

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

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

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2ND SERIES,
VOL. III., 1891.
PART II.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

SHREWSBURY:
ADNITT AND NAUNTON, THE SQUARE.
OSWESTRY:
WOODALL, MINSHALL AND CO.

WOODALL, MINSHALL, AND CO., CAXTON PRESS, OSWESTRY.

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SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF
FORESTER, OF WATLING STREET, AND NOW
OF WILLEY, IN THE COUNTY OF SALOP.

BY THE HON. AND REV. CANON G. T. O. BRIDGEMAN, M.A.,
RECTOR OF WIGAN.

THE early descent of this ancient family, whose estate at Wellington has probably been held in the male line from the time of William the Conqueror, does not appear to have ever been investigated by the light of public records or other authentic documents, and their pedigree as given in the Heralds' Visitations is more than usually inaccurate. The first direct ancestor of this family whom we can find on record was Hugh Forester, who lived in the time of Henry II. and Richard I.

The office of a Forester or keeper of a Royal Forest (*Forestarius*), in the days of the Norman kings was one of high trust and considerable emolument. They had under them a great retinue of inferior officers to assist them in their duties. They also enjoyed the privilege of being exempt from serving on juries. The foresters were appointed by the King's letters patents to "walk the forest early and late" with the duty of watching both the vert and venison, and of attaching and presenting all trespassing against them within their own bailiwick. These patents were usually granted but *quam diu bene gesserint*, but some, like the family before us, had this grant in fee, to them and their heirs, and such were called Foresters-in-fee.¹

¹ *The Interpreter*, by John Cowell, edition of 1658,
Vol. III., 2nd S.

The original tenure of the Foresters of Watling Street, or Wellington, consisted of half a virgate of land in the Manor of Wellington, co. Salop, which was held of the King *in capite* by serjeantry. The tenants' duty was to take custody of Wellington Hay, or that portion of the Wrekin Forest which is still marked by the locality called the Haygate, and which was otherwise called the Forest of Mount Gilbert.

The first Mr. Eyton could identify as probable tenant of this serjeantry was

HUGH FORESTER, who occurs as witness to a deed of John de Cambrai of Lee Cumbray (Lee Gomery, in the parish of Wellington) to Wombridge Priory, which passed between 1187 and 1197.¹ He will have been dead in or about the year 1200, when the tenant of the serjeantry was

ROBERT DE WELLINGTON.

In the caruage assessed at that time Robert de Wolint' [Wellington] is enrolled as "holding a serjeantry of the king, viz., half a virgate, by custody and preserving of the King's Hays." Its value was 4s. *per annum*; and the tenant proffered to compound for the current tax by payment of half a merk.²

At the Forest Assizes of 1209, Robert the Forester is one of those who was assessed for cultivation of land within the Forest of Mount Gilbert. A fragment of an Assize Roll belonging to the year 1227 calls the Wellington Hay the Hay of Eyton, and enters Robert de Welynton as *custos* thereof by serjeantry. The learned author of the *History of Shropshire*, from whom I am quoting, supposes it to have been a *second*

ROBERT FORESTER of Wellington, "who stands sixth Recognizor in that great technical question which was tried, about the year 1242, by the Sheriff, Chief Forester, and Verderers of Shropshire, viz., the *expedition* (or lawing) of dogs on the estates of Lilleshall

¹ Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. vii., p. 341, and vol. ix. p. 46.

² *Testa de Nevill*, p. 57.

Abbey. His seal is one of those which still remains appended to the Jurors' return.¹ It exhibits a rude cruciform device and the legend,—S' Roberti de Welinton."²

"In 1249, Robert Forester was a Juror on the Inquest which followed the death of his chief, Hugh fitz Robert of Bolas."³

In Geoffrey de Langley's *Arrantation of Assarts* (about January, 1250) it appears that 4½ acres of the King's demesne at Wellington had been assigned to Robert de Welinton, for which he was to pay an annual crown-rent of 6s. 9d. Three years' arrears of this rent are charged in the Pipe Roll of 1252.

The Hundred Roll of 1255 describes the above-mentioned acquisition of Robert Forester as a *pourpresture* of 4 acres and 1 rood (read 2 roods), made since the eyre of John Bulet, and for which 18d. per acre, or a sum of 6s. 9d. was annually payable to the King.

As to the serjeantry of Robert Forester of Welinton, the same record describes it as 'half a virgate, held freely of the King, towards the custody of Wellington Hay.' The customs of the said Hays are fully, but not very intelligibly, enumerated. The cattle (*averia*) of the men of Wellington were admitted throughout the year except in St. John Baptist's month (June) and between Michaelmas and Martinmas. The charges for pannage⁴ were 2d. for yearly swine, 1d. for swine of six months' old, but nothing for lesser swine (*nichil pro porcellis*). These exceptions and charges seem to be justified by the Record as arising from the 'imparkment

¹ The original at Trentham.

² *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. ix., pp. 46, 47.

³ Hugh fitz Robert of Bolas was the Chief Forester of Shropshire, which contained the royal forests of the Wrekin, Shirlot, the Clee, the Stiperstones, and the Long Forest, and as we shall subsequently see, he claimed certain seigneurial rights over the other Foresters-in-fee.

⁴ Pannage was the right of feeding swine.

of the said Haye both in grass-time and pesson-time.¹ The following perquisites were Robert Forester's, viz., the *retro pannage* (by which is meant that which was left after pesson season), the dead wood, and all wind-falls (boughs or whole oak trees, unless more than five oaks had been blown down at a time. In that case the surplus went to the King).²

"At the Forest Assizes of February, 1262, Robert de Welinton, Forester, answered for the agistment³ of the Hayes of Welinton and Morf for eight preceding years. In 1255, 1256, 1258, 1259, 1260, and 1262 the *pesson* of the preceding autumn had failed. The two remaining years (1257 and 1261) only yielded 19s. 3d.

Robert de Welinton, one of the five Foresters-of-the fee for Shropshire, is so entitled when attending an inquest at Bridgnorth in 1262."⁴

"It is very remarkable that a writ issued on June 28, 1278, announcing the death of *Roger le Forester* of Wellyngton, and that a jury sat in consequence and took no notice of the error of the writ as regarded the Christian name of the deceased. The Jurors found the said Roger [Robert] to have held a messuage, a nocate, and an assart, *in capite*, by service of keeping the Haye of Wellington, which was within the Forest of the Wrekene. Roger, his son and heir, was 25 years of age on July 25, 1278."⁵

It was probably "in consequence of more than one error in this Inquest" that "another writ of *diem clausit extremum* issued on August 24, 1279. Here the deceased is called *Robert le Forester*. An inquest taken at Wellington on September 29, 1279, found him to have held half a virgate in Wellington worth 8s. *per annum* 'by service of assisting to keep the Bailiwick of

¹ Pesson-time, the time for acorns, nuts, &c.

² *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. ix., pp. 47, 48.

³ Agistment, the collection of the rents for pannage.

⁴ *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. ix., p. 48.

⁵ Inq. 6 Edw. I., No. 108. *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. ix, p. 48.

the Forest of Mount Gilbert,' also to have held one assart, for which he paid a rent of 8s. 4d. to the Sheriff. Roger, his son and heir, was found to be of full age.¹

ROGER FITZ ROBERT, of Wellington, le Forester, was deceased on December 12, 1283, and John Fitzhugh of Bolas, was claiming custody of his heirs, as also of the heirs of any other Bailiff of a Shropshire Forest. Roger le Strange, then Justice of the Forest, was desired by royal writ to inquire into this claim. He assembled a jury on April 3, 1284, which found that the "Wardship of the Bailiwick late Roger fitz Robert's, in la Wrekene, did not pertain to the King, but to John fitz Hugh, till the heir should be of age; that John fitz Hugh's ancestors had always had such wardship, and that it was worth 10s. *per annum*. This implies an earlier descent for the Foresters of Wellington Hay than that already given, viz., temp. Henry II., for there had been no minority of an heir since that date. We may therefore assume that their first ancestor had been appointed by William the Conqueror or his sons, or by Roger de Montgomery, the first Norman Earl of Shrewsbury.

ROGER FITZ ROGER (or Roger le Forester II.), had attained his majority on May 3, 1285, as was found by a jury which sat on July 4, 1285. It will be observed that this Inquest, when collated with a former one held in 1278 on the death of his grandfather, would show this last Roger Forester to have been born when his father was not yet eleven years old. The error is, doubtless, in the former Inquest, which must have considerably understated the age of the heir, as was frequently the case at such Inquests.

Of six Royal Foresters-of-the-Fee who met in June, 1300, to assist at the great Perambulation of Shropshire Forests, Roger de Welinton appears as one. This Roger Forester seems to have been admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1319. He died while his son was in his

¹ Inq. 7. Edw. I., No. 78. *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. ix. p. 48.

minority; for an Inquest was held at Wellington on October 17, 1335, to prove the age of John, son and heir of Roger le Forester of Welynton.

JOHN FITZ ROGER LE FORESTER was found by the jurors at the Inquest to have been born and baptized at Wellington on the Feast of St. Margaret the Virgin, 8 Edward II. (July 20, 1314), consequently he had reached his full age on Thursday, July 20, 1335. One of the witnesses who proved the date of his birth was Roger de Welynton, probably a relative, aged 46 years, who remembered it because he started on a journey to St. James's on the Feast of the Purification next before the day of his birth. Another witness, John de Cloteley, aged 58 years, remembered it because he was present in the church at his baptism as sponsor, and carried him to the sacred font. Another witness, John de Arleston [Arleston], remembered the date of his birth because on that day his house was burned down, which makes him recollect it well.¹

Most of what has been above written is gathered from Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, but his account of the family ends here, so that we must look elsewhere for the further history of the Foresters.

John le Forester died on September 10, 23 Edw. III. (1349). His brother William was his heir, and was returned as being 24 years of age at the date of the Inquest taken on his brother's death, which was held in the following year.²

WILLIAM LE FORESTER (or Forster), of Wellington, died on Michaelmas Day 18 Richard II. (September 29, 1394), seised of certain lands in Wellington, a messuage then called Whites-place, and six assarts called le Stoking, within the bounds of Wellington Hay, held by the service of keeping the said hay in the Forest of Wrekin. His son and heir, Roger, was 15 years of age at the date of the Inquest taken in the following year.³

¹ Inq. Edward III. (1st N^{rs}), No. 64.

² Inq. 24 Edward III., No. 46.

³ Inq. 19 Ric. II., No. 27.

Supposing this to be the same William Forester who succeeded his brother John in 1349, as a younger son, he will probably have married after succeeding to the family inheritance, and his son and heir Roger will have been born after he was 50 years of age.

ROGER FITZ WILLIAM FORESTER seems to have died before attaining his majority, and to have been succeeded in the representation of the family by another Roger Forester, or Forster, his uncle or cousin.

ROGER FORESTER, of Wellington, entered upon his bailiwick of Wellington Hay on November 3, 1397, as we learn from an Inquest taken at Wellington before Hugh Burnell, William Huggesford, and Thomas Newport, guardians of the King's peace and Justices assigned to try certain felonies, transgressions, and malefactions in the County of Salop, on Thursday in the Whitsun week, 21 Richard II. (April 30, 1398). The Jurors found that Roger Forster, of Welynton, had entered, on the morrow of All Souls, 21 Ric. II. (Nov. 3, 1397, upon the bailiwick of Welynton Haye by the livery of Thomas Stone, sub-escheator to the King in the County of Salop. Afterwards, on March 21 next following (1398), the King by his letters patent granted the aforesaid Haye by the name of the chace called Welynton Haye to William Lescrop, Earl of Wilts, to hold for the term of 20 years next following, by virtue of which letters the said Earl occupied the aforesaid chace by his servants William Marchall and John Offeley, until the said Roger Forster, Roger son of the same Roger Forster, John Forster, Hamo de Eyton, Thomas de Pendale, William Baker, of Welynton, and William Harper beat the said servants with a strong hand and drove them away from the custody of the chace on the Thursday next before the Feast of Easter last past (April 4, 1398), so that the said William and John Offeley dared not come near the said chace for fear of their lives. And so the same Roger Forster, Roger his son, John Forster, Hamo de Eyton, Thomas de Pendale, William Baker,

and William Harper have occupied and held the said bailiwick and custody of the said chace from the said Thursday before Easter till the Feast of Pentecost next ensuing, in contempt of the King and to the grave loss of the said Earl.¹

The intruder, under the King's grant, upon Wellington Haye, who thus held it for a brief space to the exclusion of the rightful heir, was William le Scrope, younger son of Henry Baron Scrope of Masham, which William had lately been made Earl of Wiltes, and had numerous grants of lands and honours heaped upon him by the King. The grant of Wellington Haye was made under the impression that it was parcel of the possessions of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, who had succeeded by inheritance to the Chief Forestership of the Shropshire Forests, and who had lately been attainted and beheaded. Whether the immediate result of this Inquest was to reinstate the Earl of Wiltes in the occupation of the chace or not, I am unable to say; but if so, his tenure will have been a very short one, for on the arrival of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, in the following year, the Earl of Wiltes was taken and beheaded, and as soon as Henry ascended the throne as Henry IV., the Earl of Wiltes was attainted and his estates forfeited in the first Parliament held in October, 1399.

It is probable that Roger Forester never gave up possession of the chace, and he certainly died seised of this and the other Forester estates on July 21, 4 Henry IV. (1403), leaving Roger, his son and heir, 26 years of age and more. The lands of which he was seised at the time of his death are described at the Inquest *post mortem* as one nokate of land in Welyngton, containing a fourth part of a carucate held of the King *in capite* as keeper of the hay in the Forest of the Wrekin, one messuage, two burgages, and one cottage with appurtenances in Welyngton, held of the King in free burgage, paying to the said King *per annum*, by the

¹ Inq. 21 Ric. II., No. 86.

Earl of Shrewsbury, 2s., and a messuage with appurtenances in Welynton.¹

ROGER FORSTER or FORESTER, the fourth of that name, probably paid his relief to Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk, and the other co-heirs of Thomas Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, who died seised of the Seignoury of Wellington. This Roger Forster died on the vigil of the Holy Trinity, 21 Henry VI. (June 15, 1443), seised of one piece of land in Welynton, held of the King as keeper of the hay in the Forest of Wrekin, worth 4s. *per annum*, and of one messuage, two burgages, and one cottage with appurtenances in Welynton, worth 6s. *per annum*, also of three crofts in Welynton, held of Sir Thomas Erdyngton, worth 13s. *per annum*, also of one burgage and nine acres of land in Welynton, held of Sir Thomas Erdyngton. John Forster was his son and heir, being of the age of 21 years and more.²

JOHN FORSTER died on Monday next after the Purification of the Virgin Mary, 5 Edward IV. (1466), seised of a piece of land in Welynton, held of the King *in capite*, as keeper of the hay in the Forest of the Wrekin, also of one messuage, two burgages, and one cottage, held of the King in free burgage. Edward Forster, his son and heir, was of the age of 36 years and more.³

After this date the Inquests fail us, and I meet with no more taken upon the death of a Forester of Wellington Hay, till the 33rd year of Elizabeth. In the meantime

EDWARD FORSTER, of Watling Street, or Wellington, appears to have been succeeded by a son or brother,

JOHN FORSTER, of Watling Street, who was father, I suppose, or grandfather, of another

JOHN FORSTER, who, as John Forster the younger, witnesses a deed of Thomas Cresset, of Upton Cresset,

¹ Inq. 4 Henry IV., No. 6.

² Inq. 21 Henry VI., No. 15, Chancery Inquisitions.

³ Inq. 5 Edward IV., No. 3. This inquest is almost illegible.

in 1506.¹ According to Mr. Hardwick² and the Visitation Pedigrees,³ this John Forster had two wives, viz., 1. Alice, daughter of Thomas Charlton, Esq., of Apley Castle, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Adam Franceys, Knight, by whom he had an only daughter, Alice, wife of John Iken; and 2, Isabel, daughter of Richard Lyster, Esq., of Rowton, by Agnes his wife, daughter and heir of John Fitzherbert, of Shrewsbury, by whom he had two sons, John and Richard. Richard Forster, the younger son, acquired the manor of Sutton Maddock, in the County of Salop, and lived at Sutton Maddock Hall, where he died, and was buried on March 9, 1587. He lived a public life as secretary to Edmund Bonnor, Bishop of London, from 1540 to 1550, and again from 1553 to 1559, when the bishop was again deprived on the accession of Queen Elizabeth. This Richard Forester was twice married, first to Elizabeth, natural daughter of Robert Moreton, by whom he had no issue; and secondly, to Margery, daughter of Wildgote, of Wolverhampton, who was buried at Sutton Maddock, December 1, 1599, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, born after marriage, who became the wife of Robert Bowyer, but Sutton Maddock was left to his illegitimate son John Forester, who was born before the marriage.

JOHN FORSTER, of Watling Street, elder son of John, son of John Forster, came up to London as a young man, and was made a freeman of the company of patten makers. He became attached to the Court of King Henry VIII., who styled him "our trusty and well-beloved John Forster, of Wellington, gentelman," in a grant dated in 1250, whereby reciting that whereas for certain bodily infirmities affecting his head "he cannot conveniently without his greate daungier and jeobardy be discovered of the same," his majesty licenses him "to use and were his bonet on his hede at all tymes and in

¹ Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 126.

² Hardwick MSS. (article Wellington), *penes* me.

³ Harleian Society's publications, vol. xxviii, p. 187.

all places as well in our presence as elsewhere."¹ The like privilege had been granted to Richard Verney, Esq., in the County of Warwick in 1516, and it is remarkable that in the curious representation of the cavalcade of Henry VIII. to meet Francis I. at Guisnes, two of the six attendants immediately attached to the person of the English king are covered, while the others are bare-headed. If one of these was intended for John Forster, he had probably then received a verbal permission to remain covered, which was afterwards confirmed by a grant, for the meeting of the Kings at the "Field of Gold," was five months earlier than the grant. In the catalogue of those who were appointed to attend the king upon this celebrated occasion, as it is printed from a Lambeth Manuscript by Dr. Ducarel, occurs the name of *Foster*, one of the yeomen of the guard,² which might have been our Shropshire gallant. On his retirement from court he resided at Easthope, in the County of Salop, though his ancestors and descendants for several generations were seated at Watling Street in the large timber house on the south side of that ancient road, a situation well suited to their office of forestership. He increased his estate by marriage with Joice, daughter and heiress of Philip Upton, of Upton and Oteley, son of Richard Upton, of Upton Magna, by his wife Eleanor, sister and heiress of William Oteley, of Oteley, Esq., by whom he had a numerous issue, of whom John and Richard, the two eldest sons, pre-deceased him without issue.³ The line was carried on by William, the third son. John Forster was probably quite a young man when he received the King's permission to wear his hat in the royal presence, but he must have lived to a great age if, as I believe, he was the same with John Forster (of Watling Street),

¹ This grant is still preserved in Lord Forester's Muniment Room at Willey.

² Blakeway's *Sheriff's*, p. 127.

³ Heralds' Visitation of Shropshire, a^o 1623.

who died 13th March, 33 Elizabeth, 1591, seised of 2 messuages, 14 cottages, 140 acres of land in Wellington and Watling Street, and of 5 acres of land called Peake Pytts, otherwise Allen's Poole, in Wellington, of 3 messuages and 30 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture in Arleston,¹ next Wellington, of 5 messuages, 1 cottage, 140 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, and 80 acres of pasture in Huntingdene, Little Wenlock, Farneley and Arleston, as also of the Manor of Wellington haye with appurtenances, of 2 cottages with appurtenances in Shyfnall, of 1 messuage, 1 cottage, 12 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow, and 4 acres of pasture in Hodnett, and 60 acres of meadow in Netley. His next heir was Francis Forster, gent., his grandson, son and heir of William Forster, deceased, son and heir apparent of the said John Forster, which Francis was then 19 years of age and more.²

WILLIAM, son of John Forster, who pre-deceased his father, is said to have resided at Upton.³ He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Weaver, of Strangford, in the County of Hereford, by whom he had two sons, John, baptized at Upton Magna, 26 May, 1570, who died without issue; Francis, heir to his grandfather; and three daughters, Margaret, wife of Rowland Hill, of Blechley and Saulton, in the County of Salop, Joice, wife of William Iremonger [of Chatkull, in the County of Stafford], and Jane, who died young. William Forster died 4th May, 32 Elizabeth, 1590, a few months before his father, leaving his son and heir Francis, aged 18 and more. His widow was afterwards re-married to . . . Kettleby and . . . Scudamore.

¹ Arleston, which was a member of the great manor of Wellington, was in King John's time a more populous township than Wellington. Arleston formed one boundary of that well-preserved part of the Wrekin Forest which was known as Wellington Haye. It is said that King Henry II. made this place his abode whilst on his hunting expeditions. (Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. ix., p. 57).

² Inq. 33 Elizabeth, Part I., No. 85.

³ Harleian Society, vol. xxviii, p. 188.

The said William Forster was seised, at the time of his death, as of fee, of 2 messuages, 10 acres of land, and 4 acres of meadow and 4 acres of pasture in Great Bolewas, in the separate tenures of John Bucher, John Wylde, and Thomas Flecher, of one mill with appurtenances, late in the tenure of John Peake, of 2 messuages in Wellington, late in the tenure of Thomas Hunt and Richard Stoke, of the reversion of 1 messuage, 2 cottages, 60 acres of land, 12 acres of meadow, 20 acres of meadow and common of pasture for all cattle in Great Upton, of the reversion of 1 messuage and 20 acres of land in Hunckinton and Upton, and of the reversion of 2 messuages, 18 acres of land, and 2 acres of pasture in Wythington, after the death of his father John Forster, gent., then surviving, but since deceased.¹

FRANCIS FORESTER, Esq., who succeeded to the estates of his father and grandfather, was baptized at Upton Magna, on 9th June, 1571; he resided at Watling Street, in the large timber house on the south side of that ancient Roman road, a situation well suited to the office of forestership. The manor of Little Wenlock was purchased by him in 1623 from Sir John Hayward. By his wife Cicely, daughter of Andrew Charlton, Esq., of Apley Castle (by Margaret his wife, daughter of James Barker, of Haughmond), he had three sons and two daughters, viz., Francis, who was baptized at Wellington, 18 January, 1595-6, and died in his infancy; 2, Francis, who succeeded his father; 3, Andrew, who died without issue; and 4, William, buried at Wellington, 7th April, 1675. The daughters were Mary, wife of Thomas Chetham, of Nuthurst, in the County of Lancaster, and Sarah.²

Francis Forester died³ 6th May, 13 Charles I., 1637, seised of the manor of Wellington haye with its rights,

¹ Inq. 33 Elizabeth, Part I., No. 96.

² Hardwick MSS. and Herald's Visitation.

³ He was buried at Wellington, 9th, May, 1637. (Wellington Register).

members, and appurtenances, and of several parcels of land with their appurtenances adjacent in a certain place called the Shortwood, in Wellington haye aforesaid, late in the tenure of Roger Ashewood, of 2 closes or pastures, with the appurtenances called Marigold's leasowe and Smithes Leasowe in Wellington haye aforesaid, late in the tenure of John Forster, which said manor of Wellington haye and the other premises aforesaid were valued at 20s., but of whom they were held the jurors were ignorant ; also of 1 capital messuage with appurtenances, situated in Upton Magna, otherwise called Upton under Haughmond, in the County of Salop, with orchard, garden, croft, and curtilage, of 3 pastures or closes in Upton aforesaid, called Crosse leasowe, the Lye-adbrytch leasowe, and the Marlpit leasowe, 1 field in Upton aforesaid, with appurtenances, 2 cottages, and divers other messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Upton aforesaid, also of 1 messuage with lands, meadows, leasows, pastures, woods, hereditaments, and appurtenances belonging thereto, in Hunkington, in the said County of Salop, late in the tenure of Andrew Rodston (or Weston), which premises in Upton and Hunkington aforesaid are held of Walter Barker, Esq., as of his manor of Haughmond in free socage, that is to say, by fealty and an annual rent of 6s. for all services, which are valued at 13s. 4d. ; also of 1 messuage and tenement with appurtenances, and divers lands, meadows, pastures, &c., called the farm of Huntindon, late in the tenure of John Forster, gent., and of 1 messuage with appurtenances and divers lands in Huntindon, alias Huntington, late in the tenure of William Carter, which premises in Huntindon are held of the King *in capite* by knights' service, namely, by a hundredth part of a knight's fee, being of the value of 5s. *per annum* ; also of 1 messuage and tenement, with lands, &c., in Hodnett, late in the tenure of William Nevett, which premises in Hodnett are held of Sir Robert Vernon, Knight, as of his manor of Hodnett, in free and common socage, that is to say,

by fealty and suit of court, and a rent of 4s. for all services, being of the value of 2s. 6d. *per annum*; also of 1 messuage or capital mansion, and 1 cottage and other hereditaments to the same messuage belonging, in Sheffnal, *alias* Idsall, late in the tenure of John Richards, held of Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Lord Marshal of England, as of his manor of Sheffnal, in free socage, namely, by fealty and an annual rent of 1s. 10d., being of the value of 2s.; also of 1 capital messuage in which the aforesaid Francis Forester dwelt, with divers lands, meadows, pastures, and woods in Watling Streete; of 1 messuage in Watling Streete aforesaid, late in the tenure of John Chilton, of 2 messuages in Wellington, late in the separate tenure of Thomas Hunt and Elizabeth Lanam, widow, of 2 messuages in Arston, *alias* Arlston, late in the tenure of Francis Jones and William Ferrington, which said premises in Watling Streete, Wellington, and Arlston are held of William Steventon, Esq., as of his manor of Wellington in free socage, namely, by fealty and suit of court, and an annual rent of £3 12s. 2d., being of the annual value of £5, all which said manors, lands, &c., were included in an entail of 20th May, 20 James I. (1622), on the occasion of a marriage then to be had between Francis Forester, junior, son and heir apparent of the said Francis Forester named in the brief, and Dorothy Skrimsher, daughter of James Skrimsher, Esq., deceased, which marriage was afterwards duly solemnized. The said Francis Forester named in the brief also died seised of the manor of Little Wenlock, with all its rights and appurtenances, including mills, fisheries, and free warren lately purchased by him of Sir John Hayward, Knight, since deceased, which said manor or lordship, &c., are which he held of the King *in capite* by knight's service, namely, for the 20th part of a knight's fee, being of the annual value of £4. The Inquisition was taken on 14th September, 1637.¹ The aforesaid Francis Forester his

¹ Inq. 13 Car. I., Part 3, No. 46.

son and heir, was then of full age, namely, of the age of 24 years and more. The age of the heir is here much understated, for he was entered in the pedigree at the Visitation, made in 1623 and attested by his father, as being then 24 years of age.

FRANCIS FORESTER, Esq., the second of that name, was born about the year 1599, and succeeded to his estates, as we have seen, in 1637. By his wife Dorothy, daughter of James Skrimsher, Esq., of Norbury, in the County of Stafford, to whom he was married in or about the year 1622, he had one son, Francis, who was born in 1623. Mr. Forester was buried at Wellington, 13 January, 1664-5, and his widow, described as "Dorothy relict of the Right Hon. Francis Forester, Esq.," was buried at Wellington, 7th April, 1666. He was probably the last of his family who resided at Watling Street.

FRANCIS FORESTER, Esq., the younger, and third of that name, resided at Dothill Park, in the parish of Wellington. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Newport, Knight, created Baron Newport in 1642, and widow of John Steventon. She was baptized at High Ercall, on 8th March, 1617.¹ On 18th May, 1635, she was married at Ercall to Mr. John Steventon, son and heir apparent of William Steventon, of Dothill, Esq., being then described as second daughter of Sir Richard Newport, of Ercall, Knight.² Their son Richard Steventon was baptized at Ercall, on 11th April, 1637.³ John Steventon died in August, 1637, having survived his marriage but two years and three months, leaving his infant son, then about five months old. William Steventon, of Dothill, Esq., his father, died about ten years afterwards, and was buried at Wellington, 23rd November, 1647,⁴ when his estates devolved upon his

¹ Ercall Parish Register.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Wellington Parish Register.

grandson Richard, then under age. It is probable that Mary Steventon the widow was married about this time to her second husband, Francis Forester, Esq., and came to reside at Dothill Park, the seat of her son, for their daughter Dorothy was baptized at Wellington on 25th January, 1649-50.¹

Francis Forester, Esq., and Mary his wife had further issue, Mary, baptized on 23rd May, 1651;² another daughter [Cicely ?], baptized on 13th April, 1652;³ Francis, *born* on 22nd August, 1653;⁴ William, *born* on 10th December, 1655;⁵ Dorothy, *born* on 27th October, 1657;⁶ and Rachel, *born* on 17th March, 1659-60.⁷ Of these children, Dorothy, the eldest, died within a few days of her birth, and was buried at Wellington, on 31st January, 1649-50;⁷ Mary died in August, 1686, aged 35;⁸ Francis Forester, the eldest son, was buried at Wellington, on 6th August, 1656; Cicely became the wife of Gerard Shelley, of Wem, and died there on 5th December, 1705; and Rachel was married at Wrockwardine on 21st December, 1683, to Sir Thomas Delves, Baronet, of Doddington, in the County of Chester.⁹ Mr. Richard Steventon died in 1659, and was buried at Wrockwardine on 4th April of that year. Having attained his majority a few days before, he made a will, bearing date 23rd March, 1658-9, by which he bequeathed his Mansion House at Dothill, together with all demesnes, lands, &c., thereto belonging, to his mother, Mrs. Mary Forester, with remainder to his half brother, William Forester and the heirs male of his body, to whom he

¹ Wellington Parish Register.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*, where the *name* is illegible; and Mr. Jos. Morris's MS.

⁴ *Ibid.* From the years 1653 to 1662, during the period of the Commonwealth, the dates of the *birth* instead of the baptism of the children are entered in the register.

⁵ *Ibid.* ⁶ *Ibid.* ⁷ *Ibid.* ⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ Wrockwardine Parish Register (Halston MS. *penes* me.)
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also left the reversion of the manor of Wellington after the expiration of a term of sixteen years.¹

Francis Forester, Esq., was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1652.² His wife, Mrs. Mary Forester, was buried at Wellington, on 17th May, 1661, but he was still living on 17th May, 1684, when he occurs in a deed with his son William, who carried on the line.

SIR WILLIAM FORESTER, K.B., so created by King William III. in or about the year 1689, was the younger and only surviving son of Francis Forester, Esq. He succeeded his mother at Dothill. As William Forester, Esq., of Watling Street, he was returned member for the borough of Wenlock, together with Sir John Weld, Knight, of Willey, co. Salop, in the Parliament summoned to meet at Westminster on 6th March, 1678-9. As William Forester, Esq., of Dothill, he was again returned in August of the same year, with John Wolryche, Esq., of Dudmaston, as his colleague. He was similarly elected for the Parliament of 1680, which was dissolved on 28th March, 1681. He did not serve in Parliament during the reign of James II., but was returned again for Wenlock in the first Parliament of

¹ Original at Willey. The estate at Dothill, in default of heirs male of the body of William Forester, was left by Mr. Steventon to his uncle Andrew Newport and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to his (testator's) cousin Thomas Newport, third son (then living) of his uncle Francis, Lord Newport, and his heirs and assigns for ever, and the manor of Wellington was left in the same way, except that Richard Newport, son and heir apparent of Francis, Lord Newport, was made heir in tail instead of his brother Thomas Newport. There were also devises made to his sisters Mary, Cicely, and Dorothy Forester, as also to his aunts (the daughters of Wm. Steventon, of Dothill), Eleanor, wife of John Chetwode, of Oakley, co. Stafford, Elizabeth, wife of John Mitton, of Aston, in the parish of Wellington, gent., Mary Haughton, relict of Francis Haughton, of Beckbury, co. Salop, Jane, wife of Robert Hipplesley, of Staunton, co. Wilts, to Cresswell Tayleur, of Rodington, co. Salop, Esq. (whose wife was Anna, daughter of William Steventon), and to the heir of Abigail Swetenham, late wife of Thomas Swetenham, late of Birtles, co. Chester, Esq.

² This may possibly refer to his father, Francis Forester the elder, though Blakeway assumes it to apply to the son.

William and Mary, which was summoned to meet on 22nd January, 1688-9, being then returned as William Forester, Esq., of Apley Castle, co. Salop; as also in the following year, 13th March, 1689-90, when he first appears as Sir William Forester. He retained his seat during the whole of the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne, and held it till the time of his death in 1717-8, during the first Parliament of George I.

He married about the year 1680 Lady Mary Cecil, third daughter of James, third Earl of Salisbury, by his wife Lady Margaret Manners, daughter of John, eighth Earl of Rutland, who died on 27th March, 1740.

It is probable that this connection was the principal cause of his being impannelled on the grand jury of Middlesex, who found their presentment against James, Duke of York, as a Papist; for the Earl of Salisbury was a vehement promoter of the Bill of Exclusion. This public step led Mr. Forester into greater lengths. The Lord Keeper North, in his *Memoir*, published by his brother Roger North in his *Examen*, pp. 378 to 391, containing the indications of a design to subvert the government of Charles II. in 1683 observes that: "In Shropshire a gentleman of £2,000 to £3,000 *per annum* was discovered to have fifty musquets, which he concealed and would not own but by parcels, when he saw they were resolved to search and must find them. And they likewise found 700 weight of powder hid underground. And when they were upon search one of the company put his stick into an oven, and felt something, which upon stirring jingled, which occasioned the emptying the oven of ashes, among which they found 50 pike heads. It seems Mr. Forster, to conceal them, had sawed the pikes into small pieces and privately burnt them in the oven, and forgot to take away the iron heads of them. This provision of arms and powder in Shropshire made it very probable, as Col. Romsey discovered, that Shrewsbury was to be seised, which is a walled town ill affected, and in the castle were 38 barrels of powder (112 pounds to the barrel), and arms

for 300 men and great guns." And thus the Lord Keeper concludes with a description of the place:—"The Castle," he says, "is strong by situation, and lies so conveniently that either from the north or west, or Midland or Wales the party might easily resort thither, and if they could baffle the militia and draw the King's forces out of town they gained their end." Tradition says that Sir William Forester was under the necessity of cutting down his fine woods contiguous to the Wrekin in order to raise a sum of money by which he might appease the resentment of the court on this occasion.¹

Sir William died in February, 1717[8], and was interred at Wellington on the 22nd of that month,² having had, by his wife Lady Mary, two sons and three daughters, viz., William, who succeeded to his estates; Francis, who was baptized at Wellington, on 12th Sept., 1694, and died unmarried; Mary; Rachel, who became the wife of Sir Edward Leighton, the second baronet, of Loton, at Norton, on 11th May, 1709, by whom she had issue;³ and Diana, who died unmarried. Of Mary, the eldest daughter, Mr. Blakeway gives the following account:⁴—She "was betrothed in or about February, 1700-1, to George Downing, Esquire, afterwards Sir George Downing, Baronet, grandson, as I suppose, to Sir George Downing, ambassador to Holland from Charles II., and before that in the service of Cromwell and the Parliament against that king. Mr. Downing was but fifteen years of age; the young lady thirteen; but such early marriages were at that time not unusual among persons of condition. He was immediately sent on his travels; and before his departure he strictly enjoined his young bride not to accept the post of a maid of honour, an offer which he thought it probable would be made to her, on account of her uncommon beauty; for Queen Mary and Queen Anne both affected to fill their

¹ Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 127.

² Hardwick MSS.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Sheriffs*, p. 127.

courts, in imitation of that of their uncle, with the most beautiful young ladies of good family they could select. The temptation, however, was too strong for her to resist; and in November, 1704, we read in a letter from Lady Temple to Mrs. (i.e., Miss) Martha Blount (Pope's Flama), 'I suppose you hear that pretty Mrs. Foresthur is the new maid of honour.' Sir George returned in the following year extremely indignant at this violation of his command; and after ten years patient endurance, in hopes of conquering his resolve, his unhappy bride was compelled to petition the House of Lords for a dissolution of the contract. Her 'case' bears date 26th April, 1715. It states her marriage at those tender years 'by the authority of her parents,' that her husband afterwards went abroad for three years, and on his return declared his fixed resolution never to perfect the marriage, and from that time has never been near the petitioner, nor has she taken the name of Downing; and that such disgusts and aversions have arisen between them, that there is no possibility of any mutual agreement between them to perfect the marriage contract. Sir George puts in his answer on the 3rd of May, in which he acknowledges the truth of the allegations, and joins with her in the prayer of the petition, which was, however, rejected by the House of Lords May 3rd [by a small majority, viz.], 50 against 48. All the bishops voted with the majority. It was in consequence of this transaction that Sir George, in the year 1717, devised his estates, in the event of the decease without issue of his cousin-german, to the foundation of a college, now called after his name, in the University of Cambridge." Sir George died in 1749.

WILLIAM FORESTER, Esq., of Dothill, who succeeded his father, Sir William, in February, 1717-8, was born in 1690. He was returned as member for the borough of Wenlock on 1st February, 1714-5, to the first Parliament of George I., and again in 1734 and 1754. He enjoyed Dothill and the other family estates till

his death on 12th November, 1758, at the age of 68, and was interred at Wellington on the 17th of that month. His wife Catherine, daughter and heiress of William Brooke, Esq., of St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, in the parish of St. James, London, pre-deceased him on 27th August, 1755, and was buried at Wellington on 2nd September, aged 59. By this lady he had two or more sons¹ and three daughters, viz., Brooke, who succeeded his father; and Cecil, of whom hereafter; Mary, born on 20th December, 1717, and baptized at Wellington on 9th of the following January: she was twice married, first, on 27th May, 1738, to Sir Bryan Broughton Delves, baronet; and secondly, in January, 1746, to Humphrey Mackworth Praed, Esq.; Eliza, baptized at Wellington, on 6th March, 1721-2, and buried there on 16th March, 1728-9; and Martha, baptized at Wellington, on 18th May, 1723, and married at St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, on 19th March, 1759, to Francis Turner Blythe, Esq., of Whitley, in the parish of St. Chad, Shrewsbury, but died without issue.

BROOKE FORESTER, Esq., the eldest son of William Forester, of Dothill, and Catherine his wife, was born on 7th February, 1716-7, and baptized at Wellington on the 28th of the same month. He was returned member of Parliament for the borough of Wenlock on 14th February, 1738-9, at a bye-election *vice* Samuel Edwards, Esq., deceased, his father, William Forester, Esq., being then the other member. He was returned again for the next Parliament on 5th May, 1741, together with his brother-in-law, Sir Bryan Broughton, baronet, and continued to represent that borough till the year 1768. After his marriage with his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and only surviving child of George Weld, of Willey, Esq., by Margaret, daughter and

¹ There must have been another son, for William, son of the Hon. William Forester, Esq., was buried at Wellington, 15th March, 1723-4.

heiress of Richard Lugg, Esq., of St. Andrew, Holborne,¹ on 4th May, 1734,² he resided at Willey for several years. By this lady he had four sons, viz., 1, Brooke Forester, who died in his infancy; 2, George Forester, born 21st December, 1735, and baptized at Willey the same night; 3, William Forester, baptized at Willey, on 1st February, 1736-7, who died in his infancy; and 4, William Forester, baptized at Willey, on 11th February, 1741. This latter William became Major of the 27th Regiment of Foot on 11th May, 1763, and died abroad, of a fever, unmarried. He devised his estate at Ross Hall, near Shrewsbury, to his brother George. Mrs. Forester was buried at Willey, on 20th March, 1753; and in 1759, Brooke Forester removed to Dothill,³ his son George having then attained his majority, and his father, William Forester, Esq., having died in the previous year.

In 1760 he married to his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Barnstone, of Chester, gent., and niece of Trafford Barnstone of that city.⁴ She died there on 1st November, 1795,⁵ and he at Dothill on 8th July, 1771, aged 67.⁶ He was buried at Wellington, having had by his second wife an only daughter Harriet, born 13th August, 1766, who was married to Thomas Mason, of Shrewsbury,⁷ but died without issue.

GEORGE FORESTER, of Willey, Esq., was Lord of the manors of Willey, Broseley, Little Wenlock, Wyke, Wigwig, Dothill, Wellington, &c., and devisee in the wills of his grandfather, George Weld, of Willey, and his great-grandfather, William Brooke, of St. John's Square. He was first returned member for the borough of Wenlock at a bye-election on 8th December, 1758, in the place of his grandfather, William Forester, his

¹ Hardwick MSS.

² The marriage settlement was dated May 20, 1734.

³ Hardwick MSS.

⁴ Hardwick MSS. ⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Tombstone in Wellington Churchyard.

⁷ Hardwick MSS.

father, Brooke Forester, being the other member. In the next Parliament of 1761, his father and his uncle Cecil Forester represented that borough; but the Squire of Willey was returned again on 18th March, 1768, with Sir Henry Bridgeman, Bart., for his colleague; as also in the next Parliament in 1774. In the following Parliament summoned to meet on 31st October, 1780, he was turned out by Thomas Whitmore, Esq., of Apley, but on the election of that gentleman to sit for the borough of Bridgnorth, for which he was also chosen, Mr. Forester was returned for Wenlock in his place on 9th December of the same year, 1780. He was not returned at the next general election in April, 1784, but came in again on 9th August, 1785, in place of Mr. John Simpson, who had accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. George Forester, Esq., died at Willey, unmarried, on 13th July, 1811, aged 73, and was interred there on the 19th, having devised all his manors and estates to his cousin, Cecil Forester, Esq., of Ross Hall, afterwards Lord Forester, who took the additional name and arms of Weld.

We now return to

CECIL FORESTER, Esq., of Ross Hall, near Shrewsbury, the younger son of William Forester, Esq., of Dothill, by his wife Catherine Brooke. He was appointed Major in Colonel Thomas Murray's Regiment of Foot on 24th February, 1747,¹ and I presume it was he who was returned as M.P. for Wenlock at the general election on 28th March, 1761, as Cecil Forester, Esq. He died at Ross Hall on 22nd August, 1774, aged 53, having married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Townshend, Esq., of Chester, who died in Quarry Place, Shrewsbury, on 24th May, 1825, aged 84, and was buried at Bicton. By her he had five sons and two daughters, viz., Cecil, created Lord Forester; 2, William, a Lieutenant of the 34th Regiment of Foot, who died in the West Indies, on 8th September, 1794,

¹ Hardwick MSS.

unmarried;¹ 3, George Townshend Forester, baptized at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, on 9th April, 1768,² matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxford, on 16th December, 1786;³ barrister-at-law and Recorder of Wenlock; assumed the additional name of Townshend by royal licence in 1791, and was of Elmley Lodge, co. Worcester, which he inherited from the Townshends. He died on 29th May, 1845. By his wife Anne, daughter of John Jones, Esq., of Chirk, co. Denbigh, and of Dywynegrin, co. Flint (from whom he was divorced),⁴ he had issue, George Forester born in 1797, who died at Shrewsbury without issue on 13th February, 1819;⁵ Brooke Forester, born December, 1799, who died in 1842; and the Rev. Robert Forester, born Dec., 1800, who sold his landed estate, and died unmarried in 1867;⁶ 4, the Rev. Townshend Forester, D.D., born on 5th August, 1772; matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxford, on 10th July, 1792; B.A. 1796; M.A. 1807; B. and D.D. 1812. He was made rector of Broseley with Linley, co. Salop, in 1799, prebendary of Worcester in 1805, vicar of St. John in Bedwardine, co.

¹ Hardwick MSS.

² Foster's Peerage.

³ Alumni Oxonienses.

⁴ Foster's Peerage. ⁵ Alumni Oxonienses.

⁶ Grazebrook's Heraldry of Worcestershire. The estate of Elmley Lovett, which came to Mr. Robert Forester had long been in possession of the Townshend family, which derived its descent from Sir Robert Townshend, of Ludlow, Knt., Chief Justice of the Marches of Wales and Chester *temp.* Henry VIII., third son of Sir Roger Townshend of Raynham, co. Norfolk, and younger brother of John Townshend, ancestor of the Marquis Townshend. He died in 1581, and was buried in the chancel of Ludlow Church. His grandson, Robert Townshend, living at the visitation of 1634, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Acton, of Elmley Lovett, Knt., and thus became possessed of Elmley, where his son Henry Townshend was living at the visitation of 1682-3. The arms of the Townshends were: *Azure, a chevron ermine between three escallops argent.* Crest: *a stag trippant proper* (Grazebrook's Heraldry of Worcestershire). There are several Townshend portraits now at Willey Hall, which belong to Col. the Hon. Henry Townshend Forester, to whom they were left by his cousin, the Rev. Robert Forester.

Worcester, and rector of Little Wenlock, co. Salop, in 1818, and perpetual curate of Benthall, co. Salop, in 1822, all which preferments he held till his death on 30th September, 1841. He married on 5th January, 1796, Anna Maria, daughter of Major Charles Byne, of Shrewsbury, who died on 21st February, 1842, by whom he had issue, George Townshend Forester, born in 1806, late of High Ercall, and now of Admaston, matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, on 20th May, 1824, aged 18. Cecil William Forester, Lieut.-Colonel 52nd Regiment L. I., assistant serjeant in the House of Commons; born on 30th December, 1808; married on 7th December, 1852, Henrietta Maria, daughter of Admiral the Honourable Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B., and widow of Lord Henry Russell; died *s.p.* 6th December, 1881. Ann Matilda, born 12th July, 1797; died 10th October, 1887. Isabella, born 2nd April, 1808; died 27th January, 1877. 5, Francis Forester, Major Royal Horse Guards and 15th Hussars, M.P. for Wenlock 1820 to 1826; born on 19th August, 1774, and died on 21st October, 1861, having married on 22nd July, 1813, Lady Louisa Catherine Barbara Vane, eldest daughter of William Henry, first Duke of Cleveland, K.G., who died at Southampton, on 8th January, 1821, by whom he had an only son and two daughters, viz., Henry William Forester, of Somerby House, co. Leicester, born on 16th February, 1819, married on 1st February, 1858, the Honourable Eleanor Alexandrina, sister of Alexander, 17th Baron Saltoun, by whom he has one son, Francis William Forester, a captain in the army, born on 7th September, 1860, and three daughters, Louisa Barbara, born in 1859, and died in 1891; Eleanor Julia, born 1866; and Wilhelmine Augusta, born 1878. Mr. Forester died on 7th January, 1891. Julia married first on 11th June, 1839, to Captain Flower, 25th Regiment, and secondly, on 29th August, 1847, to Edward Humphreys Greene de Freville, Esq., of Hinckley, near Leicester. Honoria

married first to Thomas Thornhill, Esq., of Fixby Hall, co. York, and secondly, on 4th August, 1846, to Henry Hungerford Holdich Hungerford, Esq., of Dingley Park, co. Northampton, and died on 2nd December, 1872, leaving issue.

The daughters of Cecil Forester, Esq., of Ross Hall, were Catherine, who was married at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, on 28th March, 1793, to Gilbert Shuckburgh Stewart, Captain 58th Regiment of Foot, who died of fever in the West Indies in August, 1795; she died on 29th February (or 1st March,) 1828, in Quarry Terrace, Shrewsbury; and Arabella Belinda married at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, on 11th June, 1795, to Major-General George Kinnaird Dana, 34th Regiment of Foot, of Winterbourne House, near Bath, who died on 28th June, 1837; she died on 13th August, 1836, leaving a daughter Helen, married to Rev. George Oatley.

CECIL FORESTER, Esq., of Ross Hall, assumed the additional name and arms of Weld on succeeding to Willey and the other estates which were left to him by his cousin George Forester, Esq., in 1811. He represented the borough of Wenlock in Parliament from 1790 to 1820, and was created Baron Forester, of Willey Park, Shropshire, on 17th July, 1821. He was baptized at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, on 7th April, 1767, and died on 23rd May, 1828, having married on 16th June, 1800, Lady Katherine Mary Manners, second daughter of Charles, fourth Duke of Rutland, who died on 1st May, 1829, by whom he had issue six sons and six daughters, viz. :—

1. John George Weld, second Baron Forester.
2. George Cecil Weld, third Baron Forester.
3. Hon. Charles Robert Weld Forester, Major in the army and assistant Military Secretary in Ireland; born on 28th December, 1811; died *s.p.* on 16th September, 1852, having married on 11th June, 1848, Lady Maria Jocelyn, youngest daughter of Robert, 3rd Earl of Roden.
4. Orlando Watkin Weld, fourth and present Baron Forester.

5. Hon. Emilius John Weld Forester, honorary Colonel in the army 1881, Captain late 13th Foot; born on 12th February, 1815.

6. Hon. Henry Townshend Forester, Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, Captain late Grenadier Guards; born on 4th January, 1821.

The daughters were—

1. Hon. Anne Elizabeth, born on 7th September, 1802; married on 30th November, 1830, to George Augustus Frederick, sixth Earl of Chesterfield, who died on 1st June, 1866, by whom she had issue; she died on 27th July, 1885.

2. Hon. Elizabeth Catherine, born on 12th November, 1803; died on 22nd July, 1832, having been married on 17th June, 1822, to John, second Baron Carington, by whom she left issue.

3. Hon. Isabella Elizabeth Annabella, born on 3rd April, 1805; died on 29th December, 1858, having been married on 30th November, 1830, to General the Hon. George Anson, by whom she had issue.

4. Hon. Henrietta Maria, born on 10th December, 1809; died on 22nd April, 1841, having been married on 6th July, 1833, to Lord Albert Conyngham, afterwards created Baron Londesborough, by whom she had issue.

5. Hon. Selina Louisa, born on 17th February, 1819; married on 20th April, 1844, to Orlando George Charles, third Earl of Bradford, by whom she has issue.

JOHN GEORGE WELD FORESTER, 2nd Baron Forester, born on 9th August, 1801, was M.P. for Wenlock from 1826 to 1828, and a Privy Councillor. He married on 10th June, 1856, the Countess Alexandrina Julia Theresa Wilhelmina Sophia, daughter of Joachim Charles Louis Mortimer Count Von Maltzan, of Prussia, and widow of Frederick James, third and last Viscount Melbourne. Lord Forester died without surviving issue on 10th October, 1874, and was succeeded by his brother George Cecil Weld.

GEORGE CECIL WELD FORESTER, 3rd Baron Forester, born on 10th May, 1807 ; General in the army (retired), and a Privy Councillor ; was M.P. for Wenlock from 1828 to 1874 ; Comptroller of the Household 1852, 1858. He married on 8th November, 1862, the Hon. Mary Ann Jervis, third daughter of Edward, second Viscount St. Vincent, and widow of Col. David Ochterlony Dyce Sombre. Lord Forester died s.p. on 14th February, 1886, and was succeeded by his next surviving brother, Orlando Watkin Weld.

The Rev. ORLANDO WATKIN WELD FORESTER, fourth and present Baron Forester, of Willey Park and Dot-hill, Canon and Chancellor of York ; born on 18th April, 1813 ; was rector of Broseley, co. Salop from 1841 to 1859, vicar of Doveridge, co. Stafford, from 1859 to 1867, Prebendary of Bullinghope in Hereford Cathedral from 1847 to 1874, rector of Gedling, co. Notts, from 1867 to 1887, and Rural Dean of Nottingham (second division) from 1874 to 1887. He married first on 14th July, 1840, Sophia Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Norman, Esq., and by her (who died on 2nd April, 1872), he has a son, Hon. Cecil Theodore Weld Forester, late M.P. for Wenlock, born on 3rd August, 1842 ; he married on 18th December, 1866, Emma Georgina, daughter of Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, Baronet, by whom he has had seven sons and two daughters, viz. :—

1. George Cecil Beaumont Weld Forester, born on 9th September, 1867 ; Lieutenant Royal Horse Guards.
2. Charles Cecil Orlando Weld Forester, born on 27th October, 1869.
3. Francis Henry Cecil Weld Forester, born on 2nd February, 1871.
4. Edgar Cecil Wolstan Weld Forester, twin with Francis.
5. Arthur Orlando Wolstan Weld Forester, born on 13th July, 1877.
6. Edric Cecil Alfred Weld Forester, born on 26th February, 1880.

7. Orlando Cecil Robert Weld Forester, born on 2nd January, 1884.

1. Katherine Mary Alice, born in January, 1872, and died on 22nd June, 1889.

2. Mary Isabella Sophia Louisa, born 9th May, 1873.

Lord Forester married secondly on 3rd October, 1875, Emma Maria, eldest daughter of William Tolle-
mache, Esq., by whom he has a son, the Hon. Orlando
St. Maur Weld Forester, born 13th October, 1877.

(TABLE I.)

FORESTER OF WATLING STREET.

Hugh Forester, temp. Hen. II. and Ric. I. ob. c. 1200

Robert Forester, of Wellington, 1200-1227

Robert Forester, of Wellington, 1242 (son or grandson of Robert Fitz-
Hugh) ob. 1278.

Roger Forester, of Wellington, son and heir, 25 years of age 1278,
defunctus Dec., 1283.

Roger Forester, of Wellington, son and heir, æt. 21 in 1285.

John Forester, of
Wellington, son
and heir; æt. 21,
1335; ob. Sept.
10, 1349, s.p.

William Forester, of Wellington,
heir to his brother John, æt. 24
and more in 1350; ob. 1394.

Roger Forster,
of Wellington,
ob. 1403.

Roger Forester, son and heir; æt. 15 in 1394,
[ob. inf. æt. in or before 1397].

Roger Forster, of Wellington, æt. 26 in 1403, ob. June 15, 1443.

John Forster, of Wellington, son and heir, æt. 21 and more in 1443,
ob. Feb. 1466.

Edward Forster, of Wellington, son and heir, æt. 36 and more in 1466.

(TABLE II.)

FORESTER OF WATLING STREET.

John Forster, probably succeeded Edward Forster in the representation of the family.

Alice, dau. of Thomas Charlton, of Apley, Esq., 1st wife.	= John Forster, described as "the younger" in 1506.	= Isabel, dau. of Richard Lyster, Esq., of Rowton, 2nd wife.
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Alice, wife of John Iken	John Forster or Foster, of Watling Street, yeoman of the guard to King Hen. VIII. in 1520, ob. 1591.	= Joice, dau. and heir of Philip Upton, of Upton Magna, co. Salop.	Richard Forster, of Sutton Mad dook, mar. and left issue.
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1 John Forster, 2 Richard Forster both ob. v.p. and s.p.	4 Thomas Forster, mar. and left issue.	5 Roger Forster, gent., mar. & left issue.	7 Robert Forster of Netley, in par. of Condo- ver, mar. and left issue.	8 Philip Forster, 9 Anthony Forster, mar. & left issue.
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3 William Forster, 3rd son and eventually heir appt., resided at Upton, ob. v.p. 1590.	= Margaret, dau. and heiress of John Weaver, of Strangford, co. Hereford; re-mar. to Kettleby and Scudamore.
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John Forster, bap. at Upton 26 May, 1670, ob. s.p.	Francis Forster, Esq. of Watling Street, bapt. at Upton 9 June, 1571, heir to his grandfather, aged 19 years and more 1591, ob. 1637.	= Cicely, dau. of Andrew Charlton, Esq., of Apley.	Margaret, bapt. at Upton Magna, 28 February, 1567-8, wife of Rowland Hill, of Blechley and Soultou.
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Joice, bapt. at Upton Magna, 30 April, 1569, wife of William Ironmonger, of Chatkull.	Jane, bur. at Upton Magna, 12 Dec., 1573.
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Francis Forster, bapt. at Wellington, 18 Jan., 1595-6, ob. inf.	Francis Forster, Esq. (II.), who succeeded his father. See Table III.	Andrew Forster, 2nd son, living in 1623, ob. s.p.	William Forster, 3rd son, living 1623, bur. at Wellington, 1675.
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Mary, wife of Thomas Chetham, of Nuthurst, co. Lancaster, bur. at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, 29 March, 1625.

Sarah,

(TABLE III.)

FORESTER OF WATLING STREET.

Francis Forester, Esq. (II.), of Watling Street, son and heir of Francis, aged 24 in 1623, ob. 1664-5. = Dorothy, dau. of James Skrimshire, of Norbury, co. Stafford, mar. settlements dated 20 Jan., ob. 1666.

Francis Forester, Esq. (III.), son and heir living in 1684. = Honble. Mary Newport, 2nd dau. of Richard Baron Newport, and widow of Mr. John Steventon, ob. 1661.

Francis Forester, born 22 Aug., 1654, buried at Wellington, 6 Aug. 1656.	Dorothy, bap. at Wellington, 23 Jan. 1649-50, bur. there 31 Jan. same year.	Mary, bap. at Wellington, May, 1651, died unmarried, Aug., 1686.	Cicely, bap. at Wellington, 13 Ap., 1652, wife of Gen. Shelley, of Wem, ob. 1705.	Dorothy, born 27 Oct., 1657, bur. 19 Apl., 1667.
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Sir William Forester, K.B., of Dothill Park, born 12 Dec., 1655, bur. at Wellington, 22 Feb., 1717-18.	= Lady Mary Cecil, dau. of James, 3rd Earl of Salisbury, died 29 March, 1739.	Rachael, born 17 March, 1659-60, wife of Sir Thomas Delves, Bart., of Doddington, co. Chester.
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William Forester, of Dothill, Esq., son and heir, born 1690, ob. 11 November, 1758.	= Catherine, dau. and heir of W. Brooke, Esq., married about 1684, ob. 1755.	Francis Forester, born 1694, died unmarried.	Mary, betrothed to Sir Geo. Downing, but living unmarried in 1684.	Rachael, wife of Sir Edw. Leighton, Bart., married.	Diana, died unmarried.
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Cecil Forester, 2nd son. See Table IV.	Mary, born 1717, mar. 1st to Sir Bryan Broughton Delves, Bart. 2ndly to Humphrey Mackworth Praed, Esq.	Eliza, born 1721, inf.	Martha, born 1723, mar. to Francis Turner Blythe, Esq., of Shrewsbury.
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Elizabeth, dau. and sole heir of George Weld, Esq., of Willey, 1st wife, ob. 1750.	= Brooke Forester, Esq., born Feb., 1716-7, ob. 8 July, 1771.	= Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Barnstone, of Chester, 2nd wife, ob. 1795.
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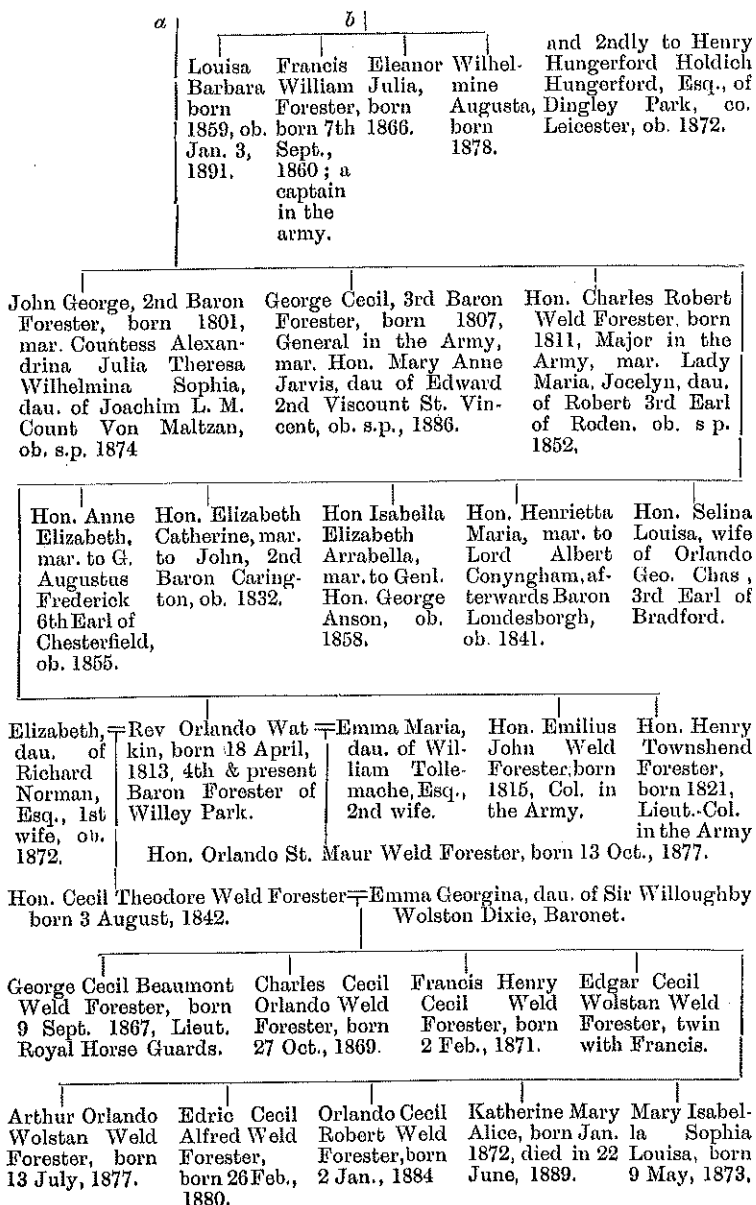
Brooke Forester, ob. inf. æt.	George Forester, of Willey, Esq., born 1735, died unmarried, 13 July, 1711.	William Forester, born Feb. 1736-7, ob. inf.	William Forester, born Feb. 1741, Major 27th Foot, of Ross Hall, died unmarried.	Harriet, born 1766, mar. to Thos Mason, of Shrewsbury, but died without issue.
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(TABLE IV.)

FORESTER OF WATLING STREET.

Col. Cecil Forester, (2nd son—Anno, dau. and co-heir of Robert Townshend, of William Forester, Esq., of Esq., of Chester, ob. 1825. Dothill,) ob. 1774.

1 Cecil Forester (afterwards by Royal licence Cecil Weld Forester) Esq., succeeded to the Willey estates, born Ap. 1767, created Baron Forester 17 July, 1821, ob. 23 May, 1828, aged 61.	Lady Katherine, Mary Manners, 2nd dau. of Chas., 4th Duke of Rutland, mar. 16 June, 1800, ob. May 1829, aged 50.	2 William Forester, Lieut. 34 Regt., ob. s.p., Sep. 8, 1794.	3 George Towns—head Forester, born 1768, barrister-at-law, of Elmley Lodge, co. Worcester, ob. 29 May, 1845.	—Anne, dau. of John Jones, Esq., of Chirk, co. Denbigh.
	George Forester, born 1797, ob. s.p. 1819.	Brooke Forester, born 1799, o.b. s.p. 1842.	Rev. Robert Forester, born 1800, ob. s.p. 1867.	
	4 Rev. Townshend Forester, D.D., born 1772, ob. 30 Sept., 1841.	—Anna Maria, dau. of Major Chas. Byne, ob. 21 Feb., 1842.	Catherine, mar. to Capt. Gilbert Shuckburgh Stewart, ob. 1828.	
George Townshend Forester, born in 1806, late of High Erroll, now of Admaston.	Lieut.-Col. Cecil Forester, born 1808, mar. Henrietta Maria, dau. of Admiral Sir Robt. Stopford, and widow of Lord Henry Russell, ob. s.p. 1881.	Ann Ma—tilda, ob. 1887.		
Arabella Belinda, mar. to Major-General George Kinnaid Dana, ob. 1836.	5 Francis For—ester, Major in the Army, born 1774, ob. 1861.	Lady Louisa Catherine Barbara Vane, dau. of William Henry, 1st Duke of Cleveland, K.G., ob. 1821.		
Henry William Forester, Esq., born 1819, of Somerby House, co. Leicester, ob. 1891.	—Hon. Eleanor Alexandrina, dau. of Hon. Wm. Fraser, and sister of Alexander 17th Baron Saltoun.	Julia, mar. 1st to Capt. Flower, and 2ndly to Edward Humphreys Greene de Freville, Esq., of Hinckley, co. Leicester.	Honoria, mar. 1st to Thos. Thornhill, Esq., Fixby Hall, co. York,	



GIFT OF THE CHURCH OF HANMER TO HAGHMOND ABBEY, A.D. 1166-77.

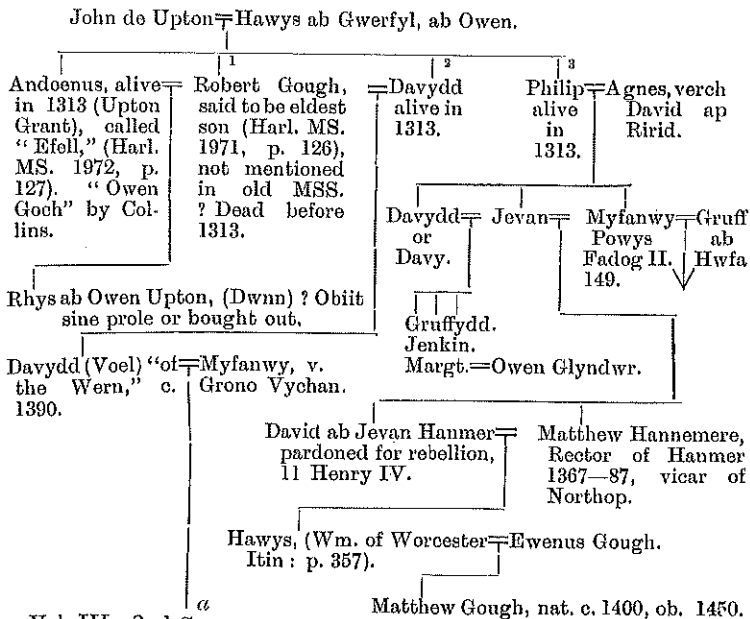
BY THE LATE REV. CANON LEE, VICAR OF HANMER.

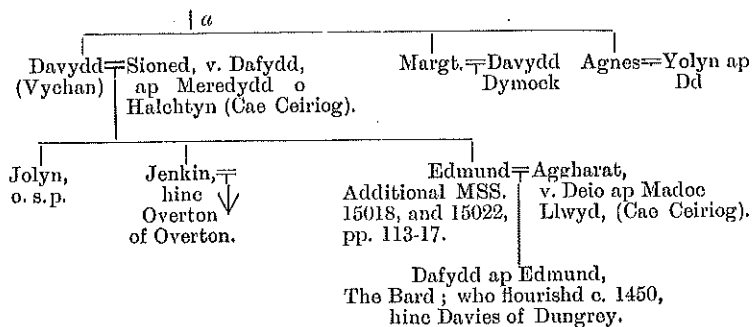
Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. II., p. 214.

HAGHMOND CHARTULARY.

Fol. 95—102.

THE immediate descendants of John de Upton were perhaps as follows :—





Upon the Gwern estate was the "Caput Manerii," where Robert de Crevecoeur had lived, and which was perhaps bought from his heirs. Edmund ap Davydd (Vychan) sold Hanmer mear for a noble to his cousins the Judge's sons. His son Dafydd, the Bard, lived at Plas Iolyn, a site which can still be identified at the north end of Hanmer Mere, and was part of the Gwern. His descendants settled at Dungrey on the Dee, below Bangor, and sold all their estate except the farm of Gwern, which passed from them, probably by the marriage of Andrew Ellis of Clai, circa 1648, to Anne, the widow of Robert Davies. The Upton deed was (as we have seen) in the possession of the family at Dungrey in 1640. In Gwilym's MSS. "ar. two lions, pass. gard. az." are assigned to Mons. Davydd, or Davy (for he has both names in state documents) Hannemere. In discussing the question, in another and similar case, whether the two lions had been assumed on the ground of vassalage or kinship, Eyton says that one or both reasons prevailed. An. Inq. p. m. of Roger l'Estrange, Chivaler, in 23 Edward III., finds that he was "seised of a place of herbage in wood and waste called ffeneswood; also Stallage, &c., there." And in Compot. Johannis Burgoynon 33 Edward III., "et de 16th 8 de Rogero de Glaamon operante in bosco de ffennes-hurst." These extracts imply superior lords, and David Hanmer may have taken the "lions" as an outward and visible acknowledgment of his holding royalties in Maelor Saesneg from L'Estrange. In 1657, Sir Thomas

Hanmer (of that date) speaking of Charlotte, Countess of Derby, says: "I stand an old and faithful friend and servant to the house above others." It may be noted that the Overtons, Davieses, and Hammers of Maes Gwaelod, all bore the lions, though many others of the family bore different arms. [In Harl MSS., Casley's Cat. King's Library, 1734, No. 52, a fol. vellum, being a genealogical tree from Adam to Edward VI., the "coat armor" given to Camber (*qu.* Hanmer) is "*arg.* two lions pass. regard. *gu.*"] The "cap of maintenance" he probably took as Governor of Montgomery Castle.

In Harl. MSS. 6,831 (Pedigrees collected by Hugh Thomas of Oswestry) "Owen ap Gruffydd, commonly called Owen Glyndwr, marries the daughter of David Hanmere, Constable of Mount Gomry." On 9th Feb., 50 Edward III., a Royal Commission was issued for investigating the condition of the Hospital of St. John Baptist at Salop, comprising besides the Abbot of Salop six other persons, of whom David Hannemere was one. (Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii., p. 540).

In "9th Richard II., William de Wyckham, Bishop of Winchester, released to Sir David Hannemere, Knight, and his heirs, all right, title, and interest in the manor of Stockton, the service of the sergeantry whereof was at Montgomery Castle. (Duke's *Antiquities of Salop*, p. 193).

In Harl. MSS. 6,831, "Rex concessit Joh'ni Hanne-mere, &c., Constable of Montgomery Castle," &c.

In 9th Richard II., Chamberlain's Accounts, Cestr., "Soluciones facte David de Haneme. Justiciario de Banco Domini Regis, 66^a viii^d." He had been made Judge in 6 Ric. II. There are many interesting references to him in the Public Records and in Histories of Salop. It was probably owing to his genius and perseverance, and successful suits at law, that his cousins were bought out, and his sons settled upon lands in Hanmer. In Foster's *Peerage*, he is regarded as the founder of the family. He had three sons: Griffith,

Jenkin, and Philip, (who sign a deed in 1388 providing alimony for their mother), and several daughters, of whom one, Margaret, married Owen Glyndwr. In the Chamberlain's Accounts for North Wales, 10 Richard II., there is an entry for money to Griffin Hanmer "retained for our Lord the King by advice of the Council in the same state and manner as David de Hanmer, father of the said Griffin." Griffin had one daughter, Ankaret, who married John Puleston. In 2 Henry IV. we find "Rex concess. Joh'ni Hannemere in feoda o'ia terras et tenementa quæ fuerunt Gryffyth Hannemere infra comitatum de flynte ad valorem triginta librarum per ann. per servic. debit." (Rolls in Tower, No. 26).

It is important to remember that although the County of Flint was formed, and Maelor Saesneg assigned as one of its constituent parts in 1284, it was not till the grant to Eubule le Strange in 1347 that Hanmer was distinct from Ellesmere. Both places were reckoned in the Welsh March in 1401, but parts of Hanmer are described to be in Salop till the time of Elizabeth.

In Appendix II. to the 36th Report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records, pp. 434, 5, we find, sub voce 'Skivioc'—"1402, July 11. Appointment by Henry, Prince of Wales of as collectors for a subsidy of 1,000 marks granted to the Prince by the County of Flint [2 and 3 Henry IV. m. 9. (1)]. Like appointments are made for the following places for Gwelyn Oweyn—David ap Mad.' Ll'oit, Jevan ap Mad. Duy, Ll. ap Thomas, Edden ap Eign' ap Oweyn, and Ken. ap David. Also for Gwely Yonas for Gwely Ouhelyn for Worthenbury and Bangore" As there is no mention of Llyscoyt, which included part of Tybroughton and represented the Domesday Manor of Burwardeston, we must suppose that it was still part of Whitchurch, as it had been at the date of "Nonarum Inquisitio," (14 Edward III.) Erbistock is perhaps included in Ouhelyn. Then

in Appendix II. to 37th Report and the Appendix to 39th Report, from A.D. 1416 to 1530, the "Gwely Owen-cum-Hanmer" recurs in continual subsidies. It is to this period perhaps that the following note refers from the *Itinerarium*, p. 357, of William of Worcester, who was born in Bristol A.D. 1415, and who must have written after 1450 the following Memorandum :—

Quod Ewenus Gough, Pater Matthæi Gough, armiferi, fuit ballivus manerii de Hangmer, juxta Whytechurch in North Wales, et mater Matthæi Gough vocatur Hawys, et pater ejus, id est avus Matthæi Gough ex parte matris vocatur Davy Handmere et mater Matthæi Gough fuit nutrix [nutricius = tutor. See Eyton, vol. vii., p. 299] Johannis, domini Talbot, Comitis de Shrewsbury, et aliorum fratrum et sororum suorum. Morte Matthæi Gough Cambria clamat Ogha!

There are many notices of Matthew Goch in Holingshed and the Chroniclers. In the pedigree he is described as a "great Captain in France," but he ended his career on London Bridge in 1450, being slain by Jack Cade's mob. His mother Hawys was probably a daughter of David ap Jevan Handmere, and niece to Matthew, Rector of Hanmere from 1367-87, who "has a sute in the Arches Court 12 and 13 Ric. II., and D'ns Dauid de Hanmere, unkell of Matthew, is one of the Judges" (Harl MS. 2,074, p. 226, No. 108). In Harl. MS. 1,970, page 261, Jenkyn ap Sir David brings an action against David ap Jevan, 6th Richard II. This David ap Jevan Hanmere, with many others, is pardoned by letters patent of 11 Henry IV., and in 4 and 5 Henry V. is collector of a subsidy in Gwely-Cuhelyn. Appendix II. to 37th Report, page 347. He was living in 1432. Under the title "Goch of Maelor" there is a pedigree of Matthew Goch in *Powys Fadog* iii. 396, taken from Harl. MS. 4,181. He was of the family of Jonas of Penley, and bore "az. 3 boars ar.," the same coat as that of Agnes, wife of Philip ab John Upton, and one that was to be seen upon an old banner in Hanmer Church till 1881. Several families bear the *surname* of this hero, e.g. Lord Gough Calthorpe, Lord

Gough, Gough of Old Fellings, &c.; and one family, that of Matthews of Maesllwyn, in Hanmer parish, being descended from Margaret his daughter, were called from his *Christian* name, "Matthews." Their pedigree was published in A. C. 4th Series, No. 26.

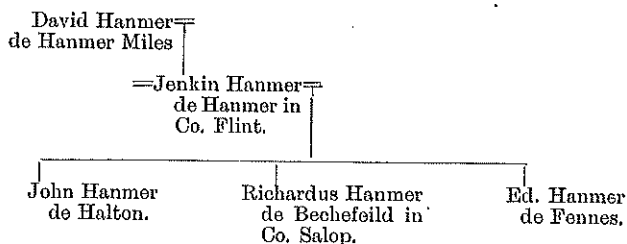
In the Patents, 24th July, 11th Richard II., there is . . . "Joh'e Hanmere, cui D'ns Rex officia Eschaetoris et *Interpretis* in Com. de fflynt concesserat quam diu se bene gesserit," &c. He therefore compares favourably with his niece, Mortimer's wife, of whom her husband complains,

"This is the deadly spite that angers me,
My wife can speak no English, I no Welsh."

In Ministers' accounts for the same year "Gruff de Hanm', de ffiedo suo apud Cestriam capiend 33^s 4^d," and in 13 and 14 Richard II., "Johe's de Hanmere, Com. de fflynt Escaetor pro veteribus escaetis." In 20 and 21 Richard II., "Joh'e de Hanmere, re' Ep'atus de Assaven, nup' custode temporal. ibidem de arr. suis." In "1391, he has the lands of an outlaw at Penley bestowed upon him." In 1394, he is upon a Commission, appointed by the King "to inquire into the unwonted robberies, &c., daily committed in the County of fflynt." In 12 Henry IV.—ffines pro rebellione, Joh'is Hanmere, Robyn ab Ith. ap Oweyn Jevan ap Jollyn ap Howell ap Gwilym, &c., et r. de 29 li. rec. de his finibus pro prodicionibus diversorum videlicet de 40 Marcis recept. de Joh'e Hanmere de parte 200 Marcarum a retro existentium de quodam fine 500 marcarum pro vita ipsius Joh'is nuper facto et non plus causâ inopie p'd'ci Joh'is et Plegiorum suorum. Et de 20^s receptis de Robyn, &c." "Et in eodem Comp. pro 1 Henry V. de 13^{li} 14^s 4^d recept de Joh'e Hanmere, Rob'to ap Ith ap Oweyn, et Oweyn ap Grono ap Ririt de finibus suis pro diversis rebellionibus per ipsos factis et non plus eo q^d Dns. Rex per literas suas patentes dat. 30 die Nov. A^o regni sui primo pardonavit et relaxavit ligeis suis Coitat. Com. de fflynt, et eorum singulis tum Anglicis

quam Wallicis omnia debita et arreragia Compotorum Dno. Rico nup' Regi Anglie 2^{do}, seu patri regis nunc seu eidem nunc Regi ante diem Jovis px. post f'm omnium S'e'orum A^o regni Regis Henrici IV. 13^{mo} debita sive pertinentia."

In Harl. MS. 1,396, page 192, the following copy of a Salop Visitation in 1584 is given [there is a Visitation for 1623 in the same MS.]



Betham (iii. 426) gives Philip ab John Upton two sons, David and Jenkin (? Jevan), and two daughters, Margaret wife of Morgan Goch ap Gruff ap Jerw. Voel, and Myranwey wife of Gruff ap Howell de Overton. In the preceding extract the Judge's eldest son Gruffydd is omitted; also the eldest son of Jenkin by his first wife, viz., Gruffydd, the ancestor of Hanmer of Hanmer. [His mother was Margaret, daughter and heiress of David ap Blethyn Vychan of Okenholt, Co. Flint.] In the "Scrope and Grosvenor Roll, 1385-90, Joh'an de Hanmere, aged 22 years and more, witnesses for the latter." His nephews, the sons of Owen Glyndwr, are able to bear arms in A.D. 1400. John or Jenkin took for his second wife Eva, daughter of Grono ap Iorwerth, with whom he is said to have acquired Llai in Gresford and Halton. As the latter was supposed to have been in possession of the de Havering family in 1270, it will be interesting upon another occasion to trace its transference into the hands of its owners in A.D. 1427. This was the third alliance with the Grono family, who were descended from Ednyvet Vychan, who perhaps gave the name Bryn Vychan to Gredington, and who was the ancestor of Henry VII.

PARDONACIO REGIS PRO PREDICTO PLACITO
HABITO IN COMITATU SALOP.

(Charter 9). "Henricus Dei gr'a Rex Anglie et francie et D'ns hibernie Om'ibus ad quos p'sentes l're p'ven'int Sal'm'. Sciatis q^d cum D'ns henr^s nup' Rex Anglie fil Joh'is p'genitor noster p' l'ras suas⁴⁷ patentes dedisset et concessisset Will'mo tunc Abb'i de Haghmon' advocaco'em ecc'lie de hanemere in Maillor Saisnek' in Com' de flynt h'end' et tenend' eidem Abb'i et success' suis imp'petuu' p'ut in l'ris p'd'ctis plenius continetur ac idem Abbas v'tute concessionis illius d'ctam eccl'iam in p'prios usus optinuisset et in possessione ejusdem p' tempus non modien' vigore ejusdem extitisset quousque ide' Abbas p' quendam an'cessorum⁴⁸ Ric'i l'estrange Chivaler a possessione sua ejusde' eccl'ie injuste amotus fuisset, et expulsus Jamq^{ue} nu'e Abbas Abb'ie p'd'c'e cora' Justiciar' n'ris apud Westm' quodda' breve de Recto de advocaco'e eccl'ie p'd'cte in Com' Salop' coram eisdem Justic' ad Octavas s'ci Hillarij ult'io p'tito retornabile & retornatu' versus d'tam Ric'm ad tunc pro'nu' ejusdem eccl'ie p' titl'm des'ensus r'one diversarum p'sentaco'nu' p' an'cessores ad eandem f'carum nup' p'secutus fuisset p'cessu inde ib'm continuato quousque d'tus nu'e Abbas p' defalta p'd'c'i Ric'i in ead' curia factam postq' ipi inde in magna' Assi'am se posuerunt advocaco'em eccl'ie p'd'c'e tenend' in p'prios usus sibi et success' suis recup'asset ac post modu' c'op'to p' veredictum cujusda' jurate int' nos' et p'fatu' nu'e Abb'em et⁴⁹ p'fatu' Ric'm minime h'e'batur consideratu' fuit in Cur' n'ra q^d p'fatus nu'e Abbas execuco'em Judicij p'd'c'i de d'cta advocaco'e tenend' in p'prios usus sibi et success' suis h'eret p'ut coram p'fatis Justiciar' n'ris de recordo plenius apparet ubi d'cta eccl'ia est extra⁵⁰ procinctum et corpus Com' Salop' et in Com' de flynt in Wall' et ib'm coram Justiciar' n'ris d'c'i Com' de flynt et no' ad c'oem legem Anglie placitabilis existit Nos de gr'a n'ra sp'ali' p'donavimus p'fato nu'e

⁴⁷ There is here plain reference to the Patent Rolls, circa 1225. Any grant of the Church by the Lestranges would not be earlier than 1267, but still in the reign of Henry III.

⁴⁸ "Quendam an'cessorum." The names of Roger l'estrange (who died in 1311), and of his co-adjutors, are carefully omitted, but the same reticence is not observed as to their actions.

⁴⁹ This is omitted in the Chartulary.

⁵⁰ That part of Hanmer parish which was outside Beddesfeld is quoted sometimes as being in Salop till the reign of Elizabeth, but this was a popular error. See Additional MSS. 15,088; *Vitellius* C. 30, page 240.

Abb'i dictam secta' cora' Justic' n'ris p'd'cis apud Westm' in forma sup'd'cta f'cam et ult'ius statu' et possessionem p'd'ci Abb'is in advocaco'e p'd'ca sic h'it' ratificamus et confirmamus Nolentes q'd ip'e sive successores sui p'd'ci cora' Justic' n'ris d'cti Com' de fflynt aut alibi cora' aliis ministris n'ris quibuscunque vel heredu' n'rorum inde impetantur, molestent', aut gravent' sed q'd ip'e ets uccessores sui p'd'ci d'ctam advocaco'em h'eant et teneant imp'petuu' ac si p'd'tus nu'c Abbas d'ctam Advacaco'em cora' d'ctis Justic' n'ris d'ci Com' de fflynt recu-p'asset d'ca recup'aco'e coram p'fatis Justic' n'ris apud Westm' aut d'ca collusione in d'co Com' Salop' triata sive aliquo alio titulo, qui nobis occ'one appropriaco'is sive recup'aco'is p'd'carum accressere pot'it non obstant'. In cujus rei testimoniu' has l'ras n'ras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste mei'po apud Westm' nono die Januarij Anno regni n'ri tercio.

RELAXATIO DE ADVOCACIONE DICTE ECCLESIE.

(Charter 10). Noverint universi p' p'sentes me Joh'em⁵¹

⁵¹ This John Hanmere of Halton and Llai, described by J. Salisbury as "1st sonne of Jenkin by the second venter," is the one whose name is found in the 10th Charter of the present Series, and whose sudden appearance upon the scene has required such lengthy explanation. Of the others, Richard Hanmer is of Llys Bedydd, jure uxoris. Edward is the founder of the Fens line. The common statement that this branch was the oldest and wealthiest is curiously untrue and true at the same time. Edward is here found to be a younger son of Jenkin (or John) Hanmer, but he is given the Gwely Owen, which dates from 1198, and lives at the Fens Hall, which must have been the original site connected with that property. It is possible that his marriage with Margaret, daughter of Jevan Gethin may have brought him a remaining share of other coparceners in the Gwely Owen, e.g. of the two daughters of Hawys verch Gwerfyl, by her first husband Jenaf Vychan (*Powys Fadog* vi. 351), who is called Constable of Knokyn Castle. Hawys would therefore be well known to the Lestranges, and be one great cause why they forwarded the interests of her second husband. The lands of these four brothers came into one hand in 1823. Why John of Halton should treat with the Abbey instead of his elder brother Griffith (unless it were by proxy) is not very clear. We find that it produced the natural result, a lawsuit, in 1488, between Richard ap Griffith and William ap John, and that Sir William Stanley, K.G., was called in to arbitrate. His decision was that Richard should present anyone (with the exception of a particular person) that William might name to him at that date, and that afterwards the presentation should remain with Richard and with his descendants.

Hanm'e Armig'u' remississe r'laxasse et om'io p' me et heredi-
bus meis imp'p'etuu' quiet' clamasse Ric'o Abb'i de haghmon'
et ejusdem loci Co'ventui et success' suis totu' jus meu' et
clameu' quod h'eo hui' vel aliquo m'o in futur' h'ere potero in
patronatu sive advocaco'e eccl'ie de hanm'e Ita q'd nec ego nec
heredes mei aliquod jus vel clameu' in d'e'is patronatu sive
advocaco'e de cetero exig'e seu venditar' pot'im' s' inde sim'
exclusi imp'p'etuu' p' p'sentes Et ego v'o p'd'eus Joh'es et her'
mei dictum patronatu⁶² sive advocaco'em eccl'ie p'd'cte p'd'eis
Abb'i et Conventui et success' suis contra omnes gentes
Warantizabimus et defendemus imp'p'etuu' In cujus rei tes-
timeniu' huic p'senti Scripto meo sigillum meum apposui Hiis
testibus Hugon⁶³ Burgh, D'no de Monthe, Will'mo Borley,

⁶² "Patronatu," &c. These rights would seem to have accrued to the family through the Gwely Owen.

⁶³ The following descents, (from G. T. O. Bridgeman's *Princes of South Wales*, p. 270, &c.), will show who this was:—

William, 4th son of Griffin ap Gwenwynwyn by Hawys=Wladuse
l'estrangle, had Mowddy (with exception of Llandybo,
which was settled upon his mother) "Parish of Llan-
gurig, p. 71." He died in 1305.

Griffith de la Pole=
probavit etatem 1319
"did homage at Ches-
ter for the lordship of
Powys in 1355." Ay-
loff's Calendar, 102.

William=Eleanor v. Thos. ap Llew. ap Owen.

John de la Pole=Elizabeth, d. and h. of Sir Fulk Corbet, of
obt. 1403. Wattlesborough and Moreton Corbet,
born May 7, 1375.

Fulk=Isabel
o. s. p. re-married
c. 1414. to Richard
de Peshale.

Elizabeth=Hugh Burgh
↓ D'ns de Mowdde
jure uxoris, ob.
Aug. 18, 1430.

"Hugh Burgh was descended from Hubert Burgh, Earl of Kent, as stated in the Visitation of Salop for 1564 (Harl. MS. 1241), and one branch of the family were afterwards Barons of Gainsborough." "Hugh Burgh himself was of the County of Westmoreland." Blake-way's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 66.

Madoco ap Alano de Wetenhull, Joh'e Rodenhurste et alijs
Dat' apud hanm'e Die Mercurij p'x' ante f'm pasche' Anno
regni Regis henr' sexti sc^{do}.

PRO CORPORALI POSSESSIONE ET INDUCTIONE
PREFATE ECCLESIE DE HANMERE.

(Charter 11). Robertus⁵⁴ Maderer in decretis Baccalarius
ven'abilis viri Mag'ri David⁵⁵ Pryce Archidiaconi Cestrie Offic'
dil'e'is nobis in x'po decano n'ro Broxen,⁵⁶ necnon Joh'i Hanm'e
Armig'o et D'no David⁵⁷ Capellano p'ochiali eccl'ie p'ochialis
de Hanm'e Sal'm in om'i' Salvatore. Quia rev'endus in x'po
p'r et D'ns Will'us⁵⁸ p'missione divina Couentr' et lich' ep'us
Religiosos viros Abb'em et Co'ventu' Mon' de haghmon' ordinis
s'ci Augustini dict' Dio' jure et possessioni eccl'ie p'ochialis de
hanemere p'd'cte Abb'i et Conventui ab antiq' auctoritate
ordinar' ap'p'ate v'nite p'it' et annexe in qua idem Abbas et
Co'ventus possessione' corporale fuerunt adepti et in eadem p'
nonmodica temp'a pacifice steter'nt et quiete et postea injuste
ut ass'it' spoliati extiterunt p' exhibico'em p'cessus Regij et
recup'aco'is inde secute ac alia documenta coram eodem
Rev'endo p're exhibita et p' ip'm Rev'endum p'rem rimata p'it'

In *Powys Fadog* iii. 397, it is stated that Matthew Goch of Penley,
married Margaret, daughter (by Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir
Bryan de Harley, Kt., of Brampton Bryan) of Rhys Moythe, Lord of
Castell Edwin, ab Rhys Moythe, or Mowdde, &c." *Lewys Dwnn*
(*Meyrick*), vol. i., p. 45.

The "villata de Grettiton seems to have belonged to Richard de
Harley in 1297." *Close Roll*, 25 Edward I., m. 6.

⁵⁴ In 13 Henry VI., Robert Maderer's name occurs in the Chester
Rolls as persona eccl'ie de Chirohe Christleton.

⁵⁵ Archdeacon David Pryce is mentioned in Ormerod's Cheshire.

⁵⁶ In the Taxatio of 1288 (Thomas de Staundon being one of the
Commissioners) the following Churches are named within the Deanery
de Wyco Mauban et Brexins (Broxton), viz., Malus Passus, Tilleston,
Codynton, Tatenhale, Aldeforde, Hamem'e, Banke-burn cu' capella.

⁵⁷ In 37 Henry VIII. two chauntries belonging to Hanmer Church
were suppressed. . It was not common for such priests to have a cure
of souls. In the case of Sir David he would seem to have been the
parochial chaplain who did the work which Richard Colfox neglected.

⁵⁸ "William Heyworth, Abbot of St. Albans, ruled from 1419 to
1447 in the interests of the older learning, and in harmony with the
Pope, who 'provided' him to Lichfield. He attended the Council of
Basle in 1434." *Lichfield Diocesan History*, page 157.

et examinata de consensu D'ni Ric'⁵⁹ Colfox ultimi Rectoris d'eam eccl'iam in man' Rev'endi p'ris antedicti resignantis et resignacis hujusmodi admissione inde secuta legitime restituit p' decretu' p'ut p' l'ras d'ci Rev'endi p'ris nob' presentatas quas p'p' earum p'lixitate et temp'is brevitae hic inserere non valemus plenius p'oterit apparere Quo circa vob' et v'rm cuili't conjunctim et divisim com'itimus et mandamus quatin' res'vatis Arch'o Cestrie qui p' temp'e fuit Dece'⁶⁰ solidis A'genti annis ad festa pasche singulis annis solvendis p' indempnitate d'ce eccl'ie de hanm'e cui fructus et p'ventus d'ce eccl'ie durant

⁵⁹ The name of Colfox occurs frequently in the public documents for two centuries. In the "Nonnes Priests' Tale," "a colfoxe (full of sleight and iniquitie) that in the grove had wouned yeares three, the same night through the hedge brust into the yerd." There can be little doubt that the Abbey would regard the Richard of this name with scant affection. Richard l'estrange having claimed the Church of Hanmer had presented Richard Colfox to it. Lichfield Diocesan Register. 6th July 1413, "Dn's Ric'us Colfox, cap. admissus ad eccl'iam parochialem de Hannemere, vacantem per mortem ultimi Rectoris ad presentaco'em D'ni Ric'i l'estraunge Equitis, D'ni de Knokyn." We can well suppose that the impoverished state of the living and the consequent neglect of the parish would be an unceasing cause of discontent; and Richard Colfox might seem to be a public benefactor in seeking to recover from the Abbey their ill-gotten gains. The result was that he enriched himself, the parish remaining as before.

⁶⁰ "Decem solidis." Eyton gives an instance where this charge was paid by the holder of the great tithes; but much more frequently it was upon the poor clergy that the burden was laid. Ruyton juxta Baschurch was treated in the same way by the same Abbey, with the consent of Pope John XXII., in 1330, and Richard Earl of Arundel, no doubt, deploring the destitute state of the Vicar began to endow the Vicarage anew (vol. x. 117). "Ordinatio" was the term used for allotting the endowment of a Vicarage when a Rectory was appropriated, and in Eyton ii. 139, a charter of 1285 sets out the status of the Vicar of Sutton Madock, Salop, "the Vicar for the time being shall have a sufficient House on the Glebe (in solo ecclesiastico) and half a virgate of land; all mortuaries, the tithe of hay, the tithes of wool, lambs, young swine, colts, calves, white honey, geese, apples, and pannage; also tithes of gardens and crofts under spade culture; and all oblations and offerings at the altar, however arising; also all tithes of fisheries, mills, and of wood sold within the parish; and the tithes of flax and hemp." The whole of this only amounted to £4 13s. 4d. In the case of Hanmer it seemed that the Bishop's Official and the Abbey both conspired against it.

vacaco'e ejusdem debentur. Nulla t'n p' hoc alia co'suetudine Archidiaconali dimi'ta seu liberata eccl'ia ante d'ca p'fatos Religiosos viros seu p'curatorem eorundem in corp'alem d'ce eccl'ie possessione' jur'mque et p'tin' suorum univ'sos realiter inducat' et defendatis inductu' Et quid in p'missis feceritis nos' d'co negocio expedito p' l'ras v'ras patentes harum serie' continentes sigillo auten^{co} consignat' debite certificetis seu sic certificet ille vr'm qui p'sens mandatu recepit exequend. Dat sub sigillo officij n'ri Cestrie xv^o die mensis Julij Anno D'ni mill'mo CCCC xxiiij^{to}.

CONCESSIO NOMINACIONIS VICARIJ EJUSDEM ECCLESIE.

(Charter 12). Omnibus xp'i fidelibus ad quos p'sens Scriptu' p'venerit. Ric'us Abbas eccl'ie s'ci Joh'is Ev'ngel'is de haghmon' et ejusdem loci Co'ventus salutem in d'no Noveritis nos unan'um' consensu⁶¹ et assensu dedisse et concessisse et hoc p'senti scripto n'ro confirmasse Joh'i de hanme' Armig'o et heredibus suis No'iaco'em⁶² vicarij eccl'ie p'ochialis de hanme' cu' vacaverit Ita q'd p'd'cus Joh'es et heredes sui heant' no'iaco'em p'd'cam absqu' impedimento sive int'upcione n'ra seu successorum imp'petuu' et ad vicariam p'd'etam totiens quotiens in futur' vacare contig't nobis seu successoribus p'sbit'um ydoneum nominare debeant Ita q'd nos dict' Abbas et success' n'ri virtute no'iaco'is presbitu'm p'd'c'm Joh'em seu heredes suos sic quoquo modo no'iandum Ep'o loci dioc' ad vicariam eccl'ie de hanme' p'dict' p'sentare teneamur. In cujus rei testimoniu' tam sigillum mei d'ci Abb'is q' sigillum Com'une eccl'ie de haghmon' p'dict' p'sentibus sunt appensa. Dat' in domo n'ra Cap'ulari de haghmon' Duodecimo die mensis Septembris Anno D'ni Mill'mo CCCC xxiiij^{to} ac regni Regis Henr' Sexti post Conquestum tercio. Et nos Will'm's Dei gr'a Couentr' et Lich' Ep'us ad sp'alem rogatum p'tiu' p'd'carum sigillum n'rum fecimus hijs apponi in fidem et testimoniu' p'missorum. Dat' in Manerio n'ro de Heywode xv^o die mensis Septembris Anno D'ni sup'd'co et n're consecrac'o'is quinto.

⁶¹ The words "consensu et assensu" are frequently used in ancient deeds to indicate the formal or necessary consent of a third party. Eyton xii. 155.

⁶² The Abbey recovered the Advowson, John Hanmere got the nomination.

OBLIGACIO PRO SITU⁶³ VICARIE IBIDEM ET ALIJS.

(Charter 13). Noverint univ'si p' p'sentes me Joh'em hanm'e in March' Wall' Armigerum teneri et p' p'sentes firmiter obligari Ric'o Abb'i eccl'ie s'ci Joh'is ev'ngel' de haghmon' in ducentis libris sterlingorum bone et legalis monete Anglicane Solvend' eidem Abb'i vel success' suis in festo om'i' s'c'orum p'x' futur' post dat' p'senc'i'n sine dilaco'e ulteriori ad quam quidem soluc' bene et fideliter faciend' Obligo me heredes et execut' meos p' p'sentes Sigillo meo signat' Dat' lune p'x' post f'm Nativitatis b'e marie virginis anno regni Regis henrici sexti tercio.

CONDICIO EJUSDEM.

(Charter 14). Conditio istius scripti obligatorij t'lis est q'd si aliquis vicarius ad vicariam ecclesie de hanm'e p' Joh'em hanm'e infra no'i'at vel heredes suos de cetero no'iand et p' Abb'em de haghmon' p' temp'e existent p'sentand' et ad eande p' ordinariu' loci instituend et inducend' non capiat durante t'mino quo p'd'cus Abbas vel successores sui solverint Ric'o Colfox nup' p'sone eccl'ie p'd'ce quandam annuam penco'em xx^{ti} et trium librarum, vjs. viij^d. eidem Ric'o p' p'd'em Abb'em p' t'mino vite sue concess' plus de exitibus et p'ficiis p'verint de vicar' p'd'ca annuatim q' decem marcas s' q'd pre'd'cus vicari' sicut futur' durante t'mino p'd'co pacifice p'mittat p'd'em Abb'em et success' suos p' temp'e existentes pacifice p'cipe et gaudere residuu' totius p'ficii p'uenient' de vicaria p'd'ca ultra d'cas decem marcas Ac si d'cus Vicarius tempore p'd'co solvat vel solvere faciat Arch'o Cestrie p' tempore existenti quoli't Anno x Argenti p' quadam antiqua annua penco'e Archid' p'd'co de eccl'ia p'd'ca debit.' Et si p'd'cus Joh'es vel heredes sui p'mittant p'd'tm Abb'em seu successores suos pacifice recup'ar' versus eum vel eos quandam p'cellam terre vocat Nonne crofte p' quoddam br'e nove dissie infra Com' de fflynt et q'd p'd'tus Johannes vel heredes sui ad br'e p'd'em comp'eat vel co'p'eant ita q'd recup'acio p'd'ca fiat p' veredictum et acc'o'ne' triatam inter p'tes p'd'cas sumptibus et costagijs p'd'ci Joh'is vel heredum suorum et q'd idem Joh'es & her' sui temp'e futur' imp'petuu' p'mittant vicar' eccl'ie p'd'ce p' temp'e exis-

⁶³ Pro situ vicarie. Here we have express stipulation that the Vicar shall be provided with a house, and in the next Charter we learn where the house was.

tant' et success' suos pacifice gaudere et occupar' p'cellam terre p'd'tam absque int'upco'e seu impedimento eorundem q^d ex tunc istud Scriptum Obligatorium p' nullo hea'tur alioquin in om'i suo robore p'maneat et eff'c'u.

THE KING'S PARDON FOR THE AFORESAID PLEA BEING HAD IN THE COUNTY OF SALOP.

(Charter 9). Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and ffrance, and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom the present letters shall come greeting. Know ye that whereas the Lord Henry, late King of England, son of John, our progenitor, had given and granted by his letters patent to William then Abbot of Haghmond, the advowson of the Church of Hanmer, in Maelor Saisnek, in the County of flint, to have and to hold to the same Abbot and his successors for ever, as in the aforesaid letters is more fully contained; and the same Abbot by virtue of that grant had obtained the said Church to his own uses and had remained in possession of the same for no small time by virtue thereof, until the same Abbot by a certain ancestor of Richard l'estraunge, Chevalier, had been unjustly amoved and expelled from his possession of the same Church; and now the present Abbot of the Abbey aforesaid before our Justices at Westminster had lately prosecuted a certain Writ of right concerning the advowson of the Church aforesaid in the County of Salop, returnable and returned before the same Justices at the Octave of S^t Hilary last past, against the said Richard, then patron of the same church by title of descent, by reason of divers presentations made by his ancestors to the same; the process thereof being continued there until the said now Abbot, by default of the aforesaid Richard made in the same Court, after that they had put themselves on the great Assize, had recovered the advowson of the church aforesaid, to hold to his own uses, to him and his successors: And it having afterwards been found by the verdict of a certain jury between us and the aforesaid now Abbot [that] there was no [fraud or collusion between the aforesaid Abbot] and the aforesaid Richard, it was considered in our Court that the aforesaid now Abbot should have execution of the judgment aforesaid for the holding of the said advowson to his own uses, to him and his successors; as more fully appears before our aforesaid Justices of record: whereas the said Church is without the precinct and body of the County of Salop, and in the County of Flynt, in Wales, and is there pleadable before our Justices

of the said County of Flynt, and not at the Common Law of England : We, of our special grace, have pardoned to the aforesaid now Abbot the said suit made before our Justices aforesaid at Westminster in the form above-said ; and further, we ratify and confirm the estate and possession of the aforesaid Abbot so had in the advowson aforesaid ; not willing that he or his successors aforesaid shall therein be impeached, molested, or troubled before our Justices of the said County of Flynt or elsewhere before other ministers whomsoever of us or our heirs, but that he and his successors aforesaid shall have and hold the said advowson for ever, as if the aforesaid now Abbot had recovered the said advowson before our said Justices of the said County of Flynt at Westminster ; notwithstanding the said recovery before our aforesaid Justices at Westminster, or the said collusion tried in the said County of Salop, or any other title which can accrue to us by reason of the appropriation or recovery aforesaid. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be drawn out, myself being witness at Westminster, on the ninth day of January in the third year of our reign.

RELEASE FOR THE ADVOWSON OF THE SAID CHURCH.

(Charter 10). Know all men by these presents that I John Hanmer, Esquire, have remitted, relaxed, and altogether for myself and my heirs for ever quit-claimed to Richard, Abbot of Haghmond, and the Convent of the same place, and their successors all my right, and claim which I have, had, or in any way hereafter can have in the patronage or advowson of the church of hanmer, so that neither I nor my heirs shall henceforth be able to require or set for sale any right or claim in the said patronage or advowson, that is to say, we are thence forward excluded for ever by these presents. And I for my part the aforesaid John, and my heirs will warrant the said patronage or advowson of the said Church to the said Abbot and Convent and their successors against all nations. In witness whereof I have to this my writing placed my seal, with these witnesses, Hugo Burgh, Lord of Monthe, William Borley, Madoc ap Meredith, Alan de Wetenhuil, John Rodenhurste, and others. Given at Hanmer on the Wednesday next before the feast of Easter, in the second year of the reign of King Henry the sixth,

FOR THE CORPORAL POSSESSION AND INDUCTION
OF THE AFORESAID CHURCH OF HANMERE.

(Charter 11.) Robert Maderer, Bachelor in Decrees, Official of the venerable man Master David Pryce, Archdeacon of Chester, to our beloved in Christ our Dean of Broxen, and John Hanmere, Esquire, and Sir David, parish chaplain of the parish Church of Hanmere, greeting in the Saviour of all men. Forasmuch as the Reverend Father in Christ and Lord, William, by divine permission, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, has lawfully by decree restored the religious men the Abbot and Convent of the monastery of Haghmond, of the order of St Augustine, in the said diocese, to the right and possession of the parish church of Hanemere, appropriated, united, and likewise annexed to the aforesaid Abbot and Convent of old time by ordinary authority, in which [church] the same Abbot and Convent had obtained corporal possession, and remained in the same peaceably and quietly for no small time, and afterwards were unjustly deprived, as it is asserted, by exhibition of the royal process and the recovery following thereupon, and other documents exhibited before the same Reverend Father, and perused and examined by the same Reverend Father, with the consent of Sir Richard Colfox, last Rector, who resigned the said church into the hands of the Reverend Father aforesaid, and the admission of such resignation following; as may more fully appear by the letters of the said Reverend Father presented to us, which, on account of their prolixity and the shortness of time, we cannot here insert. Wherefore we commit and command to you and each of you, jointly and severally, that, reserving to the Archdeacon of Chester for the time being ten shillings of silver yearly to be paid at the feast of Easter every year for the indemnity of the said church of Hanmere—to whom the fruits and profits of the said church are due during the vacancy of the same—nevertheless, no other Archidiaconal custom being hereby diminished or delivered [with] the church aforesaid—you shall really induct the aforesaid religious men or their procurator into corporal possession of the said church and all its rights and appurtenances, and defend them so inducted. And you shall duly certify us of what you shall have done in the premises, on the despatch of the said business, by your letters patent, reciting the tenor of these presents, and sealed with an authentic seal; or that one of you shall so certify who shall have received the present mandate for execution. Given under the seal of our office of Chester on the fifteenth day of the month of July in the year of our Lord 1424.

GRANT OF THE NOMINATION OF THE VICAR OF
THE SAME CHURCH.

(Charter 12). To all faithful people of Christ to whom the present writing shall come, Richard, Abbot of the Church of S^t John the Evangelist of Haghmond, and the Convent of the same place, greeting in the Lord. Know ye that we, with unanimous consent and assent, have given and granted and by this our present writing confirmed to John de Hanmere, Esquire, and his heirs, the nomination of the vicar of the parish church of Hanmere, when it shall be vacant, so that the aforesaid John and his heirs shall have the nomination aforesaid without impediment or interruption of us or our successors for ever; and they shall duly nominate to us or our successors a fit priest to the vicarage aforesaid as often as it shall happen to be vacant in future; so that we the said Abbot and our successors by virtue of the nomination shall be bound to present to the vicarage of the church of Hanmere aforesaid the priest so in any manner to be nominated by the aforesaid John or his heirs to the Bishop who is diocesan of the place. In witness whereof as well the seal of me the said Abbot as the common seal of the Church of Haghmond aforesaid are appended to these presents. Given in our chapter-house of Haghmond, on the twelfth day of the month of September in the year of our Lord 1424, and in the third year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth after the Conquest. And we, William, by the grace of God, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, at the special request of the parties aforesaid, have caused our seal to be affixed to these presents in faith and testimony of the premises. Given in our manor of Heywode, on the fifteenth day of the month of September in the year of the Lord abovesaid, and in the fifth [year] of our consecration.

OBLIGATION FOR THE SITE OF THE VICARAGE
THERE AND OTHER THINGS.

(Charter 13). Know all men by these presents that I, John Hanmere, in the Marches of Wales, Esquire, am bound and by these presents firmly obliged to Richard, Abbot of the Church of S^t John the Evangelist of Haghmond, in two hundred pounds sterling of good and lawful English money, to be paid to the same Abbot or his successors in the feast of All Saints next ensuing after the date of these presents, without further delay; to make which same payment well and

faithfully I bind myself, my heirs and executors, by these presents. Given on Monday next after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin in the third year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth.

CONDITION OF THE SAME.

(Charter 14). The condition of this Writing Obligatory is such that if any vicar henceforth to be nominated to the vicarage of the church of Hanmere by John Hanmere within named or his heirs, and to be presented by the Abbot of Haghmond for the time being, and to be instituted and inducted to the same by the Ordinary of the place, shall not take (during the term during which the aforesaid Abbot or his successors shall pay to Richard Colfox, late parson of the church aforesaid, a certain yearly pension of 23' 6^s 8^d, granted to the same Richard by the aforesaid Abbot for term of his life) more of the issues and profits arising from the vicarage aforesaid yearly than ten marks, but that the aforesaid Vicar so to be during the term aforesaid shall peaceably permit the aforesaid Abbot and his successors for the time being peaceably to receive and enjoy the residue of all the profit arising from the vicarage aforesaid over and above the said ten marks; and if the said Vicar during the time aforesaid shall pay or cause to be paid to the Archdeacon of Chester for the time being every year ten [shillings] of silver for a certain yearly pension due to the Archdeacon aforesaid from the Church aforesaid; and if the aforesaid John or his heirs shall permit the aforesaid Abbot or his successors peaceably to recover against him or them a certain parcel of land called Nonne-crofte, by a certain writ of novel disseisin within the County of Flynt; and that the aforesaid John or his heirs shall appear to the writ aforesaid, so that the recovery aforesaid may be made by verdict and action tried between the parties aforesaid at the charges and costs of the aforesaid John or his heirs; and that the same John and his heirs in time to come for ever shall permit the Vicar of the church aforesaid for the time being and his successors peaceably to enjoy and occupy the parcel of land aforesaid without interruption or impediment from them: that then this writing obligatory shall be held for naught; otherwise it shall remain in all its force and effect.

After 1563 the Vicars had no house until the present century. [In "36 Elizabeth William Hanmer, Junr.,

is Crown Farmer of the Scite of the Rectory," so it must have been alienated in 1539]. Richard Colfox was pensioned off with £23 6s 8d., and until his decease the Vicar was to be satisfied with 10 marks (£6 13s. 4d.), out of which he was to pay the Arch-deacon's annual fee of 10 shillings; and anything beyond that, in the profits of the living, was to go to Haghmond; also John Hanmer was to allow the Vicar peaceably to enjoy and occupy a certain parcel of land called the Nun's Croft. [This croft, which contains a British camp upon which the Rectory house stood, and (apparently) at an earlier date a Saxon Nunnery, is now called the Vicarage Meadow, having been occupied by the Vicars until 1563]. None of these arrangements were faithfully carried out. In the *Monasticon* (Bohn's Edition, 1846), vol. vi., pp. 113-4, Hangmer in March: Wall., is worth £24 to the Abbey (Valor Eccles., 26 Henry VIII.). Therefore the pension allowed to Richard Colfox had been seised, at his death, by the Abbey, returning to the donation made to them in 1343 by Roger l'estrange (vid. Charter 7), which they had apparently decided to forego when coming to terms with Richard l'estrange and his co-parcener Richard Colfox. But why did the Bishop acquiesce in such robbery? And still more the lay nominee consent to the living being so greatly reduced in value again? Probably they were helpless. The Abbey, with the Pope backing it, was too strong for them. Also John l'estrange, the last of the name, was a different man from his father, and not likely to oppose the Monks. Little more than a hundred years elapsed before the Abbey of Haghmond itself was wasted at the hands of the Arch-plunderer, Henry VIII.—*Sic peribunt omnes inimici tui, Domine.*—The nomination of the first Vicar, taken from Lichfield Diocesan Register, is as follows:—"A.D. 1424, August, Griffin de Chadhull admitted to Vicarage of Hanmer, lately established, on presentation of Haghmond Abbey: & in accordance with the nomination of John de Hanmer, Esq., which John and his

heirs have right to nominate to the Abbot and Convent as patrons. Mandate, &c."

This Vicar bears the earlier name of Hanmer Village. One of those traditions which linger about a place was communicated to the writer some years ago, viz., that the village (not the lake) used to be called St. Chad's. Everything tends to confirm that (*vid. supra*, note 12). This Vicar's name occurs in another form in the following deed:—"17 Henry VI., Grant fait par Hugh Shelbrick et Griffin *Chatwast*, Cler. al John Hanmer et sa femme Ankaret de tous leurs terres &c. in Maylor Seisneck a luy et Ankaret sa femme et ses heyres." (Emral MS.) *Chat-wast* is the Chad-hull-hunte of Earl Leofric's grant in 1043. By the frequent mention of *silvæ* in Domesday, and such names as GWren's park (in places three miles apart), Llwyn, Bruery, Wyon's Ruding or Ridding, it would seem that a "feld" was the exception in Beddes-feld, the whole of it, except Rhostre in Halghton, and other commons, being forest.

In Ministers' Accounts, 8 Henry IV., we find "et de medietate unius mol'i 'quatici vocat Chate-hulle q' fuit Joh'is de Hanmere." The Assistant Secretary of the Salt Library at Stafford favours me with the following note:—"Chaddeshunt is mentioned under names slightly differing in Domesday Book and in both the Valors [Pope Nich. and Henry VIII.], but in the interval of the 12th century was passed from the Priory of Coventry to the Bishops, amongst the temporalia of whom the Valors specify it. There is a succinct account of the descent of Chadeshunt in Dugdale's Warw., 1st ed. The Manor had the following owners: Leofric, the Abbot of Coventry, the Prior of ditto, the Bishops of Coventry, who aliened it temp. Edward VI. to Thomas Hawkins, alias Fisher, and he to Thomas Newsam temp. Charles II." Reading these facts by the light of Eyton's remarks (vol vi. 361) about the connection of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, with the Cathedral at Lichfield, we are forced to the conclusion that similar names, though in different counties, often implied identical

manors. In Shropshire there are not unfrequently instances of a Wich belonging to a Manor, which has proved to be not within the boundaries of that Manor, but at a considerable distance. [A road that comes from the Upper and Lower Dirtwiche in English Maelor is called the Salt Lane as it passes Hanmer at the Mere head, also further on at Bradenheath, and again to the east of Loppington.]

In the Haghmond Chartulary, fol. 85b and 86, "Abbot Ludlow concedes to John L'estrange, Lord of Knokyn and Mohun, on December 1st, 1476, and to Jacinta his wife, a perpetual Chantry in the Monastery with a daily mass to be said at the altar of St. Anne, Mother of the Virgin, for the souls of the said John and Jacinta, of Richard, late Lord Strange, and Elizabeth his wife, parents of John, and of Constancia, former wife of the said Richard. The endowment of the said Chantry is charged by John l'estrange on the Vill of Willecote in the demesne of Ness Strange, if it should happen that the Church of Hanmer, which the Canons had *by gift of the said John and his ancestors* for the support of the said Chantry, should realise less than ten marks per annum, by reason of any Welsh rebellion or otherwise.

["Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk and (Richard Gray) Lord Powys are said to have carried fire and sword into Hanmer parish in 1463, when pursuing the Lancastrians." Reynold's (of Oswestry) Pedigrees.

Presumably Hanmer Church was then burned. The building of the present one (which had a chancel of oak till 1720), is thought to date from 1490. As the roof in the aisle is identical with that in the Kynaston Chapel at Ellesmere, and the whole building closely resembles the Churches of Mold and Holt, it has been thought sometimes that the good Countess Margaret of Richmond and Derby was the founder of all of them. Holt and Mold are called "Penitence Churches," having been built (as it is said) by the Countess to atone for the judicial murder of Sir William

Stanley. Upon the corbels right and left of the great south door are figures of men holding shields, upon one of which are the L'estrange lions (the Countess' stepson married Joan, the heiress of that family), and upon the other, possibly an Abbot's mitre; but it is much mutilated].

In *Ancient Monuments*, by John Weever, A.D. 1631, page 530, under "Great Hellington" is written—"In this church lieth buried under a tombe covered with a marble stone, John, Lord Strange, of Knocking, upon which this inscription is engraven:—'Sub hâc tumbâ jacet nobilis Johannes Dom. de Strange, Dom. de Knocking, Mahan, Wasset, Warnell, Lacy, de Colham, una cum picturâ Jaquette, quondam uxoris sue, que quidem Jaquetta fuit soror Elizabethe, Regine Anglie, quondam uxoris Regis Edwardi IV^{ti}, qui quidem Johannes obiit 15 die Octob., a^o regni Regis Edw. IV^{ti} 17, quam quidem tumbam, Johanna domina le Strange, una cum pictura Jaquette ex sumptibus suis propriis fieri fecit 1509.' This race of le Strange continued for many descents in the dignity of Lord Barons, in Latin Records called Extranei, for that they were strangers, brought hither by King Henry II. the yeare 1148. [Eyton, x. 262, mentions Roland le Strange, son of Ralph fitz Herlewin de Hunstanton and husband of Matilda le Brun, as witness to a charter circa 1112]. This John IX., Lord Strange, here intombed, was the last of that surname, Baron of Knocking, for Sir George Stanley, sonne and heire of Thomas, Lord Stanley, Earle of Darby, the first of that name. married Joane, the sole daughter and heir of the aforesaid John, Lord Strange, here mentioned, who to her father's memory made this monument, with whom he had both her father's honours and ample inheritance, of which Thomas Stanley—some time Lord Bishop of Man—in his pedigree of the Stanleys, speaking of Thomas the first Earle, thus makes his rime:—

He married his first sonne George to no Ferme nor Grange
But honourably to the heire of the Lord Strange :

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Who lived in such love as no man els had :
For at the death of him, divars went almost madd :
At an ungodly banquet (alas) he was poysoned,
And at London in St. James Garlikhith lyes buried."

Harl. M.S. 255 (11), contains "*Literæ D. Simondii
D'Ewes ad D. Hamonem L'estrange, Equitem Auratum,
de natalibus suis, et de Gentis suæ initiis.*"

[Since the first part of this paper was printed, we regret to record the death of the author, the Rev. Canon Lee, M.A., who since the year 1867 has been Vicar of Hanmer. He was an antiquary of some repute, and in 1882 edited the "*Diaries and Letters of Philip Henry, M.A., of Broad Oak.*" The correction of the proofs of this second part of his paper has had to be done by other hands.—ED.]

SOME LEAVES FROM THE RECORDS OF THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS FOR THE COUNTY OF SALOP.

BY SIR OFFLEY WAKEMAN, BART., CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT.

IN 1887, when I was Sheriff for the County, I was enabled, by the kindness of the then Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Mr. A. Salwey, to examine the records of the Court with the view of publishing such portions of them as might seem to be of public or antiquarian interest. Since the close of my shrievalty, however, I have failed to find an opportunity of arranging the materials then obtained in the complete form I at first contemplated, and at the present time I cannot but feel that the occasion so long delayed is not likely to present itself, at any rate, for many years to come. Under these circumstances, I trust the readers of the *Transactions* will pardon the crude and fragmentary character of the paper which follows, in which I propose merely to give verbatim some of the more interesting of the Orders and Reports to be found in the records of the Court, with the addition of such general remarks as may seem to be desirable. For the sake of lucidity, I have placed the extracts under three heads, grouping them according to their relation to the Administrative, Judicial, or General business of the Court.

The first Royal Commission assigning in each county good men and lawful to keep the King's peace and to inquire of and determine felonies and other misdemeanours in each county committed was issued soon after 1327, and since that time—to quote the words of a former Chairman of the Court, Mr. Layton Lowndes, to whose indefatigable industry and unselfish devotion throughout many years the county is so deeply in-

debted—"The zeal and abilities of the conservators and justices of the peace have been proved and approved by the legislature. From time to time, as occasion required and fresh needs arose, new and onerous duties of a financial and administrative as well as of a judicial nature, were continually cast upon them, till the county business transacted by the Quarter Sessions became of immense importance and great intricacy."

Of the business transacted by the Shropshire Court during the greater portion of these centuries no record now exists. All that has come down to us consists of 18 folio volumes, which deal with the years between 1709 and 1869. Notes of some earlier Orders, chiefly relating to the practice of the Court, are inscribed on the cover and fly sheet of the first of these volumes, whilst since 1869 the documents relating to each Sessions have been made up into a roll by themselves and filed in the Muniment Room at the Shirehall.

The first volume is intituled in Gothic character, "A Book of Orders Commencing att Easter Sessions Anno Dom. 1709."

The actual Orders are throughout recorded in English, but previous to April, 1783, the formal headings at the commencement of the proceedings of each Sessions was in Latin. It may be of interest to give the first of these headings in the volume of 1709, which runs thus:—

Ad General' Quartal' Session pac. pro Com. p'dcto
Salop tent' apud Vill. Salop in p'dcto Com' x^o die Martis in
Septiman' prox. post Translationem S^{ti} Thomæ Mar-
tiris viz^t duodecimo die Julj anno Regni dn^{ae} no^{ae}
Annæ nunc Regin Magn' Britan' etc. Octavo annoque Dom'
1709 Coram Ric'o Comit Bradford Rob'to Corbett Barr' Will'o
Whitmore Thomæ Jones John Lacon Thomæ Hill Ric'o
Mytton Rob'to Clive Bartho' Beale ffranco' Berkeley Joh^{ae}
Powell Rolando Barch Thomæ Hunt et Thomæ Sandford Ar'.

Up to 1752 the month of January is, according to the Old Style, always reckoned in the preceding year; thus the Sessions following those held in October, 1709, are recorded as taking place in January, 1709.

PART I. ADMINISTRATIVE.

In the reign of Queen Anne the expenditure controlled by the Court seems to have been very trifling in amount; the two chief items were the maintenance of vagrants and the cost of bridges. At this period the former varied from about £210 per annum to £280 per annum, whilst the repair of the county bridges averaged about £105 per annum. There are several entries which show that the condition of the Gaol and the prisoners therein was a constant source of trouble to the Court during the whole of the eighteenth century. Witness the many Orders on the subject which are found below :—

January, 1714-15.

Whereas Complaints hath been made to this Court by William Church, Esq. present High Sheriffe of the County of Salop That Bulkley Markworth Esq. and his under Sheriffe doe refuse to deliver the Possession of the Gaol which was built att the charge of the County upon the ground belonging to the house of Correction unto the present Sheriffe whereby he cannot with safety keep the Prisoners which have or may be committed to him or his Gaoler. And this Court takeing into Consideration hath thought fit and doth hereby Order that upon sight of this Order the said late Sheriffe or Gaoler doe deliver to the said present Sheriffe or his Gaoler the key of the Gate or first door of the Gaol and also do on or before the Nineteenth day of this instant deliver the Possession of the whole gaole to the said present Sheriffe or his gaoler and it is hereby ordered accordingly.

July, 1716.

Upon Complaint made to this Court by Joan Crumpton Widow Gaoler for the County Gaol of this County of Salop Complayning of several irregularities and misbehaviors of the prisoners in said Gaol and that they frequently send for strong Liquors out of the town into the Gaol sitt upp late gett drunk and very often insult and abuse the said Gaoler and her Servants and disturb other Prisoners. And doe pretend that the Garretts and severall of the other Roomes (if the Prisoners find their own beds) are free from paying anything to the said Gaoler. And have thrown out the Gaoler^s out of some of the Roomes and putt inn their own beds and doe refuse to pay anything for the same. And doe lock upp the Doores and

keep the Gaoler out of severall of the Roomes pretending they have a right so to doe. And also complayning that some of the prisoners that have beds of their own in the Gaol doe take other prisoners to lye with them. And take money of the prisoners for their lodgeing and thereby exclude the said Gaoler from haveing any benefitt from the said Prisoners. And by several rude and ill practices and behaviours of the said Prisoners doe deprive the said Gaoler from making any advantage of the said Gaol. Altho the said Gaoler hath A. b. T. Seventy prisoners for debt belonging to the said Gaol and hath given great security for the said Gaol and is att great expense in keeping servants and persons to look after the said Prisoners and Gaol.

This Court taking this matter into Consideration and upon reading the former orders made by this Court for the Settling the Gaol and the Rates for Lodging for the said Prisoners hath thought fitt and doth hereby order that the Rates for Lodging shall be as followeth (that is to say) That three pence per week be paid for every prisoner that lye in the Comon Garretts (which Garretts are those in that Syde of the Gaol which are next the Raven and joyn to the house of Correct'on and doe lye over the kitchen and the Rooms now used for the Chappell), and in all other Garretts where the Prisoners lye on their own bedds one Shilling per week. And if any prisoners lye two or more in a bedd to pay one Shilling per week each and if any Prisoners lye in the Garretts one the Gaolers bed to pay one Shilling Sixpence each Prisoner as if he Lay in any other Roome one pair of Stairs the Comon Garrett onely excepted and the former Ord^r to stand ratified and Confirmed to pay the same rates in all other roomes in the said Gaol as are mentioned in the said former Orders except what is hereby particularly ordered and directed. And further that the said Gaoler her under Gaoler Turnkey and Servants doe likewise take care of and prevent all Mutines and disorders that may happen in the said Gaol for the future, and in Order thereto to prevent Strong Liquors to be brought unto the prisoners into the said Gaol to disorder them and breed Mutines and disturbances. And it is hereby ordered accordingly.

April, 1783.

A Fine of two thousand Pounds having been laid upon the Inhabitants of this County at last Summer Assizes for not providing a proper Place to hold the Courts in ; and an Act of Parliament having been lately obtained for erecting a Shire

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and Guildhall for the County of Salop and town of Shrewsbury for the Purpose of holding the Assizes and Public Meetings for the said County and town which is immediately to be carried into execution. It is ordered that Mr. Loxdale do make applications the first day of next term or as soon as conveniently may be to the Court of Exchequer to get the said Fine discharged.

Under 23 George III., cap. 20 (1783), the Assessors of the Land Tax were appointed Commissioners for the purpose of erecting a new Shirehall, and were empowered to assess and levy a rate for that object; it is provided that the rate shall be levied in due proportion to the assessment to the Land Tax for the time being. In the Order of the Court, which is set out below, a rate of 6d. in the £ is ordered; the figures in the first column of the schedule give the Land Tax in each Hundred, whilst the second column gives the Shirehall rate to be paid, which, it will be found, amounts to $\frac{1}{8}$ of the Land Tax in each case. What the bearing of the fractions given in many instances after the pence of the Shirehall rate may be, I cannot explain.

In April, 1784, a further rate of 6d., and in the following April one of 3d. were laid under this Act.

In January, 1786, it was decided to seek for an Amending Act, which should include powers for the erection of a new Gaol (see below), and in April of the same year a rate of 2d. was levied under the new Act, and another of 3d. in the following June.

May, 1783.

Upon reading the Certificate in writing under the hands of eight of the Commissioners appointed to carry into Execution an Act for building a new Shire Hall and Guildhall for the County of Salop and town of Shrewsbury in the said County and for the other purposes therein mentioned to the Justices of the Peace stating that it would be necessary to raise the sum of Sixpence in the Pound through the said County for the Purposes in the said Act mentioned for the first year beginning the twenty-fifth day of March One thousand Seven hundred and eighty three. The Court hath thought fit and doth hereby rate and assess upon every town Parish or Place within the said County, and also upon the town and liberties of Ludlow

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the Sum mentioned in the said Certificate in the manner following and direct the same to be paid to the treasurer of the said Commissioners to be applied to the purposes of the said Act.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bradford North	3952	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	494	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	Munslow ...	2641	14	4	330	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bradford South	2476	1	9	309	10	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	Oswestry ...	2109	14	7	262	11	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
Bridgnorth Town	346	1	11	43	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	Overs ...	627	2	0	78	7	9
Brimstrey ...	1795	1	0	224	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pimhill ...	1496	11	4	187	1	5
Chirbury ...	671	16	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	19	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Purslow ...	1422	2	2	177	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clun ...	607	9	11	75	18	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	Shrewsbury	3164	8	6	395	11	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Condover ...	1780	10	0	222	11	3	Stotesden...	2855	11	6	356	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ford ...	1343	8	9	167	18	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	Wenlock ...	1551	12	4	193	19	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ludlow ...	226	2	0	28	5	3							
							Total ...	£3652 6 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$					

October, 1785.

WHEREAS the Grand Jury at the Assizes and General Gaol Delivery held for the County of Salop on Tuesday the twenty-third Day of July last did present that the Gaol belonging to the Said County was inconvenient and insufficient that the Place wherein it is situate is improper and that it ought to be removed to some other part of the County, Ordered that Notice be given in the Shrewsbury Paper of such Presentment having been made, that the Place to which such Gaol is intended to be removed is a large Garden, Part of the Estate of Thomas Jelf Powys of Berwick, Esquire, situate on the North West side of the Quarry in the Parish of St. Chad in the Said County, And that the Justices of the Peace in and for the Said County intend to take the Same into Consideration at the next ensuing General Quarter Sessions (to wit) the tenth Day of January next.

January, 1786.

Gaol and House of Correction.

At this Court upon the Questions being put, That an Application be made next Session to Parliament for an Act for building a Gaol and House of Correction for this County and the several Jurisdictions within the same. Unanimously resolved in the Affirmative. That the Expense thereof be charged upon Landed Property in the same Manner as of the Shire and Guild Hall.

Resolved in the Affirmative.

That the expense thereof be defrayed by the Tenant.

Resolved in the Negative.

That the expense thereof be defrayed jointly by the Landlord and Tenant.

Resolved in the Negative.

Unanimously resolved that Advertisements should be inserted in the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Papers for a Meeting of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of this County to be held at the Courthouse in Shrewsbury on Friday the Twentieth Day of January Instant at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon in order to have the sense of the County at large upon the foregoing Questions.

January, 1792.

Ordered that a proper Stocks, Pillory, and Whipping post be provided for this County under the direction of Edward Pemberton and Thomas Eyton, Esquires, if the Court of Quarter Sessions for the town and Liberties of Shrewsbury consent to Pay one-half of the Expense, And that the Treasurer for the said County pay the other half of the said Expense.

7th October, 1800.

Vagrant Allowance.

Ordered, that the several rates hereafter mentioned, be allowed the respective Constables within this County, for (sic) substituting and conveying vagrants and no others, (that is to say)

For conducting one or more	{ on Foot,	1d.	
vagrants	{ on one Horse,	3d.	
For conducting any number of			
vagrants in a Cart or Waggon	3d.	
for each Horse			
			} per mile.
For each vagrant {	Lodging per night	2d.
	Breakfast	4d.
	Dinner	5d.
	Supper	7d.

Sucking children only excepted; and the charge is to be for the number of measured miles, from the place were the vagrants were received to the place were they are to be delivered, and it is hereby ordered accordingly.

By the Court.

WINGFIELD, C.P.

The Order set out below marks the commencement of the Finance Committee, a body through whose hands in later times passed all such business of the Court as related to the administration of the County Rate. For many years prior to the transfer of the Administrative business of the County to the County Council this Committee was unlimited in numbers, and on it were placed all Magistrates who wished to take an active part in County Administration.

7th January, 1801.

It is unanimously resolved that twelve Justices be appointed at the Epiphany Sessions Yearly as a Committee, three to meet at 12 o'clock at noon on the Monday in every Session week at the Gaol and the Hall and examine all accounts of the treasurer and Gaol and transact all other public business not usually done in open Court and report such of their proceedings as they shall think proper to the Justices the following day. That it be an open Committee and that all Magistrates who attend may have voices and that the following magistrates be now appointed for the four following Sessions (viz)

Easter.
Sir Corbet Corbet, Bart.
Mr. Turner Edwards.
Mr. Eyton.
Michs.
Mr. E. Kynaston,
Mr. Rbt. Lloyd.
Archd. Plymley.

Trinity.
Dr. Goedrige.
Dr. Harwod.
Mr. Hunt.
Epiphany.
Mr. Rocke.
Mr. Wilding.
Mr. Wickstead.

October, 1822.

It is ordered that the Clerk of the Peace write to the Visiting Justices requesting them to meet at the Gaol on Monday next the 20th of October 1822 at eleven o'clock to adopt such temporary measures as may appear to them desirable to guard against that immorality with reference to the Female Prisoners which there appears to the Court too much reason to believe has hitherto prevailed, and also requesting their particular attention to the Locking up of the Female Prisoners. That the attention of the Visiting Magistrates be also called to the frequent inspection of the

Bread. It appearing by the account of that article presented to the Visiting Justices of the last Quarter that the Quantity of Flour consumed from the 15th day of July 1822 to the 5th day of October both inclusive produced 13,963 pounds of Bread. That the prisoners consumed within the same period 13,548 pounds which ought to have left in hand on the 5th day of October 1822 415 pounds of Bread. That this deficiency is said to arise by the Bread weighing more immediately after baking than when delivered to the Prisoners and by the Statute "all Loaves complained of for want of weight must be weighed within twenty-four hours after baking." That the attention of the Visiting Justices be also called to the printed order of Michaelmas Sessions 1821 in general and particularly to the supply of articles for the Gaol being done by Competition as there stated it appearing that the prices of some articles of apparent equal quality have varied very considerably.

That the Visiting Justices be further requested to direct that all tradesmen and others furnishing articles for the Gaol deliver their bills and accounts to the Gaoler at least fourteen days before the Sessions. That such of them as require the Certificate of the County Surveyor or Gaoler or both respectively be obtained between that time and the Wednesday before the Sessions and that the same be then ready to be laid before the Visiting Justices for Examination.

That they be also requested to report at the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden for this County their opinion as to the best mode of carrying into effect the suggestions of the Gaol Committee for providing a retired allowance to Mr. Cartwright for his long services at the Gaol. That they be also requested to call before them David Jones and Thomas Campion two of the Subordinate Officers of the Gaol and to carry into effect the wishes of this Court by severely reprimanding the said David Jones and Thomas Campion for improper Conduct in their respective situations, namely occasional Drunkenness in both and probable immorality on the part of David Jones. That they be also requested to call before them Richard Price and communicate to him the order of this Court that he be dismissed from his situation of Schoolmaster and Clerk at the Gaol in Consequence of his Drunkenness and immoral conduct in such situation.

July, 1826.

The Visiting Justices having reported that a Complaint was made some time ago that Constables frequently deliver their
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Prisoners in a State of intoxication, and were themselves intoxicated, and the Magistrates had been requested to notice the fact to the Constables in their respective Districts, and that such notice if given, had not been attended with the desired effect, Ordered that the Gaoler mention the fact when it occurs in his receipt and that the Magistrates be directed to refuse the expenses of such Constables as are guilty of a repetition of the offence.

October, 1828.

It having been stated to this Court by Mr. Chairman that a convicted Felon of the name of Caney had complained to the Sheriff that Hayward a Police Officer of Shrewsbury had forcibly taken money from him (Caney) and detained the sum together with divers Goods. That the Sheriff had communicated such complaint to the Magistrates of Shrewsbury and a Committee of the Corporation of Shrewsbury appointed to consider the state of the Police. That the Committee had brought forward the charge against Hayward in their Report to the Corporation at large leaving the investigations of the same to the Magistrates who had reported to the Corporation that Hayward had produced Caney's own receipt for a part of the money, and the Gaoler's receipt for the other part thereof, and that the goods had been disposed of according to the directions of the Magistrates. It is ordered that it be referred to the Visiting Justices for the ensuing Quarter to investigate the circumstances relative to the Money paid by Caney to Hayward and by Hayward to the Gaoler and to Report thereon. And Mr. Chairman having further stated to this Court that the Sheriff had stated that he had heard from the Gaoler that a general practice had prevailed of Constables retaining money taken from Prisoners. It is ordered that the Visiting Justices inquire into such practice and report thereon.

January, 1829.

THE COMMITTEE of Magistrates appointed at Michaelmas Sessions 1827 to enquire into the fees and allowances to the clerk of the Peace, to ascertain their Origin, the Authority under which they are Collected, and their Amount, report as follows:—Your Committee obtained in the first place a very able Statement from Mr. Loxdale of the Origin and Authority, duties and fees of the Clerk of the Peace, which they earnestly recommend to the perusal of the Magistrates of this County and cannot forbear adding their opinion that it would be highly desirable to preserve it as a public document for

reference hereafter. They next procured returns from several neighbouring Counties of the steps that had been taken in each of them for arranging such fees, and finally obtained a second return from Mr. Loxdale containing a more full and explanatory statement of all fees demanded by him as Clerk of the Peace, with the grounds upon which such demand were made whether by Custom, Act of Parliament, or Order of Sessions; the result of the enquiry is shortly this: That out of one hundred and seven different fees mentioned in the return alluded to, eighty five are inserted in a Table handed down to the present Clerk of the Peace by his Predecessor in Office, and appear to have been sanctioned by the Court of Quarter Sessions in the year 1700; out of these eighty five however one (a Certificate to the Lord Chancellor of loss by fire) has been since abolished; another (for regulating a Conventicle) is not now received, and three are also by Acts of Parliament by means of which the amount of two of them are encreased. The following thirteen fees are all sanctioned by Acts of Parliament. The 99th fee is entered in the Return as directed to be of such an Amount as the Quarter Sessions shall order, but it does not appear that any specific order has been made in consequence. The following six fees have a sanction for each under an Act of Parliament but the Amount of them is not permanently fixed. The 106th fee (on depositing the plan book of reference &c. of an intended new Turnpike Road, Canal &c. agreeably to the Standing Order of the House of Commons) does not appear to rest upon any distinct authority, but it should be observed that the sum of one guinea has been invariably paid in Shropshire upon this account, and that upon referring to the Return from Warwickshire, which return has been sanctioned by the Lord Chief Justice, and the Chief Baron, two guineas are allowed upon this item; and the last charge being that to the Magistrates for taking out their dedimus and other assistance on becoming Justices of the Peace, appears to have no sanction from any authority but to be received by Mr. Loxdale in his capacity of a Solicitor and not as Clerk of the Peace, the amount paid also upon this charge appears to differ very considerably, and it is therefore clear that it is at the option of every gentleman intending to qualify as a Magistrate to make use of Mr. Loxdale's experience or not, as he may think proper.

The net amount after deducting all charges incidental to the office of the profits derived by the Clerk of the Peace for the thirty two years from 1792 to 1823 inclusive appears to be £13,525, which will produce an annual income of £422 13s. 1½d.

Your Committee here beg leave to observe that Mr. Loxdale's income as Clerk of the Peace is derived from two distinct sources, the fees above alluded to, and County allowances; the latter form about three fourths of the whole and from their Nature fluctuate depending upon the description of the duties and time required for their performance, such as attendance upon Magistrates, advice in difficult cases, trouble in ascertaining the liability concerning the repair of Bridges and matter connected with it. It should be observed likewise in this case that comparing these charges upon the County allowances with similar charges by professional men it will be found that they are computed upon a much lower scale than is in Common Practice, and also it must be remarked that being Quarterly submitted to the Cognizance of the Magistrates and by them audited they are immediately brought under their control.

Your Committee take the liberty of stating also in this place that it appears by the opinion which they have seen of several Judges that any mode of remunerating the Clerk of the Peace by a regular and fixed salary is illegal, and that any rate for that purpose could by no means be enforced by any existing Act of Parliament.

To sum up the whole your Committee cannot refrain from stating that this enquiry has been, to their minds, highly gratifying, proving to their satisfaction not only that Mr. Loxdale's charges have been warranted by Custom or Acts of Parliament but that in point of fact with regard to their Amount they have been considerably below the expenditure of several neighbouring Counties.

Your Committee were here prepared to have closed their report with the expression of a hope that they might not be considered as outstepping their line of duty, if they presumed respectfully to recommend to the Court the adoption of the present table of fees as those which should constitute the demand in future to be made by the Clerk of the Peace for the Acts done to which they refer, and in the event of such an adoption that they should be submitted to the Judges for their sanction, And having received that should be without delay printed and made public. But in a final Communication with Mr. Peele who were in attendance upon the Committee as Mr. Loxdale's representative, it was suggested by that gentleman that many cases were constantly occurring under recent Acts of Parliament (and might still be expected to occur under ensuing ones) which called for the services of the Clerk of the Peace, and for which the present table of fees made no provision; it was also suggested that from the very

distant period to which the existence of the present table of fees could for the most part be traced many of them were not in the present day adequate to the duty performed and moreover that by the 57th George III. the Court of Quarter Sessions have power given them to make such order in respect of fees as shall by them be deemed expedient.

Your Committee therefore under these suggestions feel bound to submit them to the consideration of the Court at large, and to leave it to them to determine upon such steps as shall seem best adapted to set this important Question at rest and to place it upon a footing which shall leave no room for future doubts or misunderstanding.

Signed THOS. KENYON, *Chairman*.
R. H. CLIVE.
WM. HOPKINS.

March, 1853.

Upon the motion of the Chairman, Panton Corbett, Esqre., seconded by the Honourable Robert Henry Clive, M.P., It is resolved

That the order of the Court of Quarter Sessions held on the twenty eighth day of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty two on the subject of the Clerk of the Peace's fees and allowances be and it is hereby rescinded.

That in future subject to the approval of the Right Hon^{ble} the Secretary of State the Clerk of the Peace be paid a salary of Five hundred pounds per annum in lieu of all fees and allowances from the County, such salary to include all charges as Clerk of the Peace and as Clerk to the Magistrates on their different Committees as Solicitor to the County Agents charges and Postages, but exclusive of fees to Counsel, stamp duty, travelling expenses out of the County when necessary and which are to be paid in addition to the Salary, and should any very special case arise, the Court will be disposed to take all the circumstances of the case, and the duties performed by the Clerk of the Peace into their further consideration.

April, 1832.

Resolved, That this Court is of opinion The County Magistrates have no alternative but to abide by the opinion of Sir James Scarlett, and continue to assess the inhabitants of the town and Liberties of Bridgnorth to the General County Rate. And that the Clerk of the Peace be authorized to take such

steps as are necessary for defending every Magistrate who may be proceeded against for levying the County rate in Bridgnorth.

It is also resolved that Mr. W. Whitmore be requested to mention to the inhabitants of Bridgnorth that if their objection to paying the County Rate be on the ground of inequality, That this Court is ready and willing to consider whether they are unequally rated and if an inequality appears to make such alteration as may be necessary.

The following is the operative part of the Order combining the various parishes within the county into Highway Districts, under the then recent Act of 1862. The Order was made by the Court under its compulsory powers and in spite of considerable opposition in some quarters; the principle then adopted has, however, been repeatedly recognized by the Legislature, and will probably form part of any scheme for the formation of District Councils which may become law in the future.

March, 1863.

For the more convenient management of Highways, such parts of the said County as are in that behalf specified in the schedule hereunder written shall be divided into Highway Districts:

Such Highway Districts shall be twelve in number and shall be known by the several names in that behalf mentioned in the schedule:

The several parishes to be united in each of the said Districts shall be respectively the Parishes named in the said schedule under the head of such districts.

In the said several Parishes (the same being respectively Parishes which separately maintain their own poor) the Townships, Hamlets, or Places into which such Parishes respectively are divided (and which are in the said schedule named in connection therewith under the head of Townships) and each of which separately maintains its own Highways shall be combined, and no separate Waywardens shall be elected for such Townships, Hamlets, or Places or any of them, but each of the said Parishes respectively shall be subject to the same liabilities in respect of all the Highways within it which were before maintained by such Townships, Hamlets, and Places separately,

as if all their several liabilities had attached to the whole Parish and a Waywarden, or Waywardens, as hereinafter mentioned shall be elected for each such Parish as a whole.

Each Parish shall elect the number of Waywardens specified by the number set opposite to the name of such Parish in the said schedule. The place at which the first Meeting of the Highway Board is to be held in each such District shall be the place in that behalf mentioned at the head of such Districts in the Schedule.

In each of the several places next hereinafter named in which respectively no Surveyor of Highways has prior to this order been elected, a Waywarden shall be elected by such persons, and at such Meeting and time, and in the Manner and subject to the same qualification and the same power of appointment in the Justices in the event of no election taking place, or in the event of a vacancy at in and subject to which a person to serve the office of Surveyor would have been required to be chosen or appointed if such place had been a Parish maintaining its own Highways within the meaning of the Act of Parliament (5 and 6 W 4, c. 50) for consolidating and amending the laws relating to Highways in that part of Great Britain called England, that is to say, Haughmonde Demesne, Woodhouse, Dinmore, Horderley Hall, Ludlow Castle, Heath Farm, Halston Hill End, Old Church Moor, Skirmage, and Boscobel. And it is by this present Court also ordered as aforesaid, that the said Provisional Order as so varied, be and the same is by this Final Order confirmed;— And it is hereby further Ordered that the first Meeting of the Highway Board for the Condover and Oswestry District shall respectively be held on the sixth day of April next, at twelve o'clock at Noon. That the first Meeting of the Highway Board for the Church Stretton District be held on the ninth day of April next, at twelve o'clock at Noon. That the first Meeting of the Highway Board for the Pimhill District be held on the thirteenth day of April next, at twelve o'clock at Noon. That the first Meeting of the Highway Board for the Ludlow District be held on the Second day of April next, at twelve o'clock at Noon. And that the first Meeting of the several Highway Boards for the respective Districts of Bridgnorth, Cleobury, Mortimer, and Kidderminster, Bishop's Castle, Drayton, Newport, The Wrekin, and Wem, be respectively held at 12 o'clock at Noon, on the sixth day after the first Election of Waywardens, in Pursuance of the first above mentioned Act of Parliament, for the said several Districts respectively, unless such sixth day shall happen to be Good

Friday or a Sunday, and in such case such first meeting shall be held at twelve o'clock at Noon on the seventh day next after such Election.

By the Court.

JOHN LOXDALE,

Clerk of the Peace for the County of Salop.

END OF PART I.

PART II. JUDICIAL AND POLICE.

October, 1710.

Upon producing the Charters of the Corporac'on of Bishopps Castle by Mr John Jones of Colebatch one of the Burgesses of Bishopps Castle showing that the Burgesses of Bishopps Castle are exempted from serving on Jurys either att the Assizes or Sessions or elsewhere out of the Corporacion Itt is therefore ordered by the Court that the said John Jones be discharged for the future from serveing on jurys and the Sheriffes of the County of Salop for the future are hereby required not to return the said John Jones any more to serve on jurys either att the Assizes or Sessions or elsewhere and the said John Jones is hereby discharged from serveing on jurys accordingly.

At the Michaelmas Sessions, 1712, articles of the Peace were exhibited against the Clerk of the Peace for the County, and he was arraigned at the January Sessions, 1712-13, and discharged.

Very little trace is to be found in the Orders of the Court of the political commotions which disturbed the country during the reigns of the 1st and 2nd George; here are two of the few instances to the contrary.

October, 1722.

WHEREAS Complaint and information upon oath hath been given to this Court that Thomas Peakes was a prisoner in the Custody of George Downes Gaoler of this County is (*sic*) a person very much Disaffected to his Majesty King George and his Government And hath lately Endeavoured to Alienate the

Effection^s of other his Majestyes Subjects and to Encourage them to withdraw their Allegiance from his Majesty by speaking contemptuously of him and by drinking the Pretender's health by the Name of King James the third, the Court hath therefore thought fitt and doth order that the said gaoler of this County doth keep the said John Peake in safe custody soe that hee may have him before his Majestyes Justices of Assize att the next Assize and Generall Gaol Delivery to bee held for the said County of Salop—then and there to answere the premises unless in the meantime he shall bee thence Discharged by due Course of Law.

April, 1727.

WHEREAS it was proved this day upon oath unto this Court that Edward Martin of Cosford in this County yeoman a reputed Papist was by virtue of Warrant under the hands and Seales of William florester and Edward Jordan Esq^{rs} two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said county of Salop bearing date the sixth day of this Instant Aprill upon the seventh day of the said month duly sumoned to appeare before the said Justices this Eleventh day of this Instant Aprill at the town hall in Shrewsbury betweene the houres of nine and twelve of the clock in the aforenoone of the same day then & there to take and subscribe the Oath contained and appointed to bee taken in and by an Act of Parliament made at Westminster in the first year of his present Majesty's reign Entitled an Act for the further Security of his Majesty's Person and Government and the succession of the Crown in the heirs of the late Princess Sophia being Protestants and for Extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales and his open and Secrett Abettors and this said Edward Martin not appearing according to the said summons which the said Justices Certified and Informed the said Court and the said Edward Martin being duly called three severall times and he not appearing to take the said Oaths the Court therefore ordered the same to be recorded and the same is therein Recorded accordingly.

The following five Orders show the punishments most in vogue under George II. and George III. for the class of offences which then, as now, most usually came within the cognizance of the Courts of Quarter Sessions.

I do not find any mention of the punishment of the Pillory in the Orders of Court later than the case of James Southall in 1767, as set out below, nor does any woman appear to have been *publickly* whipped by order of the County Sessions since Margaret Owen and Elizabeth Owen suffered in 1785.

13th July, 1731.

Before Thomas Hunt, John Walcott, William Lacon Childe, Robert Lloyd, Richd. Lyster, Henry Edwardes, Godolphin Edwardes, Robert More, Edward Jordan, John Thomas, Thomas Langley, Thomas Severn.

John Hughes, labourer, and *Mary Robinson*, spinster, being severally indicted and found guilty of Petty Larceny *Ordered* that they be severally whipped at the Whipping Post at the Markett Place, viz. the said John Hughes forthwith and to be then discharged without paying any fees and the said Mary Robinson upon Saturday next at full Markett, and then to be discharged paying her fees.

January, 1767.

James Southall being indicted for an assault upon Mary Blewitt with an intent to ravish her, and found guilty ordered That he stand in and upon the Pilory one hour, between twelve and two next Saturday at Shrewsbury, on Monday the 26th instant, at Wenlock, on Saturday the 31st at Bridgnorth, for the same at each place and be then discharged.

July, 1782.

Ordered that Sarah Ford now in the House of Correction for this County be led from the House of Correction in Shrewsbury down to the Market House and round the Market House with a Label affixed to her back with the following words: "Sarah Ford a notorious Cheat" on Saturday next between the hours of twelve and one in the Afternoon and then be severely *privately* whipped till her back is bloody and passed to her Settlement.

12th July, 1785.

Before E^d Pemberton, John Kynaston, John Gardner, Thomas Harries, Rowland Hunt, W^m Smith, Adam Ottley, Esq^{res}, Thomas Edwardes, John Powell, George Scott, Edmund Dana, E^d Leighton, Thomas Parry, and E^d Harries, Clerks.

Elizabeth Bowyer being duly convicted of Petty Larceny it is Ordered that she be once privately whipped and discharged.

Robert Williams and Margaret Owen wife of Joseph Owen being duly convicted of Petty Larceny it is ordered that they be once *publickly* whipped and imprisoned till they find sureties for keeping the Peace and being of Good Behaviour towards the King and all his liege People.

Elizabeth Owen and Edward Jones being duly convicted of Petty Larceny it is ordered that they be once *publickly* whipped and imprisoned till they find sureties for keeping the Peace and being of Good Behaviour towards the King and all his liege People.

July 15th, 1788.

Before Edward Pemberton, John Kynaston, Thomas d'Avenant, Thomas Eyton, Thomas Harries, E^d Harries, Th^{os} Knight, Rob^t More, Adam Ottley, W^m Smith, Esq^{res}, and Edmund Dana, Thomas Edwardes, E^d Leighton, John Robert Lloyd, Thomas Parry, John Powell, and Geo. Scott, Clerks.

Ann Tinsley being duly convicted of Grand Larceny it is Ordered that she be privately whipped, imprisoned one week, and discharged.

The two following extracts speak for themselves and require no comment.

April, 1841.

Petty Sessions Bill.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled. The Humble petition of the undersigned her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of and for the County of Salop in Quarter Sessions assembled the fifth day of April, 1841, sheweth That your petitioners attention has been called to a Bill now before your Right Honourable House entitled an Act to make further provision for holding of Special Petty Sessions and to provide for the speedy and Summary Trial and Punishment of offenders in certain cases.

That your petitioners conceive that it will be attended with great inconvenience to all parties concerned in the County of Salop if it be imperative that the Justices in each Division shall hold a Special Petty Sessions at the usual place of holding Petty Sessions in such Division once in every fourteen Days for the Trial of Offenders charged under the said Bill in the Second Clause thereof. And your petitioners pray that instead thereof it may be enacted that the Justices in Quarter

Sessions in each County shall from time to time fix how often in each Division such Petty Sessions shall be held. Also that they may have the power of directing that such Petty Sessions may be held at some market town in each Division as well as at the usual place of holding the Petty Sessions which your petitioners think may in many instances be more convenient to the Justices attending the same their Clerk the Prosecutors and Witnesses. And your petitioners further pray that Justices acting under the said Bill may have power to commit offenders charged under the same to a Lock up house Gaol or other place of safe custody in the County though not in the Division for which such Justices may be at the time acting instead of being limited to commit to a Lock up house or other place of safe custody within such Division as proposed by Clause 12 of such Bill.

J. A. Lloyd
J. T. Smitheman Edwardes
J. W. Dod
Thos. C. Eyton
J. Burton Borough
Henry Justice
Richard Noel Hill
Rowland Hill

Edward Smythe
Baldwin Leighton
Thos. Lovett
Waties Corbett
W. W. Whitmore
R. C. Hill
J. R. Kynaston
H. P. T. Aubrey.

December, 1844.

The Chairman in consequence of the length of the Sessions and the consequent expense to the County and the inconvenience to Jurors and Witnesses having called the attention of the Magistrates to the subject with a view to remedying the evil the court in acknowledgment of the Chairman's suggestions and to facilitate the business of the County Resolves that it is expedient to appoint a Deputy Chairman in aid of the Chairman of Quarter Sessions. And it is further resolved that the Chairman be requested to nominate and secure the attendance of a Magistrate to occupy the Deputy Chair at the Quarter Sessions when the business of the County requires such aid.

I have thought it well to group together at the close of Part II. a series of Orders relating to the establishment of a County Police Force. I have placed these Orders under the general head of "Judicial" rather than of "Administrative" business, since the duties

of the Court in connection with the Police Force arose primarily from the position of the Justices as Conservators of the Peace within the county, and not from that of the Court as an executive body.

Originally each Township or Parish elected a constable and each Hundred a Head constable, and the body thus formed were the only police force in existence within the county. The inefficiency of these rural constables both for the preservation of order and for the prevention or detection of crime was notorious, and from time to time efforts were made by individuals or societies, such as that mentioned in the Order of January, 1790, transcribed below, to bring about an improved state of police organization. It was not, however, until 1833, when the riots which had been so general throughout the country during the years preceding the passing of the Reform Act were still fresh in the recollection of all, that any help was given by the Legislature. In that year powers were given for the maintenance of a police force in certain parishes, whilst two years later all municipal boroughs were required to provide constabulary for duty within their own limits. In 1839 an Act was passed which allowed counties to raise and maintain a Police Force where the ordinary officers for preserving the Peace were not sufficient for the Preservation of the Peace, for the Protection of the inhabitants, and for the security of property within the county. This Act was optional only, but it was at once adopted in this and many other counties, and was eventually made compulsory on all in 1856.

January, 1790.

On reading a letter sent to the Clerk of the Peace for this County by his Grace the Duke of Montagu as President of a Society established in London for carrying into effect his Majesty's Proclamation for encouraging Piety and Virtue and suppressing Vice profaneness and immorality in which letter the Society is pleased to recommend that two Magistrates may be delegated from every County to meet in London after

Christmas, and during the Session of Parliament to adopt such Plans for a General reformation of the Police as shall be thought most advisable.

It is unanimously resolved that the President and other Members of the Society be requested to accept the sincere and heartfelt acknowledgments of the Magistrates of this County for their advise and strenuous exertions upon this occasion and to rest assured that they will at all times be ready to co-operate with the Magistrates of other Counties in giving effect to such Resolutions as shall be thought most conducive to so desirable an event. It is also unanimously resolved that the Members for the County be desired to attend in London agreeable to his Grace's Letter and to communicate from time to time to the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions every information upon so interesting and important a subject. It is also unanimously resolved that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Right Hon^{ble} Edward Lord Clive, "Custos Rotulorum" of this County and that his Lordship be requested to communicate them to his Grace the Duke of Montagu and the Members for the County.

My Lord,

In obedience to an order of the last Court of Quarter Sessions for this County I have enclosed your Lordship four copies of the resolutions of the Magistrates upon the Duke of Montagu's Letter respecting his Majesty's late Proclamation for encouraging piety and virtue and for preventing Vice prophaneness and Immorality.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect

My Lord

Your Lordships Most ob^{dt} and Humble Sv^t

JOSEPH LOXDALE,

January, 1832.

It was unanimously resolved that the cordial thanks of the Magistrates assembled at this Quarter Sessions be presented to the Right Honourable Edward Earl of Powis Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of this County for the Zeal and firmness evinced and the prompt and Judicious Measures taken by his Lordship for the preservation of the Public Peace and the protection of property during the late occurrences in the Shiffnall division of the hundred of *Brimstree* and the Wellington Division of the Hundred of *Bradford*. It was

Unanimously resolved that the cordial thanks of the Magistrates assembled at this Quarter Sessions be presented to the Magistrates of the Shifnal Division of the hundred of *Brimstree*, and the Wellington Division of the hundred of *Bradford* for their able and active exertions by which the peace of this County and the property of very many of its inhabitants have been preserved.

It was Unanimously resolved that it would be highly desirable to have a Police Force established in every parish throughout this County and that the Right Honourable Edward Earl of Powis Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of this County be requested to take such steps as he thinks best for the purpose of Establishing such a force and to Communicate with the right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department on the subject.

January, 1839.

Upon reading a letter from William Wolryche Whitmore Esquire, the High Sheriff of this County, to the Honourable Thomas Kenyon, the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for this County, Resolved that in consequence of the present inefficiency of the Constabulary Force, arising from the great increase of Population and the extension of the trade and commerce of the Country, It is the opinion of this Court that a body of Constables appointed by the Magistrates paid out of the County rate and disposable at any point of the Shire where their Services may be required would be highly desirable as providing in the most efficient manner for the prevention as well as detection of offences, for the Security of person, and property and for the constant preservation of the Public Peace.

That the Chairman be requested to communicate this resolution to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department also to the High Sheriff of this County, and to the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions of all other Counties.

December, 1839.

To the Most Honourable the Marquis of Normandy One of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

We the undersigned being the majority of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Salop in General Quarter Sessions assembled at Shrewsbury in and for the said County on Monday the 30th day of December, 1839, Do hereby report to your Lordship that it has been made to appear to us as such

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Justices of the Peace as aforesaid that the ordinary officers for preserving the Peace are not sufficient for the Preservation of the Peace for the Protection of the inhabitants and for the security of property within the said County and we do declare that—one Chief Constable 6 Superintendents and 43 Petty Constables are necessary in our opinion to be appointed within the said County for the Preservation of the Peace, for the protection of the Inhabitants and for the security of property within the said County, and we do further declare that in our opinion it will be expedient to pay the following rates of Payment to the Chief and other Constables that is to say,

To the Chief Constable £300 per annum

To each Superintendent £78 per annum, with the power in the Chief Constable of raising the Salaries of not exceeding two of them to any sum not exceeding £104 per annum,

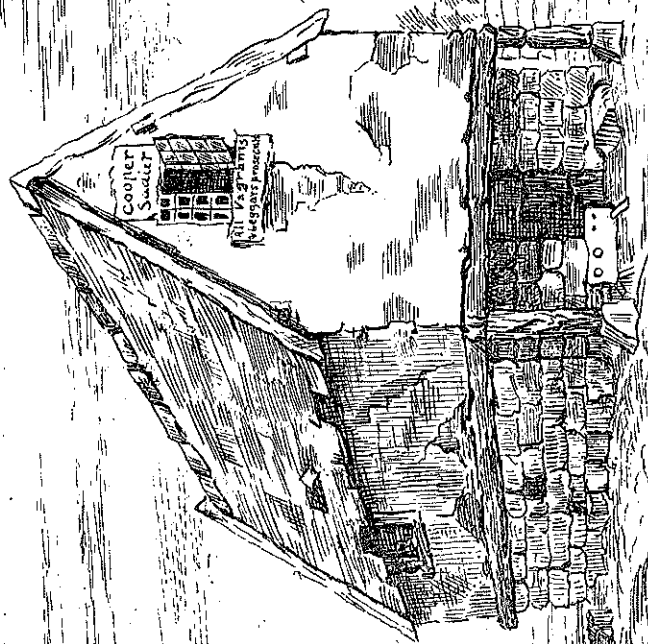
and

To each Constable 18/- per week with the power of the Chief Constable raising not exceeding ten of them to any sum not exceeding One Guinea per week each such last mentioned addition not to take place until the Petty Constable to whom it be made has served at least 3 months.

Thos. Kenyon Chairman	W. E. Jeffreys	Henry Burton
Hump ^h Sandford	Thos. Lovett	Rich ^d Wy Smith
W. H. Poole	C. K. Mainwaring	J. D. Pardoe
Dungannon	Thos. Bayley	Chas. Powell
Phil Morris	W ^m Anstice	Powis
J. A. Lloyd	R. H. Clive	Tho ^s N. Parker
J. V. Lovett	H. P. T. Aubrey	Rob ^t A. Slaney
Thomas Twemlow	Richard Mountford	Baldwin Leighton
Thomas Whitmore	T. C. Whitmore	J. A. Moultrie
Rich ^d Corfield	Sutherland	J. R. Kynaston
W. Hopkins	Waties Corbett	Chas. Walcott

Upon Reading the Report of the County Constables Committee It is unanimously resolved and ordered by the Court (inter alia) That a Committee of Three Magistrates be nominated who shall examine the testimonials of the several Candidates for the Office of Chief Constable make any other inquiries which they may think requisite and finally recommend to the Court for the appointment of Chief Constable the person whom they shall judge to be the best qualified for the office.

It is also further unanimously resolved and ordered by the Court that the Hon^{ble} Thos. Kenyon (the Chairman) Sir Baldwin Leighton Bar^t and William Wolryche Whitmore Esq^r do form such Committee.



FROM A SKETCH BY THE LATE MRS. BROUGHTON.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE, RUYTON-XI-TOWNS.

ADMITTED BY NANTON, LITHO. SALOP.

It is also ordered that Candidates be advertised for to fill the office of Chief Constable under the direction of the above Committee.

Also resolved upon the suggestion of W. W. Whitmore, Esq., that it be strongly recommended to the Constables to provide a fund for sickness and superannuation out of their pay upon a fair and proper scale to be ascertained from an actuary.

Also Resolved unanimously that Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., Sir Robt. Hill, Wm. Anstice, Esq., H. P. Aubrey, Esq., Thos. Eyton, Esq., J. A. Lloyd, Esq., and W. W. Whitmore, Esq., be appointed a Committee for one year exclusive of the Chairman (who will act *ex officio*) to be called "The County Constables Committee" to give any information which may be desirable to the Chief Constable and to receive from him any reports or Communications which he may wish to address to the Magistrates.

Resolved that all Fees be accounted for by the Constables to the County Treasurer, and that the Clerk of the Peace be directed to take the requisite measures for carrying the Resolutions and orders of the Court into effect.

March, 1840.

ORDERED that the Honourable Thomas Kenyon the Chairman be requested to apply to the Most Hon^{ble} the Marquess of Normanby for the insertion in the Bill lately introduced to amend the Constabulary Act of a Clause Sanctioning the Formation of a Superannuation Fund by weekly Contributions from their pay among the men upon Similar principles to those adopted in the Metropolitan Police Act 2nd and 3rd Victoria Sections 22 and 23 also for the Exemption of the Horses of the Constabulary Force from all taxes and Tolls. Resolved that the Chairman be also requested to write to all the Members for the County requesting them to watch the new Bill, and if Government do not insert a clause to the effect before mentioned that they be requested to press the insertion thereof. That the Chairman be requested to intimate in his Communication to the Marquess of Normanby that this Court is of opinion that it would tend to Stimulate and Promote the efficiency of the Constabulary Force if there was another Grade of Officers between the Superintendents and Common Constables.

The two next papers record attempts, one successful, the other ultimately unsuccessful, to provide for the merger of the police forces for the Boroughs of Bridgnorth and Oswestry in that of the County. This has now been accomplished by the Local Government Act of 1888.

May, 1850.

The Agreement with the Borough of Bridgnorth for the consolidation of their police with that of the County was approved and signed by the Justices present and by the Clerk of the Peace.

(The following is a copy of the Agreement):

It is agreed this thirteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and fifty between Her Majestys Justices of the Peace of and for the County of Salop in General Quarter Sessions assembled on the one hand and the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Bridgnorth in the said County for their Council on the other hand as follows That is to say

That the said County and Borough Police Establishments shall from and after the date hereof be consolidated into one Police establishment pursuant to an act passed in the third and fourth years of Her present Majesty's reign Cap. 88. That the Chief Constable shall appoint all Constables to be employed in the said Borough in the same way as he appoints Constables for the said County. That the services of one Constable shall be principally employed in the said Borough and removed therefrom only on special occasions.

That the Superintendent of the County Police resident in the said Borough shall as far as is consistent with his duty in other parts of his district assist in the preservation of the Peace and protection of property within the said Borough.

That the Chief Constable shall from time to time report the name of the Constable appointed to Act principally within the said Borough to the Mayor for the time being, and if such Constable shall be objected to by the Mayor some other fit and proper person shall be appointed in his place and stead by the said Chief Constable.

That all sums received by such Constable for the discharge of his duties shall be accounted for to the Treasurer of the Police Force for the said County of Salop.

And lastly it is agreed by and between both the said parties that the Justices of the said County of Salop shall from time to time for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the said Act and the Act passed in the second and third years of Her said Majestys Reign Chapter 93 within the said County and Borough assess and tax the said Borough of Bridgnorth at the same sum in the pound according to the value of the Rateable property therein as shall be rated by the said Justices upon the other parts of the said County for the same purpose.

That such rate shall from time to time be duly paid by the said Borough to such Person or Persons, and at such time or

times as the said County Justices shall by their Warrant direct, and the said County Justices shall have the powers for the recovery thereof within the said Borough as they now have or may hereafter have for recovering the same in any other part of the said County.

THOS. KENYON, *Chairman.*

EDWARD MUCKLESTON.

JOHN LOXDALE, *Clerk of the Peace.*

July, 1850.

Upon reading the report of the Constabulary Committee stating that in pursuance of the order of the Court at the last April Sessions an Agreement was entered into at an adjourned Sessions held on the thirteenth of May between the County and the Borough of Bridgnorth for the consolidation of their Police but on proceeding to carry the same into effect the Borough Authorities required that Richard Evans a Borough Police Officer should be appointed one of the Force which desire of the Borough the Chief Constable was anxious to comply with but upon examination of such officer it was found that though he had excellent Testimonials as to Character and conduct he was not eligible according to the rules laid down by the Secretary of State for the guidance of the Chief Constable which opinion was confirmed at a meeting subsequently held by the Police Committee with the Mayor of the Borough. Subsequently a Notice had been received from the town Council of Bridgnorth to put an end to the Agreement on the ground that the continuance of it would prevent the employment of their present Constable, who though admitted to be ineligible under the rules of the Secretary of State for a County Constable was deemed by the Council competent for the discharge of the Borough duties. It is ordered that the Agreement on the part of the County be rescinded from the present Sessions.

March, 1861.

It is agreed this Eighteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and Sixty one between Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of and for the County of Salop in General Quarter Sessions assembled on the one hand and the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Oswestry in the said County by the Council of the said Borough on the other hand as follows (that is to say)

That the Police establishments of the said County and Borough shall from and after the first day of April next be consolidated into one Police Establishment pursuant to the

Acts passed in the 3rd and 4th and 19th and 20th years of Her present Majesty's Reign Chapters 88 and 95.

SECONDLY That upon the present Borough Police Force ceasing to act on the First day of April next four additional County Constables, consisting of one Serjeant one first class Constable and two other Constables, shall be provided so that the duty of preserving the Peace and protecting property including nightly watch shall be properly discharged within the said Borough of Oswestry.

THIRDLY that such Constables shall be selected by the Chief Constable and the name of every Constable so intended to do duty in the said Borough shall upon his Nomination be transmitted to the Mayor of the said Borough and in case any objection to such Constable be made by the Mayor within one Calendar month after such transmission he shall be removed by the Chief Constable and another Constable provided.

FOURTHLY the said Borough shall contribute to the total cost of the Force (after deducting the Government allowance and receipts for discharge of Constables' duties) such a proportion as the four additional Constables shall bear to the total average number of the whole consolidated Police Force (exclusive of the Chief Constable whose Salary is however to be included in the Total cost) Such proportion to be paid by the Treasurer of the said Borough to the Treasurer of the said County in the following manner (that is to say) The Amount of the Salaries or Pay to be calculated proportionally as aforesaid of the said four additional Constables doing duty in the said Borough shall be paid Quarterly, at Midsummer, Michaelmas, Christmas and Lady Day in each year and the remainder of the proportion of all expenses to which the said Borough will be liable under this Agreement shall be paid on or before the first day of December in each year by the Treasurer of the said Borough to the Treasurer of the said County.

FIFTHLY the said Borough shall also contribute and pay the like proportion towards any deficiency which may arise in the Superannuation Fund.

SIXTHLY. That the said Borough shall give up the Apartments in the local Gaol upon the County finding a party to take charge of such Gaol.

SEVENTHLY. Should any difference arise between the said County and Borough relative to this Agreement the same shall be determined by the Government Inspector of Police for the time being.

END OF PART II.

(To be continued).

THE BOROUGH OF RUYTON.

By R. LL. KENYON.

BESIDES the six boroughs which now exist in this county, there were formerly three other places which claimed the title—Newport, Clun, and Ruyton—and though they have long ceased to exercise any municipal functions, yet it was only in 1886 that they were finally deprived by Act of Parliament of their right to the dignity and status of boroughs. It may not be altogether uninteresting to ascertain, in the case of Ruyton, what privileges that dignity and status conferred, and why it was granted. When Domesday was compiled Ruyton was a small, insignificant manor, of only two townships, containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ hide of land, belonging to the hundred of Baschurch, and held by a knight named Odo, under Earl Roger. But, after the compilation of Domesday, a castle was built at Ruyton, of which some remains still exist, and to the castle it doubtless owes the superiority which it acquired over the neighbouring manors, two of which—Wykey and Felton—were soon absorbed in the manor of Ruyton. There is no record of the building of the castle, but the three Manors of Ruyton, Wykey, and Felton were given in, or soon after, 1155, by William Fitz Alan to John le Strange, who became, next to Fitz Alan himself, the most powerful man in Shropshire. John's younger brother, Hamo, is reputed to be the founder of Knockin Castle, and it seems very probable that John le Strange was the builder of Ruyton Castle, and that it was he who consolidated the three manors into one, and gave the unit and service of the united manor to the Hundred of Oswestry, to which Wykey and Felton had always

belonged. The existence of the castle at Ruyton is amply sufficient to account for Ruyton being the head of and giving its name to the manor, which, however, was more strictly and legally called the Manor of the Eleven Towns, from the eleven townships, of which the three now united manors were composed. Similarly there is a Manor of the Five Towns at Clun, which, like Ruyton, belonged to the Fitz Alans. The earliest mention of Ruyton Castle is in the history of Fulk Fitzwarine, the historical prototype of Robin Hood, where the castle is said to have been destroyed by the Welsh in 1202. John le Strange got the King's precept to the Sheriff of Shropshire for aid to rebuild his Castle of Knockin, in 1219, and as nothing was said about Ruyton, it was probably not rebuilt. There is nothing to show that the Le Stranges, who held the Manor of Ruyton the whole of the thirteenth century, ever rebuilt the castle, and it is not mentioned in the fine of the manor levied in 1299; but the Le Stranges sold the manor to their Suzerain, Edmund Earl of Arundel, soon after his accession to the title in 1301, and if the castle was then in ruins he must have rebuilt it, for it was certainly in existence in 1313, when the service of half the manor of Great Withyford was returnable at Ruyton Castle. It was probably the existence of this castle which suggested to the Earl the importance of Ruyton and its capability of development, and he determined to increase its population and his revenue from it, by creating a borough, which would be at once protected and kept in order by the garrison of the castle. Accordingly, in the 2nd year of King Edward II., A.D. 1308, the Earl granted a charter, which was confirmed by several of his successors. The following is a translation of the latest confirmation of it, taken from a modern copy on parchment in the possession of the Vicar of Ruyton.

To all Christian people to whom this present writing may come, John, Earl of Arundell and Lord of Mountravers, sendeth greeting in the Lord Everlasting.

We have seen a certain writing of confirmation of a charter of Edmund, late Earl of Arundell, our ancestor, made to the burgesses of our town of Ruyton, their heirs and assigns, by Richard, Earl of Arundell and Surry, to the following tenor:

Richard, Earl of Arundell and Surry, to all to whom this present writing shall come, greeting in the Lord. We have seen a certain writing of Edmund our Grandfather, late Earl of Arundell, in these words:

To all men by whom this present writing may be seen or heard Edmund, Earl of Arundell, sendeth greeting in the Lord Everlasting. Know ye that we have granted and by this our present charter confirmed to our beloved and faithful burgesses of Ruyton and to their heirs and assigns that they may have free borough in the town of Ruyton. And we have given and have granted to everyone that has taken or henceforth may be willing to take one place of Burgage and three acres of field land to have and to hold for us and our heirs to themselves and to their heirs and assigns freely for ever, rendering therefrom yearly to us and our heirs for each Burgage twelve pence and each acre of land four pence, at two terms of the year, one half to wit at the feast of St. Michael, and the other half at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for all things and demands. We have granted also for us and our heirs that the aforesaid burgesses and assigns be free of toll passage and pontage through all our lands, and also of heriots, relief, tillage, and of all other customs belonging to us and our heirs for ever. And that the aforesaid burgesses may have the laws and customs of Bristol whole and inviolable for ever, so that no bailiff of ours do in any wise set his hand against the laws and customs aforesaid to the loss of the said burgesses nor enter there to the prejudice of the same; and that they may have the laws and customs aforesaid as wholly and freely as the citizens of Hereford or the burgesses of Shrewsbury hold them in all things to the same law belonging for ever, and that from henceforth no one may do any merchandise in the borough aforesaid unless it be of the said law or by the consent of the burgesses. And that the burgesses aforesaid may have a gild Mercat, with assize of bread and ale and with all things to the same gild belonging. So that if any stranger may come into the said borough and hold land and be in scot and lot with the burgesses aforesaid for one year and one day he may remain there free and never be hindered by his Lord. We have granted also to the same that they may be able to attach, imprison, and of themselves to judge all thieves, homicides, and evil-doers that may come into

the said borough, and if it happen that we or our heirs take any victuals of the burgesses aforesaid we do satisfy them of the price within forty days then next following. But if we do not we may take nothing more from them until we have made satisfaction of the debt aforesaid, except this, that for each brewing that they have brewed in the borough aforesaid they will give to us and our heirs three gallons of ale. We will also and have granted for us and our heirs that no one do presume to brew, sell, or buy in our Lordship of Ruyton with its members where our power lies unless by the consent of the burgesses aforesaid and leave of the same; and that all and singular the burgesses aforesaid, and their heirs and assigns, have free common of pasture for all their cattle everywhere within the whole manor of Ruyton, with its members, where other tenants, as well free as others, do common. And that a free Court be made out and held from three weeks to three weeks if it be necessary, and that no one of them be impleaded nor judged unless in the said court, and that by their equals.

And we, the said Edmund Earl of Arundel, and our heirs, all the burgesses aforesaid, lands and tenements aforesaid, with all and singular the liberties, laws, free customs, and easements, and all other their appurtenances aforesaid, to all and singular the burgesses and their heirs and assigns as well present as to come against all men will warrant acquit and for ever defend. In witness whereof to this present writing we have put our seal. Dated at Ruyton, Sunday next before the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, in the second year of the reign of our Lord King Edward, son of King Edward.

Which certain writing to the same burgesses and their successors, we approve, ratify, and confirm in all things, so that we nor our heirs by reason of this present ratification of Right and Royalty which we and our ancestors of old have had or ought to have against the said burgesses and their successors in nothing prejudice or exclude in future. In witness whereof to these presents we have caused our seal to be put. Dated at our Castle Philipp, first day of September, in the 17th year of the reign of King Richard the 2nd.

Which same Charter and writing, with all and singular its liberties and franchises in the said Charter contained, we, the same Earl John, for us and our heirs, to our beloved burgesses of our town of Ruyton aforesaid, their heirs and successors, approve, ratify and by these presents confirm. In witness we have put our seal to these presents, dated the 22nd day of April, in our manor London, in the 8th year of the reign of King Henry the 6th after the Conquest.

The privileges granted by this Charter are of considerable importance. Everyone who takes a burgage, that is a house, in the township of Ruyton, and three acres of land, becomes a burgess, and is to pay the Earl 1s. a year for the house, and 4d. per acre for the land, and to be free from the heriots, reliefs, and other payments which other tenants had to pay to the Lord of the Manor, and which became due at uncertain intervals, and continually varied in amount; so that their commutation for a fixed payment was a great advantage to the tenants, as well as, no doubt, to the lord also. Of course it did not affect the liability to aids and other public taxes. Three acres of land seems a good deal to hold in a town, but in most towns at that time there were many such holdings. In Shrewsbury most of the burgesses possessed sheep, or cattle, or pigs, or horses. (*Owen and Blakeway* i., 153). At this time, when 4d. was the rent of an acre of land, a quarter of wheat was worth 4s., a waggon-horse 3s., a pig 9d. The burgesses were exempted from tolls, not, indeed, like those of some of the Royal Boroughs throughout the kingdom, but throughout the lands of the Earls of Arundel. The expressions of the Charter were to be interpreted by the analogy of those in the Charters of Bristol, the second or third city in the kingdom. Bristol had received from John a very full and explicit charter, which was made the model for many others, and was referred to in the Charters both of Hereford and of Shrewsbury. The burgesses of Ruyton were to be formed into a Gild Merchant, that is to say, they might make by-laws to regulate trade within the borough, and might exclude non-burgesses from trading there, and in particular they might regulate the manufacture and sale of bread and ale; and, as an inducement to strangers to come and settle in the borough, the Earl undertook that anyone so doing should, after having been liable to his share of the public burdens of the burgesses for a year and a day, be protected against any claim against his personal freedom made by any

other lord. With respect to criminal and civil jurisdiction, Ruyton was already exempt from that of the Royal Judges of Assize and of the Sheriff, as belonging to the Hundred of Oswestry, which was in the Marches of Wales, and was subject only to the jurisdiction of the Lord Marcher, the Earl of Arundel. He now grants to the burgesses the right of criminal jurisdiction over any evil doer coming into the borough (not, apparently, over the regular inhabitants), and a civil court of which all burgesses were to be members and jurors, though it would no doubt be presided over by a bailiff nominated by the lord; and this civil court was to be held every three weeks, and to have exclusive jurisdiction over the burgesses, who would therefore be exempted from being summoned to plead in the Hundred Court at Oswestry. Even the Lord of the Manor was to pay honestly for any victuals he had from the burgesses. Brewing was apparently a principal trade at Ruyton, and the burgesses are empowered to prevent anyone from brewing without their consent, not only in the borough, but in any part of the Manor, but they are to give the lord three gallons of ale out of every brewing. This would no doubt be sent for the use of his men in the castle. All selling and buying throughout the Manor is likewise to be with the consent of the burgesses, and they are to have common of pasture jointly with the other tenants in all commons in the Manor. The privileges thus granted are important and extensive, but they fall short of those possessed by Shrewsbury and other large towns, in that no power is given to the burgesses to elect a mayor or magistrates of any kind, and that the rent payable to the lord is assessed separately on the individual burgesses, instead of being assessed in one fixed sum on the borough at large, and levied by the burgesses as they chose among themselves. It would therefore increase with any increase in the number of tenements in the borough. About the same time as this Charter was granted, the Earl gave to Haughmond Abbey some land at Upton Magna in exchange for

seven burgages in the new Vill of Rutone, which were built on the fee of the Canon's Church of Rutone. Three years after granting the Charter, the Earl of Arundel obtained a Charter from the King (printed in *Transactions* of Shrop. Arch. Soc., ix. 244) for a market every week upon the Wednesday at his Manor of Ruiton, with a fair yearly on the eve and day of the Nativity of St. John Baptist and three days next following. It would seem that the right to hold markets and fairs even in so independent a district as the Welsh March required the consent of the Crown, which had been obtained with respect to Oswestry in 1228. No limits are fixed to the borough by the Charter, and the Lords would no doubt have gladly allowed it to extend as far as it would, but it never grew to any size, and occupied only a part of the original township of Ruyton. It therefore acquired the name of New Ruyton, and that part of the township which is not included in the borough was called Old Ruyton, and treated as a separate township, so far at least as that a separate constable was always appointed for it. There is little doubt that the same Earl Edmund of Arundel granted also the Charter to Clun, which is now lost. All the other boroughs in the county except Bishop's Castle had already received municipal privileges. But the earl was perhaps too much engaged in national politics to attend very much to the development of his estates in the Marches. In 1310 he was one of the Lord Ordainers, in 1318 he was ordered to raise 200 foot soldiers from Clun and the neighbourhood of Oswestry for the Scotch war, so that probably some Ruytonians followed the king in his abortive attempt to retake Berwick from Robert Bruce in 1319. After this a series of private wars broke out between the lords of the Welsh Marches, some holding with the king and some with the Earl of Lancaster; so that the country cannot have been in a favourable state for the development of a new town. Arundel had generally been in opposition to the king, but he married a daughter of

the younger Sir Hugh Spencer, and from the time of the exile of the Spencers in 1321, he joined the king and assisted him to recall them. In October of that year the king openly took up arms, and in January captured Bridgnorth and came to Shrewsbury, and the Earl of Arundel came to his castle at Shrawardine to join him. In a few months the Earl of Lancaster had been captured and beheaded by order of a council at which Arundel was present; and of his rival Lords Marchers, the Earl of Hereford and Roger d'Amory had been killed, Lord Badlesmere, Lord of Shifnal, whose insolence had first roused the king to arms, had been hanged, the two Mortimers of Chirk and Wigmore, the latter of whom was Lord of Ludlow, condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and Sir Hugh of Audley and Sir Maurice of Berkeley captured, so that the Earl of Arundel was left with hardly a rival in the Welsh Marches. He received also a grant of the Manor of Shifnal, and of part of Mortimer's estates. But the tide soon turned. In 1324, Roger Mortimer of Wigmore escaped from the Tower to France; in 1325, the Queen went over to France; and in 1326 they landed in England in rebellion against the King. Arundel summoned his tenants to Oswestry, intending to seize Shrewsbury for the King; but he was himself captured by Sir John Charlton of Powis and the burgesses of Shrewsbury, near Shrewsbury, and beheaded at Hereford, on the 17th November, by order of Mortimer, on which the goods and chattels found on him and his followers were granted to the burgesses of Shrewsbury, and his landed estates to Mortimer, who was created Earl of March. He did not, however, long enjoy either title or estates, for he was hanged in 1331, and the estates reverted to Edmund's son, Richard, now Earl of Arundel. This earl, Richard, in the next year after obtaining his estates, endowed the Vicarage of Ruyton with a house in the borough, the tithes having a year or two previously been appropriated by the Abbot of Haughmond, with the consent of the Pope, and formally

assigned by him to the kitchen of his Abbey. Under this earl we find one John de Barton named as Seneschal of Ruyton, and issuing a writ about trespasses at the Heath Mill Pool, which is in the Manor of Ruyton. This, however, would be as bailiff of the earl, not as in any way representing the borough, which had no rights over the Heath Mill. In 1346 a writ, similar to that which had been sent to his father, directed the Earl to raise 200 men from Clun and Oswestry to attend the King in the French wars. The army of which these men formed a part sailed from Portsmouth on the 10th of July, and on the 26th of August fought the battle of Crecy, at which victory Arundel himself was present, and we may reasonably suppose that Ruyton was not unrepresented among his followers. Many of the other Lords of the Welsh Marches were also with the army—the Earl of Hereford, Roger Mortimer, John le Strange, Lord Boteler of Wem, two Audleys, and Fulk Fitzwarren. None of these, except the two Audleys, were at the battle of Poitiers. Three years afterwards came the pestilence of 1349, which was very severe in Shropshire, where so many persons died that a great part of the land was thrown out of cultivation for want of labourers. There was also a very great murrain among the cattle. Earl Richard lived throughout almost the whole reign of Edward III., but though he obtained a new and important Charter for Shrewsbury he does not seem to have done anything for his own boroughs of Oswestry, Ruyton, or Clun. He died in 1375, and was succeeded by his son, another Richard, who became as prominent in politics as his grandfather had been, with the same ultimate result to himself. In 1381 he came to Shrawardine Castle, and there settled some local disputes of the people of Shrewsbury, and caused them to elect twelve persons to govern the town, among whom we find Robert de Thornes, whose family became the principal family in Ruyton, and remained so until Charles II's. time, their residence being at Shelvocke

in Ruyton parish. The same Robert de Thornes was bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1389. In 1393 the Earl confirmed the Charter of the Borough of Ruyton, but in 1397, having all his life been in strong opposition to the King, he was arrested and beheaded, and his estates were granted to Le Scroope, Earl of Wiltshire. The period of the Earl of Wiltshire's ownership was an important one for these parts, for in the same year the King convened a Parliament, popularly called the Great Parliament, in Shrewsbury, and himself held his court there in great magnificence. Here was passed an Act for erecting the county of Chester into a Principality, which was to be permanently in the hands of the Crown or the heir apparent, and to which were annexed, among other districts, the castle of Oswestry, "with the town well walled with stone, and the Hundred, and the Eleven Towns to the said Castle belonging," the reason for the special mention of the Eleven Towns, which constituted the manor of Ruyton, being no doubt that some of them had not originally formed part of the Hundred of Oswestry. As there is no mention of Ruyton Castle, we may conclude that it was no longer in sufficient repair to be of any use as a fortress. From Shrewsbury the King removed with a committee of the Parliament to Oswestry, to which town he granted a Charter dated August 14th, 1399; but very soon afterwards he was dethroned, the Earl of Wiltshire put to death, all the Acts of the Parliament of 1397 repealed, and Ruyton and the rest of his estates restored to Thomas, Earl of Arundel. The revolution was immediately succeeded by a great rising of the Welsh, under Owen Glyndwr, who in 1400 sacked Ruthin and burned Oswestry, and seems to have retained possession of all Powis-land, which would include Ruyton, for several years. In 1403 the King marched upon Shrewsbury from Lichfield, and Hotspur from Stafford, so that neither of their armies would have come near Ruyton, but Glyndwr marched from Oswestry to Shelton, and must have passed through the

manor, though not the borough, of Ruyton. After the Battle of Shrewsbury it was the King, not Owen Glyndwr, who retired from the Marches of Wales, and the latter not only retained all his former possessions, but ravaged all the country round Shrewsbury as far as Buildwas, and destroyed the outlying villages in the liberties of Shrewsbury. In 1401 an Act of Parliament forbade Welshmen to purchase land in any market towns adjoining the Marches of Wales, or to become citizens, hold any office, or bear any armour there, and such as were already citizens were to find sureties for their good behaviour. Probably the dwellers on the borders found it necessary to use much more vigorous means than this, and it would probably be from this period that the tradition was derived which Gough mentions in his *History of Middle* that every hamlet in that part of the English border kept a light horseman fully armed, always ready on the least notice to ride straight to the Platt Bridge which crossed the river Perry between Ruyton and Baschurch, being the boundary of the Hundred of Oswestry, and consequently the boundary between England and the Welsh March; and that if they found any Welshmen on the English side of the river Perry they were sure to be put to death, and on the other hand if the Welsh caught any Englishman on the Ruyton side of the river they hanged him. But Glyndwr must have been driven from Oswestry before 1407, in which year the Earl of Arundel granted a charter to that town, of which one clause seriously affected the inhabitants of Ruyton; for it granted that "none of the inhabitants of the lordships of Oswestry, Molverley, Kinnerley, Edgerley, Ruyton, and the Eleven Towns, should take any cattle, corn, victuals, or other articles to any foreign fair or market, until the same had been first exposed for sale in the town of Oswestry." "Foreign" would in this connection mean outside the lordships named, and therefore this Charter would not be inconsistent with the right of holding markets and fairs

possessed under its Charter by the Borough of Ruyton. In 1409 Owen Glyndwr sent troops to make another attempt upon Shrewsbury; they ravaged the country round it, but the attempt failed, and the two leaders were captured and executed. After this many of the local officers on the English March made compacts of peace with Owen Glyndwr on their own account, which, however, were repudiated and condemned by the King; and gradually Glyndwr seems to have been forced back into the Welsh mountains. He died in 1415; and in the same year died Thomas, Earl of Arundel, and was succeeded by a distant cousin, John Lord Maltravers (called Mountravers in this Charter), who in the 8th year of King Henry VI. confirmed the Charter of the Borough of Ruyton. But this is the last record we find of any value being attached to the privileges of the borough. Such Welsh inhabitants as it may have had were probably driven from it when Owen Glyndwr retreated into Wales; but the country round it was subject to Welsh marauding nearly two centuries afterwards, and Ruyton, being small and unfortified, was in no condition to repress it. All trade was consequently monopolised by the larger and stronger towns of Shrewsbury and Oswestry. Many Acts against Welsh marauding were passed under Henry VIII., and in his 27th year Wales was formed into counties, its laws made the same as those of England, and the Lordships Marchers annexed to the adjoining counties. The Lordships of Oswestry, Whittington, Maesbrook, and Knockin, with their members, were henceforth to form the Hundred of Oswestry, and to be annexed to the county of Salop; and with them passed the borough of Ruyton and the manor of the Eleven Towns, too insignificant now to be separately mentioned, but included among the members of the Lordship of Oswestry. The borough, however, continued to maintain an existence, and to exercise certain functions under its Charter. In or about the year 1640, Richard Kinaston, one of the principal inhabitants, presented to it a mace, bearing at

one end the name and arms of Edmund, Earl of Arundel, the grantor of the Charter, and at the other the Royal Arms, within a garter, and the inscription, "Liberum Burgu' de Nova Ruyton." Richard Kinaston's name is on a silver band round the centre. It is engraved in Duke's *Shropshire*, p. 315. The end with the Earl's name and arms is now missing, and is said to have been lost in a scuffle in Ruyton about forty years ago, but the rest of the mace is now in possession of the Vicar, and was sent by him in 1888 to an exhibition of maces in London, where only six out of 130 maces appeared to be older than that of Ruyton. The original Charter is said to have been burned in a fire at the Vicarage, in the latter part of last century. Of the various privileges granted by the Charter, the first and greatest was the commutation of all uncertain feudal dues and services due to the lord for a fixed money payment; this commutation gradually lost its character of a privilege by becoming common everywhere, the Courts of Law enforcing customs as binding upon the lords, and, even where there was no custom, preventing the lord from using his rights arbitrarily. The rents named in the Charter could not be raised by the lord, but did not prevent his tenants from sub-letting at as high rents as they could get; and accordingly, as there was never any special custom as to inheritance in the borough, the burgages have long been held on tenures indistinguishable from common socage. No power to elect officers is given by the Charter, and the bailiff there mentioned was evidently appointed by the lord. In modern times, as appears by the Report on Municipal Corporations in 1835, two bailiffs, called a high and a low bailiff, were appointed for the borough in the Court Leet of the whole manor. The high bailiff appointed the succeeding high and low bailiffs, and the two appointed the sergeant-at-mace, the only other officer of the borough, and made out the list of persons to be summoned, from the whole manor, on the jury of the Court Leet. This in 1835 was the whole of the

duties of the bailiffs, but they were still summoned at the assizes on the roll of magistrates, and must therefore originally have had magisterial duties in the borough. They no doubt exercised these as representatives of the lord, not of the burgesses, and the Lord's jurisdiction in criminal matters was unlimited by the Charter, and doubtless extended, as it is known to have done in the manor of Clun, to power of life and death. But the Statute 26 Henry VIII., c. 6, transferred to the Justices of Assize in England jurisdiction in respect to all murders and felonies committed in the Lordships Marchers, and the following year jurisdiction over all offences whatever was similarly transferred, so that the magisterial powers of the bailiffs of Ruyton would have come to an end then. The duty of the sergeant-at-mace was to assist the borough constable, appointed in the Court Leet, to keep the peace in the borough, and to summon the juries to the Court Leet. He had the custody of the borough mace. The last bailiffs were Samuel Harman and Thomas Roden Comberbatch, who were appointed at the Court Leet held on October 20th, 1851, which is the last which has been held. Edward Ralphs was the last sergeant-at-mace, and carried the mace at the head of a torchlight procession, preceded by a band, to the top of the Cliffe, where there was a bonfire and fireworks, on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, March 10th, 1863. There was till lately a lock-up house in the borough, with a saddler's shop over it, of which latter the bailiff of the manor received the rent; but about 1815, it being then very dilapidated, the burgesses raised money among themselves to restore it, and were thenceforth allowed to receive the rent of the shop, nominally only, however, for it was never paid. The lock-up continued to be used in 1835, but in 1854 it was bought from the Lord by Mr. J. S. Comberbatch, and pulled down, and the site sold to the township for the nominal sum of £1. A village cross has lately been erected on the site. There

is no trace of the holding of any court, civil or criminal, for the borough alone, the only court held being the Court Leet for the manor at large. The court rolls of the manor are in the possession of Messrs. Peele, the solicitors of Colonel Edwards, the present Lord of the Manor. A court for the registration of wills and administrations was also held for the manor at large, but during the first 34 years of this century only two wills were proved in it, and no administration was granted. It was doubtless a relic of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Haughmond Abbey, and quite unconnected with any borough privileges. The jurisdiction was transferred to the Court of Probate by 20 and 21 Vict., c. 77, ss. 3, 4. Of the Gild Merchant allowed by the Charter, which in many towns was the guiding spirit of the community and the origin of the Corporation, we have no trace at Ruyton, nor of any attempt of the burgesses to restrain or regulate trade in the manor at large, but the annual fair continued to be held on July 5, which was the eve of St. John Baptist's day according to the old style, and on that occasion the sergeant-at-mace used to take 1d. per standing from all non-burgesses exposing goods for sale, and 6d. from any non-burgess who sold ale or kept any shop within the borough. The right of the lord to a tribute of ale out of every brewing seems to have lapsed by non-user. The fair is still held, but in the week after the 5th of July. The burgesses, or rather all the inhabitants of the borough, claimed and exercised a right of common over the Cliffe, but they claimed it exclusively of the other inhabitants of the Manor, and therefore not by virtue of the charter. It was their only property, and they retain it still. A statute of 1883, 46 and 47 Vict., c. 18, enacted that from and after 25th March, 1886, unless her Majesty should previously grant a new charter, various places should cease to be boroughs and their Corporations be dissolved, saving only the private interests in any property they might possess. The places in Shropshire named in the Act were Bishop's Castle, Newport, Clun, and

Ruyton. Bishop's Castle succeeded in obtaining a new charter, but the other three boroughs finally expired on Lady Day, 1886, and it is to be feared that very few of their burgesses lamented or were even aware of their decease.

TENSERS : AN HISTORICAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE STATUS AND PRIVILEGES OF NON-GILDATED TRADESMEN IN ENGLISH TOWNS.

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1. Introductory.
2. The General Idea of the Middle Ages.
3. The Actual Fact.
4. Exceptions to the Gild Regulations.
5. The word "Tenser."
6. The Fines of the Tensers.
7. Their Status and Privileges.
8. Their Relations with the Burgesses.
9. Later History.

THE ordinary authorities on Economic History say little or nothing of the non-gildated tradesmen in the towns, though it is certain these formed an important portion of the commercial community. To understand fully the conditions under which trade was carried on in mediæval England the existence of these unfree merchants must be taken into account, and their importance appreciated.

It is believed that the following paper is the first attempt at anything approaching to a detailed historical enquiry into the subject.

The idea is very universal that in mediæval times the life of the ordinary individual was one long, hard, struggle against restraint. It is pointed out that a man might not trade unless he belonged to a privileged Gild, that sumptuary laws regulated his dress, that a stern Church bound him down to a hard dogmatic creed. The im-

pression left on one is that man was bound so fast in the chains of custom and law that he could have no independence of thought or action. Every phase of his daily life was arranged beforehand for him, and he must perforce submit.

The reason for the prevalence of this opinion is twofold. Our own imperfect judgment is partly the cause : for the rest the men of the middle ages are themselves to blame.

(a). The men of the middle ages certainly supposed their life was of the character which has been described. They would assuredly have been the first to repudiate the idea that they were guilty of the enormity of permitting selfish, anti-social individualism in any degree. They would have pointed with confidence to the regulations of their Gilds, which had for their very essence the recognition of the common brotherhood of men. In them the members would be found to be called, not "competitors in trade," but "brothers." The object of their work was to serve the public well ; to provide goods which should be worth the price set on them. The Gilds existed to secure these ends. One of their important officials was the Searcher, whose duties were "to make serche uppon all the occupyers of the saide crafte . . . that non of them occupie eny false Balaunce, Weight, or Mesures belonging to the sayde craftes or eny of theym, wherebie the Kynges People in eny wyse myght be hurt or disseyed" (Shrewsbury Mercers' Composition, 1480-81). All goods were to be "able, suffyceant and lawfull," so that, "no dissayte nor gyle to the Kyngesliege peopletherebye be had." It was in this spirit that they forbade night work, because it was likely to be bad work ; that they required seven years' apprenticeship in order to secure adequate training of craftsmen ; that they ordered that "no broder" should "induce or tyce any other Mastres accostom" (Barbers' Composition, 1483), because they knew the evil results to public, work, and workmen, of unbrotherly competition.

(b). This being so, they expressed
 3. *The actual fact.* their feelings in these regulations.

Such ordinances are universal; they are found in all places, and they occur at all periods. We should expect the former, but the latter seems strange. If the state of affairs were really as rigid and unchanging as is generally supposed, how came it that new regulations had to be continually passed, and the old ones again and again furbished up? We read the Charters and the Ordinances of the Gilds and Corporations, repeated time after time in the same phrases, and we seldom stop to ask how were these rules obeyed?

The very reiteration evidences their futility in attaining the objects they had in view. The only explanation indeed of the continual repetition of similar ordinances is to be found in the fact that there was much greater freedom and elasticity of thought and action during the middle ages than is generally recognised.

The Church was always Catholic, and tolerant in practice if seeming harsh in principle. The lines of demarcation between the aristocracy and the democracy were extremely slight. There was no impassable barrier between commerce and birth. As in Athelstan's time the merchant who fared thenceforth of thegn-right worthy (Stubbs, *Sel. Charters*, p. 65), so it was right through the Middle Ages in England: even in the seventeenth century Harrison tells us that "our Merchants do often change estate with gentlemen, as gentlemen do with them, by a mutual conversion of one into the other" (*Elizabethan England*, p. 9). By industry and perseverance the meanest apprentice could thus look forward to the attainment of the highest honours his craft could bestow, and even, by success in trade, to nobility.

4. *Exceptions to the Gild regulations.* Within the commercial class too the enforcement of the Gild regulations doubtless depended very largely on circumstances and individual temperament. Besides they did not

press harshly because they were not considered harsh or unusual.

There were, moreover, important exceptions to the regulations of the Gilds. The King's servants, when exercising the royal privileges of purveyance and pre-emption, were naturally unrestricted. In fair time, and the fairs were a very important feature in mediæval life, there was unrestrained freedom of trade. But more important than these exceptions was another. It was quite possible for ungildated merchants, that is tradesmen (for the word merchant at first embraced all who were in any way connected with buying and selling, and included petty shopkeepers, and even handicraftsmen), to purchase temporary or partial exemption from the local restrictions.

It will be observed that the Royal Charters which authorise the Gilds and grant exclusive privileges of trading, provide that "no one who is not of the Gild and Hanse shall trade in the aforesaid town *save at the will of the Burgesses*." This power of granting exemptions from the restrictions of the Merchant Gild and the later Craft Gilds seems to have been exercised in various towns in different degrees. In some it extended no further than the admitting of "foreigners" to markets on payment of a toll upon each occasion. In others, however, it was more largely and generally used, Merchants being allowed to be resident and to trade continually on all occasions by payment of an annual fine. In the latter case the effect was to create two distinct classes of traders within the town. The "freemen" and those "in misericordia" lived side by side at Shrewsbury from very early until very recent times. Their relation to one another is well explained by the names which they obtained at Andover. The *hanserii* were the tradesmen who paid hanse, and were "in lot and scot,"—full members, that is, of the Merchant Gild. The "*Custumarii*" were those who paid *Custuma* or *Customa*—tolls for the privileges of trading in the town. Mention of

such a distinct class of inferior tradesmen is found in the records of many towns in England and Wales : in Norwich, Winchester, Lincoln, Leicester, Andover, Henley-on-Thames, Malmesbury, Bury St. Edmund's, Totnes, Wigan, Chester, Shrewsbury, Worcester, Clun, Brecknock, Neath, and others.

The designation of these unfree tradesmen varies.

A Andover, as we have seen, they were known as *Custumarii*. At Canterbury a similar body appears under the name of *Intrants*. In Scotland and the North of England they were called *Stallingers*. The most usual name for them is, however, *censer*, *chencer*, *tenser*, and variations of these.

Censer is apparently the name applied to one who pays a cense or cess. In Domesday mention is made of *censarius*—"Ibi sunt nunc 14 cen-

sarii, habentes septem carucatas," and the *censarius* is described as "qui terram ad censum annum tenet." The connection of the word is here purely territorial. As usual, however, the tendency is for it to become more personal as fiscal arrangements develop. The *Black Book of the Exchequer* in the third year of Edward I. gives in the "Compotus Ciuitatis Wyntonie" the following entry:—"Et de xliiij. ijd. ob. de hominibus habitationibus in Ciuitate Wynton' qui non sunt de libertate, qui dicuntur Censarii, per idem tempus" (that is May 20th to Michaelmas). Here the *censarii* are evidently considered in their capacity, not as possible landowners, but solely as tradesmen. A somewhat different class are mentioned in the Statute 27 Henry VIII., cap. 7. From the Preamble we can form some idea of the lawlessness and confusion which prevailed in the districts round Shrewsbury at that period. It is related that in the Marches of Wales, where thick forests frequently fringe the roads, "certain unreasonable Customs and Exactions have been of long time unlawfully exacted and used, contrary both to the law of God and man, to the express wrong and great im-

poverishment of divers of the King's true subjects." The most crying of these evils was that the Foresters were accustomed to plunder all passing along the roads unless they bore "a Token delivered to them by the chief Foresters . . . or else were yearly Tributors or Chensors." The Statute offers no explanation of these terms, but it is most probable they applied to persons paying an annual sum, either to the King or to the Lords Marchers, of the nature of Chief Rent. We thus see that although the signification of the term had been extended in other parts of England to commercial tolls, in our own districts it had also retained its original connection with land. This censer, censor, gensor, gynser, chencer, and other variations, is the most usual form of the word, but occasionally it is found as *Tenser*, *Tensor*, *Tensar*, and *Tensure*. *Tenser* or *Tensor* is used at Shrewsbury; at Worcester the same word appears as *Tensure* or *Tensar* (*English Gilds*, pp. 382, 394).

It is difficult to say whether or no *Tenser* is a confusion of *Censer*. Etymologically the words seem akin, *cense* being a tax or toll, and *tensare* meaning to lay under toll or tribute. In the Iter of 1164 enquiry is directed to be made "de prisīs et tenseriis omnium ballivorum domini regis, tam justitiarum quam vicecomitum et constabulariorum et forestariorum et eorum servientium post coronationem domini regis Ricardi primam, et quare prisæ illæ captæ fuerint, et per quem," etc. (*Hoveden*, iij, 267).

Another derivation of *Tenser* has been given. Owen and Blakeway (vol. ij., p. 525) explain "Tenser" to be a corruption of "tenancier," and apparently intend to imply that these non-gildated traders were considered as holding directly of the King. This view receives some confirmation from Cowell's definition of the "censure" and the "censors" of Cornwall. He says ("A Law Dictionary: or the Interpreter, etc." Edn. 1727)—"*Censure*, or *Custuma vocata Censure* (from the Latin *Census*, which *Hesychius* expounds to be a kind of personal money, paid for every

poll) is, in divers manors in *Cornwall* and *Devon*, the calling of all Resiants therein above the age of sixteen, to swear Fealty to the Lord, to pay *ijd. per poll, and jd. per an.* ever after; as *Cert-money* or *Common Fine*; and these thus sworn are called *Censers*." "*Chensers*," he says again, "are such as pay Tribute or *Cense*, Chief-Rent or Quit-Rent, for so the French *Censier* signifies." Though we may not be able to accept Owen and Blake-way's derivation of the word from *Tenancier*, even with the support of Cowell's "*Censers*" of *Cornwall*, we may press the latter authority into service in showing that the signification of the two words *censer* and *tenser*, however different they might be in origin, became very similar in use.

The fines which the Tensors paid
 6. *The fines of* were imposed in the Court Leet, on
the Tensors. many of the Rolls of which, at
Shrewsbury, is entered a list of names
 and fines, headed "*Nomina eorum qui merchandizant*
infra villam Salopie et Suburbia eiusdem, et non
sunt Burgenses, ergo sunt in misericordia." In the
 first year of the reign of Henry IV. (1399) it was
 ordered that these fines should be levied before
 the feast of S. Catharine (Nov. 25) in each year.
 The Court Leet also decided the amount of the
 fines, but in later times, when the select body of
 magnates had deprived the popular Courts of so
 many of their powers and privileges, we find that the
 apportioning of the Tensors' fines had also passed to the
 close Corporation. In 1519 the Corporation fixed the
 tolls at 6d. quarterly. Similarly at Winchester in
 1650 the rates were revised by the Mayor and Alder-
 men. The highest limit was fixed at £5, but the fees
 actually paid were generally sums varying from 6d. to
 3s. 4d. only. (Gross, *The Guild Merchant*, vol. ij.,
 264).

When such a privilege was exercised by a select
 body it was certain to give rise to abuses. Such was
 found to be the case in early years when the fines were

imposed by an authority other than the general assembly of Burgesses. In the County Court held at Lincoln in 1272 it was alleged that the late Mayor had taken pledges from burgesses of Grimsby unjustly under the plea of taking *gildwite* (as the fine or toll was sometimes called). At Shrewsbury in 1449-50 we learn that "this yeare the Burgesses and Tenssaars . . . did varye." (*Early Chronicles of Shrewsbury*). What the cause of this contention was, or how the dispute was settled, we do not know, but it most likely arose over some question concerning the tolls to be paid by the Tensers.

In some towns special civic officials were appointed to supervise the Tensers. At Chester the "leave lookers" were among the most important of the borough officers. Their duties are described as having been "to give Licence and compound with any that came either to buy or sell within these liberties contrary to our grants"; "if any did dwell within the city that were not free, if they did ever buy or sell within the Liberties, they did likewise compound with the *Custos* and *Mercator* [*Custos Gilde Mercatorie*] by the year. . . the Leave-lookers do gather two pence half penny uppon the pound, of all Wares sold by Forraigners within the City." (Gross, ij., 42). The same name is found at Wigan, where the duty of the "gate waiters or leavelookers" was to see that all "foreigners" paid their fines for licence to reside and trade in the town. (Sinclair, *Wigan, passim*). At Shrewsbury there does not appear to have been any special official of this kind.

It is not easy to define the exact

7. *Their status and privileges.* status of the Tensers. They were certainly considered as an inferior body of burgesses, and might comprise three classes. Firstly, those not willing or not able to enter one of the Gilds; secondly, Traders waiting to be admitted Burgesses; thirdly, ex-Burgesses fallen from the higher estate through misfortune.

i. As an inferior class of tradesmen they could only purchase their stock from townsmen (Gross ij., 177); they were incapable of bearing municipal office (*Ibid*, ij., 190), and they were liable to be called upon "to be contributorie to alle the comone charges of the citie, whan it falleth." (*Ibid* ij., 190). In the general course of trade but little difference might be perceptible between the Tensers and the Gildsmen, but attempts to fuse or to confuse the two classes were jealously resented wherever they were discovered. Naturally these attempts to minimise the distinction between Gildsmen and Non-Gildsmen were generally prompted, in later times, by political reasons. Only Freemen of the town and members of the Gilds had the privilege of voting in Parliamentary elections, and the desire to obtain a position on the list of voters was great. In "An Account of the Poll for Members of Parliament for the Borough of Shrewsbury taken June 29 and 30, 1747," etc., information is given concerning several townsmen who had claimed to be freemen, but were rejected on account of having proved themselves to be Tensers by payments, in times past, of the Tenser's fines. Of John Bromhall, Baker, we read (*Transactions* vol. ij), "It was objected to his vote that he was no Burgess, in support of which it was proved that he had paid Tensership several years, and that his ffather had paid toll. This Tensership is a fine or acknowledgment commonly paid by persons following trade in the town that are no Burgesses, but it being insisted that it was paid through ignorance or mistake, his ffather was called and admitted to prove that he had voted at a former election for this Borough, whereupon the Mayor admitted his vote, but upon examining a copy of the Poll for the year 1676, it appears that all the ffamily of this Bromhall were upon a scrutiny rejected as not Burgesses."

ii. They comprised also among their number many tradesmen waiting to be made Burgesses. We learn this distinctly from an ordinance of the Corporation of

Leicester passed in the year 1467, to the effect that every person opening a shop in the town should pay yearly 3s. 4d. *till he enter into the Chapman Gild* (Nichols' *Co. of Leicester*, i. 376). There were several causes which would account for the existence of this class. The towns grew increasingly jealous of extending their privileges, as these became valuable. The Gildsmen would also desire to learn somewhat of the character of the new-comer before admitting him to full membership with themselves, while on the other hand the Tenser would wish to see whether the trade of the town were sufficiently prosperous to warrant him settling permanently in the borough. This would especially be the case with the new Welsh towns which grew up after Edward I.'s conquest of the Principality.

The townsmen, however, did not approve of the growth of a wealthy class of traders, sharing almost equal privileges with themselves, and at the same time not liable to the burdens which were the necessary accompaniment of those privileges. They, therefore, made it incumbent upon every Tenser who evidently was sufficiently satisfied with the trade of the town to make the borough his permanent home, and who had attained to a fair competency, that he should throw in his lot fully and completely with them. He must become in fact a full Burgess.

This is carefully explained in the "Ordinances of the City of Worcester." These are regulations concerning the trade of the town dating from the reign of Edward IV. No. xlvij says:—"Also that euery Tensure be sett a reasonable fyne, aft^r the discession of the Aldermen, and that euery Tensure that hath ben w^tyn the cyte a yere or more dwellynge, and hath sufficiaunt to the valo^r of xls. or more, be warned to be made citezen, by resonable tyme to hym lymitted, and iff he refuse that, that he shalle yerly pay to the comyn cofre xld., ouer that summe that he shalle yerly pay to the Baillies or eny other officers; and so yerly to contynue tyll he be made citezen." (*Eng. Gilds*, p. 394).

iii. There were, thirdly, those who had fallen from a higher state through misfortune or other cause. We read of individuals surrendering their freedom and paying the Tenser's fine. "He withdrew and surrendered the freedom to the Commonalty, and now pays toll." (Gross ij. 240).

As regarded their dealings other
 8. *Their relations* than commercial in nature, the ten-
 with the dency was to assimilate the Tensers
 burgesses. and the Townsmen. In a grant made
 to Shrewsbury by Henry VI. and
 confirmed by Parliament in 1445, the same privileges
 are extended to the Tensers as are possessed by the
 Burgesses in the matter of exemption from the necessity
 of finding bail in certain cases. Similarly at Worcester
 the "Tensures" shared with the citizens the right to
 the assistance of the afferors in cases of wrongful or
 excessive amercement. (*Eng. Gilds*, 394).

Nevertheless, where commercial
 9. *Later history.* privileges were at stake the distinc-
 tion was rigidly preserved by every
 means in the possession of the Townsmen. The Tenser's
 fine was maintained up to the present century, though
 not without considerable difficulty. On every hand
 there were evidences that the Companies had outlived
 their usefulness. Friction was everywhere prevalent.
 Competition and Individualism had taken the place of
 custom and co-operation. At Winchester there were
 grievous complaints of intruders who did "use Arts,
 Trades, Misteries and manual occupations . . . without
 making any agreement or Composition for soe doing,
 contrary to the said antient usage and custome, tending
 to the utter undoeing of the freemen . . . and decay
 of the same Citty." At Shrewsbury as elsewhere the
 records of the Companies detail little else than sum-
 monses to intruders to take up their freedom and
 actions at law against them for refusing to do so.
 General demoralisation prevailed, and the existence of
 a class holding such an equivocal position as that of the

Tensors did not help to mend matters. The case of John Bromhall which we have mentioned above illustrates the general looseness which prevailed in all departments of municipal administration. A ludicrous incident in connection with the institution which we have been considering which occurred in these later years is recorded by Gough in his *Antiquities of Myddle*, page 53, published in 1834. "This Richard Mucklesten was of a bold and daring spirit, and could not brook an injury offered to him. He commenced a suit against the town of Shrewsbury for exacting an imposition on him which they call tentorshipp, and did endeavor to make void their charter, but they gave him his burgess-ship to be quiet."

The Companies were preserved from repetitions of this strange indignity by the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835. This statute took away from them all exclusive privileges of trading, and decreed that "every person in any borough may keep any shop for the sale of all lawful wares and merchandizes by wholesale or retail, and use every lawful trade, occupation, mystery, and handicraft, for hire, gain, sale, or otherwise, within any borough." (Statutes 5 and 6 Will. IV., c. 76, par. 14). In these words, which might seem the echo of Magna Carta (par. 14) through the centuries, liberty of trading was made a fact throughout England, and there could be no longer any invidious distinction between freemen and non-freemen, hansarii and custumarii, gildsmen and tensors.

SHREWSBURY TAX ROLL OF 1352.

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It would not, perhaps, be wise to describe this as a "Lay Subsidy Roll;" neither the heading nor the contents would warrant so definite a conclusion. It has indeed some of the characteristics of those valuable records, but it differs from them in its scope, as not including those who we should suppose were the heads of the principal families, and on that account not to be passed by.

In the heading there is a very indistinct word of two or three letters, which I read *arr*', and extend so as to make *arreragiis* (arrears). If I am right in doing so, we get a clue to the actual character of the roll. It is a supplementary roll dealing with *arrears*, which, for some reason, had not previously been collected. The same word occurs frequently in that part of the roll, which is too indistinct to be read connectedly, and so apparently confirms this conclusion. The date is given *anno xxvi*^{to}, which could only be the 26th year of Henry III., Edward I., or Edward III. That it was the last of these is proved by the mention of the Earl of Arundel, Richard, who died not later than A.D. 1376, and by the name of the Sheriff John de Burton, known to have been Sheriff a few years later, but not alive in the reign of the two former. (In him, by the way, we get an addition to our roll of Sheriffs, not mentioned by Blakeway). Regarding it therefore as a levy of arrears arising out of a previous subsidy, and of the date of 1352, we shall see that it refers to a very interesting period, and would have been very valuable if it had been perfect and not injured by damp and

rough handling. The *face* of it can easily be read, only two or three words being at all doubtful, but the *back* has suffered so much that only 71 lines out of 81 can be made out satisfactorily, and unfortunately the lost parts seem to have been the most valuable, as containing explanations, and perhaps reasons for the persons mentioned having fallen into arrears. A rendering of the heading will show that we cannot call it a Lay Subsidy Roll.

"John de Burton, Sheriff of Salop, to the Bailiffs of the liberty of Salop greeting. On the part of the King I command you to make a levy for the under-mentioned arrears out of the ferm and outgoing from the operatives, artisans, and serving-men in-the-presence of Richard Earl of Arundell and his assessors in the twenty sixth year."

Concerning John de Burton we find that Blakeway recognises him as Sheriff a few years later, but leaves us to suppose that the previous Sheriff had continued in office for several years, including A.D. 1352. As this is an imperfect statement, we may be sure that Mr. Blakeway cannot have inspected this roll.

The endorsements are in modern writing.

(1) Court Leet, no date.

(2) 26 H. E. 1.

When these endorsements were made more than 60 years ago, it is evident that the roll had not been read with any degree of attention.

At the foot of the *face* of the roll, the total has been placed, which reads, "Sum. of the roll viij*li*. xijs. xd." (a correct computation).

A seal has been affixed, not a vestige of which remains, which would most likely have been that of the Sheriff John de Burton.

Johannes de Burton vicecomes Salop' balivis libertatis ville Salop' salutem. Ex parte domini Regis vobis mando quod levare faciatis de arreragiis subscriptis E ferma et exitu de operatoribus, artificibus et servientibus coram Ricardo Comite Arundell et sociis suis anno xxvj^{to}.

E Johanne le tornor...	vs.	E Willelmo de Neuton	vjd.
E Henrico le cartere	vs.	E Daudid le Walshe ...	vjd.
E Nicholao le sadeler	xijd.	E Willelmo Balle ...	xijd.
E Johanne filio Ade le		E Ricardo fabro sub Wyla	xld.
taillor	xld.	E Nicholas le ffaror ...	vjd.
E Ricardo Prodhom ...	ijs.	E Ada Camprith' ...	vjd.
E Philippo fabro ...	xld.	E Rogero le Skryueyn'	xijd.
E Willelmo Aicocessone	xijd.	E Thoma carectario Wil-	
E Johanne Hokden' ...	ijs.	elmi de Smethecote	xijd.
E Ada de Borleton ...	xijd.	E Johanne Don ...	ijs.
E Ricardo de Pichford	xijd.	E Ricardo Beget ...	xld.
E Thoma Permonter		E Waltero de Brome	ijs.
(Pymoter)	vjd.	E Alano Beget ...	vjd.
E Reginaldo de Linches	vjd.	E Rogero de hennecote	xijd.
E Rogero de Wemme	vjd.	E Simone le fflesshever	xijd.
E Johanne de Mardelay	vjd.	E Johanne Lowe ...	ijs.
E Ada del Newport ...	vjd.	E Hugone de Cobbelewe	ijs.
E Johanne fabro ad		E Howell	xijd.
portam Castelli ...	ijs.	E Reginaldo le coupepe	vjd.
E Johanne le lokyer ...	ijs.	E Ricardo le whelwryghte	vs.
E Johanne Bidy ...	xld.	E Margareta de Peppe-	
E Johanne le Freremou	ijs.	lowe	vid.
E Willelmo Gamiser...	vid.	E Johanne de Peynton	xijd.
E Thoma Haymound	vjd.	E Ricardo de Derlaston	xijd.
E Willelmo Donn ...	vid.	E Johanne de Muryden	xijd.
E Johanne le Blake ...	ijs.	E Willelmo Broygirdeler	vjd.
E Willelmo de Haberlaye	ijs.	E Rogero de Acton ...	vjd.
E Nicholao Yve ...	xld.	E Reginaldo le Sherer	ijjd.
E Johanne le Fischer	vjd.	E Stephano Chiken ...	ijjd.
E Thoma de Eyton ...	ijs.	E Margareta Vaghan	xvijd.
E littel Johanne ...	xijd.	E Willelmo Booleg ...	xijd.
E Roberto le coupepe	xijd.	E Ricardo Hennecote	xld.
E Roberto le Glovere	xijd.	E Philippo de Notyng-	
E Eygnon le coupepe	xijd.	ham	xijd.
E Ricardo le sporyere	ijs.	E Agneta Mustard ...	vjd.
E Waltero de Feckenham	xld.	E Margareta Borrey...	ijs.
E Nicholao Caus taillor	vjd.	E Lucia de Ellesmere	xijd.
E Ricardo de Getten	xld.	E Ricardo de Ercalwe	xijd.
E Hugone de Chesewar-		E Thoma le Kent cartere	ijs.
dyn... ..	xijd.	E Rogero de Enche-	
E Thoma Borrey ...	vjd.	merssh carnifex ...	xijd.
E Johanne de Chestre	xijd.	E Hugone de Mutton	
E Hugone de percoton	xijd.	pistar	xijd.
E Willelmo de Roden	ijs.	E Johanne Knokyn cor-	
E Willelmo Straweloue	xijd.	viser	xld.

E Roberto de Neubold	vij <i>d.</i>	E Reginaldo le Webbe	ijs.
E Ricardo de Wigge-		E Johanne le Webbe	xij <i>d.</i>
more ...	x <i>d.</i>	E Johanne carectario	
E Ricardo de Polileye	xij <i>d.</i>	Reginaldi Skryveyne	xij <i>d.</i>
E Ricardo le Baker ...	x <i>d.</i>	Johanne Bidy et Rogero	
E Johanne socero ejus	v <i>j.</i>	Acton sherer pleg	
E Ada le Barker ...	ijs.	E Ricardo carpentario	xij <i>d.</i>
E Johanne le Barker	iijs.	E Roberto Hod pistar	xij <i>d.</i>
E Johanne de Preston	xij <i>d.</i>	E Ricardo le flesshewer	xij <i>d.</i>
E Johanne Staleworth	xij <i>d.</i>	E Waltero de Chirche-	
E Atha le Sawyer ...	xij <i>d.</i>	bury ...	vij <i>d.</i>
E Thoma de Harlascote	v <i>j.</i>	E Ricardo Bryde ...	xij <i>d.</i>
E Hugone Blisbyn ...	v <i>j.</i>	E Willelmo Keach ...	xij <i>d.</i>
E Thoma le Dyere ...	xij <i>d.</i>	E Rogero Belle ...	vij <i>d.</i>
E Willelmo de Westbury	ijs.	E Hugone de Crissage	ijs.
E Hugone le Webbe...	xij <i>d.</i>	E Willelmo le correor	ijs.
E Roberto Mountgomeri	v <i>j.</i>	E. Willelmo Charnes	v <i>j.</i>
E Willelmo de Moneford	xij <i>d.</i>	S ^a rot vij <i>l.</i> , xij <i>s.</i> x <i>d.</i>	
E Editha Borrey ...	ijs.		

(That which follows forms the *back* of the roll) :—

E Willelmo Godbett...	ijs.	E Henrico Turberville	vid.
E Thoma de Derlaston	vid.	E Johanne de Lente-	
E Willelmo de Osewal-		wardyn ...	ijs.
destre ...	ijs.	E Willelmo de . . .	
E Willelmo Bruch ...	x <i>d.</i>	Stretton ...	x <i>d.</i>
E Thoma de Marton...	ij <i>d.</i>	E Roberto de Stretton	ijs.
E Willelmo Pygot ...	vij <i>d.</i>	E Johanne de Doniton	xvij <i>d.</i>
E Johanne Trower ...	x <i>d.</i>	E Waltero de Wykwyk	ijs.
E Willelmo de Prieze	xij <i>d.</i>	E Hugone de Lye ...	ijs.
E Simone de Ercatwe	v <i>j.</i>	E Ricardo de Chirbury	xij <i>d.</i>
E Thoma Sir'hughe	iiij <i>d.</i>	E Rogero de Welyngton	ijs.
E Glia le coreor ..	ij <i>d.</i>	E Petro le coreor (or	
E Ricardo Michel ...	xij <i>d.</i>	coupere) ...	xij <i>d.</i>
E Hugone famulo ejus	xij <i>d.</i>	E Johanne le cartere	
E Willelmo le coreor	xij <i>d.</i>	de Ecokshete ...	xij <i>d.</i>
E Johanne de Polileye	xvij <i>d.</i>	E H . . . G . . . de	
E Johanne Syr ...	vij <i>d.</i>	Hennecote ...	v <i>j.</i>
E Henkyno socero ejus	vid.	E Johanne de Onde ...	
E Willelmo de Drayton		E Ricardo Godbett ...	
mason ...	x <i>d.</i>	E Thoma de Knokyn	xij <i>d.</i>
E Rogero le huntene...	x <i>d.</i>	E Nicholao de Acton	xvij <i>d.</i>
E Waltero de Teykes-		E Willelmo de Merlowe	ijs.
wardyn ...	v <i>j.</i>	E Ricardo Ballard ...	xij <i>d.</i>

E Hugone Shitte ...	vijd.	E Johanne fabro ad	
E Rogero de Wygwyk	ijs.	portam castelli ...	xijd.
E Daudid le parker de		E Rogero de Farmecote	xld.
ffrankvile ...	xijd.	E Waltero de W ... on	xld.
E Willelmo le barker	xijd.	E	xvjd.
E Ricardo le comber	vid.	E Adamo Colly ...	xijd.
E Philippo de Leynt-		E Johanne Godlebras	vjd.
wardyn ...	xld.	E Waltero de Mudle...	ijs.
E Willelmo de Drayton	xd.	E Rogero de Haston...	vjd.
E Johanne Donyon ...	viijd.	E Ricardo de Lynches	ijs.
E Ricardo le ffaror ...	xijd.	E Ricardo de Froddesley	ijs.
E Johanne de Haghmon	vid.	E Thoma de Petton ...	vjd.

E Johanne de la Cunne de . . . de Salop de arreragiis
 pacavit Lxxv . . . vs. pro famulis suis apud O . . .
 draghton . . . F.

E Willelmo Stury de arreragiis custodiendi maneria de Wes-
 biria et *Horton* xijlb. vjs. viijd.

E Willelmo de *Chirebury* . . p' . . . *etiam* . . xxiiijli. xviijs.

E eodem Willo de diversis in quibus in arreragiis pro comite
suo gard

E Johanne de F. . . . de Salop' de arreragiis Fra . . . xijli.
 xviijs, ob.'

E Ricardo de Holt *Frat* Reginaldi scriyvenor.

E Thoma M terey de ffen p. . . . ijs.

E Thoma de la Halle pro fin

E Waltero de sadeler pro eodem.

E Rogero de Upton carpentarius de . . . fin.

E Waltero le Hokalton

E Willelmo de Alberbury mason xs.

E Ricardo le coupe de la Wyle.

E Nicholao de Wemme carpentario pro

E Ricardo le *prodhom* vd.

BAPTISMAL NAMES.

These and the number of the times of their recurrence may prove interesting to some of our readers.

John 36, William 29, Richard 27, Thomas 15, Roger 13, Hugh 10,
 Walter 9, Nicholas 6, Reginald 5, Robert 5, Adam 4, Margaret 3,
 Philip 3, David 2, Henry 2, Simon 2, Eygnon 1, Alan 1, Howell 1,
 Stephen 1, Agnes 1, Lucia 1, Atha 1, Editha 1, Glia (?) 1,
 Henkyn 1, Peter 1.

The female names are only put down to render the list complete, no conclusion can be drawn from them,

they occur only by accident. They are Margaret, Agnes, Lucia, and Editha. Atha is a man's name, which seems unique. Glia too, if it be read aright, is peculiar, but I am inclined to regard it as very doubtful. Of the rest, John, William, and Richard head the list, just as they did in the "Merchants' Gild." They are followed at some distance by Thomas, Hugh, Walter, Nicholas, Reginald, Robert, and Adam in a gradually descending scale of favour; Philip, David, Henry, Simon complete the list of those who appear at least twice. We may not think it strange that Eygnon is a solitary instance in 180 names, for it is plainly a Welsh name, but that Peter and Stephen, both Scriptural names, should not recur argues little in favour of the Christian zeal of the preceding age. "They represent the Church's Calendar rather than the Church's Bible. They are the extract of sacred legends rather than of Holy Writ" (Bardsley's *English Surnames*, p. 99).

SURNAMES.

"Surnames," says Mr. Bardsley, "were the simple result of necessity when population, hitherto isolated and small, became so increased as to necessitate further particularity than the merely personal one could supply." At the close of his introductory chapter he divides them under four several headings, Local Surnames, Official Surnames, Occupation Surnames, and Sobriquet Surnames or Nicknames. In the following list specimens of each of these divisions will be found.

Acton (Oaktown) place-name in Shropshire.	Booleg (Bowleg, ? or better, a place-name Booley).
Aicocassone (Adcocksson ?)	Borrey (found also in M. G.)
Ballard (Ballart in Merchants Gild).	Broygirdeler (Bregirdler, a brace maker, see Bardsley, p. 349).
Balle (Bald, calvus).	Bryde.
Beget (Begeth in M. G., compare Becket).	Bruch (compare <i>Brock</i> (<i>taxus</i>), a badger, and <i>Brockett</i> , a stag in its 2nd (? 3rd) year).
Belle (le Bel found in Cal. Rot. Orig.)	Campriti.
Bidy (Bidi or Bydy in M. G.)	Caus (a place-name in Shropshire).
Blisbyn.	

- Charnes (see Bailiffs' Accounts, note 59).
 Chatwalle (as a place in M. G.)
 Chiken (Philip and John Chikin in Hundred Rolls and in M. G.)
 Colly (found also in M. G.)
 Don (Donne, Cal. Inq. Post Mortem).
 Dony.
 Frankyn (usually Franklyn).
 Gamiser (stuffed doublet maker).
 Godbett (usually Godbert).
 Godlebras.
 Gyr.
 Haymound (originally Hamo, or from Hagmon, as in M. G.)
 Hennecot (a place-name).
 Hod (compare Hodere, a panyer carrier).
 Hokdene (compare Hockday, 2nd Sunday after Easter).
 Howell (or Hoel, common Welsh baptismal name).
 Kech (in M. G. *le Ket*, the fierce, the bold).
 Knokyn (a place-name, Onwehddin, Welsh, Jacquetta Knokyn is found in the Lancashire Chauntries, one of the publications of the Chetham Society).
 Litteljohn.
 Lowe (Lowth in M. G.)
 Michel (found in M. G. *muchel*, big).
 Monterey (a place-name).
 Mountgomeri (do.)
 Mustard (i.e., mustarder, a condiment seller).
 Prodhom (compare Prudhomme, Prodhomme and Pridham).
 Pygot (compare Pykot, Picot, and Pigot).
 Pymoter (compare Parmunter, Parmentier, and Parmenter).
 Scryveyn (compare Scrivener and Scrivayns).
 Shitte (usually Shutte).
 Sir'hughe.
 Staleworth.
 Strawelove (found in M. G.)
 Stury (found in M. G.)
 Syr.
 Trower (derived from Thrower or Throwster).
 Turberville.
 Vaghan (Vachan in M. G.)
 Yve (found in M. G.)

TRADES AND DESIGNATIONS AND TIMES OF THEIR OCCURRENCE.

- Le baker, 1.
 „ barber (?).
 „ barker, 3, preparer of bark for the tanner.
 „ blake, 1, the swart man.
 „ cartere, 2.
 „ comber, 1, a carder of wool.
 „ correor or coreor, 4, either for corviser, i.e., cordwaner, cordovaner, a worker of Cordovan leather, or less likely for corser, a dealer in horses (coursier).
 „ coupere, 4, cooper.
 „ dyere, 1.
 „ faber, 4, blacksmith.
 „ fiaror, 2, farrier (i.e., ferrier), a horse shoer.
 „ fischer, 1.

- „ fleshewere, 2, either for flesher, i.e. butcher, or fletcher, an arrow featherer.
- „ fredmon or freremon, 1, either freedman or friarsman.
- „ glovere, 1, now glover.
- „ huntene, 1.
- „ Kent, 1, the Kentish man.
- „ lokyer, 1, locksmith.
- „ parker, 1, park keeper.
- „ sadeler, 1.
- „ sawyer, 1.
- „ scryveyner, 2, a scribe.
- „ sherer, 2 (or sherman), a shearer of woollen cloth rather than of the sheep itself.
- „ sporyere, 1, spurmaker, spurrier.
- „ tailor, 2.
- „ tornere, 1, turner.
- „ Walshe, 1, the Welshman.
- „ webbe, 2, a maker of woollen cloth, or the web thereof.
- „ whelwryghte, 1.
- „ Broygirdeler, 1, or Bracegirdler, Bregirdler, or brailer, a maker of waistbands or suspenders for breeches (braies).
- „ carectarius, 1, a carter.
- „ carpentarius, 3.
- „ carnifex, 1, a slaughterman.
- „ corvicer, 1, corvicer, a worker in leather. See correor above.
- „ gamiser, 1 (?), a stuffed doublet (gambeson) maker.
- „ mason, 2.
- „ permonter, 1, permentarius, possibly for pergamentarius, a parchment maker.
- „ pistar, 2, a baker.

PLACE-NAMES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Acton (there are at least six Actons in Shropshire, probably Acton Burnell).</p> <p>Alberbury.</p> <p>Bechton (now Bieton, another near Clun).</p> <p>Birleton or Borleton (2 m. E. from Baschurch).</p> <p>Booleg (3 m. N. from Shawbury).</p> <p>Brome (Broom, near Cardington).</p> <p>Broseleye (now Broseley).</p> <p>Chesewardyn (now Cheswardine, near Market Drayton).</p> <p>Chestre (now Chester).</p> <p>Chirbury (once written Chierbury).</p> | <p>Chirchbury (same as preceding anciently Cyricbyrig).</p> <p>Cobbeleze (? Cobrey, near Ross, Coberley, near Cheltenham).</p> <p>Cressage (formerly Christesache, i.e., Christ's-oak, compare Christesethe in M. G.).</p> <p>Cunnede (now Cound).</p> <p>Derlaston or Darlaston (5½ m. N. E. from Wem).</p> <p>Doniton (three Doningtons in Shropshire).</p> <p>Drayton (i.e., Drayton-in-Hales or Market Drayton).</p> <p>Ecokshete (now Cockshut, also Ecokzete, between Middle and Ellesmere, another near Ludlow)</p> |
|---|--|

- Ellesmere.
 Enchemerssh (2 m. N. from Cardington).
 Ercalwe (now High Ercall).
 Eyton (at least five Eytons in Shropshire).
 Farmecote (near Claverley).
 Feckenham (in Worcestershire, near Redditch).
 Fettes (now Fitz).
 Frankville (also Frankewile, now Frankwell).
 Froddesley.
 Gettin or Gattin (a township in Ratlinghope parish).
 Habberlaye (now Haberley).
 Haghmon (Haughmond).
 Halle (Hallon?, a hamlet adjoining Worfield).
 Harlascote (or Harlescote in liberties of Shrewsbury).
 Haston (1 m. from Hadnal).
 Hatton (three Hattons in Shropshire).
 Hencote and Hennecote (1½ m. north of Shrewsbury).
 Holt (Holt Preen in parish Cardington, but?).
 Hokalton (Hockleton, 1 m. N. E. from Chirbury, compare Yockleton).
 Horton.
 Knokyn (now Knockin, i.e., Cnwchddin).
 Lentewardyn and Leyntewardyn, (now Leintwardine).
 Linches and Lynches (a farm near Yockleton).
 Lye(? Lyth, south of Shrewsbury).
 Marche (1½ m. N. W. by N. from Westbury, now Marsh).
 Mardelay (? Madeley).
 Marton (three places at least of this name).
 Merlowe (? Marlow in Lincolnshire, or some place now lost).
 Moneford (now Montford).
 Mudle (now Middle).
 Muriden (or Muridon).
 Mutton (now Mytton).
 Newbold (probably Nobold, near Meole Brace).
 Newton (seven Newtons in Shropshire).
 Newport (occurs as *Novus burgus* in M. G.)
 Notyngnam.
 Onde (?).
 Osewaldestre (now Oswestry).
 Peppelowe (now Peplow in Hodnet parish).
 Percoton (?).
 Petton (a parish between Middle and Ellesmere).
 Peynton (? Poynton in High Ercall parish).
 Pichford (7 m. S. of Shrewsbury, now Pitchford).
 Polileye (now Pulley, Polileg in M. G.)
 Preston (at least five places of this name).
 Prieer (now Prees).
 Roden (a small village in High Ercall parish).
 Salop (otherwise Salopp').
 Smethecote (now Smethcott).
 Stretton (most likely Church Stretton).
 Teykeswardyn (? first two letters doubtful).
 Upton (four places of this name).
 Welyngton (Waliton, Welinton, now Wellington).
 Wemme (now Wem).
 Westbury.
 Wyggemore (Wigmore in Herefordshire, Gwigmawr, great forest).
 Wyggwyk, or Wykwyk (now Wigwig, from the Welsh Gwig, a wood or forest, a place in the parish of Much Wenlock).
 Wyla (a street in Shrewsbury).
 Wyre (the Forest of Wyre was formerly in Shropshire, now principally in Worcestershire).

This list of Place-names shows the need which exists of forming a complete record of all the names in Shropshire, both ancient and modern. Such a list ought to include not merely towns, villages, and hamlets, but isolated houses, large and small, and field names. To carry this out the index now in course of preparation would be of great assistance, and every fresh document transcribed would furnish more. Populous villages and hamlets have in some instances disappeared, and others are only represented by a single house, the very name of which suggests the need of further inquiry. Cobbeleye, Merlowe, Muriden, Onde, *Percoton*, and *Teykeswardyn*, found in this document are instances in point, and a glance at the Ordnance Map will furnish others. For such a work the index of Place-names in Eyton would form a good basis, and if it were made to include position with respect to known places, the name of the parish, district, or hundred with references to books and documents where the places are mentioned, together with changes of spelling, its value would be much enhanced.

It is to be hoped that someone with more leisure than the present writer may be induced to draw up such a list which might be printed with wide margins so as to afford room for information to be gained from sources at present unavailable.

GRANT OF A GARDEN IN MURIVANCE,
SHREWSBURY, BY JOHN HOORD, Esq.,
IN A.D. 1481.

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

THE following deed is referred to by the Rev. W. A. Leighton in his notes on the "Shrewsbury of Past Ages" (in vol iv. of these *Transactions*, page 118), and he gives an abstract in the following terms:—

Grant dated 21 Edward IV. from John Hoord of Salop Esq. to Ludovic Lye of Salop Weaver and Johanna his wife of a garden in the street of Muryvance extending in length 19 woollen yards from the cemetery of the old Chapel of St. Blaso to the royal way and in width 13 yards from John Gamel's tenement to land belonging to the Confraternity of Weavers of Salop.

I think that this deed deserves to be copied *in extenso* for several reasons. If Mr. Leighton had done so, he would most likely have given some explanation of several interesting allusions, and perhaps have modified his sweeping statement, which Phillips, however, was the first to advance, that "Muryvance was a comprehensive name for Swan Hill and Belmont," whereas it is distinctly called "a street" (*vicus*) in this document. He nowhere says anything about the "*royal way*" (*via regia*), which is a very noticeable expression. Nearly all the streets and roads in the old town had designations which argued extreme antiquity, and we can for the most part identify them. The royal way is, however, an exception, and we are left to collect its route from scattered notices found in various deeds and other

documents of early times which have been preserved, especially those which are still to be seen in the Archives of the Abbey, and already transcribed by Mr. Leighton in vol. i. (pp. 21-48) of the 1st vol. of our *Transactions*. These notices prove that the whole route from St. Giles' Church to the Stone Bridge was known by this name. Other notices carry the name through the outskirts of the town nearly to the Austin Friars, and show that the name was given to the route inside the walls of the town from the one bridge to the other. It may have gained this name in part from having been a way to the Pengwern Palace, where the British kings resided. It is certainly found as a boundary to a plot of land on Cleremond (vol. iv., 116), near *Blake Halle*, the residence of the present Vicar of St. Chad.

In the transcript a few words are doubtful, they are in italics, the deed is in very fair condition, only frayed a little at the folds and slightly injured by damp.

I have added a few notes from the *History of Shrewsbury* and other sources.

<p>Hec indentura facta inter Johannem Hoord¹ de Salop' armigerum ex parte una et Lodowicum Lye² de eadem wever³ et Johannem uxorem ejus ex parte altera testatur quod predictus Johannes tradidit concessit et ad feodi firmam dimisit prefatis Lodowico et Johanne unum gardinum cum suis pertinentiis in villa Salop' situatum in</p>	<p>This indenture made between John Hoord¹ of Salop Esquire, on the one part and Lodovic Lye² of the same, weaver³ and Joanna his wife on the other part, witnesseth that the aforesaid John has delivered, granted, and let to fee-farm, to the aforesaid Lodovic and Joanna one garden with its appurtenances in the town of Salop situate in</p>
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¹ *Hoord*.—I cannot find this name or anything like it in any old record.

² *Lye*.—The same may be said of Lye, though Lyth, Lowth, and Leigh are found. A Robert de Lye is witness to a deed in 1370 (vol. iv., 117). Lye is the ancient name of the place called Lyth. Cf. Lyth-hill.

³ *Wever*.—This English word in a Latin deed is peculiar, especially as the confraternity mentioned below is that of *textorum*.

vico de muryvance⁴ extendit que se in longitudine novem decem virgas laneas⁵ a cimiterio capelle veteris Sancti Blasii⁶ usque ad viam regiam⁷ the street of Muryvance⁴ And it extends in length nineteen woollen⁵ yards from the cemetery of the old Chapel of St. Blaise⁶ up to the royal way⁷

⁴ *Muryvance*.—This, says Mr. Leighton, was "at that period a comprehensive name for Swan Hill and Belmont," latterly restricted to the more southerly portion of that district. (*Transactions*, 1st S., iv., 118).

⁵ *Virgas laneas*.—What does this particular measure represent? *Virga* is a rod or wand, a badge of office. *Virga ferrea* a yard measure according to the King's standard in the Exchequer, which anciently was of iron (*ferrum*), but latterly of brass. In a deed belonging to Leominster Priory, it is mentioned, "*dedi unam place-tam terræ . . . cujus latitudo in fronte continet in se virgas ferreas præter unum quarterium et totidem a retro, &c.*" but *virga lanea* is nowhere explained; it seems to mean the yard which was used for measuring cottons, i.e., woollen cloth.

⁶ *Capelle veteris Sancti Blasii*.—This then was an *old* building in 1481. "The chapel of St. Blase was the domestic chapel of Vaughan's mansion, and stood opposite in a courtyard now enclosing two good houses (on College Hill). The cemetery of St. Blase was near the bottom of Belmont, for, in making alterations, Mr. Foliot Sandford came on skeletons and bones" (*Trans.* xi., 93).

⁷ *Viam regiam*.—What was this *royal way*? Could it have been the road inside the walls running from bridge to bridge? Is it elsewhere found as a boundary to properties? (See vol. i., 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 30, 31, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43, 47, 48; vol. ii., 221; iv., 116, &c., &c.) The last of these questions may be answered first. The "*royal way*" is found as a boundary to properties in the old deeds transcribed in vol. i. more than 15 times, as *via regia*, *regalis via*, *alta via regia*, *altus vicus de foriet*, the King's highway, and even the Queen's highway (Mary or Elizabeth). These properties range at intervals from St. Giles' to the Abbey precinct. Other deeds carry it over the Stone Bridge along the outskirts to what is now St. Chad's Church. The *via regia* was therefore a main thoroughfare from St. Giles' in a direct line to the Welsh Gate, and probably beyond. Its avoiding the centre of the town is remarkable, as no doubt there was always a nearer way up the Wyle, along the present High Street and Mardol. This also answers the second question. It remains to inquire what a "*royal way*" was. In Blount *sub voce* we find the answer. "In *Legibus Hen. I.*, cap. 80, we are told 'tis called *regia quæ semper aperta et quam nemo concludere potest cum minis suis, quia ducit in civitatem vel Burgum vel portum Regis*; and mentioning the breadth of it, *Tanta vero debet esse ut inibi duo carri sibi possunt obviare et bubulci de longo stumblī sui possunt assimilare, et 16 (sic) milites equitare possunt*

et extendit in latitudine tresdecem virgas laneas⁵ a tenemento quondam Johannis Gamelle⁸ modo in tenura heredum Johannis Hardlagh⁹ ex parte una usque ad terram spectantem confratribus artis textorum¹⁰ ville Salop' ex parte altera, Habendum et tenendum predictum gardinum prefatis Lodowico et Johanne uxori ejus heredibus et assignatis suis in perpetuum Reddendo inde anuatim predicto Johanni heredibus et assignatis suis sexdecem denarios argenti ad duos anni terminos videlicet ad festa Sancti Michaelis Archangeli et Annunciationis beate Marie virginis equis porcionibus Et si dictus annualis redditus a retro fuerit non solutus in parte vel in toto per quindenam post aliquid festum quo solvi debent tunc bene liceat predicto Johanni heredibus et assignatis suis in dicto gardino cum suis pertinentiis destringere

and it extends in breadth thirteen woollen⁵ yards from the tenement formerly John Gamelle's⁸ now in the tenure of the heirs of John Hardlagh⁹ on the one part up to the land looking to the combrethren of the art of weavers¹⁰ of the town of Salop on the other part, To have and to hold the aforesaid garden to the aforesaid Lodovic and Joanna his wife their heirs and assigns for ever rendering therefore yearly to the aforesaid John his heirs and assigns sixteen silver pennies at the two terms of the year namely at the feasts of Saint Michael the Archangel and of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary in equal portions. And if the said annual rent shall be in arrear, being not paid in part or in whole for fifteen days after any feast in which it ought to be paid, then it shall be quite lawful to the aforesaid John his heirs and assigns to

armati de latere," that is to say, it was not lawful to obstruct it, and it must be wide enough for two carts to pass each other without the bullocks jostling one another, and for 16 (?) horse soldiers to ride side by side. A goodly way indeed sufficient for all purposes in ancient times.

⁸ *Johannis Gamelle*.—This was one of a very ancient family in Salop. We read of one John Gamel who was Provost in 1294, Bailiff in 1304 and 1311. A Thos. Gamel was Bailiff in 1346 and 1353, another John Gamel in 1357. John Gamel, senior, Bailiff in 1413, whose arms were "O. 3 hammers, S." The same or another John was Bailiff in 1424, 1438, 1442; elected in place of John Fulke, deceased, in 1447 and 1451.

⁹ *Johannis Hardlagh*.—I cannot find this person mentioned in any old record.

¹⁰ *Textorum*.—The Weavers' Company was incorporated in 27th Henry VI., 1448, 9, but may have existed as a voluntary society before (see *Trans.* vi, 186).

et districtiones sic captas abducere et penes se retinere quousque sibi heredibus et assignatis suis de reddito predicto cum arreragiis ejusdem plenariis fuerint satisfaciendum Ac si contingat dictum anuale redditum a retro fore non solum in parte vel in toto per unum annum integrum et unum diem post aliquid festum quosolvi debent et nulla sufficiens districtio in dicto gardino inveniri poterit tunc bene liceat prefato Johanni heredibus et assignatis suis in dictum gardinum cum suis pertinentiis reintrare et pristinum suum statum inde reassumere et retinere in perpetuum hiis indenturis in aliquo non obstantibus Et predictus Johannes et heredes sui totum dictum gardinum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis prefatis Lodowico et Johanne uxori ejus heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warrantizabunt et in perpetuum defendent per presentes, In cujus rei testimonium partes predictae partibus harum indenturarum sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt hiis testibus Thoma Mitton¹¹ et Thoma Pontesbury¹² tunc ballivis ville

distrain upon the said garden with its appurtenances and the distrains so taken to carry away and to retain them in his own power until to him his heirs and assigns the rent aforesaid with the arrears of the same shall be fully satisfied. And if it shall happen that the said annual rent in arrear shall not be paid in part or in whole for one whole year and a day after any feast in which it ought to be paid and no sufficient distrain in the said garden can be found then it shall be quite lawful to the before-mentioned John his heirs and assigns to re-enter the said garden and its appurtenances and thence to re-assume his original ownership and to retain it for ever, notwithstanding these indentures. And the aforesaid John and his heirs will warrant and for ever defend the whole of the said garden with all its appurtenances to the beforementioned Lodovic and Joanna his wife their heirs and assigns against all manner of people by these presents. In witness whereof the parties aforesaid to the parts of these indentures have alternately or in turn set their seals These being witnesses Thomas Mitton¹¹ and Thomas Pontesbury¹² the

¹¹ *Thoma Mytton*.—The family of Mutton or Mytton attained to great eminence in Salop. Thomas Mytton was Bailiff in 1440, 1464, 1468, 1476, 1484, 1488, 1492, 1496, and 1500.

¹² *Thoma Pontesbury*, Mitton's colleague, was also Bailiff in 1469 and 1489.

Salop' Thoma Thornes,¹³ Johanne Colle,¹⁴ Johanne Trentam¹⁵ Armigeris et multis aliis Data Salop' nono die mensis Marcii anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Angliæ vicesimo primo (9th March, 1481).

bailiffs of the town of Salop Thomas Thornes¹³ John Colle¹⁴ John Trentam¹⁵ Esquires and many others. Given at Salop on the ninth day of the month of March in the year of the reign of King Edward the fourth after the Conquest of England the twenty first (9th March, 1481).

(Endorsed) 21 Edward 4th 1481, 2. A Garden in Murivance a Cemete're Capelle S'ci Blasij usq. ad via' regiam. (Attachment for one seal which is lost).

(Endorsed) 21st Edward IV., 1481, 2. A Garden in Murivance From the cemetery of the Chapel of S^t Blaise up to the royal way.

N.B.—The above extension of the abbreviated Latin of the original deed will afford some help towards the reading of most of the deeds in vol i., 1st Series, which are at present exceedingly difficult to an unpractised reader.

¹³ *Thoma Thornes*.—A Robert Thornes was Bailiff in 1402 and 1409. A Thos. Thornes was Bailiff in 1432, 1436, 1440, he died 20 Jan., 1440, 1. Another Thos. was Bailiff in 1476, 1481, 1485, 1489 (see Owen and Blakeway i., 169).

¹⁴ *Johanne Colle*, Bailiff in 1453 and 1475.

¹⁵ *Johanne Trentam* was Bailiff in 1455, 1459, 1567, 1472. His escutcheon bore 3 griffins' heads erased S. 2 and 1 (? 4).

That the above were not in office more frequently arose from the rule that no one could hold the office of Bailiff, Coroner, or Cessor within three years of vacating the same. That they were elected so often points to a dearth of resident men of sufficient qualification to fill the office of chief magistrate.

SELATTYN: A HISTORY OF THE PARISH.

BY THE HON. MRS. BULKELEY-OWEN.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL HISTORY AND DESCENT OF THE MANOR.

THE Parish of Selattyn is situated on the extreme north-west of Shropshire, being bounded on the north by Chirk and St. Martins Parishes, which lie in Denbighshire, on the south by Oswestry, the west by Rhydycroesau, and the east by Whittington.

It consists of the Township of Porkington, and contains 5,438 acres, and a very scattered population of 969.¹

The north-west part of the parish is very mountainous and picturesque; from "Cyrn y Bwch" (i.e., the Horns of the Buck), or "Cyrn y Bwlch" (i.e., the pointed end or Cone of the Pass), the view is very extensive. On one side is the Berwyn range, on the other you have before you the plain and hills of Shropshire, with the Wrekin in the far distance.

The spelling of the name Cyrn y Bwch varies, but, in common with all other Welsh names, both renderings have a beautiful meaning. The former, which is the most generally accepted, seems to link it to the legendary foundation of the Church. The latter telling of a mountain pass, calls to mind the many brave attempts of the Cymry to retain possession of their native land.

To the north-east of Cyrn y Bwlch lies Selattyn mountain, which is for the most part incapable of cultivation. It has a few cottages built upon the waste.

¹ Census of 1891.

On the eastern border of Selattyn parish lies a fine British encampment called Hên Dinas (i.e., old fortress) or Old Oswestry, and "antiently Caer Ogyrfan, from a hero co-existent with Arthur."¹

It is thus described in *Salopia Antiqua* :—

"Hên Dinas is an oblong parallelogram. The base of the hill occupies at least 50 acres, it gradually tapers towards the plane of site, which is perfectly flat, whose area comprehends upwards of 15 acres. We pass through five lines of circumvallation before we gain the top. Two of these entirely circle the hill, and others do so partially, being designed for the peculiar defence of the entrance on the western side, which is less precipitous than the other. The 1st vallum is drawn round the base of the hill for a considerable distance. The 2nd has its relief about 50 feet above the level of the road below. The parapet is 10 ft. across, and has a counterscarp of 6 ft., and the adjoining interior fosse 12 ft. The 3rd vallum is 6 ft. wide across the parapet, having a relief of 10 ft. above the ditches on either side. There are indistinct and uncertain indications of another vallum. The exterior or 4th vallum is about 50 ft. above the 3rd, its counterscarp is 10 ft., and its width 6 ft. The fosse is about 40 ft. wide. The 5th vallum is much on the same scale, having a slight interior slope towards the top.

"This fortified eminence is conformable to other posts of acknowledged British origin, as regards its *double ditches*, whilst it is dissimilar to them in the depth and number of its trenches at the base.

"How great must have been the labour expended upon the construction of this stronghold, which was of much greater magnitude at its first formation.

"With the exception of the table land at the top, it is now entirely covered with wood and matted fern. So long ago as 1767 as much timber was cut down on the ramparts as sold for £1,700."

¹ Pennant's *Tours*, vol. i.

"Basire engraved for the Society of Antiquaries in 1793 a round shield, a foot diameter, found a foot underground, within the area of Hên Dinas."

Selattyn lies in Powysland. The earliest authentic memorial we have of the Kingdom of Powys is the inscription on the pillar of Eliseg at Valle Crucis, near Llangollen, which dates from the 6th century: "This is the Eliseg who recovered his inheritance of Povosia after the death of Cattell by force out of the power of the Angles by his sword fire."

Thus in the 6th century Selattyn was still in Wales. We have no further record until A.D. 774, when Offa, King of Mercia, "caused a great ditch to be made, large and deep from sea to sea betwixt his kingdom and Wales. And this ditch is to be seen in many places as yet, and is called Clawdd Offa."¹

Selattyn is on the English side of the ditch, and has from that time to this been separated from Wales, though governed by Welsh rulers at divers times.

"Clawdd Offa extends from the River Wye through Hereford and Radnor and Montgomery to Llanymynech and Tref y Clawdd, over the race course on Caern y Bwlch above Selattyn, from whence it descends to the Ceiriog, through Denbighshire to Mold."²

"The Brut y Saeson and the Brut y Tywysogion, two Welsh Chronicles, fix the date of the construction of Offa's Dyke about A.D. 784. Offa's Dyke consists of a trench and a mound; the ditch is invariably on the Welsh side, and averages 12 ft. in width and 6 ft. in depth on the Welsh side. The vallum or mound is 15 ft. in height and 4 ft. across the top, and on the English side it is 10 ft. deep."³

Another Dyke which is much less known and also passes through Selattyn is Wat's Dyke. It has sometimes been confounded with Offa's Dyke, probably

¹ Powel's *Hist. of Cambria*, page 19.

² *Powis Fadog*, vol. ii.

³ *Salopia Antiqua*.

because in the village of Hope, through which it passes, it is called Offa's Dyke. It is supposed to have been made in the time of Offa, but by whom is uncertain.

The name has been supposed to be taken from "Gwaeth," i.e., the worse; that is the less good to distinguish the two Dykes from each other, Gwaeth Dyke, Gwatt's Dyke, or Watt's Dyke.¹ Mr. Alfred Palmer in a paper read before the Cymmrodorion Society (April 29, 1891), states that in a deed of 1431 he found it spelt "Clauwdd Wade," in 1433 "Claud Wode," and in Norden's Survey of 1620 "Clauwdd Wad," and he suggests that "Wada" might be the name of the Mercian General who constructed the Dyke in the time of King Offa.

Clawdd Wat is continued from Maesbury Mill, in Oswestry Parish, each side of Hên Dinas or Caer Ogryfan, passes by Pentre Clawdd farm to Gôb Owain, the site of a small fort called Bryn y Castell, in the Parish of Drewen, or Whittington, continues through Denbighshire and Flintshire, and terminates below the Abbey of Dinas Basing or Basingwerk, in Flintshire. It is inferior to Offa's Dyke, its course is not more than 37 miles, its vallum being 11 ft. 6 high, and the fosse 7 ft. wide.²

Although the statement of the Shrewsbury poet, Thomas Churchyard, is considered to be without foundation, I cannot forbear quoting it here :—

There is a famous thing
Cal' de Offa's Dyke, that reacheth far in length ;
All kind of Ware the Danes might hither bring.
It was free ground, and cal'de the Britaine's strength.
Wat's Dyke, likewise about the same was set,
Between which two, both Danes and Britaines met,
And trafficke still, but passing bounds by flight,
The one did take the prisoner streight."

(*Worthines of Wales*, printed 1587, re-printed 1776).

¹ *Salopia Antiqua*.

² *Salopia Antiqua*.

A.D. 870, *Rodri Mawr*, King of Wales, divided his kingdom into three parts, and gave to his third son Merfyn the Kingdom of Mathruei or Powys. Cadelh, the second son, took Powys after the death of his brother Mervyn.

This Country of Powis was subdivided into Powys Vadoc, Powys Wenwynwyn, and Powys Mathraual.

Powys Vadoc contained 5 Cantrefs¹ and 15 Cwmwds,² of which the last, *Cantref Rhaiadr*, contained part of Chirkeland, also the Lordship of Whyttington, now in Shropshire.³

Selattyn, being in the Lordship of Whyttington, now seems to have passed into Welsh hands again, and thence to Seward, a Saxon. The Shropshire Gazeteer (1824) states that Bleddyn ap Cynvyn, who ruled Wales at the time of the Conquest, gave Powis Vadog to his son Madoc, but the unquestionable authority of Domesday contradicts that statement.

Whittington, "*Wititone, Rex Edwardus tenuit,*" and Selattyn or Brogyntyn, "*Burtone, Seuuard tenuit.*" Earl Roger de Montgomery under William the Conqueror restored it to a Welshman, who may possibly have been Madoc, son of Bleddyn ap Cynvyn. The transaction stands thus in Domesday :—

"In Merset Hundredo."

"*Madoc tenet de Comite Haustune et Burtone. Seuuard tenuit. Ibi ii. hidæ⁴ geldabiles.⁵ Terra est iii carucarum,⁶ Wasta est.*"

Seward held many broad lands in Shropshire and Wales under the rule of Edward the Confessor. The following is a list of his other possessions :—

¹ i.e., Hundreds.

² Wapentakes.

³ Powel's *Hist. of Cambria*.

⁴ Hides. The average value of the hide in Shropshire at the time of Domesday Book was 240 statute acres.

⁵ Refers to the tax of Danegeld.

⁶ Caruca, a team.

In Witentreu Hundred.

Seward, Oslac, and Azor, three thains,¹ held 52½ hides adjoining the Castle of Montgomery. They had them for hunting. They are and were waste.

Seward held in Leighton 1 hide, in Rhiston 3 hides, in Churchstoke 5 hides. The same three thains held 12 other hides. They were waste.

In Hodnet Hundred.

Seward and Alfric held Marchamley as two Manors. Seward held Stanton-upon-Hine-Heath, 1 hide.

In Overs Hundred.

He held Tedenesolle, 1 hide.

In Recordia Hundred.

He held Child's Ercall, 3 hides, Upton Magna, 5 hides.

In Mersete Hundred.

He held Weston Rhynn, 5 hides and 5 berewicks,² Moreton and Eyton, 5 hides, Weston Cotton, 1 hide, West Felton, ½ a hide, Cleobury North, 2 hides, and Seward and Albi together held Osbaston and Kynaston for 2 Manors of two hides.

In Baschurch Hundred.

Seward held Albright Hussey, 2 hides, Little Ness, 3 hides, Middle, 8 hides, Acton Reynald, 3 hides, Fennymere, ½ a hide, and Seward, Leviet, Godric and Algar between them held Grinshill, 3 Manors.

In Ruesset Hundred.

Seward held Winsley, 2 hides, Bausley,³ 1 hide, and Seward and Alfric together held Eyton, 2 Manors.

¹ Thain in Domesday appears to be applied to freeholders of inferior estate.

² Berewick; a member of a Manor separated from the rest of it.

³ Bausley (the Manor of Beleslei), now the hundred of Deytheur, in Montgomeryshire. The Shropshire Domesday includes many places in the neighbouring Welsh Counties.

In Condoover Hundred.

Seward held Ratlinghope, 2 hides, and Overs, $\frac{1}{2}$ a hide, and Frodesley, 1 hide.

In Patitune Hundred.

Seward and Edric held Oxenbold, 2 Manors.

In Culvestan Hundred.

Seward and Elmund held Bouldon, 2 Manors.

In Lenteurde Hundred.

He held Cheney Longville, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides, Letton $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides.

In Condretet Hundred.

He held Neen Sollars, 1 Manor, Hopton Wafers, 3 hides.

In Ovret Hundred.

He held Coreley, 2 Manors.

In Colmestane Hundred.

He held Stanton Lacy, 20 hides, Aldon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides.

We are told in a Charter of the leiger book of Shrewsbury Abbey that "Siward the Gross" was lord of the spot on which Shrewsbury Abbey stood, and that a wooden chapel dedicated to St. Peter had been built by him there before.

The Charter says that Earl Roger gave to Siward in lieu of the site of the Abbey a vill named Longafeld (i.e., Cheney Longville). This and Frodesley and Overs, 3 hides altogether, were all that remained to him of his vast possessions. Siward is also mentioned as "a noble priest," who belonged to the Church of S. Peter and S. Paul. He was an educated man, as Ordericus Vitalis, the Norman Historian, was instructed by him.¹

We do not know if Seward ever visited the then waste and mountainous region of Selattyn; in all probability he never did, except for purposes of the chase.

¹ Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*.

There is one relic of Saxon times still existing in the shape of a Hoar Stone. The author of *Salopia Antiqua* says "A Hoar stone is a memorial, a division between estates and parishes. Those that exist are few. One of them lies very near Offa's Dyke, and about a mile to the south-west of the Race Course. It gives the name to an adjoining farm, and is known by the designation of Careg y big (or the pointed stone), from its inclined position. It was 6 ft 10 in. above the surface in 1838, and measured across the western face 3 ft. 6 in., and across the eastern face 2 ft. 6 in., having a narrow side 6 inches across betwixt each of them."

In 1085-6¹ Selattyn had passed for ever out of Saxon hands; it was granted to Madoc, as I have before said, the son of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys, founder of the third Royal Tribe.

Bleddyn ap Cynfyn bob cwys
Ei hun bioedd hên Bowys.²

The present Lord of the Manor (1891), traces his descent to Prince Bleddyn, and nearly all the land in the parish is now held by families of Welsh descent.

It was a politic stroke on the part of Earl Roger to give this borderland to Madoc, thereby securing the friendship of a powerful Welsh prince.

Madoc ap Bleddyn was killed at the Battle of Llechryd fighting against Rhys ap Tudor, King of South Wales, who had "got an Army of Irishmen and Scots," in the year 1087.³ He did not long enjoy the gift of the Norman Earl: dying without issue Brogyntyn is said to have reverted to his elder brother Meredyth,⁴ who died in 1132, leaving a son called Madoc, father of an illegitimate son, Owen Brogyntyn.

The said Owen was also Lord of Dynmael and Edeyrnion.⁵ He must, says Eyton, "have held

¹ The date of Domesday.

² Lewys Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitation of Wales*.

³ Powel's *Hist.* (edition 1584), p. 117.

⁴ Eyton's *Antiq. Shrop.*, vol. xi., p. 44.

⁵ Powel, p. 194.

Porkington (i.e., Brogyntyn) immediately under King Henry II. as having the Palatine Earldom of Shropshire by escheat. At this point English Records come to bear upon traditions and presumptions with extraordinary weight. In the very year of Madoc ap Meredyth's death (1160), his son Owen was taken into the King's pay. Before Michaelmas, 1161, the Sheriff of Shropshire (Guy le Strange¹), by the King's order, had paid to *Oen de Porchinton* the handsome livery of £30 10s. 6d., equal to at least £1,500 a year of modern currency. In like manner *Oen de Porchinton* received £27 7s. 6d. in 1162, £27 7s. 6d. in 1163, £5 13s. 4d. in 1165, and £56 in 1166.² When therefore the Welsh Chronicle (describing the Welsh league against Henry II. and the events of the summer of 1165) says that "the sonnes of Madoc ap Meredyth with the power of Powys,"³ were against the King, it would almost seem that Owen de Porkington was on the same side with his half-brothers, and that this may have been the reason of the total or partial suspension of his salary in 1164-5. However, the accuracy of the Welsh Chronicle is in this instance doubtful. The next payment to Owen de Porchinton, after that of 1166 was in 1169. "*Et Oeno de porchinton 40 sol. per breve Regis.*"⁴

His dwelling, Castell or Caer Brogyntyn, is thus described in *Salopia Antiqua*:—"This ancient British camp is circular, surrounded by a vast agger, or earthen dyke and a deep fosse. It had two entrances pretty close to each other, projecting a little from the sides and diverging, the end of each guarded by a semi-lunar curtain; these are now destroyed."

The site of this ancient fort still remains in the pleasure grounds near the modern house of Brogyntyn. The mound was tunnelled through in the early part of this century, but no foundations of the Castle were

¹ *Sheriffs of Shropshire* (Guy le Strange Sheriff from 1160 to 1164)

² Hen. II. Rot. Pipe.

³ Powel, p. 221.

⁴ Rot Pipe, 15 Hen. II., Salop.

discovered; it is therefore supposed that it could not have been built of stone.

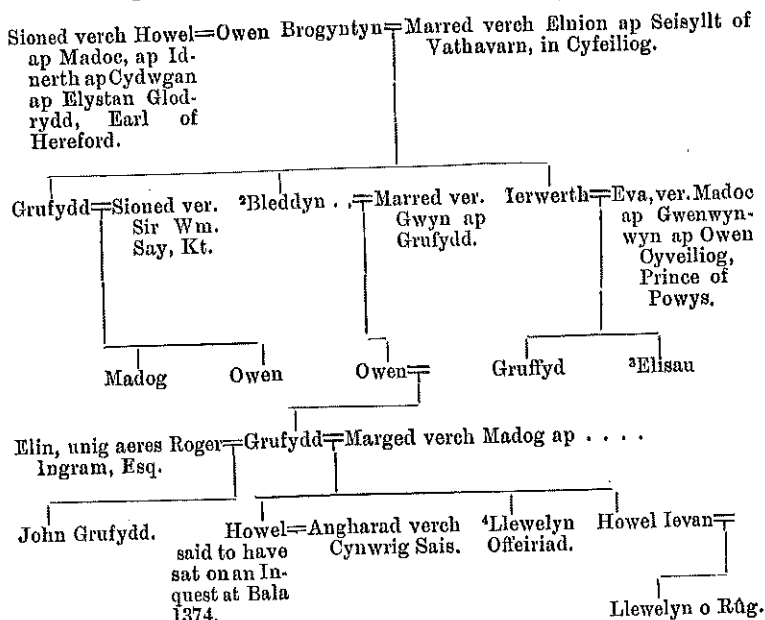
Llys Dinmael, in Denbighshire, is supposed to have been Owen's principal mansion. The Welsh Chronicle speaks of him as "a young man of great promise," and says that "for his valiancie and noble courage he had part of his father's inheritance;"¹ he was made Lord of Dinmael, and after the deposition of his half-brother Elissau in 1202, Lord of Edeyrnion.

Owen Brogyntyn's mother was a daughter of Maer Ddu (the Black Mayor) of Rûg, in Edeyrnion. His dagger and cup were long preserved at Rûg.

Heraldic Visit. of Wales, vol. ii., 109.

OWEN BROGYNTYN, Lord of Dinmael and Edeyrnion.

Arms: Arg. A lion rampant, sable. debriused by a baton sinister gules.



¹ Powel, p. 194.

² It is said that the Lordship of Rûg devolved upon Bleddyn.

³ Elissau had the Manor of Llangar in Edeyrnion.

⁴ Whose Genealogies are in the Library of Jesus College, Oxford.

Owen Brogyntyn was succeeded by his son Bleddyn. Eyton tells us: "Bleddyn ap Owen is enrolled as a member of that triumphant band which Llewellyn ap Iorwerth managed to unite against King John in the summer of 1215."¹

They "came to Shrewesburie, which towne and Castell were deliuered to him without any resistance."²

"In the following year this league was dissolved. Early in 1218 King Henry III. and his brother-in-law Llewellyn came to a convention or treaty, the particulars of which I cannot discover."³

Bleddyn ap Oen had returned to his allegiance to the Norman King, as is proved by the following:—

(Norwallia) Rex Llewellino Principi Norwallie salutem. Sciatis quod Maddoc filius Griffin. Coswallen,³ Oeyn, Bockan et Bletheyn filius Oeyn de Porkintun venerunt ad fidem et servicium nostrum, et ideo vobis mandamus quatinus eis jura et libertates suas habere faciatis et si vos vel aliqui Walenses jura illorum tenentes, ea eis sine dilacone reddi faciatis. Illos aut Walenses qui nondum venerunt ad fidem et servicium nostrum ad nos sine dilacone venire faciatis ad faciendum nobis id quod facere debent secundum quod convencio inde inter nos facta fuit quia etc. Teste com. apud Wudestok xxv. die Maii.⁴

The next mention we have of landholders in Selattyn occurs in a Charter (circa 1225-1250).

Sciant presentes et futuri quod Nos Wrikmus et Eynon filii Eynon filii Howel concessu [Ful]conis⁵ filii Warini concessimus et vendidimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus David filio Innay unam acram terre cum pertinenciis in *Porkinton* que appellatur Ero⁶ Karret et aliam acram terre inter acram Madoci Vaughan filii Madoci filii Elidw ex una parte et acram Meilw filii Hunaseil ex altera parte. Et unam acram ter [re cum] pertinenciis in *Sulatto* que appellatur An' herethw. Et unam particulam terre juxta terram David filii Walteri cujus medietatis filiorum Lewart. Habendum

¹ Eyton, vol. xi, p. 45.

² Powel, p. 271.

³ Coswallen is thought to mean Forte D'Oswalstre.

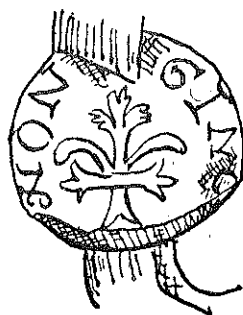
⁴ Rot. Lit. Claus. An. 2^o Hen. III.

⁵ Probably Fulconis. The name occurs below.

⁶ Erw, i.e., Acre.

et tenendum totam predictam terram cum pertinenciis predicto David et heredibus suis vel assignatis de [nob]is et heredibus nostris, libere quiete et integre. Reddendo inde annuatim Ipse et heredes sui vel assignati sui nobis et heredibus nostris unum par cirothecarum de pretio unius obuli ad festum Sancti Oswaldi regis pro omni servicio seculari. Pro hic autem nostra libera venditione et carte nostre confirmatione dedit nobis predictus David decem libr[as] [ar]genti et decem denarios premanibus, et nos dedim[us] dicto [F]ulconi quatuor decem denarios. Nos vero et heredes nostri [pred]ictam terram cum pertinenciis predicto David et he[redibus et assig]natis suis contra omnes homines Warentizabimus. Et vendicio Rata et stabilis in perpetuum permaneat presen[tes impr]essiones sigillorum nostrorum apposuvimus. Hiis testibus [. . .] filio David, Lewellyn Vaughan, Meuric fil Eynon, Lewell' p[er] [. . .] bras Eynon fil Res, Ririd fil Kadugan, Blethin fil W . . . Moregan fil Aaron, Madoc fil lewart, David du Kenewric fil lewelli Ioreuerson, David fil Eynon, Madoc Lewenoc, Ithel fil' Res, et multis aliis¹

The first seal is lost.



Green Wax,
originally in-
scribed "Sigel-
lum Eynon."

This Charter tells us that Wrikmus and Eynon, the sons of Eynon ap Howel, by leave of Fulk Fitz Waryn, Lord of the Manor, sell one acre in *Porkintun* and one acre in *Sulatton* and other land to David ap Innay and his successors, for which the said David was to pay them ten pounds and tenpence, and fourteen pence to the Lord Fitz Waryn.

The names of two of the witnesses, David du and Kenwric ap Llewelin, occur in a deed of gift, dated

¹ I am indebted to George Grazebrook, Esq., F.S.A., the learned editor of *Herald. Visit. of Shropshire*, 1623, for the copy of this Charter.

April 6th, 1271, made by John,¹ son of Alan, Lord of Arundel, at his Castle of the White Monastery (Oswestry), of lands in the neighbouring parish of St. Martins to Anian, Bishop of St Asaph, and his successors for ever, they paying him a pair of gilt spurs, on the Feast of S. John Baptist, at Oswestry Castle, in lieu of all service.²

The Charter is very interesting: in it we have the first mention of *Sulotton*, the next being that in Pope Nicholas' Taxation half a century later.

Wrikmus and Eynon ap Eynon, and David ap Innay were probably small freeholders under the Lord of the Manor; their names do not appear, as far as I know, in any contemporaneous pedigrees.

It is impossible to say when the Township of Porkington became an appurtenance of Whittington Manor. By the Charter (circa 1225-50) we see that it had by that time passed from the descendants of Owen Brogyntyn to the Fitz Warins. After Bleddyn ap Oen's reconciliation with King Henry III. in 1218, he probably retired to Rûg, and left Brogyntyn to the Lords of Whittington. To that parish belongs the full history of the Fitz Warins. We are only concerned with them from the 13th century. We begin then with the third lord.

Fulke Fitz Waryn=1st wife, Matilda, dau. of Robert Vavasour, Kt., Lord of occurs 1201-1251. Hazlewood, Yorks, and widow of Theobald Walter, obiit circa 1256-7. Chief Butler of Ireland. Nupta, c. 1207, Defa, 1226.

Fulke Fitz Waryn, s. & h.=Constancia, who in 1266 sued the tenant of the occurs 1252. Killed at Berkshire Manor of Stanton for dower. the Battle of Lewes, May 14, 1264.

Sir H. Nicholas in his *Historic Peerage* gives this Fulke as a "Baron by Tenure," and the succeeding ones, as "Barons by Writ." Henry III. granted

¹ The inquis. p. m. on John Fitz Alan, 3rd Earl of Arundel, was taken at Oswestry, June 25, 1272 (Eyton, vol. x., p. 97).

² *Llyfr Coch Asaph*, 25b.

Whittington to Llewelyn ap Griffith, Prince of Wales, who was engaged to marry de Montford's daughter.

"Rot. Pat. 50 Hen. III.

"By letters patent dated at Hereford, Henry III. grants to the Prince of Wales, 'Llewelin,' the Lordship of all the great men of Wales. The Prince is also to have the lordship of Wytenton Castle, so as the heir of the said Castle shall do to the Prince the service which his ancestors have been accustomed to perform, and ought to have performed to the predecessors of the said prince."¹

This was the Fulk Fitz Waryn who gave Henry III. £262 and 2 coursers to have possession of Whittington Castle to him and his heirs.² He held the Manor of Bausley (Montgomeryshire), which Siward held before the conquest, and Earl Roger after "as his right," until 1259, when Griffin ap Gwenwynwyn secured it in a "strife with Thomas Corbet."³

Fulk Fitz Warin, s. & h. = Margaret, dau. of Griffin ap Gwenwynwyn, Prince natus c. 1252, ob. 1314. of Powis.

He had Whittington restored to him 11 Edward I.¹ He was summoned to Parliament from June 23rd, 23 Edward I., to October 24th, 8 Edward II., in the last two years with the addition of "Seniori." He was also summoned to Parliament June 8th, 22 Edward I.⁴ Griffin restored the Manor of Bausley to Fulk Fitz Waryn by command of King Edward I. There was an Inquest held at Shrewsbury upon this Feb. 25, 1277.⁵

Fulke Fitz Warin, s. & h. = Eleanor, dau. of William Beauchamp, in the Co. natus— of Somerset.⁵
ob. 1330.

He was summoned for military service against the Scots in a Writ June 18, 1310. The King allowed

¹ Rymer (see Owen and Blakeway's Hist.)

² "The Family of Fitzwarine," by Joseph Morris, Shrop. Archæo. vol. v.

³ Eyton, vol. vii., pp. 98, 99.

⁴ *Historic Peerage*, Sir H. Nicholas, 1857.

⁵ *Baronia Anglica*, 1844, Sir T. Banks, p. 214.

special livery of Whittington to Eleanor his wife on January 5th, 1315, because (his father being dead) he himself was in foreign parts.¹

Inquisitiones Post Mortem.

Inquis. post. mort. 4 Edward III., No. 47.

The extent of lands of Fulke Fitz Warin taken into the King's hands, Inquisition taken at Whittington, the Tuesday next before the Translation of S. Thomas the Martyr.

"Item sunt ibitum advocaciones ecclesiarum videlecit ecclesiæ de *Celatton* que estimata ad centum solidos."

This Inquisition mentions Margaret the mother of the Fulke Fitz Warin on whose lands the inquisition deals with.

Fulke Fitz Waryn, s. & h.=

natus—

ob. 1349.

He was summoned to Parliament from 6th October 9 Edward II. to 22 January 9 Edward III.²

Inquis post. mort. 23 Edward III., Pt. 1, No. 39.

Inquisition taken at Shrewsbury the Friday next after the Feast of S. Michael. The jury say Fulke Fitz Warin died Wednesday, the 25th July last past, and that Fulke the son of the same is his next heir, of the age of seven and more.

This inquisition does not mention the Church of Selattyn.

Fulke Fitzwaryn, s. & h.=Margaret de Alditheley or Audley (coheir to the
aet. 7.,
ob. 1373. Barony of Martin, which is in abeyance.³

He was never summoned
to Parliament.²

Fulke Fitz Waryn, s. & h.=Elizabeth Cogan, ob. 21 Rich. II.,⁴ sister and heir
came of age 1383. He of John Cogan of Baunton (Bampton), Devon-
was never summoned to shire, with other estates in England and Ireland.⁵
Parliament.² ob. 1391.

¹ Eyton, vol. xi., p. 41.

² *Historic Peerage*, Sir H. Nicholas.

³ *Baronia Anglica*, vol. i., p. 309.

⁴ *Baronia Anglica*, vol. i., p. 214.

⁵ *Baronia Anglica*, vol. ii., p. 98.

Inquis. post. mort. 15 Richard II., Part. i., No. 23.

Inquisition taken at Whitynton on Wednesday next before the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, 15 Rich. II.

The jury say that Fulke Fitz Waryn, Chevalier, held of the Lord the King on the day he died the Manor of Whitynton with its appurtenances and "cum advocacionibus ecclesiarum de Whitynton et *Sulatto*n" in the Marches of Wales.

Fulk Fitz Warin died on Tuesday next before the Feast of S. Lawrence last past. Fulk Fitz Warin his son and next heir is aged *two*.

There are five wills of the Fitz Waryns and Bourghiers in Somerset House, but none of them mention the Church of "*Sulatto*n."

The first will is that of Fulke Fitzwaryn, Knight (A.D. 1391, 2 Rous).

It is written in Norman French. He leaves his body to be buried in the Chancel of Whittington Church, and Elizabeth "*ma campagne*" and his uncle Philip Fitz Waryn executors. To the latter he bequeaths his Manor of Spychewyk and Wantage for life, with remainder to his heirs.

Fulke Fitzwaryn=Alice, dau. of¹
natus 1389,
ob. 1412.

Inquis. post. mort. 14 Henry IV., No. 20.

Upon the lands, fees, etc., of Fulke Fitzwarin, son and heir of Fulke Fitzwarin.

In Shropshire the advowson of the Church of *Sulaiton* worth *six merks*.

Fulke Fitzwarin=Aune, dau. of William, Lord Botreaux.²
natus—
ob. 1413.

Inquis. post. mort. 1 Henry V., No. 61.

Assignment of dower to Anne, wife of Fulke Fitzwaryn.

(*This document is almost illegible*).

¹ *Baronia Anglica*, p. 214.

² *Baronia Anglica* p. 214 (p 131, see Botreaux).

His Will dated (A.D. 1408, 16 Marche), is very short; he leaves his lands in "Marchia Walliæ to Elizabeth "Domine de Botreaux" and to Anne his wife, executors.

Fulke Fitz Waryn, s. and h., aet 1, ob. September 21, 1420, at the age of 8 years, and was succeeded by his sister Elizabeth, wife of Richard Hankford, Esq.

Inquis. post. mort. 8 Hen. V., No. 106.

Inquisition taken at Shrewsbury the 15th November. The jury say that by the death of Fulke Fitzwaryn, Chevalier, and by reason of the minority of Fulke his son and heir, the Castle and Lordship of Whitynton and the advowsons of the Churches of Whitynton and *Sulotton* to the same Castle pertaining, came to the hands of Richard II., late King of England, and afterwards by reason of the majority of Fulke Fitz Warine, son and heir of the same Fulke Fitz Warine, Chevalier, in the writ named, came to the hands of Henry IV., father of the now King. And afterwards the said Fulke Fitz Waryn the son took to wife a certain Anne and died, after whose death a third part, "inter alia," the Castle and Lordship of Whitynton was assigned in dower to the saide Anne, the residue remaining in the hands of King Henry IV. by reason of the minority of Fulke Fitz Waryn, the son of Fulke Fitz Waryn, the son of Fulke Fitz Waryn, Chevalier, in the writ named, and these are now in the hands of the Lord the King. Fulke Fitz Waryn the grandson died 21 September last past. And that Elizabeth, wife of Richard Hankford, Esquire, is his sister and heir, of the age of 17 years.

Elizabeth Fitz Waryn=Richard Hankford, Esq.
succeeded her brother 1420.

Thomasine, dau. and heir of=William Bourgehier, Kt. third son of William, Rich. Hankford and Elizabeth Fitz Waryn his wife. Earl of Ewe (in Normandy), by Ann. dau. and heir of Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester.¹

He was summoned to Parliament as "Willielmo Bourgehier Militi. Domino de Fitz Waryn" from 2 January, 27 Henry VI. (1449), to 7 September, 9 Edward IV. (1469), ob. circa. 1470.

¹ *Historic Peerage*, Sir H. Nicholas, and *Baronia Anglica*, p. 213, 132.

Fulke Bourchier, Lord Fitz Waryn=Elizabeth, sister and coheir to John, Lord Dynham.¹

He was summoned to Parliament as "Fulconi Bourchier de Fitz Waryn, Chevalier," 19 August, 12 Edward IV. (1472),² ob. September 18, 1479.

Inquis. post. mort. 20 Edward IV., No. 65.

Inquisition taken at Wenlock 16th October 20 Edward IV. The jury say that Nicholas Aissheton, Robert (?) William Hynderston, and John Wyderslede, were seized in their demesne as of fee, of the Castle and Manor of Whittington and of the advowsons of the Churches of Whittington and *Sullaton* in the Marches of Wales, and by fine in 21 Henry VI. granted the same to William Bourghæhier and Thomasia his wife, to have to them and to their heirs, by virtue of which the said Whittington and *Sullaton* were thereof seized. And had issue, Fulk Bourchier, Knight.

After the death of his father and mother he was seized, and had issue, John Bourchier, and died on 18th September, 19 Edward IV. The said John is his son and next heir aged *nine* and more.

The will of this Fulke Bourchier, Lord Fitz Waryn (A.D. 1480, 1 Logge).

He was the son of Thomasia and William Bourchier. He leaves his wife Elizabeth his executor and wills to be buried at Baunton (Bampton). This will is dated April 1st, 1475.

John Bourchier, Kt., Lord Fitz Waryn=Elizabeth, dau. of Giles, Baron D'Aubeneey, and sister and heir of Henry, 1st Earl of Bridgewater.³

He was summoned to Parliament from 12th August, 7 Henry VII. to 8th June, 28 Henry VIII., 1536.

The will of John Bourchier, Kt., Lorde Fitz Waryn and Bath. (A.D. 1541, 30 Alenger).

He wills to be buried at Baunton in Devonshire, and the bequests relate entirely to Devonshire and Somersetshire.

The will makes mention of "the lady Elizabeth" as his wife.

¹ *Baronia Anglica*, p. 196 (Dinan).

² *Historie Pezage*.

³ *Baronia Anglica*, vol. i., p. 182 (D'Aubeneey). Her name is given as Cecily by Dugdale, as Florence in the Inquis of her brother, and as Elizabeth in her husband's will.

The Manor of Whittington next passed (in 1545) into the hands of King Henry VIII., but before entering upon this, I must mention the third of the five Fitz Waryn wills lying at Somerset House.

It is that of Lady Katharine Bourghier, wife of William Bourghier, Lord Fitz Waryn (A.D. 1467, 32 Godwyn). It dates from West Wolryngton, in Devonshire, and is an extremely long will, relating to Baunton (i.e. Bampton), in Devonshire. After instructions for Masses and Prayers, "Placebo et Dirige," she leaves a great number of bequests of jewels, furs and robes to her daughter and to Thomasia Bourghier.

I am quite unable to identify this lady ; a long transcript of her will would be out of place in a history of Selattyn.

It is well worth the attention of the antiquary from its mention of many curious and obsolete pieces of jewellery.

In the year 1545 John Bourghier, Lord Fitz Waryn, Earl of Bath, exchanged the Manor of Whittington with King Henry VIII. The record of this transaction lies in the Public Record Office.

Deeds of Purchase and Exchange Box D, No. 71.

Deed of Exchange between Henry VIII. and John Earl of Bath.

The Earl in exchange for other lands, gives to the King all his Castle, Manor, and Lordship of Whyttynton, in the Co. of Salop, and also the advowsons, gifts, presentations, free dispositions and rights of patronage of the parsonages and Churches of Whyttynton and "*Salatyn*, otherwise called *Sanote Latten*, in the saide Countie of Salop."

Dated 4th August, 37 Hen. VIII.

Henry VIII. dying January 29th, 1547, the Manor passed to King Edward VI., who granted it in 1552 to Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk.

Patent Roll, 6 Edward VI., pt. 2.

King Edward VI. grants to Henry, Duke of Suffolk, and Thomas Duport, "inter alia" all that our Lordship and Manor of Whittington, the advowson of the Church

of "Salatyne," in the County of Salop, to the said Manor of Whittington belonging, formerly parcel of the rights and hereditaments of John Earl of Bath, to have and to hold to them and their assigns for ever.

Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, did not long enjoy the gift; he was beheaded by Queen Mary, February 23rd, 1554. His lands, being attainted, passed to the Crown, and the Queen bestowed the Manor of Whittington on Henry Fitz-Alan, last Earl of Arundel, his daughter Jane and her husband John, Lord Lumley.¹

Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundell, was one of the earliest book collectors. To him we owe part of the National Collection in the British Museum, known as the King's Library. He diligently gathered up MSS. from the scattered Monastic Libraries, and also obtained possession of part of Archbishop Cranmer's books, which were inherited by John Lord Lumley.² A portion of these were bought by Henry, Prince of Wales (son of King James I.), in 1609, from whom they descended to King George II., who in 1757 presented them to the National Collection. Many of these books contain the signatures of "Thomas Cantuarien," "Arundell," and "Lumley." The refined artistic taste of the Stuarts is shown in the beautiful binding of Prince Henry's books. Part of Lord Lumley's Library he gave or bequeathed to the chief libraries of his time, viz., the Bodleian, Cambridge University, and Lambeth.

The Manor of Whittington next passed into the hands of William Albany, Merchant Tailor, of London. It was mortgaged to him and other citizens of London, and finally sold to him in 1561 by Henry Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundell, John Lord Lumley and Lady Jane, his wife. The possession of this property by William Albany was the cause of much strife, it led to no less than four suits in Chancery. The most important of these suits I give below.

¹ *Baronia Anglica*, vol. i., p. 301 (Lumley).

² *Libraries and Founders of Libraries*, by E. Edwards.

PROCEEDINGS IN CHANCERY.

Queen Elizabeth, A. a. 9.

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

William Albany, Merchant Tailor,
of London.

Sir Anthony Strelley, Kt.

Object of the Suit.

The Manor of Whittington, Co. Salop, of which Henry Earl of Arundell deceased, and John Lord Lumley and Lady Jane his wife were seized, who about 4th year of this reign conveyed to complainant; but which Sir Anthony Strelley, Kt.,¹ claimed by demise for life from King Edward VI.

PROCEEDINGS IN CHANCERY.

Queen Elizabeth, (47), A. a. 9.

*To the right honourable Sir Thomas Bromley, Kt., Lorde
Chancellour of England.*

William Albany citizen and Merchaunte Taylor of London—that whereas the Right Hon^{ble} Henry, Erle of Arundell deceased and John Lorde Lumley and the Lady Jane his wife by their deede indented and inrolled in the Quenes Ma^{tie} Courte of Chancery, the 4th yeare of the Quene's reign that now ye did give, grant and sell unto the saide orator, that the said Manor, the appurtenances etc. . . . had possession of the estates until about the 13th yeare of the Majesties Reigne, about which tyme the said orator unto the said Manor etc. . . . did enter, after which entrie & quiett possession of ye saide orator . . . One Sir Anthony Strelley in the County of Nottingham Esq. came to the said orator & declared unto him that King Edward the VIth did by his letters grante & demise to the said Sir Anthony Strelley the saide Manor etc. during the natural life of the saide Sir Anthony Strelley, yielding yearly to the saide King & to his heires 20 pounds of lawful monie of Englande, that the said Erle havinge the saide Manor by the gift & grante of the late Sovereign Ladie Quene Marie for & in consideration that the saide Sir Anthony Strelley had given & surrendered all his right, Tytle, & interest of land in the said Manor with the appurtenances unto the said Erle, did by his Deede, sealed & delivered, charge the saide

¹ Sir Anthony Strelley, Co. Nottingham, Kt., was Constable of of Harlech Castle in 1558 and in 1576.

Manor with the appurtenances with one yearly rente of ffortie pounce of lawful monie of England to be issuing & going, of the saide Manor to be payable to the saide Sir Anthony Strelley & his assigns yearly during his natural life at the Feastes of the Annunciation of St Marie the Virgin, with these further . . . & conveyance, that the saide yearlie rente of fforty pounce shall happen to be in . . . or in all after . . . daye limited in the saide Deede in which it ought to be paid, that though it should & might be lawfull to the saide Sir Anthony Strelley or his assigns unto the Manor with the appurtenances thereof, to rent or . . . him in his or their . . . estate & by . . . the which demanded or the saide Orator the said rent supposed to be granted or assured by the beforesaide to which the saide Orator answered that he had bought & purchased the saide Manor of Whittington of the saide Erle & Lord Lumley & Lady Jane his wife & that they nor none other opposed the purchase.

Answer of Sir Anthony Strelley, Knt., the Defendant unto the complaint of William Albany, Merchant Taylor.

The saide defendant by protestation not confessing the Bill of Complainte to be true, in other sorte than in the answer of the defendant . . . saith that the said Bill of Complaint be a nombre of fryvoulous worde & an heape of unnecessary matter. He saith the saide Bill is stuffed purposely to . . . the saide Bill unto great length & hereby to drive the defendant to great & needless charge, containeth in it matter of a very small substance . . . prayeth the matter may be dismissed . . . for that he takes it, the matter concerning the same Annuity or Yerely Rent, whereupon the Plaintiff Bill is grounded & the Defendants suit hathe alreadye been fully heard & examined in this Honorable Court, & after it had depended in this Honorable Court dyvers yeares in suit, to the great trouble & charge of the Defendant, he hopes to be relieved in this Court . . . by course of the Common Lawes of the Realm.

The Defendant saith that true it is, that the saide late Erle of Arundell (from whom the complainant claymeth the saide Manor of Whittington) for sufficient consideration him moving, by one wryting indented sealed with the seale of the saide Erle of Arundell, delivered etc. . . as his Deede made in the presence of the then Bishop of Elye, witnesses, agreed to pay the Defendant, out of the said Manor 40 pounce yearly with clause of distraint for non-payment. The Erle paid for 16 years & since, the complainant after he purchased the Manor paid. After the Erle's death refused payment.

Suit 23. Queen Elizabeth A. a. 1.

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

William Albany.

Thomas ap Richard and
David ap Thomas.

Has for its object the recovery of possession of the Court Rolls.¹

Suit 8. Queen Elizabeth A. a. 2.

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

William Albany.

Nicholas ap John.

Premises. The complainant is seized of the Manor of Whittington, Co. Salop.

Suit 17. Queen Elizabeth A. a. 7.

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

Deeds.

William Albany.

Alia ap William widow
& Morris ap John her son.

Court Rolls
Surveys.

The complainant was seized of the Manor of Whittington. The defendant took possession of part of the Demesnes of the same.

William, the father of the defendant was some time "Baylie" of the saide Manor.

This suit refers to lands in "Parke," in Whittington Parish.

Suit 28. Queen Elizabeth B. b. 1.

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

William Albany.

John Bagshaw Clerk²

William Harwood (Contract etc.
Account).

This suit relates only to the tithes of Whittington Parish.

William Albany died in 1590.

Inquis. post. mort. 32 Elizabeth.

Willielmus Albany indicta Comissione nominatio, die quo objt fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo de . . . et in Manorio sive Dominio de Whittington et Porkington, etc. . . et in advocacione Jure Patronal et libere dispositione ecclesie parochialis de Whittington et Silatton.

¹ These are now unfortunately lost.

² John Bagshaw was Rector of Whittington 1585-1605. (Vide. Archd. Thomas's *Hist. of Dio. St. Asaph*).

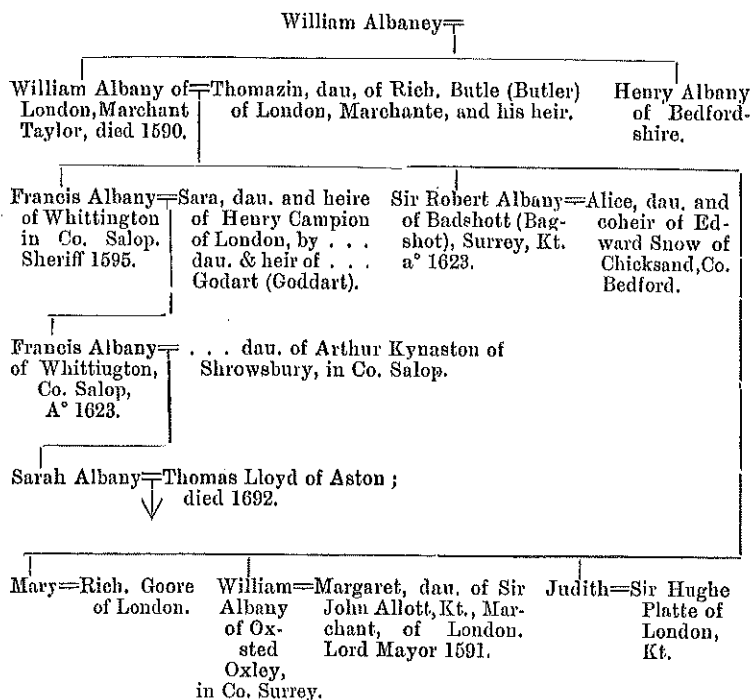
I am much indebted to W. J. Hardy, Esq., F.S.A., for help in deciphering these Inquis Post. Mort., Rot. pat., Deed of Exchange, and Proceedings in Chancery, in the Public Record Office: and to J. Challenor Smith, Esq., for help in reading the Fitz Waryn Wills in Somerset House.

The Pedigree of William Albany, Merchant Taylor, is given in the Visitation of Shropshire, 1623.

ALBANY OF WHITTINGTON.

Harl. 1396, fo. 13 ; Harl. 1241, fo. 59b. ; S. fo. 13b.

Arms : Harl. 1396, Argent¹ on a fesse between 3 cinquefoils gules a greyhound courant. or.



It will be seen by the marriages made by the Albanys that they ranked high amongst the City Merchants. The brother (or more probably the uncle) of William Albany's wife Thomazin, daughter of Sir William Butler, Grocer, was Lord Mayor of London in 1515. He is described by Stowe as being son of Richard Butler of Bindenham, in Bedfordshire.²

¹ Vis. London, 1588 (Harl. Soc.) says Francis Albany bore the field ermine. Owen and Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire* give field argent.

² Stowe, Bk. V., p. 129.

The mother of Francis Albany's wife was probably the daughter and heir of William Goddard, Esq., Fishmonger, whose name is recorded as the founder of "Jesus' Hospital in Bray, Co. Berks, for 40 Almsfolks."¹

Sir Robert Albany, Kt., was doubtless visiting his mother's relations in Bedfordshire when he fell in love with, and married Alice, daughter and coheir. of Edward Snow of Chichsands. [I do not know if it was from the Snows that Peter Osborn, "High Commissioner for Ecclesiastical Affairs," purchased Chichsand Priory in 1576].²

William Albany made a grand civic marriage, his wife's grandfather was Sir Richard Allott of Limbergh, Lincolnshire, and her father was Lord Mayor of London. Stowe says, Sir John Allott was "a man that was just and honest in all his actions," as appears from a story which vindicates him from a charge of bribery respecting the appointment of "Butchers in Lent."³

There was in the Church of St. Margaret Moyses, "a fair monument on the north wall of the Chancel" to Sir John Allott, Kt., "late Lord Maior of this City of London and Maior of the Staple of England, who deceased 17th September, 1591, in the time of his Maioralty. *Ætatis suæ* 66."⁴

St. Margaret Moyses was one of the 36 Churches that were not rebuilt after the great fire.

Sir John Allott and Lady Anne Allott are numbered amongst some of the Charitable Donors of the Fishmongers Company.⁵

Mary Albany married Richard Goare, M.P. for London.⁶ He was the eldest son of Gerard Gore, Alderman (Ancestor of Lords Arran and Harlech).

¹ Stowe, Bk. V., p. 29.

² Burke, Peerage (see Osborn).

³ Stowe, Bk. I., p. 292.

⁴ Stowe, Bk. III., p. 206.

⁵ Stowe, Bk. V., p. 59.

⁶ Burke's Peerage (see Arran).

The fourth brother of Richard, was Sir John Goare, Lord Mayor in 1624.¹ Richard Goare or Gower's ("Armigeri de Highgate, Co. Middlesex") Monument dated December 15th, 1588, was in the Chapel of Highgate.²

Judith Albany married Sir Hughe Platte of Kirby Castle and of "Bednal Green," Middlesex, Kt. There was a monument to her eldest son William Platte of Highgate, and his wife . . . daughter of Sir John Hungerford, Kt., in the Chapel at Highgate. He "Dyed 17th November, 1637."³

The father-in-law of Francis Albany (son of the Sheriff of Shropshire), Arthur Kynaston, was doubtless the benefactor to Shrewsbury School, whose name is thus recorded by John Meighen or Meghen, Headmaster, in the first "Regester Booke:" "1608, Arthure Kinaston, one of the Aldermen of Shrewsbury and Merchant of the Staple."⁴

I do not know to what branch of the large family of Kynaston Arthur belonged; it was not thought derogatory in those days for the younger sons of gentlemen and Esquires to become freemen of the "Towne of Shrewesburye." Probably Arthur was a descendant of "John Kinnaston," who paid a fine of xls. in 1472 for admission to the freedom of the Mercers, and of "Olyv' Kinnaston," who paid a like sum for the same privilege in 1512.⁵

¹ Stowe, Bk. V., p. 142.

² Stowe, Appen. I., p. 135.

³ Stowe, Appen. I., p. 135.

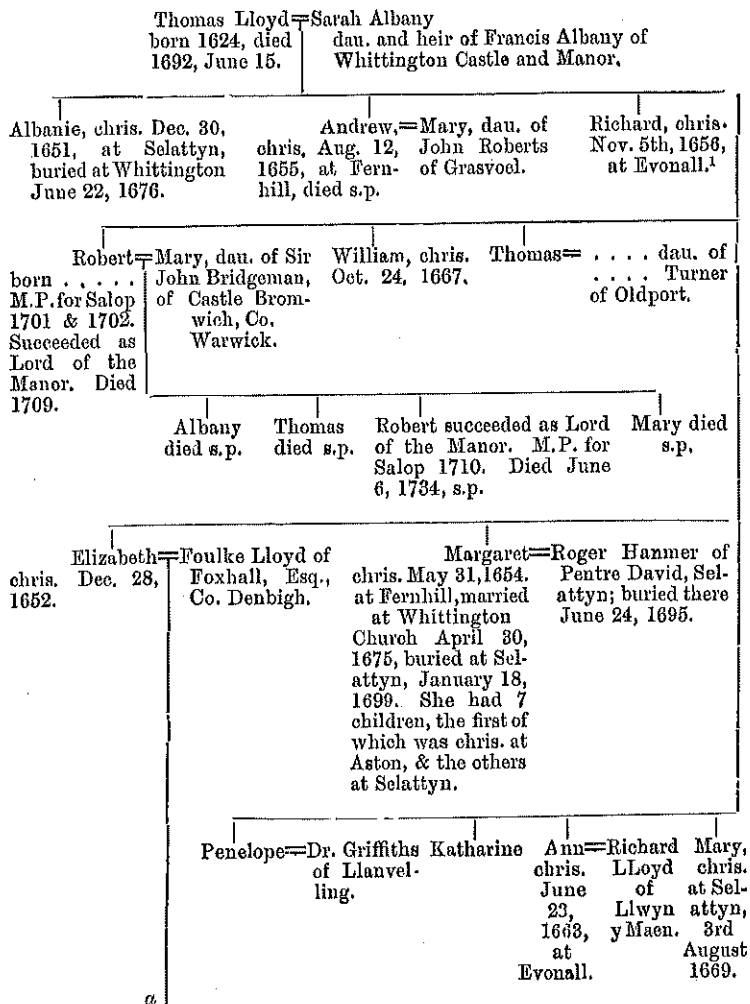
⁴ *History of Shrewsbury School*, p. 171.

⁵ Shrop. Archæo., Vol. viii., Pt. ii. ("Guilds of Shrewsbury.")

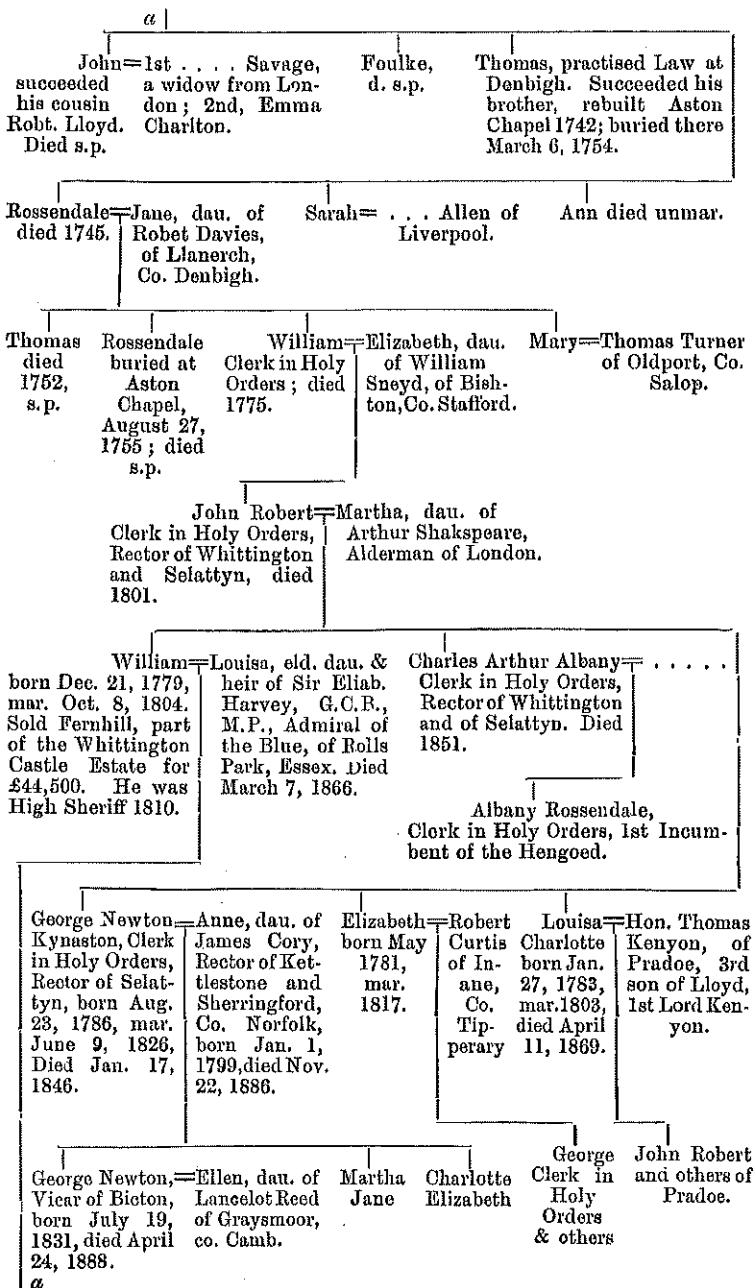
LLOYD OF ASTON, CO. SALOP.

Arms: Harl. 1396, per fesse sable and argent, a lion rampant counterchanged.

The Lloyds of Aston trace their descent from Einion Efell, Lord of Croes Oswallt, ap Madoc ap Mareddudd, last Prince of Powys (A.D. 1133), ap Bloddyn ap Cynfyn, King of North Wales and Prince of Powys, of the 3rd of the Royal Tribes of Wales.



¹ i.e., Ebwal.



a			
William Fitz Warren, born Nov. 7, 1806, died Nov. 19, 1825, s.p.	Edward Harvey born Feb. 18, 1810, died Dec. 31, 1869, s.p.	Richard Thomas born Sep. 9, 1820. Served in the Rifle Brigade and 1st Gren. Guards for 13 years. Colonel of Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry 1875 to 1882. Mar. Aug. 19, 1852.	Lady Frances Hay, 3rd dau. of Thomas Robert, 10th Earl of Kinnoull, died 31 January, 1886.
Louisa Eliza, born Oct. 2, 1805, died unmar. April 11th, 1884.	Charlotte born May 1, 1807, mar. Oct. 30, 1838, died Sept. 9, 1883.	Grenville Pigott, Esq., of Doddershall, co. Bucks.	
Richard Harvey=Edith, dau. of Richard Thomas Lloyd of Aston.			
Francis born Aug. 12, 1853, mar. Aug. 6, 1881. Capt. 1 Gren. Guards, son and heir.	Mary, dau. of George Ponton Gunnis of Leckie, Shropshire, Esq.	Eva=E. J. Rees, M.A., born 4 Oct. 1854, mar. April 21, 1881. Clerk in Holy Orders, Rector of Letchworth, Herts. Died Jan. 19, 1886.	Louisa Selina, born Dec. 18, 1856.
Edith born April 3, 1858, mar. Nov. 1, 1886, her cousin.	Richard Harvey, born Aug. 16, 1860, mar. April 28th, 1891. R.N., of Doddershall Park, Bucks.	Fitz Warren=Agnes Elizabeth, Hunter. born Aug. 16, 1860, mar. April 28th, 1891.	Ada=Hugh Holbech, M.A., Clerk in Holy Orders, Rector of Whittington, Co. Salop. born July 4, 1861, mar. Sep. 25, 1884.
Rossendale, M.A., Clerk in Holy Orders, born Sept. 14, 1863, Rector of Selattyn, 1890.	Maud, born Sep. 4, 1865.	Richard Harvey=Caroline born April 17, 1869, mar. July 12th, 1890.	Edward Nathaniel, born Feb. 16, 1871.

This brings us down to the marriage of Sarah Albany with Thomas Lloyd of Aston, by which she conveyed the Manor of Whittington with the advowson of Selattyn to the family of its present possessor, Colonel Lloyd (1891).

The Lloyds have given four Rectors to Selattyn ; their history will come under the notice of the Church.

I give the pedigree of the Lloyds from the time they became Lords of the Manor of Whittington.

It will be seen that the Manor reverted in 1734 to John Lloyd of Foxhall, Co. Denbigh, son of Elizabeth Lloyd of Aston. To this family Humphrey Lloyd or Lhwyd belonged. The following description of him is taken from the Aston Pedigree Book.

"This most learned and accomplished antiquary derived his pedigree from the Rosendales of the North, who by marriage with the heiress of Foxhall, in the neighbourhood of Denbigh, settled there in 1297. He was son and heir of Robert Lloyd, alias Rossyndale, of the ancient borough of Denbigh (which Humphrey represented in Parliament in the year 1563) by Johan his wife, daughter of Lewis Pigot, and was born in or about the year 1527, he was educated at Oxford, and was a Commoner of Brazen-Nose College, in 1547 he took the degree of B.A., and in 1551 proceeded M.A. He studied Physick at the University either for his amusement, or to acquire the knowledge thereof for the occasional benefit of mankind, as he never professed it for gain, though he is said to have practised it in Denbigh Castle, where he afterwards chiefly resided. He was extremely eloquent, an acute rhetorician, a sound philosopher, and a well-bred gentleman ; he studied Musick and Drawing, and made the Maps of England and Wales for the 'Theatrum Orbis' of his intimate friend, Abraham Ortelius, published at Antwerp 1570, to whom he addressed his 'Commentarioli Britannico Descriptionis Fragmentum, 1572,' and his Epistle entitled 'The Epistle of Humphrey Lhoyd written to Abraham Ortel, Cosmographer to the King, the seconde Kinge of Spaine wherein at large learnedly he discourseth of the Island Mona, the Ancient seat of the Druides. London, printed for John Norton and John Bill, 1606.' "

Anthony à Wood mentions an "Almanack and Kalendar" as the first publication by Lhoyd, also that the "Tresuri of Helth, contaynyne many profytable medecines gathered out of Hipocrat Gal, and Amicen, by one Petrus Hispanus, was translated into English by Humfre Lloyd."

"Imprinted at London in Flete Strete (at the Sign of the Rosegarla'd) by Wylllyam Coplande."

He wrote also "Chronicon Walliæ, a Rege Cadwalladero usque ad. A.D. 1294," now in manuscript in the Cotton Library (Caligula, A.C.), and the "Historie of Cambria" was translated by him, being augmented and continued by David Powel, D.D.

"Imprinted at London by Rafe Newberie and Henrie Denham, 1584."

He wrote "The Breviary of Brytayne."

"Imprynted at London by Richard Johnes, 1573."

In his last letter to his friend Ortelius, Humphrey Lhoyd foretold his own death, which happened soon after in August, 1568. He was buried in the Church of Llanfarchell, Denbigh, where he is commemorated by an alabaster monument, in which he is represented kneeling.¹

He is doubly connected with the Lords of the Manor of Whittington, for he married Barbara, sister of John, last Baron Lumley, who together with Henry Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, his father-in-law, and Jane his wife, sold the Manor to William Albany.

Barbara was the grand-daughter of John Lord Lumley, one of the leaders of "the Pilgrimage of Grace" (28 Hen. VIII.), and daughter of George his son, who was beheaded for high treason (29 Hen. VIII.)² Her first husband was William Williams of Ystym Colwyn, Denbighshire.³

¹ Lloyd of Aston Pedigree Book.

² *Baronia Anglica*, vol. i., p. 301.

³ *Herald. Visit.*, Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii., p. 87. Betham's Chronology gives William Williams as her second husband, Table 673.

A LETTER FROM THE EARL OF
NORTHAMPTON TO THE BAILIFFS OF
SHREWSBURY, A.D. 1624.¹

WILLIAM, second Baron Compton, created Earl of Northampton in 1618, Knight of the Garter, was appointed Lord President of the Council in the Marches of Wales in 1617, and retained the office until his death in the year 1630.²

To my Loveing friends the
Bayleifs of Shrewsbury, these/

After my hartly commen^d^{ns} unto you. Wheras you have signified unto me by your letter your earnest desire to have an Artillery yard erected in your Corporation of Shrewsbury, which I approve of as a very commendable thinge, and wheras that liberty must be granted by his Ma^{ties} letters, authorizing the Lord lieutenant to admit of such a competent number as he shall thinke is convenient, these are ther fore to let you understand, that I will with all conveniency further your desire, and to that end I will send up about it; and you shall receive an answere what effect it hath. And so I rest

Your very loving friend

W. NORTHAMPTON.

Ludlow Castle,

Sept. 8th, 1624.

The term Artillery was formerly appllied to all kinds of missile weapons, hence we are left in doubt as to the precise nature of the application of the Bailiffs. It is probable, however, that as muskets were fast superseding the Bow and Arrow, safe butts for the soldiers to practice shooting with them were required. We are not aware that the application was granted by the King, no record of the fact having come under our notice.

W. PHILLIPS.

¹ The original letter with the autograph signature of the Earl is in the archives of the Corporation of Shrewsbury.

² Clive's *Hist. of Ludlow*, p. 180.

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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. O. Langley) the Names of Persons, and a lady the Names of Places. Will any members or friends, who are willing to assist in compiling this Index, kindly communicate with the Secretary to the Sub-Committee, the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A., St. Michael's Vicarage, Shrewsbury?

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

The Society does not hold itself responsible for the Statements, Opinions, or Errors of Authors of Papers.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

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