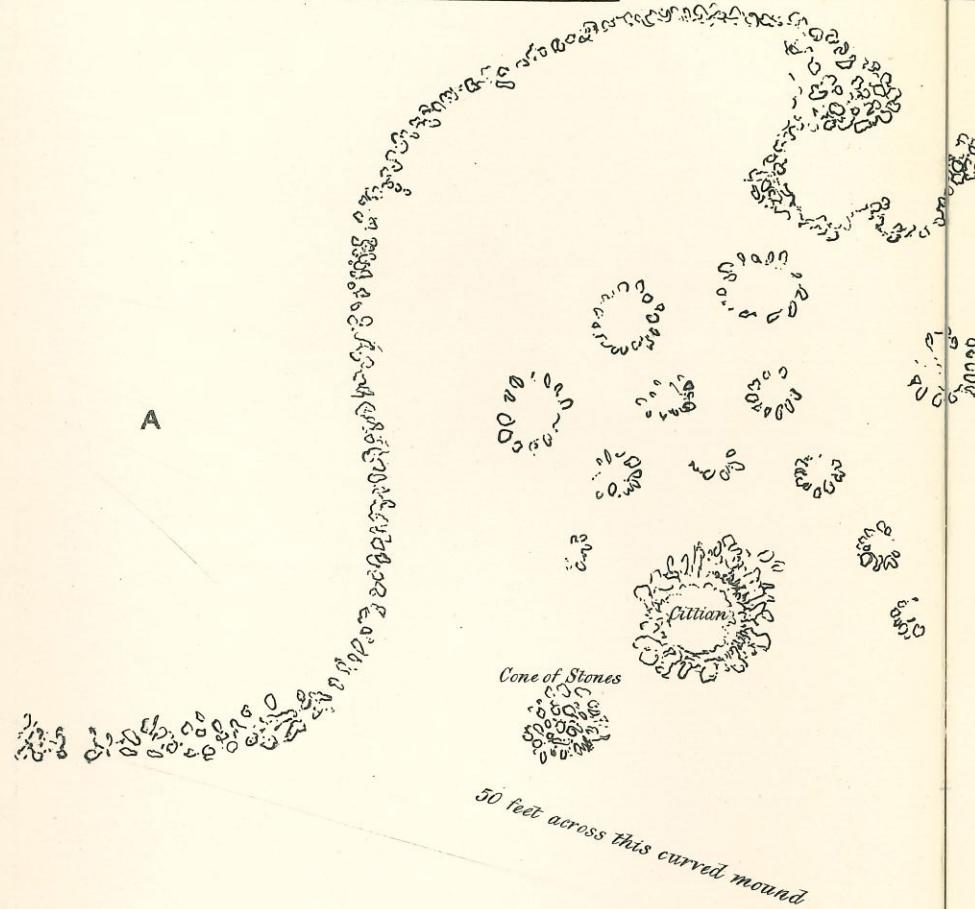


# TITTERSTONE CAMP

Nº 1.

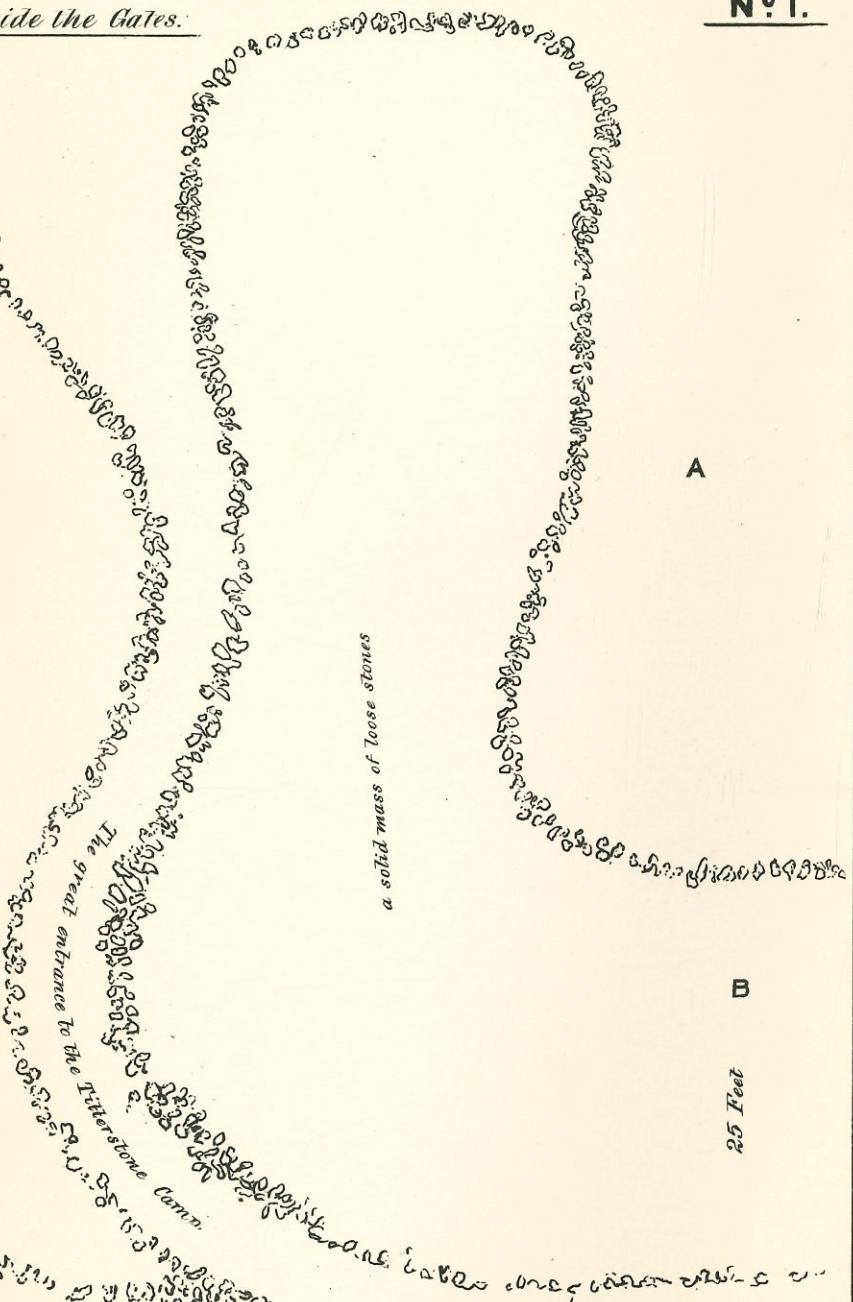
*Inside the Gates.*



*a solid vallum of loose stones*

0 10 20 30 feet

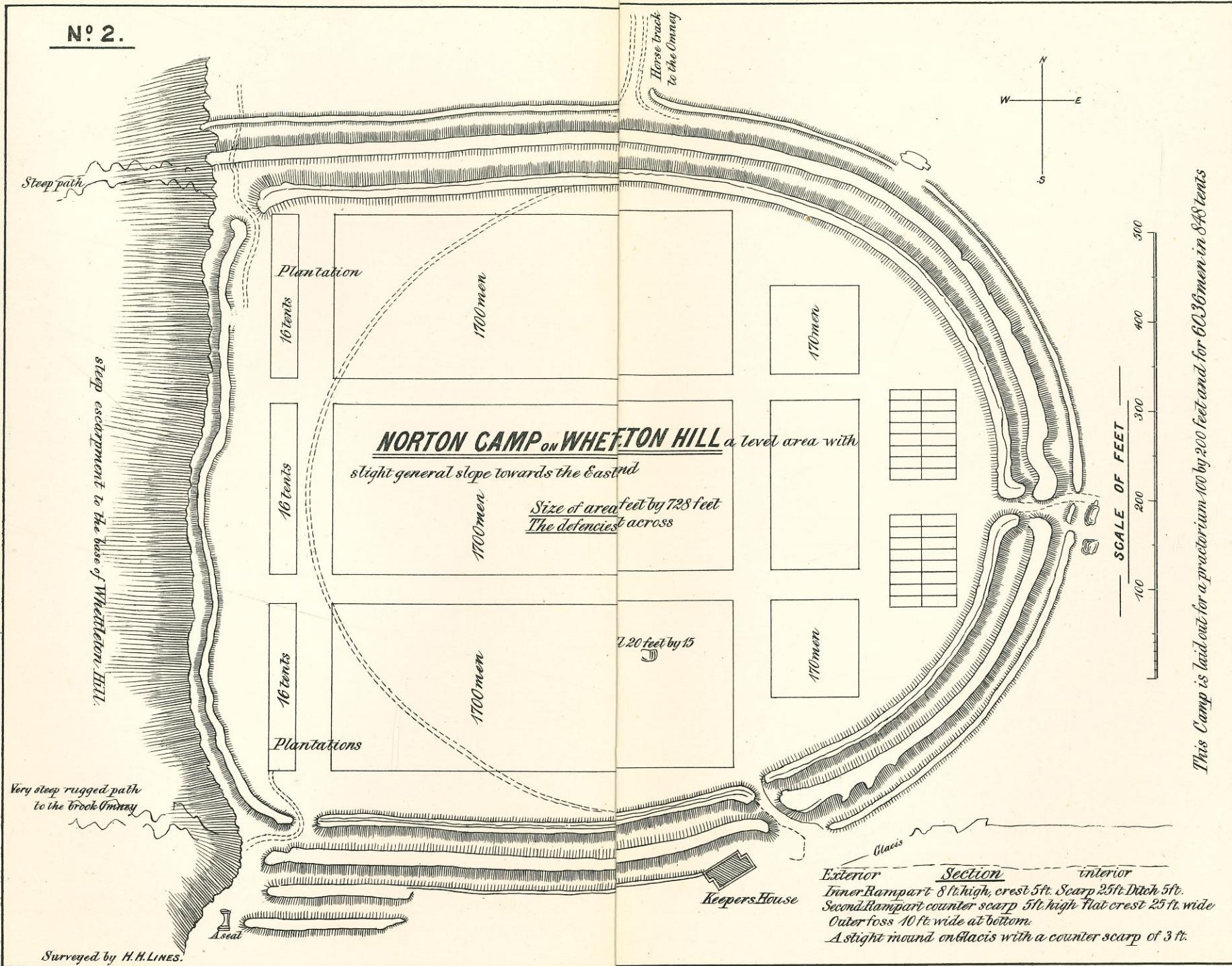
30 Feet.



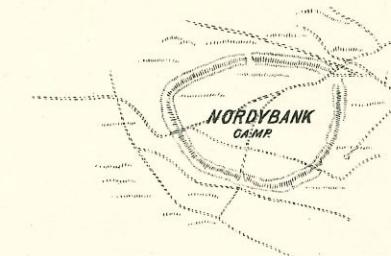
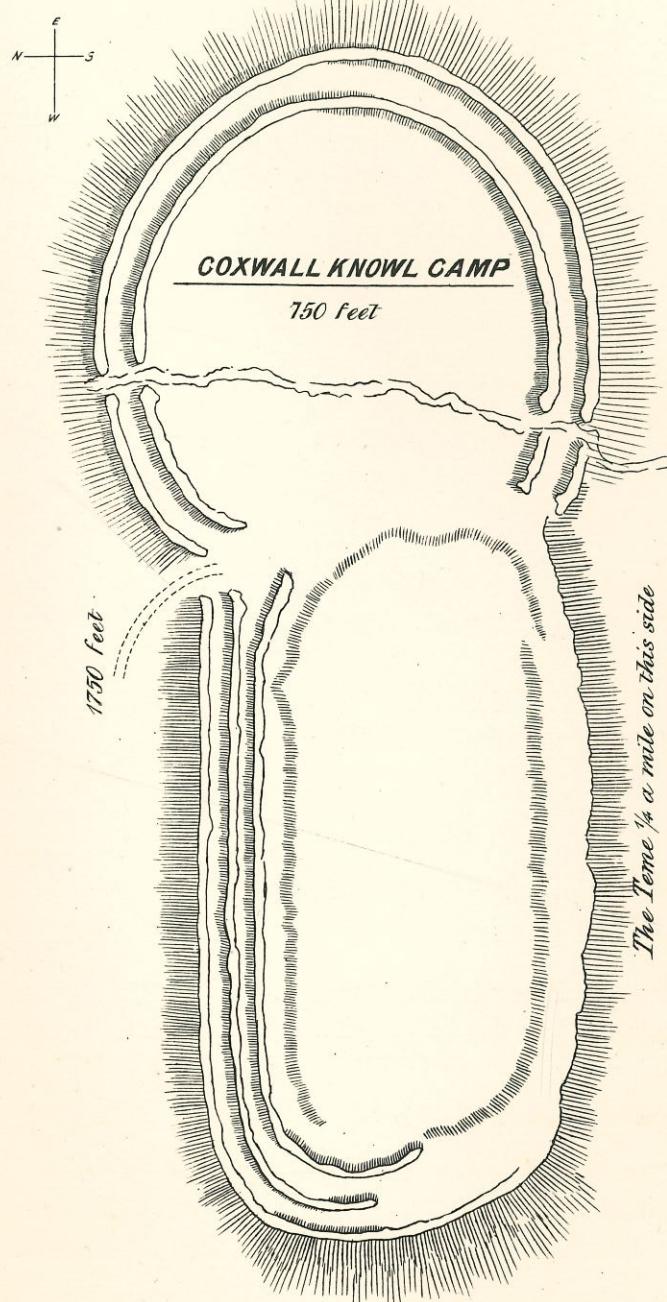
*Outside the Camp on the S.S.E.*

*Surveyed by H.H. LINES.*

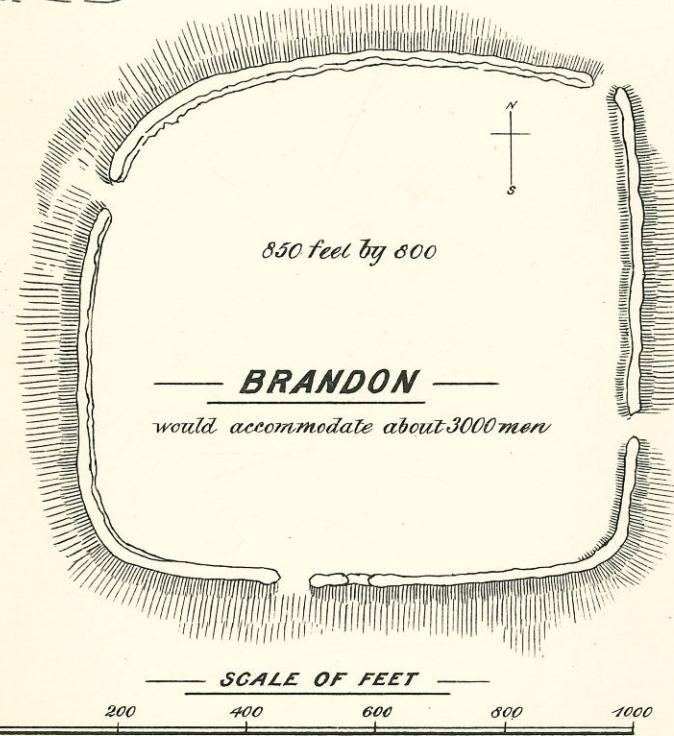
Nº 2.



N<sup>o</sup>. 3.



Scale, 880 Feet to One Inch.



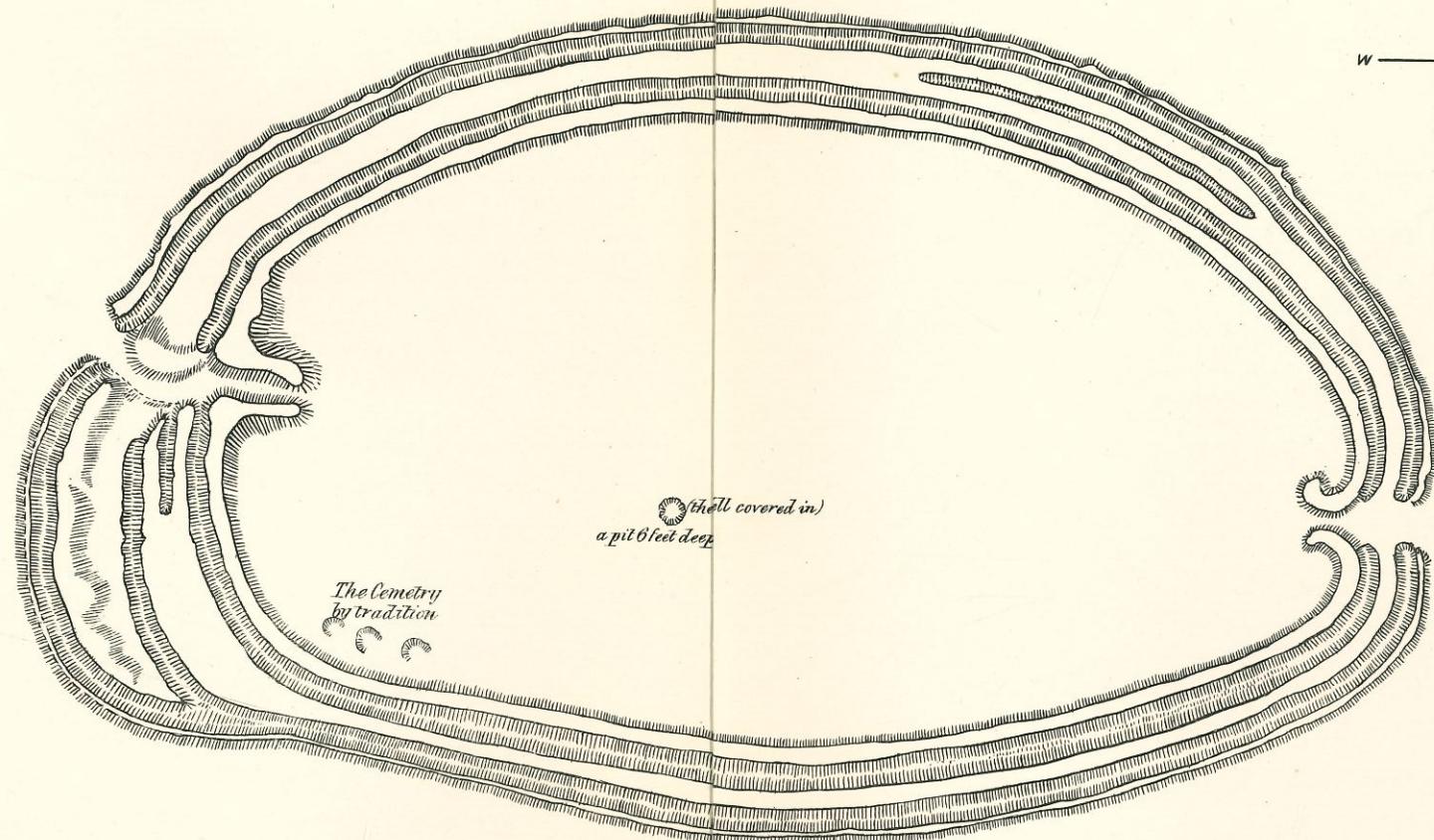
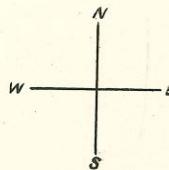
At one mile from Brandon towards Coxwall are two tumuli of conical shape I found one of them 15<sup>f</sup> high & the area at the top 40 feet by 45 it is surrounded by a trench. There are 6 tumuli around these two camps.

Surveyed by H.H. LINES.

Nº 4.

# GAER DITCHES OR CAER CARADOC.

Length 1100 feet by 620 feet.



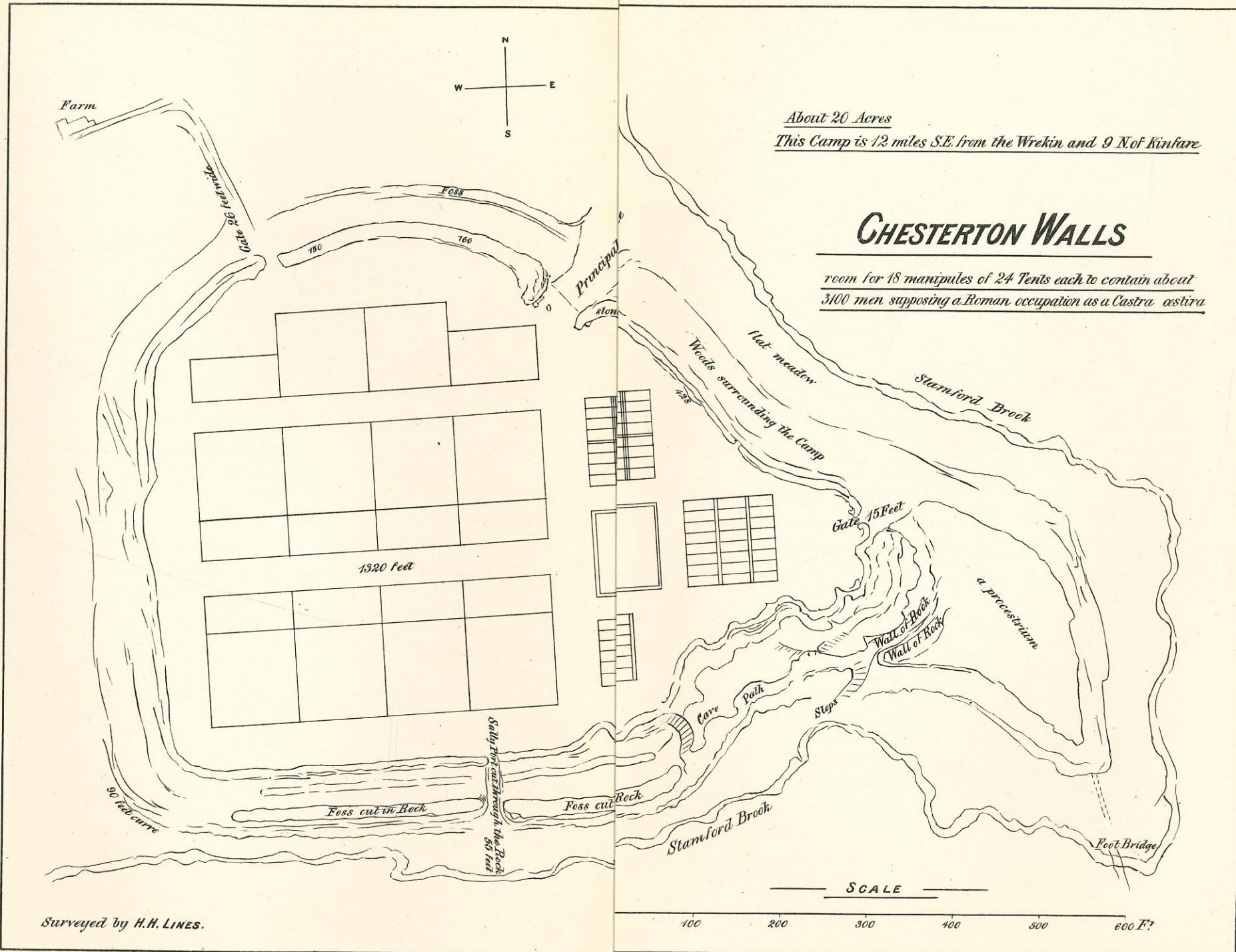
— Scale. —

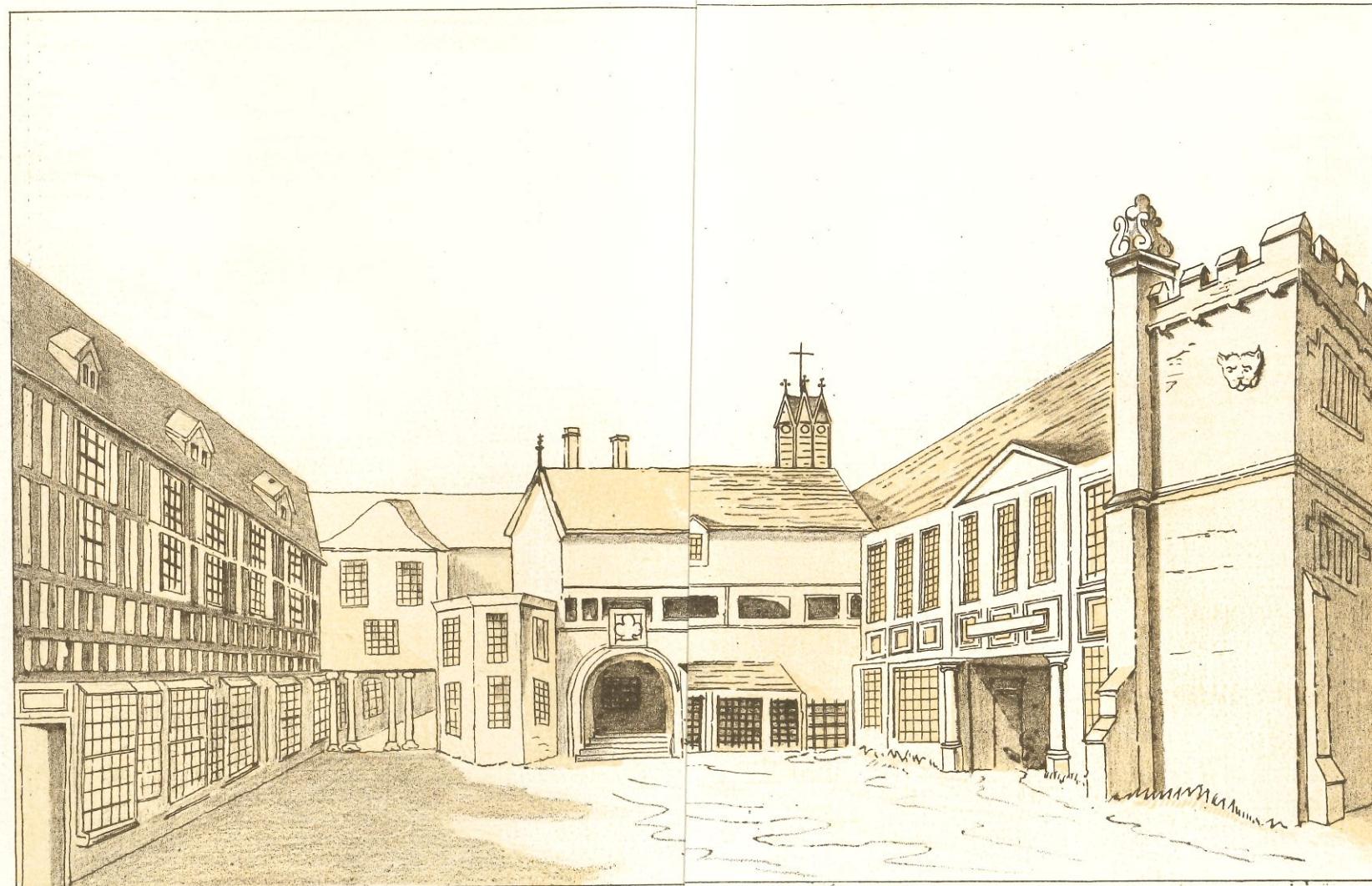
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 F<sup>t</sup>

This Camp would scarcely accommodate 2000 men.

General Roy says that Caer Caradoc and Coxwalt  
are British posts.

Surveyed by H. H. LINES.

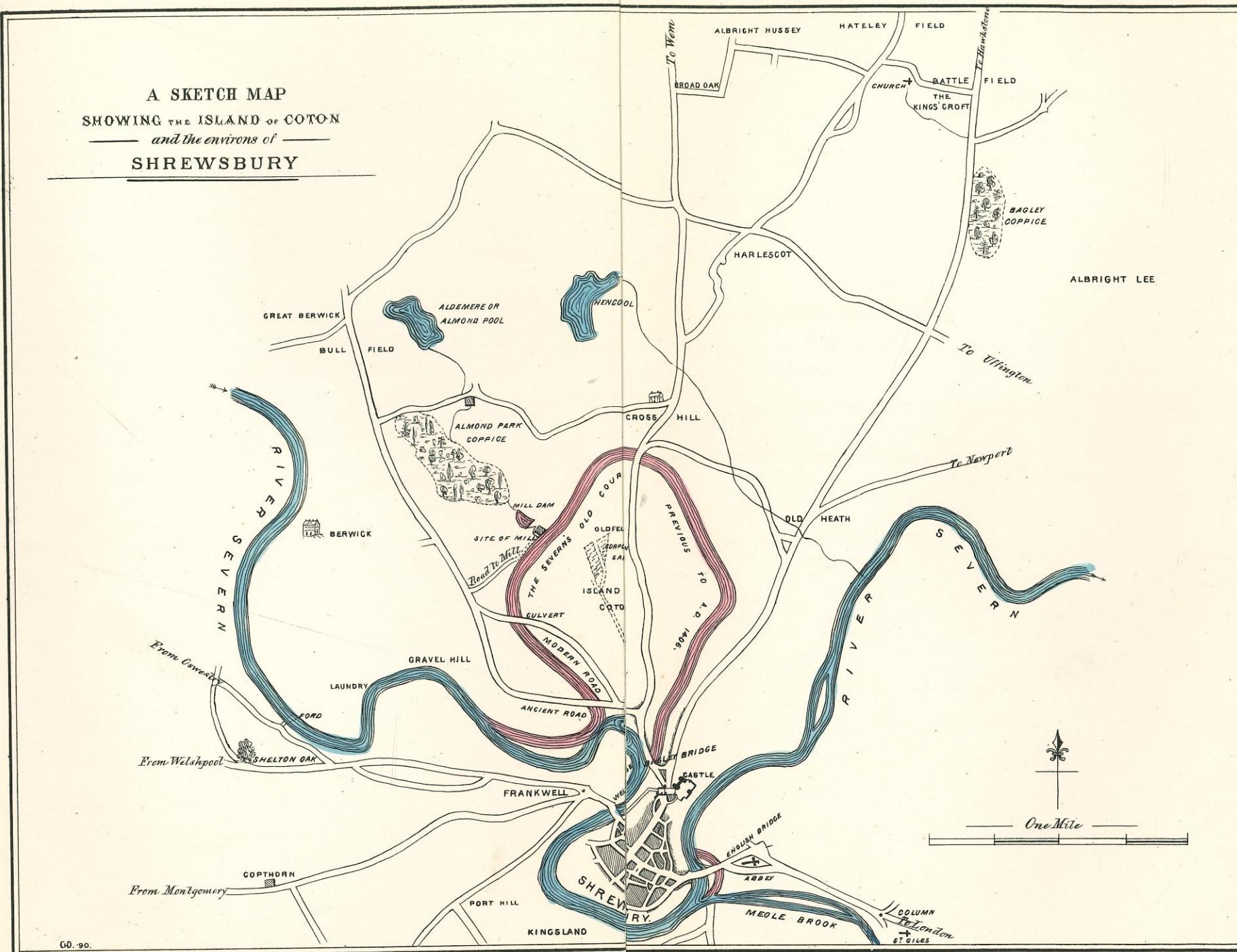




A perspective View of Guild Hall, Shrewsbury, 1774.  
Taken from Ancient Drawing.

WOODALL, MINSHALL & CO., LITHOS., OSWESTRY.

A SKETCH MAP  
SHOWING THE ISLAND OF COTON  
and the environs of  
SHREWSBURY



2nd Series, Vol. III., Part I.

TRANSACTIONS  
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AND  
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

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The Council of the Society respectfully request Donations of any objects of interest relating to the County, especially Books, Prints, Drawings, Coins, Specimens illustrating the Archaeology, Botany, Zoology, and Geology of the County, &c., &c., for deposit in the Museum.

All Donations will be duly acknowledged.

## TITTERSTONE CAMP AND OTHERS.

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BY THE LATE MR. H. H. LINES.

(*With Five Plans.*)

---

INTRODUCTION AND NOTES BY WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

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THE following descriptions and plans of some of the Roman and British camps of Shropshire and the borders are the work of the late Mr. H. H. Lines, of Worcester, who was in the practice, while pursuing his profession of an artist, of turning his attention to such old military earthworks as came before him on the Welsh border. Making the city in which he lived the centre of his investigations, he extended them through the Silurian and Ordovician countries, and accumulated a large amount of information which he never lived to publish. Some forty of his plans and sketches of camps and remains were purchased at his death by the Committee of the Worcester Free Public Library, by whose permission we have obtained tracings of such plans as pertain to Shropshire; and the notes he made on them have been kindly placed in our hands by Miss Lines, his daughter. Such as relate to Montgomeryshire have already been published in *Collections Historical and Archaeological* relating to that county.<sup>1</sup>

Since the time of Hartshorne's *Salopia Antiqua*, no detailed descriptions of the British and Roman Camps

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<sup>1</sup>We are permitted to quote those portions of the article referred to which bear upon the subject of this paper; and our acknowledgements are due to the Honorary Editor, Mr. Morris C. Jones, for his assistance in obtaining Mr. Lines' plans, &c.

of Shropshire have appeared, and in that work only one plan, that of Abdon Burf, is given. Mere verbal descriptions, however ample and exact, fail to convey to the reader's mind an adequate idea of these remarkable earthworks. The situation in which they stand, their relation to each other, their size, form, and individual peculiarities, are points not easily realised except by a personal visit to them, or by the aid of carefully prepared plans by a competent surveyor, who, having closely studied them, is, himself, able to appreciate every military feature they possess. Such a work has yet to be accomplished. Unfortunately, the number of camps Mr. Lines surveyed in Shropshire are so few that they can only be regarded as a valuable contribution to a more complete knowledge of the whole; and while all that he has written on debateable points may not be accepted by the reader as unquestionable, it will tend to elucidate the subject from the author's point of view, and provoke further investigation. It is only just to the memory of Mr. Lines to say that had he lived to revise and superintend the publication of his own notes they would have been still more valuable. No one can read his paper, recently printed in the *Antiquary*, on Roman Castramentation, without being struck with the ability displayed in it, and his thorough mastery of the subject.

In the first series of our *Transactions*, vol. ii, p. 348, a plan of Norton Camp made by Mr. Lines was printed to illustrate an excellent paper on *Roman Shropshire*, by the late Mr. W. Thompson Watkin. It was, however, on a smaller scale than the present plans, and had not so many particulars indicated.

Mr. Lines' list of border camps, with the name of the nation to which each is referred, will be useful in conveying a comprehensive view of the great series, of which those of this county form a part; while the detached notes by the author which follow the list will convey his views on the general subject of the Roman conquests of Britain.

*List of Camps from Portskewet in the South, to Penmaenmawr in the North.*

[Those marked with an asterisk are in Shropshire or close on the border, and the remarks in square brackets are by the editor.]

Portskewet	...	...	... Roman, afterwards occupied by Harold.
Caerleon and	...	...	} Roman.
A large camp, one mile N.W.			British.
Twyn Barllwm, near Risca, an oblate oval			
Near Brecknock, Bunnium	...	...	... Roman.
Pidgeon Hill, a double camp	...	...	... Roman.
The Doward Camp	...	...	British.
Penyard and Ariconium	...	...	... Roman and British.
Haffield	...	...	... Roman.
Oldbury	...	...	British.
Wall Hill, Ledbury	...	...	... Roman and British.
Kilbury ..	...	...	... Roman and British.
Midsummer Hill, Eastnor	...	...	British.
Hereford Beacon	...	...	British.
Caplar, long oval	...	...	... Roman.
Acton and Dindor	...	...	both Roman.
Eaton camp, close to the Wye	...	...	... Roman.
Small camp on Beckbury Hill	...	...	Uncertain.
Across the Wye.			
Near Kington Walls Ditch, apparently			Roman.
Burva Bank	...	...	Uncertain.
Wapley Camp, three ramparts, oval,			
Wall Hills, Thornbury	...	...	... Roman.
Magna Castra	...	...	... Roman.
Creden Hill Camp	...	...	British.
Sutton Walls	...	...	... Roman, British, and Saxon.
Ivington is an altered camp			... Roman.
Cholstry	...	...	...
Risbury Oval	...	...	...
Bach Camp	...	...	... Roman.
Croft Ambury	...	...	British.
Brandon Camp and Bravinius			... Roman.
(There we leave Siluria, and crossing the Teme, we enter Ordovicia).			
*Coxwall Knowl	...	...	British.
*Gaer Ditches	...	...	British.
*Norton on Whittlebury Hill			... Roman.
*Nordy Bank	...	...	... Roman.

*Titterstone Camp	...	...	British.
*Abdon Burf	...	...	British.
*Barrow Hill Camp, oval	...	...	British.
*Ditches, circle, near Easthope, with double rampart.			
*At five miles east of the last is Caer Caradoc, Stretton, and the Wrekin			British.
*Bury Ditches, a circle.			
*Gillings Rising [i.e. <i>Billing's Ring</i> on Ordnance Map.]			
*Caer din [? Clun Forest; there is a Caer din one mile west of Bishop's Moat.]			
*Caer digol, a circle. [Called also Beacon Ring.]			

Near Montgomery, on the right bank of Severn.

Caer Einion	...	...	... Roman.
Caer Flos	...	...	... Roman.
Another Camp. [? Hen Domen]	...		British.
*And Breidden Hill Camp and Cefn y Castell	...	...	... Roman.
Crowther Camp	...	...	... Roman.
Gaer Fawr, Gualsfield	...	...	British.
*Llanymynech	...	...	... Roman.
*Old Oswestry	...	...	British.
Llyn Bryn Dinas	...	...	
Flint	...	...	... Roman.
Caerwys...	...	...	... Roman.
Bodfari	...	...	... Roman.
Caer Estyn	...	...	British.
Caergwrlie	...	...	... Roman.
(Part of 20th Legion was here, and afterwards occupied by the Britons, who built a castle there).			
Penycloddiau	...	...	
Moel Arthur	...	...	British.
Moel y Gaer	...	...	
Moel Ffenni Bwlch Agricola...	...		British.
Diganwy...	...	...	... Roman and British.
Conovium	...	...	... Roman.
Caer Seiont on Mynydd y dre	...		British.
Caer Gyfylchi	...	...	British.
Penmaenmawr	...	...	British.

The following Shropshire Camps are omitted by Mr. Lines in the above list, from which fact we may infer that he did not intend it for publication in the form in which it now appears. Some of them are afterwards mentioned in the detached notes:—

Caynham Camp, near Ludlow, oblong.		
Roveries Camp, two miles north of Bishop's Castle, oval	...	British.
Castle Ring, three miles S. of Minsterley, oval	...	British.
Chesterton Walls, near Worfield, triangular	...	Roman.
Burys, Bayston Hill, near Shrewsbury		British.
Wall Camp, near Kinnerley, nearly circular	...	Roman.
Ebury Camp, four miles N.E. of Shrewsbury, similar in shape to Norton Camp	...	Roman.
Pontesbury Hill Camp	...	British.
Berth, near Baschurch	...	British.
The Wrekin.		
Trench Camp, near Wem, nearly effaced by cultivation.		
Other smaller Camps exist near the Welsh border.		

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*An Abstract of the Roman Conquest of Britain, as regards mention of the Legions.*

From the Notebook of the late Mr. H. H. Lines.

Julius Cæsar was 10 years governor of Gallia before he saw Britain. (During that period he must have obtained information respecting Britain to guide him in his actions regarding the Conquest.)

Comius, King of the Atribati, was the first Britain who made overtures favourable to Cæsar, and afterwards remained his friend.

The Standard bearer of the 10th Legion, Scaena, a British deserter, was the first Roman soldier who set his foot on the shores of Britain, 54 B.C. Cæsar brought with him in his first campaign, B.C. 54, the 7th Legion, which had a narrow escape of annihilation in a foraging expedition.

Cæsar's first Camp is thought to have been Barham Downs. In Cæsar's second invasion, B.C. 53, he brought with him five

Legions and 2,000 Cavalry; among them was the 7th Legion, which Legion, by means of the Testuds, stormed the British stronghold in the woods on the river Stour. His first encampment was so near the shore as to allow the whole fleet being dragged into the camp, or to the land. Cæsar in this second invasion with his heavily-armed Legions was no match against the light-armed warriors of Britain, fighting in and executing their rapid chariot movements. He therefore, we are told, "caused his troops to lay aside their weighty armour" (shewing by this decision that they were ever ready to adopt even the tactics of barbarians, if it was to their advantage to do so). In the autumn of this campaign, "Cæsar carried his Legions back into Gallia, his affairs so requiring it." (Strategic reasons no doubt, in fact the Britons were too much for him.)

During the first 39 years of our era Britain is said to have been without any Roman garrison whatever, except the natives; the Legions were withdrawn.

We next hear of the second Legion commanded by Vespasian being victorious in Britain.

Then of Claudius bringing a great army and elephants—so says Dion Cassius—and after joining Vespasian takes the British city of Camulodunum.

Then commenced the great revolt of the Icenians, against whom was opposed Ostorius, who established himself in garrison between the rivers Antonia and Sabrina.

The army was then led against the Cangi, as far as the Western Coast—a small revolt of the Brigantes was at this time subdued. After this the Silurian war was prosecuted, but the Silurians ever remained in chronic revolt.

At this time Caractacus was beaten.

At this time Paulinus Suetonius undertook the conquest of Anglesea, followed by a revolt of the Icenians, the destruction of Romanised Comulodunum by Boadicea, who, in this affair, encountered and routed the 9th Legion, commanded by Petilius Cerialis. She then sacked Verolanium, and gave the mighty Romans the most ignominious defeat they ever sustained. We now find Suetonius with the 12th and 14th Legions protecting Londinium; in the meantime Boadicea "again encountered the Roman army, and flushed by previous success, is beaten with great slaughter." In the battle we find the 2nd, the 14th and the 20th Legions engaged. And we are told by Tacitus that Nero greatly honoured the 11th, 13th, and 14th Legions for their good service therein performed. Suetonius intended to push forward his successes against any

remaining resistance, receives 2,000 German Legionaries, eight cohorts of Auxiliaries, and a thousand horse, and the 9th Legion which had been weakened by the rashness of Petilius, was strengthened. Vespasian was commander of the 2nd Legion in Britain, and Suetonius says he fought 30 battles, gained the Isle of Wight, and 20 British towns.

About the year 79 the Brigantians revolted, and were subdued by Petilius Cerealis. Also the unconquered Silurians received the warlike attentions of Julius Frontinus, under whom Julius Agricola served in Britain. About this period the Ordovices cut off a strong Roman force on their borders, which act was connived at by the neighbouring provinces. Agricola revenged his Legionaries on the Ordovices, and recovered Anglesea. Agricola, in his third year, commenced the Caledonian wars. This happened in the reign of Situs. In his sixth year he prudently stayed his progress in Caledonia, and raised his famous wall against the natives, who by a night attack surprised the 9th Legion, when a sharp encounter took place at the camp gates, and in the trenches, which ended in a defeat of the natives at Dealym Ross.

In the battle with Galgacus we find the Romans had three Batavian Cohorts, and two Tungrians in the van. This battle happened A.D. 81, and completed the subjugation of the Island.

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*Detached Notes on the Roman Conquest of Britain.*

We gain some idea of the arduous nature of the struggle between the Britons for their liberty and the Romans for conquest, when we count up the camps which took a part in the Silurian war. Taking them from south to north, that is, from Portskewt or Porth-is-coed, south of the Wye at its confluence with the Severn, till we reach Penmaenmawr in the north, we find in this space and upon the line of operation seventy-six camps. Twenty-eight of these are either of Roman origin, or are known to have been occupied by the Roman Legion. Thirty-three are of the ancient British period, fifteen I have not ascertained the nationality of, and it must certainly be the case that some others may have escaped detection. We may therefore consider ourselves within the mark if we say eighty camps.

must have been required before the nine years' war terminated in that part of Britain named by the Romans *Britannia Secunda*.

In *Record of the Rocks*, by Rev. W. T. Symonds, 1872, he mentions:—"The Breidden Hills, near Welshpool, rise to the height of 1,200 feet, and are a mass of igneous rocks, projected through dark slaty rocks of the Llandeilo period; the large camp on the hill lays claim to be that on which Caractacus made his last stand, although some antiquaries contend for Caer Caradoc of the Forest of Clun having been the scene of this struggle."

I believe there is no tradition of any kind relative to the Breidden Hill Fort, connecting it with the ancient tribes of Britain; the terminal *din* in its name is the only link which carries it back to pre-historic times, and even to those times when Druidism was the supreme power, before a Roman set foot on the island. It is only in the accounts given by Tacitus that we seem to get a glimpse of the existence of this place. Tacitus, without giving its name, does, in his history of the contest with Caractacus, most graphically indicate the physical character of the last battle-field, and they are such that cannot be applied to any other Silurian or Ordovician fortress.

---

In reference to one of the localities where the Romans evidently were much engaged, that south of Hereford ten miles, the Wye valley, and south-west of the Morvan Hills; we find a group of five camps ranged on the lines of an equilateral triangle of seven miles from point to point; they are of oval and rectangular shape, and are named respectively Dindor, Aconbury, Campfield, Oldbury, and Caplar. Of these, three show Roman construction. In the same valley, and at six miles south-west of the triangle, is the British camp on Penyad Hill, and close by is the reputed locality of the Roman station Areconium, established subsequent

to the Silurian campaign. One of the above camps, that of Oldbury, approaches within eight miles of Midsummer Hill Camp, and also within five-and-a-half miles of the Roman exploratory camp at Haffield, within three miles of Midsummer Hill. These respective distances are traced from our Ordnance Maps, and sufficiently show the close proximity of the Malvern camps to the Silurian battle-fields, and that they were only two hours' march distant at the utmost; a doubt has been expressed that they were out of the line of march of the Roman Legions, but I think the above distances show the idea to have been erroneous.

Roman stations in Siluria were established by Julius Frontinus about 72 A.D.

---

Assuming the nine years' campaign of Ostorius to have been carried on in the Silurian country, along the lower valley of the Wye and the Lugg, and the valley of the Teme, all which rivers flow into the Severn, this last river being the generally acknowledged eastern boundary of Siluria, the campaign was considered to have terminated, as far as the Silurian country was concerned, at Leintwardine-on-the-Teme, where we find the Roman *Bravinium Station* and *Brandon Camp*. On crossing the Teme here we enter the Ordovician country, into which Ostorius carried the war, and immediately came upon the British camps of *Coxwall Knowl* and *Gaer Ditches*, called also *Caer Caradoc*; the war proceeds on to *Norton Camp*, Roman, near Craven Arms; from thence a small advanced camp is thrown eastward towards the Clee Hills; it is named *Nordy Bank*; its British opponents were *Abdon Bury* and the camp in Titterstone Hill; these are slightly eastward of the progress of Ostorius. We now reach the camp *Caer Caradoc* on the Stretton Hills; from thence the tide of war would probably strike the Severn, near Montgomery, twenty miles west of Stretton, where we find *Caer Flos*, Roman, and a

British camp on the eastern side of the Severn. Here probably the Severn was crossed by the Roman army, and eight miles onward on the left bank of the Severn is a small guard-post called *Crowther Camp*, evidently a small Roman exploratory in the first instance. At three miles onwards, on the left bank of Severn, is *Breidden Hill Camp*.

*Abstract from Note Book.*

The tumuli and positions of Roman and British Camps concerned in the Northern operations during that location of the Silurian war.

Between Brandon Camp (Roman) and Coxwall Knowl (British) are five Tumuli on an angle of four miles between the two camps.

Caer Caradoc or Gaer Ditches (British). There are no tumuli within a range of 8 or 10 miles on the W.; at that distance we find five.

At  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. of Coxwall Knowl is a tumulus at Broadwood, on a line of road called Watling street, going in the direction of Brandon.

At 3 miles still on the N.E. is Onibury, and at 2 miles from there are two tumuli on Old Field Racecourse, Bromfield; 6 miles further E. is the great camp on the Titterstone (British); 5 miles from the last is the Abdon Burf stronghold (also British). In antagonism with these two last camps is the small Roman Camp on Nordy Bank. There are extensive carneddau in the two British camps, probably erected before the Roman conquest.

Norton Camp (Roman) is 2 miles N. of Onibury, and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles from each of the two camps, Titterstone and Abdon Burf, forming the apex of a long triangle, the two tumuli near Onibury lying in a direct line between Titterstone and Norton.

Stretton Caer Caradoc is 9 miles N. of Norton, and Bury Ditches is 8 miles W. of Norton. We thus find the great Roman Camp at Norton is in the centre of a ring or circle of British camps; it is supported on the S. at 8 miles distance by Brandon Camp, and on the E. at 9 miles by Nordy Bank Camp. In this circle, with a radius from Norton of 12 miles we find 12 camps, which, I believe, were ancient British, eight of them being of the largest and strongest character. Commencing the circle on the east of Norton is the Titterstone,

Abdon Burf, a camp at Lutwyche Hall, on Wenlock Edge, Stretton, a camp near Bishop's Castle, Bury Ditches, Caer din ring, Gaer Ditches, Coxwall Knowl, and three smaller camps in Clun Forest.

There are nine tumuli in the valleys just N. of Bury Ditches around Bishop's Castle, and also a camp named Gilling's Ring.<sup>1</sup> From the camp on Wenlock Edge it is 7 miles to Ffridd Falldwin, Montgomery, and at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from this, on the Severn, is the Roman Caer Flos. Two miles E. of Montgomery are two tumuli.

Caer Flos commands the Severn Valley, and we find a tumulus at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. near the river.

Six miles N. of Caer Flos we find Caer Digol on Long Mountain; on the N.E. are two tumuli. At  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W., on the opposite side of the Severn, is a camp, small and probably Roman.

At 3 miles further N.E., on the opposite bank of the Severn, is the British stronghold on Breidden Hill, where Caractacus was overthrown.

*Extract from Note Book.*

SHROPSHIRE CAMPS, &c.

Oswestry. The great fort named Old Oswestry, one mile from the town, occupies 15 acres inside, has two ramparts and ditches with another deep foss at the base of the hill surrounding the whole with two entrances. This place was anciently called the Ddinas. Pennant considers this a fortified town of the Britons, not a mere camp. It is on Watt's Dyke.

At Whittington are remains of the Castle built by one of the Lord Marchers. It stands on a flat. The gateway with two vast round towers, and vestiges of others, may be traced.

There are the bare fossa of a Castle at Oswestry. Dugdale mentions a castle here at the Norman Conquest, therefore it was either Saxon or British.

Two miles N.W. of this is an entrenchment called Castell Brogyntyn, of circular form with great dyke and foss.

Llanymynech Hill. The summit is encircled by a fortification of stone in connection with Offa's Dyke which it intersects.

Two miles N. of this is a small camp.

Again, one mile N. there are said to be "stones."

Another mile further are Carneddau.

<sup>1</sup> Billing's Ring in Ordnance Survey.—EDITOR.

Three and half miles W. of Oswestry is Coed y Gaer, small.

North of this, one mile, is a Stone.

Half a mile further N. is a Stone near to Offa's Dyke.

Another mile N., on Selattyn Hill, is a Carn, and close on the W. is Gorsedd Wen, supposed to be the Carn of Gwen, the brave son of Llyarch Hen. His body was found in the tomb, 150 yards from Offa's Dyke.

Eight miles E. of Forden is an oval Camp, Castell Ring.

Between this last and Caer Digol are two small camps and three tumuli.

Near Westbury is Caurse Castle, rather large, and a mount; also, a small Camp and tumuli.

Three miles E. of Bishop's Castle is Gilling's Ring, oval.

3½ miles S. of Bishop's Castle is a strong circular fort named Bury Ditches, it is near Walcot Park, also a tumulus, and another on Acton Bank, 1 mile W., with two more, 1½ miles N. of Colbach.

Round the top of the Wrekin are the traces of a British Camp, with 2 trenches and 2 ramparts, one raised 30 or 40 yards above the other, only one entrance to each entrenchment. The outer vallum is at least one mile round. There is space for 20,000 men.

Wroxeter, a Roman station, is near,

Clun Castle in ruins, Norman, a stronghold of the Lords Marchers, 3 miles from Gaer Ditches, and 8 from the Craven Arms.

Two miles W. of Gaer Ditches is a square Camp, Castle Ditches.

Caer Caradoc or Gaer Ditches on the Stretton Hills is guarded on its accessible sides by 3 Fossa and Valla. The second Agger is a vast wall of stones covered with turf. The area is irregular and sloping from a peak.

On Titterstone Hill is a large Camp.

Three miles from Ludlow is the site of Caynham Castle, with an area of 6 or 7 acres.

Norton Camp is circular, with double foss, at the top of a hill close to the Craven Arms. Stokesay Castle is near.

On the top of Corndon Hill are foundations of ancient huts.

At Mitchell's Fold is a Druid Circle of about 30 stones. The largest upright 5ft. 10in. high, the circle 30 paces across. There are remains of other circles in the same locality.

The British names of Ludlow was Dinan, and Llystwyse Nordy Bank Camp.

*Explanation of the Plan No. I.—Titterstone Camp.*

[The Plan is not designed to represent anything more than the great entrance to the camp situated at the S.S.E. side. For a general plan of the whole camp, reference must be made to the Ordnance Survey six-inch map. **AA** represents a part of the interior of the camp. **BB** represents in outline the vallum of loose stones, which entirely surrounds the summit of the hill, at the point where it is intersected by the winding entrance. It has been stated on excellent authority that in some parts beneath the loose stones of the vallum good masonry has been detected.—Ed.]

## TITTERSTONE CAMP.

(WITH A PLAN, No. I.)

Titterstone Camp on the Clee Hill is so extensive that from the centre of its area no view of its boundary is obtainable, although the area itself is nearly level, being the table-land of the hill. Its enormous stone agger, which entirely surrounds the camp, is placed at the commencement of the descending slopes on each side, a little below the level of the camp. This broad agger of loose stones is dotted and even crowded with small cittiau, just large enough to hold one man each, throughout its extent, about two miles, so that an army of considerable size would be required to man the walls. This is more evident when we find these walls constructed upon a low angle, and from 25 to 30 feet broad at the base. The probable object in constructing this wall of so vast a thickness and at a low angle, may have been twofold. First, to give adequate shelter to its defenders in the stone pits, and also to render it impossible for a cavalry attack, and not easy for infantry assaults. One portion of 70 feet in length of this broad agger is worth notice. On the north side of the camp, the agger appears to be left in very nearly its original form. Its base is 34 feet in width, with a rise of 6 feet from the exterior to the inner side. Nearly along the centre of the agger is built a low wall 3 feet 6 inches in vertical height at the present time. Doubtless, it was originally higher, and may have been carried entirely round the camp as a breastwork or rampart. A careful

examination of this rampart will show that its foundation lies far below the present surface of the loose stones forming the agger. On the southern exterior of the agger is a foss and mound of moderate height. Proceeding to the S.S.E. angle we find one of those curved narrow entrances characteristic of the old British tribes. At this entrance the aggera on both sides make a bend at a right angle into the camp, of 60 feet width across the two barriers, the curved road into the camp passing for 80 feet between the two arms of the incurved aggera. The southern arm of this enormous entrance assumes the form of a Carnedd of 50 feet diameter, its surface dotted over with small hollow pits similar to the cittiau on other parts of the agger. The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, who seems to consider this great mound of stones to be of a sepulchral character, says, "We see for instance a large Carne at the S.E. point, and another still larger and higher at the W."<sup>1</sup> but I think it more probable to have been a formidable defence mound for the protection of the principal entrance.

Proceeding along the S. side of the hill we find the natural escarpment of the hill adding greatly to its defensive strength by its steepness. On approaching the N. side, this steep character assumes that of formidable precipices, broken up as though the massive blocks of trap had been shaken apart by an earthquake. Among the chaotic heaps of gigantic fragments which have fallen down this escarpment, we find the old Britons have, according to their invariable custom, turned the so called accidents of nature to their own account, and have utilized the apparent chaotic confusion by fixing their dwelling places like Eagles' nests amongst the most inaccessible rocks, moving and placing some of the unwieldy masses around them, so as to suit their own convenience. After a careful examin-

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<sup>1</sup> For Hartshorn's Account of this Camp, see Appendix to this paper.

ation, I think there is evidence to show that this has been the case to a remarkable degree.

The measurements of Titterstone Camp, as far as they are obtained, show it to be unusually extensive. The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, who describes the place in his *Salopia*, says :—" It measures from N. to S. 560 yards, and from E. to W. rather more than double that distance." My own measure from N. to S., by pacing across, a little to the E. of the great Carnedd, I found to be 784 paces, and as I cover 250 feet in 100 paces the result would be 1833 feet. Hartshorne probably measured in a different place and only obtained 1680 feet. The height of the camp is 1750 feet, giving a look out of enormous circumference.

The exterior of the camp along the slopes of the hill as it descends to lower ground, shows frequent examples of stone circles of various sizes. Often only portions of the segments are remaining, but the large stones indicating altars, places of honour, or the stone seats of presidency, are almost always left, while the smaller stones forming the circles are frequently absent. I remember a rock chair on the S. slope showing where the subordinate stones once formed the circle.

In the interior of the camp are numerous small dells running up towards the centre. Each of these dells contains the large stones of former buildings, with the presidential stones in their original positions. One of these stone seats on the N. side of the camp is as fine an example as I have seen anywhere, and is surrounded by its various stone circles as they were originally placed. Its dimensions are about 7 feet wide by 6 feet 5 inches in height.

The most interesting object in the camp is its great Carnedd, 80 feet in diameter, with many of its cist-van left opened. The circular shape of the carnedd terminates on its W. side in a prolonged point jutting into a vestibule of 25 feet in length, with a stone 4 feet long at its terminal end, showing the vestibule to be a part of the design of the carnedd. In the centre of this

great carnedd is erected the more recent cairn of the Ordnance survey, apparently built of stones not belonging to the old carnedd, the difference between the two erections being distinctly evident. The diameter of the Ordnance Cairn is 25 feet.

These slight remarks upon one of our most extensive British fortified strongholds were the results of a flying visit of about 2 hours in July, 1869, and I look forward to an opportunity for more accurate and fuller exploration at a future time.

#### ABDON BURF.

My observations on a brief visit to Abdon Burf in July, 1870, on which occasion my time was mostly occupied in sketching, are merely supplementary to the excellent description given us by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne in his *Salopia Antiqua*.<sup>1</sup>

The height of these remains above the sea is 1,835 ft. On the N. end of Abdon Burf I found one remarkable feature not noticed by Hartshorne, a group of the pit huts of the ancient inhabitants, which are easily distinguished from the shafts of the coal miners which abound. These pit huts remain in good preservation ; they were lined roughly with stones, and were 6 feet 10 inches deep, their diameter across the top 15 feet and 10 feet, and their margins surrounded by a mound 5 feet wide. There was a small circular entrance of 5 feet by 2 before descending into the circular pits. This group, I observed, was placed on the inner slope and at the base of the N. vallum near a Carnedd, which rises 8 or 9 feet above the inner level. The Carnedd on the N.W. corner has been uncovered, and the interior is now exposed to view, showing rectangular buildings formed of the trap of the hill, the blocks being large, flat-sided, and well fitted together.

The graphic description of the vast assemblage of ruins on Abdon Burf by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne,

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix, Note 1.

leaves but little to be said in reference thereto. He also alludes to his own convictions, that notwithstanding the chaotic confusion apparent among the gigantic masses of basalt which cover the hill in all directions, he can yet trace evidences of order which repel the idea of natural causes; still he shrinks from the responsibility of deciding what may be the true character of these disordered heaps. I examined them in company with a clear-headed and cautious companion, who appeared striving to resist convictions which forced themselves strongly against all pre-conceived ideas he may have entertained. This was especially during the examination of a vast assemblage of great blocks of basalt which filled up an extensive hollow in a state of confusion, vastly similar to what might be produced by natural causes, an earthquake for instance. But amidst all this dire confusion, I could detect such numerous indications of artificial pre-arrangement, that I could not avoid the conclusion that the chaos before me was an overthrown building of enormous proportions. I traced the substructure so far as to produce a ground plan of the whole, for below the enormous blocks of basalt piled confusedly one over the other, I perceived the base or substructure took a definite form, and that it consisted of great blocks laid in regular courses of one stone squarely placed over another. This condition I also observed to hold good throughout the ruins wherever I could obtain a sight of the substructure. The secret of these ruins apparently retaining the whole, or nearly so, of its stones thus heaped up, is that they are too unwieldly to be removed, and consequently they lie where they at first fell. I much regret that the very brief time allowed for examination did not permit me to obtain either measurements or sketches, but the impression on my mind was that a pre-historic building of colossal dimensions once occupied the ground, in short one of the great Hypethral temples of former times. But how was its destruction effected? Was it an earth-

quake or a political revolution, which overthrew it? I believe we should not be assuming too much if we ascribed its destruction to the Roman engineers. We know that the Roman government attributed the obstinate resistance which met their own progress in Britain to the influence which was exercised by the Druid Priesthood over the natives. Now this Abdon Burf was evidently an unusually strong hold of the ancient religious institutions of the Britons, and we find the Roman power considered it necessary to conquer and subdue this place by establishing a blockade camp on Nordy bank, between the Burf and the village of St. Margaret's, at little more than one mile distant, at the base of the Burf hill.

### N O R D Y B A N K.<sup>1</sup>

(WITH A PLAN, No. 3).

I could see the Roman station at Nordy Bank from a distance of a quarter of a mile in my descent from Abdon Burf, and I regret that time did not allow of a visit to it, but from the slopes of the Burf I could look right into the camp, and with a small glass I examined it as well as circumstances permitted. The vallum appeared to stand up nearly as perfect as when first erected. I saw that it was a parallelogram, and that its angles, as is usual with the Romans, were rounded off. Its entrance gates were at its west and east sides. Hartshorne gives its proportions as follows:—"From east to west 210 paces, and from north to south 144; a single foss surrounds the whole. The vallum is 26 feet wide at its base, and 6 feet across its crest, the interior slope is 12 feet, the scarp 18 feet, and the counter scarp six feet."

Judging from the dimensions above given, the camp would not be larger than 348 feet  $\times$  526, the size for a *Castra Exploratoria*. The great camp of the Roman

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<sup>1</sup> See a Plan of Nordy Bank, copied from the six-inch Ordnance Survey, on the same Plate as Brandon Camp, No. 3,

army was strongly entrenched at 8 or 9 miles to the west of the Burf on Norton (or Whettlebury) Hill at Stokesay. The close proximity of the small exploratory camp of the Romans to that of the Britons occupying an area of five and a half times greater space, and the defiant and contemptuous position of the Nordy Bank Camp at the foot of the Abdon Burf, excites some measure of surprise, which I think can only be explained by supposing the Abdon Burf garrison to have been a weak one, notwithstanding their immensely strong barriers of 50 feet high. The question then arises, was it a garrison of fighting men or a stronghold for the protection of the old British pagan religious system? I find the latter is Hartshorne's idea,<sup>1</sup> and I must say that I perfectly coincide with that view. But the Romans had decreed the destruction of that system with its priesthood, and I think the evidences we find here point to the fact of that catastrophe having been actively carried out on Abdon Burf.

### NORTON CAMP, STOKESAY.

(WITH PLAN No. 2.)

This is one of the strongest of the Roman camps known, with double entrenchments on three of its sides, and an inaccessible precipice protecting its fourth side, the W. It stands equi-distant, that is 9 miles from each of the two British strongholds on the Titterstone and on the Burf. Probably from the Castra Exploratoria of Nordy being advanced so much nearer to the Burf than it was towards the Titterstone, the Burf was first subdued and its temples destroyed, the Titterstone afterwards receiving the attentions of the Romans. The distance between the Abdon Burf and the Titterstone Camps is 5½ miles.

In July, 1871, I had the gratification of a second visit to Norton Camp, having obtained the consent of J. D. Allcroft, Esq., to measure across his preserves.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix for Hartshorne's views.

The general form of the camp is a combination of an oblong and a semi-circle. It is rectangular against the cliffy edge of a steep escarpment on the W., and semi-circular at the E., through the centre of which is the Porta Prætoria, another gate being within the curve more on the S.E. Of these gates the Porta Prætoria enters the camp on a line straight towards the centre, where probably the Prætorium was placed. The other gate goes in at a curve, but much less curved than is usual in British camps. The terminal ends of the different valla at the gates, instead of turning inwards into the camp or outwards, are increased in bulk at the expense of the fossa, a mode contrary to British custom. The outer mound, which usually forms the glacis in fortification, is not more than two feet high. This would accord with the Roman, but not with British practice, the Britons usually making the outside mound by far the stronger. There are three valla and two fossa surrounding the camp, and the inside vallum is much the highest. This would be the rampart, and it stands above the area of the camp 8 or 9 feet, its crest 6 feet wide, its scarp 25 feet slope into the first fossa, the bottom of which is 5 feet wide. The second rampart is about 5 feet high, and 25 feet wide across its crest. I am inclined to think from this great width being found all round the camp upon the second vallum, that it was occupied by a broad ring of tents, probably for auxiliaries. The scarp of the second rampart is about 6 feet perpendicular, the outer ditch 10 feet wide. At the N.W. angle there appears to be a double traverse to protect a gate at that corner, which opens out, and apparently descends the precipitous slope towards the bottom of the hill, perhaps for access to the river Oney, which runs at its base. Within the area of the camp is a well hewn through the rock, 15 ft. x 20. A similar well lies just outside the Porta Prætoria. The area of the camp has a gentle rise from the E. to the W., and is flat, thus giving space for an intervallum. This space in British camps is always filled up with

cittiau, but is left clear in Roman works. The area is 900 feet  $\times$  725, giving as near as possible the same space as in Brandon Camp, so that its garrison, as also that of Brandon, would not be an entire legion; probably about 3,000 men in each camp would be all that could be accommodated. The legions were probably weakened by the actions in the Teme valley, indicated by the tumuli remaining there. Norton is only eight miles, a two or three hours' march from Brandon. Did these camps act in concert against Abdon Burf and Titterstone, pushing on an exploratoria to Nordy Bank at the base of the Burf?

We find the Watling Street from Abergavenny to Wroxeter passing through Kenchester and Brandon, and within two miles W. of Norton, but there is no mention of Norton in the 12th Iter of Antoninus, showing that it was not a Roman station, but merely a camp created by the requirements of a campaign, and may have been held till the localities of the permanent stations on the great roads were settled.

I think Norton Camp belonged to a period of transition, some of its features bearing somewhat of a British type, but others are decidedly Roman. We know that the Romans, though having introduced a system of castramentation of the most perfect, simple, and effective style, were such thorough copyists that they could never resist imitating anything that appeared to them good in the fortifications of their foes. At first they beat the Greeks and Epirotes, and then adopted their mode of castramentation as better than their own, and they finished with the Britons, and engrafted to a certain extent the style of the old British engineers upon their own. The Caledonian camps proclaim the fact, those of the later campaigns of Agricola. These Silurian camps likewise show that transitional changes had taken place more than a century earlier than is generally supposed, filling up the interval between the time of Polybius, Livy, and that of Hygenius in Hadrian's time. The Roman camps of the Silurian wars

carried on by Aulus Plautius, Ostorius Scapula, and Suetonius Paulinus, would be constructed during this changeful period.

The great camp at Norton is in the centre of a ring or circle of British camps. Within a radius of 12 miles we find twelve camps, which appear to be British, eight of them being of the largest and strongest character. Commencing on the E. of Norton is the Titterstone, Abdon Burf, a camp at Lutwyche on Wenlock Edge, Stretton, a camp near Bishop's Castle, Bury Ditches, Caer din, Gaer Ditches, Coxwall Knowl, and three smaller camps in Clun Forest; we also find two<sup>1</sup> tumuli on Old Field at Bromfield, in a line between Titterstone and Norton, probably memorials of battles.

The third summit of the Clee Hills is called Clee Burf or the Hoarstone Hill. Here a similar vallum to that on the Titterstone encircles the hill, which is much encroached upon by coal mining.<sup>2</sup>

## BRANDON AND COXWALL KNOWL CAMPS.

(WITH A PLAN, No. 3).

Brandon<sup>3</sup> is a Roman camp 8 miles from Norton. It is a square of 850 feet × 800, a camp capable of holding 3,000 men. It has four gates through its vallum, which retains its original height all round. Its Prætorian gate is placed upon the N.W. corner, which is

<sup>1</sup> There are no less than six on Old Field, and a seventh was destroyed in making the railway.—ED.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix for Hartshorne's views.

<sup>3</sup> The much disputed question of the situation of *Bravinius* placed in the *Iter* of Antoninus between *Magna* and *Uronicum*, 24 miles from the former, and 27 from the latter, has been satisfactorily set at rest by the discovery at Leintwardine of undoubted evidences of a Roman Station of large dimensions, in which many fragments of pottery, tiles, bronze articles, and coins have been discovered. Brandon camp stands about one mile N. from Leintwardine, and was formerly thought to be *Bravinius*, but no Roman remains have ever been found there, although at one time occupied as a Roman camp. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. i., 4th Series, pp. 163-5.)—ED.

rounded off considerably, and faces the foe on Coxwall Knowl at the distance of from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 miles.

Coxwall Knowl is a quarter of a mile N. of the Teme. It is formed of what appears to be two camps joining each other E. and W. The eastern division is a circle of 750 feet diameter, with double valla and a ditch between. The western division consists of an oblong with its western end rounded. Its length is 1,000 feet, with three valla and two ditches on its N. side. Its S. side is simply a steep escarpment towards the Teme. If any vallum ever existed on this side it has been destroyed by an assaulting force from the Teme valley. The entire length of the camp is 1,750 feet. It is thought by some writers that Coxwall was the place where Caractacus sustained his last defeat, but doubt exists on this point, as the place appears to want some characteristics mentioned by Tacitus. It is, however, certain that severe encounters between the Romans stationed at Brandon and the British at Coxwall have occurred, in proof of which we find those invariable memorials of battle in five tumuli on an angle of four miles between the two camps, two of them being less than a mile from Brandon and in a line with Coxwall. On measuring the tumulus nearest Brandon, I found it to be 15 feet high and the area at top 40 x 45 feet.

#### G A E R D I T C H E S.

(WITH A PLAN, No. 4).

Another interesting British Camp in the same neighbourhood bears the name of Caradoc and Gaer Ditches. It lies at the end of a valley running W. from Coxwall, and is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant from that place. It is situated on the summit of a steep hill, which blocks up and commands the valley from end to end. The shape of this camp is elliptical, and its area is about 900 feet by 500 across its widest curve. It is surrounded by a double vallum, two ditches, and a steep glacis on the outside. The valla remain uninjured, and the ditches

average 40 feet in width. The camp lies E. and W. The entrance gates at each end are singularly perfect ; that on the E. consists simply of the interior vallum suddenly curving into the camp for a space of 50 feet on each side symmetrically. The gate on the W. end is far more intricate, winding in a curve through four large defence mounds, and across the two ditches. This elaborately defended entrance is 150 feet long, and commanded or covered by the six high mounds between which it passes. This is unquestionably one of the most effectively protected entrance gates I have yet seen, where the entire works are made of earth. The reason for this strong protection is obviously that it opens out upon the talus of the hill, and not upon its escarpment as the E. gate does. Caradoc is undoubtedly a strong place, artificially as well as naturally, still it is not large enough to accommodate more than 2,000 men, and could not have played so active a part in the Silurian wars as many other camps, and from the very perfect condition of the works I much doubt its having sustained any assault of consequence. That it was the scene of the last fight between Caractacus and Ostorius is too absurd to be entertained. It never had the vast stone ramparts to be used in pelting the Romans, nor has it the river of uncertain fords at the base of the hill, upon which it is placed ; it has only a small rill over which any boy could skip.

### CHESTERTON WALLS, SHROPSHIRE.

(WITH A PLAN, NO. 5).

This camp is thirteen miles S.E. of Wroxeter, nine miles S. from the Watling Street, and twelve miles S. of the camp on the Wrekin Hill. South of Chesterton about eight miles, we find a camp within the recesses of Areley Wood, rather difficult to reach. Also at  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Chesterton is to be seen Kinver Edge camp, with another small camp midway between the two last. Thus between Wroxeter on the N., and Kinver Edge

camp on the S., at only five miles from the Severn ; these camps all lie on the left bank of the river, and were at the period of their origin surrounded by primeval forests, remnants of which survive to the present day. The two Kinver Edge Camps stand high, overlooking forest, hill, and the open chase lands of Morfe, Wildmoor, and Rudge Heath, an undulating country, intersected by narrow verdant valleys, through which many a clear purling trout stream ripples along its silvery course, with here and there a bare sandstone cliff rising abruptly on one of its weedy banks, overshadowing its waters and giving shelter to the wary fish. Such are the surroundings of Chesterton Walls.

The whole area of the camp is said to be about 20 acres, level as a tennis lawn, and under pasturage. It is nearly bare of trees except on the N. W. mound of the principal entrance. Its general shape is irregular, the W. and S. sides are straight for nearly 500 feet, connected by a rounded angle of 90 feet. This part is quite like Roman work in shape, without a rampart or breastwork. The remainder of the S. side for 500 feet more is most irregular, projections and indentations in the ground plan succeeding each other many times, and forming a remarkable contrast to the previous 500 feet. The plan terminates on the E. quite narrow, giving the camp a general resemblance to the shape of a pear. There is also a projection still eastwards, and of lower level than the previously noticed area, and extending for about 300 feet, like a procestrum to the camp. We find this naturally level area, standing within and surrounded by a narrow glen from one to two hundred feet wide, along which flows a rapid stream, forming a natural moat round two-thirds of the camp.

The most interesting features of the old place lie at the base of the rampart scarp along its S. side, where a pathway shows the scarp of bare sandstone rock terminating not only vertically, but at times overhanging the pathway in the manner of caves or alcoves, for 300 or 400 feet, forming numerous rocky recesses with luxuriant

hangings of sweet briar, wild rose, and blackberry, fit retreats for Puck, Ariel, and all the little fairy folk who delight in such secluded and enchanting spots.

At the base of a scarp near, we also find a foss has been cut through the solid rock, from 8 to 10 feet in width, its sides vertical, its depth not ascertained, in length from 500 to 600 feet. A sally-port incline, also cut through the rock, traverses this foss up to the rampart on the S. It was probably constructed to get access from the camp to the stream which runs along the entire base of this side of the camp. At about 200 feet W. of the sally-port incline we find near the first rocky alcove, a flight of rough stone steps leading up to the ramparts. In using the word rampart we must not expect to find either a 5 feet Roman defence work or a bulky British mound, for there is nothing of the kind at the upper edge of the scarp. The only indications of mounds occur at the principal gate on its W side, where a bulky rampart mound is carried W. from the gate for about 150 feet, while the E. side has a much smaller rampart, which has apparently been in part faced by rough stones. The two covering gate mounds are 50 feet apart, giving an unusual width of roadway. There is also another gate at 300 feet distance on the N.W. corner of the camp, both gates opening towards the village. At the E. extremity of the camp is a gate of small dimensions leading on to the procestrum-like adjunct, which may have been appropriated to cattle.

In the formation of this camp there is nothing complex. Its plan is arranged with much simplicity, quite as much so as a field work of Roman construction, which in one or two particulars it resembles, especially on the W. and S. with its connecting angle, also at the base of the scarp on the S., where a foss is cut in the solid rock. These are very much in the style of Roman work. When, however, we examine other portions of this camp we find it conforming rigidly to the geological formation of the ground, which is an outcrop of the new red sandstone. The stream which partly surrounds it,

if dammed up at the S.W. corner of the camp escarpment, would convert the surrounding glen into a lake upon emergency. But even these conditions were not solely characteristic of the aborigines, though they certainly never omitted to turn the so-called accidents of nature to their own special advantage and use. The Romans also in the decadence of their power either adopted customs from uncivilized communities, of which practice we have in Britain some examples, or they, as one of their writers (Vegititus) affirms in the fourth century, at the same time complaining that the old method of fortifying the camps was in his time not only laid aside, but entirely lost, took care that in selecting a spot for encamping, "it should be strong by nature, the situation healthy, with plenty of wood, water, and forage, not commanded by any height, nor so low as to be subject to inundation, the form depending upon the nature of the ground." Thus the shape of this camp is entirely in accord with that of the ground, notwithstanding an apparent touch or two of the old Roman method. It is not without reason that Hartshorne, a most reliable authority upon such questions, should feel some indecision when describing this camp. He says: "The walls at Chesterton are works of a defensive kind, placed upon an eminence close to the village having this name;" yet the means of defence are not of a very strong nature. The escarpments certainly are steep, but not very high, nor impracticable either to fire-balls or to scaling ladders; indeed, I doubt its ever having been a place of much defensive power. Its two principal gates about 300 feet apart, one of them 50 feet wide on entering the camp, do not conform to Roman practice, nor follow the ancient British narrow, crooked method of shaping the camp entrances. Also these gates open directly on to the village at about 100 yards distance.

Such conditions appear rather to indicate that the camp and the village were contemporaneous, and were both parts of one community, dependent one upon the other. The question is suggested, was there priority

of existence between the two, and if so, which was the first? Or, were both camp and village formed simultaneously? This is difficult to decide, while that they were both at one time occupied simultaneously seems most probable. It is possible that the village arose first, and that the enclosed camp came to the village and established its great open gates as a broad means of inter-communication.

We know that in the dawn of history as relating to our own country there had been, up to the Roman occupation inclusive, three stages of progress, during which our forefathers developed from the primeval condition of hunters (men of the woods) through a pastoral time, when enormous herds of various cattle were the substantial wealth of the natural lords of the land, to a period when Rome forced upon the natives its world wide civilizing institutions, wealth, and luxury. May we not assume it probable that these Chesterton Walls may have played a part in all these progressive stages, especially in that of the Roman period? We may put on one side the idea of its formation taking place during the latter years of the Roman occupation, though it was most probably in use during that time, and its S.W. portion may have been partially altered, the remaining portion defying alteration from the irregularity of the ground.

The name is very suggestive of a Roman occupation, while the original British name is entirely lost. The near locality of the opulent city of Uriconium may also suggest the idea that this place was a Roman summer station, dependent upon the city, only 13 miles distant, and if we admit the likelihood of its having first been a native camp of the Cornavii, in whose territory it was situated at the time of the building of the Roman city, it seems very probable that the Romans should fix upon so pleasant a spot for their *Æstiva*, or summer retreat, where, hidden among its native forests, with most excellent trout fishing at its gates, pasturage for the cavalry horses, and hunting in the surrounding

woods, they found everything ready, as it were, to their hand, besides its proximity to two ancient roads leading to Uriconium, one giving name to the brook Stratford, which surrounds this haven of repose and enjoyment, the other, the renowned Watling Street, only 9 miles to the N.

#### APPENDIX.

The following extracts from Hartshorne's *Salopia Antiqua* should be read in connection with the observations of Mr. Lines :—

#### TITTERSTONE.

The summit of the Titterstone is encircled by an agger of loose stones heaped up artificially like those upon the other two Clee Hills. The enclosure here is by far the largest of the three, but the Vallum is inferior to that round Abdon Burf in height, as well as breadth. It measures from north to south five hundred and sixty yards, and from east to west rather more than double the distance, about half a mile. Where it is most perfect, which is on the south-west side, the internal height of the vallum is not more than six feet, and the external, fifteen. At the east north-east it is much depressed at the distance of a hundred paces. It then disappears for a short distance. When we again come to it, it is still lowered, but twenty feet across it. The *original entrance* is twenty feet wide, and lies on the south south-east side of the hill.

The object of the works upon these three eminences was the same, for though there are but few indications of circles upon the present spot, yet what actually exists gives sufficient evidence to lead us to this conclusion. I do not see any reason against supposing that these remains, and all similar ones, such as enclosures upon mountains where Carnes, and Circles, and Cromlechs are found, had a twofold intention. They were partly devoted to *religious* and partly to *sepulchral* uses. If we look at the present condition of our places of worship, we observe both these objects united, and a temple used for sacred purposes is generally accompanied by a spot consecrated for the sepulture of the worshippers. The same custom in all probability prevailed at the remotest period, and though we have no proofs that all these remains were alike devoted to religious ends, yet both Cromlechs and Carnes, whenever thoroughly examined, have indicated a funereal occupation. To what precise object the Circles were destined, it is difficult to say. All that we can positively tell about them is, that they abound wherever we meet with the two other kinds of monuments, so that let their purpose have been what it might, the three cannot be separated. It seems most natural to think that these circles had either a religious or a sepulchral application, or both

united. Within the enclosure under notice there is additional illustration afforded to strengthen such an hypothesis. We see, for instance, a large Carne at the south-east point, and another still larger and higher at the west, whilst we recognise the broken circumferences of three or four Circles, composed of single stones, and nearly forty feet in diameter, in their immediate contiguity. There is also a singular mound two yards high and fifty in breadth, nearly upon the loftiest part of the hill. It is not unlike *Caer Brân Castle* in *Sancreed*, figured in Borlase's *Natural History of Cornwall*, p. 346, though without the internal circles of stone. Originally there must have been a vast many other objects of the same nature upon the Titterstone, which are now covered, and it is to be feared that in the course of a few years even all these remains will be effaced by an accumulation of turf. *Salopia Antiqua*, pp. 28, 29.

#### ABDON BURF.

Abdon Burf is the most elevated of those three Shropshire mountains which are usually termed the Brown Clee Hills, or the Clee Hills. They are respectively called Abdon Burf, or the Barf; the Clee Burf; and the Titterstone. The present one derives its distinguishing appellative of Abdon from having that little village at its foot. It is difficult to say how the name Burf or Barf, as the lower orders call it, originated. I am inclined to think that it was acquired in consequence of the vast wall of stones which surrounds its summit; in the same way as the Clee Burf takes its title from the C. Brit. *Buarth*, an enclosure.<sup>1</sup> *Bar*, in C. Brit. Ir. Corn. and Gael. signifies a summit, or the top, but the former derivation seems the better, as applying more closely to the extraordinary remains which are found upon this eminence. On the same principle the remains on Stapeley Hill, hereafter mentioned, are called Mitchell's Fold. They are of such remote antiquity, so extensive, and possessing such a high degree of interest, that it is surprising they should hitherto have escaped the attention of the topographer and antiquarian.

The summit of Abdon Burf is encircled by a *Vallum* of *dû* stone, as Basalt is termed by the Salopians, from the C. Brit. Gael. Arm. *dû*, niger, which encloses from twenty to thirty acres. This vallum is sixty-five feet wide at its base on the south-east side, and is beyond all dispute an artificial construction, inasmuch as there is not a stone visible larger than a man would be able to lift. Across its crest it is eight feet wide, and twelve feet high above the interior level of the hill. In some parts externally it falls as much as fifty feet, and

<sup>1</sup> There are two fortresses of the Anglo-Saxon period, one near Baschurch, the other just on the outside of Shropshire, near Mere, called the *Berth*, haply in allusion to their being enclosed. An eminence two miles south of Stourport is called the Burf. Burva Bank, a large encampment close to Knill, co. Radnor. Berth Hill, east Gadbury Banks, in Gloucestershire.

excepting where a modern entrance has been made, and made, too, with considerable trouble, it is even now a barrier arduous to surmount. The enclosed area is of an oval form, measuring from north to south one thousand three hundred and seventeen feet, and at the widest point from east to west six hundred and sixty feet. A modern wall has been built along part of the north-east side, as a boundary of property, and a few pits have been sunk at different times within the great enclosure for the sake of getting coal.

At the north-west point a Carnedd rises eight feet above the level of the hill, standing upon a base that is sixty feet in diameter. There is the appearance of a Carnedd on the east side, where a road terminates that crosses the enclosure. But as the Vallum was here at least the thickness of sixty feet at its base, probably the stones have been removed for the purpose of making the present road, and whether it was originally a Carnedd or not, it is now difficult to ascertain. The appearance is evidently unnatural, but from what causes we can only say from conjecture; there are marks of another Carnedd below the Vallum on the same side. The whole of the surface of the south end of Abdon Burf is covered with blocks of Basalt, generally of a small size near the road, with one exception, which will be alluded to hereafter, but as we get nearer to the southern edge of the Vallum they are more ponderous, and lie scattered in greater disorder and confusion. These things cannot be accounted for satisfactorily by geologists, although the same marks are visible upon the two other Clee Hills. It is manifest that all these enclosures are artificial, and that however much volcanic agency was exerted at a remote time, it had nothing to do with the present appearance of the Vallum around each, nor with the circles which are contained in their area. Perhaps it is needless to say thus much, but the idea has been suggested by the belief that some people knowing the geological features of the hills, without having seen the remarkable monuments existing upon their surface, would refer them at once to natural causes, and would conclude that the art and labour of man had nothing to do with their collocation.<sup>1</sup> . . . Upon examining the southern end of Abdon Burf the surface is found to be partially covered with large blocks of Basalt, which would be ascribable to natural causes, did we not observe among the confusion three or four circles like those on the other side of the road. The first object of importance that meets the eye, is a huge block of dû stone, measuring six feet four inches long, four feet six inches across, and three feet high. From its great size the men who work on the hill call it the *Burf Trickling*. It is not improbable that this word is derived from the S. Goth. *drygg*, or *trygg*, *ingens*, *gravis*, (Verel. in Indic.) *dringr*, plus *quam potuit*; that is, a mass so ponderous that with the utmost difficulty it could

<sup>1</sup> It is not deemed necessary to reproduce Mr. Hartshorne's elaborate arguments in favour of these being *Druidical* remains.

be moved.<sup>1</sup> In any other locality, or unaccompanied by the appearance already adverted to, it would not be considered remarkable, unless it were for its magnitude. But finding it here, fancy immediately leads us to think that it was placed in its present situation for some object or other. The most likely use for it was the top stone of a cromlech ; yet to show how perfectly valueless are mere conjectures, I will state that this has been entirely disproved by my own operations. The first time I saw the stone in question, I felt disposed to think it formed part of a cromlech ; I conceived it might be such, though I was not so wedded to my imagination as to pronounce that it actually belonged to that class. The labour of a couple of workmen for an hour or two last autumn undeceived me, and have left us still to seek out what was its real use, if it ever had any. For having undermined the stone, they came upon such a foundation as clearly showed that it could at no time have been supported by upright stones at its angles, as such sepulchral monuments usually are.

The whole of the south-western side of the hill presents marks of disorder and destruction ; the stones, which are much larger here than at the other end, seem to have tumbled down, rather than to lie scattered by the influence of natural causes, while there is a certain degree of order visible amid the confusion. At the extreme point, in a slight hollow, an unhewn stone lies prostrate, which bears the name of the *Giant's Shaft*. It is eight feet ten inches long, two feet four inches square at the base, gradually diminishing to one foot eight inches. As has been already remarked, the whole of the southern end of the hill has its surface much disturbed. Two or three circles may be distinctly traced, but besides them, everything is overthrown and disarranged. Yet amid the catastrophe, it is not, I think, assuming too much, if we express our conviction that this unhewn stone, or *Maen hir*, was formerly placed upright, and that it served an intention similar to the one at *Cwm Bychan* (Qy. *Llanbedr*, Ed.), a small village lying betwixt Barmouth and Harlech, close by the road side ; or like those seen figured by Borlase<sup>1</sup> and Coxe.<sup>2</sup> *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 3, *et seq.*

#### NORDY BANK.

Nordy Bank is a Roman station midway betwixt the Clee Burf and the little village of Clee St. Margaret. It is by far the most perfect work of the period with which I am acquainted. The shape inclines to an oval, though the boundary lines are all straight, and it may with greater correctness be said to be a parallelogram having the

<sup>1</sup> [This derivation appears to be amusingly far fetched. The "men who work on the hill" simply applied to this large stone, the same term as they would have applied to all stones that were scattered about the hill, viz., such as had rolled down or flown down, i.e., trickled down—a common expression among them. In this part of Shropshire droppings of Sheep are called Sheep's tricklings. Vide Miss Jackson's *Shropshire Word-book*, p. 453.]

<sup>2</sup> *Antiq. of Cornwall*, p. 164.      <sup>2</sup> *Taur in Monmouthshire*, v. ii., p. 323.

angles rounded. From west to east it is two hundred and ten paces, and from north to south a hundred and forty-four. A single fosse, twelve feet wide, surrounds the whole. From a cutting made at the south-east end, it is seen that the vallum is twenty-six feet wide at its base, and six across its crest. The interior slope is twelve feet, the scarp eighteen, and the counter-scarp six. There are four gorges or openings due north, the original ones being at the east and west.

The situation of Noddy Bank was a very important one for the Romans to occupy, as it gave them the command of Corve Dale, whilst at the same time, being entrenched here, they lay so close upon the Clee Hill valley on the southern side of the Burf, as in a certain degree to command access to that also.

Had no other reasons been already given for the supposition that Abdon Burf was a *religious enclosure* and not a *defensive* one, I think the existence of this very perfect Roman work immediately below it would render it probable; for had the Britons been in possession of the enclosure above, the Romans would hardly have placed themselves in an inferior and commanded situation, one that could so readily have been assaulted.

It is conceived that the road from *Wroxeter* or the *Devil's Causeway*, terminated here, passing from *Rushbury* over *Roman Bank*, and thence through *Hungerford* and *Trugford*. *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 151.

#### NORTON CAMP.

The position chosen by Ostorius at Whettleton was in every respect an important one, and it shows that the great principles of strategy have been the same in all ages. It had the command of observation of four valleys, Corve Dale, Ape Dale, the Stretton Valley, and that leading to Brandon Camp, near Leintwardine. It was a means of securing a safe retreat for the Roman forces in case they should be driven back, whilst it would also secure them in the possession of all the plain as far as Ludlow, and even beyond it. (*Ibid*, p. 78). It is a quadrangular work, built on a considerable eminence, having two valla, the enclosed area being about two hundred and twenty paces square. The chief entrance is on the eastern side, and a modern one has been made at the north-west corner. In consequence of the whole of this eminence having been planted, I found it extremely difficult to get a good section of the works; but as far as I could make them out, the base of the interior vallum was forty feet, and the width across its crest twelve. The escarp of the interior vallum was twenty feet; width of fosse twelve; counter-scarp eight. The escarp of exterior vallum was eight feet, breadth of fosse about the same, and the width of the crest twelve. There was a very rapid natural fall towards the west, where it is nearly inaccessible. I imagined that there were other marks of vallation on the eastern side, where the ground is not so precipitous, but owing to the rising plantations they had become uncertain and indistinct.

The Walling Street from *Uriconium* to *Bravinium* runs underneath the western side, and as the distance from *Uriconium* to *Bravinium*, in the twelfth Iter of Antonius, and also in the thirteenth of Richard, where it bears the name of *Bravogenium*, exactly agrees with it, I make no scruple in assigning *Bravinium* to *Brandon Camp* near Leintwardine. *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 158.

## CLEE BURF.

The neighbouring mountain (i.e. to *Abdon Burf*) known under the name of the *Clee Burf*, bears most evident signs of having been appropriated to the same purposes as *Abdon Burf* and the *Titterstone*. They are all surrounded with a vallum of stone, though in the cases of the *Titterstone* and the *Clee Burf* the mound is not by any means so high or formidable, nor are the circles so numerous and distinct. The vallum runs tolerably clear round the north side of the *Clee Burf*, though it is much depressed, and there may still be discerned two or more circles in the enclosure, although coal pits have greatly defaced its original character. The works upon these three eminences are without doubt ascribable to the same period, and I believe the like causes give them existence. They must be considered entirely *devotional* and *sepulchral* in their object.

It is probable that these places, at a very remote period, were of considerable fame, and forming, as they do, the highest and the first elevations that occur in journeying from the eastern side of the kingdom to the west, they marked the district with a character of peculiar sanctity. Such vast monuments of hill worship must naturally have tended to invest the region in which they are with a peculiar degree of religious celebrity; and if there be any value in Etymology, as subsidiary proof, it may be inferred that the inhabitants of this part of England were in consequence called *Cornavii*, or dwellers in the *Sacred country*, from the Phoenician *cor* a district, and *naom* holy, pronounced *Cornav*; the country belonging to the Priesthood, the holy or consecrated country. In the same manner as the people who occupied the north and west of Cornwall were called *Carnabii*,<sup>1</sup> and the inhabitants of Caithness *Cornavii*, from the circumstance of these counties being the seat of Druidic worship. *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 21.

## COXWELL KNOll.

[That which Mr. Hartshorne has to say about the physical features of Coxwell Knoll is mixed up with his discussion of the question as to which British camp in this district was the scene of the last

<sup>1</sup> [Hartshorne here has a footnote as follows:—"And these hills seem formerly to have traditionally been considered sacred, for Leland says, 'Cle Hills be holy in Shropshire. Tenda River divideth them from sum part of Worcestershire, but from Shropshire by the more parte of the Rips.' " It is quite obvious that our author has mistaken Leland's word "holy," which was meant for *wholly* in Shropshire.]

stand of Caractacus, a subject of the deepest interest, but one not admitting of satisfactory proof. A few short extracts are all that we can venture to give.]

Coxwell Knoll is not in itself so commanding and important a position as the Britons usually chose, neither is it marked by the acclivities and precipitous descents with which they are generally characterised. It is an oblong eminence, containing about twenty acres, of no very great altitude above the surrounding plain, girt by double mounds and ditches, which, according to constant custom, follow the natural outline and fall of the hill. However, there is one peculiarity that makes this work remarkable, and totally unlike any other example of castramentation in the whole chain of these Border Forts.

Here it may not be out of place to remark that the common principle of laying out entrenchments was extremely simple. A situation having been fixed upon, most commonly very elevated, insulated, and naturally advantageous to its possessors, the ground was then encircled with double fosses and valla. These were invariably adapted to the precise nature of the situation, and as often dispensed with as the locality offered any defence in itself. Yet here we find a sort of double camp, as though one part had grown out of the other. Thus the east end is of an irregular semi-circular form, partly in consequence of the devious outline of the hill on its eastern and northern sides; the west end, or larger part, is a well proportioned ellipse, separated from the other by a fosse of great depth, which seems like a natural ravine. It serves now as a boundary line between Herefordshire and Shropshire. The summit of the eminence having been planted for several years, it has become difficult to trace the works with satisfaction and accuracy. As far as I could make them out, double ditches went from the southern to the northern side of the first mentioned division; whilst its western side had the natural fall to which allusion has already been made. The second division had a double ditch on the southern, and a treble ditch on the northern side. *Salopia Antiqua*, 52-55.

#### CHESTERTON.

[The completeness of Mr. Lines' description of this camp renders it unnecessary to give Hartshorne's, which in the main agrees therewith. The following is the last-named author's conclusion as to the people to which the camp should be referred.]

It is not improbable that Chesterton was a position held by both Britons and Romans. Originally it might have been constructed as an outpost by the former nation, who were subsequently expelled from it when the latter advanced from the line of frontier camps which they had formed between the Avon and the Severn. *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 160.

## THE WILL OF WULFGATE, OF DONNINGTON.

By W. H. D U I G N A N.

We have comparatively few Anglo-Saxon charters relating to Shropshire, probably on account of its late settlement, and I am not aware that the county, at present, claims title to a single Anglo-Saxon Will. The Will of Wulfgate, "Harley Charter, 83, A. 2," and "Facsimiles of Ancient Charters in the British Museum, Part IV, No. 42" appears to me to be clearly a Shropshire document. It is true that there are many Donningtons in England; but the will contains internal evidence that the testator resided at Donnington, near Albrighton, in Salop. He describes himself "at Donnington," and the brewing of malt, which is to go half from Donnington and half from Cylles-hale (Kilsall), shows that he had households at both places, Kilsall being probably then, as now, a farm. The bequests to Tong and Penkridge, and devises of property at Roden, Ingwardine, and Wrottesley are also strong evidence of locality. Cylles-hale, or Kilsall, is a rare name, I think unique.

The question arises, who was Wulfgate? The name, frequently written "Wulfgeat," was not uncommon among the Anglo-Saxons. The will, as usual without date, appears to be in the style of writing in vogue about the commencement of the eleventh century, and is classed among the charters of that period. We find "Wulfgeat Minister" subscribing a charter of Ethelred's Anno 986 (*Cod. Dipl.* iii., 224), and similarly, two other charters in 1005 (*Cod. Dipl.* iii., 345, and vi., 154). In 996 he subscribed as "Wlfget dux" (*Cod. Dipl.* vi., 136). Florence of Worcester says, under A.D. 1006,

“ King Ethelred stripped Wulfgeat, son of Leofsy, his principal favourite, of his estates and honours, on account of his unrighteous judgments, and arrogant deeds.” The A.S. Chronicle, under that year, says:—“ And in the same year from Wulfgeat was all his property taken.” In 1015, Ethelred grants to Brihtwold, Bishop of Worcester, property at Chilton, in Berkshire, and the charter says, (translated):—“ For a certain minister, named in the common speech, Wulfget, formerly possessed the aforesaid land, but because he joined himself as a companion to the King’s enemies in treason, and in committing crime, the satisfaction of the law was lacking in him, therefore he lost entirely the land of his inheritance, and for that reason the before named Bishop received from my grant the aforesaid village.” (*Cod. Dipl.* vi., 170.) It appears from a charter of 1066 (*Cod. Dipl.* vi., 1006), that Wulfgeat married *Ælfgifu*, the widow of *Ælfgar*, and that she shared both in his crimes and in his fall. In the Charter of Wulfrún to the Monks of Hampton (Wolverhampton), Wulfrún, after granting ten hides of land for the body of her husband and for her soul, grants (translated) “ to that aforesaid monastery (Hampton), and in another convenient place, another ten hides for the offences of Wulfgeat my kinsman, lest he should hear in the judgment to be dreaded from the severe judge, “go away from me, I hungered and thirsted, and so on, because he is blessed who shall eat bread in the kingdom of God.” Wulfrún, at the time of her munificent gifts to Wolverhampton, was probably living in the vicinity, and as Wulfgate was living at Donnington, six miles from Wolverhampton, about the period of the grant, it is not unlikely that he was the Wulfgeat of her charter. The “ offences ” she refers to might be the ordinary sins of humanity, as he did not fall under the King’s displeasure until nine years after. It is possible, however, that his misconduct may have been of long continuance, and known to Wulfrún.

It may be observed that if Wulfgate was deprived

of "all his property," he would not be likely to possess so much as is comprised in the will. But the charter of 1015 says that "he lost entirely the land of his inheritance." He may therefore have been allowed to retain that which he had personally acquired, or he may have been partially restored to Royal favour; and his reference to his lord (the king) rather supports that view.

I think there can be no doubt that the "Dunnintune" of the will is Donnington, near Albrighton, and that there is good reason to believe that the testator was Ethelred's favourite, and probably the kinsman of Wulfrún.

That there was some connection between Wulfrún and the "minister" Wulfgeat is hardly to be doubted. They were both of high rank, and probably of royal blood. The A. S. Chronicle, under the year 943, tells us:—"Olaf" (the Danish King of Northumbria) "took Tamworth by storm, and great slaughter was made on either side; and the Danes had the victory, and led away great booty with them: there, during the pillage was Wulfrún taken." Wulfgeat appears to have been minister, not only to Ethelred, but also to Ethelred's father, King Edgar. In 963 Edgar grants to his "minister, Wulfget, for his most faithful service" (inter alia) land at "Ernlege" (Upper Arley on Severn), *Chart. Sax.* iii., 333. Wulfrún, somehow acquired this property, and in 994 granted "Ernlege" to the monks of Hampton.

The original will is beautifully written on vellum, 17 inches long, and 3½ inches deep. The word "Cyrografvm" at the top is cut through, showing that it was executed in duplicate. Endorsed, in a contemporary hand, are the words "wulfgeates croide" (will). The following is a translation of the will by Mr. W. H. Stevenson, of Morton College, Oxford, to which I venture to add, in notes, my opinion of the places referred to, and some additional notes by Mr. Stevenson:—

## CYROGRAFVM.

This is Wulfgates will at Dunnintun. That is then that he grants first to God his soul-scots that is 1 hide at Tærdebiggan<sup>1</sup> & 1 pound of pennies & vi & twenty freed men for his soul; & to Wigeraccestre<sup>2</sup> a brewing of malt, half from Dunnintune, half from Cylles-hale,<sup>3</sup> & to Saint Æthelbriht<sup>4</sup> half a pounds worth; & to Saint Guthlac<sup>5</sup> half a pounds worth; & to Leomynster<sup>6</sup> iiiii old beasts; & to Bromgeard<sup>7</sup> i beast: another to Cliftun,<sup>8</sup> & to Heantun<sup>9</sup> iiiii beasts; & to Pencric<sup>10</sup> ii beasts; & to Tweongan<sup>11</sup> ii beasts. And he grants forgiveness to each of those who have offended against him, for his soul's behoof; & he grants one year's gavel to his men as a gift; as they enjoy the property so that they pay the alms that pertain to the land there. And he grants to his lord<sup>12</sup> ii horses & ii swords & iiiii shields & iiiii spears & x mares with x colts. And he prays his lord for God's love that he be his wife's friend & his daughter's. And he grants his wife the land at Cylles-hale & at Eowniglade,<sup>13</sup> & at Wrodene<sup>14</sup> the while her day be; & after her day the land shall go again to my kin that are nearest. And to Wulfgyfu my daughter the land at Dun-

<sup>1</sup> Tardebigg, Worcestershire.

<sup>2</sup> Worcester.

<sup>3</sup> Kelsall, near Donnington.

<sup>4</sup> Probably Hereford Cathedral, of which St. Ethelbright is the patron saint.

<sup>5</sup> Probably the Priory of St. Guthlac, at Hereford.

<sup>6</sup> Leominster.

<sup>7</sup> Bromyard.

<sup>8</sup> Clifton Camville, near Tamworth.

<sup>9</sup> Perhaps Haunton, a hamlet in Clifton Camville; possibly Hamton (Wolverhampton). Most Hamptons, when traced to the root, prove to be "Hean-tune," high town.

<sup>10</sup> Penkridge.

<sup>11</sup> Tonge, near Donnington. In the Will of Wulfric, the founder of Burton Abbey, A.D. 1004, it is "Twongan." The "an" is the sign of the weak dative case; and hence the nominative is either *Twonga* or *Twonge*, according to its gender.

<sup>12</sup> I assume his lord was King Ethelred. It was the custom to make bequests to the King, for the purpose of assuring recognition of the will, there being no general right to devise land.

<sup>13</sup> Evenlode, in Gloucestershire. The spelling of this place-name evidently perplexed scribes. In Charter 209, *Chart. Sax.*, it is "Eunlangelade," and in Charter 338, *Ibid.* "Eowengelad."

<sup>14</sup> Roden, near High Ercall, Salop.

nintun as it stands, & at Thornbyrig<sup>15</sup> the land that was with her mother's gold bought of Léofnóth. And to Wulfgyfū my daughter's son the land at Ingewyrthe.<sup>16</sup> And to Wilfled my daughter the second hide at Tærdebicgan. And to Ælfild my kinswoman the hide beneath the wood as she and I put it in pledge; & if I live longer than her, then have I the land at Wrotteslea.<sup>17</sup> And all who take to my possessions shall pay to Brún xx gold mancusses. And I grant him vi mares with vi colts as thanks. And the horses that be there at food<sup>18</sup> between my wife & my daughters<sup>19</sup> equally between them; & the *wellinc*<sup>20</sup> at the wick at Dunnintun. And dear Æthelsige make this known to my lord & all my friends.

<sup>15</sup> Thornbury, near Bromyard.

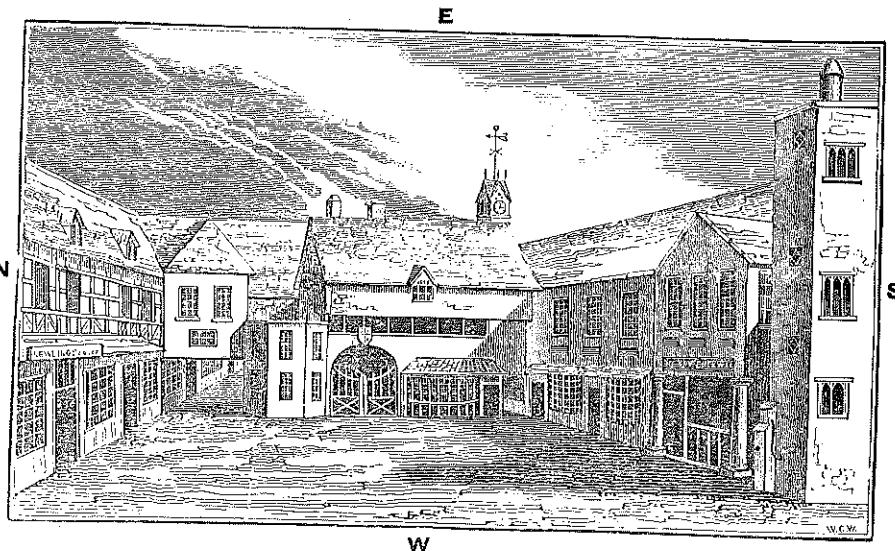
<sup>16</sup> Ingwardine, Salop. The terminations "wyrthe," "worth," "worthyn," and "wardine," are synonyms, and, in Shropshire, have generally survived as "wardine."

<sup>17</sup> Wrottesley, near Donnington.

<sup>18</sup> Literally "to loaf" (*tō hlāfe*). This meaning is strained. It is probably a mistake for *tō lāfe*, the phrase *béon to lāfe*, "to remain," being in common use.

<sup>19</sup> The original is *minre dohtran*, "to my (sing.) daughters" (*pl.*) It is apparently intended to be plural, as it is *eallum gelice fela*, "to all equally as much."

<sup>20</sup> This is clearly a derivative of the verb *weallan*, "to spring, boil," and hence means "spring" or "well." As *wic* means a saltpan, it is probable that *wellinc* means here a brine-spring; but I am not aware of any trace of a brine-spring at Donnington.



BAILIFFS' ACCOUNTS OF SHREWSBURY  
FROM MAY, 1275, TO APRIL, 1277.

BUILDING OF THE GREAT HALL, "A CERTAIN  
HOUSE," &c., &c.

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

A HEADING like the above cannot fail to be an attractive one. It may lead our readers to expect very interesting information. Most people would like to learn what circumstances led to the erection of these two buildings, why one site was chosen in preference to any other, and what were the plan, size, and proportions of each. But as no information of this sort is afforded, all such particulars must be left to conjecture, and in these respects the heading is liable to mislead, yet such a heading is found upon the roll itself. The roll, which is transcribed below, is mainly composed of memoranda

of payments made to workmen for wages, and to tradesmen and merchants for materials, in regard, not merely of the *Great Hall* and the *Certain House*, but of repairs of posterns, gates, and bridges; together with the expenses arising from the entertainment of distinguished visitors, the cost of journeys to Parliament, and other contingencies of a like nature, which fell upon the growing community of the town of Salop, at a very stirring period of our national history, for the new King Edward had, at the very beginning of his reign, set himself to bring the whole of the island under his own sway, and to force both Scots and Welsh to acknowledge his supremacy.

These memoranda are moreover set forth with a prolixity and minuteness which rather repels than invites perusal, and yet they are meagre enough in spite of their prolixity. An incident is alluded to, about which the expenditure of a line or two of manuscript would have entitled the writer to the gratitude of nineteenth century readers, but it is dismissed in half a dozen words or less. This meagreness, it will be seen, results from the very nature of the record, which was not, we should bear in mind, to furnish after ages with historical or topographical notes, but only to satisfy the legitimate curiosity of those burgesses whose money was being expended, whose commerce was being fostered, and whose property was being protected; while the prolixity arises from the necessity of entering every payment in the order of its occurrence.

Notwithstanding these apparent drawbacks, the accounts are of much value, they furnish perhaps but a dim outline of the manners and customs of a past age, but they enable us to contrast that age with our own, to compare the earnings of handcraftsmen and labourers and the cost of materials with those of subsequent times, and they display, inferentially indeed, but none the less truly, how the inhabitants of a town, for nigh 200 years not much more than the appanage of a border fortress, gradually emancipated themselves from feudal tyranny,

and attained to a sturdy independence by devoting their energies, not only to local manufactures, but to foreign commerce as well.

The prolixity of these accounts might also seem to be a bar to their publication *in extenso*, but it is not easy to see how they could have been abridged without loss. The most trivial items have some value, and if they had been omitted, the omission would have subjected the transcriber to the charge of having selected only that which suited his own taste; and some readers, may be, would have enquired why one particular was omitted and another retained. Besides, we may naturally hope that in the course of years all the more important of our town's archives will be printed, and it would not therefore be advisable at the outset to make an abstract which would require perhaps to be supplemented at a future day.

For similar reasons, the abbreviations have for the most part been extended, (the contractions being only retained in words that are questionable), in order that all readers may enjoy equal facilities. The addition of footnotes giving proofs, explanations, and references, cannot fail to render the whole roll more profitable to the student of local history.

The text has been very carefully copied, all indistinct and difficult words have been many times scrutinized, and no word accepted without full authority. A few words only are still marked doubtful (?) and these are left to the possessors of better eyes and more matured experience. To show that nothing has been lightly accepted, one or two instances may be found in which it is plain that the historians of Shrewsbury, who most probably had perused this very roll, were slightly in error. If they did not misunderstand the writing, they may have used another copy. One instance may suffice. Where *Momery* and *Fulconi* appear in the MS., they read *Somery* and *Fultoni*, the first word rightly, for it was a clerical error, the second wrongly, for it is unmistakably *Fulconi*. (See note 101.)

Of the translation which is appended it may be premised that it is merely a rendering of the Latin, not an elaborate or scholarly production, but a rendering sufficiently accurate for the purpose. In the text there are a number of peculiar words and phrases for which no exact equivalent can now be adduced, and a few others which have defied all attempts to unravel their meaning. They are not found in any existing glossary and are probably technical words used by the artisans of that period which the scribe *Latinized* as best he might. The scribes of the thirteenth century were not adepts in either grammar, philology, or orthography. The local dialect seems to have been a  *mingle-mangle* of Welsh, Norman-French, and Anglo-Saxon, which the scribes, in certain cases, for want of an equivalent, were forced to make look as much like Latin as possible, but as they were not classical scholars, we shall find rules of syntax very generally neglected, spelling not reducible to any fair standard, prepositions and cases combined at random, and the science of numbers used arbitrarily. Mr. Eyton says, "Anglo-Saxon law-clerks were in no case very studious of a consistent orthography, but the spelling of Welsh proper names seems to have been a subject of more than usual caprice." (*Glossary*, vol. xii.) This language is pointed enough, but he might have made it more so without fully describing their eccentricities. Mr. Blakeway speaks disparagingly of their arithmetic, and as we peruse these memoranda, we are forced to agree with both these learned writers. If our thirteenth century borough accounts were ever *audited*, the auditor had no sinecure, the *summa totalis* being very seldom in agreement with the items composing it.

For the notes appended to each page the reader's indulgence is begged. If books of reference had been within reach, and abundance of leisure secured, they might have been made more useful, but such as they are, they cannot fail to throw a little light upon the persons and things referred to. Authorities have for

the most part been given, and only omitted when the statements seemed of minor importance. For the elucidation of difficulties help has been sought from many quarters, and very cheerfully rendered, and thanks are due to the Rev. Prof. Skeat, Dr. Calvert, Mr. G. F. Kenyon (of the British Museum), Mr. C. C. Walker, of Lilleshall, and the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, for their valuable assistance.

From this it will be seen that all doubtful words and expressions left untranslated and unexplained are really difficulties *per se*, which it is no shame to leave to the wider experience and greater skill of future investigators, perhaps better qualified for the task.

This Gild-Hall, built in 1275, 6, remained till 1452, a period of nigh 200 years, which speaks well for the skill and honesty of the men who erected it. *Jerry-building*, the disgrace of our own day, had not at that early period even an embryonic existence. Alan Bil, the clerk of the works, with his half dozen of carpenters, of masons, of plasterers, of paviours, of labourers, did good work, of which succeeding generations of burgesses may have been proud; but his only reward is the record of his name and office in an obscure parchment roll now for the first time printed for the edification of nineteenth century archaeologists. "In the reign of Edw. ij the Boothe Halle (for it had reverted to its old name) was seized by the King under pretence of its having been erected illegally. The burgesses pleading that the powers of their charter enabled them to improve the town in any way they might deem expedient, the Halle was restored to them." In 30 Hen. VI. (A.D. 1452) "Forty marks out of the town stock were allowed towards the erection of a new Hall; the old one to be pulled down and a new one to be built with a tower over the exchequer." This Boothe-Halle (still so called) was re-edified in 22 Hen. VIII. (A.D. 1531), and this was probably the building which, remaining till A.D. 1784, is shown in the vignette annexed, which is the same as the one given in Blakeway's *Sheriffs*. It will

be seen to have been "a large but low timber building, with a clock turret, which stood across the *Square*," at right angles to the present Market House at the east end. "The rooms on the ground floor were let out for shops, and a covered passage for carriages made a communication between the Square and the High street. Over these shops was a low room called the Hall," which was 63 feet by  $25\frac{1}{2}$  feet, "in which the assizes, sessions, and other courts were held."

That the thirteenth century Hall was of similar fashion, though not perhaps so large, we may not doubt. It stood on the same site and was built of similar materials, but we have, as I have already remarked, no record whatever of its plan or its dimensions. We might indeed reckon up roughly the cost of the timber and other materials used in its construction, but even then not come to a satisfactory conclusion, inasmuch as part of the materials of the old Bothe-Hall, which preceded it, were used over again. It was largely composed of timber, but stone was also used. Carts carrying stones, even large stones, *largos lapides*, are mentioned; the substructure therefore may have been of stone. We are indebted to two words for the fact that there was a space, if not separate chambers, under the Hall, *subter Aulae* (see note 174a), which space was closed by doors locked or bolted. This was probably the ground floor appropriated to the storage of merchandise, as had been the case in the old Bothe-Hall. The chamber on the first floor, approached by a flight of steps from the *forum*, would have been as large as the site allowed, and if there were a narrow street at one end, 55 or 60 feet would have been the utmost possible length, with a breadth of perhaps 25 to 27 feet; not by any means a contemptible room at that period. We may not suppose that the building had another story, or that other rooms were attached to it. To have been of two stories and to occupy a greater area than the Bothe-Hall, which it superseded, was sufficient to satisfy the demands even of that age of progress.

But a *Certain House* was also built, which took as much time in the building and used up as much material as the Hall itself, and what could this have been unless it was that house which stood not very far from the Hall, and was in after ages called the Exchequer Chamber and Green Room (agreeing room). These two buildings were not, however, connected together; there was possibly a very narrow street between them. In the buildings of A.D. 1452, they were actually connected, and that by a chamber or corridor crossing the street, supported by pillars. Separation of the two buildings would no doubt be productive of great inconvenience, to find its remedy when gradual decay necessitated the reconstruction of both buildings.

The incidental topographical allusions in this roll will be pointed out in the notes. One of the most interesting is that of the "pons sub Castello," which is identified with the *bridge of Bakelar*, or Bagley bridge. The existence of this bridge over one arm of the river bears upon the account of the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, and warrants the "if," which the historians of Shrewsbury (i. 186), use in describing Henry Hotspur's position. *Coton was then an island*, and its bridges were fortified and defended for the King, who, by this route was able to dispatch a strong force to come up with Hotspur at Berwick, and force an engagement. Whether *Thomas le Marechal de Bakelar*, whose name occurs several times in the roll, had any official connection with this bridge, does not appear, but *Bakelar* seems to have been a well known place, inhabited by persons whose names are found in other documents. Near the house of Thomas Marechal was a gate, the lock of which required repair, and this may have been one in the wall defending the bridge.

## SHREWSBURY BAILIFFS' ACCOUNTS FOR 1275-6-7.

## BUILDING OF THE GILD HALLE, THE EXCHEQUER, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Expensæ.  
Liberatum burgensibus de Burton<sup>1</sup> pro quadam contrac'one<sup>2</sup> inter eosdem bur-  
genses et communitatem villa Salop' xls., Item in  
alloca'cone duorum equorum apud Oxneford et Lon-  
dinum, vs., Item in quadam curialitate<sup>3</sup> facta Johanni  
de Knokin<sup>4</sup> die dominica  
ante festum Sancti Dun-  
stani<sup>5</sup> ijs ixd., Item eodem  
die Galfrido Randolph<sup>6</sup> pro  
redditu seldæ xld.

Expenses. Delivered to the bur-  
gesses of Burton,<sup>1</sup> in regard  
of a certain contract<sup>2</sup> be-  
tween those burgesses & the  
community of the town of  
Salop 40/-, Also in the  
allowance of two horses to  
Oxford and London 5/-, Also  
in a compliment<sup>3</sup> paid  
to John de Knokin<sup>4</sup> on the  
Sunday before the feast of  
St. Dunstan<sup>5</sup> 2/9, Also on  
the same day delivered to  
Geoffrey Randolph<sup>6</sup> for the  
rent of a shop 3/4.

<sup>1</sup> "Burton."—Burton-upon-Trent as appears in the sequel by a payment of 6s. 8d. made to *William le Serjeant*, for conveying gold on Ap. 1st, 1276, from the Exchequer—*ad afforandum aurum de Scaecario versus Burton super Trentam.*

<sup>2</sup> "Contrac'one."—Contract or bargain. What this was does not appear.

<sup>3</sup> "Curialitate."—Courtesy or compliment, an entertainment of wine, cake, &c., given by the burgesses to distinguished visitors; sometimes it means a gratuity or *gratillity*—*"I did impetuos thy gratillity."* Twelfth N. ij., 3.

<sup>4</sup> "Johanni de Knokin."—Probably J. le Strange, 5th lord of Knokyn (see note 122). He survived to 5th Ed. ij.

<sup>5</sup> "St. Dunstani," his deposition, May 19th.

<sup>6</sup> "Galfrido Randolph"—Geoffrey the son of Wm. the son of Randolph, was, a few years later, a member of the *Gild Merchant*. He was Bailiff six times between 1290 and 1323, Burgess of Parliament nine times between 1298 and 1318. He was of Woodeote, near Sheriff Hales. William Ranulph's (or Randolph's) other sons were William and Nicholas. The family were originally traders of Newport. At this time, 1285, 6, a moiety of the Seigneurie of Bickton was in Geoffrey Randolph's hands. He is said to be a thriving burgess of Shrewsbury, for on May 8, 1288, this man, styling himself burgher of Shrewsbury, gives to Geoffrey Randolph de Novo Burgo (Newport) of Salop, gives to Buildwas Abbey the capital messuage of the vill of Bikedone, &c. In 1291 he was actual tenant or occupant of an estate at Bickton. In 1296 he was a benefactor of the *Augustine Friars* of Shrewsbury, to whom he assigned a certain plat of ground outside *Romboldesham postern gate*, whereon they might build and there dwell. (Eyton and O., & B.)

Expensæ factæ in ebdomadi ante festum Sancti Augustini<sup>7</sup> annosupradicto<sup>8</sup> videlicet uno carpentario operantie circa pontem sub castello<sup>9</sup> ixd., Item iij hominibus operantibus circa dictum pontem vjd., Item in meremio empto ad dictum pontem viijd. q<sup>a</sup>, Item in ferro empto xvijd., Item in opere ejusdem ferri xvijd., Item in ij tabellis<sup>10</sup> ad dictum pontem xvjd., Item visitori operis<sup>11</sup> vjd., Item in quādam curialitate facta domino Willemo Trumwino<sup>12</sup> ijs. ix.d., Item pro reparac'one cerea portæ<sup>13</sup> juxta domum Thomæ le Mare-

Expenses incurred in the week before the feast of St. Augustine<sup>7</sup> in the year aforesaid<sup>8</sup>; namely to one carpenter working at the bridge under the Castle<sup>9</sup> 9d., Also to four men working at the said bridge 6d., Also in timber bought for the said bridge 8½d., Also in iron bought 1/6, Also in working of the same iron 1/6, Also in two planks<sup>10</sup> for the said bridge 1/4, Also to the clerk of the works<sup>11</sup> 6d., Also in a compliment paid to Sir William Trumwin<sup>12</sup> 2/9, Also for the repair of the lock of the gate near<sup>13</sup> the

<sup>7</sup> "St. Augustini."—May 26th.

<sup>8</sup> "Supradicto."—The year was 1275.

<sup>9</sup> "Pontem sub Castello."—This was either *Bagley Bridge* (called *Bridge of Baketar* in vol. i., 196, see below note 14) or one over a ditch to the N. of the castle (of which, however, there is no record), but probably the former. *Coton* was an island more than a century later, viz., in 1406 (see vol. xi., 94.) Another bridge called *Folebrugge* is spoken of, which was either at the N.W. side of this island, or less probably at *Cross Hill* or *Hencote*. There was a mill at *Hencote* in 1180, and therefore a stream in 1285, 6. The Jurors complain, "quod cursum aquæ currentem ad molendinum de Aldemere vertitur extra cursum suum accustomatum per dominum de Aldemere ad grave dampnum totius communitatis villa Salop." *Aldemere* now *Alkemere* or *Almond Pool*. (Court Roll, 9 Rich. ii.)

<sup>10</sup> "Tabellis."—In the Norwich Cathedral accounts this word stands for "slabs of worked stone from Caen," but this meaning will not suit the context, better say horizontal timbers or planks. (See also note 126.)

<sup>11</sup> "Visitori operis."—So Alan Bil is called. He was possibly the architect as well.

<sup>12</sup> "Trumwino."—Sir William, probably of the same family as the *Edmond Trumwyn*, buried at St. Julians and connected with Roger, Sheriff in 1307. Wm. Trumwyn held lands in "Kannocbury and Chrystlyn" (now *Cheslyn*) in Staffordshire, 11th Edw. ij., 1317, 8. (Eytون, &c.)

<sup>13</sup> "Porta juxta."—The situation of this postern does not appear.

chal<sup>14</sup> viijd., Item liberatum  
ijj. garc'onibus euntibus  
cum Thoma de Biketon<sup>15</sup>  
versus Londinium iiijs. vjd.

Expensæ factæ in ebdomadi  
ante festum Sancti Nicho-  
medis<sup>16</sup> anno iij°. videlicet  
pro fabro iijd., et pro ferro  
empto iijd., Item pro labore  
fabrii ob., Item carpentario  
iijd., Item pro Alanio Bil  
visitori operis vjd.

Expensæ in ebdomadi ante  
pentecosteni<sup>17</sup> anno regni  
regis Edwardi tercio, uno  
garc'one custodiente portam  
cum Willemole parmonter<sup>18</sup>  
versus Abbathiam iijd.,  
Item garc'onibus stantibus  
circum ballivis in nundinis  
xvijd., Item in cibo et

house of Thomas the Mar-  
shall<sup>14</sup> 8d. Also delivered  
to three footmen going with  
Thomas de Bykeden<sup>15</sup> to  
London 8/6.

Expenses incurred in the week  
before the feast of St. Nico-  
medes<sup>16</sup> in the third year:  
namely for a blacksmith 4d.,  
and for iron bought 3d.,  
Also for the work of the  
blacksmith 1½d., Also to a  
carpenter 3d., Also for Alan  
Bil, clerk of the works 6d.

Expenses in the week before  
Whitsunday<sup>17</sup> in the third  
year of the reign of King  
Edward: To one foot-man  
guarding the gate towards  
the Abbey with William le  
parmonter<sup>18</sup> 3d., Also to foot-  
men standing before the  
Bailiffs in the fairs 1/6, Also

<sup>14</sup> "Thomæ le Marechal."—Thomas Marescall de Bakelar appears in *Rot. de forinsecis* in 1281.

<sup>15</sup> "Thcmæ de Biketon."—The son of Wm. de Biketon, who, temp. Hen. iij., held iij hides in Bickton in the hundred of Pimhill of the fee of St. Chad. Th. de Biketon was among the very earliest provosts or magistrates of the town, and twelve times Bailiff between 1273 and 1319.

<sup>16</sup> "St. Nichomedis" the martyr, whose day was June 1st. "He was," says Wheatley, "a scholar of St. Peter, and for honourably burying Felicula, a martyr, was discovered to be a Christian, and was beaten to death with leaden plummets in the reign of Domitian." Relics of both *Nicomedes* and *Felicula* were, temp. Hen. iij., among the treasures of the Abbey. (O. & B., ij., 48.)

<sup>17</sup> "Pentecosten."—Whit-Sunday in A.D. 1275 fell on the 2nd of June.

<sup>18</sup> "Le Parmonter."—*Parmentarius* or *parmantarius*, old French *parmentier*, a tailor, but here probably a surname. *Permentarius*, i.e. Qui veste parat, i.e. *Ornat*. "Tis a word often mentioned in the Monastic. viz., 1 Tom., p. 987. *At nec mercator nec institor nec permentarius nec conversarius non vendat, &c.* (Blount, *sub voce permentarius*).

potu Ricardo Pryde<sup>19</sup> et  
Willelmo le serjant<sup>20</sup> xvijd.,  
Item in empc'one tabella-  
rum<sup>21</sup> de Hugone le Dun-  
fouwe<sup>22</sup> xvjd., Item in allo-  
cac'one uniusgarc'onis euntis  
cum Thoma de Biketon<sup>23</sup>  
apud Londinium ante pente-  
costen, Item Alano Bil visi-  
tori operis vjd., Item libera-  
tum Alano pro diversis  
expensis xijs, Item libera-  
tum Willelmo le serjant<sup>27</sup>  
die dominica ante festum  
Nativitatis Sancti Johannis<sup>24</sup>  
pro expensis suis versus  
Londinium in placito<sup>25</sup> inter  
Abbatem Salop<sup>26</sup> et com-  
munitatem ejusdem xxs.,

in food and drink to Richard  
Pryde<sup>19</sup> and William the  
Sergeant<sup>20</sup> 1/6, Also in the  
purchase of planks<sup>21</sup> from  
Hugh le Dunfouwe<sup>22</sup> 1/4,  
Also in the allowance to one  
foot-man going with Thomas  
de Biketon<sup>23</sup> to London be-  
fore Whitsunday, Also to  
Alan Bil clerk of the works  
6d., Also delivered to Alan  
for different expenses 12/-,  
Also delivered to William  
the Serjeant<sup>27</sup> on the Sun-  
day before the feast of the  
Nativity of St. John<sup>24</sup> for his  
expenses to London in the  
plea<sup>25</sup> between the Abbot of  
Salop<sup>26</sup> and the community

<sup>19</sup> "Ricardo Pryde," son of Roger, Provost (*præpositus*) twice temp. Hen. iii. See Eyton vij., 186, for an instance of his importance. (See also note 120).

<sup>20</sup> "Willelmo le serjant" (see note 1).—This official is mentioned six times. Sergeants of Place were those "*qui facient attachiamenta et executiones omnium placitorum et querelarum in dicta curia placitorum.*" (Blount).

<sup>21</sup> "Tabellorum."—See note 10.

<sup>22</sup> "Hugo le Dunfouwe," Bailiff in 1305, 1314, and 1318. In 1272, Hugh de Dunfouwe was, with others, sued by Wm. Howel and Nesta his wife for disseizing them of a messuage and half virgate in Alveley. Dunfouwe was a member of Astley (Abbots, near Bridgnorth). See under Morville in Eyton i., 55, and *Trans.* vol. ii., part 1, p. 18.

<sup>23</sup> "Thoma de Biketon."—See note 15.

<sup>24</sup> "Nativitatis St. Johannis" (*Baptistæ*).—June 24th.

<sup>25</sup> "Placito."—This suit may have been connected with the contention between the Abbot of the burgesses, respecting the claim of the latter to grind their corn in their own mills. (See O. & B. i., 129, 159, 161; ij., 10, 11). This contention was not entirely set at rest till 1328.

<sup>26</sup> "Abbatem Salop."—This was Luke of Wenlock, who was elected Abbot in 1271. In 1274 he left England to attend a council at Lyons—the 14th General Council, from 7th May to 17th July, wherein twenty constitutions were published concerning the elections of bishops and the ordinations of clerks; the Greek and Latin churches were reunited, and many other canons were made, and

Item garc'oni eunti cum  
Willelmo le serjant<sup>27</sup> apud  
Londinium xvijd. In quâ-  
dam curialitate facta domino  
Rogero de Mortuo mari de  
Chirk<sup>28</sup> vs. vjd., Item uno  
garc'one eunti apud Wenlok  
iijd, Item Alano Bil visitori  
operis pro ij septimanis,  
xijd, Item eidem A. pro  
diversis expensis iijd.  
Expensæ factæ circa pontem  
Sancti Georgii<sup>29</sup> in septi-  
mana proxima ante festum  
translac'onis Sancti Thomæ<sup>30</sup>  
anno regis E. iij. per Alanum

of the same 20/- Also to a  
foot-man going with William  
the Sergeant<sup>27</sup> to London 1/6.  
In a certain compliment  
paid to Sir Roger Mortimer  
of Chirk<sup>28</sup> 5/6, Also to one  
foot-man going to Wenlock  
3d, Also to Alan Bil clerk  
of the works for two weeks  
12d. Also to the same Alan  
for different expenses 4d.  
Expenses incurred about the  
bridge of St. George<sup>29</sup> in the  
week next before the feast  
of the translation of St.  
Thomas<sup>30</sup> in the third year

discussion was held on the affairs of the Holy Land and the reformation of manners. (Sir H. Nicolas.) He returned in 1275, in February of which year he made several grants and *confirmations*, purged himself of contempt by payment of a fine of fifty marks, and regained his Barony in the year 1278. He then resigned the Abbacy. (O. & B. ij., 114.)

<sup>27</sup> "Willelmo le serjant."—See notes 1 and 20.

<sup>28</sup> "Domino Rogero de mortuo mari de Chirk."—On the death of Gruffydd ap Madoc, lord of Dinas Bran, this nobleman was appointed by Edwd. I. to be guardian of Llewelyn, one of Gruffydd's sons, the other, named Madoc, having been entrusted to John Earl Warren. These noblemen are stated, after having given orders to put the youths to death, to have seized upon their possessions, Mortimer taking the lordships of Chirk and Nanheudwy and Earl Warren those of Bromfield and Yale. (See note 70.)

<sup>29</sup> "Pontem St. Georgii."—The West or Welsh Bridge so called from the Chapel and Hospital of St. George near the end of it in Frankwell.

<sup>30</sup> "Sti. Thomæ."—The remains of Thomas Becket, assassinated in 1171, were translated on July 7th. He was especially venerated in this town. His relics at the Abbey comprised "Rogeth integ' in quo missā celebrare consuev'at, de panno itinecto c'ebro et sanguine ejus, de cilicio ejus, de beuda ejus, de cestra ejus, de cucullo ejus, de stamine ejus, de cirotheca ejus, de rogeth in quo m'tirizatus est," which relics were brought by Abbot Adam from Canterbury. For the benefit of the *laity* a translation may be given—"A whole rochet and part of that in which he was martyred, some cloth stained with his blood and brains, and fragments of his hair shirt, his collar, his girdle, his woollen shirt, and his glove." (O. and B. ii., 43).

Bil visitorem operis, videlicet uno cementario pro iij dies xyjd., Item ij garc'oni bus illi servientibus xvijd., Item Alano Bil visitorioperis pro ij septimanis xijd., Item liberatum Thomæ de Bykedon<sup>31</sup> pro expensis suis apud Londinium in xv<sup>32</sup> paschæ anno regni regis E. ij<sup>o</sup> xxv. vjd. ob., Item pro una cera empta ad hostium Aulæ de Both halle<sup>33</sup> iiijd.

of King Edward, by Alan Bil clerk of the works, namely to one mason for four days 1/4, Also to two labourers waiting on him 1/6, Also to Alan Bil clerk of the works for two weeks 12d., Also delivered to Thomas de Bykedon<sup>31</sup> for his expenses to London in the *quindeme*<sup>32</sup> of Easter in the third year of the reign of King Edward 25/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Also for one lock (or wax light) bought for the door of the hall of Bothhalle<sup>33</sup> 4d.

Expensæ factæ circa pontem<sup>34</sup> versus Abbathiam septima na post translac'onem Sancti (Thomæ) anno regni regis Edwardi *quarto* (sic)<sup>35</sup> Item uno cementario per dictam septimanam ijs. Item ij hominibus illi servientibus xvijd., Item pro uno siruro<sup>36</sup> empto jd. ob., In uno garc'oni operanti sindul<sup>37</sup> ob', Item Alano Bil visitori operis vjd., Item pro ij postis emptis xxijd., Item Thomæ Reyner pro redditu

Expenses incurred about the bridge<sup>34</sup> towards the Abbey the week after the translation of St. (Thomas) in the 4th (sic)<sup>35</sup> year of King Edward: Also to one mason for the said week 2/-, Also to two men serving him 1/6, Also for one lock<sup>36</sup> bought 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., In one labourer working at pile driving (?)<sup>37</sup>  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Also to Alan Bil, clerk of the works 6d., Also for two posts bought 2/4, Also to Thomas Reyner for the rent

<sup>31</sup> "Thomæ de Bykedon."—See note 15.

<sup>32</sup> "xv<sup>ns</sup>" i.e., quindena or quinzaine or quinsime or quindisme, which means the eight days preceding and following Easter Day (see text of note 132). Sometimes it is used for the fifteenth day after any feast.

<sup>33</sup> "Both halle."—*A place for the sale of Merchandise.* It seems to have stood on the same site as that on which the Gild halle was now to be built, and to have been principally of wood.

<sup>34</sup> "Pontem versus Abbathiam," now the English Bridge, formerly the Stone Bridge, so called almost exclusively up to nearly 1825. (See note 49 below).

<sup>35</sup> "Quarto."—A clerical error for tertio or tercio.

<sup>36</sup> "Siruro," in Fr. *sevrire*.—A lock or bolt.

<sup>37</sup> "Sindul."—See note 43 on cind' below.

unius plateæ<sup>38</sup> de termino  
Sancti Johannis Baptistaæ<sup>39</sup>  
anno regni regis Edwardi  
iij<sup>o</sup> xvd.

Expensæ factæ in ebdomadi  
ante festum Sanctæ Mar-  
garetæ<sup>40</sup> circa le Gildhall :  
[Incepit hic operatio].<sup>41</sup>  
videlicet iij carpentariis  
per dictam ebdomadam  
viijs., Item iij cementariis  
operantibus circa pontem  
versus Abbathiam pro ij  
dies xvjd., Item hominibus  
portantibus meremium de  
dicta Aula<sup>42</sup> usque portam  
pro ij dies xxjd., Item uno  
homini servienti visitori  
operis et portanti meremium  
vijd. pro iij dies et dimi-  
dium, Item in empc'one iij  
lignorum viijd., Item in  
allocac'one unius caretæ  
carentis cind'<sup>43</sup> viijd., Item  
in ferro empto ad opus villæ

of one plat of land<sup>38</sup> from  
the term of St. John Baptist<sup>39</sup>  
in the third year of King  
Edward 1/3.

Expenses incurred in the week  
before the feast of St. Mar-  
garet<sup>40</sup> for the Gild hall :

[Herethe workbegan]<sup>41</sup> namely  
to four carpenters for the  
said week 8/-, Also to four  
masons working at the  
bridge near the Abbey for  
two days 1/4, Also to men  
carrying timber from the  
said Hall<sup>42</sup> to the gate for  
two days 1/8, Also to one  
man serving the Clerk of  
the works and carrying tim-  
ber for two days and a half  
7d., Also in the purchase of  
three balks of timber 8d.,  
Also in the allowance of one  
cart carrying scantlings (?)<sup>43</sup>  
8d., Also in iron bought for  
the use of the town 5½d.,

<sup>38</sup> "Plateæ" or placeæ.—This was in *Mardefole*.

<sup>39</sup> "Sti. Johannis Baptistaæ."—June 24th. His *relics* at the Abbey  
are described as "de capite et de capillis et de ossibus S'ci Joh'is  
Bap'te et de sudario ejus."

<sup>40</sup> "Stæ Margaretae."—July 20th. There were likewise *relics* of  
her at the Abbey. N.B.—With this entry begins the account of the  
building of the *Gild halle*, which stood across the *Square* in front of  
the present Market Hall, and was probably a wooden building with  
at least stone foundations on piles. (See note 43). It was apparently  
much larger than its predecessor the Both halle.

<sup>41</sup> "Operatio."—These three words "incipit hic operatio" form a  
marginal note by a later hand. The second and third words are  
doubtful.

<sup>42</sup> "De dicta Aula."—Some of the materials of the Both halle  
were apparently used for the repairs or strengthening of the gate on  
the bridge towards the Abbey.

<sup>43</sup> "Sind."—This is the second occurrence of an expression which,  
under the varied forms of *Sind'*, *Cind'*, *Sindul'*, *Kevill' cind'*,  
*Kavellis cyndolorum*, is found some thirteen times, in one case accom-  
panied by the words "et alio meremio" (and other timber). Of

vd. ob.', Item pro opere ejusdem ad faciendum boteros<sup>44</sup> iiijd., et pro slittis<sup>45</sup> ad eosdem ijd., Item pro uni quarterio calcei xd. Item pro uno hamo jd. ob.', Item pro uno cind<sup>46</sup> xijd. Item visitori operis, vjd., et pro clavis jd., Summa xvjs. viijd.

Also for the working of the same in making buttresses (?)<sup>44</sup> and for tie-ropes (?)<sup>45</sup> for the same 2d., Also for one quarter of lime 10d., Also for one hook 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ d., Also for one load of piles (?)<sup>46</sup> 12d., Also to the Clerk of the works 6d., and for nails 1d. Sum 16/8.

*kevill*', the first word of the compound expression, we have an instance in a document of the 27th Edw. iij. (A Pipe Roll, as given in *extenso* in *Archæo. Journal* for 1861, pp. 71, 73). Among the things necessary for the repairs of tents we find "*meremio pro postis et cavillis*": timber for posts and pegs; and in a footnote it is said, "*Cavilla* or *cavile*, a peg or pin either of wood or of iron, in French *cheville*." This in Italian is *caviglia*—a tent-peg, but here *cavilla* or *kevilla* may mean the large wooden pin driven through the joints of the frame of a wooden building. "Item in cavillis emptis pro claus tro xxj<sup>8</sup>" (*Norwich Cathed. Accounts*, p. 474). *Scindula*, from *scindere* to cleave, is scantling, rafter, or light timber, which will suit most instances of its occurrence. Prof. Skeat says, "*cindula* (wrongly *cindulum*) = *scindula*, a wooden tile, now spelt *shingles* in English." But, as against the use of *this* meaning, there is the fact that further on we have the word *singles* and also *shingel-pinns*. Again there were *stone shingles*, i.e., thin slabs of stone were (and are still in Herefordshire, Cheshire, and some parts of Wales) extensively used for roofing (some are yet to be seen in old buildings in Shrewsbury). Their great weight required very strong supports, which led to their gradual disuse. For the full form, "*cavilis cindolorum*," we may say, "*riveting pins* or *pegs* for the framing timbers," and for *scind'* and *scindul'* standing alone understand *scantling* or *light timber*. If *shingles* and *shingle-pinns* did not also occur, shingle-pins would satisfy some of the cases. Another and a better conjecture, for which I am indebted to the late Clerk of the Peace, E. C. Peele, Esq., is *building piles*; the ground being boggy (16ft. of bog were found when the alterations of the County Hall were made) there was needed a good foundation, which would be secured by driving piles into the soft ground.

<sup>44</sup> "Boteros."—Another difficult word, probably *buttresses*, Fr. *botraces*, it may, however, be used here for iron tie-rods to strengthen the building.

<sup>45</sup> "Slittis ad eosdem."—The plates of iron through which the rods came and on which they were bolted. This is only conjecture.

<sup>46</sup> "Cind."—See note 43 above and 67 below. "For one cind" xijd." increases the difficulty surrounding this word, unless it means "For one load of cind."

Expensæ factæ in septimana proxima ante festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli<sup>47</sup> anno supradicto: videlicet in x quarteriis calcei emptis ad opus villaæ xijs. jd. In uno homini (cementario)<sup>48</sup> operanti circa pontem versus Abbathiam<sup>49</sup> xxd., Item ij hominibus dictis cementariis servientibus xixd. ob. Item unae caretæ trahentis sablonem<sup>50</sup> xxviijd. ob. Item in ferro empto et in opere ejusdem ferri xd. Item in meremio empto iij. Item in kevill' cind'<sup>51</sup> xiijd., Item v carpentariis operantibus in dicta Aula ixs. iiijd. ob. Item Alano Bil visitori operis vd. Summa totalis xxxjs. iiijd. ob.

Expensæ factæ in septimana ante festum beati Petri ad vincula<sup>52</sup> anno supradicto:

Expenses incurred in the week next before the feast of St. James the Apostle<sup>47</sup> in the aforesaid year, namely in 10 quarters of lime bought for the use of the town 12/1, In oneman(mason)<sup>48</sup> working at the bridge near the Abbey<sup>49</sup> 1/8, Also to two men serving the said masons 19½d. Also to one cart drawing sand<sup>50</sup> 28½d. Also in iron bought and in working the same iron 10d., also in timber bought 3/0, Also in piles for driving (?) 12d., Also to five carpenters working at the said Hall 9/4½d., Also to Alan Bil clerk of the works 6d. Sum total 31 1/2.

Expenses incurred in the week before the week of St. Peter ad vincula<sup>52</sup> in the year above

<sup>47</sup> "St. Jacobi."—July 25th. There were *relics* of St. James at the Abbey, the exhibition of which to the *faithful* made his anniversary a day of observance. "De ossibus S'ci Jacobi Ap'li et de stola ejus et de sepulcro ejus." (*Hist. Shreds*, ij, 48).

<sup>48</sup> "Homini cementario."—Homini redundant, though *cementario* is an interlineation, an instance of the Scribe's carelessness.

<sup>49</sup> "Pontem versus Abbathiam."—At this early period the bridge rested probably on stone piers, with more or less timber work above, which seems to have frequently needed repair; 430 years later, water wheels connected with forcing pumps were attached to the bridge to drive water up into the reservoirs over the *Market Cross*. Remains of these works were visible in the present century. (See note 34).

<sup>50</sup> "Sablonem," *sabulum*, or *sablicium*, is a more usual word for sand or gravel.

<sup>51</sup> "Kevill cind" — See note 43.

<sup>52</sup> "Beati Petri ad vincula."—Aug. 1st. Part of *his cross* was to be seen at the Abbey "de cruce S'ci Pet' Ap'li." This was the time of the great fair. In Earl Roger's charter we find, "I commanded also that at the feast of St. Peter, in the Calends of August, the people of the whole province should meet in the same place for a fair for three days yearly, and that the monks should have the whole toll and profit of it." (O. & B. ii., 12).

videlicet quinque carpentariis xjs. ijd. mm<sup>53</sup> Item uno carpentario operanti per dictam septimanam ijs. Item iij operariis ijs. xd. Item in alloca'cone unius carectae xxjd. Item in mere-mio empto ijs. xjd. Item pro clavis ferro et plumbo ad opus villæ emptis ijs. viijd. Item pro labore ferri xd. Item ad petendam aquam<sup>54</sup> jd. Item pro pice empta ob' Item pro clavis emptis: videlicet j. mille xijd. Alano Bil visitori operis vjd. Summa xxvjs. ixd. ob.

Expensæ circa dictam Aulam in ebdomadi ante festum Sancti Laurentii<sup>55</sup> anno supradicto: videlicet v carpentariis per dictam ebdomadum xs. xd. Item uno carpentario xd. Item v hominibus operantibus (&c. illegible). Item uno cementsario ijs. In aqua jd. In alloca'cone unius carectæ vijjd. . . .<sup>56</sup> emptis xljs. ixd. (?) Item in clavis emptis vjs. Item Alano Bil visitori operis vjd. Summa xxvijjs. vjd. (?) Liberatum domino Ricardo de Harley<sup>57</sup> pro

mentioned namely to five carpenters 11/2, mm<sup>58</sup> Also to one carpenter working the said week 2/-, Also to three workmen 3/10, Also in the allowance of one cart 1/9, Also in timber bought 2/11, Also for nails, iron, and lead bought for the use of the town 2/8, Also for the working of iron 10d. Also for fetching water<sup>54</sup> 1d., Also for pitch bought ½d. Also for nails bought, namely one thousand, 12d., To Alan Bil clerk of the works 6d. Sum 26/9½.

Expenses about the said Hall in the week before the feast of St. Lawrence<sup>55</sup> in the aforesaid year, namely to five carpenters for the said work 10/10, Also to one carpenter 10d., Also to five men working (&c. illegible), Also to one mason 2/-, In water 1d., In the allowance of one cart 8d . . .<sup>56</sup> bought 42/9 (?), Also in nails bought 6/-, Also to Alan Bil clerk of the works 6d. Sum 28/6 (?) Delivered to Sir Richard de Harley<sup>57</sup> for a certain obligatory bond of

<sup>53</sup> "m m'."—I cannot explain these letters unless by *memoranda* or *millia*, neither of which makes sense.

<sup>54</sup> "Petendam aquam" must here stand for *fetching* water.

<sup>55</sup> "St. Laurentii."—Aug. 10th. His *relics* were put down as "De ossibus S:ci Laurentii m' et de cruento ejus."

<sup>56</sup> "Emptis."—Before *emptis* there is a *lacuna* in the MS.

<sup>57</sup> "Ricardo de Harley."—Sir Richard de Harley was Sheriff of the County in 1301, and Knight of the Shire in 1306. On Oct. 14th, 1304, he presented Henry de Forcer, subdeacon, to the Church (or Vol. III., 2nd S.

quâdam litera obligatoria<sup>58</sup>  
de statutis de lx lb. de de  
(sic) hominibus Salop' xls.  
Item Rogero de Char . . .<sup>59</sup>  
quoniam averia villæ impar-  
cata fuerint apud Adbryht-  
lye j. m.<sup>60</sup>

Expensæ factæ in ebdo-  
madi ante assumpci'onem<sup>61</sup>  
beatæ Mariæ anno supra-  
dicto circa dictam Aulam :  
videbiset pro vj quarteriis  
calcei ad opus villa emptis  
vs. ixd. (erased), Item in  
meremio empto, et clavis  
xxviijs. vjd., Item v. carpen-  
tariis et uno carpentario  
pro ij dies ixs. xd., Item uno  
cementario xxid. Item v ho-  
minibus dictis carpentariis  
et cementario servientibus  
iijs. vjd., Item in alloca'cone  
unius caretæ carientis<sup>62</sup> ot  
ij hominibus dicto carien-  
tario auxiliantibus xvjd.

the statutes of £60 of of  
(sic) the men of Salop 40/-,  
Also to Roger de Char . . .<sup>59</sup>  
because the towns' Cattle  
were empounded at Albryht-  
lye one mark.<sup>60</sup>

Expenses incurred in the week  
before the Assumption<sup>61</sup> of  
the B.V.M. in the year afore-  
said about the said Hall,  
namely for six quarters of  
lime bought for the use of  
the town 6/9 (erased), Also  
in timber bought and nails  
28/6, Also to five carpenters  
and one carpenter for two  
days 9/10, Also to one mason  
1/8, Also to five men serving  
the said carpenters, and  
mason 3/6, Also in theallow-  
ance of one cart carrying<sup>62</sup>  
(sand), and to two men help-  
ing the said carter 16d.,  
Also in iron bought 8d.,

Chapel) of Willey. (Eyton i, 17, 156, &c). A certain *Willelmus de Harleg* *parmintarius* is found in the *Rotulus de forinsecis de Gilda Mercatorum Salopp'* in 9th Edw. i, A.D. 1281.

<sup>58</sup> "Obligatoria."—"A bond containing a penalty, with a condition annexed, for the payment of money, performance of covenants, or the like." (Blount).

<sup>59</sup> "Rogero de Char. . . ."—The roll is damaged here, but *Reginald de Charnes* held *pro Abbate de Bildewas, Legh Parva 10 acr' bosc', Dataly vill', 4ta pars Tybreton, 4ta pars Hyvestok ( ? Hynestok), sect' cur' Prees, 1 car' terr' & x marc' redd' Salop'*, as well as "Charnes maner" *Stafford.*" He was witness to a deed about 1280 (for which see Eyton ix., 258).

<sup>60</sup> "Adbryhtlye."—In Domesday it is *Edbretelie*. In 24th Edw. i. the Abbey of Lilleshull is stated to have held *Edbright Lee* a mem-  
ber of the Church of St. Alemund (vol. xii., 113). Later on we shall  
see that *Reginald de Charnes* received as his fee the sum of 40s.

<sup>61</sup> "Assump'conem."—Aug. 15th. At the Abbey might have been  
seen portions "de lacte S'ce Marie et de vestimento et de camisia ejus  
et de cubili unde ipsa migravit a s'clo et de sepulcro ejus."

<sup>62</sup> "Carientis."—Word omitted, probably *sablonem*.

Item in ferro empto viijd.  
 Item ij sawyatoribus xld.,  
 Item in opere ferri viijd.,  
 Item in seruris<sup>63</sup> ijd., Item  
 in caria'cone aqua jd. Item  
 pro una cera factura<sup>64</sup> jd.,  
 Item pro meremio empto de  
 Johanne le Barber<sup>65</sup> xxxs.,  
 Item Alani Bil visitori vid.  
 Summa tottalis iiij*l* iiijd.

Expensæ circa dictam Aulam  
 in ebdomadi ante festum  
 Sancti Bartholomei<sup>66</sup> anno  
 supradicto—primo vj car-  
 pentariis operantibus circa  
 dictam Aulam xiijs. vjd.  
 Item iiij paviatoribus in foro  
 vijs. iiijd., Item iiij homini-  
 bus illis servientibus iijs.  
 viijd., Item ij sawyatoribus  
 ijs. viijd., Item in alloca'cone  
 carecte trahentis sablonem  
 vs. jd., Item in ferro empto  
 xjd., Item in opere ejusdem  
 ferri ixld., Item in meremio  
 empto iijs. ijd., Item pro  
 kavillis cyndolorum<sup>67</sup> iiijd.,  
 Item pro crinitis<sup>68</sup> (?) emptis  
 ad faciendas lateres iijs. jd.  
 pro latere Item Alano Bil

Also to two sawyers 3/4,  
 Also for working of iron 8d.,  
 Also in locks<sup>63</sup> 2d., Also in  
 the carrying of water 1d.,  
 Also in the making<sup>64</sup> of one  
 wax light (or bolt) 1d., Also  
 for timber bought of John  
 le Barber<sup>65</sup> 30/-, Also to Alan  
 Bil clerk of the works 6d.  
 Sum total £4 0 4d.

Expenses about the said Hall  
 in the week before the feast  
 of St. Bartholomew<sup>66</sup> in the  
 aforesaid year—first to six  
 carpenters working about  
 the said Hall 13/6, Also to  
 four paviours in the Market  
 place 7/4, Also to four men  
 serving them 3/8, Also to  
 two sawyers 2/8, Also in the  
 allowance of a cart drawing  
 sand 5/1, Also in iron bought  
 11d., Also in working the  
 same iron 9d., Also in tim-  
 ber bought 3/2, Also for  
 piles for building (?)<sup>67</sup> 4d.,  
 Also for *trunks*<sup>68</sup> bought to  
 make laths 3/-, 1d. per lath,  
 Also to Alan Bil clerk of the  
 works 6d., Sum 4/6 (?). Also

<sup>63</sup> "Seruris."—See note 36.

<sup>64</sup> "Factura."—This word would imply that the wax was provided,  
*cera for cerea.*

<sup>65</sup> "Johanne le Barber."—Then his designation did not represent  
 his proper occupation, for a barber proper would scarcely be a dealer  
 in timber.

<sup>66</sup> "Sti Ba'tholomei."—His festival on Aug. 24th.

<sup>67</sup> "Kavillis cyndolorum."—See note 43. The varying price of  
 this *article* or commodity enhances the difficulty of identifying it.  
 It varies from 12d. to 1d., and while for "sindul" 16d. is paid, here it  
 is 4d.

<sup>68</sup> "Crinitis."—Translated *trunks*, which is not more satisfactory  
 than the original spelling. The word may be read *truncis*.

visitori operis vjd., Summa xljs. vjdd. Item pro j ligno<sup>69</sup> vjd., In quādam curialitate missa dominis Rogerio de Mortimer<sup>70</sup> et Theobaldo de Verdun<sup>71</sup> xjs. vd. Item in isto die Reginaldo de Charnes<sup>72</sup> (?) pacatus est de foedo suo per manus N. Ive<sup>73</sup> de xls.

Expensæ factæ circa dictam Aulam et alia necessaria<sup>74</sup> villaæ in septimana ante festum decollac'onis Johannis Baptiste<sup>75</sup> scilicet vj carpentariis per dictam septimanam xjs. ijd., Item iij paviatoribus iiijs. vid., Item

for one balk 6d.,<sup>69</sup> In a certain compliment sent to Sir Roger Mortimer<sup>70</sup> and Theobald de Verdun<sup>71</sup> 11/5, Also on the same day was paid to Reginald de Charnes<sup>72</sup> of his *fee* by the hands of Nicholas Ive<sup>73</sup> of 40/-

Expenses incurred about the said Hall and other necessities<sup>74</sup> of the town in the week before the feast of the decollation of St. John Baptist,<sup>75</sup> namely to six carpenters for the said week 11/3, Also to three paviours

<sup>69</sup> " *Ligno.*"—This is properly *wood for firing*, and so *log*, but here probably *squared timber*.

<sup>70</sup> " *Rogerio de Mortemer.*"—Lord of Wigmore, created Earl of March by Edward iij., 1328. He was the father of Ralph de Mortimer, Sheriff in 1273, who died without issue in the lifetime of his father, most likely in the early part of this very year, for we shall find further on that Roger was Sheriff in his room, but only until the appointment of a successor, for, on the 24th of June, 1276, Sir Bertram de Burgo was Sheriff. (Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, pp. 8 and 16). See note 28.

<sup>71</sup> " *Theobaldo de Verdun.*"—Lord of Stoke-super-Tyrne, held lands and manors in Stafford in 20th Edw. i. The elder Th. de V. died Aug. 24th, 1309, the younger July 17th, 1316. " *Rex commisit Theobaldo de Verdun officium Justiciarrii Hibernie ac totum terram Hibernie cum foedo quingentiarum librarium per annum* "; 6th Ed. ij., 1312, 3. (See Eyton viii., 63).

<sup>72</sup> " *Reginaldo de Charnes (?)*"—This word Charnes is somewhat doubtful, MS. imperfect, but see note on Roger de Charnes above, No. 59.

<sup>73</sup> " *Nicholas Ive.*"—Three times mentioned in this roll was *attornatus Regis* (see note 172 below). He was bailiff in 1295. Hugh Ive, who witnesses a deed concerning Leaton between 1340 and 1350 (O. & B. ij., 452; Eyton x., 213) may have been his son.

<sup>74</sup> " *Necessaria.*"—This seems the best rendering of the five letters in the original.

<sup>75</sup> " *Johannis Baptiste.*"—Aug. 29th. Portions of his head, hair, bones, and napkin were *relics* at the Abbey.

ijj hominibus illis servientibus ijs., Item in alloca'cone unius caretæ trahentis sablem xxvd., Item in mere-mio empto ad opus villaæ propter quam(sic) Nicholas<sup>76</sup> IVE solvit xiijd., Item pro cymienneil<sup>77</sup> vjd. ob., Item pro singel pinns<sup>78</sup> ijd., Item pro une cine (cinere?) vjd., Item Alano Bil visitori operis vid., Summa totalis xxiijs. ixd. ob.'

Expensæ factæ circa dictam Aulam in septimanam proxima ante festum Nativitatis Beatæ Mariæ<sup>80</sup> anno superdicto vj carpentariis per dictam septimanam xijs. iiijd., Item iij paviatoribus per dictam septimanam vs. iiijd., Item iij hominibus

4/6, Also to three men serving them 2/-, Also in the allowance of one cart drawing sand 2/1, Also in timber bought for the use of the town, concerning which Nicholas IVE<sup>76</sup> paid 14d., Also for one simnel<sup>77</sup> 7½d., Also for shingle pins<sup>78</sup> 2d., Also for charcoal (or scantling)<sup>79</sup> 6d., Also to Alan Bil clerk of the works 6d., Sum total 23/9½d.

Expenses incurred about the said Hall in the week next before the feast of the Nativity of the B. V. M.<sup>80</sup> in the aforesaid year: To six carpenters for the said week 13/4, Also to three paviours for the said week 5/4, Also to three men serving the

<sup>76</sup> "Nicholas IVE."—See note 73.

<sup>77</sup> "Cymieniel."—The cake called "simnel (siminellus or symnellus) panis purior, sic dictus, quod a simila, hoc est puriori farinæ parte efficitur; panis similagineus, simnel bread." It afterwards came to mean a shape of dough, filled with a confection of currants and spices baked in an oven. It is peculiar to the town, and is still made and sold. *Simenel*, old French:—

"I'll to thee a simnell bring,  
'Gainst thou go'st a mothering."

*Herrick*, p. 278.

<sup>78</sup> "Singel pinns."—Wooden pegs or pins for fastening slabs or shingles to the roof. (See note 43).

<sup>79</sup> "Cine or cinere."—Either charcoal, or else a form of cind' sindul' &c. (See notes 43, 46, and 67).

<sup>80</sup> "Nativitatis B. V. M."—Sept. 8th. This festival was thus instituted, viz.:—A melancholly man, who led an holy life, did every year hear the melodious harmony of Angels in Heaven, at which being wonderfully surprized, and being one day very earnest in Prayer, an Angel told him that on that Day the Virgin Mary was born, and because the Day of her Birth was not known upon Earth, therefore it was celebrated by the Angels. This being told to the Church, that day was afterwards set apart to commemorate her Birth. *Honor. Augustud*, Lib. 3, cap. 16. (See note 61).

servientibus dictis carpentariis et paviatoribus ijs. ixd.  
In reparacione ferri paviatoris jd., Item in cavillis cind<sup>81</sup> jd., Item in allocacione unius caretæ per dictam septimanam trahentis sablonem ijs. vijd., Item in meremio empto ad opus villæ ijs. vijjd., Item Alano Bil visitori operis vjd., Item in clavis emptis xijd. ob., Summa xxixs. xd. Item iij hominibus euntibus apud Stafford ad afforendum amerciamentum<sup>82</sup> Scaccarii die Jovis proxima post Nativitatem Beatae Mariæ<sup>83</sup> coram Roberto de Notyngham<sup>82</sup> clero ejusdem Scaccarii dimidium marçæ.

Expensæ circa dictam Aulam factæ in septimana ante festum exalta'conis sanctæ crucis<sup>83</sup> anno supradicto: videlicet vj carpentariis operantibus circa dictam Aulam xvjs. jd., Item iij paviatoribus operantibus circa pavimentum vs. iiijd., Item vj hominibus dictis carpentariis et paviatoribus servientibus iiijs. vjd., Item in allocacione unius caretæ trahentis sablonem xiijs. xd. Item in foragio . . .<sup>84</sup> ad aulam daubiandam<sup>85</sup> iiijs.

said carpenters and paviours 2/9, In the repair of the paviour's iron 1d., Also in pegs for piles (?)<sup>81</sup> 1d., Also in the allowance of one cart for the said week drawing sand 3/7, Also in timber bought for the use of the town 2/8, Also to Alan Bil clerk of the works 6d., Also in nails bought 12<sup>1/2</sup>d., Sum 29/10, Also to three men going to Stafford to carry the *pecuniary-penalty*<sup>82</sup> of the Exchequer on the Wednesday next before the Nativity of the B. V. M. before Robert of Notyngham<sup>82</sup> clerk of the Exchequer, half a mark (that is 6/8.)

Expenses about the said Hall incurred in the week before the feast of the exaltation of the Holy Cross<sup>86</sup> in the aforesaid year, namely to six carpenters working about the said Hall 12/1, Also to three paviours working at the pavement 5/4, Also to six men serving the said carpenters and paviours 4/6, Also in the allowance of one cart drawing sand 13/10, Also in fodder . . . .<sup>84</sup> for the *daubing*<sup>85</sup> the wall 4/-, Also in board nails 1/6,

<sup>81</sup> "Cavillis cind."—(See notes 43, 46, and 67).

<sup>82</sup> "Roberto de Notyngham"—No other record of this official, but *amerciamentum* was a penalty assessed according to the discretion of a court or other competent authority. (Eyton).

<sup>83</sup> "Exaltac'onis."—Sept. 14th (see O. & B. ii., 42), "de cruce Domini."

<sup>84</sup> "Foragio."—After this a word lost.

<sup>85</sup> "Daubiandum.—An expressive word coined so as to indicate to posterity that the walls were "wattle and dab," if not plaster.

Item in bord naylis et ferro xvijd., Item in emp'one aquæ ijd., Item pro ij cribles<sup>86</sup> ijd., Alano Bil visi- tori operis vjd. Summa xljs. vijd. . . .<sup>87</sup> Item in meremio empto xxjs. xd. ob., Summa tottalis iijli iijjs. vjd.

Expensæ factæ in ebdomadi proxima ante festum Sancti Mathei Apostoli<sup>88</sup> anno su- pradiecto: videlicet iij car- pentariis operantibus per dictam septimanam vjs., Item in allocac'one caret- tarum vijs. ixjd., Item iij hominibus operantibus ser- vientibus xvjd., Item in emp'one aquæ ijd., Item pro j. bouket jd., Item in meremio empto de Galfrido Dugyn<sup>89</sup> xjs., Item in meremio scili- cet grant bordes iija. de I. le Kent.<sup>90</sup> Summa xxvs. iiijd.

Expensæ factæ per iij sepi- manas circa dictam Aulam xxxiijs. ixjd.

Item expensæ factæ per sepi- manam proximam post festum Sancti Michaelis:<sup>91</sup> vide- licet iij carpentariis vjs. vjd.,

Also in the purchase of water 3d., Also for two large sieves<sup>88</sup> 2d., To Alan Bil clerk of the works 6d., Sum 41/8. . . . .<sup>87</sup> Also in timber bought 21/10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Sum £3 3s. 6d.

Expenses incurred in the week next before the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle<sup>88</sup> in the year aforesaid: namely to three carpenters for the said week 6s., Also in the allow- ance of carts 7/6, Also to three workmen serving 1/3. Also in purchase of water 3d., Also for one bucket 1d., Also in timber bought from Geoffrey Dugyn<sup>89</sup> 11/-, Also in timber: to wit great boards 3/-, of John le Kent.<sup>90</sup> Sum 25/4.

Expenses incurred for three weeks about the said Hall 34/9.

Also expenses incurred in the week next after the feast of St. Michael:<sup>91</sup> namely to three carpenters 6/6, Also

<sup>86</sup> "Cribles."—Great sieves for cleansing lime and sand *hodie riddles.* Latin *cribrum*, a sieve.

<sup>87</sup> " xljs., vijd."—After this some figures erased.

<sup>88</sup> "Sancti Mathei Ap'li"—Sept. 21st.

<sup>89</sup> "Galfrido Dugyn."—Adam Dugyn with a son John appears in the Gilda mercatorum in A.D. 1281, he is styled *de forieta*.

<sup>90</sup> "John le Kent."—The *le Kents* were among our earliest provosts (Eytton xj. 92). Ralph le Kent between 1252 and 1294, and again between 1300 and 1304 (O. and B. i., 524). William son of William le Kent is found in the Rot. Gild. Merc. (see *Trans.*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 37).

<sup>91</sup> "Sancti Michaelis."—Sept 29th, the day in which the Christians fought with the Infidels and obtained a victory by the help of St. Michael, now called Michaelmas Day (Blount).

Item hominibus illis servientibus xv*d.*, Item in meremio empto iijs., Item pro stramine v*d.*, Alan Bil visitori v*d.*

Expenses factæ circa dictam Aulam in septimana ante festum beati Lucæ<sup>92</sup> videlicet iij carpentariis vjs. v*d.*, Item in cariagio meremii et hominibus dictis carpentariis deservientibus xij*d.*, Item in emp'one meremii vijs. v*d.*, Alan Bil visitori operis v*d.*, Summa xv*s.* jd. ob.<sup>93</sup>

Expenses factæ circa quandam domum<sup>94</sup> in foro . . .<sup>95</sup> die<sup>96</sup> in septimana ante festum App'lorum Simonis et Iudæ<sup>97</sup> anno supradicto videlicet duobus carpentariis

to men serving them 1/3, Also for timber bought 3/-, Also for straw 6d., To Alan Bil clerk 6d.

Expenses incurred about the said Hall in the week before the feast of the Holy Luke<sup>92</sup> namely to three carpenters 6/6, Also in carriage of timber and for men serving the said carpenters 1/-, Also in purchase of timber 7/7, To Alan Bil clerk of the works 6d., Sum 15/1*d.*<sup>93</sup>

Expenses incurred about a certain house<sup>94</sup> in the Market place<sup>95</sup> . . . day<sup>96</sup> in the week before the feast of the Apostles<sup>97</sup> Simon and Jude in the above mentioned

<sup>92</sup> "Beati Lucæ."—Oct. 18th.

<sup>93</sup> "Summa."—This entry seems to complete the building of the Great Hall, which is not to be confounded with the *Market House*, a far later erection of stone, at the south side of the *Square*, now standing. This was built in 1595, as the inscription on the north side shows. Previously to this, in 1567, "Master John Dawes did build a Market house of *wood*, at his sole charge, on the same site." (See *Shreds and Patches* 15th May, 1889).

<sup>94</sup> "Quandam domum."—Here begins the account of the building of a "certain house" not far from the Great Hall. In after-ages this building, or its *successor*, was known as the Exchequer Chamber and Green room (agreeing room). The site of this, at the first, no doubt, a separate building, is now covered by part of the County Hall. For relinquishing this site the Corporation, it is said, derive their right to the use of the County Hall at the present day.

<sup>95</sup> "Foro."—The Market place, or the space in front of the County Hall, flanked originally by the *Both-hall*, a place of merchandise, afterwards by the *Gild-Hall*, the ground floor of which, entered by large gates, had storage room for merchandise, while the *Market house* at the other end of the *Square*, was appropriated to the sale of farm produce.

<sup>96</sup> "Die."—A short word wanting after "die" *Jovis* or *Martis*.

<sup>97</sup> "App'lorum S. et J."—Oct. 21st,

per dictam septimanam iiijs.  
iiijd., Item ij hominibus  
operantibus in diversibus  
(sic) rebus xiiijd., Item pa-  
viatoribus iijs. vd., Item in  
meremio empto vijs. xjd.,  
Item Alano Bil visitori  
operis vjd., Summa xvij.  
iiijd.

Expensæ factæ circa predictam  
domum juxta<sup>98</sup> magnam<sup>99</sup>  
Aulam pro ij septimanis et  
meremio empto xljs.

Expensæ factæ circa eandem  
pro ij septimanis et in me-  
remio xxxvjs.

Expensæ factæ circa predictam  
domum: videlicet iij car-  
pentariis per septimanam  
vjs., Item in operariis xiiijd.,  
Item sawyatori vjd., In allo-  
cacione unius caretæ cari-  
entis meremium viijd., Item  
visitori operis vjd., Summa  
viijs. xd., Item in meremio  
xxs. iiijd., Summa totalis  
xxixs. jd.

Expensæ circa predictam do-  
mum in ebdomadi sequente:  
videlicet v carpentariis ixs.  
vijd., In meremio empto  
xxd. ob., Operario auxilianti  
in diversis<sup>100</sup> viijd. ob., Item  
sawyatori vjd., In clavis  
emptis iiijd. q<sup>a</sup>, Item in

year namely to two carpen-  
ters for the said week 4/4,  
Also to two men working  
in various things 1/2, Also  
to paviours 3/5, Also in  
timber bought 7/11, Also to  
Alan Bil clerk of the works  
6d., Sum 17/4.

Expenses incurred about the  
aforesaid house near<sup>98</sup> the  
Great<sup>99</sup> Hall for two weeks  
and in timber for the work  
41/-

Expenses incurred about the  
same for two weeks and in  
timber 36/-

Expenses incurred about the  
aforesaid house namely to  
three carpenters for a week  
6/-, Also in workmen 14d.,  
Also to a sawyer 6d., In the  
allowance of one cart carry-  
ing timber 8d., Also to the  
Clerk of the works 6d., Sum  
8/10, Also in timber 20/3.  
Sum total 29/1.

Expenses about the said house  
in the following week name-  
ly to five carpenters 9/8, In  
timber bought 1/8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , To a  
workman helping in var-  
ious<sup>100</sup> 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Also to a sawyer  
6d., In nails bought 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.,  
Also in piles for build-

<sup>98</sup> "Juxta."—The successors of these two buildings were connected  
by a corridor over the street or roadway. See the vignette and the  
perspective view of the buildings demolished in 1784.

<sup>99</sup> "Magnam," great, i.e., as compared with the Both-halle which  
preceded it, and was, most likely, only of one story, while the Great  
Hall had at least two.

<sup>100</sup> "Diversis."—After *diversis* a word omitted, probably *rebus*.

cavill' cind<sup>101</sup> ij.d. ob.', Item  
Alano Bil visitori operis vjd.,  
Summa tottalis xijjs. viijd.

Expensæ factæ circa predictam domum in septimana proxima ante festum beati Thomæ Apostoli<sup>102</sup> videlicet v carpentariis ixs. viijd., Item in meremio xijjs. vijd., In operariis xvijd., Item sawyatori xijd., In clavis iiijd. ob.' q<sup>o</sup>., Summa xxvjj. vjd. ob.' q<sup>o</sup>.

Expensæ factæ circa dictam domum in septimana ante Natale Domini<sup>103</sup> annosupradicato: videlicet v carpentariis operantibus in dicta septimana iijjs. vijd., Item uno sawyatori<sup>104</sup> vjd., Item operariis xjd., Item in ferro operato: scilicet crokes<sup>105</sup> lethes iiijd., Item in ij paribus de hengul<sup>106</sup> xvjd., In magnis clavis vijjd., Item in meremio empto vjs. vijd. ob.', Item Alano Bil visitori operis vjd., Item in quâdam curialitate

ing (?)<sup>101</sup> 2½d., Also to Alan Bil clerk of the works 6d., Sum total 13/8.

Expenses incurred about the aforesaid house in the week next before the feast of the Blessed Thomas<sup>102</sup> the Apostle, namely to five carpenters 9/8, Also in timber 14/7, In workmen 1/5, Also to a sawyer 12d., In nails 4½d., Sum 27/6*½*.

Expenses incurred about the said house in the week before the Nativity of our Lord<sup>103</sup> in the year aforesaid: namely to five carpenters working in the said week 4/7, Also to one sawyer<sup>104</sup> 6d., Also to workman 11d., Also in iron worked: to wit crooked latches<sup>105</sup> (?) 4d., Also in two pairs of small-hinges<sup>106</sup> 1/3, In large nails 8d., Also in timber bought 6/7*½*, Also to Alan Bil clerk of the works 6d.,

<sup>101</sup> "Cavill' cind'" (see notes 43, 46, 67, 189) 2½d. was an extremely low price in comparison with some others for the same commodity.

<sup>102</sup> "Beati Thomæ Ap'li."—Dec. 21st.

<sup>103</sup> "Natale Domini."—Christmas Day, Dec. 25th, 1275.

<sup>104</sup> "Sawyatori."—O. and B. say that "The corruptors of Latinity were very fond of adopting a classical word of similar sound, with little attention to its meaning" (ij., 582). Here we have an instance of another equally objectionable practice, that of Latinizing a word from the vernacular when a word, not indeed strictly classical, *serrator*, might have been employed. (See note on *plaustrariorum*, No. 191).

<sup>105</sup> "Crokes lethes."—Being of iron these could not have been *crooked laths*, possibly *crooked latches*.

<sup>106</sup> "Hengul."—Prof. Skeat says, "small hinges."—These are sometimes called *butts*.

facta domino Johanni de Cherleton<sup>107</sup> xvjd., Summa xviijs. xjd. ob., Item in curialitatibus factis dominis Johanni de Momery<sup>108</sup> Paganico Tipetot,<sup>109</sup> J. de Cherleton,<sup>110</sup> Fulconi Extraneo,<sup>111</sup> Alano la . . . . Mouche,<sup>112</sup> Petro Corbet,<sup>113</sup> et Griffino de la Pole,<sup>114</sup> xxxvjs. xd. [In

Also in a certain compliment paid to Sir John de Cherleton<sup>107</sup> 1/4, Sum 18/11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Also in compliments paid to Sirs John de Momery<sup>108</sup> Paganico Tipetot,<sup>109</sup> John de Cherleton,<sup>110</sup> Fulk Strange,<sup>111</sup> Alan de la Mouche,<sup>112</sup> Peter Corbet,<sup>113</sup> and Griffin de la Pole,<sup>114</sup> 36/10. [This compli-

<sup>107</sup> "Johanne de Cherleton."—See note 114 below. This is no doubt the J. de C. who, in 1295, held the vill. of Cherleton of the Churches of St. Mary and St. Julian in Salop. He was presumably of the Apley family. (O. & B. i., 138).

<sup>108</sup> "Johanni de Momery."—The whole of this entry is quoted in the *Hist. of Shrewsbury* at the preceding reference, but with three variations. For *Momery* they read, and rightly too, *Somery*, but in the MS. it is plainly *Momery*; they read *Zouche* where the MS. gives *Mouche*; and for *Fulconi* they have *Fulton*. In this latter case they are wrong, but they *may not have quoted this MS.*, but another copy or version. This John de Somery was the last baron of Dudley of this line, on whose death in 15th Edward ij. his sister carried that barony to her husband, John de Sutton, ancestor of the subsequent lords of Dudley. (O. & B. i., 138). Some entries in the publications of the Rolls Commission mention a J. de S. who in 16th Ed. ij. had estates in Nottingham, Warwick, Stafford, Berks, Bucks, Surrey, Southampton, Worcester, Rutland, and Huntingdon.

<sup>109</sup> "Paganico Tipetot," in 4th Edw. ij., was seized of "Eppreston mercat' feria et libera waren' in comitate Notiugham," and in 5th Edw. ij. of "Wighton juxta Beverlac' in comitate Ebor'." He was warden of the forests north of Trent, governor of Northampton Castle, became peer of the realm 1st Edw. ij., and lost his life at the fatal battle of Bannockburn seven years later.

<sup>110</sup> "J. de Cherleton."—See note 107 above and 114 below.

<sup>111</sup> "Fulconi Extraneo."—Fulk le Strange was baron of Blackmere. (See O. & B. i., 139).

<sup>112</sup> "Alano la Mouche," whom O. & B. rightly call A. la Zouche, and identify as "of Ashby, a distinguished warrior in Scotland and France, and twenty years after this visit made a peer of the realm."

<sup>113</sup> "Petro Corbet," 1274-1300, seventh in descent from Corbat, the Norman, of Caus Castle, made a peer in 1295. (O. & B. i., 139).

<sup>114</sup> "Grifino de la Pole."—Filius Audoeni de la Pole, of Powys Castle, Red Castle, or Castel Goch. He was great grandfather of Dame Hawise, who was married to Sir John de Cherleton. He is otherwise known as Griffith ap Gwenwynwyn, not the same man as Griffin fitz Edenwith, Vicar of Pole (Welsh Pool) in 1289. (See note 158).

margine, Facta fuit haec curialitas die Jovis ante circumisionem<sup>115</sup> Domini anno iiii<sup>to</sup>.]

Expensæ circa predictam domum per ij septimanas post Epiphaniam<sup>116</sup> Domini anno supradicto: In meremio empto xiiij*d.*, In clavis crokes<sup>117</sup> et aliis necessariis xx*d.* q*u*., Item in stodes<sup>118</sup> iij*d.*, Item in allocac'one carpentariorum vjs., In allocac'one unius hominis iij*d.*, Item Alano Bil visitori operis v*d.*

M*d* quod Petrus Gerard<sup>119</sup> et Rogerus Pride<sup>120</sup> coronatores<sup>121</sup> villæ Salop solverunt ad seaccarium pro equo domini Johannis Extranei submersi<sup>122</sup> xxs.

Expensæ factæ circa predictam domum in septimana post conversionem Sancti Pauli<sup>123</sup> Item iij carpentariis vjs.,

ment was paid on Thursday before the Circumcision<sup>115</sup> of our Lord in the 4th year (of King Edward.)]

Expenses about the aforesaid house for two weeks after the Epiphany of our Lord<sup>116</sup> in the above mentioned year: In timber bought 14*d.*, In nails crooks,<sup>117</sup> and other necessaries, 20*d.*, Also in studs<sup>118</sup> 3*d.*, Also in the allowance of carpenters 6/-, In the allowance of one man 3*d.*, Also to Alan Bil clerk of the works 6*d.* *Memorandum*, that Peter Gerard<sup>119</sup> and Roger Pride<sup>120</sup> coroners<sup>121</sup> of the town of Salop paid to the Treasury for the horse of Sir John Strange drowned<sup>122</sup> 20/-

Expenses incurred about the aforesaid house in the week after the Conversion of St. Paul,<sup>123</sup> Also to three car-

<sup>115</sup> "Circumisionem."—Jan. 1st, 1276.

<sup>116</sup> "Epiphaniam."—Jan. 6th.

<sup>117</sup> "Crokes."—An obscure technical term, possibly denotes *wattle*.

<sup>118</sup> "Stodes."—Studs, intermediate perpendicular timbers.

<sup>119</sup> "Petrus Gerard" is styled "filius Alexandri." P. G. appears twice in the Gild Merchant Rolls.

<sup>120</sup> "Rogerus Pride."—Bailiff 1312, 1316. Robert Pride provost temp. Hen III., Richard P. Bailiff in 1300. From their mansion the street called Pride Hill derives its name (see note 19).

<sup>121</sup> "Coronatores."—These very ancient officials are mentioned in King Athelston's charter to Beverley anno 925. "In the middle ages," says Eyton, "this office was held by persons of knightly rank, who were frequently styled *Dominus*."

<sup>122</sup> "Submersi."—Whether the horse or his master were drowned is not plain, probably the former, as xxs. only was paid, but *submersi* agrees with *domini* and not with *equo*. This John le Strange is probably the same as John de Knokin, to whom the compliment, first recorded herein, was paid (see note 4).

<sup>123</sup> "Sancti Pauli."—Jan. 25th, 1276.

Item ffabro pro opere suo xij*d.*, Item pro bordualis viij*d.*, Item in allocac'one unius caretæ ad petros largos<sup>124</sup> x*d.*, Item hominibus dictis carpentariis servientibus iij*d.*, Item Alano Bil visitori operis v*d.*

In septimana ante purificac'ionem<sup>125</sup> beatæ Mariæ: In allocac'one iij carpentariorum vjs., Item in clavis emptis vis. vi*d.*, Item in allocac'one unius caretæ ijd., Item pro v tabellis<sup>126</sup> iij*d.*, In iiij*or* laqueis<sup>127</sup> iiijd., pro pice ob., Item pro iij<sup>c</sup> de singles<sup>128</sup> emptis ab Henrico Gerard<sup>129</sup> ijs., Alano Bil visitori operis v*d.*

In septimana post purificac'ionem beatæ Mariæ<sup>130</sup> iij carpentariis ijs., Item J. le Mason<sup>131</sup> xv*j.*, Item in operariis xvd., ob., In allocac'one unius caretæ carientis sind<sup>132</sup> ijs., Item in allocac-

penters 6/-, Also to the blacksmith for his work 12d., Also for board nails 8d., Also in the allowance of one cart for large stones<sup>124</sup> 10d., Also to men serving the said carpenters 6d., Also to Alan Bil clerk of the works 6d.

In the week before the Purification of the B. V. M.<sup>125</sup> In the allowance of three carpenters 6/-, Also in nails bought 6/6, Also in the allowance of one cart 2d., Also for five planks<sup>126</sup> 3d., In four latches<sup>127</sup> 4d., For pitch  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Also for three hundred shingles<sup>128</sup> bought from Henry Gerard<sup>129</sup> 2/-, To Alan Bil clerk 6d.

In the week after the Purification of the B. V. M.<sup>130</sup> to three carpenters 3/-, Also to J. the mason<sup>131</sup> 16d., Also in workmen 15*4*d., In the allowance of one cart carrying piles (?)<sup>132</sup> 2/-, Also

<sup>124</sup> "Largos."—Big stones, for special work.

<sup>125</sup> "Purificac'ionem B. M. V."—Feb. 2nd. See note 61.

<sup>126</sup> "Tabellis."—See notes 10, 195, "In the year 1305," 30 feet of worked stone ("tabul") was used at Norwich.

<sup>127</sup> "Laqueis."—If not a Latinized form of *latches*, it means tie ropes; if the former, there may be a reference to the mode of lifting the latch by "pulling the bobbin," but tie ropes suits the context better.

<sup>128</sup> "Singles."—The occurrence of this word restricts the possible meanings of the difficult expressions cind', sindul', cindolorum. (See notes 43, 46, and 67).

<sup>129</sup> "Henrico Gerard."—See note 119 above.

<sup>130</sup> "Purificac'ionem."—B. M. V. Feb. 2. See note 61.

<sup>131</sup> "John le Mason."—Only one or two instances of the names of workmen are recorded.

<sup>132</sup> "Sind."—See notes 43, 46, and 67, and the following.

c'one unius alterius<sup>133</sup> carecta carientis lapides xv*d.*, Visitori operis v*d.*

Item in septimana sequente carpentariis et cementariis vijs., Item in meremio empto iiijs. viij*d.*, et in allocac'one operariorum xxij*d.*, Item in allocac'one unius carecta x*d.*, Item ffabroiiij*d.*, Item Alano Bil visitori operis v*d.*

Item in septimana sequente iij carpentariis vjs., Item in cementario ijs., In allocac'one unius carecta ijs. v*d.*, In meremio empto xx*d.* q*a.*, In allocac'one operariorum xxv*d.*, Item in clavis emptis x*d.*, Item Alano Bil visitori operis v*d.*

Item in septimana sequente anno supradicto: videlicet carpentariis et cementariis vijs., In meremio empto iiijs., In allocac'one unius carecta ijs. v*d.*, In allocac'one operariorum xxij*d.*, In cavillis cind<sup>134</sup> ijd., visitori operis v*d.*

In septimana sequente carpentariis et cementariis di'm', In allocac'one unius carecta viij*d.*, In meremio empto xxvii*d.*, Visitori operis v*d.*

Expensæ circa predictam domum in septimana sequente videlicet iij carpentariis et uno cementario vijs. ijd., Item in operariis xx*d.*, Item

in the allowance of one other<sup>135</sup> cart carrying stones 15*d.*, To clerk of works 6*d.*

Also in the week following to carpenters and masons 8/-, Also in timber bought 4/8, In allowance of workmen 22*d.*, Also in the allowance of one cart 10*d.*, Also to blacksmith 4*d.*, Also to Alan Bil clerk of the works 6*d.*

Also in the week following to three carpenters 6/-, Also to a mason 2/-, In the allowance of one cart 2/6, In timber bought 20*d.*, In the allowance of workmen 25*d.*, Also in nails bought 10*d.*, Also to Alan Bil, clerk of the works 6*d.*

Also in the week following in the above mentioned year: namely to carpenters and masons 8/-, In timber bought 4/-, In the allowance of one cart 2/6, In the allowance of workmen 22*d.*, In building piles or poles for foundation<sup>134</sup> 2*d.*, To clerk of works 6*d.*

In the week following to carpenters and masons half a mark (6/8). In the allowance of one cart 8*d.*, In timber bought 28*d.*, To clerk of works 6*d.*

Expenses about the aforesaid house in the following week, namely to two carpenters and one mason 7/2, Also in workmen 20*d.*, Also in tim-

<sup>133</sup> "Alterius."—This second cart carrying stones seems to have been overlooked.

in meremio empto ad opus  
villæ ijs., Item pro cavillis  
cindolorum<sup>134</sup> ijd., Item fa-  
bro pro reparac'one unius  
ferri ijd., Item Alano Bil  
visitori operis vjd.

Expensæ circa predictam do-  
mum in septimana sequente  
anno supradicto: In alloca-  
c'one carpentariorum iijjs.,  
In allocac'one cementario-  
rum iijs. xd., In allocac'one  
operariorum xxvd. ob., In  
allocac'one carectarum vs.  
vjd. ob., Item uno plum-  
mario<sup>136</sup> ijd., In pice et  
uncis<sup>137</sup> jd., In clavis emptis  
xxxijd. ob., Item Alano Bil  
visitori operis vjd., Summa  
xvijjs. ixjd. ob.'

Expensæ circa predictam do-  
mum in ebdomadi ante  
Annuncac'onem<sup>138</sup> beatæ  
Mariæ anno supradicto: In  
mercede carpentariorum  
iijjs., In allocac'one operari-  
orum xd. ob., Item in emp-  
c'one cind'<sup>139</sup> et alio meremio  
empto ad opus villæ, et allo-  
cac'one cariagii carientis<sup>140</sup>  
xijs., Summa xvijjs. xd. ob.'

ber bought for the use of  
the town 2/-, Also for build-  
ing piles, (?)<sup>135</sup> 2d., Also  
to blacksmith for the repair  
of one iron 3d., Also to Alan  
Bil, clerk of the works 6d.

Expenses about the aforesaid  
house in the following week  
in the above mentioned  
year: In the allowance of  
carpenters 4/-, In the allow-  
ance of masons 3/10, In the  
allowance of workmen 25½d.,  
In the allowance of carts  
5/6½, Also to one plumber<sup>136</sup>  
2d., In pitch and clamps<sup>137</sup>  
1d., In nails bought 32½d.,  
Also to Alan Bil clerk of  
the works 6d. Sum 18/9½.

Expenses about the aforesaid  
house in the week before  
the Annunciation of the B.  
V. M.<sup>138</sup> in the above men-  
tioned year: In the pay-  
ment of carpenters 4/-, In  
the allowance of workmen  
10½d., Also in the purchase  
of piles (?)<sup>139</sup> and other  
timber bought for the use  
of the town 12/-, and in the  
allowance of a cart carry-  
ing<sup>140</sup> 12/-, Sum 18/10½.

<sup>134</sup> & <sup>135</sup> "Cavillis cind'."—See notes 43, 67, 139.

<sup>136</sup> "Plummario."—A plumber, for which the word is properly  
plumbario.

<sup>137</sup> "Uncis."—Reading doubtful, perhaps clamps. (See also note  
192.)

<sup>138</sup> "Annuncac'onem B.V.M."—March 25th. (Note 61).

<sup>139</sup> "Cind'."—See notes 43, 67. The addition *et alio meremio*  
seems to restrict the meaning to *piles, scantlings, or scaffolding poles*.

<sup>140</sup> "Carentis."—After *carentis* a word omitted, either *cind'* or  
*sablonem*.

Expensæ in ebdomadi sequente anno supradicto : In allocac'one carpentariorum iijs. vjd. In allocac'one operariorum ixz., In allocac'one caretæ xvijd., In manbeds<sup>141</sup> vjd., In reparac'one unius pykoyse<sup>142</sup> vijd. ob. in aqua et stramine emptis ijd., In meremio empto vijs., Item visitori operis vjd., Summa xvjs. ob.

Expensæ circa dictam Aulam in septimana ante dominicam ramorum palmarum :<sup>143</sup> Anno iiijs<sup>10</sup> videlicet ij carpentarii iiijs. et uno cementario pro vimine (?)<sup>144</sup> iiijd., In s.<sup>145</sup> In mercede operariorum xd. ob., In empe'one meremii iiijs. xd., In shyngel pinnes<sup>146</sup> iijd., Item visitori operis vjd., Summa xs. ixd. ob., Item solutus fuit et pacatus Bartholomeo le crior<sup>147</sup> et garc'onibus suis

Expenses in the week following in the above mentioned year: In the allowance of carpenters 3/6, In the allowance of workmen 9d., In the allowance of one cart 1/6, In rough-stone-slabs<sup>141</sup> 6d., In the repair of one pick-axe<sup>142</sup> 7½d., In water and straw bought 2d., In timber bought 8/-, Also to clerk of the works 6d., Sum 16/0½.

Expenses about the said Hall in the week before Palm Sunday :<sup>148</sup> in the 4th year, namely to two carpenters 4/-, and to one mason for osiers (?)<sup>144</sup> 4d., In s<sup>145</sup> (?) In the payment of workmen 10½d., In the purchase of timber 4/10, In shingle pins<sup>146</sup> 3d., Also to Clerk of the works 6d., Sum 10/9½. Also there was given and paid to Bartholomew the Crier<sup>147</sup> and his men 8/2, Also there

<sup>141</sup> " *Manbeds.*"—A very peculiar and puzzling word, yet it would seem to mean *rough unhewn stones*, such as were used in the construction of " *Kistvaens*," which are called *maenfedd* in Welsh. This word would sound like *manbed* in the ears of a scribe not himself a Welshman.

<sup>142</sup> " *Pykoyse.*"—The correct spelling of the word now called *pick-axe*. (See Skeat's Dict.)

<sup>143</sup> " *Ramorum palmarum.*"—Palm Sunday in 1276 fell on March 29th. The *dressing* of the town churches on this day continued unto the present century.

<sup>144</sup> " *Vimine.*"—If this reading be correct the meaning is twigs, osiers, *sallys*, withies used for the wattle work. (See *Shropshire Word Book* s.v. *SALLY*).

<sup>145</sup> " *In S.*"—An incomplete entry.

<sup>146</sup> " *Shyngelpinnes.*"—See notes 78, 128.

<sup>147</sup> " *Bartholomeo le crior.*"—He is described *in tergo*, as of the King's Bench, and so an official of some importance; another name was *bedellus* (a beadle) an officer charged with messages, proclamations, summonses, or other processes—an under-bailiff of the hundred. (Eyton, *Glossary*).

vijjs. ijd., Item pacatus fuit Willelmo le serjant<sup>148</sup> versus Burton super Trentam ad afforandum aurum de Scacario scilicet die Martis ante festum Paschæ<sup>149</sup> anno regni regis E. iiiij<sup>to</sup> . . . di' m.'

Expensæ circa dictam domum in septimana<sup>150</sup> anno supra dicto: videlicet ij carpentariis iijs., In mercede unius operarii viijd. ob., Item visitori operis vjd., In meremio empto vs. xd., In reparac'one portæ sub castello ijd., Summa xjs. ijd. ob., Respice in tergo. Totum est solutum de ista septimana ij' iijs.<sup>151</sup>

[In tergo.]

Summa Solvendum est de meremio xxxvjs. xd. . . . Solutum est pro vino. . . . xviijs. iijs. pistoribus dimidium marcae.

Anno iiiij.

Expensæ circa domum predicatam in septimana proxima post festum Clausi Paschæ<sup>152</sup> anno regni regis E. iiiij<sup>to</sup> videlicet duobus carpentariis per dictam septimam iijs. viijd. Item in

was paid to William the Sergeant<sup>148</sup> for his journey to Burton-on-Trent to convey the gold from the Treasury, to wit on the Tuesday before the feast of Easter<sup>149</sup> in the 4th year of the reign of K Edwd. 6/8.

Expenses about the said house in the week (?)<sup>150</sup> in the above mentioned year, namely to two carpenters 4/-, In the payment of one workman 8½d., Also to the clerk of the works 6d., In timber bought 5/10, In the repair of the gate under the Castle 2d., Sum 11/2½.

[Look in the back (of the roll)]  
The whole paid from that week 2'. 3/-<sup>151</sup>

Sum, To be paid for timber 36/10, Paid for wine 18/3, to the bakers, half a mark (6/8).

Fourth year.

Expenses about the house aforesaid in the week next after the feast of the "Close of Easter"<sup>152</sup> in the 4th year of the reign of King Edward: namely to two carpenters for the said week 3/8, Also

<sup>148</sup> "Willelmo le Serjant."—See notes 1 and 20.

<sup>149</sup> "Paschæ."—In 1276 Easter fell on April 5th.

<sup>150</sup> "De ista Septimana."—This is in a marginal note at the foot of the roll, but it does not convey any meaning.

<sup>151</sup> "ij iijs."—This is inexplicable.

<sup>152</sup> "Clausi Paschæi."—This festival season in 1276 was from April 12th to 19th, Easter being April 5th.

meremio empto vs, viijd., Item pro clavis xxiijd., Item in mercede operario-rum iiid., Item in allocac'one unius caretæ ij'd., Item Alano Bil visitori operis vid, Summa xjs. vd.

Expenses in septimana se-  
quente anno supradicto  
circa predictam domum:  
In meremio empto ad opus  
villæ vs. ij'd., Item in allo-  
cac'one unius carpentarii  
ijs., In schyngel pinnes jd.,  
Item Alano Bil visitori  
operis yjd., Summa vijs. ix.d.  
In curialitatibus factis ante  
festum Paschæ<sup>149</sup> anno su-  
pradicto: videlicet dominis  
Willelmo de Stafford,<sup>153</sup>  
Willelmo de Bruchull,<sup>154</sup>  
et Ricardo de Harley,<sup>155</sup>  
Rogero de Mortuo,<sup>156</sup> ux-  
ori<sup>157</sup> vicecomitis, et hom-

in timber bought 5/8, Also  
for nails 14d., Also in pay-  
ment of workmen 3d., Also  
in the allowance of one cart  
2d., Also to Alan Bil clerk  
of the works 6d. Sum 11/5.

Expenses in the week follow-  
ing, in the year above men-  
tioned about the aforesaid  
house: In timber bought  
for the use of the town 5/2,  
Also in the allowance of one  
carpenter 2/-, In shingle-  
pins 1d., Also to Alan Bil  
clerk of the works 6d, Sum  
6/9. In compliments paid  
before the feast of Easter<sup>15</sup>  
in the year above mentioned  
namely to Sirs William de  
Stafford,<sup>153</sup> William de  
Bruchull,<sup>154</sup> and Richard de  
Harley,<sup>155</sup> Roger Mortimer,<sup>156</sup>  
the wife<sup>157</sup> of the Sheriff and

<sup>153</sup> "Willelmo de Stafford."—This man does not appear in the pedigree of the family in O. & B. (ii., 79), but he may have been either a brother or son of Robert de S. there mentioned as having married Alice, the sister of Peter Corbet, Baron of Caus.

<sup>154</sup> "Willelmo de Bruchull."—One Roger de Burchull held half a fee under John de Verdon in Ludlow in 1274. (Eyton v., 276).

<sup>155</sup> "Ricardo de Harley."—In the 2nd Edw. ij. Ric'us Harle held pro priorissa de Brewood un' messuag', dim' virg' terr' in la Bolda cum ecclesia ibidem com' Salop'. (See note 57).

<sup>156</sup> "Rogero de Mortuo," of Chirk. (See notes 28, 70).

<sup>157</sup> "Uxori vicecomitis," wife of the Sheriff. To determine who she was we require to know who was Sheriff in this year. The Sheriff of the previous year, Ralph, son and heir of Roger de M., died without issue, in the lifetime of his father in this very year. If suddenly and unexpectedly his father might have taken his place until a successor was appointed in the person of Sir Bertram de Burgo, who was Sheriff on June 24th, the feast of St. John Bapt. Mr. Blakeway, how-  
ever, read *mari* for *uxori*, the *actual* word in the MS., and made, therefore, Roger de M. to be the Sheriff at this time. (See notes 28, 70).

inibus villæ de Brugges,  
Andoeno de Mongomery<sup>158</sup>  
et Bartholomeo le erior<sup>159</sup>  
de Banco domini Regis :  
videlicet in vino xixs. ijd.,  
Item pane vijs. xđ. ob.,  
Summa tottalis hujus curi-  
alitatis xxvijs. ob. . .

Expensæ circa dictam domum  
in septimana sequente :  
Item in allocac'one unius  
carpentarii, xxđ., In emp-  
c'one meremii empti ad  
opus villæ vjs. vijd., In  
factura<sup>160</sup> unius sereæ ad  
portam castelli ijđ., Alano  
Bil visitori operis vjd.,  
Summa vijs. xđ.

Expense circa dictam domum  
in septimana sequente et  
etiam (?) alia necessaria  
villæ Salop' anno supradicto:  
videlicet in allocac'one  
unius carpentarii ijs., In  
empc'one meremii xxvijd.  
ob'. Item Alano Bil visitori  
operis vjd., Item in quadam  
curialitate facta J. de Ley-  
cester<sup>161</sup> clero domini Re-  
gis vjs. ijđ., Summa vs. ijđ.,  
ob'.

Expensæ circa dictam domum  
in septimana sequente: vide-  
licet in septimana in festo  
Assenc'onis<sup>162</sup> In alloca-

to the men of the town of  
Bridgnorth, to Andrew de  
Mongomery,<sup>158</sup> and Bar-  
tholomew the Crier of the  
King's Bench<sup>159</sup> namely in  
wine 19/2, Also in bread  
17/10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Sum total of this  
compliment 27/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Expenses about the said house  
in the week following : Also  
in the allowance of one  
carpenter 20d., In the pur-  
chase of timber bought for  
the use of the town 6/7, In  
the making<sup>160</sup> of one bolt to  
the gate of the Castle 2d.,  
To Alan Bil clerk of the  
works 6d., Sum 8/11.

Expenses about the said house  
in the week following and  
also other necessaries of the  
town of Salop in the year  
above mentioned: namely  
in the allowance of one car-  
penter 2/-, In the purchase  
of timber 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Also to  
Alan Bil clerk of the works  
6d., Sum 5/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Also in a  
certain compliment paid to  
John de Leycester<sup>161</sup> clerk  
of our lord the King 6/3.

Expenses about the said house  
in the week following name-  
ly in the week of the feast  
of the Ascension<sup>162</sup> In the

<sup>158</sup> "Audoeno de Mongomery."—Was he the father of Griffin de la Pole  
mentioned in the endorsement? In 1304 A. de M. had the King's  
charter of free warren in Oldbury-juxta-Bruges. (Eyton i., 134).  
See note 114.

<sup>159</sup> "Le erior."—See note 147.

<sup>160</sup> "Factura."—Whether this was the formation of a bolt or of a  
wax light is uncertain."

<sup>161</sup> "John de Leycester."—I am unable to identify this official,

<sup>162</sup> "Assenc'onis."—May 14th.

c'one carpentarii ijs., In al-  
locac'one ij caretarum car-  
ientiumisablonem ad dictam  
domum vjs., Item in mere-  
mio empto ad opus villaæ  
ijs. viijd., Item in clavis et  
henges emptis ad opus  
villaæ ijs. ijd., In quadam  
cerea ad portam versus  
*castellum* (erased) viijd.  
Willelmo Hotales<sup>163</sup> pro uno  
equo allocato W. le Serjant<sup>164</sup>  
apud Londinium ijs., Item  
Ricardo le Mech<sup>165</sup> eunti  
cum Thoma de Bykedon<sup>166</sup>  
apud Londinium xvijd.,  
Item cuidam alio gare'oni  
eunti cum W. le Serjant<sup>164</sup>  
xvijd., Item liberatum  
Thomæ Colle<sup>167</sup> pro expen-  
sis de Londinio post purifi-  
cac'one beatae Mariæ vs.,  
Item Alano Bil' visitori  
operis vjd. Summa vjs.

Expensee circa dictam domum  
in septimana proxima ante

allowance of a carpenter 2/-,  
In the allowance of 2 carts  
carrying sand to the said  
house 6/-, Also in timber  
bought for the use of the  
town 3/8, Also in nails and  
hinges bought for the use  
of the town 2/2, In a certain  
wax light (or bolt) for the  
gate towards *the Castle*  
(erased) 8d., To William  
Hotales<sup>163</sup> for one horse  
allowed to William the  
Sergeant<sup>164</sup> to London 3/-,  
Also to Richard le Mech<sup>166</sup>  
going with Thomas de Byke-  
don<sup>166</sup> to London 1/6, Also  
to a certain other foot-man  
going with William the Ser-  
geant<sup>164</sup> 1/6, Also delivered  
to Thomas Colle<sup>167</sup> for ex-  
penses from London after  
the Purification<sup>168</sup> of the B.  
V. M. 5/-, Also to Alan Bil'  
clerk of the works 6d., Sum  
16/-

Expenses about the said house  
in the week next before

<sup>163</sup> "Hotales."—Hothalles, a place now lost, was a member of Langley, near Acton Burnell. William de Hothalles was a juror for Condover hundred at the Assizes of 1272. (Eyton vi., 146). He appears from this entry to have let horses on hire, centuries before Hobson of Cambridge, frequently said to have been the first on record. Letters patent to restrain the exactions of *Hackneymen* were issued in 19th year of Rich. ij. A.D. 1395, 6. (See *Cal. Rot. Pat.*) In the "Rot. de forinsecis Gildæ mercatorum," Sept. 13, 1304, there is this entry—"Willus de Hotales, pistor," who is more likely to have let horses than the man first mentioned, if he were not the same person.

<sup>164</sup> "W. le Serjant."—See notes 1 and 20.

<sup>165</sup> "Ricardo le Mech."—Apparently a stranger, one Robert le Mek in 31 Edw. i. died seized of a *place*, a *vivary*, and a *house* in York.

<sup>166</sup> "Thoma de Bykedon."—See note 15.

<sup>167</sup> "Thoma Colle," Bailiff in 1332. (See note 285 below).

<sup>168</sup> "Purificac'onem B.V.M."—Feb. 2, 1276.

Pentecosten<sup>169</sup> anno supra-dicto: videlicet in allocac'one unius carpentarii ijs., Item in meremio empto ad opus villæ xxxjd., In allocac'one operariorum iiijd., Item visitori operis xijd., Summa vs. vd.

Item in curialitatibus factis diversis justiciariis<sup>178</sup> in dicta septimana, xxijs., Item in allocac'one xvij hominum servientum et eustodientium pontes ad (sic) portas ad nundinas ijs. vijd. In calceo empto ad opus villæ xs., Item Bartholomeo de Bradeford<sup>170</sup> pro liberac'one ovium<sup>171</sup> (?) Johannis Gamel,<sup>172</sup> A. Clement et aliorum catallorum<sup>173</sup> (?) super le oldefild ijs.<sup>174</sup>

In ebdomadi sequente in clavis et meremio emptis ad opus villæ ijs. vijd., Item in stra-

Whitsunday<sup>169</sup> in the year above mentioned: namely in the allowance of one carpenter 2/-, Also in timber bought for the use of the town 31d., In the allowance of workmam 4d., Also to Clerk of the works 12d., Sum 5/5.

Also in compliments paid to several Justices in the said week 22/-, Also in the allowance of eighteen men serving and guarding the bridges at the gates at the fairs 3/7, In lime bought for the use of the town 10/-, Also to Bartholomew de Bradeford<sup>170</sup> for the liberation of the sheep (?)<sup>171</sup> of John Gamel,<sup>172</sup> Alan Clement, and of other chattels (?)<sup>173</sup> upon the Olde fild<sup>174</sup> 2/-. In the week following in nails and timber bought for the use of the town 3/7, Also in

<sup>169</sup> "Pentecosten."—May 24, 1276.

<sup>170</sup> "Bartholomeo de Bradeford."—Possibly the same as *B. le crier* (see note 147). The family seem to have belonged to Herefordshire. One *John de B.* was plaintiff in a suit concerning lands in Ludford, Nov. 18th, 1290. (Eyton).

<sup>171</sup> "Deliberac'one."—Inability to decipher satisfactorily two words in this line spoils an interesting item of local history, ovium probably follows *deliberac'one*.

<sup>172</sup> "Johannes Gamel" and Nicholas Ive in the endorsement are called *Kings' attorneys*.

<sup>173</sup> "Catallorum."—(Chattels), A conjecture only, a word of five letters nearly illegible.

<sup>174</sup> "Oldefeld."—In *Trans.* Vol. xi, 94, it will be seen that this place was on the island of Coton, possibly, as the name implies, the earliest clearing in a well-wooded tract. In the charter granted by Roger de M. to the Abbey "a little land called *Aldefelth* on the other side of the Meole" is mentioned (O. & B. ij., 11), and the historians of Shrewsbury give this explanation in a note—"Aldefelth is Old Field, a spot on which the trees had been felled from old time."

mine empto ad parietes ijs., Item in ij sereis ad hostios<sup>174a</sup> subter Aulae vd., Item in lapidibus emptis ad .<sup>176</sup> Aulam vs. vjd., Item Alano Bil visitori operis vjd., Summa xvijs. vijd.  
 Expensæ factæ circa predictam domum in septimana sequente: videlicet ij carpentarii per dictam septimanam iiijs. In allocac'one plastrorium<sup>176</sup> circa parietes domus vjs. iijd., In empc'one pendulorum et crocorum<sup>177</sup> ad ostia dictæ domus vijd., Item in empc'one meremii ad opus villæ vs. iijd., Item in allocac'one ij caretarum servientium sablonem ad dictam domum xxijd., In empc'one aquæ xijd., Item visitori operis vjd., Summa xixs. vd. In quadam curialitate facta domino Hugoni le Despencer<sup>178</sup> justiciario de fforestia xlvs. vijd. Solutum est Ricardo garc'oni Nicholæ Ive,<sup>179</sup> Rogero filio Hugonis Lugh,<sup>180</sup> et Roberto

straw bought for the walls 2/-, Also in two bolts (or locks) for the doors under the Hall 5d., Also in stones bought for .<sup>175</sup> the Hall 5/6, Also to Alan Bil clerk of the works 6d., Sum 17/8. Expenses incurred about the aforesaid house in the following week: namely to two carpenters for the said week 4/-, In the allowance of plasterers<sup>176</sup> about the walls of the house 6/3, In the purchase of hooks and staples (?)<sup>177</sup> for the doors of the said house 7d., Also in the purchase of timber for the use of the town 5/3, Also in the allowance of two carts serving sand at said house 22d., In the purchase of water 12d., Also to clerk of the works 6d., Sum 19/5. In a certain compliment paid to Sir Hugh le Despencer<sup>178</sup> Justice of the Forest 45/7, There was paid to Richard servant of Nicholas Ive,<sup>179</sup> to Roger son of Hugh Lugh<sup>180</sup> and to Robert

<sup>174a</sup> "Hostios."—An error for *ostia*, doors (see six lines below).

<sup>175</sup> "Ad. . . ."—After *ad* a word illegible but redundant.

<sup>176</sup> "Plastrorium."—See note 191 below.

<sup>177</sup> "Pendulorum et crocorum."—Together may mean *hinges*, *pendulum* the hook, and *crocus* the staple, but this is only conjectural. *Crocus* in some authors stands for curled hair, or what is sometimes called a *love-lock*, and so might well be used for staple. (Blount sub voce).

<sup>178</sup> "Hugoni le Despencer" *Justiciarius Angliae*. He held lands in Leicestershire temp. Hen. iij. as well as in Roteland, Bucks, Gloucester, and Southampton.

<sup>179</sup> "Nicholace Ive."—See notes 73 and 172 above.

<sup>180</sup> "Hugonis Lugh."—Not elsewhere found, but Lowth is in the Merchant's Gild.

le Lanendeyer<sup>181</sup> pro ferro  
et clavis emptis ad opus  
villæ xijs. iiijd.

Expensæ circa dictam domum  
in septimana sequente: vi-  
delicet ij carpentariis xld.,  
Item plaistrariis parietum  
ijs. vijd., Item in aqua vjd.,  
Item in meremio empto  
vijd., Item in una cerea<sup>182</sup>  
ad eandam vjd., Item in  
ferro empto ad opus villæ  
de Ricardo de Colnham gar-  
c'oni<sup>183</sup> N. Ive, Item libera-  
tum Hugoni Gregorii<sup>184</sup> pro  
quâdam brevi xld., Item  
Alano Bil visitori operis vid.,  
Summa xijs. vid.

Expensæ circa dictam do-  
mum in septimana sequente  
auno supradicto: videlicet  
ij carpentariis ijs., Item  
plaistrarioribus parietum  
vs. ob., In stramine vijd.,  
In aqua ixz., In meremio  
empto xxd., In allocac'one  
unius carectæ xjd., Item  
visitori operis vjd., In qua-  
dam curialitatefacta domino  
Hugoni de Audeley<sup>185</sup> ijs.

the lanendeyer<sup>181</sup> for iron  
and nails bought for the use  
of the town 12/4.

Expenses about the said house  
in the week following name-  
ly to two carpenters 40d.,  
Also to plasterers of the  
walls 3/7, Also in water 6d.,  
Also in timber bought 8d.,  
Also in one wax light (or  
bolt)<sup>182</sup> for the same 6d.,  
Also in iron bought for the  
use of the town of Richard  
of Coluham<sup>183</sup> servant of  
Nicholas Ive (amount not  
given) Also delivered to  
Hugh Gregory<sup>184</sup> for a certain  
writ 40d., Also to Alan Bil  
clerk of the works 6d., Sum  
12/6.

Expenses about the said house  
in the following week in the  
year above mentioned, name-  
ly to two carpenters 4/-,  
Also to plasterers of the  
walls 5/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ , In straw 8d., In  
water 9d., In timber bought  
20d., In the allowance of  
one cart 12d. Also to the  
clerk of the works 6d., In a  
certain compliment paid to  
Sir Hugh de Audeley 2/9<sup>185</sup>

<sup>181</sup> "Le lanendeyer."—A designation hardening into a surname.

<sup>182</sup> "Cerea (or cerra) ad eandem" wax light for the same, but ?  
perhaps a bolt or lock—*serra*.

<sup>183</sup> "Garcione."—Here a confidential servant, generally a baggage  
rider, guard or groom.

<sup>184</sup> "Hugoni Gregorii."—Not elsewhere mentioned, but a lawyer or  
court official who prepared writs. A further entry, where he is coupled  
with Th. de Bykedon, marks him out as either one of the bailiffs or a  
burgess to Parliament.

<sup>185</sup> "Hugoni de Audeley" or Alditheley. The Audleys were lords  
of Edgmond and Newport in the 18th century.

ixd., Item pro brevibus petitis<sup>186</sup> pro J. Gamel, Alano Clement, Ricardo Attey-  
atte,<sup>187</sup> et *etiam* (?) pro dictis Johanne et Alano scilicet  
v brevia xjs., brevia quæ  
vocantur recordaria.<sup>188</sup> Summa  
xxvijs. iiijd. ob., Item  
liberatum W. le serjant iijs.:  
scilicet pro missis<sup>189</sup> Item  
pro iij cereis<sup>190</sup> xvijd., Summa  
tottalis xxvijs. vijd.

Anno v<sup>to</sup>

Expensæ circa predictam  
domum in septimana prox-  
ima ante translac'onem  
Sancti Benedicti Abbatis,<sup>190</sup>  
anno regni regis v<sup>to</sup> videli-  
cet ij carpentariis per septi-  
manam iijs., In aqua viijd.,  
Item in allocac'one plau-  
strariorum<sup>191</sup> vs. iiijd., In  
stramine ixd., Item pro  
mercede et allocac'one car-  
rectarum xld., Item pro ij<sup>e</sup>  
clavorum xijd., Item in una  
duodeno ferri empta de  
Ricardo le *tanner* (?) *taverner*  
xvijd., Item de eodem  
Ricardo pro clavis a se

Also in writs sued<sup>186</sup> for  
John Gamel, Alan Clement,  
Richard Atteyatte,<sup>187</sup> and in  
addition for the said John  
and Alan to wit five writs  
which are styled *record-  
aria*<sup>188</sup> Sum 27/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Also  
delivered to William the  
Sergeant 4/-: to wit for  
*masses* (?)<sup>189</sup> Also for three  
wax lights<sup>190</sup> 14d., Sum total  
27/8.

Fifth year.

Expenses about the aforesaid  
house in the week next  
before the Translation of  
St. Benedict Abbot<sup>190</sup> in the  
5<sup>th</sup> year of the King namely  
to two carpenters for the  
week 4/-, In water 8d., Also  
in the allowance of plas-  
terers<sup>191</sup> 5/4, In straw 9d.,  
Also in the hiring and allow-  
ance of carts 40d., Also for  
two hundred of nails 12d.,  
Also in one dozen of iron  
bought of Richard the tan-  
ner (or taverner) 18d., Also  
of the same Richard for  
nails bought from him 12d.,

<sup>186</sup> "Brevibus petitis."—This line is obscure, but there is a possible reference to the suit with the Abbot of Salop. O. & B. i, 129, 180.

<sup>187</sup> "Ricardo Atteyatte."—One *Roger de la Yate*, i.e., Atteyatte, Attehate, or de Porta was bailiff in 1360, 1372, 3. (See note 213).

<sup>188</sup> "Recordaria."—A writ directed to the Sheriff to remove a cause, depending in an inferior Court, as court of ancient demesne, hundred, or county, to the King's Bench or common pleas."

<sup>189</sup> "Pro missis."—For things or persons sent, or more likely still, for *masses*, as it is followed by *cereis*, wax lights.

<sup>190</sup> "Sancti Benedicti Abbatis."—His translation was kept on July 11th. There were *relics* of this *Saint* at the Abbey "de Sc'o Benedicto Abb'e." (O. & B. ii, 43).

<sup>191</sup> "Plaustrariorum."—The word *plaustrarius* is found in *Ulpian* for a *wagoner*, in *Lampridius* for a *cartwright*, but here it is used to signify a *plasterer*. (See notes 85 and 104).

emptis xijd., Item d (sic) duodenæ ferri et ij peces emptis de Rogero Logh et pro clavis ijs. ij<sup>d</sup>., Item pro uncis et vertinellis<sup>192</sup> xvij<sup>d</sup>. Item uno sawyatori ij<sup>d</sup>., Item pro cariagio cind<sup>193</sup> vid<sup>d</sup>., Item in opere ij pendulorum<sup>194</sup> ad hostium et crocorum<sup>194</sup> iijs., Item visitori operis vjd., Summa xxvs. vjd.

Expenses factæ circa predictam domum et etiam circa reparac'onem pontis Sancti Georgii, anno supradicto: videlicet uno carpentario ijs. Item ij paviatoribus xlviij<sup>d</sup>., Item ij hominibus servientibus dictis paviatoribus ijs. vd., In allocacione caretæ ijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>., Item pro iiij cind<sup>193</sup> emptis ad opus villæ ijs. ix<sup>d</sup>., Item pro vij tabellis<sup>195</sup> et uno ligno emptis ad opus villæ vjd. ob., Item pro ij vangis<sup>196</sup> iiijd., Item pro panno empto ad cooptorium tabellos<sup>195a</sup> xvjd., Item visitori

Also of one dozen of iron bought from Roger Logh and for nails 2/2, Also for clamps and rings<sup>192</sup> 18d., Also to one sawyer 3d., Also for carriage of piles (?)<sup>193</sup> 6d., Also in working of three hooks<sup>194</sup> for the door and staples<sup>194</sup> 3/-, Also to clerk of the works 6d., Sum 25/6.

Expenses incurred about the aforesaid house and also about the repair of the bridge of St George in the year abovementioned namely to one carpenter 2/-, Also to two paviours 48d., Also to three men serving the said paviours 2/6, In the allowance of a cart 3/4, Also for four piles<sup>193</sup> bought for the use of the town 2/9, Also for seven planks<sup>195</sup> and one balk of timber bought for the use of the town 7½d., Also for two spades<sup>196</sup> 4d., Also for cloth bought to cover planks<sup>195a</sup> 15d., Also to

<sup>192</sup> "Vertinellis."—O. & B. read vertivellis, and make it to mean, "the cavity which receives the bolt of a lock," technically called the box (i., 123), but the word here is *vertinellis*, which is also used for *rings*, *vertinella* a gem or ring. (Morell).

<sup>193</sup> "Cind."—See notes 43, 67, 139.

<sup>194</sup> "Pendulorum et crocorum."—See note 177.

<sup>195</sup> "Tabellis."—See notes 10 and 21.

<sup>195a</sup> "Tabellos."—The context here throws doubt upon the meaning of "worked stone slabs" which I have given above (see notes 10, 21, 126) to this word. Why should *cloth* (*pannus*) be used to cover *stone slabs*? It may mean *tables* or even *planks*.

<sup>196</sup> "Vangis."—*Vanga* properly signifies a military weapon like a spade, *Gervas' Dorob'* anno 1198 says "Unde factum est ut rusticæ imperiti vangis et fostariis (sic) assueti armis militaribus gloriantur inviti, &c." *Ligo* is the usual word for spade, but *fossor* is also used. (See O. & B. ij., 40, n).

operis vjd., Item pro sing-  
gles<sup>196</sup> jd., (erased) iijd.,  
Item pro cavillis cind' <sup>197</sup>  
In curialitate facta domino  
R. de Mortuo mari<sup>198</sup> et  
Hugoni Hakelu. . . <sup>199</sup> ixs.,  
Summa xxiijs. xd. ob.  
Item liberatum Thomæ  
Reyner pro redditu unius  
placeæ in Mardefole ijs. vjd.  
Item Johanni de Colnham<sup>200</sup>  
pro plumbo empto ad figur  
(?)<sup>201</sup> nundinarum vd.

Expensæ diversæ factæ circa  
negotium villæ in septimana  
ante diem beati Jacobi<sup>202</sup>  
Apostoli anno supradicto:  
Videlicet in allocac'one ij  
paviotorum per dictam  
septimanam ijs., In allocac'one  
unius caretæ pro  
istis iiijs. iijd., Item pro  
mercede operariorum ijs.  
iijd., Item pro ij peces ferri  
vjd., Item pro opere ejus-  
dem vd., Item pro stramine  
jd., Item in mille clavis et  
latnaylls xvd., Item in  
empe'one unius cereæ pen-  
dantis ad posternam <sup>203</sup>  
juxta domum J. le Bar-

the clerk of the works 6d.,  
Also for shingles<sup>197</sup> 1d.  
(erased) iiijd., Also for piles  
for foundations (?)<sup>198</sup> ijd., In  
a compliment paid to Sir  
Roger Mortimer<sup>198</sup> and Hugh  
Hakelu . . . <sup>199</sup> 9/-, Sum  
23/10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Also delivered to  
Thomas Reyner for the rent  
of a place in Mardefole 2/6,  
Also to John of Colnham<sup>200</sup>  
for lead bought for the  
proclamation (?)<sup>201</sup> of the  
fairs 5d.

Different expenses incurred  
about the business of the  
town in the week before the  
day of the Blessed James<sup>202</sup>  
the Apostle in the above  
mentioned year namely in  
the allowance of two pavi-  
ours for the said week 3/-,  
In the allowance of one cart  
for them 4/3, Also for the  
payment of workmen 2/3,  
Also for two pieces of iron  
6d., Also for the working of  
the same 5d., Also for straw  
1d., Also in a thousand nails  
and lath nails 15d., Also in  
the purchase of one wax  
light to hang at the postern<sup>203</sup>

<sup>197</sup> "Singles."—See above note 128.

<sup>198</sup> "Cavillis cind'."—See notes 43, 67, 139.

<sup>199</sup> "R. de mortuo mari."—See notes 28 and 70.

<sup>200</sup> "Hugoni Hakelu. . ."—The Hakeluyts or Hackeluts were a  
Worcestershire family where Edmund H. had free warren in Crokbarwe  
and Whitington.

<sup>201</sup> "Colnham."—The suburb now known by the misnomer *Bellevue*.

<sup>202</sup> "Figur' nundinarum."—This item requires explanation. The  
reading *figur'* is doubtful, it may be *signum*, the word also reads *sign'*.

<sup>203</sup> "Beati Jacobi."—July 25th. The monks at the Abbey had  
relics of him "de ossibus Sc'i Jacobi Ap'l'i et de stola ejus et de sepulcro  
ejus." (O. & B. ij., 43).

<sup>204</sup> "Posternam."—The situation of this postern is not known. (See  
note 13).

bur<sup>204</sup> vd., liberatum J.  
Dauwe<sup>204</sup>, Item visitori  
operis vjd., Summa xij*s.*  
vij*d.*

Expensae in septimana ante  
diem beati Petri<sup>205</sup> quod  
dicitur ad vincula anno  
supradicto: videlicet in mer-  
cede unius carpentarii ijs.,  
Item in allocac'one unius  
carectae trahentis sablonem  
ij*d.*, Item in mercede oper-  
ariorum xvd., Item pro  
scalis<sup>206</sup> emptis vij*d.*, Item  
pro emp'one et tonsura<sup>207</sup>  
panni iij*d.*, Item pro cordis  
et bac'lis<sup>208</sup> iij*d.*, Item in  
curialitatibus factis: vide-  
licet Hugoni de Audeley<sup>209</sup>  
et aliis ijs. ix*d.*, Item pro  
diversis rebus operatis per  
Thomam le loksmyth<sup>210</sup>  
iiij*d.*, Item in xij garc'oni-  
bus stantibus ad portas  
tempore nundinarum<sup>211</sup> sci-  
licet beati Petri<sup>211</sup> ijs. iij*d.*,  
Item pro brevibus: scilicet

near the house of John the  
Barber 5*d.*, delivered to J.  
Dauwe,<sup>204</sup> Also to the clerk  
of the works 6*d.*, Sum 12/8.

Expenses in the week before  
the day of Blessed Peter,<sup>206</sup>  
which is called "*ad vincula*"  
in the above-mentioned  
year, namely in the payment  
of one carpenter 2/-, Also in  
the allowance of one cart  
drawing sand 2*d.*, Also in  
the payment of workmen  
15*d.*, Also for ladders bought  
8*d.*,<sup>208</sup> Also for the purchase  
and shearing<sup>207</sup> of cloth 3*d.*,  
Also for cords and staples<sup>208</sup>  
3*d.*, Also in compliments  
paid, namely to Hugh de  
Audley<sup>209</sup> and others 2/9,  
Also for different things  
done by Thomas the lock-  
smith<sup>210</sup> 4*d.*, Also in twelve  
footmen standing at the  
gates at the time of the,  
fairs<sup>211</sup> to wit of the Blessed  
Peter<sup>211</sup> 2/3, Also for writs.

<sup>204</sup> "J. Dauwe."—The name Bauwe is found in O. & B. i*s.*, 524, n.  
Dauwe occurs in the *Gild Merchant*.

<sup>205</sup> "Beati Petri."—Aug. 1st.

<sup>206</sup> "Scatis."—*Ladders* seems the best rendering. In after ages it  
would have possibly meant *slates*.

<sup>207</sup> "Tonsura."—"Shearing of cloth" was the occupation of the  
shearmen, whose hall still exists. To what use the cloth was put  
in this case does not appear.

<sup>208</sup> "Bac'lis."—Strictly *sticks or rods*. I have rendered it *staples*,  
as though the diminutive of *baca*, the staple for the bar of a door,  
but *baculum* is a bier, Fr. *bacter*.

<sup>209</sup> "Hugoni de Audeley."—See note 185.

<sup>210</sup> "Thomam le loksmyth."—One of the few instances of mechanics'  
names being given.

<sup>211</sup> "Nundinarum."—In Roger de Montgomery's Charter to the  
Abbey he says, "I commanded also that, at the feast of St. Peter,  
the people of the whole province should meet in the same place at a

recordariis,<sup>212</sup> pro Johanne Gamel et Alano Clement et Rogero Atteyatte<sup>213</sup> versus Abbatem de Lilleshull<sup>214</sup> xij*s.*, Item visitori operis *vjd.*, Summa (caret) Item Hugoni Gregorii<sup>215</sup> x*s.*

Expenses in septimana ante festum<sup>216</sup> beati Laurentii anno supradicto: In allocac'one unius carpentarii *ijs.*, In allocac'one operariorum *xijd.*, Item visitori operis *vjd.*, Item Rogero illar<sup>217</sup> consanguineo W. de Hereford<sup>218</sup> *vjs. ix*d.* ob.*, Item pro cordeo ad tabellos *ij*d.**

to wit, *recordatory*<sup>212</sup> for John Gamel, and Alan Clement, and Roger Atteyatte<sup>213</sup> against the Abbot of Lilleshull<sup>214</sup> 12*/-*, Also to clerk of the works 6*d.*, Sum (wanting), Also to Hugh Gregory<sup>215</sup> 40*/-*.

Expenses in the week before the festival<sup>216</sup> of Blessed Laurence in the year above mentioned: In the allowance of one carpenter 2*/-*, In the allowance of workmen 13*d.*, Also to the clerk of the works 6*d.*, Also to Roger Hillary<sup>217</sup> cousin (or kinsman) of W. de Hereford<sup>218</sup> 6*/9*1*2*, Also for cord for the planks (?)<sup>219</sup> 2*d.*

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*fair for three days yearly and the monks should have the whole toll or profit of it.*" (O. & B. ij., 12).

<sup>212</sup> "Recordariis."—See note 188.

<sup>213</sup> "Rogero Atteyatte," Bailiff in 1360, 1372, 3. (See note 187). One Henry Atteyate was *manucaptor* (surety or mainpernour) at Bridgnorth in 1309. Roger de Foryste, Bailiff in 1375, is also styled Atteyate or *de la yate*.

<sup>214</sup> "Abbatem de Lilleshull."—*Robert de Arkelaw* was assented to by the King, June 15th, 1253. He lived certainly to 1264, and it would seem from existing documents to about 1270, for on Nov. 20th, 1270, the custody of the Abbey, then vacant, was entrusted to the Convent by Patent, which paid 20 marks for the privilege. On Nov. 30th, 1270, the royal assent was given to the election of Wm. de Hales, late Prior, who had the temporalities restored to him by a third patent of Dec. 16th, 1270. He occurs as Abbot in 1272, 3, and 5. *Lucas* occurs as Abbot in 1277, and died in November, 1282. When Lucas was elected is not known, but most probably he was the Abbot alluded to in this roll.

<sup>215</sup> "Hugoni Gregorii."—See note 184.

<sup>216</sup> "Beati Laurentii."—Aug. 10th. (See note 55).

<sup>217</sup> "Rogero illar."—In 17th Edw. iij., 4th May, the Earl of Arundel writes concerning the indictment of 87 burgesses at Wenlock before Monsieur Roger Hillary for some crime, which had the appearance of felony. (O. & B. ij., 524).

<sup>218</sup> "W. de Hereford."—Further on styled *dominus*.

<sup>219</sup> "Tabelllos."—See notes 10, 126, and 195.

Expenses circa diversa opera  
villæ in septimana ante as-  
su'pc'onem<sup>220</sup> beatæ Mariæ :  
In allocac'one carpentario-  
rum vijs., In operariis ixd.,  
cum aliis iij, (sic).

Expenses in septimana sequen-  
te : videlicet in allocac'one  
carpentariorum vjs., Item in  
curialitatibus missis domino  
F. le Blound<sup>221</sup> vs. vjd., Item  
eidem F. in feno et avenis  
xxxid., In sindul' empt'<sup>222</sup>  
xvj., Item in bordis iijd.,  
In clavis xd.

In septimana sequente in me-  
remio xxixd., In quadam  
sirura<sup>223</sup> xvijd., Item in  
septimana sequente in qua-  
dam curialitate facta domi-  
no Ade de Rochely<sup>224</sup> ijs. ixd.,  
In carpentariis et operariis  
ijs., In clavis vijd., Item in  
septimana sequente in di-  
versis rebus et operariis vjs.  
vijd., Item in allocac'one ij  
equorum allocatorum ad  
opus Ricardi Pryde<sup>225</sup> et N.  
le spicer<sup>226</sup> apud Londonium  
ad parliamentum tentum,  
anno v<sup>to</sup> vijs.

Item liberatum Alano Bil  
visitori operis ad pacand'  
diversis hominibus pro ferro  
et clavis ab ipsis emptis ad  
opus villæ per diversas par-  
ticlas<sup>225</sup> (?) ixs. ixd.

Expenses about different works  
of the town in the week  
before the Assumption<sup>220</sup> of  
the B. V. M.: In the allow-  
ance of carpenters 8/-, In  
workmen 9d. with other 3  
(sic).

Expenses in the week follow-  
ing : namely in the allow-  
ance of carpenters 6/-, Also  
in compliments sent to F.  
le Blound<sup>221</sup> 5/6, Also to the  
same F. in hay and oats 2/6,  
In building piles(?)<sup>222</sup> bought  
16d., Also in boards, 3d., In  
nails 10d.

In the week following, In  
timber 2/5, In a certain  
lock<sup>223</sup> 18d., Also

In the week following in a  
certain compliment paid to  
Sir Adam de Rochely<sup>224</sup> 2/9,  
In carpenters and workmen  
8/-, In nails 7d., Also

In the week following in  
various matters and in  
workmen 6/8, Also in the  
allowance of two horses set  
apart for the work (journey)  
of Richard Pryde and Nicho-  
las the Spicer to London at  
the Parliament held in the  
fifth year 7/-, Also delivered  
to Alan Bil clerk of the  
works to pay various men  
for iron and nails by them  
bought for the use of the  
town at different times<sup>225</sup> 9/9.

<sup>220</sup> "Assu'pc'onem B.V.M."—Aug. 15th. (See note 61).

<sup>221</sup> "F. le Blound."—Of him I find no other record.

<sup>222</sup> "Sindul."—See notes 43, 67, and 139.

<sup>223</sup> "Sirura."—See note 36.

<sup>224</sup> "Ade de Rochely."—The latter part of this name is indistinct.

<sup>225</sup> "Particlas."—The word is doubtful.

Expenseæ in septimana sequente videlicet carpentariis et operariis ijs. vijd., Item in clavisemptis et unatabella<sup>226</sup> xijd., Item visitori operis vjd., Item liberatum Nicholai le spicer<sup>227</sup> et Ricardo Pryde<sup>228</sup> ad parliamentum euntibus apud Londinium anno v<sup>to</sup>, lxvijjs. vijd.

Expenseæ factæ scilicet in curialitatibus factis domino H. de Audeley<sup>229</sup> vjs. xd., Item liberatum Alano Bil visitori operis pro diversis rebus emptis ad opus villaæ vjs. vjd., Item Alano Bil visitori operis pro vj septimanis ijs., Item liberatum Thomæ de Bykedon<sup>230</sup> et Hugoni Gregorii<sup>231</sup> pro diversis expensis apud Londinium in xv<sup>na</sup> <sup>232</sup> Sancti Michaelis<sup>233</sup> anno regni regis E. v<sup>to</sup> viij m' vjs. vijd.

Item in septimana proxima post festum omnium Sanctorum<sup>234</sup> expenseæ xixd. ob., Item in allocac'one ij garconum euntium apud Londinium cum Thoma Colle<sup>235</sup>

Expenseæ in the week following, namely, to carpenters and workmen 2/7, Also in nails bought and in one plank (?)<sup>226</sup> 13d., Also to the clerk of the works 6d., Also delivered to Nicholas the Spicer<sup>227</sup> & Richard Pryde<sup>228</sup> going to Parliament at London in the 5<sup>th</sup> year 68/7.

Expenses incurred: to wit, in compliments paid to Sir H. de Audeley<sup>229</sup> 6/10, Also delivered to Alan Bil clerk of the works for various things bought for the use of the town 6/6, Also to Alan clerk of the works for 6 weeks 3/-, Also delivered to Thomas de Bykedon<sup>230</sup> and Hugh Gregory<sup>231</sup> for various expenses at London in the quindene<sup>232</sup> of St. Michael<sup>233</sup> in the fifth year of King Edward eight marks, six shillings and eightpence.

Also in the week after the festival of All Saints,<sup>234</sup> expenses 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Also in the allowance of two footmen going to London with Thomas Colle<sup>235</sup> and Thomas

<sup>226</sup> "Tabella."—See notes 10, 21, 126, and 195.

<sup>227</sup> "Nicholas le Spicer."—Spicer=epicier, a seller of spices, a grocer. N. le Sp. and R. Pryde seem to have been the burgesses of Parliament this year.

<sup>228</sup> "Ricardo Pryde."—See notes 19 and 120.

<sup>229</sup> "H. de Audeley."—See note 185.

<sup>230</sup> "Th. de Bykedon."—See note 15.

<sup>231</sup> "Hugoni Gregorii."—See note 184.

<sup>232</sup> "XVna," quindena.—See note 32.

<sup>233</sup> "Sti. Michaelis."—Sept. 29th.

<sup>234</sup> "Omnium Sanctorum."—Nov. 1st.

<sup>235</sup> "Thoma Colle."—See note 167. Thomas and Hugh Colle in 1278 grant a yearly rent of 40s. to Sir Richd. Fox, chaplain, in re-

et Thoma de Bykedon ante festum Sancti Michaelis<sup>236</sup> anno v<sup>to</sup>, In allocac'one iij hominum ad portas scilicet versus Abbathiam et sub castello iij<sup>s.</sup>,<sup>237</sup> In allocac'one equi Ricardo Hamchirche allocato cum Thoma Colle<sup>238</sup> iij<sup>s.</sup>, Item in diversis expensis circa villam xvijd. In empc'one unius batelli empti ad opus domini W. de Hereford xvs., In allocac'one Ricardi le Becher<sup>239</sup> euntis cum Thoma Colle et Thoma de Bykedon apud Londinium ante festum Sancti Michaelis anno supradicto iij<sup>s.</sup> et ix<sup>d.</sup>, dominica ante concepc'onem<sup>240</sup> beatae Mariæ Item liberatum Alano Bil visitori operis pro mercede iij septimanarum iij<sup>s.</sup>, In empc'one unius cereæ viijd., in die dominica in crastino circu'cisionis<sup>241</sup> Domini anno regni regis E. v<sup>to</sup>: videlicet Alano Bil visitori operis pro mercede ij septimanarum

de Bykedon before the festival of St Michael<sup>236</sup> in the fifth year, In the allowance of three men at the gates: to wit, towards the Abbey and under the Castle<sup>237</sup> 3/-, In the allowance of a horse to Richard Hamchirche appointed to go with Thomas Colle<sup>238</sup> 3/-, Also in various expenses about the town 18d, In the purchase of one boat bought for the use of Sir W. de Hereford 15/-, In the allowance of Richard le Becher<sup>239</sup> going with Thomas Colle and Thomas de Bykedon to London before the festival of St. Michael in the year above mentioned 2/9, The Sunday before the conception of the B. V. M.<sup>240</sup> Also delivered to Alan Bil clerk of the works as payment for four weeks 2/-, In the purchase of one wax light (?) 8d., On the Sunday on the morrow of the Circumcision<sup>241</sup> of our Lord in

gard of their father and mother, Thos. and dame Agnes, and of their grandfather and grandmother, Hugh and dame Agnes, which grant was witnessed by Thos. de Bikedon and Wm. le Parmenter, Bailiffs, Richd. Pride, John de Lodelowe, Galfrid Rondolf, Roger le Forde, and William Borreye. (O. & B. ij, 467, 8). *Thomas filius Hugonis Colle* appears in the Rotulus Gildæ Mercatorum in 1281.

<sup>236</sup> "Sancti Michaelis."—Sept. 29th.

<sup>237</sup> "Sub castello."—In after times there were two gates here.

<sup>238</sup> "Thoma Colle."—See above notes 167 and 235. The Richard Hamchirche who was appointed to go with Thomas Colle is mentioned in the Rotulus de Forinsecis Gildæ Mercatorum of 1304 as *Ricardus de Hamchirche pistor*, p. 22.

<sup>239</sup> "Ricardo le Becher."—Hodie butcher.

<sup>240</sup> "Beatae Mariæ."—Dec. 8th.

<sup>241</sup> "Crastino Circu'cisionis."—Dec. 31st,

xijd., Item in allocac'one ij  
hominum portantium petras  
vj.d.

Expensæ circa quoddam in-  
genium quod vocatus sprin-  
ganc: <sup>242</sup> videlicet Adæ  
legynior pro opere ejus per  
ijj septimanas sequentes  
ixv., Item in ferro empto  
xijd., Item pro uno ligno  
vj.d.

In festo <sup>243</sup> beati Gregorii  
Pontificis anno regni regis  
E. v<sup>to</sup> diverse sunt ex-  
pensæ, sic in allocac'one  
unius equi allocati apud  
Eboracum cum Thoma de  
Bykedon iij.s. vjd., Item in  
allocac'one unius equi apud  
Ruthyn cum Magistro  
Adamo le Santcloi <sup>244</sup> viij.d.,  
Liberatum ij garc'onibus  
euntibus cum Thoma de  
Bykedon apud Eboracum  
iij.s., In festo Paschæ <sup>245</sup> liber-  
atum est Alano Bil visitori  
operis pro mercede iij sep-  
timanarum xvij.d., In dicta  
(?) Paschæ anno v<sup>to</sup> libera-

the fifth year of King  
Edward, namely to Alan Bil  
clerk of the works as pay-  
ment for two weeks 12d.,  
Also in the allowance of  
two men carrying large  
stones 6d.

Expenses about a certain  
engine called a *Springanc*<sup>242</sup>  
namely to Adam the Gun-  
ner for his work during  
three successive weeks 9/-,  
Also in iron bought 12d.,  
Also for one balk of timber  
6d.

In the festival of the Blessed  
Gregory, the pope,<sup>243</sup> in the  
fifth year of the reign of  
King Edward there were  
various expenses, thus, in  
the allowance of one horse  
appointed to York with  
Thomas de Bykedon 3/6,  
Also in the allowance of one  
horse to Ruthin with Master  
Adam le Santcloi<sup>244</sup> 8d.,  
Delivered to two footmen  
going with Thomas de Byke-  
don to York 3/-, In the fes-  
tival of Easter<sup>245</sup> was deli-  
vered to Alan Bil clerk of  
the works for his wage of  
three weeks 18d., In said (?)

<sup>242</sup> "Springanc or Springant."—"This was an *engine* called an *arba-  
last*, *spurgardon* or *espringale*, which was a huge crossbow mounted  
on wheels, so as to be movable like a field piece. It threw great  
pointed bolts with such force as to pass successively through several  
men." (*Cutts, Scenes, &c.*) In the 18th year of Edw. ij. Letters  
Patent were issued under the title "De springaldis et aliis ingenii  
faciendis pro defensione regni." (*Cal. Rot. Pat.* 95a).

<sup>243</sup> "Beati Gregorii Pontificis."—This festival was on Jan. 13th.  
His reliquies at the Abbey were "ijj. porc'ones."

<sup>244</sup> "Santcloi."—Magister Adam de Santcloi does not appear else-  
where.

<sup>245</sup> "Paschæ."—In 1277 Easter Day fell on March 28th.

tum Roberto de Haggeley<sup>246</sup>  
 Jacobo de Poddemor,<sup>247</sup> et  
 W. de Mortimer,<sup>248</sup> pro  
 salariis eorum: scilicet  
 unionque eorum<sup>249</sup> dimi-  
 dium marcæ, Item Hugoni  
 Gregorii pro salario ejus  
 j. m'. In cariagio unius  
 batelli apud Wigorniam  
 ijs., In festo Sancti Georgii<sup>250</sup>  
 liberatum est xij hominibus  
 custodientibus portas die  
 comitatus<sup>251</sup> ijs., Item libera-  
 tum est uno carpentario pro  
 ij diebus vijd., Item in pane  
 ad quoddam exennium<sup>252</sup>  
 xijd. ob. Item in vino misso  
 dominis H. de Audeley,<sup>185</sup>  
 et J. de Cherleton<sup>107, 114</sup> ijs.,  
 Item in vino misso domino  
 R. de Mortemer<sup>28 70</sup> ijs. vjd.

Easter in the fifth year  
 delivered to Robert de Hag-  
 geley<sup>246</sup> James de Podde-  
 mor<sup>247</sup> and W. de Mortimer<sup>248</sup>  
 for their salaries, to wit to  
 each and every of them<sup>249</sup>  
 half a mark, Also to Hugh  
 Gregory for his salary one  
 mark. In the carriage of  
 one boat to Worcester 2/-,  
 In the festival of St George<sup>250</sup>  
 there was delivered to twelve  
 men guarding the gates on  
 Court Day<sup>251</sup> 2/-, Also de-  
 livered to one carpenter for  
 two days 7d., Also in bread  
 in a certain gratuity<sup>252</sup> 13*1/2*d.,  
 Also in wine sent to Sirs H.  
 de Audeley<sup>185</sup> and J. de  
 Cherleton<sup>107, 114</sup> 3/-, Also in  
 wine sent to Sir R. de Mor-  
 timer<sup>28 70</sup> 2/6.

#### Various Endorsements.

M<sup>m</sup> quod Nicholas Ive<sup>78</sup> pacavit per vices ad meremium emen-  
 dum ad opus villæ et aulæ ædificandæ . . . iijli. ixs.,  
 ut computatur.

Item pacatum domino Ricardo de Harley<sup>57</sup> pro quadam litera  
 de statutis per dictum N. xls.

<sup>246</sup> "Roberto de Haggeley."—Of him I find no other record.

<sup>247</sup> "Jacobo de P."—Of him likewise no record, but Richd. de  
 Podmore is witness to a deed concerning Ashley under Broseley.  
 (Eyton ij. 15). Podmore is in the parish of Eccleshall, Stafford.

<sup>248</sup> "W. de Mortimer."—Possibly of Attleburgh, Norfolk.

<sup>249</sup> "Eorum."—The word before eorum is doubtful.

<sup>250</sup> "Sancti Georgii."—Ap. 23rd.

<sup>251</sup> "Die."—After die the word is doubtful, but most likely comi-  
 tatus, the county court.

<sup>252</sup> "Exennium."—A reward, gift, or any payment in the name of  
 a gift (otherwise exenium), also a new year's gift.

Item Nicholas Ive et Johannes Gamel<sup>250</sup> attornati<sup>253</sup> regis pacand' wardatoribus<sup>254</sup> et verderariis<sup>255</sup> cum Johanni le Say<sup>256</sup> et quid . . . domino Hugone le Despencer justicario<sup>257</sup> de fforest a et unus inquisitorum<sup>258</sup> xls.

Item wardoribus et<sup>254</sup> veredariis xxs.<sup>256</sup>

. . . Alano Bil in xjs.

Diversæ expensæ et etiam de Aula.

Comptus Hall anno 3 Ed. also 4 & 5.

The Guild Hall built.

Be it remembered that Nicholas Ive<sup>73</sup> has paid at various times for timber bought for the use of the town and for building the Hall as is reckoned three pounds nine shillings.

Also there has been paid to Sir Richard de Harley<sup>67</sup> for a certain writ of the statutes by the said N. 40/-.

Also Nicholas Ive and John Gamel<sup>250</sup> attorneys<sup>253</sup> of the King have paid to *Warders*<sup>254</sup> and *Verderers*<sup>255</sup> with John le Say<sup>256</sup> and . . . to Sir Hugh le Despencer Justice<sup>257</sup> of the Forest and one of the Inquisitors,<sup>258</sup> 40/-.

Also to *Warders*<sup>254</sup> and *Verderers*<sup>255</sup> 20/-.

Alan Bil in 11/-.

Diverse expenses and also of the Hall.

Reckoning of the Hall in the third year of Edward and also 4th and 5th.

The Guild Hall built.

#### ENDORSEMENTS.

<sup>253</sup> " *Attornate regis.*"—Appointed by the King to act for him by Letters Patent.

<sup>254</sup> " *Wardatoribus.*"—Custodians of the West Marches, and guardians of the King's Castles.

<sup>255</sup> " *Verderers.*"—Judicial officers of the King's Forests, exempted from being jurors.

<sup>256</sup> " *Johanni le Say.*"—One John le Say was witness to a deed concerning Stokesay between 1260 and 1270. Another J. le S. temp. Edw. iv, held four manors in Hertfordshire. (Eyton v., 39). A Robert le Say was parson of St. Michael's in the Castle in 1272. (Eyton x., 161).

<sup>257</sup> " *Justicario.*"—See note 178.

<sup>258</sup> " *Inquisitorum.*"—Sheriffs and coroners who had power to make great *enquest* before Justices in Eyre.

<sup>259</sup> " *John Gamel.*"—Bailiff or Provost 1293, Bailiff 1304 and 1311.

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## WAGES, PRICES OF COMMODITIES, &amp;c.

Hire of two horses to Oxford and London	...	...	5/-
"    " to London	...	...	7/-
"    " of one horse to London	...	...	8/-
Carriage of a boat to Worcester	...	...	2/-

				0d.
Wages of one carpenter for a week	...	...	...	0d.
,, of one mason for a week	...	...	...	2s.
,, of four men for a week	...	...	...	6d.
,, of two men for a week	...	...	...	18 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub> d.
,, of four masons for two days	...	...	...	16d.
,, of the Clerk of the Works for a week	...	...	...	6d.
One quarter of lime	...	...	...	10d.
Ten quarters ditto	...	...	...	12 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub>
One cart drawing sand for a week	...	...	...	2 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub> d.
One thousand of nails	...	...	...	12d.
Two hundred ditto	...	...	...	12d.
One thousand of nails and lathnails	...	...	...	15d.
One dozen of iron	...	...	...	18d.
Two spades	...	...	...	4d.
One simnel	...	...	...	7 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub> d.
A certain writ	...	...	...	40d.
Five writs	...	...	...	27 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub> d.
,, , , ,	...	...	...	11/-

N.B.—As quantities are seldom given the items of payment for materials do not convey much information. There was apparently no regular tariff of wages, men were paid according to their skill and ability. Masons received more than carpenters, and a carpenter more than the "Clerk of the Works." In most instances of payment the sum may be brought into accordance with our present rates by multiplying by 27.5.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE TRAINED  
SOLDIERS OF SHROPSHIRE IN THE REIGN  
OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

WITH NOTES BY WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

*(Continued from page 294 Vol. II., Second Series.)*

III. *Preparations in the Town and Liberties of Shrewsbury for the Spanish Armada.*

THE year 1588 is memorable in the history of England for the gigantic effort made by Philip of Spain to conquer the country, with the view of suppressing the Protestant religion. The execution of Mary Stuart two years before this date had roused the Roman Catholic world into a state of intense indignation, which had its energetic exponent in the Spanish monarch, who began his preparations for the great enterprise in the spring of 1587, being backed in his design by Pope Sistus V., who promised him an enormous subsidy. These preparations, being on so large a scale could not escape the vigilance of English statesmen, and care was taken that the forces were put in an efficient condition. Indeed for the last eight years much attention had been devoted to military training. "Volunteer military schools had been established all over the country, gentlemen who had served abroad drilling the sons of the knights and squires. Three hundred London Merchants, who had seen service, took charge of the city corps, and the example, it is likely, was imitated in the towns; while along the coast the privateering trade had made lessons in fighting a part of the education of every high-spirited lad."<sup>1</sup> The

<sup>1</sup> Froude xii., p. 353.

Vol. III., 2nd S.

"Heads of Instructions for the muster-master," printed above, and a "Book of General Musters for the Town and Liberties," for the year 1587, printed at the end of the present paper, indicate the military activity of the period.

It is difficult to form an adequate idea of the high spirit of loyalty and patriotism aroused now that the long threatened danger was drawing nigh. "Thus it was," says Froude, "that when the long talked of peril was at the doors, and the people were called on to take their harness to resist invasion, a hundred thousand men, well officered and appointed, were ready at a day's notice to fall into their companies, and move wherever they were wanted. In the uncertainty where the Spaniards would land they were left at their homes, but with their line of action accurately laid down. The musters of the midland counties, thirty thousand strong, were to form a separate army for the defence of the Queen's person, and were directed to assemble on the first note of alarm between Windsor and Harrow. The rest were to gather to the point of danger."<sup>1</sup>

There commenced in March a contribution to a National Loan, in response to a letter from the Queen to Sir Francis Walsingham, keeper of the Privy Seal, and by him directed to the Lieutenants of the several counties. A sum amounting to nearly £75,000, contributed to by 2,416 of her subjects, out of the 36 counties of England, was the result, which, considering the value of money at that date, and the extraordinary charges each county had already borne in making other provisions, was a very noble sum.

We reproduce the names of those Salopians who contributed to the Loan, from a small work published in 1886, by Mr. Alfred Russell Smith, who derived his information from a scarce quarto tract of 1798, the original MS. of which cannot now be found. The list differs in several particulars from that which was printed

<sup>1</sup> Froude xii., p. 354.

in these *Transactions* (vol. iii., p. 378), by the late Mr. Askew Roberts, and a few notes are added to aid in the identification of the contributors.

*The names of those Salopians who contributed to the Defence of the Country at the time of the Spanish Armada, 1588 :—*

		£
March.	Robert Eyton, <sup>1</sup> 18 die Marcii	... 25
	Thomas Onslow, <sup>2</sup> Armiger 22 die Marcii	... 25
	Richard Prince, <sup>3</sup> 24 die Marcii	... 25
	William Fowler, <sup>4</sup> 26 die Marcii	... 25
April.	Charles Foxe, <sup>5</sup> Arm. 20 die Marcii	... 100
	Thomas Corbett, <sup>6</sup> tertio die Aprilis	... 25
	Rowland Barker, <sup>7</sup> of Hammund, Armiger	... 50
	Robert Ireland, <sup>8</sup> quarto die Aprilis	... 25
	Frauncis Gatrice, <sup>9</sup> 8 die Aprilis	... 30
	Richard Lea, <sup>10</sup> eodem	... 30
	Andrew Chorlton, <sup>11</sup> eodem	... 30
	Frauncis Kynnaston, <sup>12</sup> eodem	... 25

<sup>1</sup> Of Eyton-on-the-Weald-Moors : Sheriff in 1592.

<sup>2</sup> Of Onslow. He married for his first wife a daughter of John Leighton of Wattlesborough.

<sup>3</sup> Of the Abbeyforgate. He was an eminent lawyer, and built the White Hall.

<sup>4</sup> Of Harnage Grange. He was Steward of Shrewsbury.

<sup>5</sup> Of Bromfield, a member of the Council of the Marches, and afterwards Clerk of the Signet in that court (*Vide* p. 226 *ante.*)

<sup>6</sup> Probably of Stanwardine, who married a daughter of Vincent Corbet, of Moreton Corbet.

<sup>7</sup> Of Haughmond : Sheriff in 1585.

<sup>8</sup> Of Albrighton (Salop). He was the son and heir of Thomas Ireland of that place ; but there was another Robert Ireland at this period, who was called the elder, the son of David Ireland, who may be the one here mentioned.

<sup>9</sup> We suppose this to be the son of William Gatacre, of Gatacre, by Elianora, daughter of William Mitton, of Shrewsbury. He married a daughter of Humphrey Swinnerton, of Swinnerton, Staffordshire.

<sup>10</sup> Probably of Langley, the one who married Elianora, daughter of Walter Wrottesley, of Wrottesley, co. Staff.

<sup>11</sup> Of Apley, second son of Francis Charleton, of Apley, who married Margaret, daughter of James Barker of Haughmond.

<sup>12</sup> There were two persons of this name, the one of Shotton, the other of Eynes, of Stretton ; but which of the two this was there is at present nothing to show.

		£
Robert Powell, <sup>13</sup>	<i>codem</i>	25
Robert Mooreton, <sup>14</sup>	<i>codem</i>	25
Edward Lutwich, <sup>15</sup>	<i>codem</i>	25
Frauncis Newport, <sup>16</sup>	<i>codem</i>	50
Richard Hopton, <sup>17</sup>	<i>codem</i>	25
William Leighton, <sup>18</sup>	<i>codem</i>	30
Jerom. Corbett, <sup>19</sup>	<i>codem</i>	30
Richard Lloid, <sup>20</sup>	<i>codem</i>	25
Edward Gifford, <sup>21</sup>	<i>codem</i>	25
John Brooke, <sup>22</sup>	<i>codem</i>	30
Richard Owen, <sup>23</sup>	<i>codem</i>	25
Edward Corbett, <sup>24</sup> of Longnore	<i>codem</i>	25
Richard Cressett, <sup>25</sup> 11 die Aprilis		30
Thomas Burton, <sup>26</sup>	<i>codem</i>	25

<sup>13</sup> If Blakeway's statement (Sheriff's of Shrop. p. 96) were right, that the Sheriff of 1594 was Robert Powell, not Richard, there would be little risk in assigning this contribution to him; but the editors of the Visitation of 1623 (Harleian Soc.) adduce very weighty evidence against that statement.

<sup>14</sup> Possibly this was Robert Morton of Haughton, who married a daughter of Thomas Lee of Langley, and son of Richard Morton to whom a grant of arms was made in 1516.

<sup>15</sup> Of Lutwich, who married for his second wife the daughter of Adam Oteley, widow of John Hoorde: he died in 1614.

<sup>16</sup> We shall have to speak of him later.

<sup>17</sup> Probably of Hopton, who married Anna, daughter and heir of Thomas Walker, alias Leigh, of Stretton.

<sup>18</sup> Of Plashe, son of Sir William Leighton.

<sup>19</sup> Of Beslow, fourth son of Roger Corbet: he was a member of the Court of the Marches of Wales.

<sup>20</sup> We are at a loss to offer a suggestion who this was.

<sup>21</sup> ?

<sup>22</sup> Of Madeley, son of Sir Robert Brooke.

<sup>23</sup> Probably the one of Shrewsbury and Willey, who built Owen's Mansion in the Market Square: he married Sarah, a daughter of Thos. Ireland: he was buried in St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury.

<sup>24</sup> Of Longnor, who married for his first wife a daughter of Thomas Lee, of Langley; for his second a daughter of Sir Roger Brown, Bart., and, for his third, a daughter of Edward Banester.

<sup>25</sup> Of Upton Cressett, and Holgate; Sheriff in 1584.

<sup>26</sup> Of Longner, in the parish of St. Chad; he married Katharine, daughter of William Byst, of Atcham. He was the son of the confessor for the Protestant faith, who was interred in his own garden, having been refused burial in the parish Church.

		£
	Adam Sutley, <sup>27</sup> <i>eodem</i>	25
	Rowland Lacon, <sup>28</sup> Arm, 13 <i>die Aprilis</i>	50
	Roger Kynnaston, <sup>29</sup> 14 <i>die Aprilis</i>	25
	Edward Walter, <sup>30</sup> <i>eodem</i>	25
	Thomas Myne, <sup>31</sup> 15 <i>die Aprilis</i>	25
	William Preene, <sup>32</sup> 18 <i>die Aprilis</i>	25
	Elizabeth Alkinton, <sup>33</sup> 19 <i>die Aprilis</i>	25
	Thomas Lawley, <sup>34</sup> <i>eodem</i>	25
	Thomas Powell, <sup>35</sup> <i>eodem</i>	25
	Edward Davies, <sup>36</sup> 21 <i>die Aprilis</i>	25
	Robert Needeham, <sup>37</sup> Arm, 27 <i>die Aprilis</i>	50
	Thomas Perrins, <sup>38</sup> <i>ultimo die Aprilis</i>	25
	Thomas Kymmarsley, <sup>39</sup> 27 <i>die Aprilis</i>	30
	William Phillips, <sup>40</sup> of Craicton 24 <i>Aprilis</i>	25
Maye.	Francis Albaanie, <sup>41</sup> <i>quinto die Maii</i>	30
	William Hopton, <sup>42</sup> Arm, 8 <i>die Maii</i>	30
	Thomas Williams, <sup>43</sup> Arm, 13 <i>die Maii</i>	25

<sup>27</sup> Adam Lutley (or Lutteley), of Bromecroft, son of John Lutteley, of Corfton. He married Eliza, daughter of Robert Cresset, of Upton Cresset.

<sup>28</sup> Of Willey, afterwards of Kinlet, Sheriff in 1571.

<sup>29</sup> Of Hordley, son of Edward Kynaston, by his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Edward Lloyd, Llyn-y-maen. He was Sheriff in 1602, and died in 1608. Or it may have been Roger Kynaston of Shotton, who married Maria, daughter of Thomas Hanmer of Hanmer, co. Flint.

<sup>30</sup> We cannot trace this name in the Visitation of 1623.

<sup>31</sup> There was a Thomas Munde, alias Mynde, of Upton Cressett, who may be the one mentioned here.

<sup>32</sup> We fail to find this name in the Visitation of 1623.

<sup>33</sup> There was a family of this name seated at Alkinton, in the parish of Whitchurch.

<sup>34</sup> ? Of Wenlock, who married the widow of William Constantine.

<sup>35</sup> This was Thomas, the elder brother of Richard Powell, mentioned above; he was son and heir of John Howell ap Sander of All Stretton.

<sup>36</sup> Of Marsh ?

<sup>37</sup> Sheriff in 1565.

<sup>38</sup> Perhaps the son of Roger Perins, of Broeton; he married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Perrot, of Leicester.

<sup>39</sup> Of this person we can find no mention.

<sup>40</sup> Of Cructon, where a family of this name resided.

<sup>41</sup> Of Whittington; Sheriff in 1595.

<sup>42</sup> Probably the one of Cherbury, who was Sheriff in 1591.

<sup>43</sup> Of Woolaston, Sheriff in 1582.

		£
	Morrice Ludlow, <sup>44</sup> Gen. <i>eodem</i>	... 25
	Alice Corbett, <sup>45</sup> of Stoke, <i>Vidua eodem</i>	... 50
	George Vernon, <sup>46</sup> of Hodnet, Gen. <i>eodem</i>	... 25
October.	Richard Ketlesbie, <sup>47</sup> 13 die Octobris ...	... 25
	Robert Acton, <sup>48</sup> of Aldenham, 27 die Octobris ...	30
Novemb.	Humphrey Brigge, <sup>49</sup> 11 die Novembris	... 30
	Humphrey Hill, <sup>50</sup> 19 Novembris ...	... 50

On the 29th of May the Invincible Armada left the Tagus, every breast on board inflated with confidence in the success of their momentous expedition. It was a grand crusade for the vindication of the spiritual authority of Rome, the restoration of the true faith in England, and a chastisement of Queen Elizabeth's pride. News of the event spread through the country with amazing rapidity, even anticipating official knowledge. The uncertainty as to on what point of the coast the blow would be struck was an unpleasant element in the situation. Rumours of all kinds were floating in the air, spread by "vagrant and idle persons, fitt to be evell instruments in all bad actions." The parsimony of Elizabeth had been starving the navy, and it was notorious that it was inadequate to cope with the huge fleet of Spain.

More than a month of this state of excitement and expectancy had passed when the following order from

<sup>44</sup> Son of Lawrence Ludlow, of Ludlow. He married the widow of Henry Cressett, of Holgate.

<sup>45</sup> Widow of Reginald Corbet, Recorder of Shrewsbury, and afterwards Judge of the Queen's Bench.

<sup>46</sup> Of Hodnet, son of Humphrey Vernon. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Pigott of Chetwynd.

<sup>47</sup> Of Steppill or Steeple, in Shropshire, son of Thomas Ketley of the same place.

<sup>48</sup> We suppose this to be the son of William Acton, of Aldenham, by Cicely, daughter of Richard Cressett, of Upton Cressett.

<sup>49</sup> Son of Oliver Briggs, of Ernstreet Park (in the parish of Diddlebury), Sheriff in 1605.

<sup>50</sup> Of Beechley and Soulton, son of William Hill, of the same place: he married Alice, daughter of William Bulkeley, of Stoke-upon-Tern.

the Privy Council reached the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Pembroke, a copy of which was sent to Shrewsbury.

*Henry Herbert, second Earl of Pembroke*, was the son of William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke, by Anne, daughter of Thomas Lord Parr, a sister of Catharine Parr, the last wife of King Henry VIII. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire, and Lord President of the Court of the Marches of Wales, in 1586. The event is thus recorded in the Old Chronicle. "This yeare Henry Earle of Pembroke was creatyd Lord President of the Marches of Wales in the place of his father in lawe Sir Henry Sydneye late disseasyd who was a valiaunt and worthy knyght."

*XII. An order of the Privy Council to the Earl of Pembroke*  
15th June, 1588.

After our harty comendacons to your Lordship. The Quenes majestie beinge certainly advertiszed that the King of Spayne now is already abroade on the seas and gone to the waste of Biskaie: whereby yt is to be doubted the same may take some course to make some Attempt in suche p'te of the Realme, as shalbe thought fytt for his purpose, whereof as yet we cannot knowe any certeintye, for w<sup>th</sup> respecte her ma<sup>tio</sup> hathe thought yt convenient yr Lordship should be advertized thereof. To thend you may geve due order to all gentlemen that are captains and leaders of men in those countiess under yo<sup>r</sup> Lordship's Livetenauncy in no wise to be absent out of the Shier. And to have speciaill care that the nombers of the severall bandes be full and complete, To which ende Notice shalbe geven and streight commandment to all the souldiers of the Trayned Bandes in like manner to Remayne in the Countrey, and in no wise to be out of the waye, that uppon an howres warninge they may be in a readines, to be ympled as occasion shall serve, uppon payne to be comytted to prison for the space of 40 dayes, and further punished at the discretion of yr Lordship or yr deputy livetenaunts, of which Bands it is thought expedient that there should be a present vewe that they and there furniture may be certeinly sene to be complete and fully furnished. We are likewise to pray your lordship that the like care be had to see the beacons wached, in such sorte as hathe bene accustomed, and those other orders put in Execucion and duly observed, with all speede and dilligence

which have beeene sett downe and devised for the better defence of the Realme, and for preparinge and putting in a readines with convenient speede the fforce of the said countys. And because in suche doubtfull Tymes yt fialleth out comonly that dyvers false Rumors and Reporte are geven foorth and spread abroade which doe destracte the myndes of the People and breed confusion; It is thought very requisite that care should be had thereof, and the Authors of suche Rumors and tales should be dilligentlie found out from tyme to tyme, and severelie and speedely punished, ffor better execusion whereof, because there are many vagrant and idle persons that goe about the Countrey, fitt to be evell instruments in all bad actions. It is also thought very requisite at this present, for chasteninge of suche lewde persons, and preventinge suche inconveniences, that by them any way may arise; That you shall appoynt a Provost marshall accordeinge to the Authoritie geven your Lordship by your Commission of Livetenauncye, to peruse<sup>1</sup> the countrey and to be assisted in all places by the Justices and Constables, for the apprehension, stockinge, and ymprisoninng of them, yf they will not geve themselves to labor; wherein prayinge your Lordship that speedy direction be geven in that behalfe, for at this tyme no delayes or slacknes is to be used: we bid you hartely farewell, from the Courte this 15 of June, 1588.

Your very Loving ffrendes,

<i>copia vera.</i>	Chr: Hatton.	Tho: Heneage.
W: Burghley.	Wa: Myldmay.	
R: Leicester.	Ffra: Walsingham.	
P: Hunsdon.	Jo: Wolley.	
Ffra: Knollis.		

Copies of this letter, accompanied by the following from the Lord Lieutenant, dated Ivy Church, June 26th, were sent to the two Deputy Lieutenants. The Earl's letter bears his signature, H. Pembrok, in a bold, characteristic hand.

*The Earl of Pembrok to his Deputy Lieutencants, Sir Arthur Manewaring, Knight, and Edw. Leighton, Esq.*

No. XIII.

After my very harty Comendacons, I have latelie receyved Letteres from the Lordes of the privy Counsell the copy

<sup>1</sup> To examine with careful survey—[Webster.]

whereof I send you herein closed I doubt not but your own duties and the present daunger will sufficientlie put you in mynde that noe delayes are to be used in execution of what is by theis Letteres required, I therefore take yt a full discharg for me to advertize you hereof: I should, as by the copy of the Letteres you may understande, appoynt Provost Marshalls, but the tyme is so shorte, and the Service presentlie so Needfull, that I am enforced to comytt and geve so much Authoritie to you in that behalfe, as by the said Letteres of the Lords is lymited, untill I shall take further order for the said office, I, therefore, pray you deale so herein that the inconveniences doubted may be prevented, and your selves comended for your carefull Accomplishment of so good and necesserye Service. And thus I bid you hartely farewell: At Ivy Churche, the 20<sup>th</sup> of June 1588.

Your Loving ffrend

*copia vera.*

H. PEMBROK.

To my very Loving ffrendes  
Sir Arthur Manewaring Knighte  
and Edward Leighton of Wattlesburgh  
Esquier my deputy Livetenaunts  
in the County of Salop, with  
Speede.

The following summary of the letter from the Privy Council (No. XII.), written in a different hand writing, lies with it:—

N o. X I V.

15 Junii, 1588.

*The Contents of the Lordes of the privye Counsailes lres unto  
the Earle of Pembroke L. livetenaunt of the countie  
of Salop.*

First that all Captaines and leaders of men in no wyse be absent out of the Realme, &c.

To have speciall care that the numbers of theire severall bandes be full and complete.

To give notice and straight commaundemt to all the souldyors of the trayned bandes to Remayne in the countie and in no wyse to be out of the waye, so that upon one howers warninge they may be in a readynes to be imployed, upon payne to be comytted to prison for the space of 40 dayes, and further punishment at the discrecon of the Leutenaunt.

That there be a present vewe taken of those bands that they and their furniture maye be seen to be complete and fully furnished.

To see that the beacons be watched in suche sorte as hathe byn accustomed.

That those other orders be put in execucion and duly observed with all speed and diligens which have byn sett downe and devised for the better defence of the Realme and for preparing and putting in a Readines with convenient speed the forces of the countaias.

That care be had that the Authors of false Rumors and tales be diligently found out from tyme to tyme and severely and speedely punished.

That the L<sup>d</sup> Levetenaunt do appoint a provost marshall to peruse the countrey, and the same to be Assisted in all places by the justices and constables for the Apprehencion, stocking, and imprisoning of suche lewd people, as will not give them selves to labor.

And to make proclamaccons in markett townes or ells where, therby to admonishe all trayned soldyours not to departe out of the shere. And also therby to warne all such as are chardged with any trayned soldyours to have speciall REGARD that suche persons, as they do so manteine, be Ready upon one howers warninge upon payne as is in the Lord Levetennant of the privy counsaill's letters set down.

The next document is the copy of a letter from the Queen to the Lord Lieutenant, dated from Greenwich, three days later than the Order of the Privy Council.

No. XV.

*By the Queen.*

Right trustie and welbeloved, wee greet you well: wheras heretofore upon the advertisement, from tyme to tyme and from sondrie places, of the great preparacons of forreine powers, with a full intencion to invade this Realme, and other our domynions, wee gave our direccons unto you for the paringe of our subjects within your Leuitenauncie to be in a Readines and defence against any attempt that might be made against us and our Realme; which, our direccons, wee fynd so well performed as wee cannot but Receave great contentment therby, bothe in Respect of your carefull procedings herin, and also of the great willingness of our people in general to the Accomplishment of that whereunto they were Requyred, shewing therby their great love and loyalty towards us, which, as we accept most thankfully at their hands, acknowledge our selves

infinitely bound to almighty God, in that it hath pleased him to bless us with so loving and dutifull subjects; so wold wee have you make it known unto them in our behalfe, forasmuche as wee fynd the same intencions, not only of invading, but of makinge a conquest also of this our Realme, now constantly more and more detectyd as a matter fully Resolved on, being alreadie in array put to the seas for that purpose. Although we doubt not but by God's goodness the same shall prove frustrate, wee have therefore thought meet to will and Require you forthwith, with as muche convenient speed as you maye, to call together at some convenient place or places the best sort of gentlemen under your Leutenauncie, and to declare unto them that considering thes great preparacons and threatenings now burst out in Accon upon the seas, leadinge to a proposed conquest wherin every mans particular estate is in the highest degree to be touched, in Respect of country, libertye, wyfe, children, lands, liefe (and that which is specially to be regarded) for the possession of sinceir and true Religion of Christ, we looke that the most part of them should have upon this instant extraordinary occasion, a larger proportion of furniture, both for horsemen and footmen, but especially horsemen, then hathe byn certified thereby to be in there byl, enough against any attempt whatsoever. And to be employed both about our own person and otherwyse as they shall have knowledge given to them, the nomber of which lardger propoction as sone as you shall knowe wee Require you to signifie to our privie counsaille. And herunto as wee doubt not but by your good indeavours they will be Rather conformable; so also wee assure our selfe that almighty God will so blesse their loyall harts borne towards us their loving soveraign and their naturall country that all the attempts of any enemies whatsoever shalbe made void and frustrate to their confusion your comfort and Gods highe glory.

Given under our signett at our manor of Grenewiche this xvij<sup>th</sup> day of June 1588, in the xxx<sup>th</sup> yere of our Reigne.

The next paper is a copy of a letter dated from Middle, 28th June, without a signature, evidently from some one in authority, addressed to those who have charge of the several Hundreds of the county. He accuses them of remissness in not having complied with his previous requisitions to furnish information as to the supply of arms for putting in readiness 1,300 soldiers in the county for her Majesty's service, viz., 600 trained, 600 for service in the north, and 100 for

service in Ireland. He requires them, in the name of the Queen, to call the inhabitants before them, on the 10th day of July next coming, with the arms with which they "stand charged, to have and keep in readiness," which arms are to be viewed in regard to their "validity," and "sufficiency," and if satisfactory, they are to be committed to proper care, so as to be ready at an hour's warning. If any of the people are obstinate in their duty, they are to be committed to prison, and the writer is to be informed of what is done.

We conjecture this letter to have been written by Sir Arthur Mainwaring, of Ightfield, Knight, Deputy-Lieutenant, named in the letter of the Earl of Pembroke, and that he was staying at Sleap, in the parish of Middle, which belonged to a kinsman of his.<sup>1</sup>

#### No. XVI.

*A Letter without signature, dated from Middle, xxviii June, 1588.*

Although we have sondry tymes Required of you Advertyse-  
ment of the state of the inhabitants of those hundryds committed  
to your chardge, howe and in what state they are furnished with  
armor and weapons for her majesty's service, according to the  
proporecons for the furnishing and putting in a Readynes of the  
number of one thowsand and three hundryd soldyours out of  
this county, for her majestie service, to say, sixe hundryd  
trayned, sixe hundryd for her majesties service in the northe,  
and one hundryd for her majesties service in the Realme of  
Irland, wherof as yett we have Receyvd no intellegens, And  
forasmuche as the cause Requireth muche diligens, expedicon,  
and consideracon, wee are eftsoons to desyre, and, on her  
majesties behalfe to Require you to call before you the inhabi-  
tants of your severall devisons, and to command the same not  
to faile to bringe before you all suche armour and furniture as  
they, and every of them, stand chardged, to have, and kepe, in  
Readynes, for theis her majesties services, on wensdaye the x<sup>th</sup>  
of July next coming; and upon vewe, and due consideracon, of

<sup>1</sup> The Parish Register of Middle records the death of "Roger Maynwaring of Sleepe, gent," in 1550, and the death of a daughter of "Robert Maynwaring of Slep, gent," in 1559. Gough in his *History of Middle* says of Sleap Hall:—"The estate of the Manwarrings, of Esquire's degree, in Cheshire," p. 50.

the validity and sufficiency, and your allowance therof had, to committ the Custody of all suchie Armour and furniture, as do Apperteyne to the trayned nomber, unto suche owners as do stand chardged with the same. Thothers for the northe and Irishe services, for that the chardge therof Apperteyneth in generall to the inhabitants of your severall divisons, to the Churche of every parishe, or unto suche substanciall men of creditt, of the same, as to your wysdoms shall seem convenient, by them to be kept in such a Readynes that the same may be Ready upon an howers warning for her highines said service. All which Accomplysched, and done, wee desyer you, with all speed, to signifie us of your proceedings. And where any defect shalbe found, your selves cause the same to be supplied, and yf you shall fynd any obstinate of duty in this behalfe, to cause every suche person to be comittted to prison for the same, and to certifie us therof, this much in dischardge of yourselves we have thought convenient. And hoping you will have due consideracon to the Accomplishment herof, wee do comitt you to the Tuicon of thalmighty who guyd your doings: myddle the xxvij<sup>th</sup> of June 1588.

The area covered by the Town and Liberties of Shrewsbury was a considerable one, in which was included those portions of the several town parishes which lay beyond the walls, and constituted the Hundred of Salop. It had grown by successive royal grants, which had also conferred on the Bailiffs and Burgesses great privileges.

The third Charter of King John, dated 24th February, 1204-5, in the sixth year of his reign, granted the *hundred*, with the town, to the Burgesses. This is believed to have included Sutton, Nobould, Meole Brace, Newton, Pulley Foreign, Pulley Vetus, Longner on Severn, Monk Meole, Gooshill, Shelton, Oxon, Hencote, and Darvall. King Henry VII., by Charter dated 14th December in the 11th year of his reign, granted to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Salop a View of Frankpledge, assize of bread, correction of Victuallers, Artificers, &c., and of all fines, &c., of all tenants, residents, and inhabitants of the villages, townships, hamlets, lands, and tenements, within the County of Salop, in the liberties, suburbs, and precincts, within the parish of St. Chad, St. Mary, St. Alkmond, and St.

Julian ; and of all residents, inhabitants, and sojourners in the villages and hamlets of Hadnall, Acton Reynold, Meriden, Grinshill, Hanwood, Allerton, Onslow, Preston Gobballs, and Pimley. And the Charter states that these places shall be contributors and partakers with the burgesses in all things.

King Henry VIII., by grant dated 26th April, the 34th year of his reign, extended the jurisdiction of the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Shrewsbury through the Abbey Foregate and Merryvale, late belonging to the Abbots of St. Peter and St. Paul, now the parish of Holy Cross and St. Giles, and a small detached part of the parish of St. Chad, near the Stone Gate (now the English Bridge). The charter of Queen Elizabeth, granted in the 28th year of her reign, made no alteration in the limits fixed by her father, although it conferred additional powers on the Bailiffs and Burgesses.

Constables were appointed, one to each ward within the town, and one to each township outside the town ; or in cases where the townships were small one constable to several.

The constable's warrant ran in this form :—

No. XVII.

Villa Sallop. By the vartue of precept to me dyrectid fro<sup>m</sup> her Maiste speciall commyshion for the musters Thys shall be to requyer yo<sup>u</sup> to give express warnyng to all houholders and all others aswell servants as others whose names all redye by you of late retorne and presented to be and personally apeare before M<sup>r</sup> Bailyff and others the sayde speciall commysioners for the mustering of all parsons [persons] within the towen and Liberties of Sallop auctorised in Kings land<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The townships of Sutton and Nobold also mustered on Kingsland. The origin of the name of Kingsland has often been discussed, but there can be little doubt on the subject if we turn to the Royal Charter granted to the town by King John, in which the hundred is to be holden of the King at fee-farm, for forty-five marks yearly. This hundred included Meole Brace, in which parish Kingsland is situated, and this part being retained as common land belonging to the burgesses, continued to be called King's land, the King being the virtual owner.

neare to the sayd towen by viij<sup>te</sup> of the clock in the mornynge in the forenoon of the xxij<sup>te</sup> of thys may 1573, at your parell as you wyll awnser to the contrary.

Be me sargante Mannyng  
Pulley the old liberte.

RICHARD JUKES.

There had been a "vew of general muster" taken in the preceding year (1587), before the Lord Lieutenant and the Bailiffs Thos. Sherar, and Samuel Lloyd, gents, which will be given *in extenso* further on, hence it was not deemed necessary to take one this year. Lists of names were sent in from the several companies, and townships, of those who were liable, and from these were selected the number of men required<sup>1</sup>. In January (xix<sup>th</sup>) the Sheriff Edward Leighton, Esq., and others, assembled at Shrewsbury, to determine the proportion of money and men to be supplied by the Town and Liberties, and to appoint Commissioners to carry out their orders. The next document records the fact:—

No. XVIII. *A Levy of 42 men ordered.*

Apud Salop xix<sup>o</sup> die Januarii Anno  
Regni Regine Elizabethe &c xxx<sup>o</sup>  
Coram Edw<sup>d</sup> Leighton, Frauncisco Newport,  
Rolando Berker, Andrea Charlton, Willm<sup>s</sup>  
Fowlar, Franeisco Bromly.

For Coat, counduyt, et Armor, five m'ks a peece  
For Coat.....xiiijs iiijs  
For Counduyt money, being viij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>, to rest untill  
the service be callyd upon.  
To select the men without callyinge a gen'all  
muster.  
Those that be chardged with trayning lykwyse  
to be contributors.

<sup>1</sup> It is not considered necessary to give these lists, as they do not add to our knowledge anything beyond what is supplied in the General Muster of the preceding year.

Villa ffr. To furnish xlij men. Archers ix; pyks ix;  
Salop ffr. Calivers xij; bills xij.

Commissioners  
The Bailliffs.  
Edward Leighton.  
Frauncis Newport.

We must not overlook the Bailiffs of this eventful year, George Higgins and William Jones.

George Higgons, gent.,<sup>1</sup> was a tanner of Shrewsbury, son of Peter Higgons, of Stretton ; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Roger Farmer, of Brampton (? in the parish of Hopeshay). He was Bailiff five times, viz., 1563-9-7-83-87,<sup>2</sup> and became an Alderman.

viz., 1563-9-7-83-87, and became an Alderman. William Jones, gent., Alderman, was a draper, the son of Thomas Jones, of Uckington, in the parish of Atcham. He was Bailiff in 1580-7-95 and 1600. The Market Hall was completed during his year of office, his name still on that building showing the fact. Thomas Jones, chief justice of the Common Pleas, was his grandson. He died July 15th, 1612, and was interred in St. Alkmund's Church.

Another name, also, comes before us in this document for the first time, that of

for the first time, that of Francis Bromly, who was the eldest son of Sir George Bromley, knight, attorney to Queen Elizabeth for the Duchy of Lancaster, and afterwards chief justice from 22 to 31 Elizabeth, and *custos rotulorum* of Shropshire. His mother was Joan, daughter and heiress of John Waverton (or Waterton) gent., who brought to his father, Hallon, in the parish of Worfield, co. Salop. Francis Bromley married Joyce, daughter of Edward Leighton, of Wattlesborough, the present Sheriff.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Arms:—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Vert, three cranes' heads erased argent.

<sup>2</sup> Dates of election, which took place in the October of those years, extended to the end of September of the following year.

<sup>3</sup> Bridgman, *Trans. Sh. Arch. Soc.* Vol. I. n.s., p. 14.

On the 28th of March following, the Bailiffs received this letter from the sheriff :—

No. XIX.

*To the worshipfull George Higgins and Will'm Jones, gents,  
Bailiffs of the Town of Salop, Deliver theis.*

Forasmuche as I am to be at the Town of Salop on friday next, being the xxix<sup>th</sup> of this m<sup>re</sup>che, there to take viewe of some horsemen of this Countye, and am desiorous before my retorne to take viewe of the Souldiers, and theire severall furniture, now appoynted for her ma<sup>re</sup> Service, as you doe knowe, I pray you, therefore, take order that we may have some com-  
petent number of the most hable men of that yo<sup>r</sup> Liberties to be, and p<sup>erson</sup>ally appeare, before us on Saturday next, being the xxx<sup>th</sup> of this M<sup>re</sup>che, by viij of the clocke in the forenone of the same day, whereof we may selecte the nomber of forty twoe Souldiers for this Service, w<sup>th</sup> theire severall Armors and furnitures, as apportioned unto you for her highnes Service. And so w<sup>th</sup> my very harty comendacons doe wishe you hartely well. At Wattlesburgh the xxvij<sup>th</sup> of m<sup>re</sup>che, 1588.

Yo<sup>r</sup> loving frende

E. LEIGHTON.

*vic:*

Yf you may convenientlie  
accompilishe the same advertise  
me so by this bearer: Yf not  
we must have some very shorte  
tyme for this purpose, in the  
meane tyme I pray you take  
order that Armor and all other  
municon may be in redines.

The Bailiffs were quite ready for the proposed visit. They had not been inactive; a muster had taken place on February 26th, and a number of men had been drafted, from which the Sheriff might make his selection. It may be inferred from the erasures and corrections on the much-handled lists, from the numbers marked, who had failed to appear when summoned, and the list of defaulters in "furniture," as for example :—  
"Edward Morghen his pike," "Richard Anderton his

polrows," "John Brayne his whole" (out-fit), that the Bailiffs had had considerable trouble; but they were not to be trifled with, for in a list of absentees there is written opposite several names "in durans," which we take to mean in prison.

The men finally selected by the Sheriff are given on the following list, being one more than the required number.

#### No. XX.

*The names of the p'sons in their sev'all squadrans w<sup>ch</sup> are to serve in her Ma'ts s'veice under Captayne Hussey for the fur<sup>g</sup> of xliij men out of the Towne and Liberties of Shrewsbury.*

##### PIKE MEN.

Thomas Baughe of the Clive.  
Roger Wicherley of the Clive.  
Griffinus Gronowe of Berwick.  
Thomas Hickyn of Up Ros-  
salle.  
Ric'us Bickerstaffe, of the same.  
Joh'es Sherington, mercer.  
Joh'es Dodd, tayler.  
Joh'es Lidgley, tayler.  
Jespar ap Rees, joyner.  
Joh'es Newens, of the Cliffe.  
John ap John, sherman.  
Marten Bourghall, cor'ser.  
Edward Smithe de Abrightlye.

##### BYLL MEN.

Robt. Goodman de Haston.  
George Cotton.  
Tho. Higgynson de Yorton.  
Tho. Yewen de Newton.  
Ric'us Bowers de Hencott.  
Joh'es Williams de Preston.  
Taomas Tidder de Bicton.  
Frauncis Johnes de Brace  
Meele.  
Griffinus Jones, baker  
Roger Hall, smith.  
John Taylor, sherman.

##### CALLIVERS.

Hugo Myckley de Acton Rey-  
nald.  
Evan Lloyd de Berwick.  
Robt. ap Homfrey s'vant to  
Clement Nicholas.  
Jacobus Woodall, cor'ser.  
Thomas Downes, cor'ser.  
Edw'us Dicher, wever.  
Ric'us Hawkeshead, wever.  
David ap Thomas, baker.  
Ric'us Hamonde, bocher.  
Ric. Yomans, tanner.  
Willm. Cowres.  
John Clarke de Berwick.

##### ARCHERS.

William Smyth de Acton  
Reynald.  
George Jeghe de Albright  
Hussey.  
Roger ap Jevan de Woodcott.  
Reynald Griffithes s'vant to  
Mr. Hatton.  
Thomas Lloyd, tanner.  
Edward Newcombe.  
Will'm Ingram, taylor.

This Shrewsbury contingent would probably be distinguished by a badge worn on some part of their uniform bearing three leopards' heads,<sup>1</sup> after the custom in the reign of Henry VIII., as we learn from the corporation accounts. "For 48 leopards' heads made and painted to fasten on the bodies of the 24 soldiers sent to the Earl of Shrewsbury, 2s."

"Also paid the tailors for fastening and sewing the said leopards' heads upon the armour of the said soldiers, 3d."<sup>2</sup> It appears that each soldier wore two badges; probably one on the breast and the other on the back.

We are unable to give any information of Captain Hussey, under whose command the 42 men were to be placed, but we shall be probably right in supposing him to have been one of the younger sons of the family of that name seated at Albright Hussey.

The thirtieth of March was a busy day for Mr. Leighton. The household at Wattlesborough Castle must have been astir early that morning, for he had to breakfast, ride a good seven miles, and be on the parade ground by eight o'clock. It is not a matter of surprise that, having to inspect the county horsemen, as well as the borough troops, with much official business besides, one thing escaped his memory. Gunpowder was needed for the service, and he had forgotten to "move" the Bailiffs in the matter. The next morning his son was sent to Shrewsbury as bearer of the following letter:—

No. XXI.

*To the worshipfull George Hyggins and Willim Jones, gents,  
Bayliffs of the Towne of Salop, Deliver theis.*

I had forgott yesterday to move you in a matter very expedient and necessarye for this Service, which is the provision of Gonnewpowder to be had within your Towne of Salop, the wante whereof would cause great hindraunce and lett in this her ma'ts Service, Therefore I pray you take such order emongest the merchants of your towne, that some one or twoe

<sup>1</sup> The Borough Arms—Azure, three leopards' heads, or.

<sup>2</sup> Owen and Blakeway, i., p. 295.

of them may send for Gonnepowder sufficient to serve the use aforesaid, and I doubt not but they shall have utterannee therefore at theire owne pleasure, according to reson. And thus hopinge you will doe w<sup>th</sup> all speede I bid you bothe farewell. At Wattlesburghe this xxxth of m<sup>ar</sup>che, 1588.

Yor loving frend,

E. LEIGHTON.

I pray yo<sup>r</sup> answeare  
herein by this bearer;  
yf you cause half a cask  
of Powder to be bought at  
the least, you shall doe very  
well; as I am enformed the m<sup>er</sup>chant  
will serve you after x<sup>d</sup> a pounde  
of the best Powder, so then the  
p<sup>ro</sup>vider<sup>s</sup> of Powder may be great  
gaynors, selling it as they have  
done heretofore.

Captain Thomas Leighton was the Sheriff's son and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Gerrard, Knight, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He was a very active officer, whose name frequently occurs on the books of the Corporation, which also record the hospitalities, and pecuniary reward bestowed upon him by the town. He died May 7th, 1600, and was buried in Alberbury Church June 27th, leaving four sons Robert, Edward, Lionel, and Rowland.

No. XXII.

*To the worshipfull George Higgins and Williom Jones, gents,  
Bayliffs of the Towne of Salop Deliver theis.*

Mr. Bayliffs, I doe heare by my sonne Thomas Leighton that you doe make a scruple to provide the half cask of Powder which by yo<sup>r</sup> late l<sup>res</sup> unto me you promised, alledging for cause that you would have some one to undertake to pay for the same Powder unto yo<sup>r</sup> m<sup>er</sup>chaunt that shall make p<sup>ro</sup>vision thereof at or before the ffeaste of Penthecoste next cominge: for Answere thereunto you may stande assured that they shall bee no losers thereby, for the trayninge and other expected Service will be suche that I doubt not but that they shall have speedy utterence therof; w<sup>th</sup> all I would wishe you to call to remembraunce the state of the Shier, yf any occasion of Ser-

vice against the enemy should chaunce and require. To what Purpose are our Callivers yf Powder be wantinge? I must accompt them as thoughе havinge a sheffe of arrowes wantinge the bow. The matter toucheth aswell yo<sup>r</sup> selves as the whole shier, therefore I pray you take suche order that p<sup>ro</sup>vision may be made thereof, yf one or twoe of the Towne will not take upon them this p<sup>ro</sup>vision I pray you at the least wise cause that ev<sup>ry</sup> m<sup>er</sup>cer of yo<sup>r</sup> Towne may pr<sup>ov</sup>ide each of them one barrell with spedē My self will not undertake to pay the whole Some defrayed for the half cask of Powder, but this I will promise to conferre w<sup>th</sup> the worshipfull of the Shier and doe what I may to cause that emongest our selves the same may be payd over unto the m<sup>er</sup>chants yeven by whitsundtyed next yf I so possiblie can or may. And thus not doubting but you will take good consideracon thereunto w<sup>th</sup> my harty comendacons doe wishe you hartily well. At Wattlesburgh this xij<sup>th</sup> of april, 1588.

Yo<sup>r</sup> loving frend,

E. LEIGHTON.

The hesitation of the Bailiffs to supply the half cask of gunpowder may be accounted for by the fact that it was required by the Sheriff for the soldiers of the county, and the Bailiffs desired to have an assurance from him that he would defray the cost. Very heavy drains on the resources of the burgesses, in men and money, had been made for the war in Ireland and the north, and recently in preparing for the Spanish invasion, which justified their caution. This letter of the Sheriff would be all they required, and doubtless the gunpowder was supplied. That they readily paid for the training, and provided the requisite gunpowder for the soldiers of the town, will be seen from an entry in the Bailiffs' Accounts.

*Bailiffs' Accounts 32 and 33 Elizabeth.*

Bestowed upon Captayne Leighton for his charges  
and paynes in trayninge the sowldyers this yere in  
the Towne, And for powder and matche in the tyme } vj<sup>ll</sup> xxjd  
of traynyngē.

It now only remains to add a few closing words. While admitting the fragmentary character of the

papers given above, it will not be denied that they afford us an interesting glimpse into the military life and experiences of our forefathers of the 16th century. Amidst the violent religious strifes of the period we see that in the hour of danger to the nation these strifes were for the moment suspended, and in the face of a common foe the people were united and courageous. All authorities, nevertheless, are agreed that the country was far from being prepared to cope with such a stupendous force as that commanded by the Spanish Admiral; and it is impossible to conjecture the extent of the disaster which would have befallen the nation, had not the arm of providence intervened. The feeling of the people, on learning how utterly the Armada was scattered and destroyed, is well expressed in the quaint language of our old Shrewsbury chronicler when the news reached the town.

This yeare, and the 19 daye of September, being Tuesday, and two dayes after the festivall daye of the coronac'on of the Queenes maiestie, and the sayde daye fallinge uppon S. Elizabethes daye, was a solemn daye in Shrousberie, and all people that daye keapt it holly unto the Lorde, that had gyve' hir in<sup>the</sup> sute victorie, and blessid ov'throwe, of the Spanishe power, and hudge navy of hir enemies, to the greate reioisinge of all England. God be praydame.

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1587.

Tempore	Thomas Sherer	}	gener.
	David Lloyd		

The Book of generall Musters for  
The said Towne & liberties.

The vewe of the gen'all musters for this Towne of Shrewesbury and the lib'ties therof, taken the xxvij<sup>th</sup> daye of Aprill Anno Regni Regine nu'c Elizabeth &c. vicesimo nono, before the Right Honorable Henry Erle of Pembrok, L. Herbert of Cardiffe, Marmyon & S<sup>t</sup> Quyntyn, L. p'sident of Wales, and Knight of

the most noble order of the garter, And L. Lifeteunant within the principalitie of Southe Wales & North Wales, And also in the counties of Salop, Hereford, Worcester & Munmouthe.

**Drapers.**

Richard Mytton, esquire, in Ar- mor a Corslett with a bill, sword, & dager.	Roger Byrington, <sup>4</sup> a Callyver furnished.
Thomas Clemson, { John, } his ser- vants.	Griffith ap Robte, his man.
Hughe Davies, } William ap Roland, } vants.	Richard Owen, <sup>5</sup> senr., a stiched coate, a sallett, & a bill.
William Tench <sup>1</sup> , gent, in ar- mor a Corslett, a halbard, a sword & dager.	Thomas Nicolas, { Hughe ap Homfrey, } his s'vants.
Roger Giestock, his man.	George Prowd, <sup>6</sup> a corslett furnished.
Thomas Charlton, <sup>2</sup> gent, a Corslett & blacke bill.	Thomas Burnell, <sup>7</sup> a Corslett, a black bill, a swoord, & dager.
Robte Charlton, { his Appren- William Allen, } teses.	John Nicolls, { Nicholas Mayden, } his s'vants.
George Irland <sup>3</sup> , gent, two bowes, twoo shoffe of arrowes.	William Lowe, <sup>8</sup> gent, in armor one Corslett, one blacke bill.
John Wycherley, his servant.	Charles Pue, servant.
Thomas Ashley, a bowe, a shoffe of arrowes.	Richard Powell, <sup>9</sup> in armor one almon Rivett, with splents, vi <sup>o</sup> bills.
Frauncis Cooke, his app'ntise.	William Weale, <sup>10</sup> gent, a Cors- lett & a pike.
Thomas Studley, a p'tener of twoo Corsletts; ther furniture in drap's halle.	Roger Harries, <sup>11</sup> gent., a Cors- lett.
	John Butcher, his servant.

[The attempt made below to identify some of the persons mentioned, must be regarded as tentative, and as requiring revision.]

<sup>1</sup> Bailiff in 1560 and 1582. He married a daughter of Thomas Berington.

<sup>2</sup> Bailiff in 1577 and 1595.

<sup>3</sup> Of Albrighton, near Shrewsbury. He was the son of the one who bought the estate, and succeeded to it on the death of his elder brother.

<sup>4</sup> Brother and heir of Robert Byrington, of Shrewsbury. They were sons of Thomas Berington of the same place. Berington House, in St. Alkmund's Place, was their residence; and subsequently the Moat Hall, 4 miles S.W. of the town.

<sup>5</sup> Probably the Bailiff of 1576 and 1585.

<sup>6</sup> Bailiff 1569. Owen & Blakeway give his Arms, but he does not appear in the Visitation of 1623. A person of this name was disclaimed by the Herald in 1585.

<sup>7</sup> Bailiff in 1571, 1580 and 1597. He does not appear in the Visitation, except as Disclaimed in 1585.

<sup>8</sup> Bailiff in 1572. Also disclaimed 1585.

<sup>9</sup> Bailiff in 1573 and 1590, and Sheriff in 1594: he was an alderman of Shrewsbury, and a successful merchant.

<sup>10</sup> Belonged to a family seated at Cotes, and Shrewsbury: he married Anna, daughter of Richard Chambers, of Petton.

<sup>11</sup> Bailiff in 1578 (?). A person of this name was disclaimed by the Heralds in 1585. Three families of this name are in the Visitation of 1623, but no Roger occurs amongst them.

John Pearce,<sup>1</sup> gent., in armor  
one Corslet.

Adam Penberie, his prentise.

Roger Harries, his servante.

William Jones<sup>2</sup>, gent., in ar-  
mor one Corslett, one blacke  
bill.

Richard Whitfoot.

Thomas Jones.

William Hearinge,<sup>3</sup> gent., in  
armor, a Corslett, & a pyke  
furnished.

John Cotton, his servant.

Thomas Olley, his printise.

Edward Owen,<sup>4</sup> gent., in ar-  
mor one Corslet, one halbard.

Robte Crompton, his prentise.

Michel Chambers,<sup>5</sup> gent., in  
armor one Corslet, one hal-  
bard.

Arthurns Kinnaston, his p'ntise.

John Johnes, } his  
Ffrauncis Loppington, } servants.

Ric. Dawes,<sup>6</sup> gent., a bowe and  
a shoffe of arrowes.

Richard Lewis, gent., in armor  
a Calliver, one bowe, and  
sheffe of arrowes.

Richard Lloyd,  
Richard Goodall, } his servants.

Josyas Griffies,

Thomas Benion, gent., in armor,  
a bowe, a sheffe of arrowes, a  
sword & dagger.

John Corbett, his prentise.

Richard Owen,<sup>7</sup> of the stalls,  
gent., in armor a bowe, and  
arrowes, sword, a dagger, and  
a halbard.

Richard Pylsone, his prentise.

Edward Minton, in armor a pollax.

Roudle Purcell, gent., in armor.

Richard Gardner, in armor a  
bowe, a sheffe of arrowes, and  
a gleave.

John Gardner.

Robte.

Nich'us Prowd, Calliver furnished.

Richard Prowd, his sonne.

John Browne, in armor p'tner of  
two corsletts in the drap's hall.

Robte. Atkinson, } his prentise.

Richard Bucknall, } his  
Geffrey Jones, in armor bowe  
and sheffe of arrowes

Richard Jones, his sonne.

John Ffox, in armor a bowe and  
sheffe of arrowes, and a skull.

Myles Puller, a prentise.

William Irland,<sup>8</sup> gent., in armor  
a sword and dagger.

John Tenche, a bowe, bill, and  
p'tner of ij<sup>o</sup> corsletts in the  
drap's hall.

Homfrey Beanes, a caliver fur-  
nished.

Ric'us M'shall, his man.

Joh'es Beanes, in armor a pollax,  
a corslett with sword and  
dagger.

Edward Wightman, his prentise.

Andrew Lewis, gent., in armor a  
bowe, a sheffe of arrowes, and  
a skull.

Randle Heins.

Edmound Barchley, a Callyver  
furnished.

Nich'us Lighton, a prentice

<sup>1</sup> (?) Bailiff in 1579, 1588, 1598 and 1602. This name is also in the list of those disclaimed in 1585, but the pedigree is in the Visitation of 1623.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 108.

<sup>3</sup> Bailiff in 1580; the family was of Oswestry and Shrewsbury, he married a daughter of Arthur Mackworth, of Meole Brace.

<sup>4</sup> Bailiff in 1582, 1593, 1599 (?).

<sup>5</sup> Bailiff in 1583 and 1592; he was 5th son of Richard Chambers, of Petton.

<sup>6</sup> Bailiff in 1545, 1553, 1561, 1585, and 1598 (?); or perhaps there were two of this name. He does not appear in the Visitation of 1623.

<sup>7</sup> See vol. ii., N. S., p. 258.

<sup>8</sup> Probably the third son of Thomas Ireland, of Albrighton, by his wife Jane, daughter of William Oteley, of Pichford.



Richard, his sonne.	Edward Dunne, }
William Graunger.	George P'vine, }
Joh'es Webb, <sup>1</sup> gent., in armor a Corslett, a pike, a callyver fur- nished.	Thomas Browne, in armor a Call- yver furnished
Rowland Webb, } his s'vants.	Phillip Pidgeon, in armor a still cote, a sallat, and a pollax.
Ambros Arneway,	Reynold Lloyd, his servant.
Roger Luter <sup>2</sup>	John Robinson, in armor a mus- kett furnished.
Richard Owen, thelder, in ar- mor one corslet, a bill, a bowe, and a sheffe of arowes.	Nicholas Edwards, his servant.
Homfrey, his sonne.	Thomas Mitton, in armor a sword and dagger.
Thomas Nicholas, his servant	John Offley, his servant.
Hughe ap Humfrey, his man.	George Tretenant, in armor a Callyver furnished.
Richard Powell, <sup>3</sup> gent., a corslett, a pyke, with a muskett fur- nished.	Thomas Puller, in armor a Call- yver furnished.
Ric'us Powell, <sup>4</sup> junr.	Symon Morshall, his servant.
John Okell, <sup>5</sup> gent., in armor a corslett, a longe bill, a sword, and dagger, and callyver fur- nished.	Joh'es Lloyd, in armor a sword and dagger.
William Constable, } his servants	Hughe Kynaston, his man.
Raffe Littlehales,	Joh'es Davies, in armor Callyver, furnished.
Joh'es Davies, <sup>6</sup> gent., in armor a Corslet furnished, a sword and dagger, and bill.	Sampson Clarke, his servant.
William Teggen.	Ed'rus Baker, in armor a blacke- bill and a skull.
Richard Shuriowe, thelder, in armor a Jacke and a bill.	William Greene, in armor.
George Phellips, senr., in armor a Callyver furnished.	Robte Allen, in armor a black bill and a dagger.
Richard Tedstill, in armor a Call- yver furnished, and a corslett furnished.	Joh'es Reynold.
Thomas Harrington.	Richard Wilding, in armor.
Roger Illedge, in armor a bill	Humfrey Fawker, his s'vant.
Richard Gittins, in armor a muskett furnished.	William Lea, in armour a Cally- ver furnished
	Homfrey Howell, in armor a bowe and arrowes.
	Gregory Ffreere, in armor a sword, dagger, and a bill.

<sup>1</sup> Bailiff in 1584 and 1596. His arms are given in Owen and Blakeway's Hist., but he is not in the Visitation 1623.

<sup>2</sup> A person of this name was Bailiff in 1543, 1551, and 1562.

<sup>3</sup> This we take to be the Alderman, who was Bailiff in 1573 and 1591; and Sheriff in 1594.

<sup>4</sup> Of Worthen. He married the daughter and heir of William Poyner, of Beslow, co. Salop.

<sup>5</sup> Bailiff in 1575. His arms are given in O & B but he is not in the Visitation of 1623.

<sup>6</sup> Bailiff in 1589. Perhaps connected with the family seated at March, near Westbury.

Richard Tayler, in armor a bowe  
 and sheffe of arrowes.  
 George Ph'es [Phellips] thonger.  
 Thomas Ffreere.  
 William Peeres, thounger, in  
 armor a Callyver furnished.  
 James Kerry, his s'vant.  
 James Watterford.  
 Joh'es Langley, in armor, a Cally-  
 ver furnished.  
 William Langley, his brother.  
 Richard Shurlow, junr., in armor  
 a sword and dagger.  
 Ffrauncis Leegge, in armor a  
 Callyver furnished.  
 Willi'm Balle, his servant.  
 Richard Cureton, in armour a  
 Callyver furnished.  
 Edward Tomkis, his servant  
 Richard Wytcherley, in armor a  
 muskitt furnished.  
 Thomas Edwards, in armor a  
 bowe and sheffe of arrowes  
 David ap Richard, his servant.  
 George Pixley, a Callyver fur-  
 nished  
 William Russell, in armor a  
 sword and dagger.  
 Richard Garrett, in armor a bowe  
 and sheffe of arrowes.  
 Elliza ap Huge (?)  
 William Mittou, in armor a sword  
 and dagger.  
 Robte Betton, in armor, a Cally-  
 ver furnished.  
 Mathew Gouge, in armor a  
 sword and dagger.  
 Joh'es Rosomgreve, in armor a  
 black bill.  
 [Memorandum.]  
 Corslette, xi.  
 Callyvers, xvi.  
 Archers, iiiij.  
 Muskettis, iiiij.  
 Sherment.  
 Thomas Fysher, in a armor a  
 black bill.

Richard Thones, in armor a black  
 bill.  
 Roger Spruslowe.  
 Edward Harcott,  
 Homfrey Anderton, a Callyver  
 furn'd.  
 Thomas Bouldler, a blacke bill.  
 Adam Whittakers, in armour an  
 archer furnished.  
 Roger, his sonne,  
 John Bouldler, in armor a  
 Corslett.  
 William, his sonne.  
 Richard Landgley, in armor a  
 Calliver with furniture.  
 Richard Meighen, a Corslett.  
 Edward, his sonne.  
 Rondle Stevens, in armor a Call-  
 yver furnished.  
 Robte, his sonne.  
 John Dagger, in armor a black  
 bill.  
 Richard Anderton, in armor.  
 Humfrey Hughes, in armor a  
 Calliver furnished.  
 Owen ap John,  
 Jefferye ap Homfrie, } his  
 Willm Ridder, } servants.  
 Robte. Whittakers, in armor a  
 black bill.  
 Joh'es Grinsell, in armor  
 Willm Shawe, his servant.  
 Willims Groves,  
 Adam Anderton, in armor a black  
 bill and a sword.  
 Richard Benion, his servant.  
 Richard Blower, in armor a  
 blacke bill.  
 Richard, his sonne.  
 Mathew Morrice, his servant.  
 Willm Lingam, in armor a black  
 bill.  
 Richard Tilston, in armor, a bowe  
 and shafts.  
 Edward ap Rees, his servant.  
 Richard Fallowes, in armor a  
 Callyver furnished.  
 Georg Poole, his servant.  
 Robte Tailor, a Callyver furnished

John Warrier, his servant.  
 Richard Chapman, in armor a  
     Callyver furnished.  
 John Richards, } his servants.  
 Joh'es Warter, }  
 John Scott, in armor a pollax.  
 Richard Hardinge, thelder, a  
     black bill.  
 Joh'es ap John, his servant.  
 Hughe Lloyd, a blacke bill.  
 Willm Buttry, } his  
 Davis ap Lleuellyn, } servants.  
 Thomas Grise.  
 Willm. Bowdler, senr., a Callyver  
     furnished.  
 Joh'es ap Rees, servant.  
 Roger Woswall, a black bill.  
 Edward Woswall, } his sonnes.  
 Will's Woswall,  
 Robt. Colle, a black bill.  
 Thomas Portor.  
 Griffith ap D'd.<sup>1</sup> senr.  
 Thomas, his sonne.  
 Joh'es Bickerstafe.  
 Thomas Barton.  
 George Tailor, bowe, ordinarie  
     shafts.  
 Richard Eakine.  
 Robt. Hardinge, a paire of slive  
     ribbed with mayle, a cragged  
     stafe, and a dager.  
 Robte Gittins, a blacke bill.  
 John Gittins.  
 Roger Titley  
 Edward Kevell, a ordinarie bowe  
     and shafts.  
 Hughe, }  
     and } his sonnes.  
 Thomas,  
 John Jonson.  
 Richard ap Pue, his servant.  
 Raffe Woswall, a pollax.  
 Abraham, his sonne.  
 John Biston, his servant.  
 Roger Whittakers.  
 Leinord Lee, his servant.

Hughe Jones.  
 Joh'es Davies, senr.  
 Joh'es Soden.  
 Edward Ph'es, [Phellips] a black  
     bill and a jacke, a Callyver  
     furnished.  
 Richard, his sonne.  
<sup>2</sup> ap David.  
 Joh'es Tidder.  
 Richard Gittins,  
 Hughe Evans.  
 Joh's,  
 Thomas, } his sonnes.  
 Ffrauncis,  
 Thomas Hastinge, a bowe and  
     ordinarie shafts.  
 Joh'es Morries, a blacke bill.  
 Robte Cooke.  
 Thomas Corbet, a blacke bill.  
 Richard, his sonne.  
 Robt. Browne, a bowe and ordin-  
     arie shafts.  
 Richard Bowdler, a sword and  
     dagger.  
 Roger Heines.  
 Lewis ap Evan.  
 Griffith Davies.  
 Hughe ap Griffith.  
 Joh's Ph'es [Phellips]  
 Roger Higgons.  
 Joh'es Cotton.  
 Thomas Griffies.  
 George Spurston.  
 Jh'es Kerrie.  
 Elliza Mathewes.  
 David Benion.  
 Joh'es Whittakers, a black bill  
 Joh'es Petton.  
 Edward Baxter.  
 Morries ap Robte.  
 Joh'es Williams.  
 David ap Rees.  
 William ap Owen.  
 Edward Honies.  
 Homfrey Sherer, a pollax.  
 Edward Lloyd.

<sup>1</sup> Griffith ap David.<sup>2</sup> An omission.

Thomas ap Rees.  
 Richard Finche, a blacke bill  
 John Pilson, his servant.  
 Roger Wilson.  
 Edward, his servant.  
 Richard Ellice.  
 Robt. Eare.  
 Thomas Boycott, a bowe furnished  
 Edward ap Griffiths, } his  
 Richard Cotton, } servants.  
 John ap Griffiths ap Owen.  
 Roger Colle.  
 Roger Butler, a blacke bill.  
 Richard Clarke.  
 John Cowley.  
 Griffith ap Robte.  
 Morries ap Enyon.  
 Morries Foxe.  
 Hughe Tilscot.  
 Henry ap Richard, his servant.  
 Richard Fisher.  
 James Anderton.  
 Rob'te Davies, a blacke bill.  
 John Benion, a blacke bill.  
 John ap Thomas } his servants.  
 Ric. Burges, }  
 John Davies, junr.  
 Morries Marcroft, his servant.  
 Edward Bromhall.  
 Jevn' ap Richard.  
 John ap Homfrey, his servant.  
 Roland Milward.  
 Richard Calcott, a blacke bill.  
 George Webbe, his servant.  
 Will's Hames.  
 John Lewis, sword and dagger  
 Will's Morries.  
 Ffrauncis ap Jevn [Jevan], his  
 servant.  
 Thomas Adderton,  
 Roger Calcott, a black bill.  
 Hughe Gardu'r.  
 Griffith ap Morris, senr.  
 Edward ap Thomas.  
 John David ap Meriath.  
 Gefferye Wyswall.  
 David ap Morries.  
 Roger Juks, a black bill.  
 Willm. Jefferyes, his servant.  
 Richard Hardinge, junr., a blacke  
 bill.  
 Robte Adderton.  
 Willm. Cowras.  
 Abraham Griffies.  
 Hughe ap M'ddith.  
 Griffith ap Rob'te., junr.  
 Rob't. ap Owen.  
 Griffith ap Morries, junr.  
 Joh'es ap Griffith.  
 Thomas Dager.  
 Alexander ap Rob'te.  
 Rees ap Thomas  
 John Tilson  
 Hughe ap John  
 Robt. Lewis  
 Richard Botfield.  
 William Weyn', his servant.  
 Richard Petton.  
 Richard Heath.  
 Geffery Heath, his servant.  
 Thomas Fallowes.  
 Homfrey Lloyd, a sword and  
 dagger.  
 John ap Robte.  
 William Sand, his servant.  
 Thomas Skryven.  
 Thomas Coe.  
 Richard Harcott.  
 William Longdon, a black bill.  
 Griffith Almon.  
 Will's Poyner.  
 Will's Tiler.  
 John Porter, his servant.  
 Will's ap Jevon.  
 John Hughes.  
 Richard ap Hughe.  
 Rowland ap Rees, a blacke bill.  
 John Lloyd, his servant.  
 George Phellips, a blacke bill.  
 Griffith ap Rees.  
 Edward Baynton.  
 Hughe Cley.  
 David Hughes.  
 Humfrey Mounford.  
 Will's Hotchkis.  
 Richard Soden.

John Tailor.	Randall Bradlye.
Richard Griffies.	Richard Webster.
Richard Heynes, sword & dagger.	Edward ap J.
Thomas Prowd, } his servants.	W. ap Richard.
Richard Wright, }	
Reignold Langley.	[Memorandum.]
Richard Hughes.	Corsletts, ij.
Thomas Meighen.	Callyvers, ix.
Robt. Higgons.	Archers, ij.
Thomas Shuker.	
Jevan ap Reigland.	
Richard Heyward, Senr.	
Richard Farnes, his servant.	
John ap Rees.	
David Nicholls.	
John Owen.	
Richard Bromley.	
Richard Heyward.	
Thomas Griffies, Junr.	
Rob'te Bedde.	
Thomas Leaster.	
Thomas Whitfoote.	
Jo Illedge.	
Jevan ap David.	
Richard Rider.	
Richard Illedge.	
George Owen.	
Robt. Williams, his servant.	
Thomas Heines.	
Richard Menlowe.	
John Bickerstafe, Junr.	
Arthur Watkis.	
Edward Maddox.	
Homfrey Whittakers.	
Daniell Lloyd.	
Thomas Rider.	
Thomas Wise.	
Robte Wossie.	
Robte Lawrens.	
John Nicholes.	
Edward Howells.	
Howell ap Lewis.	
Hughe ap Davich.	
Will's Clarcke.	
Will's Birche.	
Edward Petton.	
Will's Woswall, Junr.	
Griffith ap Richard.	
David ap Rees.	
	Corbiers.
Phillipp Teggine, Warden, in armor a callyver furnished.	
Edward Lloyd, Warden, in armor a Callyver furnished.	
Richard Betton, gent, in armor a Callyver furnished.	
Lancelot Howells, } his servants.	
John Howells, }	
Thomas Reace,	
Homfrey Wildinge, in armor a Callyver furnished.	
Robte Smithe, Senior.	
Thomas Tenche, in armor a halbard.	
John Blaekney.	
Alexander Barnes, in armor a sword and dagger.	
Humfrey Barnes.	
George Churche, in armor.	
Raffe Rider,	
Edrus Boyer, } his servants.	
Thomas Dyos,	
John Bright,	
Richard Baker.	
Adam Bromhall, in armor a Callyver furnished.	
Thomas Bromall, }	
Lewis Evans,	
William Ingeron, } his servants.	
William Wooffe,	
Robt. Manweringe,	
Thomas Carles, in armor a Callyver furnished.	
Roger Onslowe, }	
Edward Botfild, } his servants.	
John Baker,	
Thomas Cotton, in armor a bill.	

Richard Cotton,	}	his	Roger Chirwill.
Leanard Lightboue,	}	servants.	John Jaxon.
Roger Downe.			Hughe Arrowsmithe.
Adam Downe.			Raffe Higginson.
William Illedge.			Thomas Pare, in armor.
Roger Sherer.			Hugh Rider.
Richard Johnes, in armor a Cally- ver furnished.			Edward Beddowes.
William Bemon.			John Tibbe, in armor a Callyver furnished.
Richard Bromley.			Edward Prychard.
Joh'es Smithe, in armor a bill.			Arthur Tailor.
David ap Richard, in armor a halbart.			Thomas Downe, senior.
Robte Tenche, in armor.			Arthure Butler.
Richard Downe, in armor a Cally- ver furnished.			Thomas ap Roger.
Roger Downe,			Robte Howells.
Richard Fawkn',	}	his servants.	Richard Meighen, in armor a Callyver furnished.
Thomas Porter,			Hughe ap Smithe,
Richard Bettow,			Thomas Dyos,
Thomas Everall, in armor a Cally- ver furnished.			Hughe Broxon,
Roger Thomas,			John Ambler, in armor a bill.
John ap Rob'te,	}	his servants.	Roger.
Thomas Downes,			Thomas Howells, in armor a black bill.
Joh'es Groves, in armor.			William Barnes, in armor a Cally- ver furnished.
Thomas Alkocke, his servant.			Thomas Morris, in armor.
Hughe Taylor.			John Davies, in armor a bill.
Griffith Bromley, a Callyver fur- nished.			Edward Teggine.
Roger Warter, a Callyver fur- nished.			Edward Tailor.
Robte Johnes, in armor.			Griffith Evans.
Richard Gardner,			Rob'te Sinth, junr.
Thomas Bromley,			Peter Studley, calliver furnished.
Thomas ap John ap		his servants.	Thomas Johnes, in armor a bill.
Howell,			Edward Lightbound.
Richard Harries.			David ap Reynaldes.
Joh'es ap Rees, in armor a bill			Arthur Woodwall.
Oliver ap Lewis,			Richard Phellips.
William Harries,		his servants	James Woodwall.
Richard Hamner,			John Johns.
George Charlton, in armor			Richard ffox.
Thomas Onslowe, in armor.			Thomas ap Edward.
Phillip Onslowe.			Rees Johns.
Lenord.			Thomas Barnes.
Thommas Arrowsmithe, in			John Huffey, a callyver furnished
armor a bill and a dagger.			John Lloyd,
Arthur Bromley, in armor			Thomas Embrie,
			Joh'es Watkis,
			John Wildblod, in armor,

Roger Blaekwey, in armor a bill  
 James Crier.  
 Thomas Richard.  
 William Phellips, in armor.  
 John ap Fox, } his servants.  
 Homfrey Heyline, }  
 Phellip Wildinge, in armor a bill.  
 Reinold Ffoxe.  
 Richard Adams.  
 John Witcherley, in armor a  
     Callyver furnished.  
 Roland Tisdall.  
 Richard Penterynne,  
 Homfrey Grome, in armor.  
 William Davies.  
 John Illedge.  
 Thomas Beddo.  
 John Webbe, in armor.  
 Edward Wilson, }  
 David Lloyd, }  
 John Griff,  
 George Mannige.  
 Homfrey Meales.  
 Thomas Downe, junr., in armor.  
 Richard Powell.  
 Robte Heywood, in armor a bill.  
 John Egerton.  
 Lewis Evans, in armor a bill.  
 Evane ap (name left out).  
 Richard Woodwall, in armor.  
 Meredith Meighen, } his  
 William Bedlowe, } servants.  
 Thomas Batt, in armor a bill.  
 Richard Morris  
 William Turnor.  
 Robte. Sherer.  
 Marten Burtall.  
 [Memorandum.]  
     Callivers, 19.

John Bentley, in armor.  
 Ffouke Genowe, his prentice.  
 William Phellips, in armor a bill.  
 Thomas Blaney, } his  
 William Phellips, } prentices.  
 Hughe Benion, in armor, Sword,  
     and dagger, and bill.  
 Richard ap Richard, in armor a  
     bill.  
 Homfrey Leaton, in armor a bill,  
     a sword, and dagger.  
 Richard Lewis, a bill.  
 George Granger.  
 Roger Ludlowe, in armor a bill  
 John Ludlowe, his sonne.  
 Richard Sponley.  
 Richard Robinson, in armor a  
     bill.  
 John Gravener, his prentice.  
 Richard Poole, in armor a bill.  
 Roger Bulley.  
 John Benion, a sword and dagger.  
 John Hill, a bowe and shotinge  
     arrawes.  
 William Ffarmar, in armor.  
 George Spunley.  
 Robt. Higgins, a bowe and shut-  
     inge arrowes.  
 Thomas Wikes, a pollax and  
     dagger.  
 Richard Benion, in armor.  
 William Rodnes.  
 Thomas Looyd.  
 Edward Robinson, in armor a bill.  
 Richard Sherer.  
 George Bemon, in armor.  
 Harry Griffies.  
 Homfrey Hutchins, in armor a  
     bill.  
 Edward ap Edward, in armor a  
     bill.  
 Mathew Evans, a bowe and shot-  
     inge arrowes.  
 Thomas Gittins, a bill with a bowe  
     and shotinge arrowes.  
 Thomas ap Howell, his prentice.  
 Phellip Bagley, a bowe and shot-  
     inge arrowes.  
 Roger Browne.

### W<sup>E</sup>lvers.

Hugh Gittins, in armor a bowe,  
     shotinge arrowes, and dagger.  
 Richard Leaton, in armor a bill,  
     sword, and dagger.  
 Roger Wotton.  
 Joh's Tidder, in armor a bill,

Robte Poyner.  
 Thomas Poyner, a bill.  
 John Payne.  
 William Brinley.  
 Will's Trever, in armor.  
 Thomas Salter, his prentise.  
 Richard Wellins, a sword and dagger.  
 Edward Dicher, a bowe and shotinge arrowes.  
 John Tunnis.  
 John Buttry, in armor a pollaxe and florest bill.  
 Thomas Bentley.  
 Thomas ap Richard.  
 Thomas Ffauncke.  
 Thomas Hencoks, in armor a bill.  
 William Heyward, his prentice.  
 Robte Curberley.  
 William Reginolds, a bowe and shotinge arrowes.  
 John Bothowe.  
 Thomas Lee, a bowe and shootinge arrowes.  
 John Ashley, a bill.  
 John Sherington.  
 John Lee, a bill.  
 Owen ap Powell.  
 Edward Maumpas.  
 Richard Sheperd, a bowe and shotinge arrowes.  
 Robte Clemson, a bill.  
 Richard Hawxhead.  
 John Griffles, a bowe, shotinge arrowes.  
 David ap Llewelin, a bowe and shotinge arrowes.  
 Thomas Jones, his sonne-in-law.  
 John Butler.  
 Thomas Jones, senr.  
 Harrie Bennet.  
 Richard Williams, a bowe and shotinge arrowes.  
 Thomas Ashley, Senr.  
 Rowland Browne.  
 John Jenyns.  
 Roger Amyas.  
 Thomas Ashley.  
 Robte Thomas

Edmund Warinne.  
 Robte ap Rees.  
 Adam Worrall.  
 Preece ap Parrye.  
 Phi Gittins, A corslett, a halbard, and a Callyver furnished.

[Memorandum.]

Corslett,      j.  
 Archers,      j.

**Barbors.**

Phillip Howell, Warden, in armor a pollaxe, and dagger.  
 George Evans, his prentice.  
 Thomas Trigge, Warden, in armor a sword and dagger.  
 Thomas Bowers, } his prentices.  
 Robte P'kes,    } his prentices.  
 John Gounghe, a bowe and shotinge arrowes.  
 Homfrey Wilkes, in armor a sword and dagger.  
 John Gest, his prentice.  
 Peter Jackson, in armor a bill.  
 John Howell, in armor a bill.  
 Raffe Wilks.  
 Ellis Heath.  
 William Sherington, a bowe and arrowes.  
 John Lee, in armor corslett, and a muskett furnished.

**Glovers.**

Richard Bate, Warden, in armor A Corslett and Calliver furnished.  
 Richard Lee, Warden, in armor a sword and dagger.  
 Thomas Rocke, in armor a Corslett and Callyver furnished.  
 Joh'es Rocke, } his servants.  
 John Sawyer,  
 Ffaunclis Tench, in armor a head pece, a payer of splents, a bill.  
 Rowl. Burnell, in armor one Callyver furnished.  
 William Mitton, his servant.

Richard Rocke.  
 Richard Meriden, in armor a  
     Jacke and one black bill.  
 John Trigge, his servant.  
 Robte Rawson, one Callyver fur-  
     nished.  
 John Rocke,      }      his  
 Thomas ap Griffith, }      servants.  
 Roger Ffraunce, in armor a sword,  
     and dagger, and bill.  
 John Howell, his servant.  
 Roger Nettles.  
 Adam Cheshire.  
 Thomas,      }      and      }      his sonnes.  
 George,      }      Richard Owen, in armor a Cally-  
     ver furnished.  
 Evan Owen,      }      his servants.  
 Thomas Porter,      }      Richard Walker, in armor a bill.  
 Richard Pylson, in armor a Cally-  
     ver furnished.  
 Evan, his servant.  
 Thomas Woodall, in armor a  
     Callyver furnished.  
 William Pokes [Perkes],      }      his  
 David ap Edwards,      }      servants.  
 Lewis Lloyd, in armor a bill.  
 John Lloyd, his sonne.  
 Adam Chresher.  
 John Picke, a bowe furnished.  
 Richard Carter,      }      his servants.  
 Rees Salsbury      }      Robte Ball, in armor one black  
     bill, sword and dagger, ij bowes,  
     and shottinge shafts.  
 George Ball, his sonne.  
 Nicholas Ball, bowe furnished.  
 Robt. Williams, his servants.  
 Joh'es Hassold, in armor one  
     black bill.  
 William Rocke, bowe furnished.  
 Richard Everall, a bowe and  
     shottinge arrowes.  
 Thomas Marston,      }      his servants.  
 William Owen,  
 Homfrey Gardner.  
 Thomas West.

John Hall.  
 Thomas Brene,      }      his ser-  
 Bartholomewe Blackwey, }      vants.  
 John Edgley.  
 Edward Carter, a bill.  
 Evane Harries.  
 Nichollas Newall, a Callyver fur-  
     nished.  
 Richard Waringe,      }      his servants.  
 Roger Nycols,  
 William Griffine, a bowe, and  
     shottinge arrowes, and a bill.  
 Richard Ffraunce.  
 William Ffraunce, his sonne.  
 Robte Ridder, a bowe and shot-  
     inge arrowes.  
 Robte Powell, a Callyver fur-  
     nished.  
 Thomas Yoppe, his servant.  
 George Morry, a bowe and shot-  
     inge arrowes.  
 Thomas Jenks.  
 Richard Morris, a bowe and ar-  
     rowes.  
 Thomas Hattwod, a sword and  
     dagger, bowe, and shottinge  
     arrowes.  
 Richard Dainley, his servant.  
 Allen Rider.  
 Edmond Henks.  
 John Lloyd.  
 Thomas Jones, a sword and  
     dagger.  
 Thomas Nettles.  
 Thomas Marston,      }      his servants.  
 William,  
 William Edgley, a bowe and  
     shottinge arrowes.  
 Ffrauncis Tupton, a Callyver  
     furnished, a bowe and shottinge  
     arrowes.  
 Robte Genowe,      }      his servants.  
 John Tupton,  
 Steven Oosley, a bowe and shot-  
     inge arrowes.  
 Richard Weaver.  
 Thomas Ball.  
 Robte Ball, his sonne.  
 John Genowe.

Thomas Burnall.  
 Robte Elsmere, a Callyver furnished.  
 Robte ap Rees, his servant.  
 Robt. Gill, a gleve, sword and dagger.  
 George Anderton.  
 Robte Hatton.  
 John Phillips.  
 Roger Lowe, his servant.  
 John Smout, a sword and dagger.  
 Edward Smout.  
 Richard Robinson.  
 Richard Edwards.  
 John Bromhall, sword, bowe and shotinge arrowes.  
 Robte Morgan, his servant.  
 William Hardinge, a bowe and shotinge arrowes.  
 David, (name omitted).  
 Roger P'ks.  
 Homfrey Groscer.  
 Lewis M'ten, a bowe and shotinge arrowes.  
 Edward Williams, his servant.  
 Robte Gittings.  
 John Bradley.  
 William Mason, his servant.  
 Rees ap Morris, bowe and shotinge arrowes.  
 Henry Nightengall.  
 Richard Lee.  
 Edward Crowther.  
 John Rooke, bowe and shotinge arrowes.  
 Thomas Crowther.  
 Thomas Bride.  
 William Amias.  
 Richard Edgley, a bowe and shotinge arrowes.  
 [Memorandum.]

Muskett, j.  
 Callyvers, ix.  
 Archers, j.

**Bakers.**  
 David Jones, Warden, in armor a Callyver furnished.

Rees ap Griffith.  
 Richard Moyne, Warden, in armor sword and dagger.  
 Arthur Kerry.  
 Thomas Higgons, in armor a bill.  
 Thomas Emons.  
 William Fawkner, in armor one Callyver furnished.  
 David ap Jevon, } his servants.  
 Henry Vaughan, } his servants.  
 John Higgins, in armor a Callyver furnished.  
 Homfrey Maddox, } his servants.  
 William Carles, } his servants.  
 David Picke, in armor a bill.  
 Frauncis Pike, his sonne.  
 Gilbert Wood, in armor a bill.  
 William Cony.  
 William Hobby, in armor a byll.  
 Thomas Beacoll.  
 John Poyner, in armor a sword, and bill, and a dagger.  
 Thomas Wyne, in armor a bill, a sword, and calliver.  
 Thomas Evans.  
 David Jones, Junr., one bill.  
 William Tawnye.  
 Thomas Smout, in armor a bill.  
 Christopher Powley, } his  
 David ap Thomas, } servants.  
 John Malle, in armor a bill.  
 Bartholomew Ffoxe.  
 John Henks, a bill.  
 Richard Bat, in armor a bill.  
 Robt. Jones.  
 Homfrey ap Edward.  
 Edward Gittins, in armor a bill.  
 Henry Wale.  
 Thomas Clarke.  
 Thomas Phellips.  
 Hughe ap Evane.  
 William Rider, in armor a bill.  
 Harrie Fathers.  
 Griffith Jones.  
 Thomas Poyner, in armor sword and dagger.  
 Jeffery Keffine.  
 Edward Onslowe.  
 Edward ap David.



Morgan Griffies.  
 John ap Richard.  
 David ap Owen.  
 Elinor Lloyd, widow.  
 Harry ap Robte, her servant.  
 [Memorandum.]  
 Corslet      j.  
 Callyvers,    ij.

Richard Gittins.  
 Thomas Jones, in armor a glev  
 bill.

Thomas Hamons.  
 Richard Wigley.  
 Hughe Phellips, a bill.  
 Evan ap Howell.  
 Richard Botfield.  
 Evan ap Owen,  
 Thomas Kiton.

Thomas Goodall, a bill.  
 Thomas Hamons, a bill.  
 Richard Hamons.  
 William Cockes, a bill.  
 Richard Beddowe.  
 Richard Betchkott.  
 John Jonson, at hopp, (?)  
 Robte. Parre, a byll.  
 Thomas Phellips.  
 Thomas Davies.  
 Edward Freeman.  
 William Gittins, a bill.  
 Richard Stubbe.

[Memorandum.]

A Light horse furnished.  
 A Muskett.  
 A Corslett.  
 Callyvers,    iiij.  
 Archers,      ij.

### Carpenters & Tylers.

Robte. Meredith, a bowe and  
 arrowes.  
 Thomas Tidder, a Callyver fur  
 nished.  
 Thomas ap Oymond, his servant.  
 Raffe Sondford, a browne bill.  
 Andrew, his sonne.  
 Thomas Flitwood.  
 Roger Smithe, a black bill.  
 Homfrey, his sonne.  
 John Evans, a black bill.  
 John Morries, his servant  
 Richard Bradshaw.

<sup>1</sup> Balliff in 1556, 1576, and 1584, if not two of the name. A person of this  
 name was disclaimed by the heralds in 1585.

Homfrey Davies, his servant.  
 William Medlicot, Callyver furnished.  
 Thomas ap Robte, a bowe and arrowes, and a black bill.  
 Richard Williams.  
 Homfrey Barnet.  
 Thomas Wayne.  
 Roger Bowld, mason, a bowe and arrowes.  
 John ap Rees.  
 John ap Howell.  
 John Edwards, a Callyver furnished.  
 John Quaile.  
 Jevan ap D'd. Wyne.  
 Jevan Rees.  
 Roger Bowld, a black bill.  
 Edward Wine, a bow and arrowes.  
 William Gill, at Meylls, in armor.  
 Richard ap Rees.  
 Thomas ap Evan.  
 Owen ap John, a Callyver, head peece, sword and dager, and a corslett furnished, with a pyke.  
 [Memorandum.]  
 Callyvers, 3.

**Fletchers Boyers Coopers & Joyners.**

Richard Horton, Warden, in armor, a bowe furnished, a muskett.  
 Richard Carter, Warden, in armor a bowe, and shotinge arrowes.  
 Griffith Maddocke, in armor a Callyver furnished.  
 Gillam Wysbiche, in armor a muskett furnished.  
 Griffith, his servant.  
 Hughe Browne, in armor a browne bill, and a dagger.  
 Thomas ap Powell, a brown bill, and a dagger.  
 Thomas Mynor, a bowe and shotinge arrowes.  
 Hughe Segoe, his servant.

William Hurst.  
 Thomas Wottmore, a bowe, bill, and dagger.  
 Richard Williams.  
 Gwen ap Williams, a brown bill, and a dagger.  
 Thomas Clarke, a sword and dagger.  
 John Malle.  
 William Peplowe, a sword and dagger.  
 William Yonge, a bowe and shotinge arrowes.  
 William Brid, a bowe and shotinge arrowes.  
 James Richards, a sword and dagger.

[Memorandum.]  
 Muskettts ij.  
 Archer j.

**Sadlers & Paynters.**

John Ferret, Warden, in armor a fforrest bill.  
 Raffe Pendlebury, Warden, in armor a black bill.  
 John Cley.  
 Raffe Skellistorne, in armor a black bill.  
 John Bailly, a muskett.  
 Jefferey Cley, a jacke.  
 Homfrey Cley, his sonne.  
 John Massie, a black bill.  
 William ap Thomas, his servant.  
 Homfrey Smithe, a jacke.  
 Artheure Eaton, a Callyver furnished.  
 Richard Oliver.  
 Roger Hotckis, a black bill.  
 Homfrey Tompkis, a gleve bill.  
 John Hoctkis.  
 Roger Jenks.  
 Roger Shawer.  
 David ap Griffith.  
 Wydow Rowlis.  
 Edward Wallis,  
 Morgan ap Hughe, } her servants.

A Callyver furnished, and a  
Corslett.  
A Muskett.  
Calliver j.

## Smithes.

William Clemson, Warden, in  
armor a sword and dagger  
William Holloway, his servant.  
John Brane, Warden, in armor a  
blacke bill.  
William Roffe, his servaut.  
Jevan Ffurber, a sword and  
dagger.  
Roger, his sonne.  
William Stringer, a black bill.  
John Rees, a black bill.  
Homfrey Phellips.  
Thomas Adams, his servant.  
Ffoulke Brane, his prentise.  
Roger Williams, a black bill.  
John Heywood, a sword and  
dagger.  
Richard Browne, a black bill.  
Thomas Adderton, a black bill.  
Edward Warringe, } his servants.  
Petter Wyne,  
Elizo And'ws.  
Raffe Wilks, his servant.  
Hughe Yonkis, his prentis.  
Adam Bradshowe, a forest bill.  
Robte. Brane, his prentis.  
Richard Stringer, a sword and  
dagger.  
Richard Bromley, a black bill.  
Good wyfe Farre, widowe.  
William ap Powell, her servant,  
halberd, sword, dager, and  
muskett.

[Memorandum.]  
Callivers j.

## Tanners.

Thomas Tiler, Warden, a black  
bill.  
Roger Podmore, his servant.  
John Nettles, Warden, a black  
bill.  
George Higgons,<sup>1</sup> gent., in armor  
a calliver furnished, a halbard  
bill, one corslett, and pike fur  
nished, ij forest bilis, sword  
and dagger.  
Richard Cowper, }  
Thomas Bowker, }  
William Hickine, } his servants.  
John Mason,  
John ap Robte,  
John Caddy,  
Richard Higgons,<sup>2</sup> senior, gent.,  
in armor a Callyver furnished.  
Thomas Benion, gent., a muskett  
sword and dagger.  
Richard Benion, his sonne.  
Robte. ap Morgan, } his  
Ffrauncis Nightengall, } ser  
Thomas ap David Lloyd, } vants.  
William ap Evan,  
Richard Montgomery,<sup>3</sup> gent., in  
armor a corslett furnished.  
Richard Anderton, his servant.  
Richard Langley, gent., in armor.  
Hughe Jones,  
Robte. Poyner, } his servants.  
William Chester,  
George Briscowe,  
Richard Higgons,<sup>4</sup> junr., a Cally  
ver furnished.  
Roger Heins, a muskett furnished.  
Richard Nevit, his servant.  
Roger Petton, a Callyver furnished.  
Ffoulke Laurance, } his servants.  
Thomas Warton,  
John Jerpe, a corslett furnished.

<sup>1</sup> Bailiff in 1563, 1569, 1574, 1583, 1587. The family was of Stretton and Shrewsbury, see above.

<sup>2</sup> Brother of the last, and Bailiff in 1601 and 1608.

<sup>3</sup> Probably the son of Thomas Montgomery, Bailiff in 1545. He married a daughter of Thomas Sherar.

<sup>4</sup> The son of George, mentioned above.

John ap Robte, }  
 Homfrey Gill, } his servants.  
 John Cox, }  
 John Lewis, a halbard, a sword  
 and a dagger.  
 David Cadd.  
 Robte. Streete, a black bill.  
 John Beniou.  
 Olivr. Anderton.  
 Thomas Griffies, senr.  
 Richard Harries, a pollax, a bill  
 and a sword.  
 Richard Phellips, a bill, sword,  
 and dagger.  
 John Littleall.  
 Robte. Hosier, a Callyver fur-  
 nished.  
 John Swaine, } his servants.  
 Rogger Wood, } his servants.  
 Richard Yemons, a muskett fur-  
 nished.  
 Phillip ap Morris, } his servants.  
 Richard Emons, }  
 David Tailor, a black bill.  
 Patricke Browne, a blackbill.  
 Thomas Garduer, a black bill.  
 Richard Jucks, a muskett, fur-  
 nished.  
 John Juks, his servant.  
 Robte. Rider, a picke staffe.  
 Richard Tenche, a bowe, shottinge  
 arrowes and a daggar.  
 John Owen, sword and dagger.  
 Thomas Sherer, a bowe and shot-  
 inge arrowes.  
 Edward Pue, sword and dagger.  
 Homfrey Jones.  
 John Heines, a blacke bill.  
 William Prowde, sword and dagger.  
 John Calcott, a bill, sword and  
 dagger.

Thomas Griffies, junr.  
 Robte. ap Morries, his servant.  
 William Shuker, a black bill.

Those wh<sup>o</sup> are free of noe  
 occupacon wh<sup>o</sup> in the  
 towne.

Thomas Purcell, A Light horse  
 furnished, A Corslett fur<sup>d</sup>, and  
 Calliver fur<sup>r</sup>.

Stone Ward.

James Barker,<sup>1</sup> gent., in armor a  
 Corslet, and Callyver, furnished.  
 Symon Heines, }  
 William Warringe, }  
 John Hawxhead, } his servants.  
 Hughe ap Price,  
 Hughe ap Morries,  
 Thomas Lewis,<sup>2</sup> gent., in armor a  
 Corslet, and Callyver, furnished.  
 William Manninge, his servant.  
 Richard Evans, gent., in armor a  
 bowe and arrowes, sword and  
 dagger, and a sculle.  
 Nicholas Gibbins,<sup>3</sup> in armor a  
 Callyver, morion, sword and  
 dagger.  
 John Bullocke, } his servants.  
 John Saddler, }  
 Hughe ap Thomas.  
 William Gouge.  
 John ap Robert.  
 John Pellebory.  
 Roger Marshall.  
 Coleham.  
 Ffrauncis Higgons.  
 Lewis ap Ho'ell.  
 Lawrens Bathoe, a bill.

<sup>1</sup> This could hardly have been the one of Haughtmond; it was more probably his third son, who married Eliza, daughter of Edward Weale, widow of Mr. Baker of Shrewsbury.

<sup>2</sup> This we suppose to be the Bailiff in 1581, 1589, 1594, 1600, and 1604, in which year he died. His Arms are given by Owen and Blakeway, but his family does not appear in the Visitation of 1623. A person of the name was disclaimed in 1585, by Richard Lee.

<sup>3</sup> Nicholas Gibbins (sic) might be the same as Nicholas Gibbons, who served the office of Bailiff in 1588 and 1596.

John Morgan.	Robte. ap William.
John Mere, a bill.	William Meredith.
John Tinsley.	Roger Tyler.
Henry Jones, a bill.	<b>The West end of thabbey forriett.</b>
Hughe Massie.	
Richard Griffies, sword and dagger.	John Patton, a muskett furnished.
John Price.	Robte. Tompson.
William George.	George Cartter, a bill.
Hughe ap Enyon.	John Allen.
Richard Griffith, a Callyver furnished.	Arthur Eastopp.
<b>The East of thabbey forgett.</b>	John Chidlowe.
Richard Prynce, <sup>1</sup> esquire, harness for ys men.	John Witcherley.
John Bradley,	Thomas Griffies.
Thomas Goold,	John Jones, a bill.
William Brydd,	Edward Heines.
William Poyner, one corslett furnished and Callyver.	George Doughtie.
Roger Poyner,	William Doughtie.
Richard Yemons,	Homfrey Prees, a bill.
John Hancoxe,	Thomas Barnett,
Thomas Hatton, <sup>2</sup> gent, a corslett and Callyver furnished.	Ffrauncis Barnett,
Richard ap Evan.	John Tidder.
Thomas Watson, a bill, a Callyver furnished.	Jevan ap Hughe.
Jhn ap Evan,	Thomas Davies.
Griffith ap Morris,	Hughe Mathewes.
Owen ap Evan,	John Hirst.
John Shutt.	Griffith Morgan.
John Blakwey.	John, his sonne.
William Lee.	Cadd' ap John.
John Cowp.	Ric'e ap Robte.
Thomas Rydir, a bill, a Callyver furnished.	Oliver ap Robte, a muskett furnished.
A Callyver furnished for that part of the streete.	<b>The Welshe Ward.</b>
Roger Hackwood.	Thomas Wottley, esquier.
John Dixon, junr.	Roger Powell,
Thomas Bland.	Thomas Ellis,
Thomas Harries.	John Colle, gent.
	John Biston, <sup>3</sup> gent., in armor a Callyver furnished.
	John ap Jevan.
	Richard ap Thomas.

<sup>1</sup> Alderman, already noticed p. 250, Vol. II., Second Series.

<sup>2</sup> The joint purchaser with Richard Prince and Thomas Rock of the Manor of the Abbey Foregate.

<sup>3</sup> A person of this name was disclaimed by Richard Lee, Porteullis, in 1585. Vol. III., 2nd S.

**Frankbill.**

Hughe Davies.  
 Hopkine ap Richard, at [place omitted.]  
 Edward Griffies.  
 Sinister Webster.  
 Robte. ap Rees, a bill.  
 Griffith ap Jevan.  
 William ap Owen.  
 Owen Jevans.  
 Thomas Ffarnes.  
 Hughe ap Robte.  
 Thomas Jones.  
 John Bruester.  
 John Cromp.  
 Richard Boughe, a bill.  
 Thomas Gill.  
 Cadd' ap Tidder.  
 Roger Wooley, a bill.  
 John Ghrfys.  
 William Jones, a corslett and a muskett furnished.

**Castle Ward.**

Edward Davies, esquier.  
 Lewis Benion,  
 John Adams, } his servants.  
 Griffith,  
 Homfrey Saye, gent.  
 Edmond Clarke, a Callyver furnished.  
 Roger Evans, a muskett furnished.  
 Thomas, } his servants.  
 Roger,  
 John Corde, a Callyver furnished.  
 Griffith, his servant.  
 John Hinman, a Callyver furnished.  
 Roger Grome.  
 William Powell.

**Horlett east.**

William Marcer, Constable.  
 Thi whole street a muskett found.  
 Thomas Longdon, a bowe and a shoffe of arrowes, and a sword.  
 Robte. Evans.  
 Edward Goodalle.  
 Thomas Tidder, a sword.

Roger, his sonne.

John Mayne.

Griffith ap David.

Richard Swayne, a Callyver furnished.

Thomas Cowies.

Adam Webbe, a muskett furnished, a sword and dager.

Thomas Hunter, his servant.

Henry Hancox.

Peter Edwards.

Edward Jonson.

Roger Lloyd.

John Kempe.

Richard Wickstidd.

John Edwards.

John Parre.

William Dovaston.

Thomas Jaxon.

Ellis ap Jenkin.

**Cotton.**

Thomas Swayne, senr.

Thomas, his sonne.

Richard Sheynton, his servant.

Richard Poole.

William Gooale.

Thomas Steele.

Edemond Vickermond.

Griffith ap Rothewell.

Thomas Davies.

Raffe Barkley.

**Acton Reignold.**

John Richman.

Richard Buny, his servant.

William Woofe.

Henry Woofe, his sonne.

Richard Hollis.

John Hollis, his sonne.

Thomas Wyldblood.

Ffraunels Wright.

John Waynwright.

John Halle.

Peter Webbe, his man.

Thomas Mickley, senr., a Kalyver.

Thomas Mickley, junr., } his

Hughe Mickley, } sonnes.

Leonard Symons.

Richard Symons, his sonne.  
 William Hatchett.  
 Richard Maddox, his man.  
 George Hatchett.  
 Robte. Hackett, a sword & dager.  
 George Gregory, his servant.  
 William Crompe, a blacke bill.  
 Thomas Symons, his servant.  
 Bartholomewe Weaver, a sword  
     and dager.  
 William Woofe, junr., a sword  
     and dager.  
 John Menlove.  
 Roger Menlove, his sonne.  
 Thomas Hussey, his servant.  
 Richard Wyettall, a blacke bill.  
 Thomas Ranshawe, his man.  
 Homfrey Smithe.  
 William Smithe, his sonne.  
 Edward Lythe.  
 The rest of this Townshipp ij  
     Callyvers furnished, a Corselett  
     with a pike, furnished with  
     sword and dagger. The Corse-  
     lett vewed, ye rest are to be  
     readye within xiiij daies.

## Ginsell.

Thomas Kilvart, Constable, a  
     black bill.  
 Richard Key.  
 John Felton.  
 John Felton, his sonne.  
 Reignold Felton.  
 Richard Newans, a black bill.  
 William Felton, his man.  
 Thomas Maddox.  
 William Maddox, } his sonnes.  
 Ric. Maddox,  
 John Edge, his brother.  
 William Cuerton.  
 William Cuerton, his sonne.  
 Ric. Allen, a bill.  
 Homfrey Emery.  
 Robte. Emery, his sonne.  
 John Webbe.

Richard Halle.  
 Homfry Maddox,  
 Richard Yate.  
 John Dodd.  
 Griffith Morris.  
 Hamlett Haughley.  
 A Corslett, a Murryon, Callyver  
     furnished, sword and dager.

## Hadnall.

Phillip Banaster,<sup>1</sup> a Corslett with  
     a pike furnished.  
 Richard Tylor, sword and dager,  
     a Callyver furnished.  
 Reignold Asterley, } his servants,  
 Ric. Harper,                    } Phillip  
 Raffe Hatchett,                } Banister.  
 Thomas Evans,  
 Ric. Twis, a sword.  
 Ric. Ryder.  
 Phillip Taylor, a sword, dager,  
     and sallett.  
 Thomas Taylor, a sword and  
     dager.  
 John Huffa.  
 Phillip Huffa, his sonne.  
 Thomas Ekyne.  
 Peter Dodd, a sword and dager.  
 Thomas Bowers.  
 John Pyken.  
 Robte. Marten.  
 Thomas Ashey.  
 John Lee.  
 William Budd.  
 John ap Evan, his man.  
 George Edwards.  
 Roger Bather.  
 Ric. Blower.  
 The rest of the Township a bowe  
     & a sheffe of arrowes furnished.

## Haston.

John Heines.  
 Robte. Goodman.  
 John Cotton, a bill, sallett, and a  
     payer of splents.

<sup>1</sup> Either grandson or great-grandson of Thomas Banister (temp. 8th Henry VI.) who married a daughter of Sir Robert Corbett, of Moreton Corbet.

George Cotton, his sonne.

Hughe Gilbert, his servant, a bowe, a sheffe of arrowes, sword and dager.

**Smethcot.**

William Wavert, junr., a blacke bill.

Peter Wavert.

Jeffrey Loppington.

Edward Evans.

Nicholas Vaughane.

Lawrance Ward.

Roger Bowers.

A bowe, a sheffe of arrowes, a sword and dager.

**Clive.**

Robte. Drap, } constables.  
Richard Witcherley, }

Robte. Drap, a blacke bill.

Thomas, his man.

Homfrey Onslowe.

Richard Onslowe, his sonne.

Thomas Callett, his man.

Thomas Baylie.

John Newans.

Thomas Smithe.

Richard Drurye.

Homfrey Scott.

John Mendlowe, a sword and a dagger.

Thomas, his man.

John Heines.

Willm. Witcherley, a bowe.

Roger, his sonne.

William, his sonne.

John, his sonne.

Thomas Baughe, a blacke bill.

David, his man.

Roger Lockley.

Roger Wicherley.

Thomas Weston.

Richard Weston.

William Weston.

Homfrey Maddox.

Thomas Deas.

Thomas Vaighan, a jack, a sallet,

Roger Pete.

Thomas Felton.

Thomas Drury.

William, his sonne.

Thomas, his sonne.

William Pridden.

John Beareham.

Roger Spendlowe, a bowe and arrowes.

Richard, his man

Richard Wood, a sword and dagger.

Richard Vickers, a black bill.

Andrew Husband, a bowe and arrowes, and a bill.

William Sturdye.

William Harp.

John Chester.

A Corslett with a pike, sword and dagger, a bowe, and sheffe of arrowes, and a Callyver furnished.

**Sansowe.**

Richard Russell, constable, a bowe, a forest bill, a sword.  
Above lx<sup>o</sup> yeres [old].

Richard Russell, his sonne.

John Shute, his man.

Roger Russell, a sword and dagger.

John Robte, his man.

Richard Hausone.

Bowe, sheffe of arrowes; sword and dagger.

**Broghton.**

Michael Lyster, gent., in armor  
a Almon Rivet, a bill, and a Corslett.

Thomas Riddley, gent., a Corslett, and a Callyver furnished.

John Marshe, a bowe, a sheffe of arrowes.

Roger Marshe, } his servants.

William Rabye, }

Roger Bocher.

Roger Pichford, a dager.

Thomas Stocke.

William Staudley.

The rest of the Township a bowe, and sheaffe of arowes, swoord, and dager.

## Borton.

John Wood, Constable.  
 James Witcherley.  
 William Witcherley, a bowe. Lx<sup>o</sup><sup>1</sup>  
 Thomas Hancox, a pollax.  
 Robte. Smithe.  
 Thomas Higinson, a bowe. Lx<sup>o</sup>.  
 Thomas Higinson, his sonne.  
 George Nunnyley.  
 Thomas Nunnyley.  
 John Pridden, a bill, a bowe, 60  
 yeres.  
 John Pridden, his sonne.  
 Thomas Pridden, his sonne.  
 A Callyver, a muryon, sword and  
 dager.

## Alderton.

Thomas Downton, a bowe and  
 sheffe of arrowes.  
 William Paddox, his servant.  
 George Downton, a murren, a  
 blacke bill.  
 William, } his sonnes.  
 Richard, }  
 Thomas Amias, a sword and  
 dagger.  
 Robte, his sonne.

## Harlescott.

Robte. Hussey,<sup>2</sup> gent., a Corslett.  
 Ric'ds Hussey, his sonne.  
 James, his servant.  
 Anthony Hussey, gent., a Cally-  
 ver furnished.  
 John Millinton, his servant.  
 John Cotchett, a sword and  
 dagger.  
 Richard Nightengall, a bowe, a  
 sheffe of arrowes, and a skull.  
 William Griffiths,  
 William Conynge, } his servants.

Homfrey Powis, } a bowe, a shefe  
 John Hussey, } of arrowes, a  
 sword & dagger  
 Thomas Raine, a blacke bill.  
 John Conyng, senr., a blacke bill.  
 John Conyng, junr., a blacke bill.  
 Thomas Turnor.  
 Richard Conyng.  
 Thomas Maninge.  
 Griffith William, his servant.  
 William Aston.  
 Adam, his man.  
 John Dias.  
 Thomas Poyner.  
 William Cooke, at Manley.  
 Lewis.  
 Nicholas Stell.  
 Morries ap Richard.  
 Richard Wythers.  
 The rest of the Townshippe a  
 bowe, and a sheffe of arrowes,  
 sword, and dagger.

## Berwick.

John Betton,<sup>3</sup> a bill.  
 Allen Manynge, a bill.  
 Thomas Manynge.  
 John Manynge.  
 Richard Higgons, a bill.  
 Richard Higgons, junr.  
 Thomas Clarke, a bill.  
 Morries Jones.  
 John Thomas.  
 Robte. Foster.  
 William Tailor.  
 Richard Sandford.  
 John Lloyd.  
 William Clarke  
 Richard Juckles.  
 Griffith.  
 A bowe, a sheffe of arrowes, a  
 scull, sword, and dager.

<sup>1</sup> Sixty years old.

<sup>2</sup> A MS. pedigree of the Harlescott family of this name, by the late Mr. Joseph Morris, is to be found in the Shrewsbury Reference Library, but it is difficult to reconcile it with the father and son here mentioned. The Richard Hussey of the pedigree, whom we take to be the son here mentioned, is made to be a son of *Richard*, not Robert, as above.

<sup>3</sup> A family of this name was seated at Berwick from an early period. See Fletcher's *Battlefield Church*, p. 4.

## TRAINED SOLDIERS OF SHROPSHIRE

## Newton.

Thomas Juckles, a bill, a bowe.  
Lx yeres.  
Thomas, } his sonnes.  
George, }  
Richard Yewyn, above lx<sup>o</sup>.  
Thomas, his sonne.  
Thomas Wilkes, a black bill,  
above lx<sup>o</sup>.  
John, his sonne.  
Edmond Jucks.  
John Mansloe.  
A bowe, a sheffe of arrowes,  
sculle, a sword, and dagger.

## Albrightusse.

Edward Hussey,<sup>1</sup> esquire, a hors-  
man furnished.  
Hughe Peutheline,  
William Sharpe,  
Griffith ap John,  
William Bayley, } his servants.  
Thomas Hunt,  
Ffrauncis Shawe,  
Thomas Rydingere,  
Ric'us Moyne, a bowe, a bill.  
Arthur Heyward, a bill.  
John Hudson, a sword and dagger.  
James Hudson, his servant.  
Rowland Moyne.  
Evan Rider.  
Thomas Wotton, sword, dagger,  
and buckler.  
Lawrens Shawe.  
John Smith.  
George Irishe, constable.  
The rest, a bowe, and a sheffe of  
arrowes.

## Meridene.

Leonard Chambre,<sup>2</sup> in armor a  
Calliver, with morion, sorde,  
and dagger.

Addam Colfox, in armor a bow, a  
sheffe of arrowes, and a skull.  
The rest of the Township, a Calli-  
ver furnished.  
The names of the housholders and  
there servants.  
Leonard Chambre,  
John ap Richard, } his servants.  
David ap Howell, }  
Addam Colfox, a bowe. lx yeres  
[of age.]  
Edward Colfox, his sonne.  
William Higley, his servant.  
William Colfox.  
Ffrauncis Peete, a Calliver fur-  
nished.

Richard Peete, his sonne.  
Richard Irishe, } his servants.  
John Peete, }  
John Witcherley. lxx [years of  
age.]  
Adam Tilsley.  
Roger Bride.  
George Bebbington. lxx [years  
of age.]  
John, } his sonnes.  
Richard, }  
Thomas Nightengalle.  
John Henes.  
William Sristowe.  
James Gate.  
John Williamsone.  
Richard Corles.  
Jefferey Gate.  
The rest of this Townshipp a  
Calliver furnished.

## Preston Gubbolls.

Mr. Dracott, in armor.  
George Malkine,  
Thomas Witcherley, } his  
Robte. Woodward, } servants.  
Thomas Peekocke,  
— Lee, gent., in armor.

<sup>1</sup> Son of Richard Hussey of the same place, by his wife Elena, daughter of Thomas Oteley of Pichford.

<sup>2</sup> We suppose this to be one of the Petton family of that name, who married the widow of William Colfox, a son of Addam Colfox, next in the list.

William Garmsonne,		John Higgins.
Roger Vickers,	}	John Bentley.
Roger Mathewes,	}	Thomas Tawny, senr.
Robte. Bathows,	}	Thomas Maddox.
Arthur Luter, gent., in armor.		Thomas Tawny, junr.
John Bromley,	}	Robte. Maddox, a bill.
William ap John,	}	Roger Downton.
William Fforton,	}	Thomas Collet, junr., a bill.
John Clarke,	}	Richard Collet.
Morris picke. [Without name of giver.]		Thomas Maddox.
Richard Downes, a black bill.		Ffrauncis Tompsone, a bowe and arrawes.
Edward Brethinge.		James Tompsone.
John Loppington, a black bill.		Thomas Espley.
Edward, his sonne.		Robte. Palmer, a bill.
John Williams, a bowe & arrowes.		James Palmer.
Edward, his brother.		Richard Kilvert.
John Lloyd, a bowe and arrowes.		Thomas Kilvert.
Roger Besfore.		Thomas Collet, Mercer, a Calliver furnished.
Richard Dunford.		Thomas Collet, Taylor.
Homfrie Fallowes, a bowe and arrowes.		John Collet.
John Fallowes,	}	Peter Eakine, a bill.
Thomas Fallowes,	}	Ffrauncis Dackine.
William Drurye, a sword.		John Morgine, senr.
John Fforster.		John Morgane ( <i>sic</i> ), junr.
John ap Morries.		Thomas Binnell, a bill.
William ap Rees, constable, a blacke bill.		John ap Res.
Thomas Higley, his servant.		John Potter.
John Lee, constable.		Thomas Tawny, junr., a bill.
A Corslett, a bill, sword, & dager.		Rondle Symkine.
Hencot.		John Tompson.
John Bowers,		<sup>1</sup> Thomas Grinshill, a Calliver furnished.
Richard his sonne,	}	William Keey.
Richard Felton,	}	Robart Oliver.
Wollascot.		Thomas Grinshill, a bill & jacke.
William Webster,	}	Owen Tether.
Richard Wolliscot,	}	Petter Maddox.
Hencot and Wollascott a bowe and sheffe of arrowes.		A Corslett with pyke, a Callyver, with a morryen furnished, a bowe with sheffe of arrowes.

*Astley.*

Thomas Maddox, senr., a bowe  
and arrowes, and a bill.  
George Calcott.

*Lenton.*

Roger Thornes, gent., a bowe, lx<sup>o</sup>  
[years of age] a Callyver fur-  
nished.

<sup>1</sup> Inserted by a different hand.

Yevan, his man.	Roger Tidder, his servant.
John Lee, his man.	John Spoonley.
Richard Felton, lx yeres [of age] a Jacke.	Thomas Tidder.
John Genno, his servant.	Edward, his sonne.
John Gennoe.	John Bickerstaffe.
Ric. Gennoe, his sonne.	Robte. Holle.
Ffrauncis Loppington.	Richard Tidder, seur.
Nicholas Widder, lx yeres [of age] a bill.	Richard Tidder, junr.
Fouke Widder, his sonne.	Thomas Tidder.
Ffranncis Widder.	Thomas Birche.
Mathewe Hickine, lx yeres [of age.]	Thomas, his servante.
John Hickine.	John Harries.
Jefferey Shelvocke.	Thomas Poole.
Richard Shelvocke. lx yeres [of age.]	Richard Gittins.
Richard Win.	Thomas Davies.
Nicholas Bucke.	Honfrey Nicholls.
John Downe.	The furniture for this Townshipp is—
Richard Clife.	Calliver, and a heade pece, the rest of the Townshipp a Cally- ver furnished.
William Felton, constable.	Preston Nonvert.
The furniture for the Townshipp: A Calliver, a flaske, one Touche boxe, a skull.	John Fallowes, constable.
Adbriglie.	Harry Calcott, a Callyver fur- nished.
Thomas Pontesbury, in armor a corslett, picke, sword & dagger.	The rest of the Townshipp a bowe and sheffe of arrowes.
John Preston.	John Hussey,
John Dicke.	Thomas Wighte,
Thomas Sambrocke.	William ap William,
Richard Robines.	John Calcott,
Pymley.	Richard Lewis,
John Yonge, gent.,	Bow and a sheffe of ar- rowes, a sword and dagger,
John Illedge,	and a skull, and a
Homfrey Blackey,	Callyver fur- nished.
Binton.	Hugh Jeffers, a Callyver fur- nished.
Edward Phillips, in armor a bowe, a sheffe of arrowes, a stille cappe, a sword and dagger.	Jevan ap John, } his servants.
John Pixley, his servant.	Homfrey Harries,
Richard Addams, a sword and dagger.	Hugh Braddooke, a Callyver furnished.
	Lewis ap Thomas, } his servants.
	Evan ap Jevan, }
	Thomas Griffies,
	Richard Dawsone,
	Roland Millward.
	The rest of the Townshipp a Callyver furnished.

**Bown Rossall.**

Thomas Sturry, esquier.  
 Richard Dawson, } a bowe and a  
 Thomas Griffies, } sheffe of  
 arrowes.  
 Richard Grownier, (?) servant to  
 Richard Dawson.  
 David Grownier (?).  
 George Nightengalle.  
 The rest of the Townshippe a  
 bowe and sheffe of Arrowes  
 furnished.

**Shelton & Oxen.**

Thomas Davies, senr.  
 John Davies, senr.  
 John Davies, junr.  
 Thomas, junr.  
 William Sponley.  
 Adam Sponley, constable.  
 Edward Sponley.  
 John Ffarnes.  
 William Hill.  
 Morgan ap William.  
 David ap Rees.  
 Thomas Corbin.  
 The furniture for theis Towne-  
 shippes, a bowe, a sheffe of  
 arrowes, a sword, a dagger,  
 and a scull.  
 A bowe, sheffe of arrowes, scull,  
 sword, and dagger.

**Onslowe.**

Edward Onslowe,<sup>1</sup> esquier, in ar-  
 mor a muskett furnished.  
 John Lingham, } his servants.  
 John Minors, }  
 Edward Purcell, in armor a mus-  
 kett furnished, a jacke, a sheffe.  
 Robte. Powell, } his servants.  
 Hughe ap Pue,

Adam Forten, a bowe.

Edward Forten, his sonne.

John Smithe, his servante.

Richard Chidley, } a bowe and  
 George Blower, } arrowes, sword  
 and daggers.

John Roberts.

The Rest of the Townshippe a  
 bowe, a sheffe of arrowes, sword  
 and dagger.

**Woodcot & Horton.**

John Hosyer,<sup>2</sup> gent., a bowe. 1x<sup>o</sup>  
 [years of age.]  
 Thomas Hosyer, a Calliver fur-  
 nished, and a Corslett.  
 Robte. Passonde,  
 Edward Poolle, } his servants.  
 John ap David,  
 Richard Warringe,<sup>3</sup> gent., a Cally-  
 ver furnished.  
 Jevan ap Rees, his servant.  
 Thomas Rider.  
 Nichollas Ridder (*sic*) his sonne.  
 Thomas Hosier, gent.  
 John, his man.  
 Richard Maunsell,  
 William Carlles,  
 David ap Reignold, } in armor a  
 Robte. Whettstonne, } scull, a  
 Hughe Spinnley, } bowe, and  
 Roger ap Jevan, } sheffe of  
 John Gatte, } arrowes  
 furnished.

**Moncke meeke & gooshill.**

Robte. Benion, in armor a Jacke.  
 William Phillips, his servant.  
 John Benion, a pollaxe.  
 Roger Bromley, his servant.  
 Richard ap Richard, his servant.  
 A Calyver with murryen fur-  
 nished.

<sup>1</sup> The son of Humphrey Onslow, by Mary, daughter of Richard Wrottesley.

<sup>2</sup> Son of Thomas Hosier of the same place. The family was of Welsh extraction.

<sup>3</sup> Third son of Adam Waring. He became possessed of Woodcot by marriage with Margaret, daughter of John de Woodcot.

## Church hanwoode.

John Onslow,<sup>1</sup> above lx yeres [of age], in armor a bill & a sword.  
 John Hyngham, his son-in-lawe.  
 Roger Gibbons, above lx<sup>o</sup> [years of age], a bill.  
 Richard ap William, } his  
 Griffith ap Evan, } servants.  
 Thomas Medlicot, a bill.  
 Arthurus Medlicot, his brother.  
 Richard Warter, a bill.  
 Homfrey Onslowe, his son-in-law.  
 Robte. Downe, Constable, a bill.  
 Edward Phillips, a bill.  
 William Bennet, Weaver.  
 Roger Dawson.  
 John Smithe.  
 Edward ap Davies.  
 Richard Owens.  
 Thomas Mereddthe.  
 A Corslett with Pike, a Callyver furnished.

## Hanwoode.

Clement Wycherley.  
 Robte., his servant.  
 John Carles.  
 John Littlealle.  
 William Perry.  
 John Mery.  
 Homfrey Bowdler.  
 Rees ap Evan.  
 John Jaundrell.  
 John Tiler.  
 The furniture for this Townshippe is one Callyver, a sword, a dagger, a flaske, a tuche box, and a murren.

## Whittley &amp; Whelbeck.

William Warter, a Calliver furnished.  
 Roger Cowp.  
 John Hinton.  
 William Alcocke, Constable.  
 William Suker.  
 Edward Warter.

## Thomas Whitley.

Their furniture is a bowe, a sheffe of arrowes, a sword, a dagger. A bowe, a sheffe of arrowes, a scull, sword and dagger. [This last sentence is by another hand.]

## Meele brace.

Arthur Mackworth, gent., above lxx [years of age], a Callyver furnished.

Richard Hencks, his servant.  
 Griffith ap Richard, his servant.  
 William Mackworth, gent., in armor a sword, a dagger, and a blacke bill.

Edward, }  
 Owen ap Richard, } his servants.  
 John Jeffs, a blacke bill, a Callyver furnished.

William Sherer.

William Millward, } his servants.  
 Robte,

John Frauncke.  
 John Kerry, a blacke bill.  
 Richard, his sonne.  
 Howell Lloyd.

John Hasnet, lx<sup>o</sup> [years of age.]  
 John Hasnet, his sonne.  
 Arthur Hames.  
 Arthur Ffraunce.

Thomas Griffies, lx<sup>o</sup> [years of age.]  
 Arthur Griffies, a sword and a blacke bill.

John Evans.

Edward Kerry, Constable.

George Bright.

The Rest of the Townshippe a

Callyver furnished.

## Pulley old liberties.

Richard Betton, a bill.  
 John, his sonne.  
 Lewis Griffithes, his man.  
 William Suker.  
 Arthurus Mylward.

<sup>1</sup> Of the family of Onslow, of Onslow.

John Smout, his man.  
 John Milward, senr., a bill.  
 Arthurus Durnnige, a bill, a sword  
 and a dagger.  
 Arthurns Symons, a bill, a sword,  
 and dagger.  
 Edward Griffith, his man.  
 John Milward, a blacke bill.  
 John Milward, his sonne.  
 Ric., his sonne.  
 Richard Ducke.  
 Arthure Suker, Constable, a forest  
 bill.  
**Pulley new liberties.**  
 Edward Irland, gent., in armor a  
 bowe, and a sheffe of arrowes.  
 George Betton, a blacke bill.  
 Thomas Bould, a blacke bill.  
 Raffe Firrett.  
 Robte. Williams.  
 Thomas Wille.  
 David Williams.  
 John Corles.  
 Pully ould and newe liberties, a  
 bowe, sheffe of arrowes, sword,  
 and dagger.  
**Bulliche.**  
 John Kenricke.  
**Nobolde.**  
 John Downe, Constable, above  
 lx<sup>o</sup> [years of age.]  
 Adam Downe, } his sonnes.  
 John Downe,  
 William Lockley.  
 John Pongnell.  
 Arthur Jones.  
 Robte. Sherer, above lx<sup>o</sup> [years  
 of age.]  
 John Sherer, } his sonnes.  
 Arther Sherer, } his sonnes.  
 Thomas Downe, above lx<sup>o</sup> [years  
 of age], a blacke bill.  
 Robte. ap Richard, his servant.  
 Evan ap Edwards, above lx<sup>o</sup>  
 [years of age].

William Jones.  
 A Callyver furnished.  
**Newton & Edgbolde.**  
 Edward Benion.  
 Arthur Benion, } his sonnes.  
 William Benion, }  
 William Jennyns.  
 John Bronley.  
 George Russell, above lx<sup>o</sup> [years  
 of age], a browne bill.  
 William Passon.  
 William Prowde, gent., above lx  
 [years of age], a browne bill.  
 Jevan ap Bowen.  
 John Robte.  
 A bowe, sheffe of arrowes, & a scull.  
**Betton, & Sutton, Longnor, &  
 Aukmore.**  
 Thomas Burton,<sup>1</sup> gent., in armor  
 a Callyver furnished, a bowe,  
 and sheffe of arrowes.  
 Hughe Howell,  
 Edward Holdgreane, }  
 Richard Boughton, } his  
 David Cadd<sup>r</sup>, } servants.  
 John Owen,  
 Hughe Bromley,  
 Thomas Mackworth, gent., in  
 armor, a Corslett, a pike, sword  
 and dagger.  
 John Vickers, his servant.  
 Ric. Heines.  
 Thomas Heines, } in armor a  
 Richard, his sonne, } Corslett and  
 a pyke.  
 Edward Betton.  
 Richard Betton.  
 Morgaine, servant to Thomas H.  
 [Heines.]  
 John Gittoo.  
 Bartholomew Tunge.  
 Ffrauncis Harresonne.  
 The Rest of the Townshippe a  
 bowe, a sheffe of arrowes, sword,  
 and dagger.

<sup>1</sup> Son of Edward Burton of Longnor. This family was seated here from the middle of the 15th century.

The above presentment contains 1,857 names, excluding women, and men above 60 years of age ; being 174 more than are contained in that of 1580.

If any justification be needed for printing this long Presentment of Arms, and the one of 1580, it is to be found in the fact that they are, firstly, germane to the subject of this paper ; secondly, they present a very complete census of the male population of the town at a most interesting period of its history ; and thirdly, they are a mine of information to the genealogists who are concerned in tracing the pedigrees of the families connected with Shrewsbury.

#### A GLOSSARY OF SOME OF THE NAMES OF ARMS AND ARMOUR IN THE PRECEDING PRESENTMENTS.

Almaine ryvets. (Allemagne, French for Germany). A coat of armour provided with a series of overlapping plates, fastened together by rivets, which, moving in long slots, allowed a free play in the movements of the wearer.

Almayne rivets. } Different modes of spelling the above.  
Almon rivet. }

Archer. A soldier armed with the long-bow.

Arquebuse. The early form of musket discharged by a match held by a spring. It was, however, applied indifferently to several forms of musket.

Back-plate. A steel plate to protect the back, worn with a breast-plate.

Bill. A weapon consisting of a large steel blade divided at the top into a hook and a pike, having a pike also at the back. It Byll. } was mounted on a long wooden shaft.

Black-bill. The same as last, but painted black.

Bourgonet. (From the French *bourgouignot*). A kind of steel helmet which had a rounded crown with a crest, and was distinguished by a shade over the eyes, cheek-piece, and neck-guard. It dates about the end of the 15th century.

Breast-plate. A steel plate to protect the breast.

Brigandine. A quilted tunio lined with overlapping metal plates riveted to each other.

Broch. Probably another name for a pike ; it denotes a spit.

Brown Bill. A bill oxydized by the air, or artificially, like the modern rifle.

Caliver. (From the French *pièce de calibre*). A musket larger in the bore and lighter in weight than the Arquebuse.

Coat of fence. A mailed or padded tunic used in fencing.



SEAL OF ST. CHAD'S

APPENDED TO THE DEED OF 1330.



*Sigillum ecclesiae sanctice de Salopesberia.*

[LENT BY JOHN WATTON, ESQ.]

Corslet. } A cuirass having a skirt of overlapping steel plates, called  
Corslett. } tasses.

Doublet. Another name for a Jack, which see.

Dropper. Probably a maul carried by Archers.

Flask. A vessel for holding powder.

Forest Bill. A bill used by woodmen, closely resembling the military  
bill.

Furniture. Denotes the outfit of man or horse.

Gauntlet. A glove having very strong leather to protect the wrists.

Glaive. Differs from a bill in having the cutting edge convex, and  
tapering to a recurved point.

Glove. The same as preceding.

Gorget. A piece of armour for defending the neck.

Gonne. } A general term for a hand fire arm.

Gun. }

Hagbut. } The musket which preceded the Arquebuse, and was of  
Hagbut. } simpler construction.

Halbard. } A weapon combining a pike and a battle axe, fitted to a  
Halberd. } long wooden shaft.

Haleberd. }

Handgome. A hand gun.

Harness. Accoutrements of man or horse.

Harquebus. See Arquebuse.

Hauberke. Mail armour for the body.

Holberd. See Halberd.

Hufken. A light metal head piece worn by an archer.

Jack. } A thickly padded tunic.

Jake. }

Javelin. See pike.

Kaliver. See caliver.

Lance. See pike.

Maule. A weapon used by Archers; it had a barrel-shaped head  
with a long handle.

Mereyone. See next.

Morion. A steel helmet fitting to the head, with a narrow or broad  
brim, according to the fashion of the day.

Morion pike. A pike used by those who wore a morion.

Morris pike. Doubtful.

Musket. (From Ital. *moschetto*, French *mousquet*). A general name  
for fire arms carried in the hand.

Oylet-coat. (From the French *oeillet*). It may be a coat laced down  
the front, the lace passing through eyelet holes.

Partisan. (From the French *partisane*). A kind of pike with a  
double edged blade, barbed at the base.

Pauldron. The armour which covered the shoulders, from which  
sometimes a piece arose to protect the neck.

Pike. A steel spike affixed to a long shaft of wood; a kind of lance.

Pole-axe. } An iron or steel axe fitted with a long wooden handle.

Poll-axe. }

Pouldron. See Pauldron.

Privey-coat. Possibly chain armour worn under the tunic.

Rapeyer, } A light sword used for thrusting only.  
Rapier, }

Salade, } A steel head piece fitting close to the skull, the characteristic  
Salot, } mark of which was a projection behind. It underwent many  
Salett, } modifications ; hence the name is indefinite.

Scottish splints. See Splints.

Scull. An iron or steel head piece shaped like a bowl, without brim,  
used by the rank and file.

Sheffe. Sheaf for holding 24 arrows.

Shirt of male. A tunic of mail worn beneath a Jack.

Shurde. A shirt.

Skull. See scull.

Splents, } A coat of armour composed of a series of overlapping steel  
plates, or hoops, sewn on to leather, linen, or other  
Splints. } material, reaching to the middle of the thigh. Introduced  
about temp. Henry VIII.

Stitched coat. Same as Jack.

Stool of arrows.

Touche Box. A receptacle for powder.

#### E R R A T A.

Page 223, Part II., Vol. II., N.S., last line but one from bottom,  
after "Bacon C.S." read in brackets (i.e., *custos sigilli*).

Page 291, second line from bottom, for "paper" read papers.

## ANCIENT DEEDS OF ST. CHAD'S CHURCH, SHREWSBURY.

THE following list of old deeds in the possession of the Churchwardens of St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, is taken from a Report of the affairs of the parish for the year 1869-70, compiled by Mr. John Watton, who was then senior Churchwarden. The deeds were collated and scheduled by the well-known antiquary, the late Mr. Thomas Wright, in 1869.

1280. 1. Deed of transfer, by Richard le Corvisor, of Shrewsbury, to William de Rushtone and his heirs, of a messuage, with its appurtenances, adjoining the grange of Roger de Staunton, in the street of Mervans,<sup>1</sup> adjacent to the walls<sup>2</sup> of Shrewsbury, with a garden, 9th Edward I. (1280). Seal gone.

2. Grant by William de Ruschtone to Robert de Buldewas, chaplin, for a certain sum of money, of a place in Shrewsbury, of a place in the street of Murivans, paying for it a rose at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. Without date, but in writing of the time of Edward II. Seal preserved, but indistinct.

1307. 3. Grant by Richard le Corviser, of Shrewsbury, to Richard de Wrocceter, deacon, and Cecilia de

<sup>1</sup> Murivance or Murivaunce, the name of an open space, not well defined, lying immediately within the walls, near the present Swanhill. Phillips (*History of Shrewsbury*, p. 62) says that "probably when the town was first fortified it was the parade for the soldiers to be drawn up upon, for the defence of the town, so that from thence the soldiers might be readily despatched to any part of the walls. In process of time it was built upon, and the streets retain the ancient name of Murivance. These streets are—that leading from the west end of St. Chad's, now commonly called St. Chad's Hill [now College Hill]; and that crossing the end of it towards the walls, now called the Swan Hill, from a public house called the Swan, some time since situated at the bottom of it." The name occurs in the first six of these deeds.

<sup>2</sup> The Town Wall ran from the still existing tower, in a westerly direction, on a line in front of Ebenezer Chapel and the Eye and Ear Hospital, passing with a gentle curve about the centre of St. Chad's Church to the bottom of Claremont Bank.

Rustone, of a messuage joined to the grange of Roger de Stanton, in the street of Murivans, adjoining to the walls of Shrewsbury. Date 1st Edward II. (1307). Seal lost.

1307. 4. Grant by Richard de Wroccestre, deacon, and Cecilia de Ruston, to William de Ruston, their kinsman, of a messuage adjoining the grange of Roger de Stanton, in the street of Murivans, adjoining the walls of Shrewsbury. Date 1st Edward II. (1307). Seal lost.

1314. 5. Grant of William Aleyn, of Shrewsbury, chaplin, to Robert de Buldewas, chaplin, of a tenement in Shrewsbury, in the street of Murivans. Date 7th Edward II. (1314). Seal lost.

1323. 6. Grant by William de Rustone, brother of the hospital of St. Giles,<sup>1</sup> of Shrewsbury, to Roger, son of Robert de Wemme, of Shrewsbury, and Sebilla, his (William's) daughter, in free maritage, of a place of land, with a garden adjoining, in the street called Murivans, on condition of their paying certain sums for the anniversaries of Peter de Lodelawe and Mabille, his wife. Date 16 Edward II. (1323). Seal lost.

1327. 7. Grant by Richard Derres and Julianana, his wife, to John de Aula of Ondeslowe, and Sibilla, his wife, of a messuage in Shrewsbury, in the street of Mardefole,<sup>2</sup> in Shrewsbury. Date 1st Edward III. (1327). Two seals lost.

1330. 8. Grant by the dean and chapter of St. Chad's for the repairs of the fabric of the church, of all oblations to the altar of St. Martin's in that church, for the term of 200 years. Date 1330. Seal lost.

1338. 9. Lease by the dean and chapter of St. Chad to Peter de la Were, of Shrewsbury, of a messuage in Frankeyile,<sup>3</sup> on condition of repairs. Date 12 Edward III. (1338). Endorsed "Tenementum quod Petrus Crowe tenet in Frankvyle." Seal preserved.

1339. 10. Grant by John Pres, of Shrewsbury, to the keepers of the fabric of the church of St. Chad, for the support of a chaplin, annually to perform service, of a rent for the term of 100 years, from a

<sup>1</sup> Adjoining St. Giles Churchyard.

<sup>2</sup> Mardol. <sup>3</sup> Frankwell.

messuage in the street Romaldesham,<sup>1</sup> in Shrewsbury. Date 13th Edward III (1339). Seal lost.

1379. 11. Will of Richard Russel, "barbour," of Shrewsbury, dated 1379, leaving his dwelling house, and his goods and chattels to his wife Cecilia. With probate on the back. Seal preserved, but broken.

1382. 12. Indenture of gift by Thomas de Haltone and Amicia, his wife, of lands and tenements in Shrewsbury, formerly belonging to Henry de Westone, late husband of Amicia. Date 5th Richard II. (1382). Two seals lost.

1386. 13. The deans and canons and chapter of the collegiate church of St. Chad, appointing Richard de Estone chaplin to a chantry in the church. Date 1386. Seal lost.

1406. 14. Will of John Chester, of St. Chad's parish. Date 1406. Seals preserved.

1415. 15. Grant by Owain ap Davyd ap Gwillim to John, son of Mag, son of Gynfred, and Thangwystyl, daughter of Gwillim, his wife, of lands in Gwylyntone and Alychton. Date 3rd Henry V. (1415). Seal lost.

1422. 16. Grant from William Quonyam, of Shrewsbury, chaplin to John Conva, chaplin, and Richard Attyncham, of Shrewsbury, of goods and chattels. Date 10th Henry V. (1422). Seal lost.

1426. 17. Letter of Administration of Thomas Chesterfelde, sequestrator and commissary general of the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to administer the goods of Sir William Quonyam, priest, who died intestate. Date 1426. Seals lost.

1448. 18. Grant of brotherhood from the chamberlains, keeper, and proctor of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity at Rome to Thomas Peyton. Date 1448. One seal preserved, one broken.

1452. 19. Quit claim of the dean and chapter and vicars of the collegiate church of St. Chad to John Gamel<sup>2</sup> of Shrewsbury, on a tenement in Shrewsbury, lying in the street of Stalles.<sup>3</sup> Date 30th Henry VI. (1452). Seal lost.

1459. 20. Grant from the guardians and surveyors of the

<sup>1</sup> Barker Street.

<sup>2</sup> John Gamel was elected Alderman in 1433, and served the office of Bailiff in 1438, 1442, 1447, and 1451.

<sup>3</sup> The present Mardol Head.

fabric of the church of St. Chad to John Beget,<sup>1</sup> burgess of Shrewsbury, of lands and tenements in the Heystrete.<sup>2</sup> Date 37th Henry VI. (1459). Seals preserved.

1459. 21. Grant to John Beget by the surveyors of the service of the Holy Trinity, and the guardians and surveyors of the service of St. John the Baptist, in the same church, of a tenement in the street called Le Cornemarket. Date 37th Henry VI. (1459). Seal preserved.

1459. 22. Grant of John Beget, of Shrewsbury, to the guardians and surveyors of the fabric of St. Chad's, of lands and tenements in Shrewsbury, in the street called Le Heystrete. Date 37th Henry VI. (1459). Seal preserved, but broken.

1461. 23. Release of actions from Thomas Connyngham to Thomas Peynton, chaplin. Date 1st Edward IV. (1461). Seal lost.

1461. 24. Grant from John Beget to Thomas Walleforde, chaplin, and Richard Marchalle, of lands in Romoldesham, Fraunkeyle, and Castle Foregate. Date 1st Edward IV. (1461). Seal preserved.

1465. 25. Indenture of agreement relating to arrears of rent due from Thomas Bottefeld to the wardens of church of St. Chad. Date 5th Edward IV. (1465). Seals preserved.

1466. 26. Will of Thomas Peynton, of Shrewsbury, chaplin. Date 1466.

1469. 27. Grants of lands and tenement in Frankeville and Castle Forgate, from the guardians and surveyors of the fabric of the church of St. Chad, to the guardians of the art of weaving in the said town of Shrewsbury. Date 9th Edward IV. (1469). Seals lost.

1498. 28. Indenture between John Stury, of Roshall, on one part, and Robert Pleylys, of Shrewsbury, on the other, by which the former grants to the latter a tenement of Frankevyle. Date 13th Henry VII. (1498). Seals broken.

W. P.

<sup>1</sup> John Beget is described in Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. i., page 212, as "One of the twelve worthi burgesys, receaantz housholders (A.D. 1436), most sufficient and discrete within the seyd town, or fraunchise of the same, who shall be Aldermen (A.D. 1444) and continual assistents to the bailiffs and ther successors, in gode counselleveyng by their wisdom and discretion, to the wele prosperite, worship, and welfare of the town."

<sup>2</sup> High Street.

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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. H. 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 stories, for future volumes of the *Transactions* of the Society.

The Society does not hold itself responsible for the Statements, Opinions, or Errors of Authors of Papers.