west ende of the Church surrendred to us by Richard Rascole gent for that purpose and Rec. for the same	...	...	...	iijs.	
NOTE.—In respect the same pue is in a corner of the church.					
Granted to Thomas Porter a pewe under the Clockhowse beinge the surrender of widdow millarde and Richard winde for that purpose and Rec. for the same					xxd.

¹ The receipts from graves amount to £5.
Vol. II., 2nd S.

Disbursements.

Item to William Crumpe for his wagis for tendinge the Clocke & Chimes and kepinge Clene the ledes	xiijs.	iiijd.
Item to Thomas Rooe for his whole yeres wagis for Swepinge the church and whippinge of dogges &c.	viijs.	
Item to Bonde the glasier for puttinge the glase in order and soe kepinge them the whole yeare	xxxvijs.	
Item for a Breckfaste for the sidemen	"	"
Item to fraunces hinton for a new I for the second bell Clapp'	ij.	vjd.
Item for a boorde wch is yoused in the bellhowse		xjd.
Item for a hucke . . . a plate for the Church callens		ijd.
Item to a man to Empe the grate at the Callens		iiijd.
Item for a Lounge Ladder beinge forty & three Rounds	ixs.	
Item to Thomas Clarke for himself & his three men for on Dayes worke in mendinge of the belles	iijs.	
Item to Clarke for a boorde and a Rayle to mend where hit was needful in the bellhowse		xd.
Item to hinton for a plate to hould in the brase of the second tenner... ..		ixd.
Item to the Ringers upon St. James his daye	iijs.	iiijd.
Item to the Ringers the firste of August	iijs.	iiijd.
Item to the Ringers the fite of November	iijs.	iiijd.
Item to the Ringers the 24 of March ...	iijs.	iiijd.
Item for to newe belropes wainge xxxix ^l	xij.	iiijd.
Item for xiiij ^l of Red led to ocker the Church and perche	iiij.	vd.
Item to Mr ^s Lane for to dosen and ix pounde of Candles	xjs.	
Item for a pounde of wax Candles delivered to Crompt		xxd.
Item to John havorde for mendinge the dext in the boddy of the Church ...		vjd.
Item to him for a walenut boorde to make		

the dext in my laddy Ewers ¹ pewe & a planke to inlardge the dore of the same pewe	xij <i>d.</i>
Item to M ^r Parker for five yarges of flanders bayes and Inckell ² to put abought my Ladyes seate ...	xiiij <i>s.</i>
Item for mattinge my Ladyes gent wemen pewe	xx <i>d.</i>
Item for a mat and a tumpe for my ladyes pewe	vij <i>d.</i>
Item for the Ringinge Daybell ...	ij <i>s.</i>
Item for a locke & Caye to my Ladyes pewe and a kaye for the gentwomens pewe	xij <i>d.</i>
Item for makinge new the Clapp' of the lady bell... ..	viijs. iij <i>d.</i>
Item to hinton for mendinge the I clapp' of the second tenner	ij <i>s.</i>
Item to Clarke for mendinge the whele of the fore bell	vij <i>d.</i>
Item for mendinge the I of the grete bell Clapp'	xvij <i>d.</i>
Item for lyme and workema'shype in the showmakers Chauncell	vi <i>d.</i>
paid to William hill mercer for greene bayis for my Ladye Lucknors pewe by the order of the Company	ix <i>s.</i> iij <i>d.</i>

xxvij^o die Octobris 1607

" It is at this daie agreed by M^r Bayliffs
 " and the rest of the p^rishio^rs w^h the
 " full consent of M^r Parson the Church-
 " wardens & sidemen that M^{rs} Gregorie
 " & M^{rs} hook wief of Tho^s Hooke and
 " M^{rs} harries shall have and injoy the
 " pewe in the Church called M^{rs} bailiffs
 " pewe one by them now injoyed by a
 " form' order to the bailiffs wives for
 " the tyme being graunted duringe such
 " tyme as the pewes wher'in they lately
 " kneled be holden from them and w^{ch}
 " were to them the said M^{rs} Gregorie

¹ The wife of Lord Eure, Lord President of the Marches, 1607-1616.

² A Crewel or Worsted.

" M^{rs} hook & M^{rs} harris graunted by
 " order as by the church bok of this
 " p'ish app'eth In Consideracon that
 " they were removed from their pewes
 " for the placing of the right ho: the
 " Lady Ewer and this order to be
 " p'fected at the next accompt of the
 " Churchwardens of this p'ish."

It is ordered the ixth day of April 1608
 by the Bayliffs & parisshioners that the
 two palles shalbe in the custody of the
 churchwardenes & y^t yf they be lent out,
 the benefytt & wages for them shalbe
 receaved and dulye accompted for to
 the use of the parishe; And whereas
 the lawe dooth alowe but three peales
 to be Ronge for anyone y^t Diethe hit is
 by the parishe the same day ordered
 that yf any more pealles then three be
 Ronge for any that then halfe the
 benefytt of those extraordinary pealles
 shalbe accompted for by the church-
 wardenes to the use of the parishe

1608 to 609.

Chnrchwardens. Richard Wilkes and Thomas Blashfield.

1609 to 1610.

Churchwardens. Richard Heath & Richard Nightingall Jun.

Amongst the grants of pews in this year are the following :—
 Graunted unto M^r William Lane & Jane
 his wiffe halfe the pewe w^{ch} M^r Shroley
 by the surrender of Ed. ffox of ludford
 Esquier for that purpose in the north
 sid of the Church & have Rhd for the
 same ijs.

Graunted unto the Company of m^cers
 taylores glovers & hatters¹ 8 pewes one
 the north sid of the Church w^{ch} were
 erected of purpoos for the use of that
 Company unto M^r Ric bayly M^r Thomas
 Candland & M^r Ed. Crowther the pewe

¹ Popularly called "The Company of Stitchmen."

to kneel in that the Company hath lent
 unto S^r Ed. ffox knight the second
 pewe unto M^r Ric. ffisher M^r Samuell
 p^rker & M^r W^m gregori the third pewe
 unto M^r Cotton M^r Ric. nightin-
 gall M^r goorge barnes & M^r Ric. bevan
 the fourth pewe unto Evan wahan Ric.
 Wilkes & Thomas Watkeis the fift
 pew unto Rowland voyle John powes
 & William griffith the sixt pewe unto
 John bedowe Thomas Whitbye John
 Jones & John patchett the other two
 pewes for those that have not bine
 stewards of the Company & have
 Receved for the same

xs.

Receipts.

Rhd for Extraordanary peels

xiij^d.

Disbursements.

payd William Crump his years wages for
 tendinge the clock & chimes & keep-
 inge Clene the leads

xiijs. 4d.

payd Thomas Rooe for his whole yeares
 wages for swepinge of the Church &
 whipinge of dogges

viijs. iiij^d.

payd unto the parytor¹ when I was sworne
 vj quiers of w^t pap^r for to make a booke
 for the Churchwards' taccompt

ijs.

payd John Clark to make the booke &
 p^rchment to Cover him

xiiij^d.

payd seoson for him & his boy for two
 dayes work to fasten the north pinakell
 & to mend the leads

iijs.

payd hinton for 5 Crampes of Irone to
 fasten the pinakle waing 24 lbs at 2d
 p^r li

iiije.

payd Season for xvij li. of lead to fasten
 the Crampes of Irone

ijs. iiij^d.

payd for a Ringe of lime & ... loades of
 lime to mend the but of penakel & the
 edge of the uper leeds

xiiij^d.

¹ Apparitor—a messenger that served the process of the Spiritual Court.

payd hime for 5 li. of sowder to mend the uper leads & one the powle ...	ijs.	xjd.
payd for 5 loads of lyme to point the steple & the head of the hye Churche ...	iijs.	4d.
payd a mason & v workman to help hime for pointinge the head of the steple w ^{thin} & w ^{thout} & the garyson & the peanakells of the hy Churche ...	ls.	vjd.
payd for Ringinge one St. James day ...	iijs.	4d.
payd for Ringinge the 5 of August ...	iijs.	4d.
payd for Ringinge the 5 of November ...	iijs.	4d.
payd for Ringinge the 24 of M'che ...	ijs.	vjd.
payd for a kather for the mason to stand in to point the steple ...	iijs.	vjd.
payd for a loade of tille to mend the house in the Church yeard by M ^r bay- lyeffs apointment ¹ ...	vs.	
payd for vj longe matts to knell one in the Chansell at the Communion ...		xviijd.
A not for the Bell ²		
It'm payde for claye... ...	ijs.	
It'm payd for gathering horsdcung ...	iiijd.	
It'm payd for heye	ijd.	
It'm payd for vj pownd of tallow ...	xviijd.	
It'm payd for cords to strentg ^t the moulds ...	xxd.	
It. payd for two pownd & halfe of virgin wax	ijs.	
It. payd for halfe ... of rosen ...	jd.	
It. p ^d for drawes for the Bell head ...	vjd.	
It. p ^d for caringe of acartlod of Bricke fro. Staunton	xd.	
It. p ^d for packthirde to whip a rope to help downe w th the bell	ijd.	
It. payd for alle bestowed on the company w ^{ch} did help downe w th the Bell ...	viijd.	
It. payd for lights at the plucking downe of the bell	iiijd.	

¹ We learn from the Corporation Books that this house—"wherin Richard hooke deceased lately kept Schoole"—was in future to be kept to the use of the parish, and to be employed at the discretion of the Bailiffs and Company (Corporation) for the time being, as they shall from time to time appoint.

² This account is attached to the Disbursements.

It. payd owen Price for watching the mettell ...	vij <i>d.</i>
It. payd owen Dier and Thomas Bromley for up the mettell ...	vij <i>d.</i>
It. pd John Sutton and Jobe for watching the mettell on night ...	vij <i>d.</i>
It. payd Jenking Pewttering for going to orlton for keysell to stock the bell ...	iiij <i>d.</i>
It. for a pownd and halfe of Sope to licker the stocke ...	v <i>d.</i>
It. payd the company that did helpe to drawe up the Bell...	xij <i>d.</i>
It. payd John Robinson carpend' for losing downe and hanginge up of the bell being v days worke ...	vs. v <i>d.</i>
It. payd keysell of orlton for three days worke in stocking of the bell ...	ijs.
payd Mr Thomas langford for the caredg of a cart lod of Bricke from Staunton	ij <i>s.</i>
It. payd morgon Powell Laberar for a days worke about the bell ...	iiij <i>d.</i>
Sma xxiijs. x <i>d.</i>	
more Carried By William Coxe of Staunton w th his . . . a Lode of Bricks graties	

1610-1611.

Churchwardens. Richard Bowdler and Henrye Goughe.

Receipts.

Graunted to Mr Thomas Blashefylde the alley w ^{ch} leadythe unto his pewe & receavyd &c. ...	vij <i>d.</i>
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Disbursements.

It. for the hyer of a horse ...	xij <i>d.</i>
It. for the workers of the same ...	v <i>d.</i>
It. for whyte paper ...	j <i>d.</i>
It. for wyer from Bewdley for the chymes and for nayles ...	ij <i>s.</i> v <i>d.</i>
It. for Bayes Inle Tacks & Workemanshyp for the L. Presydents pewe ...	xs.
It. for mendinge the whele of the second teanor bell whop to lyne the whele, for nayles, & for settinge up of all the greate waynescott in the Shewmakers Chawne	

cell mendinge the heade of the Beere, for a borde atthe Church Callends & for mendinge the dore to ffraunces Bybbe	ijs.	vjd.
It. for mendinge ij Bald Rybbes against the kings holydaye		vjd.
It. for a newe Commyon boke boughte at Worcester pryce	vijjs.	
It. for hyer of horse ij ^e dayes	ijjs.	
It. for myne owne chardgs then	ijjs.	
It. to Rowland Tayler for his halfe yerres wags		xvj ^d .
It. for newe Rownds for the longe ladder w ^{ch} were broken in the L. Presydents worcke in makeinge the ij ^e grete stone wyndowes in the castle		vij ^d .
It. to ij ^e men for attendinge & keapinge the glasse wyndowes upon my Ladyes funerall daye		xij ^d .
It. for a matt to lye under the L. Presy- dents sete in the highe Chawncell		iiij ^d .
It. for wrytinge & castinge of these bokes wee beyng illyterate ... ..	...	...
Receipts	£18	6 3
Payments	£18	10 6

1611 to 1612.

Churchwardens. John Saunders and Ellis Beadowe.

Disbursements.

To Crumpe for mendinge the bellowes of the organs	ijjs	
To Season for mending the glasse of the Lower Windowes	xxs.	
To Bonde for mending tho glasse of the upp' windowes and lyme thereunto	xxvijs.	iiij ^d .
To Crumpe & Ringers for ringinge at my Lords Cominge to towne	ijjs.	
ffor the cloth of M ^r Landons surples	xxs.	
To J ⁿ havard for setting up the deske for Jewells workes		vjd.
for two chaynes & nayles for the same Desk & to tye the booke		vjd.
for a cord for the wicket		iiij ^d .
for mending the hinge of the Church Callends Dore		iiij ^d .

for a bucket for the baldrip of the great bell	iiij ^d .
To Mr Crowther for keeping the Register book of Cristnings wedings & burials...	ijs.
To Mr Thomas Turn ¹ esquier town Clerk of this towne for Registringe of thes accompts	ijs. iiij ^d .
for two keyes for the pooremans box & mending the locks	xijd.
Receipts £20 14 5	
Payments £16 3 5	

1612 to 1613.

Churchwardens. Thomas Edwards and Richard Baker.

1613 to 1614.

Churchwardens. John Clee and John Ambler.

1614 to 1615.

Churchwardens. Valentyne Dawes and Edward Powis, Jun.

Receipts.

Grauntes of the pewes in the Gallery

Imp ^{rs} Graunted to Mr Alexander Robertes and Margret his wief & Thomas their sonne that part of the gallery w ^{ch} hee of his owne cost & Charges did erect & build for and during their three naturall lyves if they doe remaine in towne & pay church dutyes and have reced ...	ijs.
Graunted to Edward littleton esquire and mary his wief & to Mr Edward letelton ther sonn for ther naturell lives a pewe next adioyning to Mr Robertes & have rec. for the same	xls vs.
Graunted to M ^{rs} Margrett Greene the second pewe of the gallery wholly to her selfe for terme of her naturall lief and Rec. ²	xvs.

¹ Turner.² The 3rd pew was granted to Thomas and Mary keye for 35s., the 4th to Richard and Jane Wilkes for 15s., the 5th to Richard Hall and Wm. Bowdler for 35s., the 6th to Ed. Colbac for 30s., the 7th to Thomas blashfield for 30s., the 8th to Jonas and katherine Doe for 30s., the 9th to Thomas and Joyse Browne and Henry Howld for 30s. In each case for life, provided the grantees pay Church duties.

Graunted to John Powell & Margery his wief and John Clarke and his wief the 10 th pewe of the gallery in consideration of their pewe to make the stayers ...	" " "	
Graunted to M ^{rs} Margrett Greene soe much grownd in the south Ile & a voyd pewe at the upper end of that Ile to pitch postes & erect stayers for and in consideration that out of her good zeale she is purposed at her owne cost & charges to erect and Build a gallery and to bestow it one the schoolemaster & usher successively & to the schollers and yonger sort of people & to others w ^{ch} wante pewes in the church freely of her owne good will & have reced ¹ ...		xijd.

Disbursements.

Impr's to the Chanceler to have a day for the repaying of the windowes ...		xixd.
" for ringers on the kinges hollyday payd for the turning of the stayers of the Clockehowse & for boords ...	iijs.	iiijd.
payd to bond the glassyer ...	xvjs.	iiijd.
ffor a cord for the winding doore at the Colledge ...	xls.	
To John Dunne for Coloringe the Clocke- howse ...		ijd.
To John Dunne for Coloringe the Clocke- howse ...		xvj ^d .
To Addames for refreshing the Diall ...	xiiijs.	
To ffox for Remooving the Diall & clocke & carpenters worke ...	xvjs.	iiijd.
To John havard for mendyng the belles & setting up the Dyall ..		xxd.

¹ The books of the Corporation shew that Mrs. Green in 1618 made a further gift, as follows:—"It is at this day ordered that whereas the bailiffs and burgesses of this towne have heertofore granted to Thomas Kay Batchelor of Divinity o^r publique Precher one tenem^{ts} in the ould street duringe his cottinuance wth us and whereas also the said tenem^t is in great decay towards the reedifyinge whereof that vertuous matron margaret Greene widowe hath given the som of twenty pownds and the said M^r Kaie hath disbursed great somes of money: that M^r Parson Crowther wth the assistance of o^r towne clerke & M^r Gregory shall see what o^r townesmen will voluntarily bestowe towards this Charitable worke besides what the xij & xxv have alreddy bestowen."

To the Chancellor ffor delivering in the terrier ¹	vij <i>d.</i>
payd John Lloyd ffor blowing the Organs for Bourdes for the church kalendes ...	xvj <i>d.</i>
paid Thomas Rooe for iiij quarte's wages	vjs.
paid John Lloyd half yeares wages ...	xvj <i>d.</i>
paid for the coulleringe of the curtaine of the organs and iiij cords to draw the same	xij <i>d.</i>
paid to a workman for mendinge the second tenor about the Brasses of him	xij <i>d.</i>

1615 to 1616.

Churchwardens. William Becke and William Lloyd.

1616 to 1617.

Churchwardens. Thomas Colricke and Henry Childe.

1617 to 1618.

Churchwardens. Adam Acton and John Crump.

Disbursements.

paid good man havord for makinge the parsons puge ² and other thinges by him don	xxvjs.
Item for making a dore and a frame for the same dore wich is to goe to the Littell organe	iijs. v <i>d.</i>
paid good man bond for his whol years wages for the glasing of the church ...	ij <i>li.</i>
paid Thomas Clarke for mending & stop- ping the way to the organs ³ ...	iiijs. v <i>d.</i>

¹ Terrier or Terrar, a land roll or survey of lands.

² The items are as follows:—6 yds. of wainscot at 2s. 6d., 15s.; boards for the bench and floor, 1s. 6d.; moving steps, &c., 2s.; a pair of portal hinges, 10d.; nails, 10d.

³ The following extracts from the Corporation Minute Books may here prove interesting, as showing, amongst other things, the salary paid to the organist and choir about this period:—

Apud Turrin ib'm die Sabot scilicet xvij^o die Octobr Anno Regni Rn^e Elizabeth &c, xxxij^o 1590.

At this day George Sponsley is elected by this company to serve in the quire in the place of the Base and to have for his wages iiij*li.* to him paid quarterly And also the said George Sponsley shall in consideracon of the said sallarie use daily morninge prayer betwen sixe & seven of the clocke.

paid Mr Keyes for glasinge the windows under the galerye w ^{ch} M ^{rs} greene made	xvs. viij <i>d</i> .
paid John doone for Coleringe the porteh and the windows & for lyme ...	iijs. vj <i>d</i> .
paid lloyd for his whole yeres wages to blowe the organs	ijs. viij <i>d</i> .
for mendinge Jobs bell	xviij <i>d</i> .
paid to Mr Parson Crowthe'	ijs.
paid to M ^r Towne clerke	iijs. iiij <i>d</i> .

1618 to 1619.

Churchwardens. William Reynolds and John pachett.

Receipts.

rec. for the grave of Robertt Jones' girle	vjs. viij <i>d</i> .
rec. of M ^r Robert Townesend for the rent of the brickclose dueatt Mychellmas last	vijjs.
rec. of M ^r Richar Cane for a stone in the scollers Chauncell there to be reserved for himself	iijs. iiij <i>d</i> .

Apud Turrin ix^o die Aprilis 1603 Anno p' Regis Jacobi &c. primo

It is at this daie agreed that George Pingle organist of this towne shall well and diligentlie instruct the queresters or singinge boies of o' queere in singinge wthin our church accordinge to the scienc of musick and that the vestrie house wthin the chauncell of the said church be allowed him for to instruct them in accordinglie. In consideracon whereof the wages of the said Pingle is agreed to be nowe increased and enlarged over and besides the wags he hath alreadie to xxs. p' ann And that Griffith Rainolds Singinge man shall likewise from henceforth have his wages increased vjs. viij*d*. p. ann.

Apud Novam Mansione' xij die Decembris 1606.

It is at this daie ordered that M^r Bailiff's shall have allowaunc for Coats and breeches for the parsons followinge John Jobbe Richard Crompe Willm Chirme Roger hill Richard Adams Willm heathe fraunes Smith Rich Rowland querresters and a Coat to Thomas Roe and one other to Christopher Short for being execucon' at the last gaole deliv'y for that s'vic and purpose onelie.

Apud novam mansionem xix die Septembris 1618.

It is at this day granted that Richard Heynes shall read morninge praiser wthin o' p'ish Church of St. Lawrence wthin this towne of Ludlowe and have the accustomed wages for the same being xxvjs. viij*d*. p' ann and also to have a singinge man's place wthin the quier of the said church and to have for his paines therein xijjs. iiij*d*. yearely the first payment to be made at Christide next.

rec. for the grave of Mr Leacke
 Graunted to Mr John Jones and Mary his
 wif half a little pew next the goeing up
 to the pulpitt late the kneelingings of Mr
 Baddam and rec. for the same

vjs. viijd.

ijs. vjd.

Disbursements.

ffourty three pownd of Candles ffor the
 Church ...
 payd to John havard for alteringe the
 Counties¹ pewe and for a ledge and
 nayles to doe the same ...
 payd for vj^o longe matts bound wth brier
 to kneele on at the Comunion ...
 payd to Thomas Clarke and his men for
 puttinge a sill under M^{rs} Greenes gallery
 and for new wether boordinge all the
 windows in the steeple ...
 payd to Roger Voughan for fourty five
 foote of seasoned boords and nayles for
 the same worke ...
 Pd. Cords for the litle organs ...
 ffor the hier of a ladder ...
 ffor bread and wine for the monthly
 Comunions ...
 payd to the Ringers the xxiiijth of March ...
 Payd to Mr Colbach for one peece of
 Timber ffor the lady Chancell ...
 ffor two greate rafters to Thomas ansley
 payd to Roe for his yeares wages for
 sweepinge the church every day in the
 weeke ...
 payd to John Lloyd for blowinge the
 organs this yeare ...
 To the parritor for one oath ...
 To Richard Willson for mendinge the locke
 over the high Chancell ...
 Payd for the pitchinge and Caryinge of a
 greate stone behind the Doore of the
 Churchcallens ...

xvjs. ijd.

xd.

ijjs. iiijd.

ixs. ijd.

vs. xd.

ijd.

vjd.

xxiijs. iiijd.

ijjs. iiijd.

vjs. viijd.

ijjs.

xiijs.

ijjs. viijd.

iiijd.

ijd.

iijd.

¹ The Countess of Northampton, the wife of the Earl of Northampton, Lord President 1617-1630.

Payd for fowre new baldricks and buckells to the pad maker the ^{iiijth} of June ...	xijs.
ffor procuringe a Commission to find the ould Churchwardens booke ...	viiij ^d .
ij pownd of Tallow to liquor the baldricks ffor Cuttinge and turninge the brases mendinge the other gudgins horseinge and mendinge the Rest of the bells ...	vjd.
payd to the Ringers on Saynt James day	vs.
payd to the Ringers upon the ^{vth} of august	iijs. iiij ^d .
payd to the Ringers when they expected my lords Comeinge in September ...	iijs. iiij ^d .
Payd to the Ringers when Mr Justice Came the ^{xjth} of November ...	vjd.
more for one to attend his Comeinge on the steeple ...	vjs.
	iiij ^d .

1619 to 1620.

Churchwardens. Will^m Powis and Thomas Crowther.

Disbursements.

to Baylie for v Daies work for himself for mendinge the leads ...	vjs. viij ^d .
paid to his Brother for hetinge the iornes	xviij ^d .
paid for coles to heat the iornes	xviij ^d .
Too yards and half of blewe Linen clothe for to shadow the organes ...	ijjs. iiij ^d .
paid for matts and tumpes to katherin James for mylord and the counsell pewes	xvj ^d .
One lock & keye and hinge for leonard loyd his deske ...	xvj ^d .
paid for a new Comunion Booke ...	ixs. vjd.
paid to bond for mendinge nixons Lanterne	ijjs. xij ^d .
paid to John havord in puttinge up y ^e dioll paid to W ^m harp' for drawinge of xviij barres of iorne for the window ov' the weddinge dore and for the same iorne...	xs. vjd.
paid for a peece of wood to keepe the clock howse together and on prichell for the great bell ...	vjd.
paid to lewis Gwillm for mendinge the lock of the great dore of the church ...	vjd.
paid to W ^m hill for dooes heare for stuff- inge the countise pewe ...	viiij ^d .
paid Mr Cossens sonne for Blowinge the organs for halfe a yere ...	xvj ^d .

payd to Bonde mor for glasinge in respect
it was a great wyndye yere by the
allowance¹

... ..

xs.

1620 to 1621.

Churchwardens. Edward Jones and Henry Blashfield.

Receipts.

Imprimis surendered by M^{rs} M^garett
Greene widow the second pewe in the
north gallerry unto M^{rs} Margaret
Dawes the wiffe of the Worth Mr Valen-
tine Dawes now Bayliffe for her naturall
liffe and Receaved for the same

xs.

Whereas Jane Lewis the wiffe of Edward
Lewisgent beinge interressed for Tearme
of her liffe unto the pewe scituated in
the middle Ile in the church of Ludlow
wherein the right honorable the countie
of northampton wif to the now lord
p^resident doth kneele hath for sev^all
yeares past at the instant and desier of
the then Bayliffes sidmen and church-
wardens of the said towne left and
dep^ted from her usuall kneelinge in
the said pewe to thend the same pewe
might hencfurth be and remaine as
well for the use of the said honorable
Lady as such others as maye hapen to
be the wiffe of the lord p^resident for the
time beinge in Consideracon whereof be
it now remembred and testified that
Edward Jones and Henry Blashfield
Churchwardens of the said Towne have
graunted unto the said Jane Lewis Too
partes partes devided of the
pewe wherein she now usuall kneeleth
beinge the second pewe westward from
the other pewe aforesaid viz, the Too
partes or kneelinges thereof northward
Too have and to hold the same too
partes for and duringe the Tearme of
her naturall liffe

¹ Bond was paid annually 50s. about this date.

Graunted unto Jane the wiffe of John
 Humfries one kneelinge in the pewe of
 mathew millard deceased for her naturall
 liffe adioyninge to the pewe of Richard
 maund nere the almes house pewes and
 receved for the same ...
 for the grave of M^{rs} Clebury at the ap-
 pointement of M^r Walter langford and
 M^r Thomas Edwards then Bayliffes have
 undertook to intreat the p[']ish to forgeve
 the vjs. viij^z. due to the p[']ish and to be
 the Churchwardens dischardge

xviij^d

Disbursements.

Item payd to Emanuell Craswell for
 mending the great organs by the ap-
 poyntement of M^r Walter Langford and
 M^r Tho. Edwards then Baylieffs¹ ... viij^{li}.

Item for bords and mending the Lady
 Whitelocke Pue ...

xij^d.

Item payd John havord for a newe wayne
 scott dore to the pulpitt ...

ijs. vj^d.

To M^r Cowsins boy for blowing the organs
 the whole yeere ...

vs.

Item payd for ringing uppon the fower
 kings hollidayes ...

xiijs. iiij^d.

Item payd for a service booke for M^r
 Cowsins ...

iijs. vj^d.

Item one doore made newe to the organ
 Loft and a locke and key for the same

iijs. vj^d.

Item payd M^r Samuell Lloyd for dornecks²
 to make the Curten of the great organs

xijs. xd.

Item given to M^r Craswell by the ap-

¹ These repairs were ordered by the 'Town Council on the 19th February 1619, as appears by the accompanying resolution:—
 apud nova' mansione' xix^o, die febr 1619.

"It is at this day ordered that where the great paire of organs
 "wthin the p[']ish Church of this towne are now much decayed that the
 "Churchwardens & sidemen doe send for an experienced & skilfull man
 "for that purpose and to cause the same organs to be well amended
 "at the Charge of this towne and upon knowledge of the Charge that
 "shall arise for the doing thereof a sessment to be made
 "accordingly."

² A kind of linen,

poynt ^{mt} of Mr Walter Langford and Thomas Edwards then bayleiffs	...	vs.	
Item to a messenger to fetch Mr Cowsins from Stretton	...		xij <i>d.</i>
Item for an arrest of Mr Craswell	...		ij <i>d.</i>
Ite' putting in the p'sentment	...		xvj <i>d.</i>

1621 to 1622.

Churchwardens. Samuëll lloyd and John Brasier.

Disbursements.

Item paed for ij load of leime to poynt about the batelments	...	o	js.	vd.
Item for xxvj li of chalke	...	o	js.	j <i>d.</i>
Item for greene to Collor the pulpitt	...	o	o	vj <i>d.</i>
Item paed for a salter booke of a large volum			iijs.	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item paed for a brason Candlstick with xij branches for the mydle Ile	...	j <i>li.</i>	xvjs.	vj <i>d.</i>
Item for ij branchis for the sid Ils with cups	...	o	xs.	o
Item for askrud ¹ Candlstick for the deske to Read service at morninge prayer	...	o	ijs.	vj <i>d.</i>
Ite' for a Cord to hange the Candlstick in the mydle Ile	...	o	o	xd.
Ite. for a boxe to bringe Candlsticks downe from London	...	o	js.	o
Ite. for Caradge of the Candlstickes from London beinge a quarter of a C. and xiiij <i>li.</i> at xijs. a packe	...	o	ijs.	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for iij yards of Wenscott for the backe of the pulpitt vjs: for the pulpitt doore ijs. for the seate ijs. vj <i>d.</i> for the frise boord and Setinge up the worke xviij <i>d.</i> for Iron Cramps to fasten the wenscott and staples and boulte iiij <i>d.</i> ...			xijs.	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item deliv'ed to an Irishman by the apoynt- ment of Mr. bayly blashfild for Relcefe to pase to his Cuntrey ²	...			iiij <i>d.</i>

¹ A screwed.² The following minute shews that the Corporation had previously exercised a greater power than the ordering of a small donation to an itinerant out of the funds of the Church:—Apud Turru ibm die Saboti scilicet duodecimo die m^orii anno regni Rne Elizabeth &c. xxxiiij.^oIt is ordered that there shalbe a Collecon in the Church e^vy seconde Sondaye for the Charitable Devociions of the pⁱsheners for the relief of the poore prisoners until the nexte Gaole deliv'y.

Item for makinge of a balricke	...	js.	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for hanginge up of the lantarne at the north doore	... ..		viiij <i>d.</i> x <i>d.</i>
Item for a Cord to hange up the lantarn	...		
Item for a table of Consanguinity and afinity	... ..		iiij <i>d.</i>
Item paed Thomas Crumpe for mendinge the pavment in St. Johns Chauncell and mendinge the ij formes in the bel- free	... ..	o	js. o
Item for a lathar for to reach the pulle of the chimes	... ..		ijs. iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for mending the seate in the queris- tors pewe for setinge up a post in St. John's Chauncell for mending of the mats in the Councell's pewe and mend- inge of the windinge doore at the Coleg: for mending the latch of the Church skalians doore and for a stone for the Councells pewe doore	... ..	o	o x <i>d.</i>
Item payed for lyming the Church to Thomas Crumpe—4 dayes worke	...		ijs. v <i>d.</i>
Item for iij yards of greene kersy for the pulpit	... ..		ixs. ix <i>d.</i>
Item for iiij ozs. and a dram of greene silk to make iij yards and halfe q ^r ter of shortt fringe for the cushinge and ij yards q ^r ter and halfe of lonnge fringe	... ..	
ijs. j <i>d.</i> an ozs.	... ..		viijs. ix <i>d.</i>
Item paed to M ^{rs} barns for making the fringe	... ..		js. ij <i>d.</i>
Item a yard of greene p ^p etuan ¹ to bottom the Cushinge	... ..		ijs. v <i>d.</i>
Silk to Sett one the fringe j <i>d.</i> tenter hooks and Inckle for lousps j <i>d.</i>	... ..		ij <i>d.</i>
Item to Thomas Crumpe for making the Cloth and Cushinge	... ..		x <i>d.</i>
Item for halfe an ozs. and halfe a quarter of Silke to make the tasels for the Cushings xv <i>d.</i> for greene Cotten for the same purpose v <i>d.</i> for making to M ^{rs} barnes xij <i>d.</i>	... ..		ijs. v <i>d.</i>

¹ Perpetuana—a sort of serge.

Item for ij yards iij quarters of greene perpetuana to make a border for the pulpitt ijs. vjd. yd.	...	
Item ij yards iij q'ters of Lonnge greene fringe for the same waynge iij ozs. lese dram ijs. vjd. an ozs.	...	vjs. xd.
In silke to sowe one the fringe iijd. a dozen of hooks iijd. payed for the makinge vjd.	...	vijs. iijd.
Item paed for 28 quartes and a pint of Clarett for the monthly Comvnion ...	...	js.
		xixs.

1622 to 1623.

Churchwardens.—Henry Pritchard and John Gregorie.¹

Receipts.

It. for the grave of the Caterer his brother law	...	
It. for the grave of Mr. Jones the Atturney	...	vjs. viijd.
It. receaved of Mr. Richard Cam for the Churchowse for one yeare the some of	...	vjs. viijd.
Granted to Thomas Eyton Esq ^r Judith Eyton his wife one whole pew in the galery on the north sid weh was built by Alexander Roberts Esq ^r & lately in the possession of Thomas ffowler Esq ^r desessed & Elizabeth hopton widow & Elizabeth hopton the yonger & by them forfeicted for want of Inhabitinge in towne & payinge church duties also one other Little pew at the back of William Lloyds his pew wherein the said William Lloyd hath a passage into his pew for terme of their naturall Lives & if they shall remain in towne and pay church Duties & receaved for the same	...	iijs.

Disbursements.

Itt. paid for ringing at the Returne of the Prince from Spaine	...	xxs.
to Crumpe for ringinge on St Jame's day the Kings holliday	...	iijs. iijd.
paid Crumpe for ringinge for the Gowries Conspiracy beinge the Kings holliday	...	iijs. iijd.
		iijs. iijd.

¹ Died during his year of office

It. paid for a Rope to hang the waight of the Turning dore in the Church yard...	jd.
Ittm paid for Ringing at two sev'all times at the Lord Presidents coming in ...	xvj ^d .
It. paid for ringing at the Countesse her coming to Towne ...	viii ^d .
It. spent on the Sidemen ...	xxij ^d .
Paid Bond for 100 foote of glasse ...	ij ^{li} . js. viij ^d .

1623 to 1624.

Churchwardens. William Rascoll and Richard Blewe.

Receipts.

It'm Surrendered by Johan Sherwood
widdowe uppon the xxijth day of March
1624 all that her seate in the north
mydle Ile upon the sowth syde of the
same Ile betweene the seate of Mr
Richard Davies on the west syde and
the seate of John Jones on the East
syde neere the pulpitt
To hould to the use of William Sher-
wood her sonne and Margrete his wief
for terme of theire n'all Lyves and
granted upon the same s'render and
uppon sight of sev'all acts under
teste of the Sev'all Courts of Audiens
and Delegats¹ above fourth and of the
Contynnuance of the pos'sion of the said
Johan Sherwood ever sithence the said
acts made many yeares Last past unto
the said William Sherwood and Mar-
grette his wief The said whole seate soe
surrendered by the said Johan Sher-
wood for tearme of the n'rall Lyves of
the said William and Margrett and rec.
for the same xiiiij¹ iijs. iiij^d.
Rec. for Graves² vjs. viij^d.

¹ The Audience Court belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Audience Court of the Archbishop of York. The High Court of Delegates formerly the Court of Appeal from the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts—abolished by 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 92.

² In this year 43 people were buried inside the Church.

Disbursements.

It'm for a Corde to hange the Lanthorne at the Sowth Church doore...	...	
It'm for 4 Crooked plates for the chymes	...	ij <i>d</i> .
It'm for a payer of Clippers to twiste the wiers of the Clocke and Chymes	...	xij <i>d</i> .
It'm paied to Lewys Gwil'm for a hooke and three Cacthes for the said Chymes	...	iiij <i>d</i> .
It'm for a mayne locke springe for the Chymes ...	...	iiij <i>s</i> .
It'm for a Rownd ringe for the spindle of the Chymes	...	ij <i>s</i> .
It'm for viij ^s Cletts of Iron and nayles for the said Chymes	...	iiij <i>d</i> .
It'm for the hire of 2 Laborers for pulling asunder the Chymes and setting to- gether the same	...	vij <i>d</i> .
It'm paied to Greene the Bellfounder towards his Chardgs by the appoyntm ^t of Mr Baylieffs	...	ij <i>s</i> .
It'm paied to Edw ^d Baker for leathering a late breache in the Chyme Rope	...	iiij <i>s</i> . iiij <i>d</i> .
It'm for mending and peecing the gable for the Chymes	...	ij <i>s</i> .
It'm for wyer for the Clocke and Chymes	...	iiij <i>s</i> .
It'm to Edward Baker for 3 yards of gable Rope for the Chymes & for leathering of 4 yards of the same Gable and for shutting & leathering of the chyme Rope in 2 places	...	xij <i>d</i> .
It'm to Lewys Gwillm for xxiiij ^r barres of Iron for the wyndowes waighing xliij pounds	...	vj <i>s</i> . vij <i>d</i> .
It'm to him for hanging the forebell and for 2 hooks to Challong Doore	...	xij <i>s</i> .
It'm for Rings upon the day that King Charles was p ^c laymed	...	iiij <i>s</i> .
It'm to the organist for worke done in amending the orgaines	...	iiij <i>s</i> . iiij <i>d</i> .
It'm to Old field for Coming to see the decayed Bells	...	xij <i>d</i> .
It'm for Lasing of twoe bells	...	vs.
It'm for a Ladder for the oriell	...	ij <i>s</i> . vj <i>d</i> .
It'm to Thomas Crumpe for Ringing the belles to entertayne Sr E. Chamberlayne at his first Coming to Ludlowe	...	ij <i>s</i> . vj <i>d</i> .
...	...	xij <i>d</i> .

1624 to 1625.

Churchwardens.—Edmond Gregory and William Evans.

Receipts.

Imprimis Collected by sessment for both the Lewnes	51 <i>li</i> .	11 <i>s</i> .	2 <i>d</i> .
Item received of Mr Robert Tounshend for the rent of the brick close due ev'y third yere	0	8	0
Item received of Mr Richard Hall the some of xxs. w ^{ch} was given by Mr ^s Andery hughes for repracons of the Church ...	1	0	0
Itē for the ould brick of the furnace in w ^{ch} the bells were Cast	0	4	0
Item for a paire of traces w ^{ch} were bought for the use of the takinge upp of the bells & sould againe beinge over worne ...	0	0	10
Imprimis graunted to Sr John Walter knight, Lord Chief Barron of his Courte of exchequer at Westminster and to William Walter esquier his sonne and heyr all that pewe seat, or kneeling place w ^{thin} the p ^{ish} Church of St. Lawrence in this towne of Ludlow on the South side of the midle range or Iles there Duringe the naturall lives of them the sayd Sr John Walter and William Walter ...	0	0	0
Graunted the third day of Janery 1625 to Thomas Moore and ffraunces his wief for theyr naturall lieves all that midlmost pewe of the three pewes under the clock house surrendered to us for that purpose by katherine posterne widowe and have received for the same the some of ...			iijs.
Graunted the xx th day of April 1625 to Martha the wief of the right worship- full Edward Waties Esquier one of the kings ma ^{ts} Justices of his mats Coun- sell in the marches of Wales and to the worshipfull Edward ffox Esquier and Anne his wief one whole pewe in the			

north Ile for terme of theyr naturall lives upon the surrendere of Justice Waties and Thomas Blashfield gent. and Jane Wilke wydowe and receaved for the same	...	...	s	d
Ite a grave for John Jones of the bell	...	0	3	4
Item a grave for Mr John LLoyd under the pentice	...	0	6	8
	...	0	6	8

Disbursements.

Item payd to workmen for fetchinge a ladder and reareing of him and to helpe to remove him from wyndowe to wyn- dow to mend the glasse wyndowes that the last Churchwardens left unmended and for mendinge and poyntinge the two Corners of the Chauncell under the broad Arrowe head & for lyme for the same	...	0	2	6
Ite payd to the Chauncelor for that wee were Called in to theyr Courte the next Courte after wee were sworne because the last Churchwardens had answered by theyr p ^s entment that the glasse wyndowes were then repayringe as the Judge of the Courte did Informe us and yet noe such matter therefore wee payd for ffees then ijs. ijd. & we were Called in againe by reason of theyr p ^s entment that the wyndowes were in repayringe to certiffie that wee had mended the wyndowes and for that xxijd.	...	0	4	0
Item payd to Mr Thomas Coulbach C ^l re ⁱ for a newe booke Concerninge prayer & fastinge evy Wensday xd	...			
payd to R. Williams for two newe books more to give thankes that the plague is neere seased in the kingdome	...	0	1	10
Ite payd to John Crowe for a Gable to let Downe the bells at the price of iiijd. the pound w ^{ch} wayd six score and seven- teene pounds w ^{ch} Came to ...	...	2	5	8

¹ Clerk.

Payd to Margery Vaughan for three Locks for the greate Cheste in the vesterie and two for the Church gate and for pound- inge of swyne out of the Churchyard &c.	0	2	3
Item payd to Thomas Davies & W ^m Pos- terne for the house to Cast the bells in	0	6	8
Item payd for wier for the Chimes to Thomas Peers and widowe Vaughan beinge most of them broken w th takinge downe the bells	0	3	4
Item payd to Ribalds for throweing out of stones out of the place where the bells were Cast and for makinge yt Cleane and for takinge downe of a p'ticon betweene Davies and Posterne and for settinge up the p'ticon wall againe & for makinge up a wall of stone that was broken Downe into Davies garden to make the syte of the furnace and for Carrieing of eight hundred & a half of brick out of M ^r fishers Crab mill to the Carte and for Carrieinge of yt in to the bell founder againe & for fillinge up the pit againe were the bells were Cast ...	0	13	8
Item payd to John Done for poyntinge the wyndowe ov ^r the weddinge Church Dore and for Colloringe of him stone Collor and for whitinge all the body of the Church and for Colloringe of the wyn- dowes and the greate pillers up to the boules of them w th red lead and for whitinge the porch and Colloringe him w th red lead againe and for Poyntinge the two wyndowes in the Porch and Colloringe them stone Collor on the out side and to poynt and Crest the top of the body of the Church and Chauncell and all other needfull places there to be poynted w th lyme and for puttinge a stone in the bench in the porch and for mendinge one of the buteryes of the Church			xixs. iiij ^d .
Item payd to Marmaduke Pardoe for mending the organs	0	1	6

Item payd to William Baker for Draweing the artickles for the Castinge of the two bells and makeinge of six three quarter wheeles and stocks and hangeinge of them and for Draweing and fayer writinge of them & for makinge two bonds and two acquittances for the same	0	5	6
Ite payd to ffrauncs Bibb, for three Dayes worke and a half to make redy a prop of xxiiij ^{er} foot Longe and Draweing him up in the steeple and placinge him there and for Draweing up a barrell and planks and boords to stand upon to wynd the bells Downe and up agayne and placinge them there and for one Dayes worke and a half to wynd them downe againe for himself & another workeman	0	6	0
Payd to people to Carry up the poule to make the prop in the steeple and the barrels to Drawe downe and up the bells from the widowe groves house to the Church	0	0	8
Ite payd to ffrauncs Bibb ffor making a scale to way the bells w th placinge of the beame and borroweing of waights and bringeing them home againe and for raysing up the bells to way them and helpinge to way the bells and for nayles to make scale	0	3	10
Item payd to Roynald at groves for a peece of tymber to make a barrell to wynd downe the bells	0	1	6
Ite payd to ffrauncs Bibb for makinge the barrell to let Downe the bells	0	1	6
Ite payd to Edward Baker for three newe bell ropes togeather to take up the stocks and wheeles & other things	0	0	6
Ite payd to John Comer for a beame to waigh the bells and to frauncs Bebb to make the beame	0	2	0
payd to John Crowe for two payer of traces	0	2	4
Ite payd for certen wooden burrs to fasten the glasse in the oriell and other places in the Church	0	1	0

Payd to Burd and Brompton for Drawe- inge downe the bells to be Cast and Draweing them up againe ...	0	2	8
Item payd to John Crowe for six newe bell Roaps ...	2	4	8
Itē payd to Edward Rawlins for Carrie- inge of five loads of Brick from Mr ffishers Crabb mill to the bell founde and for Carreinge of sixe loads of Clay to him ...	0	3	2
payd to Mr Lacy and the workmen at the forge for makinge newe the Clapper of the greate bell all savinge the eye of him and all the Iron that was broken of wee sould to helpe to pay for him and yet wee payd besides the money w ^{ch} wee had for the ould Iron ...	0	16	7

1625 to 1626.

Churchwardens. John Lythall and Edward Edwin.

Receipts.

ffor graves ¹ ...	... vijli.	vjs. viijd.
ffor Tocken money ...	... ijli.	
of M ^{rs} Cam widow ffor one yeare of the Church howsse ...		iijs.
Granted the x th of Janeary 1626 to James hunt of the Bell ffor tearme of his naturall Life one kneling which was the kneling of John Jonnes his wiff's fformer husband deaceased in the middle Ile neare the ffount toward the south dore and Receivd ffor the same to the use of the parish ...		ijjs.
Granted the viij th daye of ffebruary 1626 to Johan the now wife of Henry Hould ffor term of her naterall Liffe one knel- ing in the galery which was the kneling of Mary hould Late deaceased and Red. ffor the same to the usse of the parish		xijd.
Granted the ix daye of Aprill 1627 to francis the now wiffe of Richard		

¹ The list of graves contains this item :—"The grave of a prisoner
ffrom John Dayes hows vjs. viijd."

Edwards gent and now high Bayliffe of
this towne of Ludlow ffor tearm of her
naterall Liffe one halfe pew Surrendered
by her husband for that purpose being
in the midle Ile and south Rainge and
Reced to the usse of the parish

Granted the xth daye of Aprill 1627 to
margret the now wiffe of Adam Acton
gent and to Alce the now wiffe of

xijd.

stayed for M^{rs} Sel-
man because the
Churchwardens
doe not a gree
for her

Richard Selman gent. for
tearm of theyr naturall
Lives one halfe pew which
halfe pewe was M^r Thomas
Beryes Late deceased be-
ing in the midle Ile and

north Rainge provided that the Right
honuera^{bl} the now Countice of North
hampton shall have the usse thereof
during her Residence in towne for her
gentell women Rd of the prish in Regard
of the promise

Granted the xviiijth daye of Aprill 1627 to
M^{rs} chester Belingham for tearm of her
naturall Life one halfe pew in the north
galery & halfe a little pew at the Bak
of M^r William Loyd his pewen wh is
wer the pewes of Thomas hatton Esquier
Lat deceased and Received to the usse
of the p^rish¹

ijs.

xs.

Disbursements.

To Thomas Thomson in earnest for poynt-
ing the Steple ...
payd him for three weks work ...
ffor Eggs ...
1 bed cord to bind the chayer...
1 buket payle to Cary mortar...
1 Siffe to Sift Lime ...
payd Thomas Marsh ffor a polley ...
payd Richard Clarke ffor Eayght dayes
worke in the steple ...

ijjd.
ijjd.
vs. vd.
xijd.
ijjd.
ijjd.
xijd.

viijjs. viijjd.

¹ Som of grawntes of pewes ij*li*. viijjs. iiij*d*.

ffor vij dayes worke ffor shralyes boy ...	iijs.	vjd.
payd ffor a man to work with Thomas j		xijd.
day	vs.	xd.
vij load of Lime at xd.		
ffor glovers shreads and ffer to boyle	iijs.	iiijd.
them	xvs.	iiijd.
payd ffor three bushells of malt ...		vjd.
ffor stroung work		
ffor ffer		
payd Richard Lewes ffor 43 ^{li} 26 ^{li} & 21 ^{li}	xxijs.	vjd.
all 90 ^{li} fflower score & ten ^{li} 3 ^{li} ...		vjd.
one Iron pin ffor the polley		
1 kaye ffor the stayer ffont Dore of the		iiijd.
steple		
to Walter stead ffor a Rope to hang the	iijs.	ijd.
Chayer		
payd Richard Lewes ffor iiij Cramps 22 ^{li} .	vs.	vjd.
at 3 ^d		xijd.
6 ^{li} . of Lead & Soder		xxd.
payd ffor xiiij ^{li} of Lead		
payd Richard Edwin ffor 30 ^{li} halfe of Lead	iijs.	xd.
at		
payd Thomas Thomson ffor poynting the		
Steple and Seting of xxv Cramps ... iij ^{li} .		xviijd.
payd phillip harp ^r ffor x ^{li} halfe of lead ...		
payd Richard Lewes ffor 97 ^{li} of Crampes	xxiijs.	iijd.
& Tap ^r wedges at 3 ^d		
payd him more ffor D a C ¹ lesse 2 ^{li} of	xiijs.	vjd.
Cramps & wedges at 3 ^d being 54 ^{li} ...		vijd.
7 pines ffor the Chimes		xxijd.
xiiij li of lead		
payd Richard Lewes ffor Cramps and hoks	vjs.	
ffor the Dore of the steple		
payd Richard Lewes ffor Irones for the		xvd.
Callen Dores		iiijd.
mayles and a springe ffor the Chimes ...		
payd Frauncis Bib ffor mending the Calen		xvd.
Dores		
payd Richard hill of Bromfild ffor mend-		
ing the Claper of the treble bell ...	vjs.	
payd for the making Cleane of the Chan-		
cell at the Buriall of John ffox his wife		iiijd.

ffor a kaye to the vestory dore	...	viijs.	viijsd.
ffor tow Ropps To Thomas peirce	...		iijsd.
a loke ffor the Churchyard gate	...		viijsd.
iiij matts in the Justices pews	...		iijsd.
payd ffor the Removing of the great Lather	...		vjd.
Salit oyle	...		ijd.
oyle ffor the Chines...	...	iijs.	
ffor a Rope ffor the Clock	...		
payd John havort ffor mending the top of the beare	...		xd.
ffor two Boks ffor thanksgivinge	...	ijs.	viijsd.
ffor a matt in my Lords pew	...	xs.	
payd John ffox for mending the Chims...			xixd.
payd the Chancler when wee wer Caled in to Repayer o' Churchyad	...		xijds.
payd bibs sonne ffor going to the Rock to Ievenes ffor a Rope	...	xixs.	iijsd.
payd ffor the Rope to Ievenes	...		iijsd.
payd Richard Lewes ffor a kaye to the organs upon p'does ¹ going away	...		vjd.
payd ffr. Bib ffor stoping the waye to the orgones	...		ijds.
ffor a Cord to the Coledge Churchyard gatts	...		
payd at the Delivering in of my Lord bishops presentment	...	ijs.	vjd.
To Thomas Roe ffor his whole yeares wages	...	xiijs.	
To John Loyd ffor blowing the orgones...	...	vs.	
To John Clarke ffor binding the great Bible	...	xiijs.	iijsd.
ffor binding tow Boks of Comon prayer...	...	vijs.	viijsd.
to M ^r Baxter ffor tow Bokes of prayer ffor staye of the plage...	...	ijs.	iijsd.
to John ffox ffor mending the Baldripp of the second Bell	...		vjd.
at o' acount in the Easter weke	...	vs.	
ffor the wrighting of tow presentments...	...	ijs.	
payd Richard Lewes ffor a boke to the Litle orgones	...		viijsd.
ffor wrighting the to boks of a seasment	...	iijs.	
payd ffor v pints of wine ffor the Sacre- ment the iiij th of May 1627...	...	ijs.	ijds.

¹ Pardoe's.

1 ^d Bread			
ffor Cramps and Irones ffor the wheles of			
the great bell	iijs.	iiij ^d .	
ffor a great Staple		vj ^d .	
To M ^r Parson Colbach ffor keping the			
Regester Boke	ijs.		
To M ^r Richard Mitton Towen Clark ffor			
the ingrocing of the acount ffayer in the			
Church Boke	iijs.	iiij ^d .	
To Griffith Regnales ffor his whole			
yeares wages	vi ^{li} .	vjs.	viiij ^d .
ffor washing the Communion Table cloth			xij ^d .
payd Richard Clench the elder ffor keping			
the Chimes and Cloke ffor the yeare			
past 1625 by order of the sidmen upon			
his petiecon		vs.	
ffor his wages ffor the whole yeare ...		vjs.	viiij ^d .
p'd Richard Clench the younger more			
the 23 September ffor wier ffor the			
Chimes			vj ^d .
oyle ffor the bells			vj ^d .
Slips to ty the Balripps			iiij ^d .
Lether ffor the Baldrripps ijs. vj ^d .			
ffor Ringing at Whisontid and Easter ...		iijs.	ix ^d .
ffor Ringing upon Candlemas Daye being		ixs.	iiij ^d .
the Coranation		iijs.	iiij ^d .
ffor wine for the Sacrements			
The ffirft of May iij pints			xij ^d .
iiij th June j gall of wine			iijs. viij ^d .
the second of Julii iij quarts			ijs.
vj th of August v quarts			iijs. iiij ^d .
iiij ^d September 3 quarts			ijs.
1 October 3 quarts			ijs.
v th November iiij quarts			ijs. viij ^d .
iiij December v pints			xx ^d .
7 Janearii 6 quarts			vs.
2 of feberarii 3 quarts			ijs. vj ^d .
in Bread			xij ^d .
payd the aparetor ffor his fees when he			
brought the Book of Articles			iiij ^d .
payd the Chancler for Continence of the			
Cause tell nex Court when we wer			
Called ffor not Reparing the Church-			
yard			iiij ^d .
payd ffor the Dismision of that Cause ...			vij ^d .

Disbursements ffor the galery in the Steple mad and built this p'sent yeare			
payd Samewell Arden and ffrancis Bib in Ernest ...			xviiij <i>l</i> .
pd ffrancis Bib ffor vj dayes and a halfe to Loke timber ...		vjs.	vj <i>l</i> .
payd ffrancis Bib ffor making fframing & Rearing the gallery ...	vl.		
payd him more ...		ije.	
payd George polter ffor viij Tonn of Timber at vjs. vj <i>l</i> .	iiij <i>l</i> .		
ij C. of planks at viijs. vj <i>l</i> .		xxvjs.	vj <i>l</i> .
Tow C. of Bords ...		xjs.	
ffor sawing and Cutting of ij Loung peeces of Timber for ...		xiiij <i>s</i> .	vj <i>l</i> .
more payd him of this acount...		ijs.	
more ffor iiij C. of lesse viij ffont of planks at viijs. vj <i>l</i> . p. C. ...		xxxiijs.	iiij <i>l</i> .
1 C. of xij <i>l</i> . nayles ...			xij <i>l</i> .
payd Richard Leowes ffor a payer of hinges ffor a Dore with in the steple...		xiiij <i>l</i> .	
a kaye to the Litell orgon Dore ...		iiij <i>l</i> .	
3 ^u of Lead to ffasten the hooks ...		vj <i>l</i> .	
payd Thomas pearce ffor a lok for that Dore ...		xd.	
payd ffor the Carag of planks ffrom my felowes howes ...		vj <i>l</i> .	
payd Richard Leowes Smith			
iiij ^d nayles ...	viiij <i>l</i>		
vj ^d wedges ...	vj <i>l</i> .		
ffor Cramps ffor the whele of the great bell ...	iijs. iiij <i>l</i> .		
ffor plattes and one Cramp ...	ijs.		
ffor a great staple ...	vj <i>l</i> .		
payd ffrancis Bib ffor the mending of the Tow wheles that wer broken and ffor puting up the pillers a bout the galery Eye ...	j <i>l</i> .	iijs.	vij <i>l</i> .
payd John havert ffor torning of 32 pillers and 4 great pillers about the ey of the galerii ...		vijs.	
payd John Colier for his man a day to put up hinges ffor the Dore in the steple			xd.
payd Walter Stead ffor nayles ...		iijs.	

payd Richard Leowes for Cramps and tow hoks ffor the galery	vijs.	
To ffrancis bib ffor to dayes worke more ffor tow C. of viij ^d . nayles	ijs:	xvj ^d .
payd Richard Leowes ffor a hok & a hing to draw up the End of the galery to goe into the steple		xij ^d .
More for iij Cramps to ty the Rafter's of the out gallery to the windoes		xij ^d .
ffor a staple		iiij ^d .
To Thomas Thomson ffor ix dayes worke ffor making of a Dore throw the Steple and other worke	ixs.	xviij ^d .
To bibs sonn ffor going ffor Sam'ell Arden ffor sawing a pece of Timber in the wood Spenn't at the Carage of to load of Timber To Thomas Thompson for one days worke Spenn't at the Rearing of the gallry upon the Laborers		xviij ^d .
for ocken poules ffor the wind		vij ^d .
ffor halfe a C. of Bords to Richard Cook ffor filling the Sawpitt & Carage of Timber	iijs.	vij ^d .
Spent in going to Bleathwood... ..		viiij ^d .
payd ffrancis Brompton ffor Carage of v load of Timber iij at iijs. vj ^d .—xs. vj ^d .		xd.
ij load at iijs. viijs.	xviijs.	vj ^d .
Mr Lurkin tow Load at	vijs.	vj ^d .
and one Load at	iijs.	
payd Thomas Lyall ffor Carage of tow Loung Somers ¹ upon a thrust wayne... ..	xvijs.	viiij ^d .
Spent in Loading the timber		xviij ^d .
Spent at the Receving of the Somers whom		xviij ^d .
payd Rawlines ffor Carag of a pece of Timber ffrom the Castle		vj ^d .
Receipts £52 14 10		
Payments £50 1 8		

It is at this Daye ordered by the Churchwardens and p'ish
that in respect the p'ish have had occasion to use p'te of the
top of the high Chauncell for awaye to the galery whe' they
Ringe that so much of the said Rooffe of the said Chauncell
and galery w^{ch} is so used to the use of the p'ish shalbe by the

¹ Summer—a girder.

said p'ish for ev' maynteyned and the new Churchwardens to pay to M^r Parson Colbach for his damages for this yeare susteyned vjs. jz. and M^r Parson to keepe his doore and lock there.

Then it is ordered by the Churchwardens and p'ish that the Church howse in the poss' of M^{rs} Cane shalbe for the only use of the p'ish and thatt the Churchwardens that now are shall enter upon the same to thuse of the p'ish.

NOTE.—The following interesting minute is copied from the minute books of the Corporation:—

Apud novam Mansionem xij^o die Julii Anno Dni 1626.

It is at this day ordered that M^r Baylieffs (calling unto them the Churchwardens and Sidemen of the p'ish) shall cause a sufficient graunt to be entred for the repaying of the chamber over the Church porch on the South side to be made a sufficient place for a librarie, according to the Lord Bishoppes graunt & desire.

1626 to 1627.

Churchwardens, Richard Wilks and Ralph Hackluite.

Receipts.

It. for some of the old tymber sold of the Church Callends w ^{ch} was left	...	vijjz.
Item Received for old lead and smale peeces of new lead at one penny ob. p' pounce	... ..	...
Graunts of pewes ¹ ... ..	...	iiijz. js. ixz.
	...	xxxvjz.

It is at this day ordered that the Churchwardens that nowe be shall paye to R^d Bond the som of xxs. towards his great losses by the greate wynds this yeare. Ordered that the Churchwardens that now is shall enter upon the howse in the Churchyard or p'sently sue for the same upon the Cost of the p'ish.

1627 to 1628.

Churchwardens, Walter Steade and Jonas Doe.

Receipts.

Graunted unto Anne Blashfield wydowe the 22th of November 1628 that kneeling place or moitie of the pewe wherein her ffather kneeled together wth a litle

¹ Amongst the grants is one to "Richard Mitton, Town Clerk of Ludlow."

alley to passe through to the said pewe
for the tearme of her life and was by
her father surrendered to us for that
purpose and received for the same ... ijs.
Graunted unto John Crosse and to Joan
his wife and to the longer liver of them
both for the tearme of their naturall
lives the one halfe of a pewe beinge the
second pewe in the Gallery built by Mr
Allexander Robt's w^{ch} half is the half
next the pullpitt and was s'rend'ed by
Mr W^m Rascall to us for that purpose
& received for the same ... ijs.

Disbursements.

Item for a newe Comunion booke ..	viijs.	vjd.
Item payd for a lader for the Church ...	js.	
Item bestowed upon Richard Lane & his 4 men for their advice about the pinacle in bread and beere to them and to the Ringers	ijs.	
Item to him ¹ for 4 dayes work for trus- seinge up the whole 5 bells... ..	iijs.	

1628 to 1629.

Churchwardens. Phillip Clark and Richard Cupper.

Receipts.

Graunted to Edward Turcott 28 of August 1629 the knealing in the seate that was his mothers' being the second pew next the church dore ov' against the Almes people pews & have received for the same	xijd.
Graunted the 15th Febreary 1629 to John Cupper one kneelinge in the pew next under the staires at the North dore w ^{ch} was the kneelinge of his wief Catherine lately deceased and recieved for the same	xijd.
Graunted the 8 th of Aprell 1630 to Mr Richard fletcher scholemaister of the free schole for tearme of his naturall lief, if soe longe that hee continue in towne one whole pew under the Clock	

¹ Francis Bibb.

howse w^{ch} was lately the pew of Valentine Dawes gent deceased Provided that George Betts esq^r stuard of his M^{ties} Howshold shall have a place their so long as He continueth in Towne and have receaved for the same

Graunted 13^{en} of March 1629 to W^m Robert Horn minister of God's word for tearme of his naturall liefe on knealinge place next to the dore w^{ch} was taken out of the Alley & beinge the first knelinge in the pew where in Thomas Taylor hath two knealings and receaved for the same

vjs.

Disbursements.

iijs. iiij^d.

paid by the appointment of the sidemen to Richard Lane for his paynes and his opinion in veiwinge the pinackle¹

paid the Ringers for ringing when the sidemen were up on the steeple wth Lane for to veiwe it

iijs. iiij^d.

paid a man to fetch Lane from Wistenstow

xij^d.

paid ffrancis Bibb for a dore for thentry into the steple and for his worke

xij^d.

payd John Havord for a post for the diall in the Church yard

xxij^d.

paid M^{rs} Smith for mendinge the strake of the diall

xviiij^d.

payd M^r Lawrence & George Atkinson for

vj^d.

gilding the king's Armes the pulpitt & the clock howse & payntinge the rest on the church walles

ixli. xiijs. iiij^d.

payd Thomas Havort for the frame for the king's Armes & for the 10 Comaundments

iiijli. xs.

for iiij plates of Iron for the kings armes for puttinge the Iron into the wall wth lead for to hould the box

xij^d.

for making a new poore mans box

vj^d.

ijs.

¹ Apud novam Mansionem tertio die Septemb^{ris} 1629.

It is at this day ordered That Thomas Heath, Ellis Bede Valentyne Dawes and Adam Acton gent. shall wyne wth the Churchwardens and sidemen to conferr and agree wth a workman for amendinge of the Steeple and pinacles thereof.

140 CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF LUDLOW.

payd to the ringers for ringing at W ^m Smithes fast'ning of the pinnackle ...	vjd.
paid to W ^m Smith for mendinge the Pinnackle...	xs.
paid for colloring & mending Mr Draydons surprise ...	vjd.
payd for Ringing at the Countesse her coming from Bewdley to Ludlow ...	xijd.
paid for ringinge twice for the king at Candlemass & on the 27 th of March ...	vjs. viijd.
for a Rope to hang the Candles at Christmas ...	xd.
payd Bibb for the timber & worke of the Church porch & putting it up ...	xvs.
payd John Collier for 5 dayes worke for hewing of stone & coyning under the hill w ^{ch} it at 14 ^d the day ...	vs. xd.
payd to John Collier & iiij other workemen for makinge the Cawsey that leadeth from the new dore unto the Church and also to ij ^o other men for digging & car- ringe of stone to them for the pavement	xviijs. vd.
payd Bibb for the timber & the worke for the new dore into the Churchyard & the putting it up & for the Iron worke	xxvjs. viijd.
payd Griffith Raynolds and William Chyrme for enquireinge & taking the names of all the Communicants in the Towne ...	iijs.
Memorand' that it is ordered & agreed uppon by the Churchwardens & other of the parish of Ludlow the 27 day of feay 1630 that at the request of Mr Tho: Colbatch Parson of the same that the said parish from time to time heer- after shall save & harmelesse keepe the said Tho: Colbatch from all damages that shall heerafter happen unto him from the fall of one pinacle that is loose over the highe Chauncell or by any other casualty that may come from the Steeple of the said Church unto the Chauncell w ^{ch} the Parson for the time beinge is under to repaire	

(To be Continued).

ACCEPTANCES OF THE ROYAL PARDON AT THE RESTORATION 1660.

WITH INTRODUCTION BY REV. THOMAS AUDEN, M.A.

THE restoration of Monarchy in England, in the year 1660, formed a great crisis in the history of the Nation, from whatever point regarded. It was essentially of the nature of a reaction, and, therefore had in it elements of exaggeration,—joy that was destined to fade, and hopes which were doomed to disappointment;—but it is hardly possible to overestimate its importance both politically and religiously, for it was a reaction in both these aspects. Cromwell's rule was almost entirely personal; his power centred in his own towering individuality; in everything but the name he was an absolute monarch, holding the reins of both domestic and foreign policy in his own firm hands; and when those hands relaxed in death, there was no one ready to take them up, and the authority which he had wielded simply melted away. Among neighbouring nations the result was the revival of hopes of aggression; at home it took to a great extent the form of a longing for the return of a reign of law, as opposed to a military despotism. In the words of Palgrave¹

He rests : And the storm-clouds have fled, and the sunshine of nature
repressed

Breaks o'er the realm in smiles, and the land again has her rest.

But, as the words just quoted suggest, the reaction of the Restoration was very largely religious. Puritanism, with all its back bone of high principle, was

¹ *Visions of England*, Cassell's Edition, p. 125.
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unnatural; it put a strain upon men which they could not bear, and the inevitable result was a swing of the pendulum in the opposite direction.

In a word, the effect of the Commonwealth upon the nation as a whole was to develop a longing for a sense of freedom.

Oliver Cromwell died September 3rd, 1658, and this event was speedily followed by the retirement of his son, Richard, whom he had appointed as his successor in the office of Protector. The destinies of the nation then rested mainly in the hands of General Monk, and he determined to throw in his lot with those who desired the restoration of the Monarchy.

Charles II. was at this time in Flanders, which belonged to the kingdom of Spain, but by the advice of Monk, with whom he was now in communication, he removed into Holland, and took up his quarters at Breda. On his way thither, he was met between Antwerp and Breda by Sir John Grenville, and to him he committed for transmission to the General several important dispatches. These were:—¹ "To our trusty and well-beloved General Monk, to be by him communicated to the President and Council of State, and to the Officers of the armies under his command."

"To our trusty and well-beloved, the Speaker of the House of Commons."

To the Peers,—To the Fleet,—"To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of our City of London,"—and lastly, "His Majesty's Declaration."

This Declaration was as follows:—

Charles R.
Charles, by the grace of God, king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. To all our loving subjects of what degree or quality soever, greeting. If the general distraction and confusion, which is spread over the whole kingdom, doth not awaken all men to a desire, and longing, that those wounds, which have so many years together

¹ They will be found at length in Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*.

been kept bleeding, may be bound up, all we can say will be to no purpose. However, after this long silence, we have thought it our duty to declare, how much we desire to contribute thereunto : and that, as we can never give over the hope, in good time, to obtain the possession of that right, which God and nature hath made our due ; so we do make it our daily suit to the divine Providence, that he will, in compassion to us and our subjects, after so long misery and sufferings, remit, and put us into a quiet and peaceable possession of that our right, with as little blood and damage to our people as is possible ; nor do we desire more to enjoy what is ours, than that all our subjects may enjoy what by law is theirs, by a full and entire administration of justice throughout the land, and by extending our mercy where it is wanted and deserved.

And to the end that fear of punishment may not engage any conscious to themselves of what is past, to a perseverance in guilt for the future, by opposing the quiet and happiness of their country, in the restoration both of king, and peers, and people, to their just, ancient and fundamental rights ; we do by these presents declare, that we do grant a free and general pardon, which we are ready, upon demand, to pass under our great seal of England, to all our subjects of what degree or quality soever, who, within forty days after the publishing hereof, shall lay hold upon this our grace and favour, and shall by any public act declare their doing so, and that they return to the loyalty and obedience of good subjects, excepting only such persons as shall hereafter be excepted by Parliament. Those only excepted, let all our subjects, how faulty soever, rely upon the word of a king, solemnly given by this present declaration, that no crime whatsoever committed against us, or our royal father, before the publication of this, shall ever rise in judgment, or be brought in question, against any of them, to the least indamage of them, either in their lives, liberties, or estates, or (as far as lies in our power) so much as to the prejudice of their reputations, by any reproach, or terms of distinction from the rest of our best subjects ; we desiring and ordaining, that henceforward all notes of discord, separation, and difference of parties, be utterly abolished among all our subjects, whom we invite and conjure to a perfect union among themselves, under our protection, for the resettlement of our just rights, and theirs, in a free Parliament, by which, upon the word of a king, we will be advised.

And because the passion and uncharitableness of the times have produced several opinions in religion, by which men are engaged in parties and animosities against each other ; which

when they shall hereafter unite in a freedom of conversation, will be composed, or better understood; we do declare a liberty to tender consciences; and that no man shall be disturbed, or called in question, for differences of opinion in matters of religion which do not disturb the peace of the kingdom; and that we shall be ready to consent to such an Act of Parliament, as, upon mature deliberation, shall be offered to us, for the full granting that indulgence.

And because in the continued distractions of so many years, and so many and great revolutions, many grants and purchases of estates have been made to and by many officers, soldiers and others, who are now possessed of the same, and who may be liable to actions at law, upon several titles; we are likewise willing that all such differences, and all things relating to such grants, sales, and purchases, shall be determined in Parliament, which can best provide for the just satisfaction of all men who are concerned.

And we do farther declare, that we will be ready to consent to any Act or Acts of Parliament to the purposes aforesaid, and for the full satisfaction of all arrears due to the officers and soldiers of the army under the command of General Monk; and that they shall be received into our service upon as good pay and conditions as they now enjoy.

Given under our Sign Manual and Privy Signet at our Court at Breda, the 4/14th day of April, 1660, in the twelfth year of our reign.

Clarendon¹ thus describes the reception of these despatches by the House of Commons. "The House immediately called to have both letters read, that to the General, and that to the Speaker, which being done, the declaration was as greedily called for and read. And from that time 'Charles Stuart' was no more heard of; and so universal a joy was never seen within those walls." In Calamy's² account there is a characteristic supplement to these statements of Clarendon, which is interesting as supplying the religious aspect of the transaction, as well as the merely political. "The new Parliament meeting presently appointed a day of fasting and prayer for themselves.

¹ *History of the Rebellion* (Oxford, 1848), p. 903.

² *Nonconformists' Memorial* (1802), Vol. i. p. 19.

The House of Commons chose Dr. Gauden, Mr. Calamy, and Mr. Baxter, to carry on the work of the day. The very next morning, May 1, 1660, they unanimously voted home the king, who being sent for from Holland, Mr. Calamy, Dr. Manton, Mr. Bowles, and others, were deputed by the Parliament and City to attend him. His Majesty gave them such encouraging promises, as raised in some of them very high expectations. When he made his entrance, May 29, 1660, as he passed thro' the city towards Westminster, the London ministers, in their places, attended him with acclamations, and by the hands of old Mr. Arthur Jackson, presented him with a richly adorned Bible, which he received, telling them 'It should be the rule of his government and of his life.'

It is beyond the scope of this paper to point out how little were realised the hopes which Charles excited in all the different parties which united to welcome him. Suffice it to say, that his welcome was beyond precedent enthusiastic and universal; and this was largely due to the assurances contained in his "Declaration."

Among the Shrewsbury Municipal Records is preserved a bundle of parchment strips, tied together, which are the original declarations of those in the town and neighbourhood, who availed themselves of the King's offer of pardon. They are all according to the same form, which is as follows:—

"In pursuance of the gracious declaracon of his most Excellent Ma^{tie} and my Sovraigne Lord Charles the Second by the grace of God King of England Scotland France & Ireland, Defender of y^e faith &c. given under his Ma^{ties} Signe Manuel & privy Signett att his Court at Breda the 4/14th of April last and the fourth of May last ordered by the Comons house to be printed and published, I——of——in the County of Salop——doe with most humble and hartly thankfullness lay hold upon his M^{ties} free and generall p'don by the said declaracon granted And I doe hereby publicly declare that I doe lay hold upon that his M^{ties} grace & favour and that I am and will continue his M^{ties} loyal & obedient Subject. In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name this

——day of June in the twelfth year of his M^{ties} raigne and in the yeare of our Lord 1660.

This declaracon was publicuely made and subscribed the said——day of June by the above named——before me——

The only noticeable variation from this form is in the case of Gabriel Lloyd "of Poole, in the County of Mountgondy." Probably from the fact of his belonging to another county, his acceptance is described as not only "published, made and subscribed before mee Jo: Walthall Esq^r, Mayo^r of Shrewsbury," but also as "filed and recorded in the Excheq^r of Shrowsbury."

All the Declarations bear date from the 6th to the 9th of June, inclusive, and are in excellent preservation, only two or three of the names being difficult to decipher.

They number altogether 87, and as they may be regarded as an epitome of the Puritanism of this part of the county, some idea may be derived from them as to the social grades of which it took the firmest hold. An analysis of the trades and professions mentioned, shows that the number embraced 5 esquires, 17 gentlemen, and 3 clergy; but far the larger part were engaged in some form of business, ranging from glovers and drapers down to handicraftsmen. To these must be added a small country contingent, consisting of 4 yeomen and 3 husbandmen; and lastly, a few soldiers. It is clear from this, that although Puritanism had its adherents to some extent in all grades, its strength lay in the great middle class, which has so often proved itself the backbone of England. It is a fact pointing in the same direction, that of the 87, all were sufficiently educated to write their name, except 14 who affixed their mark instead of their signature.

It should also be noticed, that although most of the declarations bear at least one seal, these seals are used in a very indiscriminate way. Declarants following some humble trade make use of an elaborate coat of arms, while among those witnessing the

declarations, the same person uses a different seal in different cases. It is clear that by the middle of the 17th century, the use of a particular seal had ceased to be any certain clue to the identity of the person who used it.

The following list embraces the names (1) of those—three in number—before whom some of the declarations were made, but who were not themselves declarants; and (2) of the declarants, arranged in order of date. In each case, notes (which are the work of Miss Auden) have been added, wherever anything could be found to throw light upon the history of the person in question. In every instance where the residence is not expressly stated, Shrewsbury is to be understood.

WITNESSES.

John Walthall esq^r, "Maior" of Shrewsbury, who witnessed several of the declarations was a draper. He was one of the 48 assistants mentioned in Charles I.'s charter in 1638.

His arms are given in Owen and Blakeway, as "*per pale argent and sable, a saltire surmounted of another engrailed, both counter changed,*" but the seal he uses is, "*on a chevron, 3 (?) garbs.* Crest, a lion rampant."

Charles Benyon was bailiff in 1625 and 1634, a Mayor in 1644 and 1651. He was one of the aldermen appointed by the Charter of 1638, and is there called simply, gentleman. His arms are given as, "*vairée argent and sable, on a chief or, 3 mullets of the 2nd.* Crest, a griffin, segreant." These arms were borne in 1663 by Daniel Benyon of Ash. Charles Benyon, however, uses a seal of a lion rampant, much resembling the crest of the coat of arms used by John Walthall. In 1621 Charles Bennion, gentleman, held part of the Chapel-yard field on Coton Hill.

Thomas Hunt, governor of Shrewsbury Castle was a man of some note. He was of a Puritan family, being son of Richard Hunt, and a sister of Rowland Heylyn, alderman of London. His grandfather was Thomas Hunt, of Goldston, near Cheswardine. The Hunts of Boreatton are his descendants. He was living in St. Julian's parish in 1649, when he filled the office of churchwarden. In 1647, he was member of a committee formed to overlook matters connected with the Church, and in 1657, when he was Mayor of Shrewsbury, he took an active part in attempting to persuade Henry

Newcombe to become minister of St. Julian's. He is then called Captain Thomas Hunt. In 1642, he had been removed from the town council, for having "taken upon himself to be captain of the Militia," and for having been active against the King; but in 1645, he was restored to the office of alderman, and in 1654, he succeeded Humfrey Mackworth, of Betton, as Governor of Shrewsbury.

Elinor, wife of "Capt. Hunt," was buried in St. Julian's in 1646, and in 1649, Elizabeth, daughter of "Mr. Thos. Hunt," was buried there.

In receiving the declarations he does not seem to have been careful as to what seal he used; out of the seven which he witnesses, four are sealed with his own arms, "a saltire counter-changed. Crest, a talbot sejant, tied to a halbert;" on two, his seal is a stag; and on one a coat of arms in very good preservation, "3 mullets, in chief 3 leopards' heads. Crest, a leopard's head couped, collared with 3 mullets." This is the coat of arms of the Fewtrells.

June 6, 1660. DECLARANTS.

RICHARD SMITH, of Great Ness, gentleman. Before John Walthall, Esq., maior of Shrewsbury.

This seal is nearly obliterated, all that can be now traced is two martlets at the base of the shield, with what may be the end of a cross or bend between them. The arms of Smith of Morville are "*sable*, a bend between 6 martlets *argent*," and Richard was a general name in that family.

EDWARD BAWDEWIN, of Diddlebury, Esq. Before John Walthall.

He was son of Thomas Bawdewin, of Diddlebury, and Gertrude, daughter of Robert Corbet, of Stanwardine. His wife was Mary, daughter of Edward Lutwich. In 1663, his arms were entered at the Heralds' Visitation, with 20 quarterings, but his seal on the declaration is nearly obliterated.

GABRIEL LLOYD of Poole, in the County of Mountgondy, gentleman. Before John Walthall.

One of this unusual Christian name lived in Shropshire a few years earlier:—Gabriel Lloyd, of Ellerton, Esq., was buried in 1632 in Cheswardine Church. His arms were "a chevron between 3 dolphins naiant," but the seal of this declaration is too much crumbled for its design to be made out. It apparently had lettering upon it.

June 7.

CAPTAIN EDWARD TURNER. Before John Walthall.

There was a family of this name settled at Shrewsbury and at Astley. Sir Timothy Turnour was a man of some note in the 17th

century. He was a staunch Royalist, and suffered heavily for his loyalty. His eldest son Timothy, however, took the side of the Parliament, and formed one of the garrison of Wem. He was severely wounded at the taking of Lilleshall House.

BENJAMIN HINDE, mercer. Before John Walthall,

He was son of William Hinde of Bunbury, co. Chester, Clarke, and was admitted freeman of the Mercer's Company in 1636. In 1640 he was one of the Wardens, and in 1663, his son Samuel was apprenticed to him. Two tokens issued by him are still extant. His seal is nearly obliterated, but seems to have been the Hinde coat of arms "on a chevron, 3 escallops, on a chief a lion passant."

RICHARD BAGOT, Esq. Before Charles Benyon and John Walthall.

He was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1661 (when he is described as draper), but was displaced by the Act for regulating Corporations. He witnessed one of the declarations signed on the 9th of June alone, and 8 others with Charles Benyon. His seal is "ermine on a chief 3 demi-lions rampant." This is however, not the coat of the Staffordshire Bagots, to which family Richard Bagot belonged, he being 3rd son of Walter Bagot, of Blythfield, co. Stafford, and Elizabeth Cave, his wife. He was brother of Sir Hervey Bagot, Bart., and of William Bagot, who also had settled in Shropshire. His sister Lettice was the wife of Sir William Owen, of Cundover, and another sister, Mary, the wife of John Cotes, of Woodcote. The Bagot arms are "*ermine*, two chevrons, *argent*."

DANIELL JENCKES, gentleman. Before John Walthall.

There was a family of this name settled in Shrewsbury, early in the 17th Century. Rowland Jenks was Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1612.

HENRY FRISBY, ensigne to Captain Turner, his mark. Before Charles Benyon and John Walthall.

This is not a Shropshire name, but is not uncommon in Northamptonshire. He uses the same seal with the 3 leopards' faces and three mullets as Thomas Hunt uses in one place.

ROBERT LATHROP, of Atcham, gentleman. Before John Walthall and Thomas Hayes.

Francis Whitcombe, of Berwick Mavison, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Lathrop, of Leigh, co. Stafford, and the William Whitcombe who made his declaration the following day was their son. Robert Lathrop was her brother, he being the eldest son of Ralph Lathrop, of Yoxall, and Mary Aston, his wife. He seals with his coat of arms, "Gyronny of eight, *gules* and *sable*, an eagle displayed *argent*. Crest, a bird with wings close."

DANIEL PUGHE, cloathworker. Before John Walthall.

His seal has the initials D.P. intertwined. He was dead in 1672, when his son Daniel was apprenticed to Thomas Whitacres, goldsmith.

WILLIAM CARY, Trumpet, of Shrewsbury. Before John Walthall.

This seal is almost obliterated, but seems to have been some animal.

HUMFREY MACKWORTH, Esquier. Before John Walthall and Thomas Hayes.

Third son of Humfrey Mackworth, of Betton Strange. His father was a Parliamentarian of note, who, in 1647 was governor of Shrewsbury. Charles II., in 1651, wrote to him from Tong Norton, before the battle of Worcester, summoning him to deliver up the castle and town, but his reply to "The Commander in Chief of the Scottish Army," was :—"I resolve to be found unremovable the faithful servant of the Commonwealth of England, and if you believe me to be a gentleman, you may believe that I will be faithful to my trust. What principles I am judged to be of, I know not, but I hope they are such as shall ever declare me honest, and in no way differing from those engaged in the same employment with me."

Humfrey Mackworth, junior, was baptised at St. Chad's, 31 May, 1631, and admitted to the Schools in 1638. He became a colonel under the Parliament, and was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1654 and 1656.

JOHN BUTTREE, draper. Before John Walthall and Thomas Hayes.

He was of St. Julian's parish, and was Churchwarden in 1656 and 1659. The parish books of St. Julian's state that in 1656 "the land extending from the end of the French wall next St. Alkmund's Churchyard straited over to the Buttrees of the Church wall, unto the further part of the east end of the sayd Church was let unto John Buttrey draper for 21 years at a yearly rent of 6s. 8d." Mr. Buttrey was to fence this at his own cost, and only to use the land for a garden or a grass plot. In 1663, "Captain Buttrey" was among those supposed to be disaffected towards the King, but no definite charge seems to have been made against him. He died in 1691, and was buried at St. Julian's. He is there called in the register "Mr. John Buttrey of St. Chad's."

His seal has on it an animal, apparently a lion rampant.

JOHN EVANSON, gentleman. Before John Walthall,

His seal is apparently a stag statant.

June 8.

GILES CARINGTON, Corpⁿ in the Company of Coll. Thomas Hunt, now governor of Shrewsbury, his mark. Before Charles Benyon.

MICHAEL BETTON, pewterer.

Several members of the family of Betton were living in Shrewsbury in the 17th century. "Captain Betton" was accused of disaffection in 1663. This was probably either Michael or John Betton, who were both, in company with Francis Tallents, John Bryan, and five others imprisoned in the Castle for some days. Michael Betton seals his pardon with a skull, and the legend "Memento mori."

EDWARD BOLD, within the liberties of Shrewsbury, yeoman. Before Charles Benyon.

His seal is an anchor in outline.

EDWARD GRINSELL, Tanner. Before Charles Benyon and Richard Bagot.

His seal has apparently had lettering upon it.

In 1623, William Grinsell, of Astley, disclaimed the title of gentleman.

WILLIAM JUCKES, draper. Before Charles Benyon and Richard Bagot.

His seal is a bird. There was a family of this name at Middle, and at Cound.

THOMAS DAVIES, innholder. Before Richard Bagot.

He uses the same elaborate seal of arms as Thomas Hunt and Henry Frisby make use of, viz: the Fewtrell arms.

JOHN LANGLEY, gentleman. Before Charles Benyon and Richard Bagot.

He was of the Abbey. He was born in 1577, and admitted to the Schools 1586. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Henry Bromley, of Shrawardine, who died in 1628. John Langley died in 1664, and was buried at Holy Cross. His seal is the same as that just mentioned.

JOHN ARCHER, corviser. Before Charles Benyon and Richard Bagot.

In 1687, he was among those whom James II. ordered to be elected aldermen. Probably he was then an old man, whose place, the king thought, would soon be vacant. His seal is an archer, drawing a bow, evidently a badge, and not a crest.

BENJAMIN FARR, maulster. Before Charles Benyon and Richard Bagot.

He also uses the Fewtrell seal. Benjamin Farre, son of George

Farre, of Bridgnorth, smith, was in 1639, apprenticed to George Farre, of Shrewsbury, tailor. This may be the same man, or perhaps his cousin.

WILLIAM WHITCOMBE, of Berwick, Esq. Before Charles Benyon and Richard Bagot.

He was son of Francis Whitcombe, of Berwick Mavison, and Jane Lathrop, his wife, and nephew of Robert Lathrop, of Ateham.

He again uses the Fewtrell seal, as does Benjamin Newell.

BENJAMIN NEWELL, Glover. Before Charles Benyon and Richard Bagot.

He was apprenticed to his father, Thomas Newell, glover, in 1637. He became a freeman of the Glovers' Company, and in 1661 was one of the wardens.

THOMAS BURCHWOOD, clothworker. Before Thomas Hunt.

He affixes Thomas Hunt's seal, a saltire, to his signature. He was buried at St. Julian's, Jan. 6, 1686.

HENRY HUBBALL, maulster. Before Charles Benyon and Thomas Hayes.

A son of his was baptized at St. Julian's in 1655, and in 1662, he was himself buried there. He again uses the Fewtrell seal. His son Samuel was made a freeman of the Mercers' Company in 1671.

THOMAS BILLINGS, maulster. Before Charles Benyon and Thomas Hayes.

JOHN DICKSON, innholder, his mark. Before Charles Benyon and Tho. Hayes.

His seal is a bird, possibly in punning allusion to his name.

RICHARD ALLATT, Glover. Before Charles Benyon.

Of the same family as John Allatt, who in 1796, founded Allatt's school. Richard, son of Mr. Richard Alett and Mary his wife, was baptized in St. Julian's in 1677.

ISAACKE KING, husbandman, his mark. Before Charles Benyon.

Isaac, son of Isaac King and Ann his wife was baptized at St. Julian's in 1676. Henry, son of Isaac King, deceased, was in 1695 apprenticed to Henry Gorsuch. There is lettering on his seal, but only S. V. I. is legible.

HUGH COOKE, Taylor. Before Charles Benyon.

He was a freeman of the Tailors' and Skinners' Company, and from 1644 to 1665 was their clerk; in 1649 he was one of the Wardens.

RICHARD HEATH, Vicar of St. Alkmund's. Before Charles Benyon.

He was Vicar from 1550 to 1662, when he was ejected by the Act of Uniformity. He afterwards lived in Shrewsbury till the Five-mile Act obliged him to leave the town, when he retired to Wellington, where he died May, 1666. He was M.A. of Christ's College, Cambridge, and was remarkable for his knowledge of Oriental languages.

His seal has his initials upon it.

GEORGE FANTOME, Tailor, his mark. Before Charles Benyon.

He was a freeman of the Company of Tailors and Skinners, and one of their stewards in 1658.

EDWARD ROYBOULD, of Shifnall, dyer. Before Charles Benyon.

His seal seems to have on it some design relating to his trade.

JOHN WOOD, corvisor, his mark. Before Charles Benyon.

This seems to have been a common name; John Wood, cutler, John Wood, baker, and John Wood, attorney, all occur in Shrewsbury in the 17th century. John Wood, baker, was Churchwarden of St. Julian's in 1676, and John Wood, attorney, died Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1685.

June 9.

EDWARD MEREDITH, of Westbury. Baker. Before Charles Benyon.

THOMAS POOLE, Draper. Before Charles Benyon.

Richard Poole was vicar of St. Chad's from 1637 to 1644; probably Thomas was of the same family.

JOHN LOWE, senior, gentleman. Before Charles Benyon.

He was one of the assistants in Charles I's charter of 1638, but was accused of disaffection to the King in 1642. He was a draper, and Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1656. Possibly the person of the same name who appears as Vicar of St. Alkmund's from 1684 to 1734, was John Lowe, junior.

MOSES LEIGH, Clerke. Before Charles Benyon.

He was vicar of Holy Cross in 1649-50, when he went to Norton in Hales. On the death of Timothy Hammond in 1671, he returned to his former living, and died there in 1676.

THOMAS GARRETT, Bricklayer. Before Charles Benyon.

WILLIAM MADDOX, of Hunckington, gentleman. Before Charles Benyon.

His seal is a bird with raised wings, very poorly executed. He was probably of a family of the name, settled at Astley, and at Shawbury.

EDWARD JONES, baker. Before Charles Benyon.

ARTHUR WARD, of Hynton, in y^e Parish of Pontesburie, gentleman. Before Charles Benyon.

He was son of Francis Ward, of Hinton, and Catherine Onslow, his wife.

He does not use a seal.

THOMAS HAYES, the Elder, gentleman. Before Charles Benyon.

He was son of Silvester Hayes, of Wolverhampton. In 1622, he was admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury; in 1638, he was one of the aldermen, and in 1649, mayor of Shrewsbury. During his mayoralty the plague visited the town, and he so distinguished himself by care and wisdom during the trying time that at the close of his year of office, the Corporation presented him with a silver tankard, and a high cup and cover, engraved with the arms of the town.

He lived in St. Julian's parish, and took considerable part in parochial matters, being churchwarden in 1632. He was twice married. His first wife was Winifred, daughter of Edward Hatton, of Shrewsbury. Their son, Thomas Hayes, the younger, was baptized at St. Julian's in 1626. The younger Thomas lived in Holy Cross parish, where he was churchwarden in 1657. His second wife, Anne, was daughter of Christopher Whichcote, of Stoke, in the parish of Burford, and sister of Dr. Benjamin Whichcote, Provost of King's College, Cambridge. He died in 1662, and was buried at St. Julian's.

His seal of "on a chevron between 3 wolves' heads, erased at the neck, 3 besants," is very perfect on one of the other declarations.

CRESSWELL TAYLEUR, of Rodingtownte, Esq. Before Charles Benyon.

He was son of John Tayleur, of Longdon upon Tern, and Margaret Cresswell, his wife, of Ledshall, co. Stafford.

He uses no seal.

MICHELL LEE, Glover. Before Charles Benyon.

There was a family of this name long resident in the town, probably connected originally with Thomas Lye, Abbot of Shrewsbury. Michael Lee was warden of the Glovers' Company in 1658.

JOHN BROWNE, Clothier. Before Thomas Hayes and Charles Benyon.

He was Churchwarden of Holy Cross in 1646 and 1647.

Gough, in his history of Middle, speaks of John Browne of Little Ness, who represented the county in Oliver Cromwell's Parliament, but this is hardly likely to be the same.

His seal bears the initials F. B.

SAMUELL GOUGH, Tanner, his mark. Before Charles Benyon.

THOMAS HICKOCKE, Carpenter, his mark. Before Charles Benyon.

He seals with an anchor, similar to the one used by Edward Bold

SAMUELL HORDLEY, maulster. Before Charles Benyon.

GEORGE LUELLEIN, clothworker.

In the remodelling of Corporation in 1664, he was nominated one of the Town Councillors, and also in James II.'s charter of 1685. His seal has had lettering upon it.

GEORGE LANGLEY, Trooper in the Regiment of Coll. Edward Mountague and Troop of Capt. Thomas Inglesby. Before Charles Benyon.

The Christian name George occurs more than once in the pedigree of the Langleys of Broseley; two were living in the 17th century.

JOHN PARTRIDGE, souldere in Capⁿ Thomas Ingoldebise Troope of horse in the Rigmment of Coll. Edward Mountague, quartering in Shrewsbury. Before Charles Benyon.

PHILIP BUNNEY, Taylor.

Gough, in his history of Middle, relates that in the attack of the Parliamentarians upon Albright Hussey one Sunday afternoon, in 1642, William Preece, called Scoggan, who was in charge of the garrison there, "seeing one Phillip Bunney among the enemyes, who was a taylor, borne in Hadnall, hee tooke a fowling gun, and called to Bunney, and said, 'Bunney have at thee!' and shott him through the legge, and killed his horse. The Parliament soldiers took up Bunney and departed."

He was steward of the 'Taylors' and Skinners' Company in 1653.

JOHN BENNET, weaver. Before Charles Benyon.

William Bennett, vicar of St. Chad's from 1681 to 1721, was son of William Bennett, clothworker, of Shrewsbury. Probably John Bennett was of the same family.

EDWARD FEWTRELL, gentleman. Before Charles Benyon.

The Fewtrell family had many branches, and there is nothing to show to which Edward Fewtrell, belonged. William Fewtrell, of Wrickton, disclaimed the title of gentleman in 1623, but Richard Fewtrell, of Downe, entered his pedigree then. He uses the seal of arms of his family.

FRANCIS TALLENTS, clerke. Before Charles Benyon.

He was son of Philip Tallents, of Pleaseley, in Derbyshire. He was born in 1619, and admitted of Peterhouse College, Cambridge in 1635. He afterwards migrated to Magdalene College, where in 1642 he was elected Fellow. In 1649 he was appointed one of the 12 Cambridge preachers, and in January, 1653, he became Vicar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. He was formally reappointed in the Restoration, but in 1662 preferred to give up his cure, rather than apply for episcopal ordination. After some years spent in educating private pupils, he returned to Shrewsbury, and with John Bryan ministered to the

Nonconformists of the town. In 1685, during the revolt of the Duke of Monmouth, he was imprisoned in Chester Castle, and on his release retired to London. In 1687, he returned to Shrewsbury, and in 1691, preached his first sermon in the newly-built chapel in High Street. He died in 1708, and was buried at St. Mary's. He was four times married, but left no children to survive him.

THOMAS ORAM, Tanner. Before Charles Benyon.

He was Churchwarden of Holy Cross in 1677.

JOHN HAWARD, Baker. Before Charles Benyon,

HUGH EYTON, Glover. Before Charles Benyon and Thomas Hayes.

He was warden of the Glovers' Company in 1645. In 1651, his son Joseph was apprenticed to him, and in 1658, he also took John, son of William Tylor, clerke, deceased, late of Holy Cross. He was himself Churchwarden of that parish in 1640.

His seal has an ornamental design, very similar to the one used by John Browne.

JOHN GREGORY, Souldier in the Regiment of Collonnell John Streeter and Companie of Captaine Edward Turner, and nowe in the Towne of Shrewsbury. Before Charles Benyon and Thomas Hayes.

JOHN WILCOX, husbandman. Before Thomas Hayes.

In 1655, John, son of Samuel Wilcox, deceased, at the Crickett (near Ellesmere), was apprenticed to George Farre, Taylor, but a note is added that he "departed without freedom." Possibly he gave up tailoring as uncongenial work, and at the time of this declaration, was a farmer.

CALEB PRICE, Feltmaker. Before Thomas Hayes.

THOMAS ORTON, gentleman, of the Abbey Foregate. Before Thomas Hayes.

He was probably the person who appears as churchwarden of Holy Cross in 1685, or he may have been the Thomas Orton who was buried in St. Alkmund's in 1674.

His seal seems to be a bird with the wings raised.

ISAAC DOWNES, clothworker. Before Thomas Hayes.

SAMUEL WEBB, gentleman. Before Thomas Hayes.

He was probably some connexion of Adam Webb, next mentioned.

ADAM WEBB, gentleman. Before Thomas Hayes.

He was one of the assistants in 1638, and in 1648, was one of the captains appointed to put the town in a position of defence, against any sudden attack of "malignants and cavaliers." He filled the

office of Mayor in 1654, and was probably son of John Webb, alderman, of Salop, who was buried in St. Chad's in 1620.

In 1641, Adam Webbe, gentleman, was living in the Castle Foregate.

LEWIS PORTER, Taylor, his mark. Before Thomas Hayes.

GEORGE WOOD, weaver. Before Thomas Hayes.

WILLIAM HEATH, saddler. Before Thomas Hayes.

JOHN WINGFIELD, gentleman, of Alderton. Before Thomas Hayes.

He was probably son of Thomas Wingfield, Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1641, who died in 1642, and on whose tomb in old St. Chad's were the same arms as John Wingfield uses: Wingfield impaling Prince. The family of Wingfield lived for many generations at Preston Brockhurst.

EDWARD TARBOX, yeoman, his mark. Before Thomas Hayes.

JOHN HOPTON, gentleman. Before Thomas Hayes.

For his seal he used his coat of arms, a lion rampant, but the cross crosslets fitchée of the background are not visible. The Hoptons were a wide-spread family in Shropshire, and John was not an uncommon name among them.

ADAM HOOD, corviser. Before Thomas Hayes.

William, son of Adam Hood and Ann, his wife, was baptized in St. Julian's in 1656.

NATHANIEL BANISTER, innholder. Before Thomas Hayes.

He kept the King's Head, probably the one mentioned in a MS. of Mr. George Morris,¹ as being in High Street, "on this side the passage leading to Kiln Lane." He was living in St. Julian's Parish in 1672, when he was Churchwarden. His three wives were buried there, Alice in 1673, Elizabeth in 1682, Margaret in 1683. In 1684, he married, also at St. Julian's, a fourth wife, and he was buried there in 1685, being then described as gentleman. He seals with his coat of arms, a cross flory.

JOHN DEAKIN, gentleman, of Atcham. Before Thomas Hayes.

His seal is a bird standing.

THOMAS WRIGHT, of Downton, Freemason, his mark. Before Thomas Hayes.

He uses a seal of arms: "a lion rampant, on a chief embattled, 3 lozenges."

JOHN HUFFA, of Clive, yeoman. Before Richard Bagot.

Probably of the family mentioned in Gough's History of Middle.

¹ *Transactions*, vol. v., p. 102.

158 ACCEPTANCES OF THE ROYAL PARDON, 1660.

JOSIAH WILLIS, mercer. Before Thomas Hunt.

In 1656, he was admitted a freeman of the Mercers' Company, he having married Elizabeth, widow of Mr. William Felton, a free Brother, and in 1661, his son, Josiah, was apprenticed to him. A token issued by him is still extant. His seal bears his initials.

JOHN JONES, yeoman, his mark. Before Thomas Hunt.

WILLIAM BALLANCE, husbandman, his mark. Before Thomas Hunt.

He seals with a stag, the same being also used by both Thomas Horrell and Thomas Hunt, on the following declaration.

THOMAS HORRELL, sargant in Capt. Edward Turner's Companie in the Regiment under the Command of Coll. John Streeter. Before Thomas Hunt.

ROBERT HERMAN, souldier in the Regiment of Collonnell John Streeter, and in the Companie of Captaine Edward Turner. Before Thomas Hunt.

He affixes Thomas Hunt's seal, its with coat of arms, to his name.

OWEN DAVIS, souldier, nowe under Commaund of Thomas Hunt, Esquire, Governour of the Towne and Castle of Shrewsbery. Before Thomas Hunt.

His seal has apparently been a bird.

JOHN (?) GITTINS, (?) hostler, his mark. Before Thomas Hayes.

THOMAS HARRIS. Draper. Before Thomas Hayes.

It is needless to say that this was not the Royalist baronet of that name, who bought Boreatton from the Onslows, but probably the Mr. Thomas Harris buried at St. Julian's in 1665. Both lived in St. Julian's parish, and one was churchwarden in 1651.

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GENERAL INDEX TO TRANSACTIONS.

The Council have decided to prepare, if possible, an Index to the first eleven volumes of the Shropshire Archaeological *Transactions*, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the matter. The Sub-Committee recommend that there be four Indexes:—(1) General Index; (2) Persons; (3) Places; (4) Plates. The General Index to include as subdivisions, Authors, Arms, Pedigrees, Wills, Register Extracts, Churchwardens' Accounts, Church Plate, Bells, Monuments, Castles, Monasteries, Seals, &c. The Index of Persons to give Christian names (as well as Surnames), except where often in connection with the same place, and then once with "passim" added.

To carry out this Index, further co-operation is still necessary. One member (Mr. A. F. J. Vaughan) has kindly undertaken the Pedigrees and Arms, another the Wills, another the Register Extracts, Churchwardens' Accounts, Bells and Church Plate, another (Mr. A. F. C. Langley) the Names of Persons, and a lady the Names of Places. Will any members or friends, who are willing to assist in compiling this Index, kindly communicate with the Secretary to the Sub-Committee, the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A., St. Michael's Vicarage, Shrewsbury?

The Council respectfully solicit Contributions of Papers, especially Parochial Histories for future volumes of the *Transactions* of the Society.

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

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