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SELATTYN : A HISTORY OF THE PARISH.

BY THE HON. MRS. BULKELEY-OWEN.

Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. III., page 311.

CHAPTER II.

BROGYNTYN IN THE 15TH, 16TH, AND 17TH CENTURIES.

IN the early part of the 15th century we find the family of Lack, Lake, Laken, Lakun, Lakyn, or Lacon,¹ as it is diversely spelt, living at Brogyntyn, or as it was then called, Porkington.

“The ancient family of Laken was seated at Laken, near Wem, from a very early period.”²

Laken is the Lach of Domesday Book.

“In Odenet (i.e., Hodnet) Hundred.”

“Ranulfus Pevrel tenet Lach. Ednot tenuit” in Saxon days.

The name of Richard de Lake occurs as early as the Pipe Rolls of the 2nd year of King John (A.D. 1200),³ and they held their lands under Robert Corbet in the year 1284.³

In a Pedigree of Brynkir of Brynkir, Co. Caernarvon, in the possession of W. R. M. Wynne of Peniarth, Esq., it is stated that John Lacon, alias Lake, was the son of Thomas, son of Sir Richard Lacon, alias Lake.

¹ Until Rowland Lacon's time (Sheriff of Shropshire 1571) the name was usually written Laken or Lakyn, but Lacon occurs on the Episcopal Registers of Lichfield in 1534. *Vide* Patrons of Smethcote. (See *Sheriff's of Shropshire*, p. 91). It is spelt Laken in Selattyn Register in 1563.

² *Sheriff's of Shropshire*, p. 62.

³ Eyton, vol. ix., p. 353.

This Sir Richard Laken was the son and heir of William Laken, who came of age 2 Richard II. (1379), by Margaret, daughter and heir of Rauf or Rad'i Paslew de Drayton Paslew (Co. Buckingham).¹

In the eighth year of Henry IV. (1406), we find Sir Richard witnessing the Earl of Arundel's Charter to Oswestry,² from which fact Owen and Blakeway draw the conclusion that "he was probably the Earl of Arundel's counsel and lawyer." He also witnessed the Deed of Release to the Burgesses of Oswestry, January 25th, 1407.

In the ninth year of Henry IV. he was admitted on the roll of the Guild Merchants of Shrewsbury.

In the Inquisition taken on the death of William, brother and heir of Thomas, Earl of Stafford, 22 Richard II. (1398), Richard Lake held half a fee of the said William in Shropshire, and he also held half a fee of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham (see Inquis. post. mort. 38 and 39 Henry VI., No. 39).

Neither the Inquisition, nor the Will of Sir Richard Laken are to be found.

He was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1415, and M.P. in 1433. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Hamon Peshull of Pashley, Co. Stafford, and of Willey, Co. Salop, Kt., whose son William Laken succeeded to his estates.

Sir Richard Laken appears also to have been the father of an illegitimate son, Thomas Laken, or Lake, of Porkington, whose mother was "Alice Walcot, an attendant on Lady Elizabeth Laken."³ Of this there can be little doubt, as the name of Thomas does not

¹ *Visit. of Shropshire*, 1623, p. 303.

² *Sheriff's of Shropshire*, p. 62, and *Herald. Visit. of Wales*, vol. ii., p. 157.

³ Joseph Morris's *Collection, Shrewsbury*, Lacon Pedigree. *Herald. Visit. of Wales*, vol. ii., 157, gives the wife of Sir Rich. Lacon and mother of Thos. Lacon as "Als. verch John." If this be true, she must have been his second wife.

appear amongst the sons of Sir Richard Laken, whose names are given in the *Historical Visitation of Shropshire*.

In the Harleian MS., 1,982, Thomas Laken is described as Sir Thomas Lakyn of Willey, whose first wife was the daughter of Sir Richard Corbet, Kt., and whose second wife was Gwenhwyvar, daughter of Gruffyd Vychan of Ddeuddwr and Brochwell, the mother of John Lacon of Porkington. This must, I think, be false, for Sir Thomas Lakyn's will dated 1536, which lies at Somerset House, only mentions one wife, and no son John, though Richard his heir, three other sons and four daughters are all named in it.

Sir Thomas Lakyn's Inquisition taken at Bridgnorth 19 August, 28 Henry VIII., No. 60, says he died seized of lands at Bridgnorth and the Manors of Weston and Stowe, and of lands in Hallon and other places "set out," but there is no mention of Porkington.

Thomas Laken, or Lakyn, of Porkington, is stated in the Harleian MS., 1,982 (Vychan Pedigree) to have married Gwenhwyfar, daughter of Gruffyd Vychan of Ddeuddwr, Esq., a lady whose pedigree dates from Brochwell Ysgythrog, King of Powis, Earl of Chester and Baron of Denbigh. She was a great niece of Sir Gryffyd Fychan, who was knighted at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415.¹ (*Arms: Arg. 3 Nags heads erased sable*).²

John Laken succeeded his father and married another lady of the name of Gwenhwyfar, the daughter of David Eytyn of Eytton Uchaf, Co. Denbigh, Esq., a descendant of Tydyr Trevor. (*Arms: those of Tydyr Trevor, per bend sinister, ermine and erminois, over all a lion rampant or.*) Her mother was Angharad, the daughter of Gryfydd Hanmer.³

I think this must be the John Laken whose appoint-

¹ *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. viii., p. 403.

² Brynkir Pedigree, Peniarth MSS.

³ *Herald. Visit. of Wales*, vol. ii., p. 358, and Harl. MS., 1,982.

ment as Rhingilder for the County of Flint, A.D. 1488, is to be found in the Public Record Office. In the laws of Howel Dda (who died A.D. 948),¹ the Rhingyll or Apparitor is mentioned as the fourth official about the Palace of the King. His qualification for the office was that he was the possessor of free lands. His duties were to guard the Palace from fire during the King's meals, and to adjudicate in cases of pilfering. When on guard, he was to stand behind the king, holding two lances of three cubits long, before and behind him. Very minute and curious directions are given as to his food, clothing, and perquisites; these last were only to be held for life. Amongst them it orders that his share of spoil should be a bullock or a heifer.

Long before John Laken's time, however, the Rhingyll's duties had become purely legal. Though in 1488 Henry Tudor, a Welshman, was sitting upon the Throne of England, we do not hear that he revived the Court Ceremonies of the tenth century.

A writer in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* says that "the originally legal functions of the Rhingyll became widened under the English Administration, so as to include the collection of local taxes."²

Thomas Laken succeeded his father and married Margaret, daughter of John Wyn Edwards of Llanddyn,³ near Llangollen, by Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Lewis, Esq. John Wyn Edwards was a son of John Edwards of Chirk, by Gwenhwyfar, daughter of Ellis Eyton, Esq. The Edwardses of Chirk descend from Tydyr Trevor, whose arms they bear.

John Wyn Laken of Porkington and Llanddyn married Elin, daughter of Randle Dymock, or Dimorke,

¹ *Leges Wallicæ. Hywel Dda, Book I, Chap. 39, de Apparitore.*

² *Archæol. Camb.,* July, 1891. Edmund Owen, Esq., on the "Place of Caerwys in Welsh History."

³ *Brynkir Pedigree and Harl. MS., 1,982.*

of Hanmer Wellington, Co. Flint, Esq.,¹ by Elizabeth, daughter of Griffyth Hanmer of Ffens, Esq., who died in 1501. The Dymocks trace their pedigree to Tydyr Trevor, whose arms they bear. They inter-married largely with the Hammers of Llanerch Panna and of the Ffens. John Wyn Laken was Constable of Oswestry Castle, temp. Hen. VIII. Doubtless, it was from this appointment that his house was called "Constable's Hall;" it is so named by Lady Eure in her will, which is dated August 25th, 1626.

I cannot discover the date of his death, but his wife must have long survived him, for the following entry of her burial occurs in Selattyn Register:—"Elin Dimorke widow, late wife of John Wynn Laken, gent., deceased, was buried the xxij daye January, 1590."

The Arms of Lacon are per fesse indented ermine and azure.

Upon the death of John Wyn Laken, the Brogyntyn property passed to the family of Maurice of Clenenney, Co. Caernarvon; William, afterwards Sir William Maurice, Kt., having married Margaret, the daughter and heir, 28 Sep., 1556.

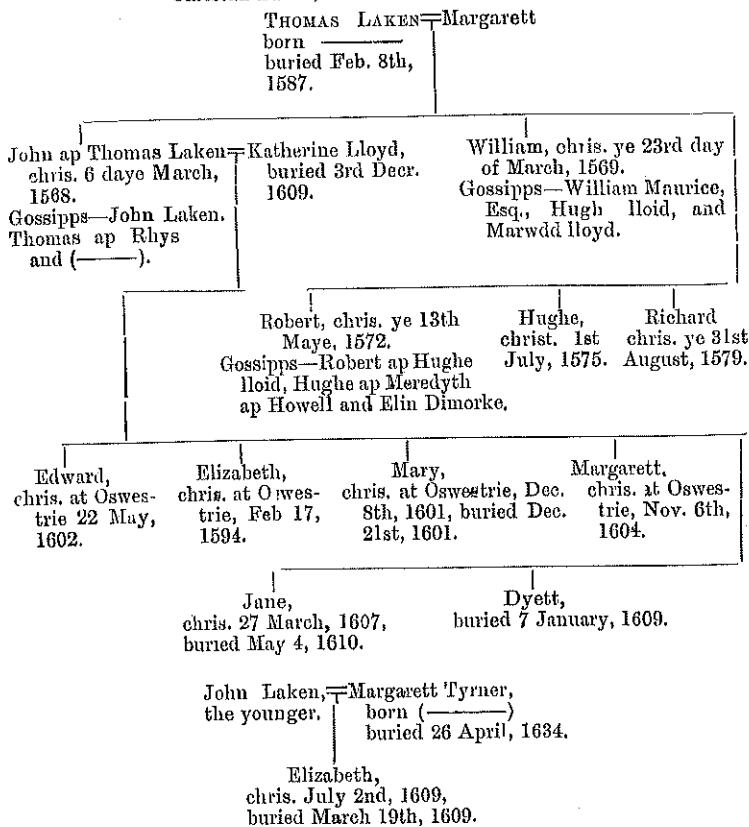
Before passing on to the Maurices, I give the Lakens whose names appear in Selattyn Register. They were, in all probability, related to the Lakens of Brogyntyn, as William Maurice, Esq., and Elin Dimorke, widow of John Wyn Laken, are mentioned as Sponsors.

Probably Katherine Lloyd, the wife of John ap Thomas Laken, was a daughter of John Lloyd of Llanforda, Gent. Both she and her father appear as godparents to John, son of William Maurice, Esq., who was baptised at Oswestrie, 8th Sep., 1569. The Harl. MS., 1,982, gives John as the eldest son and successor of Richard Lloyd of Llanforda (who died Sept. 8th, 1508), by Margaret, daughter of John Edwards of Chirk.

¹ *Herald. Visit. of Wales*, vol. ii., p. 314, Harl. MS., 1,982, and Brynkir Pedigree.

LAKENS ENTERED IN SELATTYN REGISTER.

Christan Laken, buried 26 November, 1563.



I do not know where this branch of the Laken family lived ; nor if Margarett Tyrner, wife of John Laken the younger (as he is called in Selattyn Register), was a Turner of Oldport.

Margaret, wife of William Maurice, of Clenenney, was, as I have said, the last of the Lakens of Brogyntyn ; she was born in July, 1540, and the date of her burial at Selattyn is 18th February, 1571. The youngest of her nine children, Gwenhwyvar, was then only fifteen months old. Gwenhwyvar Maurice was christened at Oswestrie the 26th November, 1570, and her "gossipps"

were John Laken, Gwenhwyvar Lloyd, and Luiē Staney.

The earliest family portrait at Brogyntyn is that of its first heiress, Margaret Laken. It is painted upon a panel, in a dress of crimson brocade trimmed with silver lace, with a ruff and deep lace cuffs, a green feather fan hangs from a chain fastened to her waist; on her right wrist she wears strings of pearls, and on her left wrist crimson beads. The colour has faded out of her cheeks, but the tints of her dress are wonderfully bright, and the picture is in a good state of preservation, when we remember that it was painted upwards of three centuries ago.

Her husband, William Maurice, was born in April, 1542; he was the son of Maurice ap Ellis ap Maurice, of Clennenney, in the Comot of Evioneth, Co. Caernarvon, who was lineally descended from Owen Gwynedd, Prince of Wales,¹ whose arms he bore (*vert 3 eagles displayed in fesse or.*)

The will of Maurice ap Ellis, the father of William Maurice, was dated 11th October and proved 9th Dec., 1575; he died aged 58.

His grandfather, Ellis ap Maurice, was Sheriff of Merioneth in 1540; he died in 1571, aged 79.

William Maurice's mother was Ellen, daughter of Sir John Puleston, Kt., Chamberlain of North Wales and Constable of Caernarvon Castle 21 Hen. VII. and 15 Hen. VIII.² Her will was proved 21st August, 1577. His grandmother was Katrin, daughter of Piers Stanley of Eulo, Constable of Harlech Castle.³

James Brynkir of Brynkir, writing to William Owen of Porkington on March 4th, 1718, says of Piers Stanley :—

¹ *Hist. of Gwydir Family*, quarto edit. Ruthin, 1827, p. 90.

² Kalendars of Gwynedd.

³ This office was confirmed to him by Act of Parliament in 1485. He held it in 1515, and also at Michaelmas 1520, being then attached to the King's household.—*Archæo. Camb.*, vol. 1, p. 263.

"It was observed that wherever the Stanleys were married in those days, that family thrived mightily. . . for you may remember how great the Stanleys were in Henry ye 7th and 8th time, and therefor partly by interest to procure wastes and crown lands, they generally made fortunes, and our lands were esteem'd of little value in those days."

William Maurice married his first wife Margaret Laken when he was little more than 14 years of age. His eldest son, William Wynn Maurice, was born 21st December, 1559.

He was Knight of the Shire for Caernarvon in the 8th Parliament of Queen Elizabeth, 1592-1601, and in the 1st Parliament of James I., 1604-9, and M.P. for Beaumaris in the 10th Parliament of Queen Elizabeth; Sheriff of Caernarvonshire, 1581-2 and 1595-6, and Sheriff of Merionethshire November 24th, 1590-91, and 1605-6,¹ and one of the Council of the Marches o Wales.

He was knighted at Whitehall the 1st year of King James I., July 23, 1603.² He was a personal friend of the King, and it was at his suggestion that he adopted the title of King of Great Britain.

This is alluded to in a letter to him from his sister Anne, wife of Robert Wynn Brynkir of Brynkir,³ dated 6th Feb., 1603-4⁴ :—

"And me thinkes you should deseir his Majesty to speake to my Lord Channeller and my Lord President to use you well and to shew you some favoure thereby, for the great service that you have done in her Majesty's Raigne, and alsoe in his Majesty's raigne, being Knight of the Shire so maine years, and attending upon her Parliament so duelie and trulie as you have done. By reason also that you are his Godfather

¹ Kalendars of Gwynedd.

² Kalendars o fGwynedd.

³ The Brynkers of Brynker descend from Gruffydd ap Cynan,

⁴ Brogynynt MS.

and intitled his Highness Kinge of Great Britan. Let his Majesty therefore speake in your behalfe a Word or two."

Sir William Maurice seems to have done his best to get his suggestion as to the King's title confirmed, for we read :—

"Sir W. Morrice prest, did not content himself with suggesting the title ; we find him more than two years after the Proclamation was issued endeavouring to get the title confirmed by Act of Parliament." Such at least is the statement made by Dudley Carleton in a letter to John Chamberlain, dated Cripplegate, Dec. 18th, 1606, in which we read as follows in an account of the Proceedings in Parliament (Domestic Papers, James I., 1606) :—

"Sir W. Morrice prest hotly uppon the motion to have the King's title of Great Britanny confirmed by Act of Parlement ; but he was answered by one James who concluded a long declamation with this description of the Brettons, that they were first an ijdalatrous nation and worshipers of Diuels. In the beginning of Christianity they were thrust out into the mountaines, where they liued long like theefes and robbers, and are to this day the most base pesantly perfidious people of the world. Mr. Hare came after with a bitter word against our neighbours, calling them beggarly Scots, for which he is in danger to be shrewdly hunted ; and thus you see what extrauagancies we have had both pro and contra." ¹

It seems from the above that the use of unparliamentary language is not confined to the present day. History does not tell us how Sir William Maurice met these aspersions on his countrymen ; however, we know he gained his point in the title of the Sovereign which has come down to the King's successors.

There is a Proclamation on three leaves (15 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. by 12in) in the Peniarth Library, "concerning the King's

¹ *Bye-gones*, September, 1878.
Vol. IV., 2nd S.

Majesties Stile of Great Britaine." This Proclamation was issued 20th October, 1604; it is printed verbatim in the Book of Proclamations printed by Barker in 1609. It will be found endorsed on the Patent Rolls, 2 James I., Part. VII.¹

I do not think Sir William Maurice could have lived much at Constable's Hall, for Selattyn Register only records the baptism of his two youngest children "at Oswestrie," and the burial of his first wife at Selattyn. His duties must have called him a great deal to London and Wales.

On August 22nd, 1575, he married another heiress, Ellin, relict of John Lewis of Chwaen, in Anglesey, daughter and heir of Hugh ap Llewelyn of Bodowir. I do not know the date of her death.

The issue of this marriage was William, born 29th June, 1582, who died 14th May, 1585.

On "Whitsone Tuesdaye," 1605, he married his first cousin for his third wife, Jane, relict of Sir Thomas Johnes of Abermarlais, Co. Carmarthen, Kt., daughter and heir of Rowland Puleston of Carnarvon, Sheriff of Carnarvonshire 1592-3, and M.P. for the Carnarvon Boroughs 1547-1563. He died August 10th, 1622, and was buried at Penmorva, the village in which Clenenney lies. The inscription on his tomb is as follows:—

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF
THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL
WILLIAM MAURICE
OF
CLENENNEY, KNIGHT
WHICH DIED THE
Xth OF AUGUST
1622.

¹ *Ibid.*

The will of *Myllt ystadwlar*
 which is at Somerset House, was proved November
 23rd, 1622.¹

Sir William Maurice's Will relates entirely to the Welsh property. He appoints "Dame Elin Eure, late wife of Sir Frances Eure, deceased, daughter and heir of my eldest son William Maurice deceased, and my nephew Ellice Brinker of Brinker executors." Amongst numerous bequests to the Brinckers and others he bequeaths "to my grandchild Jonett Owen wife to Sir John Owen heire apparent to Lady Eure, sixe heyfers in caulfes or six kines."

He was succeeded in his estates of Porkington, Clenenney, and Llanddyn by his grand-daughter Elin, who was born 7th October, 1578, her father William Wynn Maurice having died "vita patris." Her mother was Mary, daughter of John Lewis of Chwaen, Anglesey, and of Ellin, who afterwards became the second wife of Sir William Maurice. (*Arms of Lewis of Chwaen: Gules, a chevron between 3 lions ramp. or.*)²

Elin Maurice married first John Owen, second son of Owen ap Robert of Bodsilin, Co. Caernarvon, by whom she had eight children. He was Secretary to Sir Francis Walsingham, in whose service "he made a fortune of £10,000," a sum perhaps despised by modern secretaries, but a vast one in those days.³

Through this marriage the Owens owned Brogyntyn for 200 years. They descend from Hwyfa ap Cynddelw, Lord of Llys Lliven in Môn, of the 15 Noble Tribes of Wales, whose arms they bore. (*Gules. a chev on, inter three lions rampant or.*)

¹ The *Archæo. Camb.* erroneously gives this date as May 19, 1628. Upon this latter date there was a "de bonis non" grant of the unadministered estate.

² See Bryukir Pedigree, Peuiaarth MSS

³ *Pennant's Tours*, vol. i, p. 356.

John Owen's nephew of the same Christian name, who was born in 1580, was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph September 20th, 1629, and was chaplain to King Charles I. He was "twice impeached, was imprisoned in the Tower, had to pay a fine of £500, and after seeing the Episcopal property sold, and the Cathedral he had done so much to improve desecrated, he died at Aberkinsey, near Rhuddlan, Oct. 16th, 1651, and was buried under the throne in the Cathedral."¹

It was probably whilst her husband was Secretary to Sir F. Walsingham that Elin Maurice's portrait was painted after the style of Zucchero. It is a three-quarter length. She wears a dress of figured white satin with a ruff, a collar and earrings of large pearls, and pendant strings of pearls.

She married secondly Sir Francis Eure, Kt., son of William Lord Eure, and brother to Ralph Lord Eure, President of the Council of the Marches of Wales in 1609.

Dugdale says of the name of Eure, "It was assumed from the Lordship of Eure in co. Bucks. Where Hugh, a younger son of one of the Barons of Werkworth in county Northumberland, did seat himself in the time of King Henry III. is out of doubt." (*Arms of Eure: quarterly or and gu.over all on a bend sable 3 escallops or.*)

Sir Francis Eure was one of the Justices of the North Wales Circuit. He was buried at Selattyn 11th April, 1621, and is entered in the register as "Sir Fraunces Owen, Knight." I think, therefore, he must have assumed his wife's name, and the entry of their only son's baptism as "Compton, the son of Sir Fraunces Owen Knight by Elin his wife christened ye 15th day of February 1617," seems to confirm this opinion.

The register gives her burial as "Elin Maurice, widowe otherwayes the Ladye Owen was buried the 14th day of September, 1626."

¹ *Hist. of St. Asaph*

Her eldest son and heir was Sir John Owen, born in 1600, who is described by a writer on the Parliamentary side in the following terms:—“ This John Owen was one of the staunchest Royalists in North Wales. He fought for the King with a pertinacity which cannot but be admired, and his unswerving fidelity to his sovereign brought him under the shadow of the scaffold.”¹

Her second son was Col. William Owen (the Constable of Harlech Castle). He was baptized at Whittington 19th April, 1607. He was married at Selattyn Church on the 30th November, 1630, to Mary Kemp, widow of John Hanmer, Bishop of St. Asaph. She was buried there on March 1, 1662. Colonel William Owen died s.p., and was buried at Selattyn 11th October, 1670. His will dated 27th September, 1670, was proved on the 28th February following. He left an annual legacy of £6 to the poor of Selattyn.

Her third son Maurice, baptized at Whittington, 13th April, 1610, was given lands by his mother in Anglesey in 1625. I do not know his career nor the date of his death. His name does not appear with the Bulkeleys and other gentry of Anglesea in the records of the Civil War in which his brothers took so large a part.

Of the five daughters three were married. Elizabeth, the eldest, became the wife of Richard Vaughan of Corsegedol, Co. Merioneth. He died in his 30th year, M.P. for that county, upon 19th July, 1636. She married secondly, John Hauers of Whittlebury, Co. Northampton. Administration to her effects was granted 15 Oct., 1641.²

Anne, baptized at Whittington, October 1604, married Olave Buck.

Margaret married Rees Tanat of Abertanat, Lord of

¹ *Civil War in Wales and the Marches*, by J. R. Phillips.

² Peniarth MSS.

the Manor of Broniarth.¹ He died 5th September, 1661. His mother was Margaret, daughter of Roger Kinaston of Hordley, ap Edward, ap Humphre, ap Sir Roger Kinaston.² Thus Margaret Maurice was niece by marriage to Elizabeth Kynaston, wife of Richard Hanmer of Pentrepant, whose name occurs so frequently in Selattyn Register, and sister-in-law to Mary, her brother Col. William Owen's wife. Margaret Tanat died 29th October, 1670.

The two unmarried daughters probably lived each with a married sister, for Penelope is described in the family pedigree as "of Abertanat, spinster." She was buried at Selattyn, 8 May, 1671, and left a legacy to the poor of the parish of £4 yearly for so long as her executors "shall live, and no longer."

Ellen is described as "of Corsygedol;" she died in 1636.

The Oswestry Almshouses were founded by Sir Francis and Lady Eure. Dame Elin, widow of Sir Francis Eure, by her will dated 25 August, 1626, says that her husband had during his lifetime purchased six small messuages and dwelling houses in 'William Street,'³ Oswestry, which he intended should ever remain to be for the dwelling and habitation of six poor people in the said town, and which said houses since the decease of her said husband were, for the purpose aforesaid, conveyed to her and her heirs by Horatio Eure, Esq., son and heir of the said Francis Eure, and had since by her been newly built, and in accomplishment of the trust and confidence reposed in her devised the six said messuages or dwelling houses to the bailiffs and burgesses of Oswestry, and their successors, to be used and employed for the dwelling and habitation of six poor men, and six poor women

¹ Rees Tanat of Aber Tanat, sol., must have fought for the King in the Civil Wars, for we find he compounded in 1655 for his estates £85.

² Llyfr Silin (Abertanat, 1661). *Archaeo. Cumb.*, 5th Series, No. 14.

³ i.e., Willow Street.

of the said town of Oswestry to be appointed and placed therein by the said bailiffs and their successors."

John Owen came into his mother's estates at her death in 1626. He married Janet, daughter of Griffith Vaughan of Corsygedol, who was Sheriff for Merioneth in 1587-8 and 1602-3. She was sister to Richard Vaughan, the first husband of Elizabeth Maurice.

Sir John Owen's name does not appear at all in Selattyn Register; he must have lived at Clenenney except when called away by his military duties. He was Sheriff of Caernarvonshire 1630 and 1644, and of Merionethshire 1631-32.

Probably he lent his house in Shropshire to his brother William, whose name and that of his wife often occur in connection with Porkington. Many years of John Owen's life were devoted to the service of his King.

The first mention of him as a soldier occurs in 1642. Upon the 25th September of that year "King Charles wrote to the Commissioners of the County of Carnarvon, directing them to pay the money thus collected by them into the hands of John Owen of Clenenney, 'One of our Colonels.' Orders had been sent from Chester to the leading men, the Commissioners of Array and others, in the several counties of North Wales, calling upon them to conduct the trained bands to Shrewsbury, and to use all possible means to levy money for their support."¹

The same author says, "In North Wales the Royal interest very much preponderated. There were the Bulkeleys in Anglesea, John Owen (afterwards Sir John of Clenenney)," etc.²

He also says, "At the battle of Edgehill a great number of Welshmen were engaged. . . Colonel John Owen of Clenenney was probably present with his regiment from Anglesey and Carnarvonshire," October

¹ *Civil War in Wales and the Marches*, J. R. Phillips.

² *Ibid.*

23, 1642. A contemporary MS. (Harl. MSS. 6844), speaking of the Welsh at the battle of Edgehill, says, "Arms were the great deficiency, and the men stood up in the same garments in which they left their native fields ; and with scythes, pitchforks, and even sickles in their hands, they cheerfully took the field, and literally like reapers descended to that battle of death."¹

We next hear of him at Abingdon, whence he writes the following letter to his wife :—

Deare Wife

I have no newes to writte. I am at this instante thanks be to God well and desire the like with you att home. I cannot write of any bussiness ontill we be more settled. I pray you to have care of the children. Your nephew and niece wants nothinge. In the meantime I wish you and I a happier meettinge. I am

Your — loveinge husband

fro the campe att Culham
Hill neere Abingdon 26
of May, 1643.

For Mrs. Owen at Clenen-
ney in Carnarvonshire.²

John Owen

Clarendon mentions him in the History of the Rebellion,³ where he says "he was desperately wounded at the battle of Bristol when it was taken by Prince Rupert." The following account of this is given in the Memoirs of Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers. "His Highness Prince Rupert, then General of the Horse, upon Tuesday, July 18, 1643, began his march from Oxford to Bristol. Fourteen regiments of foot he carried along with him, divided into three Tertias,⁴ my Lord Viscount Grandison being Colonel General. The

¹ *Ibid.*

² Brogyntyn MSS.

³ Clarendon, Book VII., p. 141.

⁴ Tertia, i.e., Brigade.

first Tertia was commanded by my lord himself, which had six regiments in it. . . . The sixth was Col.¹ Owen's, each led by his own Colonel."

(Here follows a long description of the siege). "Our men retreating, my Lord Grandison again took horse, to fetch them up the third time, which they obeyed very willingly, following even to the very ditch of Priors fort. Into this since our retreat some of the defendants were descended, and by one of them was my Lord Grandison shot in the right leg, who thus hurt, desired Col. Owen to lead on his men, which he doing, was presently shot in the face; whereupon the soldiers perceiving two of their chief commanders hurt, pressed on no further, but retreated. My Lord Grandison and Col. Owen then rode back to the Prince's quarters to be dressed."²

"It is said that the Welsh counted more than 5,000" on the King's side at the Battle of Bristol.³

In the following letter Sir John Owen gives his wife a description of his wound, records the interest which the tender-hearted King shewed in him, and mentions his appointment as Vice Admiral of North Wales.⁴

"Most deare Wife

I have written unto thee divers times but doubtinge of your receipte because you sent me noe answe, I once more venter the writtinge and am to tell you the misfortune I had before Bristow where I was unfortunately shott through the right side of my nose out under the leaft [h]eare thorow all the iuggular vaines and mouth and did the extreamely, (?) y^t everybody thought I had been choalk but God be prayded I am in prettie good state, if it doth not turne into a feaver I hope to recover my bodily health shortly, but my wounde wille long.

¹ Afterwards Sir J. Owen.

² *Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers*, vol. ii., p. 23; Eliot Warburton, ed. 1849. Quoted from a MS. by an eye witness of the siege of Bristol, among Prince Rupert's papers.

³ *Civil War in Wales and the Marches*.

⁴ This appointment was formally granted at the Restoration, 20th January, 1660.

Your sonne haith put me unto charge for he hath [scarce ?] once beene well since he came hither to me.

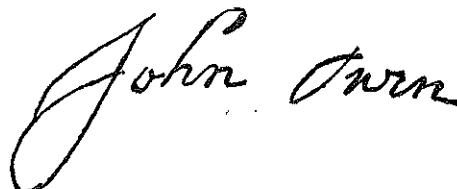
I have nothing to sende unto thee nor thy daughters, for I cannot stir abrode. The Kinge coming yesterday to Bristow and passinge to the Armie and seeinge my souldiers asked Prince Roberte whose they are; he answered, they were mine, the Kinge turned his horse suddenly and called to one of my Officers who came to him.

"I hope in God your Colonell is not dead ?"

"Noe, and please your Ma^{te}, he is something dangerously hurte."

"I pray God for his life, and deseir his recoverie."

This was spoken before all ye Courte and Armie which is sufficient for any souldier, and a great favour fro a Kinge in the field,



Before my cominge fro Oxenforde he gave me the place of Vice Admirall of North Wales, and carried in spite of all opposition, deare harte fare thee wel.

I pray remember my service to my cousins of Brinicker, my cousins o Ystym lyn, of the Werne and all about, to Mr. Ellice and Griffith Ellice, Robert ap Reece, nor [—] Ellice Maurice, and Braick a Cibr, and they of Treban. Once more farewell.

Commend me to Jammy baich."

[*John Owen's Autograph.*]

In 1644 Prince Rupert visited many of the garrisons of North Wales, and appointed John Owen to be Governor of Conway Castle, then in the hands of John Williams, Archbishop of York.¹

The deed of appointment upon parchment, with seal and autograph, is as follows :—²

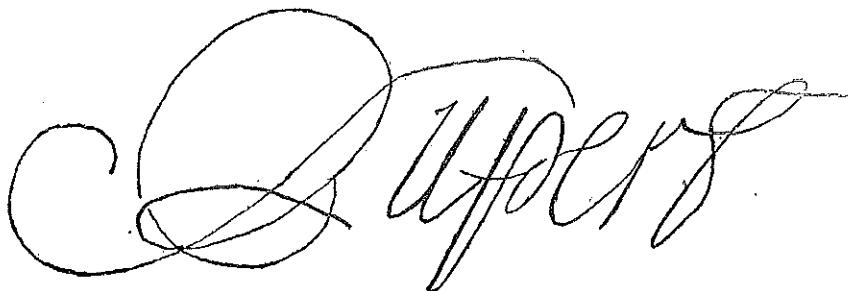
¹ Governor of Conway August 1, 1643.

² Brogyntyn MSS.

"Prince Rupert, Count Palatine of our Reyne, Duke of Bavaria and Cumberland, Earle of Holdernes, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter and Capteyn Generall of all his Ma^{ties} Armyes, under his Highness the Prince of Wales.

To Colonell John Owen High Sheriff of the Countie of Carnaryon. By virtue of the authoritie and power to mee given from our Soveraigne Lord King Charles under the great seale of England as Captaine General etc. as you have given good testimony of your loyalty and good affection to his Ma^{tie} in his present occasions by your eminent service, I do therefore by the authority aforesaid constitute and appoint you to be Governor of the saide Towne and Castle of Conway within the saide County of Carnaryon and of all such forces as you shall bringe or cause to be brought into the said Towne and Castle for the defence thereof commandinge all officers and souldiers of the same, to obey and observe you as their Governor and Commander and you to command and governe them as you shall thinke best for his Ma^{ties} service and the defence of that Place accordinge to the discipline of warre.

Given under my hand and seale of Armes at Oxford this Tenth daie of December in the Twentieth year of the Raigne of our Sovereign Lord Charles etc."



A few days later, upon 17th December, 1644, Colonel John Owen received the honour of Knighthood at the hands of his beloved Sovereign, at Oxford.¹

It may be interesting to know the pay of the Governor of the Towne and Castle of Conway; it was but a feather in the balance compared with Sir John's expenditure for the King.

¹ See Public Record Office.

The following account is taken from a tract in the British Museum entitled :—“The Government of the Marches of Wales, Statute 27 and 34 Henry VIII.” “ Constable of the Castle of Conway his fee was yearly sometimes 40*l* and sometimes 50*l*. The Captain of the Towne of Conway had for his yearly fee 12*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. and most commonly he that was Constable of the Castle was also Captain of the Towne. There was also allowed to the said Constable and Captain 24 souldiers for the safe custody of the said Towne and Castle and every one of them was allowed 4*d*. per diem amounting yearly to 146*l*.

The Keeper and Porter of the Gates of Conway, his fee was 4*d*. per diem.

In the 44 yeere of Elizabeth the payments rose to ; the Porter of the Towne of Conway 6*l*. 1*s*. 8*d*. The Constable of the Towne of Conway 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.¹

From the many letters of Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice to Sir John Owen, the following are the most interesting.

“ These are by virtue of my power to authorize and require you immediately upon sight hereof to collect, gather and receive the contributions of the hundreds of Grethin, Nant, Conway, Issaph Isscorvay, Erioneth and Ucha for the support and maintaining of the Garrison and town of Conway, in the county of Carnarvon, which contributions you must by noe means exceed or suffer any oppression to be enforced on the inhabitants of the aforesaid hundreds by any officer or soldier under your command. And if at any time the aforesaid hundreds to you assigned, shall neglect to pay their contributions to you either in part or whole, it shall be lawful for you from time to time to levy all and every their arrears by such parties of horse as you think fit, provided you exact not, or take from the defaulters, more than your dues according to their former Assessment. Whereof you are in noe wayes to

¹ History of the Ancient and Modern Estate of the Principality of Wales. Collected out of Tower Records by Sir John Dodridge, Kt., 1680.

faile. And for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and seal at Armes this 19th day of March, 1644.¹

[*Rupert's Autograph.*]

To Sir John Owen, Kt., and Col. General of the Towne and Castle of Conway.²

This letter shows the chivalrous spirit in which that heroic Prince guarded the people from oppression. Eliot Warburton, who gives it in his Memoirs of Prince Rupert, bids us "mark the businesslike exactness of this document and the sense of justice it exhibits and enjoins."

" Gentlemen,

You are upon sight hereof to march with those thousand men which were to be raysed and delivered unto you out of ye Countyes of North Wales, And all others that you can get by Aberustith,³ where ye Governor⁴ may furnish you with a Convoy, or by ye safest wayes you know for your security and to the City of Hereford, where you shall receive further orders from me whereof you may by noe meanes faile.

Hereford this 2nd day of April, 1645.

[*Rupert's Autograph.*]

To Sir John Owen Kt. and Col. and to Col. Thelwall.⁵

Received the 10th of April 1645 att twelve a clock."⁶

We see by the " Minutes of a Council of War held at Hereford, June 23rd, 1645," that "a despatch," was sent "to Lord Byron to require him to send Col.

¹ It must be remembered that until A.D. 1752 the year began upon March 25th.

² Brogyntyn MSS.

³ i.e., Aberystwith.

⁴ Col. Robert Whitley. Aberystwith Castle, after a long siege, surrendered April 14, 1646.

⁵ Col. Eubule Thelwall of Plas y Ward, Denbighshire.

⁶ Brogyntyn MSS.

Thelwall to Brecknock with the 800 foot that are ready in North Wales; Sir John to be sent to assist therein.”¹

“Sir,

The present condition of his Majesty's affairs is such that it is necessary to hasten the recruits for the Army, in order to which I have written to the Lord Byron to speed away Colonel Thelwall, with the eight hundred men, which were to be levied in North Wales. I shall therefore desire you, knowing the power and interest you have in those parts, to give him all the furtherance and assistance you can for expediting the service. Wherein being confident you will not be wanting,

I rest your very loveinge friend.

[*Rupert's Autograph.*]

Hereford 25th day of June 1645.

To Sir John Owen Kt. and Col.”²

The following letter from Prince Maurice appoints Sir John Owen as “Sergeant Maior Generall of the Foote.”

[*Seal.*] “Prince Maurice, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria, Lieutenant Generall of his Ma^{ties} forces—raised or to be raised within the Dominion of Wales, the counties of Chester, Salop, Worcester, Lancaster, etc.

To Sir John Owen, Knt. and Coll. Sergeant Maior Generall to the force for this expedition.

These are to certify that I reposing great trust, and being assured of y^r great fidelity, experience, and abilities, doe by virtue of authority devised unto me and confirmed by the Greate Seale of England, constitute and appoint you Sergeant Maior Generall of the foote united and joyned for this expedition in one body and now marching or being within the County of Denbigh or Flint, or in any other place or Countie into which I shall lead the sayd forces for this expedition, and doe hereby will and require all officers and soldiers to obey you as Sergeant Maior Generall and you to demeane yourselfe

¹ *Memoirs of Prince Rupert*, vol. iii., p. 119.

² Brogyntyn MSS.

in all things as belongeth to your place and greatly according to my discipline of Warre.

Given under my hand and seale att Armes this 17th day of February, 1644.¹



[Seal.] "Whereas divers Officers and soldiers of my Army have deserted their colours, without leave or parole, to the great prejudice of his Majestie's present service; these are therefore to will and require you, with all diligence, to make enquiry for such offending soldiers, and them to take up and send to their colours again, to my Army, wheresoever the same shall be. And in case any refuse to repair to their colours, to commit them to safe custody, to answer for such their offence. Hereof you are not to fail at your peril.

Given at Ruthin this 17th February, 1644.

[Maurice's Autograph.]

To all Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Commissioners of Array, Constables and all others his Majestie's officers whom it may concern in North Wales."²

"For Sir John Owen at Wrexham,

I desire you not to advance towards Holt butt to keep your men in a readinesse to march at Wrexham.

[Maurice's Autograph.]

I desire you alsoe to send for the old foote from Holt and to keep them alsoe in a readinesse to march.

[Maurice's Autograph.]

Chester the 23 of February, 1644."²

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² Ibid.

“Sir,

Notwithstanding the order I sent unto you this afternoone I desire you only to draw your men together at Wrexham, which I have since appointed to be the rendezvous for the Army, because the enemy [Brereton] is drawn back again, and to desire you to have a care of your quarters.

[Maurice's Autograph.]

23 of February, 1644, 9 att night.

To Sir John Owen, Major Generall at Wrexham.”¹

“Sr

I have received intelligence that the enemie draweth men togeather upon some designe. I desire you therefore to cause very good guards to be kept in all ye quarters and to send to Holt to doe the same and in case of Alarme to give order to those of Holt to keep themselves within protection of the Castle and ye whole body to drawe to Common Wood and to advertize me if the enemie draw over, which care will be requisite 3 or 4 nights.

This is all for the present from

Your very loveinge friend.

[Maurice's Autograph.]

Chester the 2nd March, 1644.

To Sir John Owen, Major Generall.”

“Sir,

I have this day received intelligence that the enemy have an intent to force their passage into Wales, either by Hoult Pass or some of the fords; wherefore I would have you draw all your foot together, and to be at the rendez-vous on Common Wood at four o'clock this afternoon, when you are to expect further orders from me, and that when you are drawn together you send me an exact list of your number of foot.

[Maurice's Autograph.]

Chester, 3rd of March, 1644.

For Sir John Owen, Major Generall of the Army.”²

¹ Brogynbyn MSS.

² Ibid.

“Sir,

I would have you draw into Wrexham the two Companies impressed and raised out of Denbighland, under the command of Captain Hugh Wynne and Captain John Jones, which companies you are not to put into any regiment until you shall receive orders for the same from

Your affectionate friend.

[Maurice's Autograph.]

Chester, the 7th day of March, 1644.¹

For Sir John O Kt. my Major Generall.”

“Sr

You are to give order to all the new foote to march immediately to Holt to secure the passe and shew no quarter, till they receave further orders and to give orders to the others that are there to march to Ruabon where att the Rendezvous for sure you to meet me to-morrow att ten of the clocke and with all to give order to the rest of the old foote that came with me to march to Ruabon and there to be upon the Rendezvous, att ten of the clocke, and you are to send 200 of the new foote that are now with you and are to march to Holt to the same quarters att ye Ecclestone where Collⁿ Washington his men are quartered.

[Maurice's Autograph.]

Chester this 12 of March, 1644.

For Sir John Owen Kt. Major Gen^l^m²

“Sir,

To-morrow being Monday, the 17th present, you are to be with all the Foot at the rendez-vous, on Botchfield Heath, precisely by seven of the clock in the morning. You are likewise to give strict order that every officer under the degree of a Major, march a-foot with his companie, and that no officer or soldier presume to straggle, or to be found pistol-shot from his colours upon pain of death. Hereof you may not fail.

Given at Ellesmere, this 16th day of March, 1644.

[Maurice's Autograph.]

For Sir John Owen, Kt., Major General to the Foot.”³

¹ Brogynyntyn MSS.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

Vol. IV., 2nd S.

“Sir,

My resolution being to take the advice and opinion of some of his Majestie's Commissioners of the several Counties of Merioneth, Denbigh, Flint, Carnarvon, and Anglesea, for the security and safety of those parts, I shall therefore exactly desire you to send to the Commissioners of each of the aforesaid counties, that they speedily attend me here, for the purpose aforesaid, which is all at present but that I am

Your affectionate Friend.

[Maurice's Autograph.]

Chester, the 23rd day of March, 1644.
For Sir John Owen, Major General at Wrexham or Rhuabon.”¹

These letters from Prince Maurice show the confidence which he, as well as his brother, had in Sir John Owen, who was by this time promoted to the rank of Major General of the Foot.

They are also a proof of the affection with which he regarded him.

We now come to an autograph letter of the King written by his Secretary to Sir John Owen whilst he was High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire, bidding him assist and obey Lord Byron, whom he had appointed “Generall of all his Maties fforces . . and in the six northern Counties of Wales.”



“Trusty and welbeloved wee greete you well. Whereas upon a special and important occasion for our service We have appointed the Lord Byron to use his best industry and endeavours to secure our County of Carnarvon, and to that purpose to rayse and gather together what forces he can, Wee doe therefore hereby require and command you and all the

¹ Brogynatyn MSS.

gentry and inhabitants of that ye County, to comply with, and to assist and obey the Lord Byron in all things in order to our said Service. Wherein wee much rely upon and accordingly expect your utmost diligence and furtherance; as you tender the good of our service and the Peace and Security of that County. And for soe doing these our letters shall be your warrant.

Given at our Court at Oxford the 25th day of February, 1645.

By his Mat^{ies} Command,

EDW. NICHOLAS.

To our trusty and welbeloved our High Sheriff of our County of Carnarvon.”¹

The following letters from Prince Rupert are to the same effect.

“ Sir,

I shall desire you upon sight hereof to draw all your men together and to be in readiness upon any occasion as you shall be required by the Lo: Byron, from whom you are to receive orders, whereof you may by noe meanes fayle.

May 20th, 1645.

[*Rupert's Autograph.*]

To Sir John Owen, Knight and Colonell.”²

“ Gentlemen,

Understanding that at a Meeting at Denbigh of the Lord Byron and you the Commissioners of Carnarvon, Anglesey, and Merioneth, the contributions of these respective counties were mutually agreed upon and settled. In pursuance thereof, I shall hereby desire you that the said contributions may be levied and paid over unto the Lord Byron in such proportions and at such times as was there concluded upon, who is to give a discharge for what is received, which that it may be the better effected, I do desire and require that his orders therein may be obeyed. Wherein not doubting of your ready compliance, I remain

Your very loveing Friend,

[*Rupert's Autograph.*]

Bristol, the 17th day July, 1645.

To the Commissioners of Carnarvon, Anglesey, and Merioneth.”³

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

This letter was written two months before the surrender of Bristol, upon the loss of which the King, whose mind was poisoned by the jealousy of Lord Digby, revoked all Prince Rupert's Commissions, 14th Sept., 1645.

It was in September of this year that His Sacred Majesty Charles I., King and Martyr, must have passed twice through Selattyn Parish, as is proved by the following extracts :—

“Journal of the King's second visit to South Wales, after raising the siege before Hereford, and thence to Chester and Denbigh, September, 1645.”

“*Friday, September 19th.* We came to Newtown, Co. Montgomery.

Saturday rested. Sunday, September 21st. Over the mountaynes ; less barren than the day before by Sir Arthur Blaney's house to Llanvutlyn,¹ a borough townie in Montgomeryshire.

Monday, September 22nd. Over such mountaynes to Chirke Castle, Com. Salop. There the King lay Watts is Governor.

Sunday, September 28th. About one o'clock of the afternoon the King marched through Ruthyn, where there is a large Castle and fortified, to Chirke Castle, Com. Denbigh. Watts knighted. Here P. Maurice met us with his troope, and those of P. Rupert's horse that came from Bristoll, Lucas's horse &c. toto. 600 or 700.

Monday, September 29th. Leaving Oswestree (a garrison of the rebels) on the left hand to Llandisilio and Llandreinio, Com. Montgomery, where the Army lay in the field : some cheifes in some houses.”

Whether Sir John attended his Majesty at Chirk Castle I am unable to say. The bed is still shown there upon which the King slept upon the 22nd and 28th September, 1645.

The King's cause now began to decline. He issued an order, couched in the most touching language, for

¹ i.e., Llanfyllin.

the surrender of the Castles, of which the following is a copy by William Hudson :—

“ Newcastle, 18th June, 1646.

Hudson, not having tyme, I desire you to advertise all the sevrall loyall Governors of my remaining Townes and fortes, that I wish them now to make theire concessions upon the best termes they may for the truth is, I cannot relieve them, but assure them that their sufferings is my greatest affliction for whensoever God shall enable me they shall reap the fruits of their fidelity, nor shall greefe ever goe from [me ?] until I have showed by my greatfull actions that same to you all.

A real constant friend,

CHARLES R.

I doe hereby averr and will be ready with my life to justify or likewise, upon the reputation, faith and honour of a gentleman Christian and scouldier that the originall of this letter was directed and brought to mee a prisoner in Newcastle from (by a man of honour and trust) and accordingly let mee be reputed by good and gallant men.

WILLM. HUDSON.

Aberconway, July 19, 1646.”¹

Notwithstanding this order many of the “ loyall Governors ” still held out, and amongst them the Governor of Conway.

It fell by the treachery of Dr. Williams, Archbishop of York, the former Governor, who was dispossessed by Prince Rupert in favour of Sir John Owen.

His character is thus drawn by Clarendon²:—“ A man of a very imperious and fiery temper, of a proud, restless and overweening spirit, he was sentenced in the Star Chamber for no less crimes than for perjury and subornation of perjury, and fined a great sum of money to the King³ and committed prisoner to the Tower.” He was for some years in the Tower and was liberated in 1640. He was at that time Bishop of Lincoln (cons.

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² *Hist. of Rebellion*, Book IV.

³ James I.

July, 1621) and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England (July 20, 1621).

“Being now in full liberty, he made all possible professions of duty to his Majesty and zeal to the Church.” In 1641 he was appointed Archbishop of York, “which could not qualify him to do more harm, and might possibly dispose him to do more good.”

“The great hatred of this man’s person and behaviour was the greatest invitation to the House of Commons so irregularly to receive the Bill to remove the Bishops. This was one of the Bishops who was most rudely treated by the rabble, who gathered themselves together about the House of Peers, crying out, ‘No Bishops,’ ‘No Bishops,’ and whose person was assaulted and his robes torn from his back” upon the 27th December, 1641.

“Towards the end of the war, when the King’s power declined, he being then an Archbishop, did take a commission from the rebels to take a Castle of the King’s; in which there was a garrison, and which he did take by a long siege, because he might thereby, and by being himself Governor there, the better enjoy the profits of his own estate, which lay thereabouts.”

Pennant,¹ speaking of Conway, says “the fortress was given up to General Mytton by the contrivance of the prelate [Archbishop Williams] and the power of his friends.”

Phillips, writing on the Parliamentary side, says “His [Archbishop Williams’s] advice in a Council of War held to consider the reduction of the town and Castle of Conway was of great service to Mytton, and by means of it the town was taken by storm on 18th of August”² [1646].

The year before, the Archbishop, who was still nominally on the King’s side, had complained to Lord Digby that Sir John Owen of Clenneney had been put over his head in the government of Conway.

¹ *Pennant’s Tour*, vol. i., p. 356.

² *Civil Wars in Wales and the Marches*.

(State Papers, Dom. Charles I., Bundle 319, fol. 270).

"My verye good Lord

I have written sundrye letters Sir John Owen is likewise Governor of this place and intimateth a desire to have the government of this Castle, which his M^{ye} (before any Commissions granted unto any of the three Princes) hadd upon high and dear considerations passed over unto me and my assignes, and which from bare walls I have repayred, victuayled and ammunicioned at myne owne charges; and for which I am more likely to give his M^{ye} a good accompt than this gentleman is, who without my costes and charges was never able to have repayred the towne (as now it is) nor hath any armes but what I len'd him to defend it. Coronel Jones can tell you how I sett him out from this countye, to drive the rebels out of Denbighshyre. But I know not by what meanes he is much abated of what he was in the esteem of these countyes. And I pray God he may give noe worse accompt unto his M^{ye} than the Bpp of Yorke hath don for these 3 yeares. Valour will not doe the business; he must have prudence and experience with all that will govern a countrey, environed with enemies, and destitute of all money. And this man professeth openlye he will consult noe man, nor joyne with any of his felowes and betters, the Commissioners of Arraye in this Countye, as his predecessors, the two Princes, have hitherto done I shall pray to God to putt into his M^{ye}'s heart a discerning spirit to distinguish betweene such as have don and suffered soe much for his M^{ye} and his just cause, and those sharkes and children of fortune who knowe not how to subsist, but by this fowle waye of license and imposture. For myself, as I have ever lived, so am I resolved to die (which now I expect dailye) his M^{ye}'s most faythfull servante, and my lord

Your Lpp's most affectionate poore freynd

Conway, 13th April, 1645.

To the right honourable, his Noble Lord, the Lord Digbye, principall Secretarye to his M^{ye}, present there."¹

Jo. Lborae.

This letter was followed in a month's time by the following remonstrance to the King himself:—

¹ *Civil War in Wales and the Marches*, vol ii., p. 243.

"Arch Bishop Williams sends to his Majesty att Oxford this remonstrances by ye hands of Captain James Martin."

"Upon ye 9th of May 1645 S^r John Owen, Governoour of Conway, about seven of ye clock in the evening, before night gard was sent unto ye castle—ye possession whereof was placed by the King in ye Arch Bishop of York and his assings upon great and valuable consideration by his gracious Letters and under his Majesty's hand and signet, bearing date at Oxford August 1 (?) 1643—did with bars of Iron and armed men break ye locks and doors and enter into ye said castle seize upon the place the victuals, powder, arms, and ammunition laid in by ye said Arch Bishop, at his own charge without the least contribution from ye King or ye countrey for ye defence of the place and ye service of ye King and ye said countrey. That, being demanded by the Archbishop to suffer two of ye said Arch Bishop's men to be there with his rabble of grooms and beggerly people, to see ye goods of ye countrey preserved from filching and ye victualls and ammunition from wasting and purloyning, S^r Jo. Owen, in furious manner vaterly (sic.) refused it, though all ye company cried upon him to do so, for his own discharge yet he would not lisenn to anny reason, but promised ye next day to suffer all things to be inventoried and ye Arch Bishop to take away what he would: S^r John acknowledging all ye goods and ammunition to be his. The next day he receded again from all this, would not permit at ye entreaty of the Bishop of S^t Asaph, his own cousin-german, any of the Archbishop's men to go and look to ye goods nor suffer his servants to fetch forth for his Grace's use, who hath lingered long under great sickness and weakness, either a little wine to make him some cawdles, or soe much as a little of his own beer to make him posets, which all ye countrey conceive to be very barbarous; the said S^r John continueth rambling from place to place and detaineth still ye goods of the countrey laid up in this castle, as conceived to be ouned by ye Archbishop who was like to be responsal for them and had duly returned in other years, and threatens to seize upon ye place, and all things else of value, to his own use. Then, which noe rebel or enemy could deal more outragiously, ye Arch Bishop desires his Majestye would reposess him of ye right to his castle according to his Majesty's grant made upon valuable consideration; and that yf his Majesty's pleasure be that S^r Jo. Owen or any other man of more moderation and less precipitancy, should be there, he come under the Archbishop his assignment, as right requires, and as Colonel Ellis and Mr. Chichely were content to doe and did. To the which

ye Arch Bishop and Colonel Ellis and Sir William Legg can witness was ever willing to give way, that howsoever ye Arch Bishop may have all his goods and chattles, all his cannon, ammunition, armes, and powder, provision in beef, beer, and wine, chese, butter, oatmeal, and corn, presently restored to him and what is wasted and made away may be answered to him by S^r John Owen; as allsoe that all the inhabitants of this and the neighbour countreys, may have their goods presently out of the castle before they be pilfered and imbezzled; or otherwise, that his Majesty and Prince Rupert his Lieutenant, will graciously permit and suffer with their gracious favour [the] said Arch Bishop and inhabitants to repair with their complaints to ye assemblye at Oxford, ye committee there against these, and many other outrages and concasions of ye said S^r John Owen under colour of being Governor and Sheriff of this town, not warranted by any of his commission. This proved of none effect and procured only delayes from week to week, till, at last, Captain Martin received this cold answer: that it should be considered at more leisure when he returned thus into Wales, and brought not ye least sattisfaction nor a complimental excuse to pasfyne ye Arch Bishop, he said nothing least he should have said too much; but his great spirit was chafed with his great indignity. After this fifteen months expired, and the Arch Bishop had no redress, at which time Colonel Mitton, a violent man against the King, coming from Chester, of which he was possest, marched over Dee through Flint and Denbighshire quite to Conway town. Upon this ye Arch Bishop consults with some few what was best to be done in this case, to secure ye people and their possessions, they agree to parley with Mitton who was sensible enough of his own strength and weakness. They perceiving that ye Colonel aimed at ye castle where all there wealth was deposited, and seeing moreover that he was more haughtye than covetous, they closed by an insinuations with him relating how S^r Jo. Owen had surprized ye Castle, detain[d] their goods and insulted over them who had born arms in the same cause: therefore they offered to joyn with him to put him into ye castle upon condition that every proprietary might optain, what he could prove, by ye Arch Bishop's inventory, to belong to him: and all that was over and above, he should be welcome to it himself; and thus the Arch Bishop with his art and fair language got Mitton's consent. And immediately thereupon, without the least delay, ye soouldiers, assisted by the Archbishop and his kindred, with other Welsh, forced open ye gates and

entered ye castle which Colonel Mitton posesseth himself of, and kept his word in letting the owners take those goods to which they could prove their title. And this is a brief narration of ye matter of fact, transcribed almost word for word out of Bishop Hacket.

I cannot reconcile the latter part of this extract from Bishop Hacket with the fact that Conway Castle did not surrender to General Mytton until November 18th, 1646.

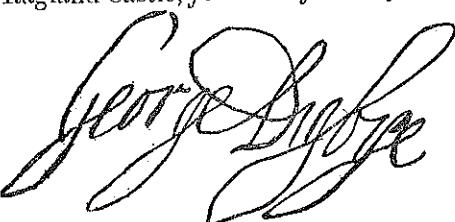
Probably the King made enquiries, the result of which was the following letter written three months after to Sir John Owen.

“ Charles R.

Trusty and welbeloved we greete you well. Wee being informed of some misunderstanding of late betwixte you and ye Archbishop of Yorke and that besides what is of particular difference between yourselves you have lay'd somewhat of a very high nature to his charge, in relation to our service, wee have thought fitt to signifie unto you, that as, in case you have solid grounds and testimonyes against him, he ought not to be exempt from question, but that you have done your duty in accusing him: soe on ye other side, he being a person who hath given eminent testimonyes of his affection to our service, and whose power and interest in these parts may yett be of great use unto us, you should be very cautious how you proceed to lay imputations upon him of soe high a nature, and we require you unless ye matters which you object against him are of great moment and ye proofs very materiall, you should forbear any further proceeding, till you have satisfyed us in ye particulars, and ye in ye meanwhile, all animosityes layd aside you can fully pay unto the Archbishop all fitting respects, and that you concurre with him as ye Lo. Byron shall in our name advise you, in ye wayes of our service. So noe waye doubtinge of your compliance herein; we bid you heartily farewell.

Given at our Court at Ragland Castle, ye 20th day of July 1645,
by his Ma^{ties} command.

To our trusty and
welbeloved Sir John
Owen Kt., Governor of
our Castle of Aber-
Conway.”¹



The Articles of Indictment against the Archbishop have, I believe, never before been published.

" Articles of High Treason and other Crimes against the Archbishop of York exhibited by Sir John Owen Kt. Governor of Conway. [No date.]

1. That the said Archbishop for these three yeares last past or thereabouts continued non-resident from his Diocese, buisyng himself in North Wales, by intermedlinge in private and public affairs, as well as matters military, to ye greate scandall of his calling, of his Ma^{ties} Government, and against ye purvisio, true intent, and meaning of ye Statute made in ye behalfe this present Parliament.

2. That he abetted, countenanced and complyd with such as notoriously suspected and under Bayle for adhering to ye Parliamentary side, that he laboured and procured the restoreing of some of them unto the Commission of ye peace and Array, and ye inlargement of others in Durance of Treason, and though he knew when Symon Thelwall ye younger Esq. lurked in his neighbourhood after he became a Traytor, he did not only forbeare to use meanes for his Apprehension, but had meeting and conferences with him, and was ye causes of his returne to Voate in Parliament against his Ma^{ty}

3. That ye said Archbopp to gaine himselfe more credit to repute with the Rebells and to doo ye greate mischiefe to his Maiesy gott into his custody ye strong Towne and Forte of Conway Castle and contrary to his Allegiance and his Ma^{tie} expresse pleasure withheld and refused to deliver the same.

4. That the L^d Archb^{pp} conceiving ye Lord Bulkeley would follow his way persuaded him to lay out money to procure ye Constableshipp Goverment of Bewmaris Castle, ye only House in Anglesey and after obtayning thereof sollicited him to hould ye same against his M^{te}

5. That ye saide Archb^{pp} officiousness to ye parliamentary faction, did not only extend in being active to comfort and assist ye Rebells, their friends and adherents (as aforesaid) but upon all occasions was a buisy in opposing and hindering of his M^{ties} affaires—viz., in disobeying pr. Rupert's orders signified by Commissary Wyatt for ye quartering of part of Col. Gibron's Regiment in Conway Towne which caused many of ye common soldiers to forsake their colours and was a great discontent to all ye officers of ye said Regiment.

6. He hath in divers public meetings and at other times affronted and opposed Sir John Mennes, Governour of North Wales, and such of ye Commissioners of Array as ioyned with

him, whose only ends were to advance his Ma^{ties} service, and likewise threatened to have others punished for so doing.

7. He procured Sir Thomas Cheadle Kt. knowne to be really well affected to his Ma^{ty} and had done good service to be in a disgraceful manner imprisoned at Oxen and outed, against law, from being deputy Constable of Bewmaris Castle.

8. Having fayled to persuade Collonell Blodwell to adhere to him purposely to bring ye said Collonell and others active for ye King into disgrace, to try if by ye means in a Discontent they would decline ye King's service, he wrote divers wicked and infamous letters to men of quality, scandalizing them and insinuateing they were disaffected to his Ma^{ty} and fitt to be secured, and that Robin Jones ye Sheriff or Sheriff Jones and Blodwell as he was pleased then to tearme them, with others of his Ma^{ty}'s Loyall Subjects, were odious fellowes, hated in ye countrey and not fitt to medle with publique Affaires, with other such base scandelous Language unbefitting a Man of his Coat.

9. That ye said Archb^{pp} for ye Countenancing of his intermeddlings in Affaires (as aforesaid) and that he might engross all buisnisses, and in shew appeare ye only Actor for his Ma^{ty} in North Wales, pretending to do good service, though ye cleame contrary, obteyned a letter from Prince Rupert's Highness to ye —— of North Wales, that they should be advised in all things by his Grace of Yorke, which letter was of his own procurement and contrivance.

The aforesaid Crimes and Treasons in protecting and countenancing of delinquents and Traytors, and taunting and abusing those that were really active for his Ma^{ty}, proved of very ill consequence, for it much encouraged the disaffected party and Rebells and disheartened his Ma^{ty}'s good and loyall subjects and were all of them with many more maliciously and wickedly and trayterously perpetrated, acted and done by ye said Arch B^{pp} of Yorke against ye peace of our Sovereign Lord ye King his Crowne and dignity, and in subversion of ye fundamental Laws of this Realme and Contrary to ye said Archb^{pp}'s Allegiance and Oaths by him severall times taken."

Two months later Sir John Owen's Commission to be Governor of the Castle and the Town was renewed.

[*Charles R. Autograph.*]

"These are to certify to all whome it may concerne, that I have received his Majesty's command to renew Col. S^r John Owen's Commission for the Government of the Castle and

towne of Conway; and in the interim, untill he receave it, hee is to command there as formerly without any interruption whathever, which I signify at his Majestie's expresse pleasure. Dated at Denbiegh this 28th of September, 1645.

EDWARD WALKER,
Sect^y of his Mat^{ies} Councell of Warr.¹

For nearly a year Sir John Owen remained, to all appearance, in quiet possession of his trust, but his enemy was plotting against him.

In 1646, the Archbishop of York threw off his mask and openly joined the Parliamentary side, for we read that "on Saturday 8th August, 1646, General Mytton returning to his military employment at Conway Castle [called] a Council of War, to which was joined the grand advice of Doctor Williams, sometimes Archbishop of York, where he [the general] represents unto them his intentions, concerning the surprisal of the Town of Conway."²

The town was taken in the following manner:—

"A considerable company were got over [the wall,] which being done, they surprised the mainguard, killed a Corporal and a gentleman there, wounded many, took a Major, one Capt. Wynne," etc.³

The taking of Conway was accompanied with the most inhuman cruelty, for "many Irish were commanded to be tied back to back and to be cast overboard, and sent by water to their own country!"⁴

Having become possessed of the town, General Mytton proceeded to send Sir John Owen a summons to surrender the Castle, to which he received the following courageous answer:—

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² *Civil War in Wales and the Marches.* From a Pamphlet entitled "Conway taken by Storm, by Major General Mytton, with the assistance of the Archbishop of York," etc. London: Printed by J. C., Aug. 19, 1646. (King's Pamphlets, 274—17).

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

"Sir,

I received yours yesterday, and this day I send you mine. I wonder you should tax me with bringing misery upon this country, which my conscience tells me I am free of, especially in doing my endeavour to hold it in obedience to his Majesty.

Now you have gotten the town, I expect no other title from you than of the Castle, which title I will maintain with my life. For the effusion of Christian Blood, far be it from my heart, only I must seek to defend myself, and those that are with me. As for the ruin of the countrey, let the blood of those that lost it fall upon them that were contrivers of it. I free you and yours. And if you would know by what authority I hold this place, I have formerly given you an answer. You writ that the King was in the Parliament's quarter. I believe he was never further from them; and withal you believe he hath made known unto me he is not able to relieve me; this point I doubt very much. You tell me [into what] a desperate condition I will bring myself and estate, in persisting in not yielding to your desires. I can be nothing bettered unless you have an absolute power from the Parliament. As for your summons I shall hold this Castle as long as it pleaseth God, for his Majesty. Yet if you will accept of conditions such as I shall propound, which shall be honourable for us both, I will be content to treat with you only.

And rest Sir your servant



General Mytton replied to this that he would receive any propositions Sir John Owen had ready. The latter asked for three days to prepare them, and they were expected by the enemy on Wednesday, 12th August.¹

These terms of surrender were not accepted by General Mytton, and the Castle held out until the 18th November.

¹ See pamphlet, "Conway taken by Storm."

A copy of the agreement dated 9th November, 1646, containing the eight articles of surrender under which the Castle was eventually given up, is amongst the Brogyntyn MSS. It is too long to print here.

The betrayer of Conway Castle, Archbishop Williams, we next hear of "in November, when Colonel Mytton, writing to the Parliament, recommends the Archbishop to the protection of the House, that he may enjoy the remainder of his estate free from sequestration, which was assented to on his taking the Negative Oath and the National League and Covenant."¹

"The Archbishop was permitted to live at Conway the remainder of his life."² He died January, 1649.

Prince Rupert left England after the surrender of Oxford on the 5th of July, 1646. He crossed from Dover to Calais, and then posted to St. Germains; and on the 8th July Prince Maurice embarked for Holland.

Upon his arrival in France "Prince Rupert engaged himself in the French Service, but upon the condition that he would save to himself the liberty of entering into the service of his Majesty of Great Britain whensoever the state of his affairs should permit it."³

Having command of all the English troops in France he sends the following invitation to his former well-tried companion in arms, Sir John Owen.

"Sir,

I have taken this opportunity of Colonel Donnell's coming into your country to make his levies, to invite you into the King of France's⁴ service, where I have taken conditions to command all the English, and should be glad that you would raise men for his service, the particular condition you will receive from Colonel Donnell, which are much better than other Princes give. And if you shall resolve to send over any

¹ *Civil War in Wales and the Marches.* Commons Journals, 21 January, 1646-7.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers*, vol. iii.

⁴ Louis XIV.

men upon them, I desire I may have speedy notice thereof, that I may give you all the assistance possible I can, but you need not have your commission until you bring over your men, which I shall then get for you. So desiring notice of your intention, I rest your friend,

[*Rupert's Autograph.*]

Paris, 10th April, 1647." ¹

Sir John Owen was not one to desert his King and his country, he declined Prince Rupert's offer and remained at home to watch and wait for brighter days to dawn for the Royal cause.

"In 1648," says² Pennant, "he rose in Arms to make a last effort on behalf of his fallen master, probably in concert with the Royalists in Kent and Essex. He was soon attacked by William Lloyd,³ Sheriff of the County, whom he defeated, wounded, and made prisoner. He then laid siege to Caernarvon ; but hearing that certain of the Parlement forces, under the Colonels Carter⁴ and Twistleton, were on their march to attack him, he hastened to meet them, and took the Sheriff with him on a litter. He met with his enemies near Llandegai : a furious rencontre ensued, in which Sir John had at first the advantage : but falling in with their reserve : fortune declared against him : in a personal contest with a Captain Taylor, he was pulled off his horse and made prisoner."

Another account of this fight says that Capt. Taylor also "wounded him," but that notwithstanding this "Sir John Owen after he was disarmed, upon discourse uttered these words : ' Though you have defeated me, yet three-score-thousand men now in Arms in Essex

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² Pennant quotes Rushworth ii., Part IV., 1146.

³ William Lloyd of Plashén, Esq., Sheriff of Carnarvon, 17 November, 1647-8. He was a son of Bodidris, and married Miss Vaughan, heiress of Plashén (Vaughan MSS., Mostyn Collection). See Kalendars of Gwynedd.

⁴ A copy of Charges against Sir John Carter is amongst the Brogyntyn MSS. He petitioned for the execution of the King.

and Kent will not be baffled therewith,' and seemed therewith much to comfort himself."¹

General Mytton, after the capture of Sir John Owen, in a letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, dated Carnarvon, 6th June, 1648, says :—"The next day after the Sheriff was taken, a great part of the county came in to Sir John Owen, and so fast, that if it had not pleased God to give us this victory and deliverance, this county only had not been lost, but also almost all North Wales, the Island of Anglesea being in so distracted or rather lost a condition."²

"The victory was esteemed of such consequence, that Captain Taylor, who was the messenger of the news to the Parliament, received a reward of two hundred pounds out of Sir John's estate."³

William Lloyd, the Sheriff, died of his wounds the day of Sir John Owen's capture, and it was for his death that Sir John Owen was afterwards tried.

Captain Taylor in "a Narrative with letters presented by Captain Taylor to the House of Commons,"⁴ accuses him of cruelty in carrying the Sheriff about with him during the war, but it must be remembered that Sir John had surrendered the Castle of Conway two years before, and had therefore no place of security in which to lodge so dangerous a prisoner.

Compared with the cruelties perpetrated by the rebels at the taking of Conway, Sir J. Owen's conduct was most merciful.

It has sometimes been remarked how easily the Welsh were beaten, but it must be borne in mind that untrained soldiers, badly equipped and armed, were no match for Cromwell's Ironsides.

A helmet belonging to one of the latter is preserved at Brogyntyn.

¹ *Civil War in Wales and the Marches.*

² *Ibid.*

³ Pennant, quoting Rushworth ii., part IV., 1146.

⁴ King's Pamphlets, 371-8.

Vol. IV., 2nd S.

But to return to our hero, now a prisoner in Denbigh Castle. From the King's pamphlets we learn that an attempt which very nearly succeeded was made to rescue him.

The account is given in a letter from Chester, dated July 8th, 1648.

" We find the King's party still very active in these parts, these in Anglesey who have revolted, will not accept of the indemnity, but resolve to keep the island for the King. Sir John Owen is acting in Denbigh Castle, where, with his confederates, the Castle was very near being surprised. On Monday night last, the Captain of the Guard for Denbigh Castle being gone to bed, they began to act their design. And there was engaged in this business to surprise Denbigh Castle (where Sir John Owen is a prisoner) a corporal and a sentinel belonging to the Castle, of the Parliament soldiers, who had, it seems, been wrought upon by those who carried on the design, to whom large promises were made.

These men whom we have discovered (besides others whom we cannot yet find out) to have been corrupted by Sergeant Major Dolben, Captain Cutler, Captain Parry, Captain Charles Chambres,¹ and some others, who were the chief actors in this plot.

There was a party of the Cavaliers that came that night with scaling-ladders, who came privately to the walls, without giving any alarm at all, the corporal and the two sentinels of the guard being privy to their design and confederacy. And about sixty of the Cavaliers had scaled the walls, and were got over without any opposition at all, and were within the walls half an hour at least before any alarm was given ; and it was a hundred to one that we had not all been surprised and ruined ; but we were miraculously delivered. The aforesaid three-score Cavaliers that were got over were so near entrance into the inner wards of the

¹ Of the Llysmeirchion family.

Castle that they had but one horse-lock to break, which the Corporal was ready to have assisted them in, to open one of the salley-ports.

It so pleased God that the Captain of the Guard could not sleep in his bed, but was much troubled, though he knew not for what, and at last he resolved to rise, and walk the rounds with his soldiers, for which purpose he did get up accordingly.

When he had drawn out some soldiers to walk with him about the rounds, he went with them, until at last he espied a party get over the wall, and scaling-ladders upon the walls: whereupon an alarm was given to the Castle, and the town also by this means took an alarm. But they all yielded themselves prisoners at mercy, only some few that had got back again over the wall. And upon search of the business the Corporal was discovered to be going with them to help them to open the gate.

I hope this will be a sufficient warning to them all, to look well about them, both in that Castle and also in other parts about us.”¹

From Denbigh “Sir John Owen was conveyed to Windsor Castle, where he found four noblemen under confinement for the same cause. On the 10th November, a vote passed for his banishment, and that of the Lords Goring, Loughborough, Capel, the Earl of Holland, and Major General Laugherne.² The Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Holland, the Lords Goring³ and Capel⁴

¹ *Civil War in Wales and the Marches.* From a Pamphlet entitled “Denbigh Castle surprised for the King, etc.” London: Printed for the general satisfaction of moderate men, 1648. (King’s Pamphlets, 376-4.)

² Major General Rowland Laugherne fought for the Parliament until 1648; he was sentenced to death in 1649, but allowed to draw a lot for his life, and was sent “beyond seas.”

³ Lord Goring, Earl of Norwich, was acquitted by the casting vote of the Speaker.

⁴ Lord Capel was Lt. General of Shropshire, Cheshire, and North Wales. “Many gentlemen spoke on behalf of him and mentioned the great virtues which were in him, and Cromwell, who had known him very well, spoke so much good of him, and professed to have so

were put upon their trials. Sir John showed a spirit worthy of his country. He told his judges that 'he was a plain gentleman of Wales, who had always been taught to obey the King, that he had served him honestly during the war; and finding many honest men, endeavoured to raise forces, whereby he might get him out of prison, he did the like, and the High Sheriff endeavoured to oppose him, and so chanced to be killed; which he might have avoided if he had stayed at home: and concluded like a man who did not much care what they resolved concerning him.'¹

"The sentence of death was pronounced against all five of them 'that they should lose their heads,' upon which Sir John Owen made a low reverence, and gave them humble thanks; and being asked by a stander by 'what he meant,' he said aloud 'it was a very great honour to a poor gentleman of Wales to lose his head with such noble lords;' and that he was afraid they would have hanged him."²

There is a sword at Brogyntyn, upon which is the following inscription:—"Lord Capel the day before his execution presented this sword to Sir John Owen, by whom he said he was convinced it would be worn with honour."

There is also a rapier, which was found in Sir John Owen's bedstead at Clenneny, and is supposed to have been kept there in case of sudden attack.

much kindness and respect for him, that all men thought he was now safe," but Cromwell added, "He knew Lord Capel very well, and knew that he would be the last man in England that would forsake the royal interest, that he had great courage, industry and generosity, and that as long as he lived he would be a thorn in their sides, and therefore for the good of the Commonwealth he should vote for his execution."

"Lord Capel on the scaffold exhorted the people to return to their allegiance to their lawful Sovereign, and after some prayers devoutly pronounced upon his knees, he submitted himself, with an unparalleled Christian courage, to the fatal stroke, which deprived the nation of the noblest champion it had." (Clarendon's *Hist. of Rebellion*).

¹ Pennant, vol. i., pp. 357, 358. Clarendon, Bk. XI., p. 248.

² Clarendon, Bk. XI., p. 249. Pennant, vol. i., p. 358.

Parliament was strongly petitioned and bribes were offered on behalf of the condemned lords, but no one pleaded for the "poor gentleman of Wales." Clarendon and Pennant inform us that Ireton proved his advocate, and told them "there had been great endeavours and solicitation used to save all those lords, but that there was a Commoner, another condemned person, for whom no one spoke a word, nor had he himself so much as petitioned them, and therefore he desired that Sir John Owen might be preserved, by the mere motion and goodness of the House itself, which found little opposition."¹

In consequence, mercy was extended to him, and after a few months' imprisonment² he was, on his petition, set at liberty.³

"Mrs. Hutchinson, in her interesting memoirs (p. 306) says that Sir J. Owen entirely owed his life to the humanity and exertions of her husband and of Ireton, that his keepers had brought a petition to the Clerks of the House, but the man had not found anyone that would interest themselves for him, thinking the lords' lives of so much more concernment than the gentleman's."⁴

Rapin, who, however, writes more than half a century later, attributes his pardon to a different reason. He says, "The execution of Sir John Owen was suspended, because, as a commoner, he ought to have been tried before an inferior Court. This saved his life."⁵

The following is the unpresented petition:—

"Sr

I know your tenderness is such to poor dying men, that you will pity their last groan; my strong desires are that you will please to present the enclosed to the house, and the will of the Lord be done; may life be gotten, the hand it came from will ever be acknowledged by your most humble friend

JOHN OWEN.

¹ Clarendon, Book ix., p. 254.

² From November to March, 1648.

³ Pennant, vol. i., p. 359.

⁴ Pennant, vol. i., p. 358.

⁵ Rapin's *History of England*, vol. ii., Book 22, p. 575.

To the right Hon^{ble} House of Commons now sitting in Parliament the humble Petition of Sir John Owen K^t sheweth

That whereas your petitioner is now under sentence of death, being charged for a gentlemans' death, which he humbly conceives he hath much to plead against, but contentedly lye under ye sentence aforesayd and kisseth the hand of Justice and doth reverence the Providence of God: but because he is persuaded you are hon^{ble} and like our heavenly Father.

Your petitioner most humbly begs that you would not deny to give, what you can so easily bestow, and bee no loser by. If it may be, let me live a little longer, you have a dying man groaning for life at your doore, doe but say him, and make proof of your mercye to one that will desire to improve then to the advantage of the donors

and shall ever pray etc."



It is doubtful if the following letter of thanks was ever sent :—

Right Hon^{ble}

If I did not (next to my God) returne in all humility hearty thanks to your hon. house of Parlement for the grace and mercy I have obtained I should judge myself unworthy the life I enjoy by your favour, wh^{ch} hath ye more weight and glorye because I was wanting in merit and friends both, which were most visibly supplyed by the hande of providence directinge your hearts to stande in the gap between me and death. The dayes you have so freely added to my age (by the grace of God) I will so employe that your house shall have no cause to repente the clemency that preserved

Y^r humble servant,

J. O.

Be pleased to communicate this to the honourable house if your wisdome thinkes fitt.²

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² *Ibid.*

There are two other undated petitions, asking that he may have the means of "support and livelihood" restored to him. Whether they were ever presented, and if so, with what result, I do not know.

"To his Excellency, Thomas Lord ffairfax, Generall of the Forces of Parliament, and his Counsell of Warre.

The humble petition of Sir John Owen Kt.

sheweth—

That whereas your petitioner hath taken boldness to trouble you with a fourvin¹ earnest request for that which is dearest to him even his life and that he finds all wayes shut up unto him for his preservation but your immediate favor, and nobleness to interpose for him, in this extremity.

Y^r petitioner in humility begs that he may enjoy that without which he cannot live long, w^h is that your lordship and your renowned Counsell would be a meanes to procure that for him, which he shall retурne to your and this Kingdomes service in all just and lawfull thinge,² protesting an utter unwillingness to justify what is layd to his charge,³ w^h he could say much unto, and hath proofs agaynst, what you shall procure for him is but for yourself to improve as you please.

and shall ever pray"

[John Owen's Autograph.]⁴

To the Supreme Authority of the Crowne of England in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of Sir John Owen Kt. sheweth—

That the petitioner doth with all thankfulness looke upon the goodness of God in those merciful acts of this hon^{ble} house first in reprivieng and since in pardoning ye pet^{rs} life, and granting him his liberty of the fruite whereof it shall be his endeavour to give a good account.

That by their gracious actings towards him ye petitioner is encouraged the more to become an humble suitor to y^r honors that ye would not suffer ye owne guift to perish through want of support and livelihood. But as his breath and being is from y^r mercies, so the preservacion of it maie [—] from y^r bounties.

¹ i.e., fervent.

² Sir J. Owen's opinion of "lawfull thinge" and that of the Parliament differed—mark his guarded language!

³ Causing the death of the High Sheriff with cruelty.

⁴ Brogyntyn MSS.

The waie and meanes whereof he humblie submits to y^r owne disposall and dispaires not through your goodnesse to receive that favorable returne of his humble desires thereine as shall still further engage him his wife and children
ever to prae etc.

[*John Owen's Autograph.*]¹

Immediately after his liberation, and two months after the murder of the King, Sir John Owen received a ratification of his former appointment as "Serjeant Maior Generall."

"John Lord Byron, Baron of Parksdale, Generall of all his Ma^{ts} fforces raised or to be raised, within the Countys of Chester, Salop, Worcester, and the six northern Countys of Wales.

To Sir John Owen, Kt., Sergeant Major Generall of North Wales.

By virtue of his Ma^{ts} Commission under the greate Seale of England to me directed for the Leaving,² Arming, Commanding, and Marshalling of all sure forces as to me shall seem good and expedient, within the saide Countys for the defence of the Kinge's Ma^{ts} person and rights, the maintenance of the true Protestant Religion, the Priviledges of Parliaments, and the Laws and Liberty of the subject, And by vertue of a Commission from his Highnesse Prince Charles, Generalissimo of the Kingdome of England and dominion of Wales, to me likewise directed for the Ratification of the Commission from his Maj^{te} and to the end and purpose aforesaid doe hereby constitute, Authorise and Appoint you Sir John Owen Knight to be Serjeant Maior Generall of the sixe Northern Countys of Wales, giveing you by thiese plentyfull power and authority to levy, arme, comand and marshall within the saide Countys all sure forces, as to you shall seem expedient for the defense of his Ma^{ts} person and rights, the maintenance of the true Protestant religion, the Privileges of Parliaments and the Laws and Liberty of the subject for the better affecting whereof you are hereby authorised to grant Commissioners to what offices you shall think fitt, and to do all other acts and things as to your place of Serjeant Maior Generall of the saide Countye may appertaine according to occasion and the discipline of

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² i.e., levying.

warre, you from tyme to tyme observining and executing all sure orders and comands as you shall receive from the King's Ma^{ts} his highness the Prince of Wales, or myselfe. And I doe hereby require all officers and soldiers within the said counties and all others [—] it may [—] you to obey the Serjeant Major Generall of the said County for all with the said [—] this shall be to you a sufficient warrant in that behalfe.

Given under my hand and seale at Armes, the last daye of March, 1648."¹]



The next record I have of Sir J. Owen's doings is from Evelyn's Diary.

"June 13th, 1649. I dined with my worthy friend Sir John Owen, newly freed from sentence of death among the Lords that suffered."²

In 1650 he had a pass to go to London.

[4 Seals.] "Whereas Sr Jchn Owen K^t hath urgent occasions to travaile to London to complete and finish his composition at Goldsmyths Halle, and that he should perfect the same (as he informed us) under the space of two monthes and to that purpose dessired our Permitt; these are to desire you without lett, trouble or molestation to suffer and permitt ye said Sr John Owen, and his servant with their horses to [—] to London and to stay for the space of two monthes [—] to ye Parliament. Dated at Carnarvon, under our hand 22 October, 1650."

THO. MASON, THO. MADRIN.

EDW. GLYNNE
JOHN OWEN.³

¹ Brogyntyn MSS. There are a great number of letters from John Lord Byron amongst these MSS. He was Governor of Caernarvon Castle, 1646.

² Kalendars of Gwynedd (from Evelyn's *Memoirs*, p. 237).

³ Brogyntyn MSS.

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Five years later he had the following pass :—
 “ Hon^d Sir,

I have accordinge to your desire sent you a passe to stay out as long as your occasions will permitte, I am very sorry at your indisposition, I wish you much health, and a safe return, my humble service to my lady Jone.

Sir your very humble servant,

THOS. MADRIN.”¹

“ Madrin ye 10th of April 1655.”

He appears to have employed this leave of absence for political purposes, for four months later we find him lodged in Chester Castle.

“ Count. Cestr

Whereas it hath pleased his highness the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England &c. to give order unto mee to release and sett att liberty Sr John Owen now under my custody upon his parole to be forthcominge and render himself to such person as his highness shall appoint and in the meane time not to ask anythinge to the prejudice of his highness or the present government wth engagement hee hath entered into. These are therefore in the name of his highness to desire all officers and souldiers ; and all others wth it may concerne to suffer the said Sr John Owen to pass to his own house in Carnarvonshire and there to abide quietly and to go about his lawful avocations without any lett or molestation. Given under order my hand and seale att the Castle of Chester, the 17th August, 1655.

THOMAS CROXTON, Governor of Chester.”²

The following holograph letter is the Order of Release by the Protector :—

“ Sr

I would have ye to release and set at libertie Sr John Owen now under y^r charge and custody, upon his pole to be forth cominge, and render himselfe to such person as I shall appoint, when he shall be thereunto required and in the meane tyme

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² *Ibid.*

not to act anythinge to the prejudice of us, or the present Government.

And for soe doing this shall be yr warrant.

Whitehall, 14th
of August, 1655.

*ysd loving frnd¹
John P. "*

Four months after this Sir John seems again to have gone to London.

“Whereas John Owen of Claynynne in the county of Carnarvon Esq^{re} hath given such security as is enjoyned in the orders and instructions of his highness the Lord Protector. These are to desire those whom itt may concerne, quietly to permitt the said John Owen with his servants to passe to London about his occasions and to returne within eight weeks next after the date hereof.

Given at Wrexham 21 Dec. 1655.

J.A. BERRY.

To all officers and others whom it may concerne.”²

In 1658 Sir John was in prison for the last time.

“Whereas S^r John Owen of Clenenne in the Countie of Carnarvon Kt. was by a partie of the North Wales Troope brought prisoner to this garrison of Beaumaris where he hath continued under restraint for the space of three weeks and upwards. Theise are to certify all whom it may concerne, that upon his Highness the Lord Protector’s special order and command, under his sign manual for the discharge of the saide S^r John Owen, I have according to my duty released him, the saide Sir John Owen of his restraint and imprisonment. Witness my hand and seal this 29 May 1658.

WILLIAM OWEN.

Beaumaris Castle May 29, 1658.

To all officers and souldiers and others whom it may concern.”³

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

Two years later, on the anniversary of Sir John's release from Beaumaris Castle, his sorrows and trials were ended by the joyful restoration of his Sovereign. His faithful service was rewarded in the following January by his appointment to be Vice Admiral of North Wales, promised him seventeen years before by the Martyr King.

"To all Christian people to whome these presents shall come greeting. Whereas the office Vice Admirall of North Wales and the Maritime parts and parts adiacent is granted unto M^r Sir John Owen Knight, by a Commission under the great seal of the Highe Court of Admiralty of England by warrent of the most Illustrious James Duke of Yorke and Albany, Earl of Exeter, Constable of the Castle of Dover, And Lord Warden of the Cinque ports, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, Lord Highe Admirall of England, Ireland and Wales and the dominions and Isles of the same, of the towne of Calice, and marches of the same, of Normandy, Gasstony and Aquitaine, of the Navy Royall, and of the saide Kingdomes, Captaine Gen^{ll}; To have hold exercise and enioye the said Office of Vice Admirall, with the sevrall powers, Jurisdicctions, and Authorities thereunto belonginge. And in the said Commission contained and expressed by myselfe or my sufficient deputie or deputyes, Together with all and singular the ffees, profits, emoluments, advantages and comodities whatsoever due and belonginge to the saide Office of Vice Admirall of North Wales and Marchies thereof and party thereunto adiacent, accordinge to the ordinances and statutes of the Highe Court of Admiralty of Englande, during the pleasure of the saide Lord Highe Admirall of England &c., as by the said Commission it does and maie att lardge appeare, nowe knowe all men by their presente that of the fines Sir John Owen Knight Vice Admirall of North Wales reposinge trust and confidence in the integrity and fidelitie. And haveing had experience in the ability and fitness of William Spicer of the Towne of Carnarvon Gent to execute the saide Office of Vice Admirall from the [—] do hereby make, constitute and appointe hym the saide William Spicer Gent to be my deputie in the fines office of Admiralty for the [—] in North Wales to the [—] in North Wales and maritime parts thereof and hereunto adjacent to the performe and execute the said Office of Vice Admirall from the [—] aforesaid to the [—]. And the maritime parts thereof, and the parte

thereunto adiacent in as full and ample manner and forme to all intents and purposes whatsoever as forwith doe myselfe by virtue of the said Commission if I were personallie presente. Ratifieinge and by their present confirminge and allowinge all and every Arte and Artes lawfull with the saide Will^m Spicer Gent shall by vertue of his deputacion, And this deputacion to continue and be in force untill I shall give further order in this behalfe. In witness thereof I have thereunto putt my hand and seale the one and twentieth day of January in the yeare of Our Lord, one thousand, sixe hundred and sixtie.”¹

The duties of the Vice Admirals of Counties relate to the coasts, not to the sea.

The emoluments of the Vice Admiral included all harbour dues. The following note relates to them :—

“ July 25th 1663.

Most honoured Sr

This waites upon you to acquaint you that herefore all vessells, payed Anchorage at Holyhead to the Vice Admirall and Agent, some more, some lesse, according to their severall burthenes, but when it is now demanded, they require to see the Table of Fees, else they will pay a Doll, therefore you may be pleased to procure me one from London as soone as you conveniently can, which will be much or more satisfaction to you than to me. . . .

Your most humble servant,

PIERCE LLOYD.”

Sir John Owen’s beautiful seal is preserved at Brogyntyn.



¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

He died in 1666 at Clenenney, and was buried in Penmorva Church, where his granddaughter, Elen Owen, erected this monument to his memory.

M.S.

JOHANNIS OWEN de
Clenenney in Co. Carnarvon, Militis
viri

in patriam amoris ardentissimi :

in Regem (Beatissimum Martyrem Carolinum)
indubitate fidelitatis clari

Qui ad Sacro Sanctam Majestatem a perduellionum
rabie eripiendam, summa pericula, lubentissime obivit,
Hostium copias non semel fudit, ac fregit,
Religionem vindicavit :

donec infelici sorte in perditissimorum hominum manus,
Regali jam sanguine imbutas,

inciderit Dux præstantissimus

Unde supplex sese obssessum redemerat

nisi quod Heroi consummatissimo

famæ plus, quam vitæ, solicito λύτρου displicuit
Collo igitur imperterritate oblato,

Securis aciem retudit divina vis,

Voluerisque fati tarduvit alas, donec senex latissimus
Carolum 2^{um} et sibi et suis restitutum viderat

A° Do^{mi} 1666, et Ætatis suæ 66, placide expiravit,

Atque hic cum charissimâ conjugè, Jonetta, filiâ

Griffini Vaughan, de Corsygedol, Armigeri,
in pace requiescit.

Elena Owen

gratitudinis et pietatis ergo

Avo Aviæque B. M. posuit.

Sir John's brother, William Owen, received his commission to be Colonel on 15th June, 1643. He was then probably serving under Prince Rupert in the West of England.

He was Governor of Harlech Castle from the 6th May, 1644, until the surrender, 16th March, 1647.

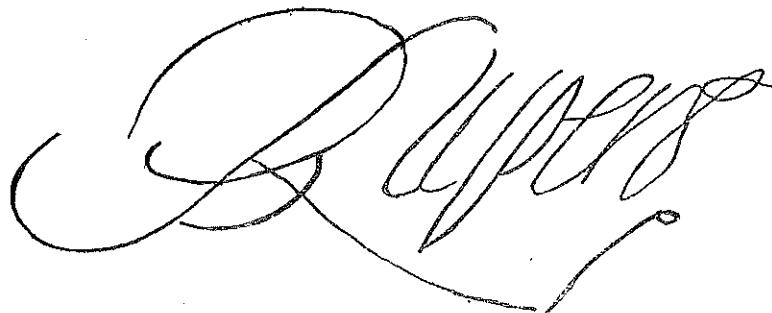
Prince Rupert confirms this appointment in the following letter :—

“ Lieutenant Colonell Owen,

I have taken notice of the interest he have in the custody and government of the Castle of Harleigh, in the County of

Merioneth, and of the Employment of Captain John Morgans¹ in that Comand under you. I shall be ready to confirme your Interest by any Commission you shall require, and to declare my allowance of Captain Morgans, and otherwise further the Garrison that shall there be placed, soe as the charge of Garrison excede not the benefitt of it to the Cuntrey.

Soe rest your ffriend



Salop the 16th of May 1644. ffor Lieutenant Colonell Owen Constable and Governor of Harleigh Castle, theise.”²

The Government of the Marches of Wales, Statute 27 and 34 Hen. VIII.

“The Constable of the Castle of Hardlaigh in the Co. of Merioneth, his fee was yearly 26^l 13^s 4^d in some accompts he was allowed 50^l which I think was for both offices of Constable and Captaine.

There were also allowed 24 souldiers for the Guard of the saide Towne and Castle of Hardlaigh, their wages amounting yearly to 146^l

In the 44 yeere of Eliz: the payments rose to
‘The Constable of the Castle of Hardleigh 50^l’³

The following is the account of the siege:—

“Sept. 14. [1646.] Col. John Jones and Major Moore with soldiers, lay siege to Harlech Castle.”

¹ Morgan of Celli Iorwerth, parish of Trawsfynydd.

² Brogyntyn MSS.

³ *Hist. of the Ancient and Modern Estate of the Principality of Wales.* Collected out of the Tower Records by Sir John Dodridge, Kt., 1630. (Brit. Museum.)

"March 10. [1646.] The articles for the delivery of Harlech Castle were signed."¹

They consist of twelve articles, the last of which states that:—

"The Castle of Hardlegh with all the Ordnance etc. shalbe delivered to Generall Mytton . . . upon Munday next by tenn of the clock, or thereabouts, being the 15th day of this instant March."²

The Peniarth MS., however, states that:—

"The 16th day being Tuesday, the Governor, Mr W^m Owen, delivered the keys of the Castle to Gen^l Mytton."

"There were in the Castle of gentlemen, Sir Hugh Blaeney K^t, Mr Folks, Mr John Edwards³ of Chirk, who being somewhat aged, died in feb^{ry} Captain W^m Edwards his son. . . . John Hanmer son of Richard Hanmer of Pentrepant. . . . besides these there were 28 common sooldiers."⁴

Harlech was the last of the Welsh Castles to hold out for the King."

It was also the last in the Wars of the Roses to hold out under its Constable, David ap Ievan ap Einion for the House of Lancaster.

In 1648 the following pass was granted to William Owen:—

[*Seal.*] "Suffer the bearer Mr William Owen of Porkinton in the County of Salop to passe within 20 miles of London and to returne with his horse and riding Armes without any of your Interruptions, Free acting nothing prejudial to the Parlyament. And hereof you are not to fail. Given under my hand and seale att Westminster this 11th of December, 1648.

To all whom this may concerne."⁵



¹ Peniarth MS. No. 3. "A short account of the Rebellion in North and South Wales in Oliver Cromwel's Time."

Brogynbyn MSS. "Articles for the surrender of the Castle of Hardlegh."

² A kinsman of Col. William Owen.

³ Peniarth MS. No. 3.

⁴ Brogyntyn MSS.

In the List of the Gentlemen who compounded for their estates, printed in 1655, we find :—

“ William Owen of Porkington Salop Esq. 0414 . 06 . 8.”

Six months after the Restoration he petitions for a lease in consideration of all the money he had expended in the King's cause. I am unable to say if his petition was granted.

“ To the Court of Whitehall the 19th November 1660.

To the King's most excellent Ma^tre

The humble petition of Col. William Owen.

Sheweth that in the yeare 1642 at Shrewsbury your petitioner did lend to the late King youre Ma^tre royall father of blessed memory the sum of two hundred, as it may appeare under his own Ma^tre hand and signett and youre petitioner further showeth that for his loyalty and faythfull service thourowout all the late wars he was plundered and seqesetrated to the value of six thousand pounds, whereby he was well nighe ruined in his estate and hath for his continuing loyall worke youre Ma^tre suffered severall imprisonment. In consideration whereof may it please yr Ma^tre graciously to graunt unto youre petitioner a lease of on and thirty years of Castle Hey park in the County of Stafford and your petitioner shall pray.”¹

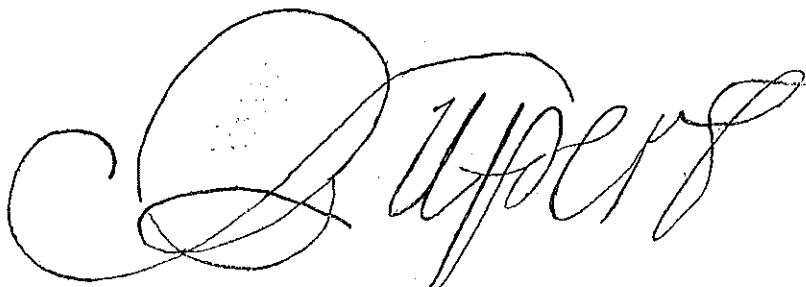
The following letter from Prince Rupert was written in the following August :—

“ I do hereby require and authorise you, or any three of you, whereof either the Governor, lieut. Governor or High Sheriff of the County, for the time being, to be one, by all means, and with all convenient speede, to inquire what monies have of late yeare been sessed and levied within your County, either for the providing of Armes or powder, repair of bridges, shire money, poll money, subsidies, coat and conduct money, press money, provision of clothes, beeves and mutton, taxed and levied for his Ma^tres service in the beginning of these present wars, or what sums soever. And to make a strict and impartial examination, as well by oath as otherwise, what monies levied for the public uses above-mentioned remain yet unexpended, and in whose hands. And in case it appeare that any parts of the saide sums remaine yet unlevied, you are

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

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forthwith to cause the same to be collected ; and that together with those monies already collected, to be paid into the hands of the high Sheriffs, to be employed in the public services according to such orders and directions as the saide high Sheriffs or Governor shall receive from me in that behalfe. Hereof you are not to fail, and for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given at Chester, under my hand and Seal of Armes the 3rd of August 1644."



To Sir John Mennes Kt. Governor of North Wales ; Dudley Wyatt Esq. Lt. Governor of North Wales, John Morgan Esq. High Sheriff of the Co. of Merioneth ; W^m Price, Hugh Nanney, Humphrey Hughes, Owen Salisbury and William Owen, Governor of Harlech, Esquires."¹

In 1645, William Owen, Esq., "Constable of Harleigh," was Sheriff of Merionethshire, but "noe Sessions kept this yeare, he held out his Castle for ye Kinge for half a yeare Siedge."²

There are portraits at Brogyntyn (evidently by a local artist) of Sir John Owen ; his son William Owen and his wife Catherine Anwyl ; and of Colonel William Owen.

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² Brogyntyn MSS. "List of Sheriffs for Merioneth,"

THE LAST VISITATION OF SHROPSHIRE.
1663.

BY W. H. B. BIRD.

THE following particulars are extracted from a MS. in the Library of the British Museum (Additional MS., 21,025) which is thus described in the official Catalogue:—

"21,025—The names and armes [in trick] of the Gentry of Shropshire as they are cutted in the Visitation of that County made in anno 1663; by Isaac Richardson aetate sua 15; March 4th, 1693." In the original binding. Paper. Folio.

This description is somewhat misleading. The book contains, first, the list of Shropshire gentry hereafter given, pasted on fo. 1, then an alphabetical index of names, which appears to correspond to the arms actually tricked, or intended to be tricked, including many names that are not found in the list referred to, and omitting some that are found there. Then a third list (fo. 4.), and a fourth complete only to Ho— (fo. 6), headed "Isaac Richardson, his Booke Ano. Domini, 1696 *erased 1694*" (*sic*) ; the last two corresponding to the second, but more exactly alphabetical. Then follow drawings of coronets, and a trick of arms (*or on a chief s. 3 lions' heads erased of the first*) for the name Richardson (fo. 9, see also 12) ; the title of the list on fo. 1 (fo. 10) ; a table of the arrangements for Dugdale's Visitation (fo. 11). On fo. 12 is written "March the 4 begun by Isaac Richardson hand penne Anno Domni 169³," and "Richardson Painter." The rest of the book of 158 fos. is taken up with tricks of arms, nearly in alphabetical order, some with numerous quarterings.

On the fly leaf is a note "Purchd. at Benthall's sale,
19 June, 1855 (Lot 602)."

At the Visitation of the Heralds. Shropshire 1663 (fo. 11).

The Names of the Hundreds.	The Places of Sitting.	The dayes of the week.	The dayes of the month.
Bradford—South (part of that Hundred)	Wellington, at the Signe of the three Tunns	Teusday	11 ^o Aug. [1663] ¹
Stotesden Hun- dred	Bridgnorth, at the Signe of the Crowne	Wednesday	12 ^o Aug.
Wenlock libertie	Bridgnorth, at the Signe of the Crowne	Thursday	13 ^o Aug.
Brymstrey Hun- dred	Bridgnorth, at the Signe of the Crowne	Fryday	14 ^o Aug.
Mounslow Hun- dred	Ludlow, at the Signe of the Crowne	Munday	17 ^o Aug.
Overs Hundred	Ludlow, at the Signe of the Crowne	Teusday	18 ^o Aug.
Chirbury { Hun- Clunn } dreds Purslow Hundred	Bishop's Castle, at Mr. Say's House	Wednesday	19 ^o Aug.
	Bishop's Castle, at Mr. Say's House	Thursday	20 ^o Aug.
The liberties of Shrewsbury	Shrewsbury, at the Signe of the Raven	{ Fryday Satturday	21 ^o Aug. 22 ^o Aug.
Bradford—South (part of that Hundred)	Shrewsbury, at the same place	Munday	24 ^o Aug.
Con Glover Hundred	Shrewsbury, at the same place	Teusday	25 ^o Aug.
Forde Hundred	Shrewsbury, at the same place	Wednesday	26 ^o Aug.
Oswestre Hundred	Oswestre, at the Signe of the 3 Tunns	Thursday	27 ^o Aug.
Bradford—North	Wem'e, at the signe of the White horse.	Fryday	28 ^o Aug.
Pymhill Hundred	At the same place	Satturday	29 ^o Aug.

¹ Another hand.

THE LAST VISITATION OF SHROPSHIRE, 1663. 61

The names of the Gentry of Shropshire as they are entred in the Visitation of that County made in An^o 1663, by Willm Dugdale, Esq., Norroy King of Armes, Deputy Marshal for the visiting that County to S^r Edw. Bish. Clarenceux King of Armes at that time.

A.

n.p. Adams of Broseley
n.i. Adams of Longdon
n.p. Amyes of Stodeston
 Astley of Aston
n.i. Awnsham of Hope-Say

B.

n.i. Bagot of Winnington & Ashford Bowdler
*n.p.*¹ Baker of Swyney
 Baldwin of Elsich
n.i. Baldwin of Munslow
 Baudwyn of Diddlebury
 Barnard of Bridgnorth
n.i. Banister of Coreley
 Baugh of Aldencourt
 Benion of Ashe
 Bentall of Bentall
 Berington of Mote-Hall
 Berrey of Ludlow
 Betton of Shrewsbury
 Billing of Shrewsbury
 Bostock of Whixall
 Bowdler of Wolzeston
 Bowdler of the Wike & Shrewsbury
 Botevile of Botevile
 Bradley of Hampton
n.i. Bright of Acton
 Briggs of Faintree
 Briggs of Haughton
 Brooke of Madeley
n.i. Browne of Sawbatch
 Burton of Longnor
 Burley of Shrewsbury
 Brook of Church Stretton

n.i. nulla insignia.

C.

n.i. Caldwell of Dudlewick
n.i. Capell of Shrewsbury
 Chambre of Burleton
 Chambre of Petton
 Church of Bettom
 Charleton of Apley
 Charleton of Lady Hatton & Tearne
n.i. Cleyston of Aston
 Clough of Mindtown
n.p. Clough of Minsterley
 Clarke of Shrewsbury
n.p. Cole of Glaseley Hall
 Cole of Shrewsbury
n.i. Clyve of Styche
 Comyn of Prees
 Colefox of Meriton
 Corbet of Edgmond
 Cotes of Woodcote
 Cotton of Alkington
n.p. Creschet of Cotes
 Creschet of Upton Creschet
 Creswell of Sudbury

D.

Davenport of Hollon
n.p. Davyes of Ludlow
 Davyes Vennington
n.i. Dawes of Caughley
 Dod of Harnage
n.i. Dod of Persey
n.p. Doune of Little Nesse
n.i. Doughty of Shrewsbury
n.i. Downes of Shrewsbury
 Draper of Bromlow
n.i. Downes of Purslow
n.i. Dorrington of Stillinghurst
n.p. nulla probatio.

¹ [Extinct] is written against this family in a later hand.

E.

Edwards of Shrewsbury
 Edwards of Killendre
 n.i. Edwards of Lea
 Edwards of Rorrington
 Evance of Treveleth

F.

n.i. Figes of Ashe
 n.i. Forester of Watling street
 n.i. Fox of Beerston
 n.i. Fowler of Harnage Grange
 n.i. Fowle of Drayton

G.

n.i. Gatacre of Gatacre
 Goldesborough of Edstaston
 n.i. Griffith of Ludlow
 Griffith of Benthall
 Grove of Alveley
 Grosvenour of Muxton
 n.i. Grosvenour of Bridgnorth

H.

Hanmer of Mesbury
 Hanmer of Porkington
 Hatton of Shrewsbury
 Harris of Abcott
 Harnage of Belswardine
 Harrington of Bishton
 Haughton of Beckbury
 Haughton of Ludlow
 n.p. Hawkes of Overton
 Hill of Soulton
 Hill of Alkeston
 Hill of Hawkston
 Hill of the Court of Hill
 Hinton of Ruderidine
 Holland of Bridgnorth
 Holland of Pickthorn
 n.p. Hotchkys of Haxwood
 n.i. Hunt of Moreton
 Hunton of Ludlow.
 n.p. Huxley of Broseley

n.i. nulla insignia.

I.

Lenkes of Shrewsbury
 n.i. Ievon of Shrewsbury
 Jones of Shete
 Jones of Shrewsbury
 Iobber of Aston
 Ireland of Adbrighton

K.

n.i. Kettleby of Steple
 Kiffyn of Swiney
 Kinaston of Oteley
 Kinardsley of Badger
 Kinardsly of Cleobry-North

L.

Lacon of West Coppice
 Lacon of Linley
 Langley of Wellington
 Langley of Tukyes
 Langley of Amyas
 Langley of Shrewsbury
 Langley of Golding
 Lee of Cotton
 Leighton of Leighton
 Leighton of Wattesburg
 Lokyer of the Marsh
 n.p. Lochard of Boldon
 Lochard of Wollerton
 Lloyd of Aston
 Low of Shrewsbury
 Ludlow of Morehouse
 n.i. Lutley of Lawton
 n.i. Lutwich of Lutwich

M.

Manwaring of Hadley Park
 Mackworth of Betton Strange
 Medlicot of Medlicot
 n.i. Middleton of Middleton
 Mitton of Shipton
 Mitton of Halston
 More of Eudon Burnell
 n.p. Morgan of Bickton
 n.p. nulla probatio.

N.

n.i. Newton of Highley
n.i. Nichols of Boycote
 Nichols of Bowells

O.

n.p. Oakeley of Oakley
 Owen of Woodhouses
n.i. Owen of Cundover
 Ottley of Pitchford

P.

Philips of Netley
 Pigot of Chetwin
 Pigot of Priors Lee
n.p. Powell of Newton
 Powell of the Parke
 Powell of Worthin
 Powys of Henley
n.i. Prince of Shrewsbury
n.p. Prowde of Shrewsbury
 Prowde of Wemme
n.i. Purslow of Minsterley

R.

Ridley of Astley-Abbot
 Rocke of Shrewsbury
 Rowley of Rowley

S.

Sandford of Sandford
n.p. Scarlet of Hogeston
n.i. Scot of Shrewsbury
n.i. Smalman of Wildertop
n.p. Sprott of Marsh
n.i. Stephens of Linley
n.i. Scott of Colford
 Scryven of Frodsley
n.p. Swanwick of Lloyne
n.p. Seabourn of Ludlow
 Synge of Bridgnorth
n.i. Severn of Shrewsbury
n.i. nulla insignia.

T.

n.p. Taylor of Meeston
 Talbot of Longford
¹Thornes of Shelvock
n.i. Thomas of Bishop's Castle
 & Shrewsbury
n.p. Tipton of Minsterley
 Turner of Shrewsbury

V.

n.p. Vaughan of Shrewsbury

W.

Walcot of Walcot
 Walker of Wotton
 Ward of Cotton
n.i. Ward of Hinton
 Waring of Humpreston
 Warley of Warley
n.p. Watkins of Shotton
 Weld of Willey
 Whitmore of Apley
 Whitmore of Ludlow
 Whitecomb of Berwick
 White of Shrewsbury
 Wicherley of Clyve
 Wicksted of Priors Lee
 Williams of Wollaston
 Williams of Shrewsbury
 Willaston of Willaston
 Winwood of Ludlow
 Wingfield of Alderton
 Wingfield of Shrewsbury
 Wolfe of Madeley
 Wolrich of Dudmaston
 Worsley of Bridgnorth
n.i. Wright of Shrewsbury
n.i. Wood of Shinewood

Y.

Young of Caynton

n.p. nulla probatio.

¹ [Extinct] in a later hand,

LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF COVENTRY
AND LICHFIFLD TO THE BAILIFFS OF
SHREWSBURY CONCERNING THE
CURE OF NESSE, 1568.

EXTRACTED FROM THE SHREWSBURY CORPORATION MUNIMENTS BY THE
REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

After my hartye to yo^r good Worshippes Mr Bayliffes and others your
bretherne, whiche lyke thankes, for yo^r ffreyndly behavoye^r and inter-
teament of me, nowe at my late beyng wth you. At what tyme I
sholde have moved a matter, unto you, if haist homewarde on my
parte, and other weighty affayres on your partes had not stayde the
same. Wherefore I am now occasioned in thes few wordes (for the
truethe sake) beyng absente to move you thereoff. That where as
there haith bene certane controversye betwene Mr Powell and one
Mr Payne a minister about servyng the cure of Nesse, w^{ch} co'trover-
sye was taken up by freyndes about Candellmas last or before, wth
such condicions that the saide Mr Payne sholde then departe thence.
Who notwithstandinge remaynyng there a certaine space after by
his ordinarys exp'sse comaundemente, is come, as I am made to
understande, in to great mislykyng of many of yo^r towne, as though he
had neither mente nor done honestely or faithfullye in that
behalf. ffor a certane truthe whereoff, yo^r good Worshippes all shall
understaunde, that concerninge the longer aboode and servyng of the
saide Mr Payne at Nesse afore saide, was in no poyncte through his
seykyng or procurement, but wholly and onelye by myne autorytye
and charge. Who dyd fynde myselfe very moche preiudiced, in that
suche discharge was used wthout my knowledge and consent. And
therefore in case any of you have thought hym deal unhonestlye
therein, now understandyng, that doyng was whollye myne and
myne officers: I shall desyre you to thynke and iudge no otherwyse
of the said Mr Payne, then if he had wthout any stay departed. And
allthough he I meane and seke his dew and deserved purgation with
you all by thes few wordes: yet do I not herebye in any poynct goo
about to discredit Mr Powell: but whishe unto theym bothe love
peace and unitye. Whiche also god graunte unto us all: to whose
goodnes I comytt yo^r good worshippes this xxvth day of Septembre
1568. at Eccleshall Castle.

Yo^r good Worshippes
very lovyng freynde
THOMAS COVEN. & LICH.

(endorsed) To the righte worshipfull
and my verye lovyng freyndes
Mr Bayliffes and others theyr
brethrenre or Aldermen of Salop
thes be d'd.

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.

Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. III., p. 236.

PART III. GENERAL.

A CONSIDERABLE proportion of the more formal entries in the Sessions Books consists of a list of the persons who came before the Court to take the oaths prescribed by Parliament for "Papists and Dissenters." The following order sets out the arrangements made for this formality.

October, 1723.

Ordered that this Sessions be adjourned to this place upon Saturday the twelfth day of this Instant October and bee continued and held by adjournment at the Several places and Dayes following by tenn of the clock in the morning for the ease and conveniensy of Persons taking the Oaths and that orders be printed and Distributed through each hundred and Parish in this County to Informn all Persons thereof and it is accordingly to be held by Severall adjournments in the places following and in other places as will appeare by the Rolls.

At the House of Thomas Jones at the Sign of the Angle in Ludlow, Munday the 14th of this Instant October.

Att the House of Charles Davies at the Kings Arms in Cleobury Mortimer Wednesday the 16th of this Instant October.

Att the Hales Owen Thursday the Seventeenth of October.

Att the Crown in Bridgenorth Saturday the Nineteenth of October.

Att the Talbott in Shifnall Tuesday the Twenty Second of October.

Att the Talbott in Wellington Thursday the Twenty fourth Day of October.
Att the Redd Lyon in Newport Saturday the Twenty Sixth Day of October.
Att the Queens Arms in Oswestry Tuesday the Twenty Ninth Day of October.
Att the Crown in Wem Thursday the Thirty first of October.
Att Shrewsbury Saturday the Second of November.
Att Edward Gilley^s in Purslow Tuesday and Wednesday the fifth and Sixth of November.
Att Weaver^s in Worthen Thursday the Seventh Day of November.
Att John Revolls in Alberbury Fryday the eighth of November.
Att Shrewsbury Saturday the Ninth of November.
Att the Talbott in Stretton Monday Eleventh of November.
Att the Talbott in Drayton Wednesday Thirteenth of November.
And toe be continued upon every Saturday and Wednesday at Shrewsbury until the twenty fifth day of December.

The next entry I shall quote is an interesting example of the working of the measures so commonly taken in former days to adjust by law the rival interests of employers and employed.

April, 1732.

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament made in the fifth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth for settling the wages of Workmen Artifisers and Servants in husbandry. This Court with the Cournezance and Assistance of divers discreet persons of the said County and having resort to the prices of provisions and all other circumstances necessary to be considered doth limitt rate and Asqeint the Wages of the Several Artifisers Servants Workmen and labourers in husbandry within this County for one whole year next ensuing as herein after is particularly sett down. And it is hereby ordered and dirrected that all persons as well Masters as Servants doe conform thereunto on pain of incurring the penaltyes in that behalf imposed by the statute aforesaid, that is to say that every master who shall directly or indirectly give any more or greater wages than are hereby assessed is to suffer Imprisonment by the space of ten days without Bail and forfeit ffive Pounds. And every Artifiser Servant Workman or labourer who shall take wages Contrary to this Assessment shall suffer imprisonment by the space of twenty one days without Bail.

A rate of the wages to be taken by severall Workmen, Servants, and labourers in husbandry.

		£ s. d.
Every head Servant Waggoner or Bailiff in husbandry		5 00 00
Every Second Servant in husbandry	... ...	4 00 00
Every Servant Boy from Eleven to fourteen years of age	and not exceeding	1 00 00
Every Servant Boy from fourteen to eighteen years of age	exceeding	1 10 00
Every head Servant Maid in house or dairy	... ...	2 05 00
Every Second Servant Maid	... ...	1 10 00
Labours from Mi'lh to the 25th of March	... ...	00 00 08
From the 25th March to harvest and after harvest to Mi'lh	... ...	00 00 09
And with diet by the day	... ...	00 00 04
Every Mower reaper in Hay and Corn harvest with drink	... ...	00 01 00
And without Drink	... ...	00 01 02
Weeders of Corn with Drink	... ...	00 00 04
And Without Drink	... ...	00 00 05
Every Woman in Corn Harvest with Drink	... ...	00 00 05
And without Drink	... ...	00 00 06
Every Woman in Haymaking with Drink	... ...	00 00 05
And without Drink	... ...	00 00 06
Every head Carpenter and Mason without Drink	... ...	00 01 4
Their Journeymen	... ...	00 01 00
	By the day and not exceeding	

And whereas daily and great Inconveniences arise from Clandestine hirings and private Contracts between Masters and Servants whereby the course of Justice as well upon appeals touching Settlements as upon other controversies depending before the Justices between Masters and Servants concerning the payment of Wages is very much obstructed his Majesty's Justices of the peace doe hereby recommend it to all Masters at the time of Hiring any Servant to reduce the terms of their agreement into Writing in the presence of two or more credible Witnesses who are desired to attest the signing of such agreement by the Master and Servant respectively which said agreement may be made in the form following or to that effect.

Memorand' that on the day of
Anno Domini 1732 A. B. became hired to C. D. of
for the space of for
Wages and received in earnest.

A. B.
C. D.

Witnesses E. ff.
G. H.

And if any Master shall put away his Servant or if any Servant shall depart from the said Master before the end of his term without some reasonable cause to be allowed by some Justice of the Peace or at the end of his term without a quarters warning the Master forfeits 40^s and the Servant may be committed to gaol till he find security, Serve out his term, or to be sent to the house of Correction and be punished as an

Idle and Disorderly person. And Whereas by the Said Act of Parliament made in the fifth year of Queen Elizabeth it is enacted that no hired Servant shall depart at the end of his Service out of one City, County, town or parish to another unless he have a testimonial or Certificate under the Seal of the Said City or town or from the Constable or head Officer And two other honest householders of the parish or place where he dwelled last in form following.

Memorandum. A. B. Servant to C. D. of E. husbandman in the County of Salop is licensed to depart from his said Master and is at liberty to Serve elsewhere according to the Statute in that Case made and provided. In Witness whereof we the Master Constable and Inhabitants of E. aforesaid have hereunto Sett our hands and Seals the day of Anno Domini 1732. J. H. } Inhabitants E. D. Master. S. H. Constable. E. M. }

Which Said Certificate or testimonial shall be written and delivered to the Servant and registered by the Parson, Vicar of Curate of the Parish where such Master shall inhabit taking for the doing thereof two pence and no more upon pain that every Servant So departing without Such Certificate or testimonial shall be incapable of being hired in any service, but shall be imprisoned until he procures the same which if he cannot do within the space of 21 days he is to be whipped and used as a vagabond and that every person hiring such Servant without shewing such testimonial or Certificate as aforesaid shall forfeit 5^l his Majesty's Justices of the Peace doe declare that they doe declare that they doe expect all and Singular the inhabitants of this County of Salop to putt the Said Statute in Execution under the penaltyes aforesaid.

N.B. that every person between the Age of 12 and 40 years within the discription of the said Act and being unmarried is obliged to serve by the year in husbandry.

And his Majesty^s Justice of the Peace doe hereby require and command the Several High Constables to give out their Several reports to the Several petty Constables within their hundred who are hereby required to give notice to all persons residing or inhabiting within their respective Constableicks who have not a visible estate or lawful way of living to put themselves into service and to be hired for one whole year before the first day of July next. And the Said Petty Constables are to bring and deliver to the Said High Constable an account or list in writing of the names and places of abode of all such Single persons within the respective Constableicks

who shall not put themselves into Service by the time aforesaid to be by the Said High Constables transcribed and written fair and delivered by them in open Court at the next Sessions to the end that such persons that shall not conform to this order may be proceeded against according to law. Given under our hands and seales this day and year above written.

As was stated in my Introductory remarks, the formal headings to the Orders made at each Sessions were drawn up in Latin until 1733. I now give the first of such headings to appear in English.

April, 1733.

At the Generall quarter Sessions of the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King held at the town of Shrewsbury in and for the County of Salop aforesaid on tuesday in the week next after the Close of Easter tto witt the third day of April in the Sixth year of our Sovereign Lord George the Second King of Great Britain and so forth and in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and thirty three before Sir Richard Corbett Baronett, Thomas Hunt Andrew Corbett Robert Lloyd Henry Edwards Baldwyn Godolphin Edwards Edward Jordan William Cludde John Thomas and Thomas Langley Esquires Justices of the Peace assyned to hear and determine all felonyes, trespasses, and other misdemeanors in the same County done and Committed and which are there to be heard and determined.

1745, April.

Ordered that the Commissioners appointed for putting in execution an Act of Parliament entituled an Act for the more speedy and effectual Recruiting his Majesty's Regiments of ffoot serving in Flanders, Minorca, Gibralter, and the Plantations, and the Regiments of Marines, be requested to meet in their several Divisions and Libertys and appoint times and places for the Officers who are appointed to receive Impressed men to attend them pursuant to the Said Act.

The following five Orders extending over a period of three years very fully indicate the measures adopted in the 18th century for the protection of the owners of horned stock from the ravages of Cattle Disease. It will be observed that the regulations enforced by these Orders bear a striking resemblance to those with which

the present generation is familiar under the Contagious Diseases of Animals Acts.

January, 1746-47.

Whereas a Contagious Distemper now rageth amongst the Horned Cattle in divers parts of the Kingdom which if care be not taken to prevent the same may also spread itself into this County This Court doth therefore in his Majesty's Name and in pursuance of an Act of Parliament lately passed require you and each of you to be particularly diligent in stopping any Ox Bull Cow Calf Steer or Heifer as also any Raw Hide or Skin of any such Beast that shall before the 27th day of March next on any pretence whatsoever be driven in brought to or removed into this County of Salop out of and from any other County or place whatsoever except fat Cows or Oxen ready for immediate slaughter and Raw Hides or Skins where the Owner or Owners of such fat Cows and Oxen and of such Raw Hides or Skins shall produce or cause to be produced to you a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of a justice of the Peace for the County City Liberty or Town Corporate or the Rector or Vicar or Curate and attested by one of the Churchwardens or Overseers of the Poor of the Parish or place from whence such fatted Beast or Beasts or such Hide or Skin shall be brought specifying the name or names and place or places of abode of the Owner or Owners of such fatted Beast or Beasts and the Herd or Herds out of which the same was or were taken was or were and had been for the space of six weeks next before the date of such certificate entirely free from the said Contagious Distemper or Infection or that the Beast from which such Hide or Skin was taken was sound and free from infection And in case any person or persons shall bring or remove into this County any of the said Beasts or Raw Hides (except as before excepted) or shall buy the same you the said officers and each of you are hereby further required to carry the Offender or Offenders before some justice of the Peace to shew Cause why the Penalty of Ten Pounds should not be levied upon him for such offence and one moiety thereof paid to the Informer and the other to the Poor of the Parish pursuant to the Direction of the said Act and further to be dealt with according to Law And hereof you are not to fail at your Peril.

To all High Constables Petty Constables, Church Wardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said County and especially to such of the said Officers who dwell in such towns and parishes as border on other Counties.

16 April, 1748.

(*Adjourned Sessions*).

Ordered that during the next week no person driving Cattle to or from the Fair at Shrewsbury drive any Cattle over Coleham Bridge or the Welsh Bridge or through the Fords adjoining Welshwards and that the Treasurer of this County Stock have power to contract with proper persons to be Inspectors to stand at the said Bridges and at Meole and other proper places to put in execution this and the other Order of this Court.

19 April, 1748.

Whereas the Distemper amongst the Horned Cattle in this Kingdom at this time rages in several places in this and the Adjoining Counties and a Fair is intended to be held at Wem in this County on Monday next the 25th of this instant April and another at Newport in the said County on Tuesday the 17th day of May next This Court is of Opinion that the holding of the said Fairs will be attended with the danger of spreading the said Distemper and doth therefore Order that no Ox Bull Cow Calf Steer or Heifer be bought or sold in either of the said Fairs.

Ordered that after the 24th day of this instant April no Ox Bull Cow Calf Steer or Heifer shall be driven Westwards or Southwards over any Bridge upon or Ford in that part of the River Severn downwards between the village of Berwick Knowles in the Liberties of the town of Shrewsbury and the parish of Dowles in the County of Salop except such (being their own proper Cattle) as shall be driven from the Farm or part of a Farm to another Farm or part of a Farm in the holding of any one person on different parts of the River to pastures near adjoining to the said River.

It is also Ordered that after the said 24th day of April none of the said Cattle shall upon any account pass Westward from the Eastern part of this County over a Line drawn Northward from Berwick Knowles aforesaid to Whitchurch and so on to the confines of the County of Chester.

It is also Ordered that no Jobber of Cattle or any person employed by him do remove any of the s^d Cattle out of the Counties of Chester Stafford or Worcester into any part of this County.

20 January, 1749-50.

(*Adjourned Sessions*).

Ordered that the Clerk of the Peace be paid by the Treasurer of this County the expenses of receiving and returning his

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Majesty's Bounty-Money to such persons as have complied with the Order of Council in killing and burying their Distempered Cattle and left their Certificates with the Clerk of the Peace.

May, 1750.

(Adjourned Sessions).

For preventing the spreading of the Infectious Distemper amongst the Horned Cattle It is Ordered That there be no Stage Plays Puppett Shows publick Dancings or Meetings at Green Fields or other places within either of the Hundreds of Bradford Oswestry or Pimhill in this County until further Order.

It is also Ordered that there be no Fair Market or other publick meeting for the buying and selling of Cattle at Wem or Whixall in this County until further Order.

The two following Orders relate to matters of which the present generation happily has no experience.

It does not appear that any persons were prosecuted within this county in consequence of the Proclamation against Installing, Regrating, and Engrossing referred to below.

March, 1756.

At a General Sessions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King held at the Guild Hall in Shrewsbury in and for the County of Salop on the present Critical Conjunctione of affairs the sixteenth day of March in the twenty-ninth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britainne and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth and in the year of Our Lord 1756 Before the Right Honourable Henry Arthur Earl of Powis Sir Richard Corbett Sir Hugh Briggs Sir Henry Edwardes Baronets William fforester Godolphin Edwards Edward Corbett Thomas Beale Thomas Eyton Thomas Langley Robert Davison Brooke fforester Thomas Moore francis Walker John Bright Thomas Browne Ralph Browne Esquires Thomas Salwey Doctor of Laws Josiah Durant Clerk and others his Majesty's justices assigned to keep the Peace in the County aforesaid.

Whereas his Majesty's commands have been signified to the justices of the Peace for this County strictly enjoyning and requiring them to cause search to be made in the most diligent and effectual manner in every part of the said County for all Straggling Seamen and Sea-faring-Men fit to serve in his

Majesty's Ships and to cause them to be taken up and to be sent by discreet and careful Conductors to a Sea Officer at Shrewsbury that so they may be sent on Board some of his Majesty's Ships or Vessells. It is therefore Ordered by this Court That the several High and Petty Constables within this County do forthwith make strict and diligent search throughout every part of the said County for all such Seamen and Sea-faring-Men and when any such or suspected to be such shall be found that they do take care to apprehend and bring them before some one or more of his Majesty's justices of the Peace for the said County In Order that they may be sent by discreet and careful Conductors to Shrewsbury and there delivered to a Sea Officer appointed to receive them that so they may be sent on Board some of his Majesty's Ships or Vessells which said Officer hath Orders to pay to such person or persons as shall be employed in Conducting them the sum of twenty shillings for each Seaman fit for his Majesty's Service and sixpence a mile for every mile they respectively travel.

A.D. November, 1757.

WHEREAS the offenses of Forestalling Regrating and Engrossing are not only punishable at Common Law, but also divers wholesome Statutes have from time to time been enacted for the more effectual prevention of the same, and for the further punishing of persons Guilty of any of the said Offences wherein (amongst other things) it is declared That whosoever shall buy or cause to be bought any Merchandise Victual or any other thing whatsoever coming by Land or by water, toward any Market ffair to be sold in the same or coming towards any City, Port, Haven, Creek or Road of this Realm or Wales from any part beyond the Sea to be sold ; or make any Bargain Contract or promise for the having or buying of the same or any part thereof so coming as is aforesaid before the said Merchandise Victuals or other things shall be in the Market Ffair, City, Port, Haven, Creek or Rode, ready to be sold or shall make any Motion or Word by letter Message or otherwise to any person or persons for the enhancing of the price or dearer selling of any Thing or Things above-mentioned or else dissuade move or stir any person or person coming to the Market or Ffair to abstain or forbear to bring or Convey any of the things above rehearsed to any Market, City, Ffair, Port, Haven, Creek or Rode to be sold as is aforesaid shall be deemed and taken and adjudged a Fforestaller.

AND it is further enacted and declared that whatsoever Person or Persons shall by any means Regrate obtain or get

into his or their lands or possession in any Ffair or Market any Corn, Wine, Ffish, Butter, Cheese, Candles, Tallow, Sheep, Lambs, Calves, Swine, Piggs, Geese, Capons, Hens, Chickens, Pidgeons, Conies, or other Dead Victual whatsoever that shall be brought to any Ffair or Market within this Realm or Wales to be sold, and do sell the same again in any Ffair or Market holden or kept in the same place, or in any other Ffair or Market within Ffour Miles thereof shall be accepted reputed and taken for a Regrator or Regrators.

AND it is also enacted and declared That whatsoever person or persons shall engross or get into his or their Lands by buying Contracting or Promising, taking other than by Demise Grant or Lease of Land or Tythe any Corn Growing in the Ffields or any other Corn or Grain Butter Cheese Ffish or other Dead Victuals whatsoever within this Realm to the Intent to sell the same again shall be accepted reputed and taken an unlawful Engrosser or Engrossers.

THE punishment of which said offences are enacted to be Imprisonment for Two Months without Bail or Mainprize for the first offense besides forfeiture of the value of the Goods, Cattle and Victuals so bought or had. For the second offense Imprisonment for the space of half a year without Bail or Mainprize and loss of double the value of the Goods Cattle and Victuals so bought or had as aforesaid, And for the third offence standing on the Pillory in the place where the offender shall dwell, and forfeiture of all his Goods and Chattels and Imprisonment during his Majesty's Pleasure.

AND it is likewise enacted that if any person having sufficient Corn for provision of his house and sowing of his ground for one year do buy any Corn in any Ffair or Market for the Change of his seed and do not bring to the same Ffair or Market the same day so much Corn as he shall buy for his seed and sell the same if he can at the price the same shall then go at in the said Ffair or Market every such person shall forfeit the double value of the Corn so bought.

AND the Justices of the Peace for every County at their Quarter Sessions are authorized to enquire hear and determine all and every the said offences.

And whereas His Majesty by his Royal proclamation hath strictly charged and Commanded all and every his Judges, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs and all other Magistrates Officers and Ministers whatsoever that they and every of them within their respective places and Jurisdictions do cause all the acts relating to the same matters to be put in Speedy and effectual execution, and that they do take care

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that all offenders against the Said Acts be effectually prosecuted according to the purposes of the said Acts.

THIS COURT therefore taking the premises into Consideration doth hereby desire all Mayors, Bailiffs, and other Chief Magistrates, and also require the several High and Petty Constables and other Peace Officers within this County from Time to Time to make diligent enquiry within their respective liberties for all such persons, as are or shall be guilty of any of the Said offences and that when and as often as any such offenders shall be found that they do give Information thereof, and of the Witnesses who can prove the same to the Justices Assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace which shall be then next held for this County in order that they may be proceeded against and dealt with according to Law.

AND THIS COURT doth further order that this order be printed and sent to the Several Mayors, Bailiffs and other Chief Magistrates and also to the Several High and Petty Constables and other peace officers within this County and affixed up in the most publick places within the Said County to which all persons may resort for their Information and that no one may pretend Ignorance of the Said Laws.

The list of Justices attending Sessions in January, 1762, may be of some interest, as the attendance on that occasion seems to have been both larger and of a more representative character than was usual in those times.

January 12, A.D. 1762.

AT THE GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King held at the Guildhall in Shrewsbury in and for the County of Salop on Tuesday in the week next after the feast of the Epiphany (to wit) the twelfth Day of January in the second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland, King defender of the faith and soforth and in the year of our Lord 1762. Before the Right Honourable William Earl of Bath, Sir Richard Corbett, Sir Henry Edwardes Baronets, Richard Lyster, Ffrancis Walker, Robert More, Thomas Hill of Court of Hill, Edward Corbett, Edward Pemberton, Edward Acton, Charles Baldwyn, Robert Burton William Birch Basnell, Edward Ffleming, Thomas Harries John Tomkins, William Lutwyche, Thomas Mytton, Thomas Ottley, Richard Ward Offley, Walter Dryden Pigott, Thomas

Powys, Edward Rogers, Humphrey Sandford, John Topp, Walter Waring, Thomas Hodgetts, Richard Syers, Charles Bolas, Walter Woodcott, Clement Acton, Richard Scott, John Griffiths, William Harnage, Baldwyn Leighton, Price Maurice, Cha^s Price Esquires. John Douglas Doctor in Divinity John Fleming, Leonard Hotchkis, John Holland, William Roberts, Thomas Trevor, and Humphrey Walcot Clerks Justices of the Peace assigned to keep the Peace in the County aforesaid and also to hear and determine divers F felonies, Trespasses and other misdeeds in the Said County done and committed.

The following Petition to the Lord Chancellor shows the method then in common use, by which poor localities endeavoured to raise funds for any extraordinary expense, such as the repair of the Parish Church, or, as in this case, the cost of unusual damage by tempest or flood. The issue of Letters Patent for such objects continued into the present century, and seems only to have been discontinued when it was found to be useless for the purpose desired. Thus in January, 1799, a Brief was issued on behalf of Cheswardine Church, in which £1,155 was asked for; the pecuniary result of this Brief was in October, 1801, certified at only £136 2s. 6d. !

October, 1781.

To the Right Honorable Edward Lord Thurlow Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

May it please your Lordship.

We whose Names and seals are hereunto subscribed and put his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Salop assembled with others at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King held at the Guildhall in Shrewsbury in and for the County of Salop on Tuesday the Second Day of October in the twenty first year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King Defender of the faith and so forth, Do humbly certify your Lordship

That it was made appear unto us in open Court upon the Humble Petition of David Evans, Robert Wall, Thomas Jones, Thomas Evans, John Lee, William Price, John Larance, Mary Williams, John Davies, John Pugh, David Matthews, Thomas

Tillesley, Edward Davies, John Thomas, Joseph Griffiths, Robert Jones, Robert Jones the younger, Margaret Payne, Edward Sides, Edward Davies, John Downes, Thomas Roger, Thomas Jones, John Jones, John Jones, Thomas Edwards, Edward Edwards, Robert Rogers, Thomas Lewis, John Woodall, John Brown, Peter Richards, Edward Parrock, Robert Mansell, Richard Wylde, William Lloyd, William Fardoe, Robert Evans, Henry Jones, Samuel Probert, John Dolphin, and Thomas Brown. That in the month of June last there fell such excessive heavy Rains that occasioned the Rivers Severn and Vernie suddenly to overflow their Bounds and cover a large Quantity of land in Melverley and the parts adjacent in the County of Salop belonging to the Said Poor Petitioners, that the Torrent was so great and violent as to Carry great Quantities of Stone, Gravel, and Sand, and leave the same upon the lands of the Petitioners, and thereby not only cover and destroy a very plentiful and promising Crop of Hay and Corn growing thereon but rendered the land useless in many places for years to Come, so that the Poor Petitioners are come from comfortable Circumstances to the greatest Difficulty and Distress and are become unable to Support themselves and Families. That the loss of the present crops exclusive of the Damage to the land in future upon a very moderate Computation amounts in the whole to the Sum of one thousand, eight hundred and thirty Seven Pounds and upwards. The Truth of which was made appear to us this Day upon the Oaths of several respectable Farmers and other experienced neighbours.

We therefore Humbly recommend the Same to your Lordship to the intent that your Lordship will be pleased to Grant unto the Said Poor sufferers his Majesty's most gracious Letters Patent under the Great seal of Great Britain to empower them to ask and receive the Charitable Contributions of all his Majesty's loving Subjects from "House to House" throughout such part of Great Britain as your Lordship shall think fit.

We are

May it please your Lordship,

Your Lordship's

Most humble and ob^{dt} Serv^{ts}

In 1781 an Act was passed for the encouragement by a system of Bounties of the cultivation of hemp and flax in England, under which Act considerable sums were for a period of some few years earned by farmers

and landowners in this county and duly certified by the Court to the Exchequer. The Orders set out below give the first statutory advertisement under the Act, and also a list of Bounties claimed after the system had been for three years in work.

October, 1781.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made in the twenty first year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for the Encouragement of the Growth of Hemp and Flax in that Part of Great Britain called England. It is enacted that the Justices of the Peace at their Michaelmas Quarter Sessions shall advertise and Publish the Several Bounties by the said Act granted, with the Conditions necessary to be complied with. This Court doth therefore in Pursuance of the Said Act publish.

FIRST. That there will be applied, distributed, and paid, out of the Exchequer, in Bounties yearly, a sum not exceeding £15,000, at the rate of 3^d per stone for every Stone of Hemp weighing 14lbs. and 4^d per stone for every Stone of Flax weighing 14lbs. to be raised in that part of Great Britain called England, in the year 1782, and in every subsequent year during the space of five years, to be paid to the Grower or other Person who breaks and properly prepares such Hemp and Flax for Market.

SECONDLY. That the following are the Conditions to be complied with in order for the receiving the Same. The grower or Person claiming, and who shall be intitled to the Said Bounty, must sign and exhibit his claim to one of the Justices of the Peace for the Said County Specifying of what Crop the same is, the Ground or Farm upon which the same grew and certified and attested by two of the Parish Officers of the same Parish of the Claimant or Grower, that they believe the Truth of the Particulars Contained therein, and which claim, when so certified and attested, the Said Justice must countersign, and transmit to the Justices for the Said County at their next General Quarter Sessions.

THE GROWER or other person preparing any for Market, and who shall sell any Quantity within that part of Great Britain Called England, must deliver to the Buyer, along with the Same a particular account of the Hemp and Flax sold, expressing the quantity, Place where it grew, and the year of its growth ; and the seller in like manner must take of the Buyer a receipt in Writing, Containing a Duplicate of the Quantity bought, the place where it grew, and the year of its growth ;

THE PERSON who shall claim and receive any of the said Bounties must at or before the time when he shall receive the Same, enter into a Bond or Security (without Stamps) to the Clerk of the Peace for the time being or his Successors of the Said County, with two sufficient Sureties to be approved of by the said Justices at the Quarter Sessions for the said County in the Penal Sum of treble the Value of the Bounty claimed and received, and of the Hemp and Flax for which he shall have claimed and received the same, with Condition that Such Person, is duly entitled to the Said Bounty, according to the true intent and meaning of the Said Act.

And do order that the Clerk of the Peace Cause the Same to be advertised in the Shrewsbury Paper.

N.B.—Printed Directions for raising Flax may be had by applying to the Clerk of the Peace in Shrewsbury.

And it is hereby ordered accordingly.

January, 1784.

Ordered by the Justices at this Quarter Sessions that the names and places of Abode of the Persons who have Claimed the Bounties for growing breaking and properly preparing Hemp and Flax within this County for Market and the Quantities of Hemp or Flax for which they claim be published to the end that the said Justices may by the means aforesaid or by such other Means Methods Proofs and Enquiries as they shall direct and Judge most fit discover and be able to ascertain against their General Quarter Sessions at Midsummer next the Quantity of Hemp and Flax raised in the said County and the Truth of the Several Claimants Claims and Pretensions which Claims will be then finally settled and determined.

Name.	Place of Abode.	Quantity.			
		Hemp.	Flax.	£	s.
1 James Parkinson	Cressage	...	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	13 0
Do.	Do.	12	...	0	3 0
2 Joseph Topham	Edgmond	600	...	7	10 0
Do.	Do.	...	70	1	3 4
3 Richard Belliss	Eyton	...	221	3	13 8
Do.	Do.	469	...	5	17 3
4 Joseph Skitt	High Ercall	...	188	3	2 8
Do.	Do.	296	...	3	14 0
5 John Turner	Ightfield	...	59	0	19 8
Do.	Do.	19	...	0	4 9
6 Robert Mansell	Kinnerley	...	63	1	1 0
7 Thomas Palin	"	415	...	5	3 9
8 Thomas Talbot	"	53	...	0	18 8
9 John Hooper	"	210	...	2	12 6
Hector E. Brooke	...	...	...	...	...

80 LEAVES FROM THE RECORDS OF THE COURT OF

Name.	Place of Abode.	Quantity.			
		Hemp.	Flax.	£	s.
10 Thos. Hawkins	Lilleshall	...	989	6	9 8
11 William Spearman	Do.	...	96	1	12 0
Do.	Do.	28	...	0	7 0
12 Nicholas Motteram	Longdon	..	110	1	16 8
Do.	Do.	81	...	0	7 9
13 Thomas Growcock	Meeson	93	...	1	3 3
14 William Dickin	Prees	...	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	16 9
Do.	Do.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	0	8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
15 Charles Gamwell	Do.	102	...	1	5 6
16 Thomas Higgins	Preston	...	405 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	15 2
17 Jas. Dixon	Roddington	171	...	2	2 9
18 Thos. Webb	Wellington	126	...	1	11 6
Do.	Do.	119	...	1	19 8
19 Thos. Booth	Do.	87	...	1	1 9
Do.	Do.	112	...	1	17 4
20 William Socket	Do.	...	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 6
Do.	Do.	90	...	1	2 6
21 Thomas Riddig	Do.	...	140	2	6 8
22 John Colley	Do.	...	284	3	18 0
Do.	Do.	440	...	5	10 0
23 John Lowe	Do.	...	90	1	10 0
24 Thomas Darlington	...	...	60	1	0 0
25 Rd. Moreton	Wem	...	147	2	9 0
26 John Hawley	Westbury	...	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 2
27 Philip Ratcliff	Weston	59	...	0	14 9
28 Robert Chidley	Do.	45	...	0	11 3
29 Robt. Ashley	Do.	89	...	1	2 3
30 Thomas Kempster	Whitchurch	336	...	4	4 0
Do.	Do.	298	...	4	19 4
31 Samuel Turner	Do.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
32 Wm. Kempster	Do.	52	...	0	13 0
Do.	Do.	63	...	1	1 0
33 Wm. Hooper	Wrockwardine	53	...	0	18 3

N.B.—The following Persons to Wit

Joseph Skitt of High Ercall

Thomas Hawkins and Brooke Hector of Lilleshall

Nicholas Motteram of Longdon

Thomas Riddig of Wellington

Richard Moreton of Wem

John Hawley of Westbury

Thomas Kempster of Whitchurch

Samuel Turner „ „

William Kempster „ „

William Hooper of Wrockwardine

must apply to the Clerk of the Peace in Shrewsbury to perfect their claims on or before the 20th day of April next.

QUARTER SESSIONS FOR THE COUNTY OF SALOP. 81

October, 1782.

Ordered that the following Letters from the Right Honourable Thomas Townshend Esquire one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State and The Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Salop be printed in the Shrewsbury Chronicle and that the Clerk of the Peace write to his Lordship informing him that the Justices of the Peace for the Said County will give him every assistance in their Power in executing his Majesty's Commands.

October, 1782.

Gentlemen Berkeley Square 30th September 1782.

I have received a Letter from Mr. Townshend one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which I have the Honor to inclose you a Copy, acquainting me that the 58rd Reg't of Foot is in future to be attached to the County of Salop, and to bear its name; and requiring me to use my utmost Endeavours with the Gentlemen of the County to forward its Recruit (sic); should the Plan of filling up the old Corps be generally adopted the most essential Advantages would result to this Country, and it is upon this Ground, as well as on Account of the Instructions I have received that I presume to recommend the proposed Measure to your serious Consideration, and to request your Assistance in executing his Majesty's Commands. I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect

Gentlemen

Your most obedient,

and humble Servt

CLIVE.

His Majesty's Justices for the County of Salop.

My Lord

Whitehall 10th September 1782

The very great Deficiency of Men in the Regiments of Infantry being so very Detrimental to the public Service; the King has thought proper to give the Names of the different Counties to Corps in Hopes that by the Zeal and Activity of the principal Noblemen and Gentry in the Several Counties Some Considerable Assistance may be given towards recruiting those regiments. As this is a point of the utmost public Im-

portance, his Majesty has no doubt of your Lordship's using your utmost Influence among your Friends for the Accomplishment of it.

The King has been pleased to appoint the 53rd Regiment to the County of Salop and to bear its Name.

I have the Honor to be

My Lord

Your Lordship's most obedient hon^{bl} Se^{nt}
T. TOWNSHEND.

Lord Lieut^t of the County of Salop.

The gaol authorities were at this time often seriously incommoded by the number of convicts left in their hands under sentence of transportation to the colonies. The attention of the Government was repeatedly called to the state of affairs, and in 1785 the energetic letter given below was by direction of the Court sent to the Home Secretary on the subject.

July, 1785.

ORDERED that the Clerk of the Peace write to the Right Honourable Lord Sydney one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State and inform his Lordship of the Number Ages and Sentences of the Convicts now Confined in the County Gaol and request his Lordship's Assistance in getting the Sentences carried into Execution.

Shrewsbury July 12th 1785.

My Lord,

I am directed by the Justices in Sessions to inform your Lordship of the great Number of unfortunate Convicts now confined in our County Gaol (which hath been increasing for years past) with their Names Ages and Sentences, and to represent to your Lordship that it is a very great expense to the Nation to Support them, and hath been a Considerable expense to this County, to endeavour to keep them clean and healthy, which hath been blessed with the desired effect, That the Inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood are alarmed and fearful that so great a Number, confined in so small a Compass, in this Sultry weather, will produce a Gaol-Fever or some putrid disease, and should that be the case, there is no opportunity of keeping the infected from those that are well,

the Room appropriated for the Sick being occupied by nineteen Convicts, and every part of the Gaol being crowded which may occasion the Distemper to spread and become epidemical; and earnestly to request your Lordship's Assistance to get their Sentences speedily carried into Execution.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, My Lord

Your Lordship's most ob^{dt} h^{ble} Servant

JOSEPH LOXDALE.

No.	Names of Convicts.	Age.	When sentenced for transportation.	Where.	Term,
1	Andrew Malpas	24 years	Lent Assizes, 1783	America	7 years
2	Thomas Stretch	31 years	Summer Do.,	Africa	Do. Do.
3	Timothy Care	25 Do.	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	
4	John Bailey	23 Do.	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	
5	John Fox	29 Do.	Do. Do.	America	Do. Do.
6	James Prichard	24 Do.	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
7	John Sambrook	25 Do.	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
8	Francis Woodcock	45 Do.	Lent Assize, 1784	Do.	14 Do.
9	Samuel Grainger	31 Do.	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	
10	Thomas Evans	37 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	7 Do.
11	Henry Roberts	36 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	7 Do.
12	William Twyfield	36 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
13	Richard Cartwright	36 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
14	Thomas Matthews	53 Do.	Summer Assizes, 1784	Beyond the Seas	Do. Do.
15	William Davies	53 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
16	Thomas Greenfield	36 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
17	Thomas Yardsley	25 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
18	William Dowley	23 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
19	Ann Twyfield	27 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
20	Margaret Fownes	43 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
21	Richard Jones	40 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
22	Robert Richards	29 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
23	Joseph Owen	64 Do.	Lent Assizes, 1785	Do.	14 Do.
24	William Jones	19 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	7 Do.
25	William Griffiths	26 Do.	Do. Do.	Condemned & Reprieved	
26	William Evans	33 years	Lent Assizes, 1785	Condemned & Reprieved	
27	William Hôtchkiss	24 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
28	Richard Phyfield	32 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
29	Robert Phyfield	24 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
30	Mary Boulton	27 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
31	Mary Davies	23 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.

In January, 1791, the Court had before them a letter from a Government Commission with respect to the supply of Oak Timber in the county for the use of the Royal Navy: to this a very interesting answer was drafted by Mr. Harries of Cruckton, and adopted, with one alteration, by the Court in the May following. From that time the matter seems to have slept for sixteen years, but at the Sessions of May, 1807, the subject was again before the Court, apparently upon

the consideration of a letter from the Lords of the Admiralty. Mr. Harries was asked to furnish the required information, which he did in a letter dated May 20th, 1807, in which he discusses very fully the measures necessary for the further development of the growth of timber in this country.

I have set out the two reports of 1791 and 1807, together with the original questions sent down from Whitehall.

January, 1791.

Land Revenue Office,

Scotland Yard,

December 20th 1790.

Sir,

The Acts of the 26th and 30th of His present Majesty by which we are appointed Commissioners for enquiring into the state and condition of the woods Forests and Land Revenues of the Crown, having, among other objects enjoined Us "to suggest such Measures for the protection increase and supply of timber on the forests, chases, and other lands of the Crown for the use of the Royal Navy," as we shall think best calculated for that purpose, together with such observations as may occur to us; it becomes our duty to endeavour to obtain the best information we can relative to General state of the Woods and Timber in this Kingdom, and the Increase or decrease of the stock of Timber fit for the use of the Navy, with which we conceive the object above mentioned to be necessarily connected; and apprehending that these subjects would naturally attract the notice of gentlemen of Landed property in those parts of the country in which they reside, or which have fallen under their observation, We have thought it proper to address this letter to you, to request that you will be pleased to communicate the questions contained in the inclosed paper to the Gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace, in Quarter Sessions assembled, and to favour us with such information in answer to those questions, as the result of their Collective Opinions, or those of the majority of them may enable you to communicate.

The object of this enquiry being of a Public nature, we cannot doubt of the willingness of Gentlemen who make the Public Concerns an object of their attention, to furnish the

QUARTER SESSIONS FOR THE COUNTY OF SALOP. 85

best Information in their Power on a subject of such National Importance.

We have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obed^t humble Serv^{ts}

CHAS. MIDDLETON.

JNO. CALL.

JOHN FORDYCE.

P.S.—Be pleased to let the answers be written opposite to the questions, and to return the paper, signed by yourself, as soon as conveniently may be after the next ensuing sessions under Cover directed to John Call, Esq. M.P. at this Office.

The Chairman of the Quarter Sessions
of the County of Salop.

3rd May, 1791.

Upon reading the letters from the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, the Questions put by them to the Justices for this County respecting Oak Timber, the Answers thereto, and General observations thereupon by Edward Harries Esquire; Resolved Unanimously that the Said Answers and General observations are approved of by this Court, excepting that the quantity of Oak Timber sold amounts to nearer four than two hundred thousand Pounds.

Resolved unanimously that the thanks of this Court are given to Edward Harries Esquire for the Trouble and Pains he has taken upon this Occasion.

Shrewsbury, Feb. 21st 1791.

Gentlemen,

Inclosed you will receive the answers of Edward Harries Esquire one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this County to your Questions respecting Oak Timber, as also some General Observations on the State of Oak Timber by the Same gentleman.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obd^t Hmb^{le} Sv^t

JOSEPH LOXDALE.

Shrewsbury February Twenty-first 1791.

For John Call Esq^r M.P. at the Land Revenue Office in Scotland Yard London.

Questions addressed by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue to the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the County of Salop.

Questions.

1. Whether the Quantity of large Oak Timber in General, fit for the Use of the Navy, growing in the County aforesaid is increased or diminished within Memory.

2. Whether particularly the Quantity of such Timber growing in Woods, is increased or diminished.

3. Whether there is an Increase or Decrease of the Quantity of such Timber growing in Hedge Rows.

4. Whether the growth of Oak Timber in Hedge Rows is generally encouraged or whether the grubbing up of Hedge Rows for the enlarging of Fields, and improving Arable Ground, is become Common in that County?

5. Whether in Such Oaken Woods, as are cut at Stated Periods in Succession, it is Customary to leave young Saplings at each Cutting; and if so, whether they are generally Barked at the Second Fall, and Cut down for County Uses, or preserved for Timber.

6. Whether the Improvement of Roads and the

Answers.

1. Greatly diminished. Perhaps not one fourth remaining of what there was thirty years past.

2. I am at a loss to say whether the Oak Timber in Woods or Hedge Rows is lessened in the greater Proportion.

4. Great Quantities of Timber have been taken down in Consequence of enlarging Farms, as they are Certainly injurious to Arable lands; the opening of Fields together has prevailed much. The occupiers of lands frequently abuse Such as grow in Hedge Rows.

5. It is Generally the Practice to leave kind Growing Saplings at the stated period of falling Woods. At a Second fall (if promising) they are sometimes permitted to stand for Timber; our C'pies are generally falⁿ at from 21 to 25 years growth and all the Poles are Barked. If fallen at about 18 years Growth it is converted into Cord Wood for the Forges and not Barked.

6. The Improvement of Roads has made it somewhat

Navigable Canals made during the last thirty years, have not, by reducing the Expense of Carriage been the means of bringing large supplys of Timber to the Dock Yards, which could not otherwise have been brought there ?

7. Whether of late years greater Quantities of Timber have not, in Consequence of this increased Facility of Carriage, been felled in those parts of the County which were before inaccesible, than they will be able to continue permanently to Supply.

8. Whether the General Consumption of Oak Timber for Building or other uses, within that County is increased or diminished ? And to what Cause in your opinion is such Increase or Decrease to be Imputed.

9. Whether the Price of Oak Timber for Carpenters or County uses is increased within the last Forty years, and in what Proportion.

10. Whether the Improvement of Roads and the Navigable Canals, have not introduced the use of Coal in parts of the County in which Wood was before generally used for Fuel; and whether in such parts the Demand for Underwood and the value of it, have been increased or lessened.

11. Whether in those parts of the County in which underwood is more valuable in con-

easier to Remove Timber, but the great demand and the necessity of many owners of Timber has hitherto filled the Market with it.

7. The Quantity of our Timber being reduced in so great a Proportion, a permanency of Supply is not to be depended upon. It is a long Period before an Oak arrives at Maturity.

8. The Consumption of Oak Timber in our County is increased owing to the Great Number both of Public and Private Buildings that have been erected with Oak, and the Improvement of old ones. The Erections belonging to our Iron Manufactories have Consumed a Great Quantity.

9. Increased about one third in Price.

10. Wood for fuel is become so scarce Compared to its former state, that Farmers now generally use Coal. The Demand for Underwood for the use of the Charcoal Forges is Considerable. Cordwood now sells at the Great Price of 17/- per Statute Cord.

11. Timber Trees are certainly injurious to the Underwood, and I believe are more

sequence of a Demand for Hop Poles, or from other causes, it has become the Practice of late years more than formerly, to Cut down the great Timber trees on a/c of the injury they do to the underwood.

12. Whether there has been a greater Quantity of Wood land formerly producing Oak, converted to Tillage within Memory, than of Land of a fit Soil newly planted with Oak.

13. Whether the Plantations which have been made within Memory have been chiefly of Oak, or of the Kinds of Trees, *not* fit for the Navy.

14. Whether there are any Commons or Commonable Woods of considerable extent in that County? And whether the Quantity of Timber growing in such Woods or Commons is Considerable.

15. Whether the Timber in such Commons or Commonable Woods is well preserved, or suffers great depredation and Waste?

16. Whether on such Commons or Commonable Woodlands, as have been divided and enclosed, any considerable Quantities of Wood or Timber have been raised.

17. Whether a further Division and Inclosure of such Commons or Commonable Woodlands, would, in your Opinion, be the means of Increasing the Quantity of Wood and Timber,

Any other observations or

generally Cut down than formerly. We use Hop Poles only in one small corner of the County. Our Consumption of Underwood in Forges and Collieries is very Considerable.

12. I know several Woodlands that have been cleared and converted into Arable and Pasture Lands. The new Plantations of Oak are few and inconsiderable. The Price of Land is too high for Planting.

13. The greater Part of our Plantations I think are of Trees not fit for the Navy.

14. I do not recollect any.

15. I can have no doubt where there are Commonable Woods that they are much injured. What is in Common will be neglected and injured.

16. I do not know any Plantations of much extent, on such Commons as have been inclosed.

17. If any Trees arise on Commons they will certainly be destroyed. If Inclosure of Commons were more General, probably some parts might be appropriated for the Purpose of raising Timber?

Information on the Subject of
the preceding Questions will
be very acceptable.

EDWARD HARRIES.

Cruckton, 14 Feb., 1791.

JOSEPH LOXDALE,

Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the
County of Salop.

Land Revenue Office,
December 20th, 1790.

General Observations on the state of Oak Timber, &c.

There are Perhaps few Counties in the kingdom, of equal extent, that have more abounded with Fine Oak Timber than this. Since I have given attention to the Subject (a period of about Thirty Years) the supply from hence for the Navy and other Uses has been very great; and it has chiefly been Conveyed away by the Navigation of the Severn; Perhaps during the Period above mentioned, there may have been Sold from hence to the Amount of £200,000. I do not immediately recollect more than two or three Gentlemen in the County whose estates would furnish sufficient Timber for a Seventy four gun Ship. Our Underwoods are still of considerable extent, and if the Young Oak Plants that have not been cut down, were carefully preserved, future Groves of Venerable Oaks, might still be raised; I know two or three Instances in which it has been successfully practised. I have formerly in a public Manner expressed my Sentiments on the advantage to the Public and Individuals from an Attention to the keeping up a sufficient Quantity of Oak Timber for Domestic Purposes, but more particularly for the Navy. Upon private propertys of considerable extent, a Comparative Small portion of an Estate well selected for the Purpose would be an accumulating fund which might at a distant period amount to a Considerable Sum, and the annual Income that would have been received from it, would scarcely be perceived. I am inclined to think that the annual Income of a given quantity of Land that would let for 15/- per Acre if put out to Interest for 100 years and Compound Interest made upon it, will produce more money than the Timber will be worth upon such land at the Expiration of that Term; but this is scarcely practicable for some years, and where do we find Families so provident for so long a Period. There have been many Instances of a Small Part of an Estate upon which Oak Timber hath grown

having sold for as much as the value of the Soil of the whole Estate. Perhaps having Land which can be cultivated by the Plough, and will produce about 15 Bushels of Wheat Per Acre and other Crops in Proportion, is of more Value to the Public from the Labour and Food arising from it, than from its being appropriated to the Growth of Oak for a Century. But we have much Sideland, uneven ground, where Cultivation Cannot take Place; Such may with great Propriety be set apart for the Growth of Timber; Oaks flourish best in strong Soils inclining to Clay.

There can be no doubt that Russia, Sweden, Norway and America, which abound with Immense Forests, will at all times Supply us with Timber and take our Manufactories in Barter; The Deal of these Countries is admirably adapted for every purpose of erecting Buildings and I have found it generally used in our large Cities and towns. In this County we can still build as cheap with Oak as Deal. It appears therefore to me impolitic to have laid additional duties on it. In some other of the interior Counties Oak is still used in erecting and repairing Farm Houses and Buildings; if Deal was the cheaper material the Oak would be preserved for the uses it is so peculiarly adapted to. How far it may be necessary to have a supply and succession of English Oak for the use of our Navy I cannot determine, but it seems to be the principal end of this Enquiry. Nor can I determine in what degree it is superior to the growth of other Countries, or whether other kinds of Timber may not be substituted for it. If the keeping up of our Navy to its present extent be necessary to the Security of the Nation, and British Oak is so much preferable (as it is said to be) to any other, then the only eligible and Certain Mode of obtaining it (as it appears to me) is to appropriate such part of the Public or Crown Lands to the Sole Purpose of producing it if the soil is proper; this I have formerly recommended. The Forests of Dean, Epping, and New Forest, both in Point of situation and soil are well adapted to the Purpose, and probably there are many others. Judicious Directions for executing such a work may be met with in various writers on the subject of Planting, Particularly in D^r Hunter's fine Edition of Evelyn's *Sylva*. If the present opportunity is omitted and the Crown Lands are Granted away or sold, it cannot be expected that Private gentlemen who generally look to Present Income, will think of raising Trees from which Posterity may reap a benefit a hundred years hence.

I ought to make some Apology for thus Singly presuming to give my own Sentiments, without the Concurrence and

Assistance of the whole Bench of Justices ; other Public business engaged their attention, this was more than Congenial to my Taste.

I am gentlemen respectfully,

Crickton

Your obedient Serv^t

16 Feb. 1791.

EDWARD HARRIS.

JOSEPH LOXDALE,

(Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the County of Salop).

To the Commissioners of the Land Revenue.

January, 1807.

The magistrates having paid me the compliment of requesting me to furnish answers to the questions you have addressed to them, I have sent to you the result of the experience and observation of a pretty long life, in which I have paid particular attention to planting and the growth of trees. I should gladly have received the information and correction of some other gentlemen particularly the Rev. Mr. Wilding of Stretton.

Oak Timber.

1. The quantity of Oak Timber fit for the Navy and other uses has greatly decreased in the last fifteen years.

The Plantations of Oak either by Sowing the acorns or setting out young plants is considerably less than the large tracts of Underwood and Timber that have been Grubbed up—and the land brought into Cultivation. The late Reverend John Robert Lloyd of Aston obtained the honour of a Gold Medal for a Plantation of Oaks, &c., but I do not know how it has Succeeded.

2. The general consumption of Oak Timber for Building may not have exceeded the former period of fifteen years, as Deal has been in some measure especially in towns substituted for it, but the demand has been great for the use of Navigations, Steam Engines, Iron Works, Lead Mines, Collieries, &c.

3. The price of Oak Timber for Carpenters or Country uses within the last Fifteen years has increased in home Consumption from 1/6 to 2/6 or 3/- per foot the average, or better.

4. The quantity of Acorns sown or Oak Plants put out have been very inconsiderable; the different kind of Firs, and Larches have been more used, they are of quicker growth and come much Sooner to profit, and are thought (tho a perversion of true taste) more ornamental. Oaks make little show in less than 30 years by which time the former will be fit for many purposes of Building ; I have used them at that age for every common

purpose of Building, from that period they grow not so rapidly but the quality improves; after 30 years growth the Oak begins to thrive rapidly, and give it proper room, it will continue to do so till it arrives at its great age of one-hundred years, and often for a much greater length of time.

5. It has been common to make mixed plantations of Fir, Beech, Ash, Sycamore, and Oak, and it is proper to keep the young Oaks warm and sheltered; as their tendency is to spread horizontally, they should be pushed forward by the interference of other trees but great care taken that they are not overtapped or smothered especially by the baneful shade of evergreens, and to watch against their too near interference which is much to be apprehended from their quick growth—the oak though it is necessary to give it an aspiring tendency yet should have some small lateral shoots. It has been said “that you must not prune the oak,” but done with care you may forward its growth in its early stages, perhaps till it is fifteen feet high or more, some of its laterals may be cut close to its trunk, the bark will heal over in a year or two. Tho’ I have not tried it I think the Sycamore the best plant to nurse up the Oak, it is easily raised it will keep warm and protect without over topping it may be cut out for stakes and small poles.

6th I do not remember or recollect any considerable plantations of Oak made on newly inclosed Common.

7th I can only speak to the Counties of Salop, Stafford, Warwick, Worcester, Hereford, and Montgomeryshire, which have afforded large supplies of excellent Oak Timber, and in which there are a variety of Soils and Situations admirably Calculated for the growth of Oak, which flourishes best in rather Strong Soils tending to clay, and on the north side. Tho’ the higher situations are more frequently applied to the growth of Trees yet for rapidity of Growth and Size the lower lands have greatly the preference as I have seen in various instances.

8th No regard is paid to the Statute that requires a certain number of Trees upon an acre to be left at every fall of Coppice Wood, and it is best to leave everyone to pursue his own interest; in some instances it would not answer, tho’ Successfully practised in part of Warwickshire, particularly on Lord Alresfords Estates.

May, 1807.

The Larch and Fir Tribe are so rapid in growth and having been much planted for ornament as well as early profit becoming of use in the course of thirty or forty years we may look for a supply from that quarter for Common Building Purposes. Mr. More of Linley furnishes the neighbourhood for

some miles round him with boards and Scantling Timber from the drawings of extensive plantations made by his Father. I hope and believe the time will arrive when ships of War will not be wanted—till then it has been again and again recommended to apply such of the Crown lands as are fit for that purpose as a Nursery for timber for the Navy, but if it is carried into execution it will probably be at an expense that will more than Counter balance the profit. I do not understand that it would diminish the Royal income. In my Memory (50 years) the falls of Oak Timber have been great indeed—Lord Weymouth's, now Marquis of Bath, from the Forest of Hawkstone, the Earl of Powys's from Oakley Park Estate—Lord Craven's from his extensive Estates in the neighbourhood of Ludlow—the Great Bradford Estates now Earl of Darlington's, the late Duke of Bridgewater's, Mr. Corbet's of Park, &c., &c.

The present high price of Bark which has advanced in a more rapid proportion than the Price of Timber, has been an additional excitement to the fall of Oak, as it will be a strong inducement to raise up and be careful of the future growth of Oak Timber, and thus like other evils produce its own cure.

I have known fine Oak Groves produced from a careful attention to the young Saplings that will grow up in Coppices where cattle are not suffered to be turned into them, and cutting away the growth from the Stools that interferes with them; and if the Stools are Cut close to the ground at the time of falling, the Poles that arise from them may be so selected that they will grow to be useful tho not to timber of the first rate. In a wood of fifty acres adjoining Mr. Child of Hintels¹ Park there is every appearance that it will arise to a Considerable Size in about Fifty Years growth or more. In Coppices I think it injurious to draw them at an earlier growth than twelve years, but give proper room to the Self growing Saplings.

It has been justly observed by Mr. A. Young that planting lands that may be Cultivated or yield good pasture is reducing them Comparitively to an unproductive state; the employment and Produce which they afford is small indeed with what they will yield under Cultivation. We may obtain Timber from America and the Northern States.

Narrow Dingles where the inequalities prevent the Plough from working, and the sides of such to a certain height, I think favourable to the growth of Oak; Woods in Montgomeryshire are on the sides of Dingles; a Black, Moory, shallow soil with a

¹ ? Kinlet.

bad bottom may answer for the growth of Fir and Larch; in such the progress will be Slower but the texture of the grain of the Wood harder; these will stand much nearer together than the Oak and grow to a greater height. Perhaps at forty years growth there may stand four times the number and quantity of feet than there will be of Oak in the Same Period. Mr. More of Linley has for some years and is still Continuing to make a Considerable income from the drawings from the plantations raised by his father. Boards are Sold at 22^s Per hundred, Larch Boards at 30/- per hundred, Fir Timber at 1¹/₃ per foot.

I particularly recommend the planting of Poplars by the Sides of streams from the river to the rill, if the bottom Soil is not clay—for rapidity of growth in Soils adapted to them no tree is so profitable—the boards make good chamber floors—particularly for Servants rooms as they are almost proof against fire. I have an account by me of the produce of boards from two Poplar Trees planted by my grandfather of about 45 years growth which would have sold at this time for £22.

In Confirmation of what I have said before respecting the growth of Timber on the slopes of Dingles, and Carefully nursing up the Young Saplings that are self-growers in Coppices, there is in view from whence I write, forming a side of the narrow but romantic vale of Habberley a wood Called the Nessons, the property of the Earl of Tankerville Consisting of about two hundred acres, in which is regularly Scattered young Timber finely grown, that in thirty or forty years will be of the largest Size and best quality—these value very great. Higher up the vale which contracts and assumes a different form is some oak Timber of Lord Berwick's not inferior to that below—his Lordship^s property is said to be four thousand acres in which plantations may be raised to a variety of Trees and of great extent. I can only presume to say that if I was a young man possessing it I would pursue what his Lordship has just begun by planting or rearing wide-spreading woods.

Adjoining to this property is an Estate of Mr. Lyster's of Rowton, at Kinnerton, perhaps not much inferior in quality to Lord Berwick's at Gatten: however here is a large field for improvement by planting, and the Timber has been much stripped from Mr. Lyster's Estates.

Next and adjoining is Mr. More^s of Linley who passed a long life in the employment of Building a large and excellent house, raising the plantations I have before mentioned which are so ornamental to the Country and profitable to the present Mr. More, and shew in the most convincing manner what may

be done on the properties I have mentioned and many others in this part of Shropshire.

From my early days it was a favourite idea that oft employed my thoughts to have purchased Some such tract and to have planted largely; Circumstances have arisen that prevented my Carrying it into execution. I have done somewhat towards it, and in some degree preserved what my ancestors have raised. Alas one favourite Grove of Oaks was Sacrificed which I then thought prudence required me to part with—but in this as in other instances I was mistaken.

EDW. HARRIES.

Arscott, near Shrewsbury,
20th May, 1807.

The two following Orders relate to a state of affairs of which this generation has happily no experience. The main provisions of the Act of 13 George III. referred to in the second Order were as follows:—

(a) After September 29th 1773 "standard wheaten bread" was to be baked as well as "Assize Bread" notwithstanding the Statutes to the contrary, viz. 31 Geo. II. and 3 Geo. III. c. 11.

(b) When "Wheaten Assize Bread" cost 8^d "Standard Wheaten Bread" was to cost 7^d and "Household Assize Bread" 6^d

(c) Power was given to Quarter Sessions to prohibit for 3 months the baking or selling of other bread than "Standard Wheaten Bread."

(d) A copy of this Order of Q^r Sessions was to be inserted in some public newspaper.

(e) There was a proviso that bakers might bake and sell coarser bread at inferior prices.

January, 1796,

Ordered that the following Resolution be inserted in the Shrewsbury papers (viz.) Upon reading the resolutions of both Houses of Parliament and the Minutes of his Majestys Council respecting the High price and deficient supply of Wheat. It was unanimously resolved by the Justices and Grand Jury to reduce the Consumption of Wheat Flour, between the present Sessions and the next harvest, by at least one third of the usual quantity Consumed in ordinary times in their respective families and to recommend the Same plan to be adopted by all descriptions of people throughout this County.

14th January, 1800.

Ordered that the Act of Parliament 13 G. III. c. 62 be put in force and that a resolution of the Magistrates and Grand Jury to reduce the consumption of wheat between these Sessions and the next harvest be inserted in the Shrewsbury papers.

Here follows a lengthy Certificate from the Court under the Excise Acts then in force, requiring the Excise to refund to certain Salt makers the dues paid on a certain barge-load of salt, under the circumstances set out in the Order.

April, 1801.

Whereas Daniel Edwards of Welch Hampton in the County of Salop Salt Dealer, having, under and by virtue of a certain Act of Parliament made and passed in the thirty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty intitled An Act for transferring the Management of the Salt Duties to the Comm^{rs} of Excise and for repealing the Duties on Salt, and the Drawbacks Allowances and Bounties paid thereout, and for granting other Duties, Drawbacks, Allowances and Bounties thereon made application in writing to this Court Setting forth that on the 4th day of January last he the Said Daniel Edwards caused to be Shipped from the Canal Warehouse in the town of Ellsmere in the Said County of Salop 340 Bushels of Salt on board a certain Flat or Boat called the Ellsmere whereof John Clarke of Welch Hampton in the County of Salop aforesaid was the Master, that the Said Salt so shipped was intended to be transmitted to Oliver Jones of Welch Pool in the County of Montgomery Shopkeeper, and to be removed to him at Welch Pool aforesaid in the Said Flat or Boat by the Navigable Canal from Ellesmere aforesaid to Welch Pool aforesaid. That one hundred and fifty three Bushels and thirty Seven pounds of Salt belonging to him the said Daniel Edwards, part and parcel of the said three hundred and forty Bushells of Salt So transmitted to the said Oliver Jones was lost, perished and destroyed by the Sinking of the Said Flat or Boat in which the Same was So removing, upon and by the said Navigable Canal about the hours of Five of the clock in the Forenoon of the fifth day of the Same month of January, in and upon the part of the Said Navigable Canal which is in the Township of Aston in the Parish of Oswestry in the Said County of Salop, by means of Stress of Weather and of the

Water of the Said Canal being forced by the Violence of a Storm into the Said Flat or Boat, which caused the Said Flat or Boat to Sink to the Bottom of the Said Canal. And all the Said One hundred and fifty three bushels and thirty seven Pounds of Salt was dissolved, melted away, perished, destroyed, and totally lost. That the whole of the Said Salt so perished destroyed dissolved melted away and totally lost as aforesaid, was manufactured or made by John Twiss the younger of Odd Road in the County of Chester, John Morris of Lawton in the Same County, John Hodgkinson, James Colclough, and George Shaw, all of Sanbach in the Said County of Chester, they the said John Twiss John Morris John Hodgkinson James Colclough and George Shaw carrying on business in partnership together under the Firm of Twiss Morris and Company at Certain Salt works Situate at Wheelock in the Township of Sandbach aforesaid. That he the Said Daniel Edwards of Welchampton aforesaid Salt Dealer, purchased all the Said Salt from the Said Twiss Morris and Company, and caused the Same to be Carried by land from Wheelock aforesaid to Welch Hampton aforesaid and from thence to the Canal Warehouse at Ellesmere aforesaid, whereon the said fourth day of January as above stated the Said one hundred and fifty three bushels and thirty seven Pounds of Salt together with three hundred and two bushels of Salt more Sent therewith for James Harries of Welch Pool aforesaid Salt Dealer one hundred and fifty three bushels, and thirty five pounds part thereof, were also lost perished and destroyed by the Sinking of the Said Flat or Boat; which said Three hundred and forty bushels and Three hundred and two bushels being added make up Six hundred and forty two Bushels of Salt being the whole quantity of Salt actually put on board the Said Flat or Boat shipped or put into the Said Flat or Boat by the Said John Clarke. That the whole of the said Salt was White Salt for Home Consumption for which the duty had been paid. That under and by virtue of the Said Act of Parliament the Said Daniel Edwards did petition this Court to grant to him a Warrant to be directed to the proper Collector of Excise Authorizing and requiring him to allow to the Said John Twiss John Morris John Hodgkinson James Colclough and George Shaw the makers of the Said Salt, out of the Duties on Salt which Should next become due and payable from them, the full amount of the duties paid on the Said one hundred and fifty three bushels and thirty seven Pounds of Salt so lost as aforesaid. That he the Said Daniel Edwards had caused the notices to be delivered to the Collectors of Excise which are required by the

said Act to be delivered to them previous to that his petition, and had witnesses ready to prove the truth of the Several matters stated in his Said petition: and whereas before Such application for the relief aforesaid was proceeded upon, it was proved to this Court upon oath that the Said Daniel Edwards had within one Month after the accident So happened, given Notice in writing to the Collector of Excise who Collects the Excise duties at Oswestry in the County of Salop being the Collection nearest to where the accident happened, in which Said Notice it was specified when and where the loss so happened, and by what accident it was occasioned, and the names and places of abode of the makers and of the proprietors and Shippers of the Said Salt, the time when, and place where, the Same was shipped, and the place to which the same was Consigned or intended to be removed, and also the Quantity of Salt actually Shipped and put on board the Said Flat or Boat was specified in Such Notice, and that it was salt for home Consumption for which the duty had been paid, and the name of the Flat or Boat in which the Same was shipped and of the Master or Commander thereof as is required by the Said Act. And Whereas it was also proved to this Court upon oath that Notice in Writing of the time and place of hearing and determining the matter of such application had been given to Thomas Thompson Esquire the Collector of Excise for Shrewsbury, being the place where the Quarter Sessions are held, more than Six days before the day appointed for such hearing as is also required by the Said Act. And Whereas due proof of the Fact of the said accident Contained in the said application being made upon the oaths of two Credible Witnesses, one of whom was the Said John Clarke the Master of the Said Flat or Boat. And also due proof being likewise made upon oath of the Several other matters and things Contained in the Said application, that the Said one hundred and fifty three bushels and thirty seven Pounds of Salt was dissolved, melted away, perished, destroyed, and lost by the means, and at the time, mentioned in Such application, and that altogether the directions of the Said Act had been duly observed and Complied with. Whereupon the Said application and every matter and thing Contained is adjudged to be true. Therefore this Court doth hereby authorize and require you the Collector of Excise for the Salt Works at Wheelock in the County of Chester aforesaid, to allow to the said John Twiss, John Morris, John Hodgkinson, James Colclough, and George Shaw, the makers of Such Salt as aforesaid, out of the Duties on Salt which shall next become due and payable from them, the whole of the Duties paid on

the said one hundred and fifty three bushels and thirty seven pounds of salt which was salt for Home Consumption whereon the Duties had been paid as aforesaid and for so doing this shall be your Sufficient Warrant.

The method of appointment to the Shrievalty, and the expenses attendant on that office, appear to have caused as much dissatisfaction at the beginning of this century as they do at its close. No action seems to have followed the resolution quoted below, and the diminution of expenses which has undoubtedly taken place between 1801 and 1890 is rather the result of the efforts of individual Sheriffs than of any action by public authority.

6th October, 1801.

The Justices of the Peace, having taken into Consideration the report of the Committee appointed to examine the County Treasurer's and Gaol accounts on a paper Signed by Sir Richard Hill, Baronet, Foreman of the Grand Jury at the last Summer Assizes, for this Court, and directed to be laid before the Justices at this Sessions by the Clerk of the Peace stating the opinion of the Grand Jury on a recommendation to them by the Judge of Assize to make a list of the names of such gentlemen as they might think proper to serve the office of High Sheriff of this County, viz. That a Committee be formed not exceeding twenty persons part of whom shall have served the office of High Sheriff for the above purpose, and also for regulating the expenses and other matters, are of opinion that this Court Cannot take any step towards the forming of such Committee, but do order that the Clerk of the Peace do write to the Clerks of the Peace for the Counties of Chester, Oxford, and Gloucester, requesting them to transmit to him an account of what has been done in those Counties respecting the regulation of the Said Office of Sheriff previous to the next Sessions.

April, 1805.

By virtue of an Act of Parliament, passed in the 38th year of the reign of his Majesty King George the 3^d Cap. 89, The Justices assembled at this Sessions, have Set the price of Salt to be Sold within the County of Salop, at the prices following, viz, To a Person not being a retail Trader, purchasing

lb.			£	s.	d.
7 weight	...	...	0	2	3
14	"	...	0	4	6
28	"	...	0	9	0
56	"	...	0	18	0
112	"	...	1	16	0

To a Person purchasing a Smaller quantity, any Sum not exceeding four pence farthing per Pound.

And the Court doth hereby give Notice, that every Person refusing to Sell at Such Price, or selling at a higher Price, is liable to the Penalty of Twenty Pounds, half to the King and half to the informer.

It must be remembered that the figures of the above Order are war prices. Eighteen years later the price of salt was very materially reduced, as the following Order shows :—

January, 1823.

The Justices of the Peace assembled at this General Quarter Sessions of the Peace have, Pursuant to the Statutes, Set and ascertained the Rates and Prices upon all Salt to be Sold or exposed to Sale, and not intended for exportation within, the Said County of Salop as follows, viz.:

			£	s.	d.
For 1 cwt. of 112 lbs.	...	...	0	9	4
For $\frac{1}{2}$ do. of 56 lbs.	...	...	0	4	8
For $\frac{1}{4}$ do. of 28 lbs.	...	...	0	2	4
For $\frac{1}{8}$ do. of 14 lbs.	...	...	0	1	2
For $\frac{1}{16}$ do. of 7 lbs.	...	...	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
All under at per lb. ...	...	...	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

The paragraph below seems worthy of quotation, partly from the indication it affords of the growing importance of the mining industries of the county, and partly, perhaps, from the peculiarity of the grammar employed.

A.D. July, 1808.

Coalpits to be guarded.

It appearing to this Court from the report of the Auditing Justices that a great proportion of deaths upon which inquisitions have been had, have arisen from Coal Pits or other Pits

in work or desisted from working, than from any other Cause : Ordered that the Clerk of the Peace Communicate the Same to the Magistrates, requesting them to take all proper measures to prevent such accidents in future, and suggest to them the propriety of giving general notice of the above whereby the owners of them, it is hoped, will take Care to have the pits so properly guarded that no Such accident happen in future.

The Order following gives the reader considerable insight into the state of affairs too often existing in the old parish Workhouses prior to the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834. That the condition of Edgmond Workhouse set forth by Mr. Leeke, was by no means without parallel in many other parts of England at that time, is abundantly proved by the most interesting Report made a few years later by Mr. Longley, and presented to the Parliament which passed the Act of 1834.

January, 1825.

Whereas it hath been duly Certified to this Court by Thomas Leeke Esqre, one of His Majestys Justices of the Peace acting for and resident within the Newport Division of the hundred of Bradford in the Said County of Salop, that he did on the ninth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five visit the Parish Workhouse kept or provided for the Maintenance of the Poor of the Parish of Edgmond in the Said Division and County, and that he did examine into the state and Conditions of the Poor people therein, and the food clothing and bedding of such poor people and the State and Condition of such house. And that upon such visitation he did then and there find just cause of complaint, inasmuch as the Said house was in very bad repair, the Roof in several places admitting the rain into the wretched Bedrooms under it, the windows in want of Glass, the door Cases in holes, so as to admit the wind and rain, and in one room the wall was so defective as to let in the wet through it; That in one Bedroom the floor was one half deprived of Boards, the rain penetrating in various parts of the roof, and that a young woman who had been sickly for some months was destined to sleep in this upon Straw without Bedsteads and with only one sheet and Blanket. That this wretched house was inhabited by twenty persons, nine of whom were

children with their parents. That they were allowed certain sums weekly and provide themselves with food, fuel, and clothing. That no Superintendant lives in the house. That the overseer who accompanied Mr. Leeke had not been there for 3 weeks nor had any other Parish officer. That the whole establishment is shamefully neglected and the inmates filthy, badly clothed and the greater part idle. That there is no work whatever going on in the house. That the family of Kaye his wife and five young children, an old widow and her grandchild, occupy one apartment of the House Consisting of a ground floor room and a room up stairs. That in this one Bedroom the roof of which has a large hole in it admitting wind and rain, all these persons sleep being nine in number. That the two Bedsteads belonging to the Kayes, in which repose a Man his wife and five children, have only two ragged worn out blankets, between them one on each bedstead, One sheet only on one bedstead and no sheet on the other, Some matted Straw all to pieces over Some Cord which supports it on the Bedsteads, the ticking being all gone. That the five children have no clothes but what they wear, and no change of linen. That one little girl has not even a flannel petticoat. That they are ragged starved and filthy. That a widow and her sick daughter in another apartment of the house have only one thin blanket and a sheet in holes allowed them. That many of the panes of Glass are out of the window in their Kitchen and that the wind and rain have also admission through the roof. That the Clothing of the Poor and the Bedding is disgracefully scanty in the house, and that the weekly allowance is not sufficient to enable the inmates to purchase Blankets or a change of Sheets, or a change of Garments. That the Overseer appears very much to neglect the Conduct of the inmates, their wants, and the Condition of the house. That the house is as filthy without as within. And Whereas Andrew Moore and Robert Goodall overseers of the Poor of the Said Parish of Edgmond were duly summoned and did appear at this Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to Answer to Such Complaint. And upon reading the Said Certificate and hearing what Could be said by all parties, the Court hath thought fit and doth hereby order for the removing of Such complaint, that the Said Overseers of the Poor of the Said Pairish of Edgmond do immediately after the receipt of this order, Cause the Said Workhouse or Poorhouse to be thoroughly repaired, and rendered warm, dry, and cleanly. That the wall through which the wet penetrates in the apartment occupied by Barber and others be repaired.

That the roof in Kaye's apartment be thoroughly repaired. That the outer Door-frame in Bold's dwelling be repaired. That the roof over the room occupied by Sarah Martin be repaired and the floor made perfect. That the manure and filth lying about the Said Workhouse or Poorhouse be removed, and the precincts of the Same be kept clean and in order. That panes of Glass be placed in the Windows where they are wanting. And it is further ordered that the five Children of Kaye be supplied with Clothing as follows viz. each Girl with two linen Shifts, a flannel petticoat and frock; and each Boy with two linen shirts, a coarse cloth Jacket, waistcoat, and trousers, and that all the inmates of the Said Workhouse or poorhouse who have not a change of linen be supplied with the Same and never be without it. It is also ordered that a Bedstead be immediately supplied to the bed occupied by the daughter of Barber, and another to the Bed occupied by Sarah Martin. And that the Bedsteads upon which Kaye and his family sleep be repaired, and that three Sound blankets and two sheets be given to each of their Bedsteads, and that a chaff bed, three blankets and two sheets be attached to every bedstead in the Said Workhouse or Poorhouse. And it is also further ordered by this Court that the Acting overseer of the Poor for the time being of the Said Parish of Edgmond do at least once in every week inspect the Said Workhouse or poorhouse, and inquire into the State of the inmates and their wants, and it is hereby ordered accordingly.

It appears from the next Order quoted that a riot took place in Market Drayton on February 28th, 1827, on which occasion the house of one John Mansfield received damage. By this Order compensation is awarded to the party damaged to be recovered from the whole Hundred of Bradford, under the Act of the 3rd George IV. then in force. In 1828 this Act was amended, but without altering the liability of the Hundred in such cases. Now, however, by an Act passed in 1886 the compensation for riotous damage is to fall on the County Police Rate, and not on the Hundred specially concerned.

July, 1827.

WHEREAS by an order bearing date the twenty fourth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

and twenty Seven under the hands of Sir Andrew Corbett, Baronet and Oswald Leycester, Clerk, two of His Majestys Justices of the Peace acting in and for the Said County of Salop directed to the Treasurer of the Public Stock of the Said County, Reciting that John Mansfield of Drayton in Hales in the Said County, Shopkeeper and Canal Contractor, had on the day of signing the Said order preferred a Complaint before them the Said Justices alleging that a Number of Persons did on the twenty eighth day of February last tumultuously and riotously assemble about his House in Drayton in Hales aforesaid, whereby he Sustained damage to the extent of Thirty Pounds, And also reciting that they the Said Justices having met at the Corbett Arms Inn in Drayton in Hales aforesaid on the Said twenty fourth day of April in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in the third year of the reign of His present Majesty entitled "an Act for Altering and Amending several Acts passed in the first and ninth years of the Reign of King George the first, and in the forty first, fifty Second, fifty Sixth, and fifty Seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third, so far as the same relate to the recovery of damages committed by riotous and tumultuous assemblies, and unlawful and Malicious offenders, and having heard the evidence adduced by the Said John Mansfield in Support of Such his Complaint, did find that a number of Persons did on the twenty eighth day of February last tumultuously and riotously assemble about his house in Drayton in Hales aforesaid and did break into the Same and demolish the Windows thereof and destroy and Carry away divers valuable Goods and Provisions, And that they the Said Justices did adjudge that the damages Sustained by the Said John Mansfield by reason thereof amounted to the Sum of Twenty nine Pounds twelve Shillings and eight pence, and that the reasonable Costs which the Said John Mansfield had been put into in the premises including the Costs of the High Constable amounted to the Sum of Fourteen Pounds, Six Shillings and Ninepence: They the Said Justices did thereby order the Said Treasurer on Sight thereof to pay to the Said John Mansfield the Said two Several Sums of twenty nine Pounds twelve Shillings and eight pence and ffourteen pounds Six Shillings and nine pence So as aforesaid adjudged by them the Said Justices to be the damage Sustained and the Costs incurred by him in and about the Premises. AND WHEREAS the Said Treasurer did on receipt of the Said order forthwith pay the Said two Several Sums of Twenty nine Pounds twelve Shillings and eight pence and ffourteen

Pounds Six Shillings and nine pence to the said John Mansfield: The Justices of the Peace Assembled at this their next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden for the said County do by force of the Said Act of Parliament made in the Said third year of the reign of His present Majesty order and direct the Said two Several Sums of twenty nine Pounds twelve Shillings and eight pence and ffourteen Pounds Six Shillings and Nine pence Amounting together to the Sum of forty three pounds nineteen Shillings and five pence to be raised on the Hundred of Bradford in the Said County, in which Hundred Such damage was Sustained over above and in addition to the County Rate to be paid by Such Hundred in Common with the rest of the Said County in the Several proportions following namely.

The Whitchurch Division of the North part of the Hundred of Bradford to be collected and paid by Mr. Samuel Downes.

				£	s.	d.
Ightfield Parish	...	...	...	...	0	5 2½
Lee Brockhurst	...	...	...	...	0	2 10½
Moreton Corbet	...	...	...	...	0	9 9½
Prees	...	...	...	...	2	6 11½
Shawbury	...	...	...	...	1	5 0
Stanton	...	...	...	...	0	15 5
Wem	...	...	...	...	2	19 3½
Whitchurch	...	...	...	...	3	19 9½

The Drayton Division of the North part of the Hundred of Bradford to be Collected and Paid by Mr. John Morris.

				£	s.	d.
Adderley Parish	...	...	...	...	1	0 3
Cheswardine	...	...	...	...	1	0 0
Drayton	...	...	...	...	1	15 0
Ercall Parva	...	...	...	...	0	10 7
Hinstock	...	...	...	...	0	9 10
Hodnett	...	...	...	...	2	4 0
Moreton Lea	...	...	...	...	1	2 0
Muckleston	...	...	...	...	0	13 5½
Norton	...	...	...	...	0	6 9½
Stoke-upon-Term	...	...	...	...	1	5 7
				£	10	7 6

*The Wellington Division of the South Part of the Hundred of
Bradford to be collected and paid by Mr. John Hombersley.*

				£ s. d.
Ateham Parish	...	...	...	1 1 3
Buildwas	...	...	...	0 8 5
Eaton Constantine	...	...	...	0 3 5
Ercall Magna	...	...	...	2 10 5½
Eyton-upon-Wildmores	...	...	...	0 4 11
Great Dawley	...	...	...	0 15 8
Leighton	...	...	...	0 8 2½
Longden-upon-Terne	...	...	...	0 3 10
Rodington	...	...	...	0 6 10½
Stirchley	...	...	...	0 4 5
Uffington	...	...	...	0 4 8
Uppington	...	...	...	0 3 8½
Upton Magna	...	...	...	1 3 2½
Waters Upton	...	...	...	0 3 10½
Wellington	...	...	...	2 9 1½
Withington	...	...	...	0 4 8
Wombridge	...	...	...	0 3 10½
Wrockwardine	...	...	...	1 9 11
Wroxeter	...	...	...	1 11 2½

*The Newport Division of the South Part of the Hundred of
Bradford to be Collected and paid by Mr. George Smith.*

				£ s. d.
Cherrington Township	...	...	...	0 5 9½
Chetwynd	...	...	...	0 10 6
Chetwynd Aston	...	...	...	0 4 9
Church Aston	...	...	...	0 4 6½
Edgnond	...	...	...	0 19 2½
Great Bolas	...	...	...	0 8 6½
Kinnersley	...	...	...	0 7 7
Lilleshall	...	...	...	1 6 4½
Longford	...	...	...	0 7 10½
Newport	...	...	...	1 11 7½
Preston-upon-the-Wildmores	...	...	...	0 5 5
Sheriff Hales, Shropshire part	...	...	...	0 4 1
Tibberton	...	...	...	0 5 9½
Woodcote	...	...	...	0 3 9½

AND THE SAID JUSTICES do order and direct the said Several Chief Constables, or one of them, on or before the first day of September next to demand in writing each sum of

money so assessed of the Churchwardens or overseers of the poor for the time being of the several parishes or places hereinbefore mentioned, or any of them, pursuant to the statutes in that case made and provided, and do order and require the said Churchwardens and overseers of the Poor for the time being of each and every of the said Parishes and places, out of the money collected or to be collected for the relief of the Poor of such Parish or Place, to pay to the said High Constables or one of them so demanding the same, the respective sum or sums of money so rated and assessed upon such Parish or Place, within the space of thirty days after demand thereof so made in writing, and do order and require the said High Constables at or before the next General Quarter Sessions after they shall have received such sum or sums of money to pay the same into the hands of Mr. Joshua Peele residing in Shrewsbury the said Treasurer for the said county; and do order and require the said High Constables or one of them in case such Churchwardens and overseers of the poor or any of them shall neglect or refuse to pay any of the said sum or sums of money hereby assessed as aforesaid, after demand made as aforesaid, to levy the same by distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of such Churchwardens or Overseers or either of them so refusing or neglecting the same as aforesaid, by warrant under the hands and seals of two or more Justices of the Peace of the said County residing in or near such Parish or Place, rendering the over (if any there shall be) after deducting the money assessed and the charges of the distress and sale to the owner or owners thereof Pursuant to the said Statute.

July, 1829.

To the High and Petty Constables and all other Peace officers within the County of Salop, and to every of them, as well within Liberties as without.

Whereas different Prize fights have taken place in this and on the borders of neighbouring Counties, And whereas it hath been represented by some very respectable Magistrates that many serious offences have been Committed, destructive of the Public Peace, injurious to the property, and even endangering the lives, of Individuals, especially in the Parishes of Tong and Albrighton, as shewn upon a late occasion: And Whereas the Magistrates have determined to prevent or Punish to the utmost of their power Such violations of the law, you the High Constables are hereby required to order all petty Constables in your respective Constablewicks to Communicate to

you, and to the Magistrates of the District, whatever information they may receive respecting any Fight about to take place in this or any other adjoining County, and to hold themselves in readiness to execute the order of the Magistrates to be sworn as special Constables in order that they may be aiding and assisting in preserving His Majesty's Peace. Herein fail not as all neglect of duty on the part of the Constables or other persons will be prosecuted, and in case of conviction will be severely punished. Dated at Shrewsbury in open Court at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Salop the thirteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine.

At the Shropshire Midsummer General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine. It was ordered that the above notice be sent to the several High Constables within the County of Salop, as well within Liberties as without, for their Guidance, and also that the Same may be dispersed among all Petty Constables and other persons within their respective Constablewicks.

LOXDALE,

Clerk of the Peace for the County of Salop.

N.B.—Proper persons will be instructed to be on the watch to discover such as are Guilty of any of the Said offences, and to give information and evidence, which will in case a prosecution should be commenced, ensure conviction and bring the offenders to exemplary punishment.

In 1830, as in our own day, the Licensing Laws occupied the attention of the Legislature, and of the public outside Parliament.

"In England, says the author of *Stone's Justices' Manual*, alehouses have for centuries been under the immediate surveillance of magistrates (5 & 6 Ed. VI., c. 25), without whose sanction and certificate intoxicating liquors could not be sold by retail, neither could licenses be granted for that purpose without the production of the magistrate's certificate. In the year 1830 this monopoly of the licensed victuallers was invaded by 1 Wm. IV., c. 64, under which any householder, entering into a bond for payment of penalties, and without a magistrate's authority, was entitled to a

license to retail beer or cyder without any restriction as to the place of consumption."

It is against this proposal that the subjoined letter is directed, and though the opinions therein expressed on behalf of the Shropshire Court did not meet with acceptance at the time, they have in later times been found to be fully justified, and by the Acts of 1870 and 1871 these licenses were again brought under the control of the magistrates.

April, 1830.

The Magistrates of the County of Salop Assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day held, having taken into their consideration the "Bill for promoting the General Sale of Beer by retail in England," I am requested as Chairman to transmit to His Majesty's Government their opinions. I beg leave to state therefore, that no monopoly of the trade in beer (such as it is supposed this Bill will destroy) exists in the County of Salop, that the habits and customs of the Manufacturing and Agricultural Classes are different from those of the inhabitants of London and some other large towns; and if the beer is to be consumed on the premises of houses licensed under this Bill, it will seldom reach the families of the labourers, and of course not benefit them. The Magistrates are therefore of opinion that the general opening of the Sale of Beer to all houses indiscriminately will be highly injurious to the interests and morals of the population of this County; and they beg leave earnestly to impress upon His Majesty's Government the necessity of not allowing the Beer sold by persons licensed under the new system to be consumed on the premises; and to prevent by the strictest enactments those evasions and infractions of the law, which have heretofore so generally taken place since the last opening of the trade; and also for adopting some method to render the Magistrates cognizant of such houses as may be licensed under the new law.

To the Right Hon^{ble}
The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The following Note gives some idea of the height to which the Railway Mania had attained in 1845-46. Some of the lines here mentioned have since been made,

110 LEAVES FROM THE RECORDS OF THE COURT OF

for the most part under other names, but the greater number have passed into the limbo of unfulfilled projects.

January, 1846.

The following Railway Plans were deposited with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Salop on the 30th day of November last, viz:—

1. Shropshire Union, Newtown & Crewe.
2. Shrewsbury and Herefordshire.
3. Shrewsbury, Oswestry and Chester Junction.
4. Shrewsbury & Wem.
5. Shrewsbury and Leicester direct.
6. Shropshire Union Calveley & Wolverhampton.
7. Wolverhampton Bridgnorth & Ludlow.
8. Grand Junction Wolverhampton & Shrewsbury.
9. Direct East and West Junction Railway, Leominster & Kidderminster.
10. Trent Valley Chester and Holyhead Continuation.
11. Wolverhampton, Chester and Birkenhead Junction.
12. Shropshire Union and Stafford Line.
13. Shrewsbury and Birmingham.
14. Shropshire Union Shrewsbury and Stafford.
15. Manchester and Birmingham, Welsh Junction to Aberystwith.
16. Worcester and Porthdinlleyn.
17. Worcester Tenbury and Ludlow.
18. Trent Valley Continuation and Holyhead Junction Stafford to Abergel.
19. Staffordshire and Shropshire Junction.
20. Welsh Midland Railway Swansea to Leominster.
21. Welsh Midland extension Railway Kidderminster to Birmingham.
22. Shrewsbury and Hereford.
23. Birmingham, Wolverhampton, & Dudley.
24. Shropshire Mineral Railway.
25. Dudley, Madeley, Broseley and Ironbridge.
26. Cambrian and Grand Junction.
27. Shrewsbury and Market Drayton.
28. Shropshire Union, Worcester, Shrewsbury, & Crewe.
29. Oxford and Worcester Extension and Chester Junction.
30. Burton upon Trent, Stafford, Shrewsbury and Newtown.

The three Orders next quoted relate to the attempts made by this Court, in concert with other Counties, to

be relieved from the burden of contributing for the Relief of prisoners confined in the Fleet and Marshalsea Prisons, as originally settled by an Act of George III.

The petition sent up in 1860 seems to have been successful, as no payment has been made by the County under this head since the September of that year.

June, 1852.

To the Right Honourable The Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Memorial of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Salop, in Quarter Sessions assembled, on Monday the 28th day of June, 1852,

Sheweth, that by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifty third year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the third Cap. 113 entitled "An Act for providing relief for the poor prisoners confined in the King's Bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea Prisons," and by another Act passed in the fifth year of Her present Majesty's Reign Cap. 22 entitled "An Act for Consolidating the Queen's Bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea Prisons and regulating the Queen's Prisons," various Sums are required to be paid by the different Counties in England and Wales, amounting to a total of £1,500 per Annum, for the maintenance of Poor Prisoners in the Queen's Prison, and by the said Acts it is enacted that any Surplus after providing for this object should be paid over at the end of every three years to Bethlem Hospital :

That your Memorialists understood that during the last year the Sum paid to Such poor prisoners did not amount to more than £750, and that the last payment to Bethlem Hospital was as much as between 2 and £3,000 : That your Memorialists also understood that not more than 3 prisoners have been removed from Salop Gaol to any of the London Prisons during the last Sixteen years, and none during the last four years, and it is not known whether any of the three sent as before mentioned were placed on the poor fund : That no Prisoner is entitled to such fund without making Oath that he is not worth ten pounds in the World, nor can any prisoner have more than Sixpence per day, or receive the Same for any long period.

Your Memorialists are therefore of opinion that the large Annual Sum before mentioned is not now fairly payable by the different Counties, for the purposes set forth, and beg to call your attention to the Subject with a view to an amendment or repeal of the provisions requiring Such payment.

June, 1854.

On the motion of Sir Baldwin Leighton Bar^t seconded by the Reverend Henry Burton, it is ordered that a memorial (of which the following is a copy) be sent to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Memorial of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Salop in General Quarter Sessions assembled, on Monday the 26th day of June 1854.

Sheweth

That at the June Sessions 1852 this Court, and also the Courts of Quarter Sessions of several other Counties, forwarded Memorials to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department calling attention to the Act of 53rd Geo. 3rd cap. 113, whereby it is enacted that the Treasurers of the different Counties of England and Wales shall pay the sum of £1500 per annum for the support of certain prisoners in three of the London prisons, and that the surplus if any shall be paid over to the Bethlem Hospital.

This Court understands that, in consequence of these memorials, correspondence took place between the Home Office and the Treasury, and that it was eventually agreed that a Bill should be introduced into Parliament to relieve counties from a portion of this expense. Your memorialists therefore trust that your Lordships will take steps to introduce this Bill so that it may be passed during the present session.

They beg to point out that by the Act of 53rd Geo. 3rd cap. 113 each county is appointed to pay a certain quota, whatever may be the number of Prisoners belonging to that county maintained from this sum, and to suggest whether it would not be more just that each separate jurisdiction, whether county or borough, should pay only for the expense of the prisoners who may have been arrested in their district.

PANTON CORBETT (Chairman.)

December, 1860.

The Finance Committee desire to call the attention of the Court to the subject of an annual payment of £20, which is paid out of the County Rates of this County under the following circumstances, and which payment the Committee consider it unreasonable to require the County to continue.

This sum is now paid, under the provisions of an Act passed in the year 1842 (5 Vic. c. 22), by the County Treasurer

annually to the Marshall or Keeper of the Queen's Prison in London, to be by him applied under the direction of one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State for the relief of the Prisoners confined in that Prison, and any surplus for the relief and benefit of Bethlem Hospital.

The amount of £20 was fixed by the Statute of 53 Geo. 3 c. 113, and was then divided between the King's Bench and Fleet Prisons, £10 being payable to each, which Prisons are now consolidated with the Marshalsea into the Queen's Prison—

By this Statute of the 53 Geo. 3 c. 113 it was directed that the sum of money provided by that Act (amounting throughout the Kingdom to £1500 per annum) should be weekly distributed among the Prisoners of the King's Bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea Prisons, and any surplus should be appropriated for the relief and benefit of Bethlem Hospital.

Contributions from the different counties in England for the relief of the Poor Prisoners in the King's Bench and Marshalsea Prisons appear first to have been required by the Poor Law Act of the 43rd Elizth c. 2 (1601), and subsequently to have been regulated by the 11 Geo. 2 c. 20 (1738), and by the General County Rate Act 12 Geo. 2 c. 29 (1739).

The Committee submit that, inasmuch as not more than 3 prisoners have been removed from the Gaol of this County to the Queen's Bench or Queen's Prisons within the last 25 years, it is not reasonable that this charge upon the County Rates should be longer continued, and also because each County now bears its own burdens in respect of its own Pauper Lunatics.

The subject was brought before the Court at June Sessions 1852, and a Memorial was transmitted to the Secretary of State praying for the repeal of the Statute directing the payment. Again at January 1853 another Memorial was presented in consequence of a change of Government, and again at June Sessions 1854 a third Memorial was forwarded to the Lords of the Treasury, but all without obtaining redress, or any other reply than acknowledgments of their receipts.

It is now suggested that Petitions be presented to Parliament, praying that the Statutes, so far as they require this annual payment to be made, may be repealed, and also that a letter be addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department calling his attention to the subject, and expressing a hope that he will take steps to reduce this payment.

I do not propose to carry these Extracts beyond 1869, when, as mentioned above, the Orders ceased to be inscribed in volumes, but were made up in Sessions Rolls.

I conclude with a list of the Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of Quarter Sessions from the time since it became the practice to recognise such positions in the Court.

Chairmen.

Sir Corbet Corbet	Elected	January, 1798,	Resigned	April, 1822.
Thomas Pemberton	"	"	"	Oct., 1830.
Houblé, T. Kenyon	"	Oct., 1830,	"	Oct., 1850.
Panton Corbett	"	Oct., 1850,	"	July, 1855.
Sir Baldwin Leighton	"	July, 1855,	Death reported	March, 1871.
J. R. Kenyon, Q.C.	"	March, 1871,	"	June, 1880.
W. L. Lowndes	"	June, 1880,	" Resigned	Jan., 1883.
A. Salwey	"	January, 1883,	"	July, 1889.
Sir Offley Wakeman	"	July, 1889,	"	"

Deputy Chairmen.

John Arthur Lloyd	Elected	March, 1845,	Resigned	Oct., 1848.
Panton Corbett	"	Oct., 1848,	Elected Chairman	Oct., 1850.
Sir Baldwin Leighton	"	Oct., 1850,	" "	July, 1855.
J. R. Kenyon	"	Dec., 1855,	" "	March, 1871.
W. L. Lowndes	"	March, 1871,	" "	June, 1880.
W. Kenyon Slaney	"	June, 1880,	" Resigned	Jan., 1883.
Sir Offley Wakeman	"	January, 1883,	Elected Chairman	July, 1889.
W. C. P. Purton	"	July, 1889,	Death reported	Oct., 1889.
R. L. Kenyon	"	October, 1889.		

DEED RELATING TO LANDS IN TATELEY,
MADE BY HENRY DE BROOM IN 1373.

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

THE following Indenture, which is in the usual form, is principally remarkable for containing the old Saxon word or title *theyn*, in the sense of lord of the manor, which at the latter end of the fourteenth century was fast falling into desuetude.

The two families mentioned, those of de Brome and Makelyn, are now extinct in the district, though possibly their descendants may be found elsewhere. The armorial bearings of the former may be seen in Vol. VI. of the *Transactions*, page 231, but of the latter there is no mention, though it is evident they must have borne arms, as being a family of some territorial dignity in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, if not earlier and later. I have given in a note the names of three or four members, who certainly preceded in point of time the Hugh and John who are here mentioned. John had married Matilda de Brome, and had given a bond which was intended to bar her right to dower. Twenty pounds of silver was a large sum in those days, equivalent to some £400 of our present currency.

The places named are in South Shropshire, on the borders of Herefordshire and Radnorshire, and are readily recognised by their modern names of Broom, Abcott, Tateley, and Clungunford.

The document has been badly smeared with some astringent fluid, possibly ink, but may, with the exception of two or three words of minor importance, be readily deciphered.

Universis Christi fidelibus ad
quos presens scriptum pervenerit
Henricus de Brome¹ filius Johanni-
nis Theyn² de Brome salutem
licet Johannes Makelyn³ filius
Hugonis Makelyn de Abbecote⁴
michi tenetur et per unam literam
obligatoriam firmiter obligatus in
viginti libris argenti ad sertam
diem et locum solvendis prout in
dicta litera obligatoria plenius
continetur Tamen volo et concedo
pro me heredibus et executoribus
meis quod si contingat quod
Matilda uxor predicti Johannis
Makelyn supervixerit eundem
Johannem maritum suum et illa
post obitum suum prefatum Hen-
ricum heredes vel assignatos suos
de tertia parte terrarum et tene-
mentis cum pertinentiis in Thot-
hale⁵ qua et queis prefatus Hen-
ricus habuit ex dono et feoffamento
ejusdem Johannis que ei con-
tingere potuit nomine dotis in

To all the faithful in Christ to
whom this present writing shall
come Henry de Broom¹ son of
John lord² of Broom sendeth
greeting, Although John Make-
lyn³ son of Hugh Makelyn of
Abcott⁴ is holden to me & by a
certain bond is firmly bound in
twenty pounds of silver to be
paid on a certain day and at a
certain place as in the said bond
is more fully contained Neverthe-
less I do will and grant for me my
heirs and executors that if it
shall happen that Matilda the
wife of the said John Makelyn
shall survive the same John her
husband and she after his death
shall implead the aforesaid Henry
his heirs or assigns for the third
part of lands & tenements with
their appurtenances in Thothale⁵
which land and tenements the
aforesaid Henry held of the gift
& feoffment of the same John

¹ Brome, now Broom, a township 2 miles S. from Hopesay in South Salop. It is in Hopesay parish.—Will'us de Brom tenet unu' q'ti'ū feedi in Hopeton de comite de Arundell' et comes de d'no Rege (Testa de Nevill eir. A.D. 1284, p. 293).

² *Theyn* or Thane, derived from the Saxon *Thenian* (ministrare), a man of high rank deputed by the King to a certain office, a freeholder, Scottice *laird*.

³ *Makelyn*, not an uncommon surname at the present day. It is now spelt Maskelyne. The Maskelyns or Makelyns were of Eggedone (now Edgton) wherein Henry de Maskelyn acquired a share before 1236.—Henr' & Mich' de Egdon unu' feed' in Eggedon (Testa de Nevill eir. A.D. 1284, p. 45). He had also property in Myndtown. The following notices of this family are found:—Henry de Maskelyn 1236-1240, 1256-1265, and in 1318. Hugh Maskelyn from 1267-1272; he was a litigant in the former year. A second Henry de Makelyn occurs as witness to a local deed in 1218.

⁴ *Abbecote*, now Abcott, a township in Clunyngton, across the river Clun to the W.

⁵ *Thothale*, now Tateley or Tattel. Sir Walter de Hopton in 1272 held Hopton, Shelderton, Bradford (Broadford), Coston, Tattel (Tateley),¹ and Haggele (Hagley).

loco predicto implacitaverit vel aliquo alio modo arte vel ingenio illum heredes vel assignatos suos nocuerit et extunc dicta litera obligatoria locum habuit et in suo robore permaneat Et si illum heredes et assignatos suos omnia predicta terras et tenementa in Thothale⁶ cum omnibus suis pertinentiis pacifice integre tenere permittat sine impedimento illius vel alicuius aliorum curia . . . erit tunc dicta litera obligatoria virtutem suam omnino amittat et pro nullo habeatur In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui Datum apud Clongonford⁶ die Jovis proxima post Sancti Martini⁷ (festum) anno regni Regis Edwardi terci post conquestum quadragesimo septimo (Nov. 17th, 1373).

which to her would accrue by the nature of dower in the aforesaid place, or by any other method art or device shall injure him his heirs or assigns then from that time forth the said bond may have place & may remain in its full force and if she shall permit him his heirs and assigns to hold all the said lands and tenements in Thothale with all their appurtenances peaceably and completely without hindrance of him or of any other . . . then the said bond shall lose its force altogether and be held for a nullity. In witness whereof to the present writing I have affixed my seal Given at Clungunford⁶ on the Thursday next after (the feast) of Saint Martin⁷ in the 47th year of the reign of King Edward, the third after the conquest (Nov. 17th, 1373, Thursday).

N.B.—A seal has been attached, which has been lost.

⁶ *Clongonford*, now Clungunford, which represents the old pronunciation a parish in S. Salop.

⁷ *Sancti Martini*, Bishop of Tours for 26 years, died A.D. 400, a diligent iconoclast.

SHREWSBURY CORPORATION INSIGNIA.

BY H. M. AUDEN.

THE Corporation plate of Shrewsbury is handsome, but not of any great antiquity. The oldest pieces are three silver Maces, similar in design, but with slightly differing details. The earliest has a simple, much worn shield of England and France quarterly, on the top, with "villa Salop" on each side. Round the head are Tudor roses alternating with the 3 leopards' heads of the town, and a portcullis. The next apparently in point of date is the small one (1 foot 2 inches in length), said to have been carried formerly before the mayoress on "scarlet days." In minute figures, on either side the shield of royal arms upon the top, is the date 1602. The ornamentation of the head is similar to the one already mentioned, except that the roses are crowned. The third old mace is like the first, 1 foot 4 inches long. The Royal arms on the top are England and France quarterly, quartered with Scotland and Wales, with the lion and unicorn as supporters. Round the head, divided by quaint embossed ornamentation, are the 3 leopards' heads, and the portcullis, alternating with crowns, apparently intended to have had roses below them.

The silver head of the Marshal's Staff bears the plate mark of 1820, but on the top is a shield of the Royal arms, similar to that on the last-mentioned mace.

The Sword of State has on the blade the name "Johannis Hartcop" and his mark, apparently intended for a running animal. Where the blade is fixed to the silver-gilt hilt, is, in small indistinct characters, 16 R B 69.

The Bellman's Badge is a well-designed copy of the Borough Arms, in Britannia silver of the early 18th century. The leopards' heads are very spirited and well-executed, though they much resemble those of lions.

The two silver gilt maces were bought in 1820, during the mayoralty of the Rev. Hugh Owen. The silver gilt Tankard was given to the town in 1760 by the great Lord Clive: and the silver Salver by his son, the Earl of Powis, in 1820.

The Epergne, also silver gilt, was given in 1849 by Admiral Sir Edward W. C. R. Owen. It had been presented to him in 1823 by the Merchants of Kingston, Jamaica, and bears his arms and those of the island.

The Mayor's Chain was the gift in 1863 of the late Dr. Clement. It is enamelled with his arms and those of the borough. The pendant bears an embossed representation of the old Schools; and the names of eminent men connected with them and with the town are enamelled upon it, as well as upon several of the links.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF THE
TOWN OF LUDLOW.

TRANSCRIBED BY LLEWELLYN JONES.

Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. II., p. 140.

1629 to 1630.

Disbursements.

ffor certen ropes as one for the eye of the ringinge lofte one for the chymes and for three bell ropes con- teyninge in weight 99 pownds at iiijd the pownd and xijd over in the whole ffor two bell ropes more to Wakeman of Bewdley weighing forty pownds at iiijd the pownd	...	...	...	...	...	xxxiiijjs.
Payd M ^r Gibbs the Organest for pricking and peninge fower singing books	...	...	...	...	...	xijjs. iiijd.
Payd to The Clarke for paper for binding and parchment to bynd them w th all	...	...	...	...	...	xs.
ffor casting of the greate bell Clapper and to lewys Gwillam for smoothinge of yt after wee brought him home by reason he could not bee donne at the fordge	...	...	...	...	...	iijs. iiijd.
Payd to Lewys Gwillam for all that his new iron works as for staples hooks hindges nayles and one great newe haspe for the Churchyard gate and for the mendinge of the old hindgs and other his worke done on the callen dores	...	...	...	...	...	xvs. iiijd.
ffor xlijiij th foote of boards to make the Church Callend Dores and to Coppe the gutter betweene the Callends	...	...	...	...	...	vijjs. jd.
Payd ffrauncis ffreind for fower dayes worke at the Church Callends and for poyntinge the church yard walle	...	...	...	...	...	iijs. vjd.
Vol. IV., 2nd S.						iiijs.

Payd to Nicholas hawkins for his beinge here three sev'all tymes about the glas- ing and when he came to worke was put off ...	...	...	iiijs.
Payd humfrey Collier for five dayes work upon the pinacle of the steeple ...		vjs. viijd.	
Payd to Richard Lewes for Cramps staples and other such like worke for the sayd pinnacle ...	...	xxs.	
In lead five score and twoe pound at 1 ^d ob. the pound for the fastninge of the sayd Cramps ...	...	xijs. ix.d.	
Payd to Letsome of Worcester for thirteen hundred one quarter and xxij ^{ty} pounds of new sheete lead at 2 ^d the pound ...	xijs.	xs. viijd.	
ffor xvj <i>li</i> . of solder at viijd. the pound ...	xs.	viijd.	
ffor three dayes worke by the old Letsome done upon the steeple ...	...	vjs.	
ffor fower dayes work done by Letsome his sonne as for soldering and other his worke done upon the south and north side of the Church ...	...	iiijs.	
Payd for half the Carriadge of the sayd xij ^{en} hundred one quarter and xxij ^{ty} pounds of the sayd new sheete lead from Worcester ...	...	vjs. viijd.	
Payd to Edward Shrawley and John Donne for the washinge whiteinge and marbling of the body of the Church ...	...	xvijs.	
Payd to Richard Clench for xj ^{en} dayes worke w th Letsome the Plomer and humfrey Collier for the making of fire to melte lead for the fastninge of the Cramps upon the pinacle of the steeple and to reach yt to them and for the heating of the irons for the old Letsome and his sonne for the plominge worke upon the church ...	...	vjs. vijd.	
Payd to Richard Lewis for two Cramps for the pynacle of Saint John's Chaunsell and for mendinge of two locks and keys one for the dore at the steeple stayres foote and the other for the dore of the little organs ...	...	iijs. xd.	

Payd to Morgan the Mason and to
Thomas ap Ellis for their worke done
upon the aforesayed pynacle of St.
Johns Chauncell to put him up ... xiijs. xd.

1630 to 1631.¹

Churchwardens. John Aston and William Colbach, mercer
Receipts,

Ite. received of Mr Thomas Cam for the Rent of the church House...	...	iiij. s.
Receaved by a stone sould Mr Justice Waties ...	...	iijs. iiijd.
Recet of Mrs Raignolds widdow being a legacy left by her sistor to the church for a stone sould	...	iijs. iiijd. js.
Graunted to Mr John Powis glover for tearne of his Natturall lief that Little Seate next to the reading place to- wards the High Chauncell wch was auncientlie his seate and by him form'lie surrendered to his wief nowe deceased and wherin he usually sitteth and receaved for the same...	...	ijs.

Disbursements.

Paied Richard clench sexton for Ringing at the Birth of the Prince ...	...	ijs.
Paid W ^m Wakeman for a Cable and two Bell-ropes ...	...	ili. ix. s. iiijd.
Paied Mr Richard Smyth for his worke about the Pinacle and for the mate- rialls he sett up to remaine to the Parrish ...	...	xs
Paied for on great Bryer matt, and knee- ling tumps for the Justices Seate ...	...	iijs. iiijd.
for a ladder for the chyme loft ...	...	is.
for Ringing twice at the coming to towne of S ^r John Bridgman and his lady ...	...	ijs.
Paid by Wm. Colbach to Mr Alderne to retaine him Proctor to appeare on the		

¹ In this year the Corporation rescinded its former order "that the howse adioyninge to the Church scallons shole not be graunted to any but unto the Sexton of the Church" for the reason that "the said graunte is for good Consideracons at this tyme made void."

behalf of The Parrish in a suit com-
'enced by the ould churchwardens ... ijs.
The chardg of Wm. Colbach and His
Horse to Herreford iijs. vjd.
Pd for 47 foote of Inch Board to weather
board the steeple iijs. xjd.
To M^r Smyth organist for his Paynes and
others to helpe him in setting the
organs in Tune xxvs.
pd for Casting the Cryers Bell anewe and
for jli. & half of mettle added iiijs. vjd.
To John Collier for 16 dayes worke & a
half in the church Porch xixs. iijs.
Paid Mr Phillip Clark on of the ould
Churchwardens in dischardg of a debt
due to him & his fellow from the Parish
and the chardges of a suite... vli. xjs. vijd.
Paid Thos^s Havard for a com'union-table xxijjs.
It is this day ordered by the p'ishion's
that hereafter the Churchwardens for
the time being shall not allow any more
peales or ringing at the fun'll or decease
of any inhabitant dieinge above three
peales according to the Canons and if
any more be required then the some of
xjd. for ev'y peale ov' & above three
Peales to be paied to the Churchwardens
before hand for as many more as the
said churchwardens shall allow and the
saide churchwardens to be chargeable
to the p'ishion's in their account for the
same and for ev'y stranger ijs. a peale
to the use foresaid & no peale to last or
endure above haulf one howre upon for-
feiture of xijd. ev'y peale to be paied
by the sexton of the said p'ishe for the
time being.

1631—1632.

Churchwardens. Edward Berry, Mercer, and Thomas Jones,
Mercer.

Receipts.

Received by the assessment of three
Lewnes

li.	s.	d.
53	10	0

Rec. a Legacy given by Rich. Mitton gent.						
to the Church	...	...	...	00	14	0
Rec. by token money at Easter	...	...	...	02	4	8
Rec. for graunts of pewes	...	...	...	01	17	6
Receaved for graves	...	...	...	03	13	4
Rec. for extraordinary ringinge	...	...	...	0	1	0
Rec. for Iron wh ^{ch} was Cutte of twoe						
Clappers...	...	...	...	00	1	0
Rec. for 4 <i>lb.</i> of brass ^e	...	...	...	00	2	10
Rec. of M ^r Keyes	...	...	...	00	5	00
Rec. of M ^{rs} Wood for a payre of trases	...	...	...	00	1	6

Disbursements.

pd John Collyer and Morgan for 55 dayes worke and a halfe about the Church yard wall ^z and poyntinge the leades and mending divers places about the Church at 12 ^d p. diem	...	...	...	02	15	6
pd their twoe boyes for 49 dayes and a halfe at 6 ^d p' diem	...	...	...	01	4	9
pd Clench and another Labourer for 26 dayes at 8 ^d p diem	...	...	...	00	17	4
pd Oldfield the bellfounder according to the agreement made w th him for his work manshippe and materialls to Caste the twoe belles the somme	...	...	...	25	00	00
pd him more for 3 hundred and 2 <i>lb.</i> of Bell mettall w th was Returned more then wee delivered to him at 5 <i>lb.</i> 12s.	...	...	...
p. C.	...	...	...	16	18	00
pd for Rearinge of the Church Ladder	...	...	...	00	00	06
for drawinge ^e the articles of agreement between the bell-founder and o ^r selves and for makinge a bonde	...	...	...	00	1	3
bestowed upon one hancoxe a bell- founder w th Came to viewe the bells in beere	...	...	...	00	00	6
Pd. to severall men that asisted twoe dayes in takinge downe the belles and fetch- inge tymber and plankes for that purpose	...	...	...	00	05	00
bestowed upon them in bread and beere	...	...	...	00	1	8
pd Mr Stead for twoe payre of trases w th were used in taking downe and wyndinge uppe the Belles	...	...	...	0	5	6

Pd Mrs Larkin for her teeme to drawe the belles out of the Church to the house where they were caste ..	00	01	0
bestowed in beere upon those that helpe out w th the belles...	00	00	4
pd Clench for Carridge for twoe plankes to M ^r Lythalls	0	00	2
given in recompence for one of those plankes w ^{ch} was broke	00	0	6
to certayne men that Wounde uppe the second tennor	00	1	00
bestowed upon those that helpe to wynde uppe the bell the second tyme	00	1	00
Pd humphrey hall for a new staple for the second tennor and other iron im- plements weyghing 16 li. at 3 ^d p li....	00	4	0
Pd Bibbe for 3 dayes worke in hanginge the Belles	00	3	00
Pd Mr Towne Clarke's man for a copy of the Statute against Cursinge and swearinge for the minister to read in Church	0	1	0
for Cletts and peicinge one of the styrrops of the bell	00	1	0
pd to certayne men that helpe uppe w th the greate bell	00	1	4
pd Clench for 2 dayes asisting to take uppe the bell and settlinge of her	00	1	4
pd him for sweepinge the three Lofts in the steeple and Carringe the Rubish away	0	1	00
pd him for Removinge the hammer of the Clocke 3 tymes	00	0	6
pd him for strayninge the corde in the Ringinge Lofte	00	0	4
pd Luttwich Amyas for a pece of tym- ber w ^{ch} was used for a proppe in the steeple	00	1	6
pd M ^r Lynde for his workmanshipe and materialls about the Chymes ..	3	10	00
pd M ^r Smyth for a skrewde candlesticke of brass for the pulpitte	00	18	00
pd Bibbe for 2 dayes worke in mendinge and Rayssinge the south gallery ..	00	2	0
pd Mr Phillip Clarke for a booke of Com- mon prayer in folio	00	9	06

pd Mr parson Colbatch for kepinge the

Register booke

00 2 0

pd the towne Clarke for entringe or
accompt in the Leidger booke ...

0 3 4

1632-1633.

Churchwardens. Richard Dewee and Thos. Hitchcocks.

Receipts.

Received for a burthen of Roddes wth
were spare when the Church yard house
was Repayred

00 0 3

Received for graves¹

06 3 8

Disbursements.

pd the former Churchwardens a somme
of money wch was due unto them upon
their accompt

16 15 6

pd for Chardges in suite beinge Cyted
before the Chauncelor for the same
money

00 5 5

for 2 greate squares of Iron to hould the
frame of the bells in wayght 15lb. at 3^d
p. li.

00 3 9

for a planke of 18 foote Longe to make a
newe wheele

00 4 6

for a hoope of ashe to make a soale for
the wheele

00 1 0

for a Rayle of 13 foote for stayes ...

00 0 6

for Iron to hould one the wheeles wth the
skrewes

00 3 4

pd the Joyner and his man for 3 dayes
and halfe a peece in makinge the wheele
the one at 3s. p' diem the other at 12^d

00 14 00

pd Mr Smyth more for his workemanship
and his men about hanginge the first
and second bell and helpinge to make
a newe wheele

00 10 00

for Carriadge of 3 Loade of tyle ...

00 2 0

for Carriadge of 20 loade of mullocke out
of the Churchyard ...

00 6 8

pd Season for 160 quarrelles of glasse ...

00 13 4

¹ The list contains the following entry:—"for the grave of Mr. Jones' daughter of The Griffin vjs. viijd."

pd Season for one dayes worke	...	00	1	0
pd for fees when wee were Cyted about the house in the Churchyard	...	00	2	6
pd Mr Parson towards the makinge of the walke in the Churchyard	...	00	10	0
for 2 tumpes and a matte for the pulpitte		00	00	6
pd for D C of boordes to mend the bellfree		00	3	4
pd John Shockley his man Coxhall and Clench for their worke in poyntinge the battlements of the Church and washinge the Church wthin and payntinge the Arches	...	03	9	2
pd Shockley for Cullers	...	00	1	6
pd Mr Stead for 14 <i>li.</i> Red Lead	...	00	4	8
pd Clench for helpinge upp and downe w th one of the bell wheelis	...	0	00	6
for 2 payer of hindges w ^t xxli.	...	00	5	0
pd Season for glazinge	...	00	14	00
Pd Season more for glazinge	...	00	12	11
pd W ^m Woodall for puttinge uppe a summer in the south Ile	...	01	00	00
for a newe key and mending the Locke of the Doore that goes upp to the Organs		00	0	6
pd Season for 34 quarrells of glasse at 1 ^d		00	2	10
pd John Dunne for 5 dayes worke about the tylinge of the house in the Church-				
yard and for mending the walles	...	00	5	0
pd a Labourer for 4 dayes to helpe Dunne		00	3	4
for a Riddle	...	00	0	3
for an hower glasse for the pulpit	...	00	1	0
pd W ^m Woodall for hanginge of the greate bell	...	00	3	0
pd Clench for helpinge him	...	00	0	6
pd for a Ladder	...	00	1	00
pd Mr Smyth for hanginge of the greate bell	...	00	6	8
pd Clench for helping him	...	00	0	8
pd Season for glazinge the lanthorne	...	00	1	8
pd for 46 quarts of wyne for the monethly Com'unions	...	01	10	8
pd for bread	...	00	2	0
given in money by Mr bayliffs appoint- ment towards the buriall of Mr Skyrmes				
Child	...	00	2	0
for a boord to putt over the Callends	...	00	0	8

pd for fees when wee were p'sented about the Church Callends	...	00	00	7
pd the paritor	...	00	0	4
pd Clench for makinge Cleane the three Loftes in the steeple	...	00	1	0
for makinge a pigg's foote of old Iron for 21 ^{lb} of Iron used about the Roofe of the steeple at 4 ^d p' li	...	00	00	4
pd a messenger to goe twise to hereford about the Repayringe of the organs...		00	7	0
pd M ^r Smyth for his workmanship and materialls in repayringe of the organs		00	3	6
pd for the Drawinge of artickles of agree- ment betweene M ^r Smyth and o ^r selves for the yearly keepinge of the organs		03	00	00
pd him for keepinge the organs att St. Peters tyde accordinge to agreement		00	2	00
pd for viij bellropes whereof one was for the morninge prayer bell	...	00	5	00
for 3 loads of tyle for the house in the Churchyard	...	01	18	11
for one bundle of lathe	...	00	10	6
for 4 burthen of Roddes	...	00	1	2

"M^d that there is a Compositcon made by and betweene Richard Dewce and Thomas Hitchcocks Churchwardens for the last yeare and Edward Stanley organist that hee shall keepe the organs in Repayre for the somme of five shillings yearly to be payd upon St. peeters day for wch Edward Stanley hath sealed a bonde of xx li, and artickles of agreement bearing date the xxvjth day of June in the eighth yeare of Kinge Charles wch bonde and Artickles are delivered in to the Towne Clark's Office."

1633-1634.

Churchwardens. John Simons and Rowland Earsley.

Disbursements.

It. payde for Takinge up of Two more bells and hanginge them even	...	iijs.
It. payde for mendinge the beere to Carry the Dead one	...	ijs.
It. payde William Woodall for takinge up Two bells and hanginge them againe	...	iijs. vjd.
It. payde Rich. Lewis the Smyth for Two barres of Iron wch are put in the wyn- dowe over the Church porch	...	iijs.

It. payde George Clench by the apoynt ^{mt} of M ^r Baylieffs when he went out of his place	...	...	...	xxs.
It. payde Bonde more for glazinge in the Church and over the portch	...			xls.
It. payde for mendinge the pent house over the High Chauncell	..	..		xijd.
It. payde W ^m Woodall for takinge up the Lady bell and settlinge yt againe	...			ijs.
It. payde for a Lampe and the hanginge of yt up in the Church	...	...	ijli.	iijs. vjd.
It. payde for Candles for the Church	...			xxxjs. vjd.
It. payde for glassinge the Church to bonde				xxxs. vjd.
It. payde for mending desks wch hould the Comunion booke and that to kneell one	...	...		iijs.
It. payde for byndinge of a booke	...			ijs. vjd.
It. payd for takinge the names of the p'ish				iijs.
It. payde M ^r Phillip Clearke for Two Comon prayer books	...	...		xijs.
It. payde for fower surplisses and the making theareof	...	...	ijli.	xijs.
It. payde M ^r Smyth for A Candlestik	...			js.
It. for glaseinge the Orrall	...	...		xxxs.

1634-1635.

Churchwardens. Richard Davies and John Bowyer.

Receipts.

Rec. for an ould pewter pott 0 3 0

Disbursements.

Mr Rawe beinge reteyned Proctor for us at Hereford	...	...	0	3	8
for my owne expences and my horse at the same time	...	...	0	3	6
pd. Thomas for the great forme in the alley and puttinge Ledges on the cover of the font	...	...	0	1	6
pd for ij great flagons w th boxe & caringe			1	1	6
pd Richard Season for puttinge in 135 quarries & for newe glasse	...		0	14	4
pd John Wilcox for horsinge the second tenor and Lininge the brasses	...		0	1	0

pd to M ^r Acton beinge due to him for diet & horsemeate for the ministers ...	3	14	0
pd for ringinge the 5 th of November & 27 th of M ^r ch and Easter & Whitsonyde	0	8	8
pd for the Ringers breakefast at Christide	0	10	0
pd for a booke of Cannons	0	1	8
pd for a booke of Articles	0	0	10
pd for a hood for M ^r Colbach	1	7	0
pd for vj belropes	1	12	6
pd for a rope for the morninge prayer bell	0	2	0
pd for a shovell for the church ...	0	1	0
pd for emptiinge the snowe out of the Leades and clearinge the gutters ...	0	1	0
for mine owne expences & my horse at Sallop to certifie concerninge recusants	0	8	0
pd for vj bryar matts for the bell-free and small cord to drawe the curtaines of the organs	0	5	2
pd for gravell for the churhyard walke	0	2	6

1635 to 1636.

Churchwardens. John Jones—junior Mercer
and Richard Larkyn—mercer.

Disbursements.

Imprimis paid the Clarke his whole yeares wages	vli.	vjs.	vijd.
Item paid hugh Daniell for the whole yeare for winding the Chimes oyle leather for the Cottrells and for sweep- inge the leades	xxxiijs.	xd.	
Item pd John Heywood his whole years wages for keepinge Cleane the Church	xiiijs.		
Item pd for blowinge the Organs ...	vs.		
Item paid the old Churchwardens w ^{ch} was due unto them upon their accompts	vli.	xvijd.	
Item pd M ^r Smith for his journey to viewe the organs	vs.		
Item paid a messeng ^r to goe for him ...	vijd.		
Item paid M ^r Smith for Repayringe the organs	xls.		
Item paid William hall for drawinge articles between M ^r Smith and the p'ish and a bond to p'forme yt ...	ijjs.	vjd.	

Item paid Samuel Weaver for a Dozen of Candles	xxvijs.	vjd.
Item pd him viijs. ^{wch} was allowed him for his journey to Shrewsbury to certifie the names of Recusants	viijs.	
Item paid for fyne greene Cloth to make a payre of vallens for the organs	vs.	iijd.
Item paid M ^r Wrench accordinge to the agreemt for maynteyninge the organs at S. Peter's tide last	vs.	iijd.
Item pd M ^r Gregorie the p'ctor for his ffees	iijs.	vijjd.
Item pd for a Citac'on at or first cominge because the pynacle was not in order	xxijjd.	
Item pd Roger Walker for a peece of waynescott and turned pyns to hange the ministers hatts	iijs.	iiijd.
Item paid for a booke of Com'on prayer in fos	ixs.	
It. pd for a Cornell Capp for M ^r Parson	vjs.	
Item pd Thomas havard for Cuttinge the Com'union table & for 2 posts turned and for mendinge the beere	vs.	vjd.
Item pd for Ringinge in the Vicar gen'all	iijs.	iiijd.
Item pd for mendinge the Chalice	xvijjd.	
Item pd for the Rayle about the Comunion table	xls.	

1636-1637.

Churchwardens. William Bottrell and Edward Turford.

Receipts.

Granted the 30th of Septr unto Mary the
wif of M^r Thomas Colbatch Clerk thone
halfe of a seate wherin W^m Sherwood
deseased lately kneled duringe the
Terme of her naturall life adioynning on
the South side to the midle Ile of the
same Churche on the North side where
the Judges of the Councell of the
M'ches sitt on the East side to the seate
of M^{rs} Mary Joanes widow on the west
side to the seate of Richard Dawes gent.
& have rec. for the same to the use of
the p'ish...

0	5	0
0	0	6

It. for an old mattocke

Disbursements.

pd Rich. Smith for carriage of Ston to make the Churchyard wall 23 loades	00	11	06
pd Richard Smith for Carriage of 2 loades of Stone & one loade of gravell	00	01	06
pd Thomas Boosley for carriage of 14 th loades of ston & sand	00	07	00
pd Smith for Carriag of 18 loades of ston & sand to make the causway to the Bull	00	09	06
pd Thomas Boosley for carriage of Two loades of Ston from Whitlif quarrell	00	01	04
Spent on the Masons about the steple and the masons for pavinge the Church the Carriars of Ston and other workmen for this whole yeare	00	06	00
pd ffrauncis Bibb for making the 2 little Doores towards the Colledge	00	01	04
pd for timber for the same	00	00	06
pd ffrauncis Bibb for mendinge a ladder & making the stile at the p'sonage dore	00	01	02
pd for 3 Cytacons	00	01	06
pd for skins fringe & moss and making of six Cushions	00	04	06
pd for 1 ston of hayre for the masons abouete the pointing of the pinacle of the steple	00	00	08
pd M ^r Phillip Clarke for a new Bible for the Church	03	00	00
pd fees for beinge Cited for not paving the Church	00	02	02
for a Carpett for the Communio Table 3 yards of ssffine ffrench grene Broad Cloth at 12s. 6d. p. yard	01	17	06
pd for scowringe the lampes	00	01	00
Payd John Hayward his 3 quarters wages for sweping the Church	00	07	06
pd Hayward for whipping the doggs	00	03	00
pd Hayward for drawing the organs	00	03	00
pd Hayward for brassing the Church	00	00	06
pd for a bryar matt for my Lady Bridg- mons pew	00	01	04
pd M ^r Ansloe & his sonn for coming over to view the pinacle & chardgs	00	06	00
pd for Drawing Articles of Agrement betwen Richard Moneckland of Lempster			

mason and we for the mendinge & saf keping of the north east pinacle w th a bond for the p'formance of the same	00 01 06
pd Richard Monkland for Cramping & mending the north East pinacle ...	04 04 08
pd for Eight square barres weying 4 ^c 3 quarters to mend the 2 pinacles with	04 02 06
pd for drawing Articles betwen Richard Monckland and us for the repayringe & saf keping of the Sowth West pinacle of the Steple & a Bond for p'formance of the same	00 01 06
pd Richard Monckland for Cramping & mending the Sowth West pinacle ...	03 00 00
pd Richard Monckland for cramping the Sowth window of the steple ...	00 16 00
pd Richard Monckland for pointing thother two pinacles of the steple & Cramping the same	00 07 00
Spent on the workmen & Ringers to view the pinacle at the first	00 01 07
pd Richard Maund Crampes for the window wey. 32 ^{li} and turning 4 greate barrs for the mending of the pinacle and other smale Crampes for the pinacles and other worke and chardges	00 13 09
Spent on the Ringers and workmen when M ^r Bailiffs and other came to view the pinacles after they were mended ...	00 02 00
pd Thomas Stringer for carriage of the square Barrs from Clybury forge wey 4 C. 3 qters	00 04 06
pd Stringer for lead 1 C. & 20 ^{li} wch he bought at Bewdley	00 14 06
pd Stringer for carriage of this lead ...	00 01 07
pd Thomas Havord for Tymber to mend the Church Chalenders	00 02 00
pd for 45 foote of bords to mak a pentice over the Chalenders	00 05 07
pd havord for five dayes to make the Dores & other things about the Chalenders	00 05 00
pd for 2 Cramps & two great nayles for the post of the Chalenders	00 01 00

pd John Kiffin & his man for paving the Church Chalenders & for gathring ston pd two men to fill up the hole of the Chalenders w th Rubbish ...	00 03 00
pd John Kiffin & W ^m Carelesse for takinge downe ston of the Church at St Johanes & for making the Churchyard wall up 16 th dayes	00 00 06
pd theyr two men for helping them about the work 16 th dayes & half	00 16 00
pd Humfrey Collier & his 2 men for 3 dayes work a peece for hewing ston for the paving of the Church ¹	00 11 00
pd Slade of hopton for carriage of 8 loades ston from the Bent	00 09 00
pd Browne for digginge the ston at the Bent beinge Eight loades	01 09 04
pd W ^m Rowlins for 3 ^c and 22 ⁱ and D of Lead to Cramp w th about the pinacles	00 14 00
pd John fletcher for digging ston to make the Causeway to the Bull	02 05 10
pd Wakeman for one long Rope for the mending of the steple & one Bell Rope both weyinge 56 ⁱ at 5 ^d p. 1	00 06 00
pd for two books for the fast	01 03 04
allowed Mr Wynwood towards the making of the Cousway towards the Colledge	00 03 00
The Receipts amount to £63 6 11	00 14 02
The Payments to £62 6 0	

1637-1638.

Churchwardens. Thomas Aston, gentleman, and Samuel
Weaver, haberdasher.

Receipts.

Graunted the xxijth daie of August 1637
unto M^r John Compton & Katherine
his wief for Tearme of theire natt'rall
lives The moitie & one half of the fifth
Pewe in the south gal'y beinge bylt by
M^r Green wid. deceased That half nowe
graunted beinge in the south end of

¹ These men, with a boy, were paid for 35 days' work in all for
paving, &c.

the saide Pewe and next unto the Dore
theareof wch pewe is next to the skool-
masters pewe in the sd gal'y and Res'd
for the same graunte

Graunted the xijth day of Nov'ber 1637 in
the 13th yeare of the Raigne of our
sovaigne Lord kinge Charles to S^r
Marmaduke Lloyd kt. Cheeff Justice
of South Wales and one of this ho'ble
Councell and to Dame Mary his wief
and to Marmaduke Lloyd his sonne all
that Pewe seate or kneellinge place
wthin the p'ish Church of St. Lawrence
in the Towne of Ludlowe one the south
side in the midle Rainge Ile theare wch
was late the pewe & seate of James
Walter Esqr. S^r John Walter and
William Walter Esqr.

Item Receaved of mettle w^{ch} was hewed
of one of the bells...

viii.

xiijs. iiijd.

Disbursements.

Payde M ^r Rich. Smyth for mending a Branch of the north Lampe ...	06
6 ^o Julii payde for John ffinch his dyet & horse meate & other Chardges layd out one them that dyd mee to make the Bargaine with him and one them that dyd Ringe whilst wee vewed the de- fekts of the ould fframe ...	0 05 00
4 ^o August: payde M ^r Wm. Hall for drawinge the Covenants & bonde between us & John ffinch for makinge the newe frame & wheeles & Castinge the Broken bell ...	00 03 00
payd for Ringinge at the Lord pr'sidents Cominge in 16 th 7br last ...	00 02 00
payde Richard Share & Hugh Danyell & his sonne for to daies worke in mak- inge Cleane both the vestries & Church house & Caryinge out of Rubish Lyme & greate stones & mendinge the Chests in the vestries	00 04 06
payde Hugh Danyell for goinge wth me iiij dayes to help to gather the Lewne	00 01 06

for a newe wheelbarowe to Cary Rubbish out of the Church & Churchyard ...	00	04	06
payde for puttinge up a desk & bench in the vestrie for the singinge boyes ...	00	01	00
payde for makinge a Beame and planke fit to weigh the Bell and for fetchinge of weightes and stones & Caryinge them home againe	00	01	06
payde for horse hire and other needful Chardges & expencs in my journey to Hereford to see the bell Cast ...	00	09	02
for hallinge up that bell and puttinge one a stok and wheell & for another polley for 6 li of wyer to wire the vestrie win- dowes I payde John Myles	00	04	06
payde M ^r Coulbatch mayds for keepinge Cleane the Church plate & potts ...	00	06	02
payde for a Lanterne for the Sexton ...	00	02	00
for 9 quiers of Rulde paper to make Singinge books for the quier at 8d. p' qre	00	00	09
for Cullers to bewtifie the vestrie ...	00	06	00
for 2 C. & 21 foote of planks to lay the bellfree super flores for 30s. ...	01	10	00
payde Hugh Danyells wief for skowring the iij Lampes & settinge them up ...	00	01	02
for skowringe the Church Bassons ...	00	00	08
for a our glass	00	01	00
payde M ^r Bayliff Cleark for a newe booke of Homylies	00	08	06
Deliv'ed Dor Sunybanks man for bring- inge the ij silver fflagons wch his M ^r Bestowde one o ^r Church	03	00	00
for Caryinge the ould bell fframe out of the Church & placinge yt in the Church house I paide	00	03	06
It. for a Saplin 22 foote longe to make a supporter in the steeple & for Caredge of yt to the Church	00	05	00
payde for Drawinge up of planks into the steeple & for supportinge the upper floore & Lyninge the joyce & sumbers to bear the bells & fframe	00	04	00
for Takinge up the ould bell flore and Layinge yt anewe wth planks wch weare formlie bought & ould ones to help ...	00	11	00

payde for beinge discharged from pavinge the Church	...	...	...	00	00	08
It. payde M ^r Rickards the Towne Cl're for ent'ringe o ^r Accoumpts and graunts of pewes into the p'ish Church booke	...			00	03	04
payde John ffinch the 47 <i>li.</i> xs. due by his Covenants for makinge the newe Bell frame & stoks & wheels & Hanginge the bells & Castinge the broken bell	...			47	10	00
payde him for ij C. weight of his mettle wch dyd Run into o ^r p'ish bell yt was 2 C. & 4 li. I payde him for the 2 C. at 12 <i>d.</i> p' li. but 11 li. yt came to 11 <i>li.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> in all...	...	...	...	11	00	00
or bell dyd weigh but 10 C. 1 qr. & 14 li. when yt was Run yt did weigh 12 C. 1 qr. & 18 li. the 4 li. he bats & 4 <i>s.</i> money						
Receipts	£80	10	1			
Payments	£99	5	6			

1638—1639.

Churchwardens. Robert Cole, Sadler, and Richard
Mounckland, Dier.

Receipts.

A lewne geven us in Chardge which cometh to	...	...	...	63	7	6
Receaved of Twoe ould notes geven us which was unreceaved by Samuell Weaver and M ^r Thomas Aston	...			4	13	6
Receaved for Tooken money	...			2	9	0
Receaved for grauntes of pewes ¹	...			2	10	8
Receaved for graves ²...	...			5	13	4
Receaved for a spare peece of the length of the gable	...	...	...	0	2	11
Receaved for 2 stones used in the Church				0	3	0
Receaved for a peeple of the widdowe Peirce	...	...	...	0	4	0
Receaved for the spare ould Iron of the Chymes	...	...	...	0	5	0

Payments.

Item paid John Shockley for white lymeinge the 4 Chauncells and the outside of the Bell free	1	3	0
--	-----	-----	---	---	---

¹ tem graunted unto William Parsons and Elizabeth his wief for theire naturall lives Twoe kneelinges in that pewe which was the queristers pewe next to Mr. Davies and receaved for the same	vs.	
² Item for a grave for W ^m Dawes the ffisher	0	6 8
Item paid for Ringinge for Docter Sony- bancke	0	15 0
Item paid George Hassold for Iron for the Chymes and Clocke	5	13 7
Item paid for horsinge the greate Bell and Setteinge him in the Stocke	0	1 6
Item paid to M ^r ffletcher's maide for makeinge Cleane the Church plate and potts	0	2 0
Item spent and laid out in the Jorney to my Lord Bushopp	0	15 0
Item paid goodwief Dunne to make cleane the pewes	0	1 0
Item paid John Collier for himselfe and his men for paveinge of the Church and hewinge the stone att the quarry	1	19 9
Item paid Thos. Boseley for carriinge of 9 loads of broade stone and a stone for the wieght for the Chymes	0	8 6
Item paid to Edward Wigley for mend- inge the hinge of the wickett Doore and a locke for the Doore under the clockhouse stayers to keepe heywoods tooles in...	0	0 10
Item paid Tho. Havard for mendinge and alteringe the pewe which was the querristers pewe and makeinge the Roome fitt to putt Heywood's tooles in and nailes	0	2 9
Item paid for makeinge the newe sawe pitt and fillinge upp the Twoe sawpitts	0	2 0
Item paid Roger Walker and his sonne ffor 3 dayes worke apeece to make the gallery to the Ringinge loft...	0	6 0
Item paid for a prayer for the kinge	0	0 4
Item paid for Ringinge the Chief Justice to Towne the xvij th of May...	0	1 0

Item paid M ^r Aldeane for fees for sev'all suites	...	...	3	2	8
Item paid M ^r Samuell Weaver	...	...	18	15	6
Item paid M ^r Herdson for books	...	...	4	0	0
Item paid for gravell and stones and paveinge before the Church porch	...	...	1	3	9
Item paid to M ^r Heardson the Organist for prickinge the tune to the Chymes	...	...	0	6	8
Item paid for a prayer booke for the Reader	...	...	0	9	6
Item paid to the Chauncellor for want of a Terrier	...	...	0	1	7
Item spent for my selfe and my horse to goe to Herreford to fetch John Silvester to make the Chymes	...	...	0	5	0
Item paid John Havard for a newe beare	...	...	0	12	6
Item paid the Chauncellor for the Church beinge not well repaired	...	...	0	2	2
Item paid Thomas Marsh for makeinge the queristers seate	...	...	0	11	6
Item paid for Railes and wainscott for the same seate	...	...	0	9	0
Item paid for glasinge the Orrell	...	...	0	14	0
Item paid John Shockley for himself and his men for white lymeinge of the Church	...	...	2	9	0
Item paid John Silvester for makeinge the chymes	...	...	6	10	0
Item paid John Silvester for a smale Bell and putting him upp	...	...	0	6	0
Item paid M ^r Phees for 3 processes for John Silvester	...	...	0	10	2

1639—1640.

Churchwardens. Thomas Hill, Tanner and Rowland
Williams, Mercer.

Disbursements.

for tymber for studdes and feete for tressles to hould the frame for Casting lead for the Church	...	...	0	0	8
pd for 8 pigges of Lead Containinge nyne hundred one quarter and 26li att 10s.	...	...	4	14	9
p. C.	...	...	00	11	6
pd for Carriadge of the same from Bewdley	...	...	

pd bond for Castinge 33c. of Lead and his workmanshapp in Layinge the same over the porch and in the steeple ... for makeinge a sawepitt in the church- yard and fillinge itt againe ...	03	14	0
pd 2 sawyers for 6 dayes work ...	0	1	0
pd Thomas Lane John Maunde and Wm. Salter for makinge the frame for the Church porch ...	0	13	0
pd M ^r Zachary Browne for twoe tunne and halfe and 3 foote of tymber at 20s. p. Tunne ...	2	10	6
pd Richard Evans and Coates for saw- yinge the Tymber ...	2	11	0
pd Tho. Lane for one tunne and 7 foote of Tymber ...	1	4	0
pd Collyer and his sonne for their worke done upon the Porch ...	1	2	11
pd Geo. Hassold for 2 grates of Iron for the Church yard weighinge 226li. at	0	12	0
pd for draweinge articles betweene the bell founder and or sel'ves for the castinge of the third bell ...	3	0	0
pd Richard Haynes for hanginge the newe bell and the great bell ...	0	1	0
pd for washinge the surplices for the whole yeare ...	0	7	0
pd Richard Oldfield for his workmanshapp in Castinge the third bell ...	0	3	0
pd him more for one hundred and halfe and 17li. of mettle at 5li 12s. p. C. is	4	10	0
pd in the Courte for not puttinge in a p ^r sentment of those that did not receave att Easter ...	9	5	0
pd for Carriadge of tymber out of the narrowe lane and from belowe the broad gate ...	0	2	2
for Draweinge downe the bell to bee cast and upp againe ...	0	5	0
pd Josua Aylewey M ^r Alderne's man beinge proctor for the parish in the suite against M ^r Higgins as by severall notes under his hand appeareth ...	0	2	0
Receipts £63 16 1	4	6	0
Payments £68 9 5			

1640-1641.

Churchwardens. Israell Lloyd, gent, and Richard Williams,
gent.

Receipts.

Imp ^{rs} They Charge themselves w th moneyes receaved by Lewnes assessed upon the parishioners	...	...	...	36	11	2
Item Receaved for the graves of twoe straingers that dyed at the spread Eagle ¹				00	13	4
Graunted the xvij th of Aprill 1641 unto Richard Wilkes gent for tearme of his n'rall life one kneelinge in a pewe in the north gallery beinge the kneelinge next the pulpitt w th was the kneelinge of Jane Wilkes widdowe deceased and receaved...	...	...	...			xijd.
Graunted the xxvij th of August 1640 unto John Beresford gent. one kneelinge in a pewe in the middle south Ile being the kneelinge next the pulpitt and by Thomas Pingle gent. surrendred unto us for that purpose and receaved for the same	...	...	...			xvijd.

Disbursements.

payd hughe Daniell his yeares wages for wynding and keepinge the Clock and Chymes	...	...	...	1	0	0
payd when wee tooke our oathes and for the booke of articles	...	...	...	0	2	8
payde hughe Danyell for oyle for the Clocke Chymes and bells for the whole yeare	...	...	...	0	4	0
pd him more for leather and smale Coardes to lyne the baldribbs and tye the Cottrells	...	...	...	0	2	8
pd him for the Ringers breakfast and for ringinge at Christmas	...	...	...	0	10	0
pd him for scouringe the Candlesticks and puttinge them upp againe	...	...	...	0	1	0
pd him for lightinge upp the Candles	...	...	...	0	1	0
pd for an hower glasse	...	...	...	00	0	10
pd for holly and Ivy att Christmas	...	...	...	00	1	0

¹ The amount received for graves is £8 6 8.

for Ringinge when the Bushopp came to Ludlowe...	0	2	6
for ringinge att my Lordes Cominge ...	0	2	6
for ringinge the 5 th of novemver and the xxvij th of March ...	0	6	8
for ringinge att my Lordes returne from Yorke ...	0	2	0
pd John heywood his yeares wages for blowinge the organs, sweepinge of the church and whippinge the Dogges ...	0	18	0
pd M ^r Soley of Bewdley for 4 C. 3 quarters and 8li. of lead at 11 ^s p' C. ...	2	13	0
for Carriadge of that lead from Bewdly	0	7	0
for a spittle ...	00	1	2
pd hughe Danyell for 3 dayes and halfe in helpinge bond to take downe the old glassee and settinge upp newe ...	0	2	0
pd bond for Castinge vij C. of leade into sheetes at 2s. 4d. p. C. ...	0	18	8
pd bond and his brother for 4 dayes and halfe in layeinge the said lead ..	00	5	0
for 19 foote of newe glasse att the Church house ...	0	7	11
for 2 foote of glasse in the bellfrey ...	0	1	0
for stoppinge 80 quarrells wth newe glasse	00	6	8
pd hughe Danyell for helpinge bond one day and halfe to reare Ladders ...	0	1	0
pd for 3 bellropes ...	00	13	0
pd him more for 6 C. of 8d. nayles for the porch doore and the pales ...	0	4	0
for 2 payre of hookes and hinges for the porch doores 40li. at 3d. ...	0	10	0
for 200 of greate nayles ...	0	7	0
for 32 spykes for the doores ...	00	2	8
for 4 staples ...	00	0	8
for a sheete of lead weighinge 2 C. and halfe and xj ^{li} at ...	2	8	6
pd for a Ladder ...	00	1	4
for a tumpe for M ^r Browne to stande upon	00	0	3
for mendinge the schoole masters seate in the south gallery ...	00	1	0
for 2 Rayles to put before the schollers and for workmanshapp ...	0	3	4
pd for a deske for the Bible in the newe- house ...	0	2	0

pd for mendinge the bible	...	...	00	4	0
for a Chaine and 2 buckells	...	...	00	1	2
for mending a seate in the schollers gallery	...	...	0	0	4
pd for makinge the seate for the Clarke and for the materials hinges and nayles	...	...	1	4	0
pd John Collyer and his 2 sonnes and other workemen that assisted them in pointinge the Churche and worke done att the Church house..	...	...	1	14	4
pd Mr Zachary Browne for boardes for the pales about the porch and to putt under the leades in severall plaes and for other uses in the Church	...	...	2	11	8
pd M ^r Cole for one hundred and quarter of seasoned boardes for the porch doores at 13s. p. C.	...	...	00	16	3
pd John Walker and his man for one fortnightes worke in the Church and and about the porche doores	...	...	1	5	6
pd Lewis Gwillim for a springe bolte Locke and key to the porch doores	...	...	0	5	0
pd William Roberts for vj dayes and a halifes worke about the Church house for Cullers to paint the porch	...	...	0	6	0
pd Robert Reignolds for Coppieing the Register booke	...	...	00	3	9
paid Gilbert Proude for a powle to make ronges to a Ladder and for Carrying Rubbish out of the Church...	...	...	0	2	6
paid for puttinge in our Laste p'sentment att the Arch Deacons visitacon and for a booke of newe articles	...	...	00	1	0
paid for keepinge the Church plate	...	...	0	2	0
paid M ^r Rickards the Towne clarke for ingrossing this accompt	...	...	0	2	6
The accomptants crave allowance of the somme of xxij ^s . iiijd. due upon severall p'sons that they have p'sented	...	...	0	3	4
They likewise crave allowance of the somme of xvijs. iiijd. assessed upon dive's persons that are since dead and departed the parish	...	...	1	3	4
They also crave allowance of the som'e of	...	...	0	17	4

6 shillinges w th they were enforced to abate	0	6	6
They likewise Crave allowance of the somme of vijs. iiijd. assessed upon divers that are unpayd and not presented	0	7	4
Receipts ...	49	17	06
Payments ...	48	08	04
Memorand likewise delived to the new Churchwardens 500 weight of ould lead w th they are to accompte for to the pish			

1641-1642.

Churchwardens. William Skyrme, gen., and John Reynolds,
Shoemaker.

Disbursements.

Item paid Hugh Daniell for Ringinge upon the day of thanksgiveinge ...	...	xijd.
Item paid for Ringinge for the kings returne from Scotland .....	...	ijs.
Item paid Hugh Daniell for lightinge upp the Candles att Christmas .....	...	ijs.
Item paid Hugh Daniell for Ringinge upon Christmas Day .....	...	xijd.
Item paid Mr Smith for mendinge the Lampe in the middle Ile .....	...	xijd.
Item paid Urias fletcher for a box with lock and hinges to keepe the silver flagons and Cupps in .....	...	viijs. ijd.
Item paid William Taylor for binding one booke in folio and for 2 quier of paper in folio .....	...	iijs. ijd.
Item paid him for one Comunion booke in folio .....	...	ixs. ixd.
Item paid M ^{rs} fletcher for scouringe and keepinge cleane the Church plate .....	...	vs.
Item for Wyne for the monthly Comunions	ijli.	iijs. iiijd.
Item for bredd for the same Comunions...	ijs.	ixd.

1642-1643.

Churchwardens. Walter Griffiths; Innholder and Thomas Harford, Vintnor.

1643-1644.¹

Churchwardens. Richard Gough, gen. and Thomas Sollers, Apothecary.

¹ These accounts are for the two years 1642-1644.

Receipts.

november the 17th 1642 granted unto
mistris Beatrice ffreeman now of
this towne of Ludlow and Mr Edward
her eldest sonn one ffree place in the
p'rish Church of Ludlow under the
upper pillar on the south side of the
steeple nere unto the high Chancell
doare whereon shee hath now built
a new pewe or kneelinge place for her-
selfe and famylie and at her owne Cost
and Charges and is ffor Duringe thaire
two naturall lives and the life of the
longest liver of them provided that thay
or sum other if they doe assigne it shall
pay Church Duties accordinge to the
place and as time shall require and wee
have Received for the same to the use of
the parish

xjd.

August the 11th—1643 Granted unto
Mary Woodhouse Widdow late wife to
William Woodhouse now deceased the
moytie or one halfe of that pewe in the
parish Church of St. Larance in the
towne of Ludlow nere the south doore
under the schollers gallery wherein the
said Wm. Woodhouse did kneele and is
falne in to our hands and rec. for the
use of the parish for that purpose ...

js.

Item Received of the wife of Mr Griffeth
Jones left by will

ijs.

Disbursements.

paid Robert Raynald for a booke Reede in the Church	00	00	04
paid for a purse for y ^e lewne	00	00	02
paid for beare at severall times ...	00	01	04
paid for Bookes from y ^e kinge ...	00	01	00
ffor swepinge Downe y ^e Cobwebs on y ^e arches of y ^e church	00	01	00
paid ffor Ringinge at to severall Dayes by y ^e appointment of Mr Tho. ffisher then governor	00	03	04

paid probert for goinge to y ^e Bishops howse for installinge new church wardens w ^{ch} could not be Dunn	...	00	04	00
ffor drinke to y ^e Ringers at the takinge of Hopton Castell	...	00	01	06
paid Hugh Danyell ffor Ringinge upon the Kings holy day and at news of prince Rupert lord president	...	00	03	08
for ringinge prince Rupert in to Towne last	...	00	01	06
for beare at y ^e takinge of Brompton Castell to y ^e ringers	...	00	01	00
paid for Shrouds ffor the Buryall of seven souldiers here	...	00	16	06

1644-1646.¹

Churchwardens. William Rawlins, Ironmonger, and
Thomas Clebury, Corvisor.

Receipts.

Itm Receaved for Iron grates sould	...	01	12	06
Disbursements.				
Itm payd for a sroud for a souldier	...	iijs.	iiijd.	
Itm payd for Ringinge for the kinge	...	iijs.	xijd.	
Itm payd for a sroud for a souldier	...	iijs.		
Itm payd for Ringing upon the 25 Novem- ber for the kinge	...	vs.		
Itm to John Collier for sweepinge the Copwebbs about the windowes & Church & for making a scaffold to p'fect the Church Dyall	...	iijs.	ijd.	
Itm to John Collier for another scaffold to end the Dyall	...	iiijd.		
Itm for Ringinge at the kings Coming to towne	...	iijs.		
Itm paid for Ringing the 5 9ber	...	iijs.		
Itm to Job for a p'cla' conc'neing the booke of Comon prayer	...	xjs.	iiijd.	
Itm given the singing boys	...	xjs.	xd.	
Itm for mending the doore before the church porch	...	xvjd.		

¹ In 1645, the Corporation passed the following resolution :—
"It is ordered that the chest of Deedes bee put into the Inner vestrie
and the one key thereof to bee kept by M^r Bayliffs and the other by
the Churchwardens." These accounts are also for two years.

Itm for 3 shrouds for souldiers	...	xs.
Itm for Ringinge when the judg Cam	...	ijs.
Itm for a Jorney to Shresbury	...	vjs. viijd.

1646-1647.

Churchwardens. Walter Lea and Samuel Reynolds.

1647¹-1648.

Churchwardens. John Cleobury and Richard Cole.

Receipts.

Granted unto John fletcher of this towne of Ludlowe one seate in the middle Ile on a forme w^{ch} was made by one Thomas Lewtner and w^{ch} was the seate of the said Thomas Lewtner next adjoyneinge to the seate of one Richard Langton for terme of his life hee payinge all such Church duties as shall hereafter be lewned upon him and rec. for the same to the use of the p'ish the some of

xijd.

Disbursements.

Item payd to Willm Carles for makeinge cleane the centinell howse & makeinge upp the doore w th stone in the church-yard	...	...	00	00	9
Itm payd to the bellfounder Edward Abell for hangeinge the bells mendinge the Clappers & the Gudgeings and irons belongeinge to the bells & puttinge ye Chymes in order	...	...	2	2	0
Itm payd eight men for Carriinge the greate ladder of the Church from Corve bridge	...	...	00	1	10
Item payd to John Walker for a peece of timber to keepe out the swine out of the Churchyard	...	...	00	00	3

¹ In this year it was ordered "That the Lecturers howse in the Old Streete bee for a howse for the Carrier. Rent free for one yeare or for more accordinge as Mr. Bayliffs shall thinke fitt (it beinge in case of necessitie till another bee p'vided and as they cane agree wth the Car : and it is alsoe referred to M. Bailiffs to agree wth him for the Carradge of his goods hither and to lay a lewne for the money and rep'acon of the howse."

Item payd John Cheshire for a standard to hold the basin to christen children in	00	2	6
Itm payd for a whippe for John Heywood	00	00	3
Item paid for makeinge 2 footsteps for ye readinge places & for nailes	00	2	2

1648-1649.

Churchwardens. Wm. Griffith gentleman and Roger
Harris gentleman.

Receipts.

Graunted the 11th January 1648 unto Mr.
Wm. Rawlins & Joyce his wife the
moity or on halfe of a pue at ye upper
end of the middle south Ile adioyninge
to the Clockhouse wherin Mr W^m Bedoe
hath ye other moity beinge surrendred
unto us by Mr James Haughton for that
purpose he the sd W^m Rawlins payinge
such church dutyes as are or shall be
imposed upon him & rec. of him for
the sd graunt to the use of the parish
the sum of one shillinge

00 01 00

Graunted ye 4th of May 1649 unto M^{rs}
Anne ffox of Caynham widow that pue
w^{ch} was heretofore graunted to her
husband Somersett ffox Esqr lyinge
under ye North Gallery and beinge ye
lowermost of ye two w^{ch} she now
enioyeth she payinge such Church
dutyes as are or shall be imposed upon
her & rec. for ye sd grant to ye use
of ye parish the sum of five shillings...

00 05 00

Graunted the 17th day of May 1649 unto
Maior William Braine one whole seat
adioyinge to ye arch in the middle
south Ile for tearme of his naturall life
he payinge his church dutyes beinge
lately Sr Marmaduke Lloyd Knt. his
pew provided alwayes that if the sd
Sr Marmaduke Lloyd shall come againe
to reside in this Towne of Ludlow
that then the above said Maior Braine
shall surrender the same and this grant

be voyed & rec. of Maior Braine for
the sd grant to the use of the parish
the sum of five shillings 00 05 00
Graunted the 25th day of May 1649 unto
Capt. W^m Botterell Governor of ye
Castle of Ludlow & one of ye Baylieffs
of the Towne of Ludlow & unto Sara
his wife & ye surviver of them for tearme
of theiur naturall Lives one whole seat
or pue Com'only called ye Countesse
seat beinge Granted freely heretofore
unto ye wife or Countesse of ye Lord
President of the Marches of Wales
successively in consideracon that here-
tofore his wives kneelinge w^{ch} was
graunted to her the first day of July
1640 was in her absence & without his
or her consent graunted to Henry
Powis ye 14th day of July 1643 as alsoe
that another kneelinge w^{ch} was under
ye north Gallery & Graunted to Richard
Maund for his use was Graunted from
him provided always that if there be
any future occasion for ye said pue to
ye same purpose for w^{ch} it was hereto-
fore made use of that then ye above sd
grant to be voyd & that he ye sd
Capt. Botterell shall surrender ye same

1649-1650.

Churchwardens. John Rickards and Thomas Powis.

Receipts.

Sould to Henry Crofte accordinge to an
order the 15th of Aprill 1650 the organ
pipes remaineinge useles in the Church
(vizt.) the best pipes at 11^d p' pound
amountinge to 3 17 10

Item the worser pipes att 1^d ob. p' pound
amountinge to 1 5 10

Some is .. 5 3 8

Disbursements.

Imprimis pd to Richard Bond for glaseing
of the Church windowes 3 10 0

Item for Ringinge for the Releieveinge of Dublin	0	2	6
Item for Ringinge for a victory in Ireland	0	2	6
Item for Ringinge for a nother victory in Ireland	0	2	6
Item Deliv ^d to W ^m Daniell 36 pounds of Candles for these 2 winters q ^r ters for the Church	0	18	0
Item for 2 pounds of Candles dd to Rob ^t Reignolds for the pulpitt	0	1	2
Item for one quire of pap' for the p'sons Easter booke	0	0	6
Item pd to Prothero for Cuttinge the Nettles	0	0	4
Item paid William Daniell for Ringinge for the victory obtained in Scotland ...	0	3	0

1650-51.

Churchwardens. Edmond Jenks and Walter Jones.

Disbursements.

It. to John Coock by Mr Baylifes order ...	00	02	00
It. To William Woodall ffor makeing a new doore leading over the high chancell & for mending a doore leading to the Bells...	00	01	04
ffor y ^e Repayr of y ^e high Chancell ...	06	17	01
M ^d y ^t the some of five pounds three shillings eight pence w ^{ch} was Receaved for the organ pipes and formerly ordered towards Repayr of the high Chancell the sum of tenn shilings Receaved for Mr Dawes his grave in the high Chancell and the some of twenty three shillings ffive pence out of the p'ffits of the Rectory in the vacansy of a Rector beeing all six pounds seaventeen shillings & one penny is allowed by Mr Baylifes and the p'ish towards Repayre of the high Chancell			
soe there Remayns in our hands the p'ffits of the Rectory Reced by us the			

some of three pownds ffourteen shillings
and one pen ny.¹

1651-1652.

Churchwardens. John Acton and Walter Lea.

Receipts.

For old lead weighing 94^{lb} at 1^d ob. p.
pounde

0 11 9

Graunted to Anne the wief of M^r Paul
Seely² Rector of the Parish Church of
St. Lawrenc one moytie of a kneellinge
in a pewe in the midle North Ile of the
said p'ish Church beinge that pte of yt
wch was M^r Richard Dawes deceased and

¹ A note of what Tithes hath Beene Rec'd and taken notes of ffor
the use of the p'ish of Ludlow By Edmond Jenks and Walter Jones.
Imps Rec'd of Tho. Warnalls for tithe of Barley

which grew in a garden in galford	..	00	01	00
It. Receavd out of the p'sonage garden for pears	..	00	02	00
It. Receavd for Beans 6 ^d for onions 16 ^d	..	00	01	10
		00	04	10

It. due from M ^r Tho. Clebbery for the tithe of a Close of Corne w ^{ch} hee took of henry	..	3	Sheaves of Rye.	
Randle			..	..

It. due from Richard Stanway for the tithe of his Close	5	Sheaves of Rye.
--	----	----	---	-----------------

It. due from Tho. Wellings for the tithe of his close	5	Sheaves of Rye.
--	----	----	---	-----------------

It. Receavd for the grazure of the gleeb Land disburs ^{mts}	..	04	13	04
---	----	----	----	----

It. for Shakeing & gatherring the Pears	..	00	00	04
It. ffor makeing Clean the p'sonadge howse	..	00	00	04

Sum' total' in this. Reced	..	04	18	02
----------------------------	----	----	----	----

Sum disbursed	..	00	00	08
---------------	----	----	----	----

Rest due to the p'ish	..	04	17	06
-----------------------	----	----	----	----

² On the 20th May, 1651, the Corporation elected the Rev. Richard Sadler to the office of Publick Lecturer to the Rector and Assistant to officiate in preaching and other parts of divine worship and "to Receave for his salerie three score pounds p. ann. by the hands of such as M^r Bayliffs for the tyme beinge shall appointe (vidzt) ffortie pounds from the Chamber and ffive pounds from M^r Littleton by the gift of M^r Walter and fifteene pounds to be Collected out of private pursses he is likewise dureinge his beinge wth us to have the Lecturers house for his abode and to be freed from all taxes."

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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 Archeological *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, some little further help is still necessary. One member (Mr. H. F. J. Vaughan) has kindly undertaken the Pedigrees and Arms, another the Wills, another the Register Extracts, Churchwardens' Accounts, Bells and Church Plate, another (Mr. A. F. C. Langley) the Names of Persons, and a lady the Names of Places. Will any members or friends, who are willing to assist in compiling this Index, kindly communicate with the Secretary to the Sub-Committee, the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A., St. Michael's Vicarage, Shrewsbury? The bulk of the Index is already completed, and the Council are considering what steps they shall take for its early publication.

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.

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