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All Donations will be duly acknowledged.

is next saveinge two to the pulpit
p'vided that if theare be any Publique
use for thesaid Pewe That then the saide
graunte shalbe voyde and the sd M^{rs}
Seely to surrender the same for that
purpose
Graunted to Richard Prescot this first of
June 1652 one Seate in the midle Ile
beinge upon the Longe forme w^{ch} was
the Seate of one John ffletcher deceased
and Reced for the same to the use of
the p'ish...

ijs. vjd.

xijd.

Disbursements.

It. Payde Robert Reynolds the Clerk his wholl yeares wadges being p' q ^r ter xxvjs. viijd. the sum of	05 06 08
It. Payde Richard Davies the mason for mendinge a pinacle stone one the schol- lers chancell	00 04 00
It. Payde for mendinge and tryminge the pulpit Cushion	00 09 10
It. Payde for Ringinge the 25 th Octob ^r and the 5 th of Novemb ^r Cominge in of the Judges	00 10 00

Whereas through remisnesse of forme
Churchwardens of this parish in not
Collectinge in due tyme the dutyes of
the Parish assessed on the Parishioners
much money hath been lost by the
death of some, removall of others, & by
transmittinge a part to ye succeedinge
Churchwardens w^{ch} is seldom or never
Collected wherby ye willinge part of ye
parishioners are oppressed & ye refrac-
tory goe free. It is therfore this day
ordered by M^r Baylieffs & ye parrish
that for ye future what sum or sums
soev' of ye sd asseasm^{ts} shall be in
arreare upon the Church-wardens for
ye tyme beinge at the tyme of theyr
accomp^t makeinge and upon sufficient
persons, it shall be deemed and taken
as a negligence in ye sd Churchwardens
& not be defalked out of theyr accompts
but rest charged upon them.

1652-1653.

Churchwardens. Richard Cupper and Humphrey Williams.

Disbursements.

Ite. paid for mending the Irons w ^{ch} hang the Canons of the Tenor	0	1	10
Ite. paid for takeing downe the Organ Cases and for mending the bench in the Pewe late the Baylieffs	0	3	8
Ite. paid for Ringing at the Comeing in of the Judges of Assize the 26 th of March	0	2	6
Ite. paid for Ringing for Mr Herbert of Bromfields funeral	0	3	0
Ite. paid for Ringing upon the 12 th of Aprill being a thanksgiving day ...	0	3	4
Ite. paid to Henry Crofte for 552 ⁱⁱ of new Lead at one penie three farthings the pound and in exchange of 341 ⁱⁱ of old lead at j ^d p pound	2	17	10

1653-1654.

Churchwardens. Tamberlaine Davies and W^m Raynolds,
Glover.

Receipts.

Graunted ye sd day (July 11 th 1654) unto Tho. Coates all that pew or seate in the middle South Ile being ye lowermost pew in ye sd Ile neere unto ye poore mans box, w ^{ch} was ye seate and kneel- ing of W ^m Hawfield and surrendred up for that purpose & reced for ye same to ye use of ye p'ish	xijd.
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Disbursements.

pd for a ladder for ye Church consistinge of xix rounds	0	3	0
pd for ringinge upon ye 23 th of May it being a day of thanksgiving for ye peace betwixtye Hollander & this nation	0	2	6
ffor 122 ffoote of new glasse for ye same windows ¹ at 6 ^d	3	1	0
ffor scouring ye 4 fflaggons	0	0	8

¹ The belfry windows.

pd ye 25 th of Aug. for ringing for a sea victory ...	0	3	0
pd for setting up of a writing bench in ye Justices pew ...	0	0	10
It. for ringing the 2 ^d January for joy that L ^d Crumwell was made L ^d protector ...	0	2	6
pd March 18 th for ringing in of Judge Atkins ...	0	2	0

1654-1655.

Churchwardens. Richard Earsley and Ralphe Sharrett.

Receipts.

Graunted the Second daye of May 1655
unto M^{rs} Jane Bowdler the nowe wifē
of William Bowdler gent. halfe one pewe
in the middle North Ile on the South
side Late the kneeling of M^r William
Bowdler deceased her father in Lawe
And whearein M^r Bowdler her nowe
husband hath the other halfe Provided
allwaise that If there be any publique
use for the Magistracie of this towne
for the said pewe or by their appoint-
ment then this graunte to be voyde.

Graunted the xvijth of July 1655 unto
Mary the wifē of Moses Legh¹ Rector
of this p'ishe of Ludlowe for tearme of
her Naturall Liefe One whole pewe in
the North gallery wth was lately the
pewe of M^r William Dawes Provided
alwayes that if the said William Dawes
shall come to this Towne of Ludlowe to
Live againe that then this graunte to
bee voyd.

Disbursements.

It paide John Price for takeinge upp the sixe bells out of theyr geares and fixe- inge them againe w th newe Lockers upon agreement ...	0	16	0
Itm paide to the Ringers for Ringeinge when M ^r Lee the nowe p'son & his			

¹ Mr. Lee's name is not given in the list of Rectors. Clive's *History of Ludlow*.

frindes Came to towne	...	...	0	1	6
Itm paide for Ringeinge at the funarall of the wief of M ^r Thomas Powes of Henley			0	5	0
It for one bell roope for the sixe of Clocke bell	...	...	0	2	6
It paide for Scowringe of the plate and two pewter gunnes	...	...	0	1	8
It payd to John Preece for stayes and Rowles and other materialls w ^{ch} keepe the bells from going over, by agree ^{mt}			0	13	10
It to W ^m Lane for iron & workmanship for that purpose	...	...	0	16	0

1655-1656.

Churchwardens. Thomas Turford and Thomas Coates.

Receipts.

Impris. Reed. from the former Church- wardens	...	...	00	01	01
Charged by Lewns	...	...	13	12	00
ffor graves ¹	...	...	5	06	08
ffor graunts of Pewes	...	...	00	13	00

Disbursements.

Itm paid W ^m Daniell ffor Ringing three times for the Maior genarall Bery 4 ^s at one time 2 ^s 6 ^d at another time and 4 ^s the last time by order of M ^r Bayliffs	...	0	10	6
Itm paid for a hower glass	...	0	0	10
Itm paid for mending and stufing the greene Cushon w ^{ch} is before M ^r Bayliffs		0	0	9
Itm paid W ^m Wakman for 1 bell Rope for the great bell	...	0	6	0
Itm paid John Chesheare for making of a new hearse for the great beare and mending of the 2 beares	...	0	5	0
Itm paid William Woddall ffor posts Raile and pales and Locks hinges nayles and workmanship according to a bar- gaine made w th him to pale in the two sids of the south doare or porch of ye Church	...	3	5	3
Itm gave Richard Bond when he did hurt him selfe upon the leads	...	0	2	6

¹ For the Lady Bridgman's grave 00 06 08.

Itm gave the workmen when they did seele the north Church porch in Bred and beare	0	0	4
Itm paid John Chesheare for a pewe for the Midwifffes	1	6	6
Itm paid Johh Pearce ffor 2 hunderd and half and seaventeene pound of sheet lead at twenty two shillings the hun- dered weight	2	7	3
Itm paid W ^m Daniell for a lanthorne ...	0	1	2

1656-1657.

Churchwardens. Edward Robinson and John Powis.

Disbursements.

Payd for ringinge when M ^r Aston went to the Parliam ^t	0	2	2
payd for removing an Ash & setting a tree	0	1	6
payd W ^m Wyer for makeinge a backe for the Readers place	0	3	6
payd for Rayles for the Church porch ...	0	2	10

1657-1658.

Churchwardens. William Rickards & Robert Bond

Receipts.

Itm. rec. of M ^r Bayliefs &c. for oathes ...	0	10	0
Granted the xvij th day of Aprill 1658 unto M ^r John Crowther for terme of his naturall life one halfe of a pewe next behind M ^r Bayliefs' Peiwe, wh ^e form'ly was called the Lord Presidents being surrendred unto us by M ^r Thomas Crowther for that purpose he payinge all such Church lewnes as shall be imposed on him for the same and rec. for the same			js.
Granted the xix th of Aprill 1658 to W ^m Hayton and Benjamin Churme for terme of their naturall lives five kneel- ings in the Queresters seate wherin Richard Howton hath the kneeling next the Ministers wives Pewe and received of them for the same to the use of the p'ish	0	0	6

Disbursements.

given a poore woman by order of Mr Bayliefs	0	0	6
given to the children that work at hills...	0	2	10
given to Evan Cadogan & M ^r Berryes daughter	0	2	0
for Ringinge when his highness the Lord Protector was p'claimed	0	6	0
given by order of Mr Bayliefs for the buriall of Evan Cadogans wife	0	3	4
payd John Chesheire for makeinge of the Ministers wifes seate	1	10	8
for sendinge backe a Childe to Chester	0	1	6
for a sheete to bury Evan Cadogan	0	3	0
for sendinge backe Katherine Jones a Cripple to Wore ^r	0	0	6
payd to div's poore people by order	0	3	4
payd Griffith Edwards for mending the colour and mending the lres ¹ in the Lords prayer ov' the South dore	0	1	0
more payd Griffith Edwards for drawing a new the picture of Death...	0	5	0
A note of the Church goodes the xxij th day of April 1658			
Imprs. one Cushion & imbroydered cloth for the Pulpitt			
Itm one Greene cushion cloth & hangings belonging to it			
Itm five Pawles one Bible in fol., one other booke chained (which is in the custody of M ^r ffenton)			
Itm one Diap' Table Cloath			
Itm one hood & xj Cushions			
Itm two Silver flagons, 2 pewter flagons			
Itm to Silver Chalices & covers			
Itm one Silver dish for bread			
Itm two basons to rec. Com'union money & tokens			
Itm one new basin for Christenings			
Itm one pulpitt Candlesticke and branch			
Itm 2 boxes to gather money			
Itm xj branches of brasse lampes & lampes hanginge			
Itm one other Candlesticke for the Deske in M ^r ffenton's custody			
Itm one Iron barre one spittle one mattocke			
Itm 2 longe ladders & one shorte ladder			
Itm foure Deskes			

¹ Letters.

Itm sev'all setts of singinge booke in the Cheste
 Itm one new ladder for the leades
 Itm one new spittle (not to be hald)
 Itm one houre glasse
 Itm one longe ladder
 Itm one shovell
 Itm one surplice

1658-1659.

Churchwardens. Samuel Bowdler and John Cheshire.

Receipts.

Graunted 4th day of May 1654 then to M^r
 John Mathews and Elizabeth his wife
 two seats in the midle south Ile w^{ch}
 was formerly graunted to the Lady
 Herbert lately deceased in w^{ch} pue M^{rs}
 Bond hath one kneelinge the pew ad-
 joying to the Arch he payinge such
 church lewnes as shall be imposed on
 him and receaved to the use of the
 parish the summe of two shillings six-
 pence

Receaved of Bond for glasse	...	...	0	2	6
Receaved for Mr Goodwins grave in the high chauncell	...	...	00	14	10
Rec. for M ^{rs} Hester Fox her grave in the high chauncell	...	...	00	10	00
			00	10	00

Disbursements.

Payd for a case of thicke glasse	...	02	04	06
Given to the ringers when the Lord Protect. was proclaimed	...	00	04	00

1659-1660.

Churchwardens. John Pearks, Corvisor, and Thomas Davies,
Glover.

Disbursements.

It payd W ^m Danyell the sexton his y ^r s wages for windinge the Clock & Chimes	01	00	00
It payde John Wilcox his yeares wadges for sweepinge the Church and whip- inge doggs out of Church	00	14	00
It payde for Twoe Bell Ropes xjs. ijd. and for A Rope for the Clok & Chimes vs.	00	16	03

It payde for a new matt for the pulpitt	00	00	04	
It paide for a Rayle and placeinge it				
at The Churchyard stile	vjd.			
and for A Lock to the Wayne gate	vjd.			
and for Caryinge the Church				
Ladders out of the Castle to the				
Church vjd.	00	01	06
It payd W ^m Daniell the Sexton for				
ringing at the Judges Cominge				
in ijs. vjd.				
and upon the 5 th of November				
1659 vs.				
and at the votinge a ffree				
p'liam ^t ijs.				
and at the Parliam ^{ts} votinge in				
kinge Charles the second ijs.				
and at Proclayminge him kinge	vs.			
and at the glad tidings of his				
Landinge at Dover for wch his				
birthday was solemnized 29 th				
May ijs vjd.	01	00	00	
It payde M ^r Towne clerk for a warant to				
distraigne for Lewne money	00	01	00
It Payde Griffith Edwards for newe Lym-				
inge the kings Armes wch weare washt				
out in the Late warres ffor his owne				
worke & his mans...	xxs.			
and for Mettles cydes and Culers				
to that worke Bought at best				
hand 37s. 3d.	02	17	03	

1660-1661.

Churchwardens. Richard Cole and John Bowdler.

Receipts.

Itm. for old lead solde	9	18	0
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Disbursements.

payd W ^m Daniel for Ringinge the 25 th of				
June beinge the thanksgiving day for				
his Mat ^s happy restauracon...	...	0	5	0
payded to W ^m Daniel for Ringinge the viij th				
of July when Sir W ^m Whitmore came				
to Towne	0	2	6

paid to W ^m Daniel for Ringinge the 15 th of September when the Lord Newport came to Towne	0	2	6
payd for a plate to holde Mr Bailiefs staves	0	0	6
payd W ^m Daniel for Ringinge the 23 rd of March when Judge Hide came to Towne	0	2	6
payd for a load of Coales	0	1	0
payd for 19 C. 3 q ^r ters 10 th of sheete lead for the Steeple gutters at 19 ^s p lb. comes to...	18	17	0
payd for the hire of a horse for 2 dayes and expenses to goe to Kidderminster to buy the lead	0	7	0
payd for carryinge the lead from Bewdley	1	5	8
payd W ^m Daniel for ringinge the 23 rd of Aprill beinge his Ma ^{ts} Coronacon Daye	0	10	0

1661-1662.

Churchwardens. Richard Scott and ffrancis Clent.

Disbursements.

It pd for Ringinge when Sargent Charlton came out of his Circuit	00	02	06
It pd for openinge of the East Church Doore	00	00	10
It pd for the cover for the fount	00	07	00
It pd for 12 Ells of Holland batd $\frac{1}{2}$ at 8 ^s p' ell	04	14	07
It pd for makeinge of the Sirplis	00	10	00
It pd for $\frac{3}{4}$ of an Ell of Dacupe for the hood and for Silke and makeinge of it	00	10	03
It pd for thrid for makeinge the Sirplis	00	07	04
It pd for makeinge a matt for the Justices Seate	00	01	00
It pd for Ivey and whipecord to Will. Wilcox and for puttinge of it up in the Church	00	02	00
	00	02	04

1662-1663.

Churchwardens. Edward Powis and Richard Wheigham.

Receipts.

Granted unto Edward Hunt one kneeling
beinge formerlie the kneelinge of
Vol. IV., 2nd S.

Margret Hackluit deceased beinge next
unto the hombermen and payeinge such
Lewnes as shalbe Imposed upon him
and Rec'd for the same

xvij*l.*

Disbursements.

Itm for Ringing for the Queens landing	0	4	0
for a booke for the 29 th of May	0	1	0
for Ringinge the same Day	0	4	0
to W ^m Woodall for makeing the Church yard gates next the Colledge new	0	11	4
for mending the two other gates	0	1	3
for colouringe the gates	0	5	6
for Ringinge in my Lo. President	0	2	6
for Ringing in the Chiefe Justice	0	1	6
for Ringing at my Lords dep'ture	0	2	0
for Ringing in Judge Hide	0	2	6
for Ringinge in the Lo. Newpore	0	3	0
for Ringing in the Lo. President	0	2	6
for the booke of Articles	0	1	0
for the Comon Prayer booke	0	8	6
to Protheroe for pulling up Nettles in the Churchyaerde	0	0	2
to Edward Bond for glasing the bell free windowes	3	2	0
for Ringing in the Lord Bishop	0	2	0
for Ringing the fift of November	0	5	6
for Ringing in the Lo. Presid ^t	0	3	0
for Ringing at Christmas	0	4	0
for a booke of homilies	0	10	0
for a booke of Canons & a paper booke	0	2	0
for mending the paules	0	4	0
to Edward bond for glasing the 4 Chancells	2	13	0
to Edward Bond for glasing in the body of the Church	3	1	6
for Ringing in Judge Hide in Lent	0	2	6
to Widdow James for Matts for the high Chancell...	0	5	4
to M ^r Robinson for a Com'on prayer booke for the Clarke	0	10	6
for Ringing in the Lo. P'sid ^t at his last comeinge	0	2	6
for Ringing the 29 of May	0	4	0

1663-1664.

Churchwardens. Henry Bishoppe and Roger Powys.

Receipts.

Graunted to Joan the wif of Mr Thomas Hunton and to Henry theire son one newe erected Pewe wch is placed in the midle Ile next belowe the pewe or parsons wif doth kneele in (this graunt to Contynue to them soe long as they Live in towne and pay Church Duties) and that upon p'ish occacon theare be noe hinderance by yt made for burialls and that yf the ordnary require the removall theareof then this grant to sease or else to Contynue and for this graunt Rsd to the use of the p'ish

ijs.

Disbursements.

pd for ringing at Sir Jobs returne from London July 31 st	0	2	0
pd for ringing L ^d President in Aug. 22 nd	0	3	0
pd for a Surplesse beinge 11 ells $\frac{3}{4}$ of holland at 6 ^s 4 ^d	3	14	5
pd for mending the handle of one of ye gunnes	0	0	6

1664-1665.

Churchwardens. Joⁿ Vernal and Richard Hitchcot.

Receipts.

Rec. for lead	6	1	4
Rec. charged by lewne	33	10	4
Rec. for graves	3	6	8
Rec. in token money	1	14	0
Rec. for grauntes of Pewes	0	11	0
Rec. more	0	2	10

Disbursements.

It. to the Register for a scitation & fees	0	11	0
It. for a skin of parchment	0	0	6
It. for a loane for a Mattocke	0	0	2
It. for 4 yards $\frac{5}{8}$ of Sempfern at 2 ^s p' yd	0	9	3
It. for skyns for the cushions	0	5	6
It. for 24 th flock for stuffinge	0	8	0

It. for makeinge the cushions...	...	0	3	0
It. by M ^r Bayliffs order to a poore man...	...	0	0	4
It. to W ^m Price and Thomas Byrd for carringe two loades of timber from Hopton ...	...	1	6	2
It. to Taylor for carringe the timber from Dynham to the church ...	...	0	1	6
It to W ^m Woodhall for the frame to cast the lead and the hod and mendinge the roofof the chancell for makeinge y ^e new dorments ¹ & for 600 foote of boords		10	3	6
It. to M ^r Jon ⁿ Cleobury for bread and beare for the plumers carpenters & assistants		0	10	6
It. to the Ringers when the Countes came		0	2	6
It. to M ^r Clearke for all his worke vid. takeinge up the lead castinge & layinge		9	11	6
It. to Thomas Hassold for Cramps and Pins for the roofof the Church ...		1	11	2
It. to Edward bond for glaseinge ye new windowes and for worke ...		2	1	0
It. to George Wright for nayles for all the worke in the church ...		0	16	7
It. to M ^r Jon ⁿ Pearce for 604 ^{lb} lead	...	5	10	7
It. to Edw. Slade for wood and faggotts to melt the lead with ...	...	1	11	0
It. to Tho. Browne for bindinge y ^e church bible ...	...	1	0	0

1665-1666.

Churchwardens. William Lane and Richard Davies.

Receipts.

Itm rec. back in Lead 3 ^c 2 ^{qrs} 9 ^{ll}	...	3	4	6
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Disbursements.

Itm to M ^r Clarke the Plumber for casting & mending the Leads	8	8	6
Itm for 9 Piggies of leade weighing 11 ^c 2 ^{qrs} 2 ^{lb} at 18s. p' C ^{lb}	...	10	7	4
Itm layd out in our iourny to Worcr	...	1	0	6
Itm payd to a passeng ^r by consent of the Bayliefes ...	...	0	6	3

¹ Dormants, beams.

Itm payd to W ^m Daniel for Ringing in the Vice Presid ^t	0	2	6
Itm for ringing for a sea victory against the Dutch	0	2	6
Itm for ringing on a day of reioicing ...	0	3	6
Itm to a soldier by order ...	0	1	0
Itm for carriage of y ^e bell to Bewdley ...	0	15	0
Itm for carrying of y ^e bell from Bewdley	0	16	6
Itm for carriage of the bell from Bewdley to Wore ^t & back again ...	0	11	0
Itm for easting the bell & metall ...	19	0	0
Itm to W ^m Woodall for pulling down & putting up the bell ...	1	2	6

1666-1667.

Churchwardens. John Colbatch^t and Thomas Hitchcott.

Disbursements.

Impr's payd to the old Churchwardens...	52	10	03
It. payd to the ringers upon the 9 th day of June upon the newes of a sea victory	00	03	00
It. payd 4 th August to the ringers upon the newes of a Sea victory ...	00	02	06
It. for 19 ^{er} dayes workes payed to Coates and Gittens at 1 ^s 8 ^d p ^d diem for new hanginge all the bells & other worke done by them ...	01	11	08
It. for bread and beare to the same worke- men ...	00	06	10
It. payd to Thomas Hassall the same time for Crampes & Staples & other Irons	01	12	09
It. payd for a booke for a thanksgiveinge day ...	00	00	06
It. payd upon 23 th of August beinge the day of thankesgiveinge to the ringers	00	04	00
It. payd to Rich. James for washinge the body of the Church and freshinge the red Lead ...	02	10	00
It. payd for exchange of the bell for the Clocke house ...	00	10	00

¹ Died during his year of office, Wm. Hinton, Ironmonger, was
appointed in his place.

It. for Collours and for leafe Gold to M ^r Samuell Bowdler for the kings armes as appeareth by his note	...	...	01	06	04
It. payd the ringers at the L ^d Vaughans Death	...	...	00	03	04

1667-1668.

Churchwardens. Thomas Vernall and Anthony Larkin.
Disbursements.

Itm. payd for glasing the Church	...	6	10	1
Itm. payd the Ringers September 4 th at the p'claiming the peace	...	0	3	6
Itm. payd to W ^m Palmer for the dyall clocke and other worke	...	2	6	8
Itm. a Com'on prayer booke	...	0	18	6

1668-1669.

Churchwarden. Thomas Evans (His fellow warden being
departed the Town).

Disbursements.

Itm for placing the Church ladder after the fire	...	0	0	9
Itm for tape to ty the Church booke	...	0	0	3
Itm for a booke of Canons	...	0	1	4
Itm for a table for p'hibiting the degrees of marriage	...	0	3	0
Itm to W ^m Woodall for Timber to make a Trap dore for the Butchers Chancell	...	0	2	0
Itm to W ^m Daniel for a box to putt in the Sirplusses Table cloth	...	0	4	7
Itm for ringing in the Lo. President	...	0	3	0
Itm for casting 2 Tunne of lead	...	4	0	0
Itm for CCxxx th feete of boardes over the Church porch at ijs. the C ^d...	...	1	4	4
Itm to W ^m Palmer for plating the Cock of the Dyall	...	0	1	6

1669-1670.

Churchwardens. George Haughton, Mercer, and John Harris,
Jun^r, Glover.

Disbursements.

27 ^o Aug st for Ringing in S ^r John Vaughan according to M ^r Bayliffes order	..	00	02	06
---	----	----	----	----

8 ^o Mar. deliv ^{ed} M ^r Bayliffes for y ^e maimed Soldiers ...	02 00 00
It, paid for a Register booke for Burialls and weddings & ^o and Cariage ...	00 15 06
It, for a skinn of parchm ^t ...	00 01 00
It, to John Perks for a Lather to goe upp in ye Belfree ...	00 03 06
It, payed to Will. Daniell ¹ for his y ^r s wages and work as appeareth by his notes ...	02 17 04
Itm to W ^m Hodges for mending the Callens dore ...	0 0 6

1670-1671.

Churchwardens. Richard Portor, Tobacconist, and
Thomas Lea.

Disbursements.

To money paid for swearing the sidesmen	00 04 08
To money paid for swearing the Church- wardens ...	00 02 02
To money paid the Low Bayleiffe for maimed souldiers ...	02 00 00
To money given p' the Bayleiffes order to one that came out of Turkey ...	00 02 06
To bayes to Line M ^r Bayleiffes Pew ...	00 03 08
To money paid for Ringing when the Lord President came in upon the 11 th of November ...	00 03 00
To money pd att M ^{rs} Norncotts funerall	00 10 00
To money pd M ^r Lowe Bayleiffe for maimed Soulldiers ...	02 00 00
To one pr of snuffers ...	00 01 02
To William Daniell Sexton for a new Key for the Chamber Doore over the Porch ...	0 0 6
Itm for making the duplicat for the money gathered for the redemption of Slaves ...	0 2 6

¹ The Sexton.

1671-1672.¹

Churchwardens. Edmund King and Roland Earsly.

Item to the Maihmed Soldiers	...	3	15	0
Item to be payd to M ^r Bowlkelley ² for ffees as by his accompts ap'eth	...	1	5	10

1672-1673.

Churchwardens. Georg Long & Richard Mound.

Receipts.

Impris. charged by Lewne	...	33	13	00
It. for Graves ³	...	03	13	04
It. for Grants of Pewes	...	00	05	00
It. for Token money at Easter	...	01	06	00

Disbursements.

It. pd Thomas Dewxell for a Bell	...	0	10	9
„ Sent Goodwife Croft in her weakness		0	1	6
It. for carrying the Bell Clapp' to Brom- field & backe	...	0	0	8
It. Sent to the distracted Girle in the Old Streete	...	0	1	0
pd for the dog whipp	...	0	0	10
It. for making a seate for the Organist	...	0	1	4
It. pd for carriage of a Ladder poll	...	0	2	0
It. for slitting the Ladder poll	...	0	1	0

1673-1674.

Churchwardens. Nicholas Payne and Ralph Sharrett.

Receipts.

It. for old brasses of the bell	...	000	12	00
It. for old Lead	...	001	05	06
It. for old Iron	...	000	01	00

¹ In this year the Corporation ordered the Town Renter to pay Mr. Robinson 44/- towards his disbursements in repairing the High Chancel, and gave liberty for the erection of an organ in the Parish Church.

² Richard Bulkley, Rector 1685-1702.

³ For a Grave for the Scotchman ... 0 6 8

Graunted the 17th of Aprill 1674 unto
 Anne Thomas one kneelinge which was
 the kneelinge of Arthur Thomas her
 husband deceased itt lyinge in the
 middle south Ile being the pew next to
 the pew called the poore man's box
 p'vided all wayes she live in towne and
 pay such Leawnes as shall be imposed
 upon her and recd to the use of the p'ish

0 0 12^d

The 5th day of february 1673 Be itt
 knowne unto all men by these p'sents
 that we Nicholas Payne the Elder and
 Ralph Sharrett Appothecarry Church-
 wardens of the p'ish of Ludlow in the
 County of Salop have graunted and by
 these p'sents doe graunte unto Thom.
 Lane gent. one of the Bayliefs of Ludlow
 aforesd and ffraunces his wife one
 wholle pew in the North Gallery being
 the next seate or pew westward unto
 Barron Littleton's for & duringe the
 tearme of theyre naturall lives Provided
 allways that they live in towne & pay
 all such Leawnes as shall be reasonably
 imposed upon them and reed to the
 use of the P'ish

0 2^s 0

Disbursements.

It. to the Maymed Souldiers ¹ ...	...	03	10	00
It. for the Cannons of y ^e first bell & fittinge	...	00	07	00
It. for the Carriagd of them from Bring- wood	...	00	01	00
It. to W ^m Palmer for boaringe the Bell...	...	01	04	00
It. for Ringinge my L ^d Pr'sident from R ^d Castle	...	00	03	00
It. for ringinge for peace	...	00	03	00
It. gave to the Porter of the Castle	...	00	02	06
It. pd for whittinge the Church	...	04	07	06
It. pd for whittinge the 4 Chauncells	...	00	18	00
It. for bread & beare for that worke	...	00	07	10
It. for Cleaning & carryinge the old wood out of the Butchers Chancell	...	00	01	06
It. for 5 bucketts	...	00	02	06

¹ An annual payment.

1674-1675.

Churchwardens. Phillip Cole & Ric. Potter.

Disbursements.

It. pd Mr Thos ffrancis p' adorninge ye					
Church ...	...	...	...	10	00
Item pd Wm Robinson for a bible & Comon prayer booke	...	...	...	03	16

1675-1676.

Churchwardens. Ric. Cole & Richard Griffiths.

Disbursements.

pd for castinge of 67 hundred of Leade					
att 18 ^d per hundred	...	...	...	05	00
pd to the Plumer p' Soder	...	...	...	03	14
pd a 1000 and 200 of bricke and layinge					
att 12 ^s 10 ^d p thousand	...	...	...	06	10
p six hundered of brick more...	...	...	...	00	06
pd p' watchinge Mr Shiltons Son	...	...	...	00	03
Receipts	£61	19	7		
Payments	£182	17	10		

1676-1677.

pd for horses and Chardge to seeke after					
Gurbey ...	...	...	...	01	01

1677-1678.

Churchwardens. Thos. Haughton & John Acton, Jun^r

Disbursements.

pd for ringing when the Prince of Orange					
was married	...	...	...	00	05
pd for a black hearse cloth	...	...	...	01	12
Receipts	£51	10	6		
Payments	£134	11	7		

1678-1679.

Churchwardens. Thos Hinton & John

pd making a wheelbarrow	00	01	08
-------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----

1679-1680.

Churchwardens. John Sharrett & Richard Davies.

Disbursements.

Layd out att Tenbury for 14 men and horses as p bill	...	...	...	01	11	00
pd Robert Merredith for carrying y ^e greate						
Ladders to the Market House	...			00	01	00

xj^o die Junii 1680.

Itt is this day agreed upon and ord^{ed} by the gen^{al}l consent
of the P^{ish} That forasmuch as of Late tyme there hath beeene
an Innovacon brought into the sd P^{ish} viz The Clerk for
taking of the Comunicants names 3^s 4^d for taking of money
for the black Cloth p^{vided} att y^e chardge of the p^{ish}, for
takeing of money for collecting of money given to brieffes
published in the said Church, for the future that there shall
nott be given or allowed by the succeeding Churchwardens
eyther to the Clerke or any other P^{son} any of the som^{es} or
allowances as aforesaid and that the said Clerke and Sexton
for y^e future shall not p^{sume} to take anything for the sd
Black Cloth or collecting the Briefe money nor for the mounthly
Com^{un}ions.

1680-1681.

Churchwardens. Sam, Jordan & John Morris.

Receipts.

It. for Lead	...	...	..	05	10	00
for Lead ashes	...	...	...	00	5	0
for tymber...	...	...	...	00	15	0

Disbursements.

to ye Porter of the Castle	...	...	...	0	3	0
p ^o 9 tunn of tymber ...	...	...	...	12	10	0

1681-1682.

Churchwardens. John Stead and Bernard Hamond.

Disbursements.

It. for the kings Decleration	...	...	...	00	00	06
It. for p ^f umering the Lord Pr ^{es} idents seat				00	01	00
It. to Tho. Davies for Cutting the Cycas- mores	...	...	...	00	00	02

1682-1683.

Churchwardens. John Jones and Robert Dayas.

Disbursements.

To the old Churchward's p' money they			
pd Mr Colbatch p' the Coron ^{rs} Inquest	0	9	6

1683-1684.

Churchwardens. Nicholas Payne & William Wareing.

Disbursements.

pd for Ringing Inn Sr Goorge Jeffereyes	00	02	06
pd for 2 bookees one for the Parson the			
other for the Clerk to be Read upon the			
thankesgiveing Day 7 ^{ber} ye 9 th ...	00	02	00
pd for Ringing Lord Cheefe Justice			
Herbert p ^r M ^r Bayliffs order ...	00	05	00
pd the Parrat ^r for the Kings orders touch-			
ing the King's Will	0	00	04
pd ffor Ringing when the Duke of Beau-			
forts grand childe was born p' Mr			
Bayliffs orders	00	03	00

1684-1685.

Churchwardens. Thomas Davies and George Wright.

Disbursements.

pd for Ringing for the Duke of Beaford	00	05	0
pd to Thomas Gwilliam for a Key and			
mending the Lock for the Lead house	00	00	6
pd for Ringing att the news of the Recovery			
of or Late King	00	05	0
pd for Ringing att the p'claiming of King			
James the second...	0	05	0
pd for an Ord ^r in Print	00	00	6
pd for Ringing when the Charter came...	00	03	0
Spent w th the witnesses concerning the			
fry ^{rs}	00	01	0
pd to the Porter of the Castle ...	00	02	6
pd for Ringing when the King was			
crowned...	00	07	0

June the 18th 1685.

Villa de Ludlow

By the unanimous consent of the parish of the parish Church of St Lawrance in the towne of Ludlow aforesaid togather with the Churchwardens and sidesmen of the said parish at a vestry and publick meeting it was by them agreed upon that the Major Aldermen and Com'on Councill of the Corporacon of Ludlow afsd have full power and free consent to build a new alter chainge and dispose off all and every the seates in the North Gallery in the p'ish Church aforesaid provided they doe not injure or in any wise p'rejudice the rites of the present owners of the seates in the said Gallery but that all and every of them shall have their seates in as convenient places and the same compas of wainescott unles theire consentes therin be had and obteyned and that the said Major Aldermen and Com'on Councill and their successors for ever shall now and at all times hereafter as to their discretions shall seeme fitt for ever dispose of the same seates still saveing and reserveing to the present Owners their rites duering the terme of their severall grauntes. And whatsoever differences shall happen to arise between the p'resent Owners of the said seates and the Major Aldermen and Com'on Council touching or concerneing the seates aforesaid That then such difference ariseing shall from time to time and at all times be adjusted and finally ended by his Majesteys Councill in ordinary in the Marches of Wales or any two of them.

1685-1686.

Churchwardens. John Morris and William Price.

Disbursements.

Gave a poor man of Pitchford uppon a letter of Request	...	...	0	5	0
Pd for a Booke of Thankesgiveing for ye victory over y ^e Rebels	...	...	0	1	0
pd John Pearce for Lead as by Bill	...	15	13	6	
pd Laborers to helpe to cast the lead & worke about the Church	...	2	2	6	
pd Bond for casting 6 Tun 5 ^c 3 ^q 26 ^d of Lead at 16 ^d p.' C.	...	8	8	0	
pd for cariage of Lead from y ^e Castle	...	0	15	0	
Gave the servants of y ^e Castle	...	0	6	0	
pd for halling timber from y ^e Mill Street	...	0	1	6	

Pd for 2 booke for y ^e 30 th January ...	0	2	0
Pd the Beedles for Attendance at Church	0	6	0
Given to one M ^r Blackstons Relife oufe of Turkey	0	5	0
Pd for y ^e news of Monmoths being taken	0	10	0
Pd Mr Beeston for a warrant against Recusants	0	1	0

1686-1687.

Churchwardens. Edmund Cornwall and Richard Whittney.

Pd Doctor Underhill for defending the suite against the parish of Stanton Lacy	05	14	06
Spent uppon Witnesses and others y ^t wayted on S ^r Job to attend his Decree	00	08	06
pd John Evans for sumoninge y ^e Witnesses	00	00	06
Gave by the Majistrates Order to six dis- tressed seamen	00	03	00
Gave by order to a sea captaine ...	00	02	06
pd Mr. Beeston for a session order to re- move Beggers out of towne ...	00	02	00
pd for Ringing in the Lord Cornbury ...	00	02	06

1687-1688.

Churchwardens. Thomas Sabery and Cox Sherborne gent.

Disbursements.

pd for Ringeing when his Ma'tie ¹ was in Towne	01	01	06
pd for Ringing for his Grace the Duke of Beaufort...	00	05	00
pd for a Thankesgiving booke for y ^e queens being with Childe ...	00	01	00

July 26th 1688.

At a publique Vestry It was this day ordered That whereas
diverse persons have Contributed a convenient sume of money
for the placeing of two bells in the steeple belonging to this
church and have desired this parish assent to the same It
was therefore agreed upon by the said parish this day That

¹ King James the 2nd on his visit to Ludlow Castle.

the said contributors have ffree Liberty to place the said Bells in the said Steeple belonging to this church within six monthes next after the date hereof soe as they doe noe wronge or damage to the said church or Steeple And that there be noe charge imposed upon the said parish for or by reason of the same And that William huntbatch of the Citty of Worcester the founder of the said bells his Executors & Administrators have ffree Liberty at convenient times to have free accesse into the said Steeple for the putting up attending or altering of this worke belonging to the said bells for the space of one yeare next ensueing according to certen Articles by him the said Mr. Huntbatch to be entred into for that purpose.

1688-1689.

Churchwardens. Samuel Reynolds and Edward Winston.

Receipts,

Received for Mrs. Sallawayes Grave	...	00	06	08
------------------------------------	-----	----	----	----

Disbursements.

Payd the Ringers on the thankesgiving day for the birth of the Prince and safe delivery of the queen	...	00	10	00
Payd to Edward Bond and his sonne for Casting of 4 Tunne & 430 ^{lb} of Lead	...	06	06	00
Payd for 300 and a halfe of seasoned boards to Lay upon the Chancell	...	02	16	00
Payd for Ringing when the King and queen were p'claymed	...	00	10	00

1689-1690.

Churchwardens. Richard Wigley and Thomas Davies.

Receipts.

Reced of Lady Rowse & Madam Hanford	00	10	00
-------------------------------------	----	----	----

Disbursements.

Gave a poore Dutchman p' Mr. Mayor's order	...	00	00	06
pd for ringeing for ye Erle of Macklesfeild ¹	...	00	07	06

¹ Charles Gerard (Earl of Macclesfield), the last Lord Marcher, and a Free Burgess of Ludlow.

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1690-1691.

Churchwardens. Henry Bishop & John Pearce, gent.

Receipts.

Rece'd for placeing six of the Glovers &				
Taylors in the Companyes seat	...	00	02	00

Disbursements.

It. pd to the Ringers upon the takeing of				
Dublin	...	00	05	00
It. pd for ringing upon the Kings return				
from Ireland	...	00	02	06
It. pd the 19 th of October for ringing at a				
thanksgiveing	...	00	05	00

Receipts	...	£50	0	8
Disbursements	...	£66	05	.09 ob

(To be Continued).

GRANT OF LANDS IN PONTESBURY
IN A.D. 1351.

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

THE following transcript of an original deed belonging to the late High Sheriff (T. Slaney Eyton, Esq.) is only remarkable as containing certain facts which are slightly at variance with the notices contained in Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*. It had not apparently been read by him. The variations, although not great, are well worthy of being taken into account by anyone who should attempt to write the history of the parish to which they refer, viz., Pontesbury, a place of some note as occupied by the Romans, who worked the neighbouring lead mines, a place too where a decisive battle was fought in Saxon times, and where, in the same early period, a Church was founded and endowed to be a centre of missionary operations over a very large area. Strange to relate, nothing is said about the Church in *Domesday*, but that a Church was flourishing there in the 11th century is more than probable from an inference which Eyton draws, viz., that a part of the manor, containing a hide and a half, was free from *geld*, as being probably Church land, the privileged domain of the National Church. From the 11th century down to the era of the Reformation only scattered notices may be gleaned. The early division of the duties and the emoluments into three portions as recorded in A.D. 1291 was, however, preserved, as it now exists. It was taxed for the *ninth* in A.D. 1341,

and two centuries later the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* sets forth the separate values of its prebends. If a continuous history of such an ancient parish could be written, it could not fail to present incidents of a most interesting character. Situated within view of the Welsh mountains, and exposed to periodical raids of turbulent neighbours, it must have had a chequered existence, and its fortunes have ebbed and flowed continually.

I need not quote all that Eyton says about its early history, as the deed now for the first time printed contains no reference to anything much earlier than A.D. 1351. We have already noticed that the Church was endowed very early, possibly at the very foundation thereof, and divided into three portions for the maintenance of three portioners, prebendaries, or rectors. Their names in A.D. 1291 are given. *David's* portion is valued at £10 13s. 4d., which is likewise the value of the second or *Nicholas's* portion, while *Robert de Radford*, who served the third portion, had to be content with just one half, or a stipend of £5 6s. 8d.

As Pontesbury gave its name to a Deanery, we may assume that very frequently one or other of the prebendaries or portioners was appointed *Dean*; but the evidence in our possession will not allow of the conclusion that the first, or any other portioner, was necessarily, and by virtue of his position, *Dean*. *Parson* is a title given early in the 13th century to Reginald, who may have been of either of the three portions, and *David-fitz-Reginald* in January, 1272, is also styled *Parson*, and that of the Church of *Pontesbur'*.

In following years the title of *acolyte* appears, and is given to *William de Aston*, the grantor named in the deed below.

If the title of *Dean* belonged of ancient right to the incumbent of the first portion, surely some evidence would be found among the scattered notices of the various incumbents; but as nothing is found to support such a notion, we are scarcely justified in making the assumption.

The name given to the first portion does not appear, but the second and third are respectively called the Childe halle and the Colde halle portions. The first may have had a name which has been lost, unless it was the *Parson's* portion, as may be inferred from the early use of that title. The group of parishes which constituted the Deanery (*decennary*) were Chierbury, Worthin, Westbury, Alburb', Pont'bury, Pulrebach, Shrawarth', Sutton *juxta* Salop, Capella de Hanewood and Cardeston, and being ten in number constituted a perfect decennary. "Rural Deans," says Lyndewode,¹ "are certain persons that have Jurisdiction Ecclesiastical over other Ministers and Parishes, near adjoining, assigned them by the Bishop and Archdeacon, being placed and displaced by them. Such are the Dean of *Croyden* in *Surrey*, Dean of *Battel* in *Sussex*," &c.

In this deed *Thomas Madyns* and *Thomas the Summouner* are called Chaplains, the former being of Farley, and the latter not located. It is just possible that this deed represents the settlement of Thomas Madyns in Farley and records the provision for his residence there. Farley, now a hamlet of two or three farms and less than a dozen cottages, may have had a Chapel in those early days, where divine service was held on ordinary occasions, the parishioners being required to have their christenings and their burials at Pontesbury. If this conjecture be not tenable, we may suppose that Thomas Madyns was one of those chaplains who are referred to in the following paragraph :—² "In many of these cases the men had taken a *minor* order (that of deacon, sub-deacon, or acolyte) only to qualify themselves for holding the *temporalities* of a benefice, and never proceeded to the priesthood at all ; they employed a chaplain to perform their spiritual functions for them, while they enjoyed the fruits of the benefice, as if it were a lay fee, the minor order, which they had taken, imposing no restraint upon their living an entirely secular life. It

¹ Tit. de Constitut. cap. I. sub verbo Decani Rurales.

² Cutts' *Scenes and Characters*, pp. 200, 203.

is clear that a considerable number of priests were required to perform the duties of the numerous parishes whose rectors were absent or in minor orders, who seem to have been called *parochial chaplains*. The emolument and social position of these parochial chaplains were not such as to make the office a desirable one; and it would seem that the candidates for it were, to a great extent, drawn from the lower classes of the people. Chaucer tells us of his ' poor parson of a town ' that

' With him there was a *ploughman*, was his brother
That had y-laid of dung full many a fother.' "

It should be noticed that the Church in the Middle Ages was the chief ladder by which men of the lower ranks were able to climb up, and vast numbers did climb up, into the upper classes of society, to be clergymen and monks, and abbots and bishops, statesmen and popes.

Thomas the Summoner may likewise have been in full orders, whose duty it was to *summon* or *cite* men to the various courts spiritual or secular. In the civil courts, which in those times were largely under the influence of the clergy, *Summoners* were required to be " *boni homines et ideo boni, quia terras tenentes, quod sint coram talibus Justiciariis ad certos diem et locum secundum mandatum Justiciorum Vicecomiti directum parati inde facere recognitionem*"¹ That this Sir Thomas held lands (*terras tenuit*) is plain from his having enfeoffed William de Aston in that acre and a half and the part of a piece of meadow, which he, later on, conveyed to the other chaplain, Sir Thomas Madyns. We must bear in mind that the title *Dominus* or *Sir* given to each of these functionaries was a scholastic appellation, betokening in those days a person who had taken his first degree in the University. It is not wholly obsolete at the present day, for it is given in the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford to all graduates in the official record of their having been admitted to the degree of B.A. It also denoted knights and gentle-

¹ *Fleta*, Lib. 4, cap. 5.

men of quality, especially if they were, as well, lords of manors.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod
ego Willelmus de Aston¹ porcion-
arius porcionis del Coldehalle²
ecclesie de Pontesbury dedi con-
cessi et hac presenti carta mea
confirmavi Domino Thome Madyns³
de ffarley capellano⁴ totum
illud messuagium et illum cur-
sonem⁵ terre cum pertinentiis quea
per quandam cartam feoffamenti
de Houwello de Moseleye⁶ perquisi-
sivi. Concessi eciam eidem Do-
mino Thome unam acram et dimi-
diam terre una cum quadam parte
cujusdam placie⁷ prati quas de
Domino Thome le Sommouner
capellano⁴ per quandam cartam

Know (all) men present and to
come that I William de Aston¹
portioner of the portion of the
Coldehalle² of the Church of Pon-
tesbury have given granted and
by this my present charter have
confirmed to Sir Thomas Madyns³
of Farley chaplain⁴ all that mes-
suage and that ridge of land⁵
with the appurtenances which I
acquired by a certain charter of
feoffment from Houwell of Mose-
leye.⁶ I have granted also to
the same Sir Thomas an acre and
a half of land together with a
certain part of a certain piece⁷ of
meadow which I acquired from

¹ *William de Aston* (Aystone, Ayestone, or Ashton), as already intimated, was Rector, Prebendary, or Portioneer in A.D. 1316. Eyton assigns him to the second portion. In the latter end of the 12th century there was one *Henry de Aston*; he had a son *Roger* and a daughter *Susanna*, married to *Ralph fitz Picot*. In 1255 Roger was blind, and had been so for seven years, he died in January, 1256. Aston is a township 4 miles west of Pontesbury, it is referred to in the latter of the two following extracts. The Saxon Chronicle says:—“AN. DCLXI. Her Cenwealh fecht on Eastron on Posenteshyrig,” i.e., “In A.D. 661 Here Cenwealh fought at Easter at Pontesbury.” Ethelwrt’s Chronicle mentions the same battle in the following terms:—Sub anno 661 “Post triennium autem iterum Cenualh gessit bellum iuxta oppidum quod Posentes Byry appellatur et captivum duxit Vulphere sicutum Pendre in Escesdene superato exercitu ejus,” Escesdene, now Ashdon or Aston, is an extensive district on the edge of the hilly country, some 4 miles west of Pontesbury, where we still find the names of *Aston Hill*, *Aston Roger*, and *Aston Picot* (i.e. Picot, see Ralph Picot above). The Hill is isolated and easily defensible. It might have been fortified, and so a promising place of refuge for *Vulphere* after the battle.

² *Coldehalle*.—This name cannot be traced; it was probably the appellation of a dwelling, or estate with which this portion was originally endowed. It is not now known in the district.

³ *Sir Thomas Madyns* of Farley, chaplain. Of him nothing is now known. Madyns as a surname or place-name is not found in any of the publications of the Rolls Commission in my possession. I conclude that he was drawn from the lower classes of society, as intimated in the introduction.

⁴ *Chaplain* at this period implied an inferior *curate* provided at the charge of the Rector, or of him that had the benefit of the tithes, to serve a Chapel separate from the *mother-Church* under certain conditions, the principal of which were negative according to Selden, “ad capellam non pertinet baptis-
terium neque sepultura.”

⁵ *Ridge, cursonem*, an undefined area of ground.

⁶ *Moseleye*, a very common place-name, signifying “Mossy meadow,” which cannot now be identified. In a deed of A.D. 1586 (*penes me*) occur these words—“And moreover to permytt and suffer her the said Alloe to enjoye the one half of her Lland called Moseleye during her lyffe, &c.” This was in Lancashire.

⁷ *Piece, placie*, a word usually applied to a plot of land in a town. Prof. Skeat says, “a place was originally a courtyard, a square, a piazza.” It is derived from the Greek *πλατεῖα*.

fleoffamenti perquisivi ut per dictas Londass⁸ et metas⁹ in dictis cartis originalibus plenius inde apparet Tenendum et habendum predictum messuagium cursonem dictam acram et dimidiā terre cum parte placie prati et omnibus suis pertinentiis predicto Domine Thome heredibus¹⁰ et assignatis suis de capitalibus dominis feodi libere quiete bene et in pace in perpetuum per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta sicut in cartis originalibus inde plenius apparet. Et ego vero dictus Willemus de Aston et heredes mei omnia predicta messuagium cursonem acram et dimidiā terre una cum parte placie prati et omnibus suis pertinentiis predicto Domino Thome et heredibus vel suis inde assignatis contra omnes mortales warentizabimus et in perpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Thoma de Smethcote de Wronthonhale¹¹ Ricardo Warynges Willemo Mascote de Longedon¹² Johanne de Haywode¹³ Johanne Cadygan et aliis Data apud Pontesbury die dominica proxima post festum Sancte

Sir Thomas the Summouner chaplain⁴ by a certain charter of feoffment as by the said boundaries⁸ and metes⁹ in the said original charter thence more fully appears To have and to hold the aforesaid messuage, ridge, the said acre and a half of land with part of a piece of meadow and all their appurtenances to the aforesaid Sir Thomas his heirs¹⁰ and assigns of the chief lords of the fee freely and quietly, well and in peace for ever by the services thereby due and of right accustomed as in the original charters thence more fully appeareth. And I indeed the said William de Aston and my heirs will warrant and will defend for ever all the aforesaid messuage, ridge, acre and a half of land, together with a part of a piece of meadow and all their appurtenances to the aforesaid Sir Thomas and his heirs and their assigns against all persons. In witness whereof I have to this present charter appended my seal These being witnesses Thomas de Smethcote of Wronthonhale¹¹ Richard Warynges William Mascote of Longedon¹² John de Haywode¹³ John Cadygan and others.

⁸ *Boundaries, londas.*—Londa in the 17th and subsequent centuries was used for an undefined portion of ground, but here it must mean a *boundary*. The Welsh word *llant* means an enclosed plot. In Gaelic *tann* is (1) an enclosure; (2) a narrow enclosed way leading from a town or village, sometimes from one part of a village to another: a *lane*. It acquired the meaning of *boundary* from the practice in clearing woodland of felling the trees along the boundary first.

⁹ *Metes, metas, measurements, but often used for landmarks.* Compare the phrase “metes and bounds.”

¹⁰ *Heirs.*—David-fitz-Reginald, Portioner in A.D. 1272, succeeds a Reginald, who was Parson of Pontesbury early in the same century.

¹¹ *Wronthonhale*, now Wrentham, a township about 3 miles to the S.E., in Church Pulverbatch.

¹² *Longedon*, now Longden, a chapelry and township in Pontesbury parish, about 3 miles east of the Parish Church. The chapel is dedicated to St. Bartholomew (according to Eyton), but the inhabitants insist that it is dedicated to St. Ruthin (?).

¹³ *Haywode*.—Can this mean Hanwood? Anciently Henwood or Henewode and Hanewode (which represents the local pronunciation). John de Haywode may have been the son and successor of Reginald de Hanewode, who was the lord of that vill in A.D. 1316.

Marie Magdalene Anno regni
Regis Edwardi [tercio po]st con-
questum vicesimo quinto.

Given at Pontesbury on the
Sunday next after the feast of St.
Mary Magdalen in the twenty-
fifth year of King Edward (the
third) after the Conquest (July
24th, 1351).

To this deed is appended a seal in red wax, unfortunately much broken. The device seems to have been a figure of the Virgin with the Holy Child in her arms under a canopy. Of the legend only SIGILLVM . . . ONTESB . . . can be made out. The present condition of this seal is much to be deplored, as we cannot decide whether it was the common seal of the parish or, less likely, the seal of the grantor. It probably read SIGILLVM ECCLIE DE PONTESBVRY.

A table drawn up from the incidental notices given by Eyton of the various incumbents of the three portions will show the value of the above deed as a corrective.

1ST PORTION.	2ND PORTION.	3RD PORTION.
1272 David fitz Reginald	1277 Walter fitz Reginald	1278 Thomas de Wynton
1291 " " de Monokton	1291 Nicholas	1291 Robert de Radford
1300 William ap Howell	1306 William de Ayston	1316 Thomas de Cherleton
1352 William de Cherleton	1316 " " de Rode	1340 Lodowic de Cherleton
1356 (Sept.) John de Scheynton	1322 William de Aston	1359 Humphrey de Cherleton
" (Dec.) Humphrey de Cherleton	1345 Griffin de Cherleton	1369 John de Roden or Roudon, who resigned in 1395.
1359 Griffin de Cherleton	1372 Humphrey de Cherleton	
1372 Humphrey de Cherleton	" Griffin de Cherleton (died in 1384)	

From the deed it is plain that William de Aston was prebendary of the Coldehalle or third portion in 1351, a time when from the above lists we have Lodowic de Cherleton occupying that prebend. This leads me to conclude that Mr. Eyton has here confused the records of the second and third portions, and that William de Aston was instituted to the third portion, and not to the second, in 1306, and continued therein

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until 1351 or later, and that Thomas and Lodowic de Cherleton must belong to the second portion.

The glebe house of the second portion is now called the "Hall," and there is a piece of land in the neighbourhood which is called "Childeshall" field.

The Domesday account may be added as supplying a rather peculiar spelling of the place-name "The same Roger (fitz Corbet) holds Pantesberie (of the Earl). Ernui held it (in Saxon times) and still holds it under Roger (fitz Corbet). Here are $4\frac{1}{2}$ hides geldable and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides not geldable. In demesne are 4 ox-teams and there are vii serfs, x villains, v boors & 1 radman with v teams & there might be iij more teams hereon. A mill here renders an annual corn-rent (annonam) & there is a wood which will fatten xl swine. In King Edward's time the manor was worth £8 per annum, now it is worth £6."

NOTES ON SHROPSHIRE BIRDS.

BY WILLIAM E. BECKWITH.

*Continued from p. 328, 2nd Series, Vol. III., Part III.*LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER, *Picus minor*.

This, the least of the British Woodpeckers, is by no means uncommon in localities where old trees, especially beech, lime, and oak, or pollards abound. It also frequently roves along hedges and visits gardens. It runs so quickly, however, round a tree, or creeps so quietly along the upper branches, that usually only a glimpse of it is obtained ; and were it not for the loud noise it makes, its presence would seldom be detected.

This bird makes just the same hammering noise as the last one ; and though the blows are less vigorous, their rapidity is greater, and the resulting sound is as loud, if not louder than that caused by the larger species. One spring I had repeated opportunities of watching a pair of these Woodpeckers in Attingham Park, which returned again and again to a dead naked oak branch for this amusement, while at Ellesmere a partly dead elm was selected for their instrument. But to hear this loud creaking and then to find that it is produced by a small bird less than a Sparrow, is one of those marvels of nature which pen cannot describe, and which must be actually observed to be realized. J. F. M. Dovaston, who, despite his eccentricities, was a close and accurate observer of nature, and who evidently was familiar with this species, remarks of it :—" The motion is so quick as to be invisible, and the head appears in two places at once ;" and adds that " it is surprising and to me wondrously pleasing, to observe the many varieties of tone and pitch in their loud churring, as they change their place on boughs of different vibration."

The Duke of Argyll also contributed to *Nature* for June 3rd, 1880, the following graphic account of this curious habit :—" I have had an opportunity lately of observing closely the habits of the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker (*Picus minor*) as regards the very peculiar sound which it makes upon trees by the action of its bill. It is quite certain that this habit has nothing whatever to do with the quest for food. The bird selects one particular spot upon the trunk or bough of a tree, which spot is naturally

sonorous from the wood being more or less hollowed by decay. The bird returns to this precise spot continually during the day and produces the sound by striking the wood on the spot with its bill, the stroke being repeated with a rapidity which is really incomprehensible; for it quite eludes the eye. It is effected by a vibratory motion of the head, but the vibrations are so quick that the action looks like a single stroke. After short pauses this stroke is again and again renewed, sometimes for several minutes together. During each interval the Wood-pecker looks round it and below it with evident delight, and with an apparent challenge of admiration. The beautiful crimson crest is more or less erected. The whole performance evidently takes the place of the vernal song in other birds; and so far as I know it is the only case among the feathered tribes in which vocal is replaced by instrumental music. The nest does not appear to be in the same tree, but similar spots are selected on several trees in the neighbourhood, and, as the sound is very loud, and is heard a long way off, the hen bird, when sitting, is serenaded from different directions. I have not seen or heard any attempt to vary the note produced by variations either in the strength or in the rapidity of the stroke, or by changing the point of percussion; but I have observed that the note varies more or less with the tree on which it is produced. During about six weeks the performance has been frequent every day, and early in the mornings during part of this time it was almost constant. Of late it has been discontinued. In all probability this is parallel to the well-known fact that singing birds cease to sing after the eggs are hatched. This instrumental substitute for singing among the Woodpeckers is extremely curious."

Rocke, again, who had ample opportunities for observing this bird in the neighbourhood of Clungunford and Ludlow, writing of it in 1866, remarked:—"This most interesting little Wood-pecker was very abundant here this summer. I knew of three or four pairs within a radius of less than two miles of this house. They are usually considered very rare birds, though I think this arises in a great measure from their being so easily overlooked. Were it not for the singular noise they make whilst in search of their food, I believe this would be the case much oftener than it is. Though I watched them a great deal this season, I failed to discover exactly the way in which that noise is produced. I think a succession of rapid strokes with the bill must be the cause, though one is astounded at such a result being the efforts of so small a bird: it is very like rending a large tree in twain, and can be distinctly heard at a very considerable distance. I called the attention of a friend to it one day this spring, and although a very good naturalist, he was quite at a loss to account for the noise, and was still more surprised when after we had

walked a good half-mile I pointed out to him the little bird, in an ancient willow tree, which was the cause of it all. The nest is generally very difficult to discover. I was fortunate in finding one a few years ago in a decayed alder tree. A Starling had taken possession of the upper portion of the limb, and a little below, in another hole, was the so-called 'nest' of the Little Woodpecker, containing five beautiful pink eggs."

This bird is apparently fond of frequenting the vicinity of towns; it is often to be found around Shrewsbury, and a brood was reared in the Quarry there in 1882. I have also known it occur in the neighbourhood of Oswestry, Ellesmere, Whitchurch, Wellington, Shifnal, Ironbridge, Bridgnorth, Cleobury Mortimer, and Ludlow, while Mr. G. H. Paddock says that he frequently sees it about Caynton, Chetwynd, and Ercall Heath, near Newport.

This apparently social habit may, however, be accidental, as it may arise from the close proximity of parks with ancient trees, in which Woodpeckers delight, to all these localities.

Eyton wrote of this species that it was common at Nesscliff and Hawkstone, to which I may add that about Haughmond Hill and Berwick, and along the valleys of the Severn and Teme, where the surroundings are favourable, it is usually to be found.

All the Woodpeckers lay white eggs, but the shell of those laid by this bird is so transparent that the yolk gives them a pink hue, while in size and shape they closely resemble those of the Wryneck.

WRYNECK, *Yunus torquilla*.

A very rare and extremely local summer visitor, more often heard or seen on its arrival in spring than at other times. Writing of the Wryneck in 1866, Rocke says:—"Not at all an uncommon bird, though one that usually attracts little attention, except from its peculiar cry, which much resembles that of some of the smaller hawks. It is welcomed as the forerunner of the Cuckoo, and is well-known, I believe, in most counties by the appellation of 'Cuckoo's mate.'" I much regret, however, to say that I can obtain no corroboration of the above statement as regards Shropshire generally, where in most districts it is of casual and uncertain occurrence. The only locality where it breeds with any degree of frequency is the valley of the Severn between Buildwas and Bridgnorth. In fact, its habits and distribution in Shropshire nearly resemble those of the Nightingale, for not only is it most frequently found in spring, when migrants are passing by, but it breeds occasionally, if not annually, in the very same district, curiously confirming in this respect Mr. J. E. Harting's remarks in *Our Summer Migrants*, where he says:—"Although common in the southern and south-eastern counties of England the Wryneck is only partially distributed in

the British Islands, and the limit of its geographical area is almost coincident with that of the Nightingale."

In May, 1886, the Rev. H. L. Graham heard a Wryneck near Buildwas church, and a pair bred in the Abbey, where a young one unable to fly was found in the following July. In April, 1887, Mr. R. E. Austice noticed one near Coalport; but, writing to me in June, 1888, he remarked that he had not heard one that year, though formerly it was not uncommon in the neighbourhood. Mr. T. W. Bourne had a bird brought to him in May, 1882, which was killed below Coalport, and the late Mr. E. H. Davenport obtained specimens, and considered that it bred round Davenport and Worfield.

Besides the above I have no note of its breeding in any other part of the county, except one from Mr. Henry Gray, who tells me that his son found a nest at Bromfield, near Ludlow, about the year 1872.

Even as a passing migrant the Wryneck rarely occurs. Mr. C. R. Gawen and Mr. G. H. Paddock have never observed it near Newport; nor has Mr. G. J. Dumville Lees been more successful near Oswestry. I have, however, seen specimens which were obtained in the springs of 1873, 1876, and 1881, near Whitchurch and Wem; besides two stuffed ones that had been killed on the estates of Lord Harlech and Lord Hanmer near Gobowen and Bettisfield, by their gamekeepers. And some years ago one was shot at Beslow, near Wroxeter. In the southern part of the county, too, the Rev. R. E. Haymes informs me that, though he obtained a Wryneck at Hopesay, he has never seen it about Holdgate; nor has the Rev. L. R. C. Bagot or the Rev. F. O. Philpott noticed it round Stanton Lacey or Churchstoke. One was, however, killed against the telegraph wires near Cound in May, 1890.

Pennant, who was a native of Flint, states that the Wryneck is found in Wales, and is called *Gwâs y Gôg*, that is the Cuckoo's follower or attendant, but in North Wales it is scarcely known, for Eyton makes no mention of it. Mr. A. G. More could obtain no evidence of its breeding there, and Mr. Ruddy has never detected it in Merionethshire; but in sending me this information, he remarks that any small bird which follows the Cuckoo, such as the Meadow Pipit, is termed *Gwâs y Gôg*, while in Montgomeryshire the Hedge Sparrow and other birds are known by this appellation.

Professor Newton in his account of it says:—"In Wales it occurs very sparingly, and so far as has been ascertained by Mr. E. C. Phillips, only in the counties of Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Brecknock, and Radnor." To these I am, however, able to add the county of Cardigan, where Mr. G. J. Dumville Lees finds it about Aberystwyth.

It seems, therefore, that although the term *Gwâs y Gôg* may be

applied to this species, it is also applied to other birds, and is in no way synonymous with the term *Cuckoo's Mate*, by which the Wryneck is so well known in England.

This bird lays in much the same places as the Great Spotted Woodpecker. Its eggs are usually from five to seven in number, but cruel people, by constantly robbing the nest, have induced it to lay from twenty to forty in a season. Its cry is rather like that of a young Kestrel, and its habits somewhat resemble those of the Green Woodpecker, as it often seeks for its food, which consists of ants, insects, and their larvæ, upon the ground. The bird stuffers in Shrewsbury seldom get specimens, for writing to me about the one killed at Buildwas in 1886, the late Henry Shaw says:—"I received a rare bird, a young Wryneck, to-day. I have not had one for several years."

CREEPER, *Certhia familiaris*.

This tiny familiar bird is common and very generally distributed, for it dwells in every wood and frequently travels along hedges. It inhabits gardens also, where, as it is entirely insectivorous, and its food is chiefly sought upon trees, it ought to be gladly welcomed. Of rather a solitary disposition, the Tree Creeper is usually to be met with either alone or in pairs; though sometimes, in large woods, six or seven may be seen accompanying a flock of Titmice. In the dead months of the year, when the leaves have fallen, the lover of nature can obtain few more pleasing sights than that of a roving party of these insect-eating birds as they make their passage through some wood. Subdued but incessant call-notes and twitterings herald their approach; and then, by quietly standing against a tree, the observer can closely watch and discriminate the individuality of each. First comes the quaint, odd-looking, yet beautiful, Longtailed Tit, with its fluffy body and slender tail, swinging among the boughs and quickly hurrying on, followed by the Great Blue and Coal Tits, now climbing about the trees, now turning over the leaves below. Suddenly the sharp note of the Marsh Tit is heard, and a pair or two flit by, whilst a slight movement among the firs betokens the presence of Golden Crested Wrens. As the company pass by, a low lisping sound attracts the ear, and quickly running up the trunks of the trees, a small party of Creepers are to be seen carefully searching the crannies of the bark as they ascend, and, after investigating the smaller boughs, flitting off to the bole of another, the sober-coloured yet chastely marked plumage of the bird assimilating in a beautiful manner with the varied hues of the bark over which it climbs.

The Tree Creeper is fond of building in the sides of sheds and out-houses, as well as in huts, in woods, and sawpits; for at this time it becomes one of the tamest and most confiding of our birds.

Rocke, in relating an instance of this trustfulness, says :—" I have for two or three years in succession watched a pair engaged in the process of making their nest in an arbour constructed externally of small upright larch poles, and lined with boards and matting. Without exhibiting the slightest fear of mankind, everything is carried on with a sort of mouse-like cunning ; an aperture is selected between two poles, sufficient to admit the bird, and the nest is constructed some little distance below, safe from the weather, and almost concealed from observation. Here the brood was hatched and carefully tended by the parents, in the same noiseless stealthy manner, until on a certain day some tiny heads began to show themselves ; this seemed to be the prelude to a general departure, for very shortly afterwards each little occupant was seen to wriggle itself upwards until it had gained a footing, and at once to take to flight."

A similar instance of the tameness of the Creeper occurred at Charlton Hill, where a pair reared their brood in a hen-house that was daily and frequently visited.

Tree Creepers are always to be seen among the large trees in the Quarry walks in Shrewsbury, and in 1889, a pair chose an extraordinary nesting-place. A notice-board is affixed on the fish-hatching hut, and behind this they built and reared their young regardless of the people who were constantly passing. On June 10th, being Whit-Monday, a Fête was held there, and I was pleased to see the old birds feeding their young ones, though in flying to and fro they had to pass close over the heads of the crowd which thronged the walks on that occasion.

Even now, on the 23rd May, 1891, as I am writing this article at Radbrook, a Tree Creeper is sitting upon her small neat nest, containing six beautiful eggs, under a loose piece of bark fastened against a pillar in the middle of a walk close to the house ; and, though people are constantly passing, and I sometimes lift up the bark, she either remains sitting or returns in a few minutes. The eggs of this bird are so much like some of those of the Titmice, and are so often placed in similar situations that they can only be correctly identified by watching the parents, and Hewitson says they occasionally resemble those of the Willow Wren.

WREN, *Troglodytes vulgaris*.

Although usually considered a hardy little bird, the Wren suffers terribly in severe winters ; and notwithstanding the warmth of the farmyards, cowsheds, and other places of shelter which it seeks in such seasons, numbers of its family die. During the frost and snow of 1864-5, 1874-5, 1879-80, 1881-2, 1882-3, and 1890-1, so many Wrens perished that for some time their scarcity was commonly remarked. This mortality was probably due in a great measure to their purely insectivorous tastes, for whilst other birds pick among the refuse from houses, or turn over

fallen leaves in search of seeds, the Wren goes on probing cracks and crannies for spiders and other insects, most of which the cold has driven beyond its reach.

The Wren is an eccentric builder. As the breeding season approaches, it constructs two or three nests, one of which is finally selected and carefully lined with any kind of fine materials for the reception of its family, whilst the others are left unfinished, though sometimes an egg is laid in one of them. The nest, too, is placed in all kinds of odd sites, and though usually so closely conformed to its surroundings that it is easily overlooked, I once knew of one suspended among the thin twigs of an apple tree, about ten feet from the ground. Yet in this mossy cradle, swayed by every breath of wind, a numerous progeny was reared.

Hewitson found that in his garden in Oatlands Park, near Windsor, the Wren was extremely fond of building in Juniper bushes, and almost any thick evergreen shrub is indifferently occupied by it.

In winter these birds usually congregate at night to roost in company for the sake of warmth, and from ten to twenty are often found together, either in and around one of their old nests, or in a warm hole in some building.

The Wren so rarely takes a lengthy or a lofty flight, that to see one fly over a hedge was formerly looked upon as an ill omen, and was supposed to foretell some dire misfortune.

HOOPOE, *Upupa epops*.

There are altogether some ten instances of this beautiful but accidental visitor having occurred in this county. The first is that of one mentioned by Eyton, which was killed at the Black Birches, near Grinshill, about the year 1834; in 1841, Eyton himself obtained a specimen on Cold Hatton Heath, near Wellington; the Hawkstone Museum contains a male and a female killed at Acton Reynald, about the year 1855; the late Mr. R. A. Slaney saw one at Walford, near Baschurch, in 1858; and one that had been killed near Oswestry was brought to Henry Shaw in 1864. Since then, Mr. Rocke wrote me word that on the 4th October, 1866, he shot a female Hoopoe in a turnip field near Clunbury Hill; Mr. J. D. Southam tells me that on the 17th September, 1880, when driving from Shrewsbury to Church Stretton, he saw a Hoopoe near Leebotwood, which several times alighted on the road in front of the carriage; and Mr. J. V. T. Landen kindly informs me that one was killed on his farm at Leegomery, near Wellington, on the 17th August, 1882. The last specimen I know of was shot as it rose from out of some carrots on the 7th September, 1889, near Market Drayton.

Of these birds, the two killed at Acton Reynald, and the one

seen at Walford, occurred in the spring, and the other seven after mid-summer; whilst eight were found in North, and two in South Shropshire.

The one obtained near Oswestry was killed in the last week of November, an unusually late date for it to remain here. Hewitson thus transcribes an account of the summer habits of the Hoopoe contributed by Mr E. H. Greenhow to the 7th vol. of "Loudon's Magazine":—"On the Bordeaux side of the Garonne, and near the city, are large spaces of marshy ground, intersected by broad ditches and creeks, terminating in the river; where, from the advantage derived from the water, many poplars and willows are planted for the sake of the twigs, which are much used for tying vines. These trees being topped at about ten or twelve feet from the ground, so as to induce them to sprout much, become very thick; and, in the course of a few years, gradually decaying at the centre, are attacked by numerous tribes of insects. In these retired places, which are frequented only by a few cow-herds and country people, the Hoopoe, which is a very shy bird, may be frequently observed examining the rotten wood, and feeding on the insects with which it abounds." Although more restricted in area, there are many places in Shropshire of a very like character to those mentioned in the foregoing quotation, where pollard willows abound, and where the Hoopoe, if unmolested, might find a breeding place. This is pre-eminently a bird that ought to be protected, as there is no reason why it should not occasionally breed here; and its graceful plumage is at all times sufficient for its identification without taking its life.

The time of the Hoopoe's migration differs remarkably in the east and west of England. In Norfolk and Suffolk, out of sixty-five examples recorded by Stevenson that had occurred since the year 1850, only six were obtained after midsummer; whilst the remaining fifty-nine occurred in April and May. On the other hand, in the west, where it is rare, it is usually seen in the autumn; the specimens being for the most part birds of the year.

In the fourth edition of Yarrell, Professor Newton mentions Herefordshire among the counties "not yet stained with its blood." Bull has, however, in his *Birds of Herefordshire*, recorded several instances of its having been seen and killed in that county. Rocke, also, mentions one which Mr Herbert of Crawshay unsuccessfully pursued near Burrington pool, on the Downton Castle estate, not far from the borders of Shropshire.

NUTHATCH, *Sitta Europaea*.

Like the Woodpeckers, this quaint looking though delicately plumaged bird frequents parks and pleasure grounds where picturesque trees are spared.

In North Shropshire, however, it is rather rare and local in its distribution ; for it is seldom seen in the vicinity of the Wrekin. Mr G. H. Paddock has not found it within the boundaries of Shropshire, near Newport ; though it occurs at Aqualate, just over the Staffordshire border ; neither has Mr F. C. Woodforde observed it near Market Drayton. Still in the Ellesmere district it is frequent about Oteley, Hardwick, and around the town itself ; while, near Oswestry, Mr. G. J. Dunville Lees finds it sparingly at Woodhill, the Rev. J. B. Meredith, at Knockin and Kinnerly ; and I have seen it at Brogyntyn and Whittington. It is also very frequent about Shrewsbury ; where several pairs breed annually in the fine avenues in the Quarry, and in many of the surrounding gardens, as well as about Berwick, Haughmond Hill, and Attingham.

In South Shropshire it is of much more general occurrence, and is by no means uncommon in suitable localities, and where there are orchards.

The Nuthatch feeds for the most part upon insects and their larvæ, varying its diet in autumn and winter with the kernels of wild fruit and seeds. During these seasons beech nuts are a very favourite food ; and, when they are plentiful, small parties of five or six of these birds, perhaps family groups, may be seen flying off with them to different chinks, and quickly splitting them open.

The Nuthatch fixes nuts and walnuts, also, in like places, and cracks them with a few vigorous blows of its strong bill. Hence, as the sound of the strokes can be heard for a considerable distance, its presence is easily detected ; and it is often called a Nuthack.

Although this bird pecks into fallen fruit, I have never known or heard it charged with helping itself from the trees ; and it is therefore a harmless visitor to gardens.

The Nuthatch is a tame familiar bird, courting at all times human society, and is seldom found far away from dwellings. In winter it will come to windows to feed on crumbs or nuts ; and, like the Tits, it delights in a piece of fat, or in the investigation of the interior of a marrowbone. In warm days in spring, it often perches on a naked branch, from whence it pursues insects in the air after the manner of the Flycatcher.

When building, its plans are most methodical ; for, selecting a hole or cleft in a tree or wall, it proceeds to adapt it to its requirements. If the hole is too deep, chips and twigs are carried in, so as to make a foundation on which to place the nest ; and, if the entrance is too large, it is plastered up with mud so as to prevent the admittance of the ubiquitous Starling. The nest itself is slight, and made of various materials, old nests of Titmice and other birds being often appropriated ; and Hewitson mentions that the lining of one sent to him was composed of thin pliable pieces of the inner bark of the Scotch fir. The

eggs of the Nuthatch, which are so like those of the Great Tit that they require to be carefully discriminated, are usually six in number.

Miss Norah Prescott Decie informs me that the Nuthatch is common around Tenbury; and that a pair, which selected a box put up for birds to build in, at Bockleton Court, so carefully sealed down the lid with mud, that neither nest nor eggs could be inspected. Mr Ruddy considers the Nuthatch to be very rare in North Wales.

CUCKOO, *Cuculus canorus*.

No bird's arrival is more generally looked forward to, or noticed, than that of the Cuckoo; and, although the dates of its coming appear to vary considerably, it is really a most punctual migrant. Any record of its having been heard or seen in March, may be set down either to the circumstance that the observer had mistaken human imitations for the notes of the bird, or a hawk for the bird itself; as hitherto there is no well authenticated instance of its arrival in England during that month.

The earliest reliable dates of its coming to Shropshire are, I believe, one which the Rev. W. Serjeantson saw flying and alighting along a road near Cound, on the 8th April, 1880; and one which was seen and heard by Rocke, at Clungunford, on the 9th April, 1871. Eyton says that it arrives about the 10th May; but, except in very cold springs, it is frequently heard before then; Rocke states that around Clungunford it was usually looked for and heard about the 24th April; while for seventeen nearly consecutive years, commencing with 1862, it was heard near the Wrekin, between the 17th and 22nd of that month. It seems almost incredible that at the present time so little is known of the Cuckoo's economy, and that there is still room for so much of what is mere surmise to attach to its history. This is, however, owing to its vagrant habits; for, while other birds can be accurately and carefully watched, either when building their nests, incubating their eggs, or tending their young, no such opportunity is afforded by the Cuckoo. I have little doubt that it is a polygamous species, and that the male bird alone sings, whilst the female utters a call note that rather resembles, although it is both softer and louder, the alarm note of a Blackbird. In May, 1882, I had repeated opportunities of watching three Cuckoos, which frequented some newly pleached hedges, where they could easily be seen. One of these birds spent its time in singing and in chasing the two others; which, so far as I could hear, uttered only the liquid note I have referred to. I imagine that these three birds were a male and two females. Again, in May, 1884, four Cuckoos frequented a wood by the Severn; but I could never detect more than one in the act of singing. That it is the practice of the Cuckoo, occasionally if not regularly, to lay her egg upon the ground, and

then to convey it in her bill to some suitable nest, seems to have been proved beyond all doubt; and it is probable that she usually deposits the eggs in this way, even where the nest she has selected is placed in the open. For it is difficult to conceive that a bird of the size and weight of the Cuckoo could sit upon such frail structures as the nests of the Blackcap, Garden Warbler, and Whitethroat, without displacing them and causing their desertion.

I have also known three instances in which a Cuckoo placed her egg in a nest upon which it was impossible that she could have sat. In May, 1878, a Cuckoo was hatched in a Pied Wagtail's nest built in a stack of bricks, from which, had not a brick been taken out, the young one could not have flown.

In May, 1880, an egg was found also in a Pied Wagtail's nest in a drain pipe, where the Wagtail had only barely room to pass in and out. Both these nests were near Eaton Constantine; and in May, 1880, a Robin's nest in a hole in a bank on Charlton Hill, where the Bobby could only just find room to sit, was found to contain a young Cuckoo."

Some years ago considerable discussion arose among Naturalists as to a theory propounded by Dr. Baldamus in the German publication *Naumannia* for 1853, to the effect that the Cuckoo's egg usually more or less resembled in size and colour the eggs of the species in whose nest she deposited it.

A few casual trials which I made at the time seemed to show that many birds had no idea of either size or colour; and that they would allow eggs differing in both respects from their own to be placed unheeded in their nests. In the years 1882, 1883, and 1884, I repeated these experiments with the greatest care, and have given some of their results in the following tables. In column 1, the date of the experiment is given; in column 2, the species of egg introduced; in column 3, the nest in which it was placed; and in column 4, the result of the introduction—that is, whether the nest was forsaken, or the egg ejected, or whether it was allowed to remain undisturbed. It will be seen that the difference in size and colour of many of the eggs in these experiments was far greater than is usually the case between the typical eggs of the Cuckoo and those among which she places them.

Date 1882.	Species to which Egg belonged.	Species in whose nest it was placed.	Remarks.
April 4th	Redbreast	Thrush	Bird sitting, April 12th
April 10th	Redbreast	Hedge Accentor	Bird continued laying
April 11th	Hedge Accentor	Redbreast	Bird sitting, April 17th
April 13th	Blackbird	Thrush	Bird hatched
,"	Magpie	Thrush	Bird sitting, April 21st

Date 1882.	Species to which Egg belonged.	Species in whose nest it was placed.	Remarks:
April 15th	Thrush	Sparrow	Egg thrown out
"	Hedge Accentor	Sparrow	Bird continued laying
"	Blackbird	Starling	Egg thrown out
April 20th	Pied Wagtail	Redbreast	Robin sitting, April 30th
"	Redbreast	Pied Wagtail	Bird hatched
May 9th	Willow Wren	Whinchat	Bird hatched
"	Whitethroat	Willow Wren	Bird continued laying
May 11th	Whinchat	Lesser White- throat	Bird hatched
	Hedge Accentor	Yellow Bunting	Egg thrown out
May 13th	Blackheaded Bunting	Whitethroat	Bird continued laying
	Hedge Accentor	Tree Pipit	Bird sitting, May 21st
"	Whinchat	Meadow Pipit	Bird hatched
1883			
April 3rd	Rook	Thrush	Bird sitting, April 10th
"	Rook	Blackbird	Bird sitting, April 11th
April 10th	Hedge Sparrow	Robin	Bird hatched
May 4th	Hedge Sparrow	Lesser White- throat	Bird sitting, May 18th
May 17th	Hedge Sparrow	Blackcap	Bird hatched
"	Hedge Sparrow	Garden Warb- ler	Bird sitting, May 27th
May 18th	Whinchat	Pied Wagtail	Bird continued sitting.
"	Whinchat	Sparrow	Bird sitting, May 31st
"	Magpie	Starling	Bird hatched
May 19th	Sedge Warbler	Whinchat	Bird sitting, June 1st
"	Hedge Sparrow	Sparrow	Nest forsaken
May 25th	Sparrow	Whinchat	Bird sitting, June 4th
"	Whinchat	Greenfinch	Bird sitting, June 4th
"	Hedge Sparrow	Greenfinch	Bird sitting, June 5th
May 30th	Robin	Thrush	Bird sitting, June 10th
"	Thrush	Robin	Bird sitting, June 10th
1884			
April 4th	Stock Dove	Blackbird	Blackbird hatched
"	Thrush	Redbreast	Bird sitting, April 11th
"	Hedge Sparrow	Blackbird	Bird sitting, April 10th
April 11th	Blackbird	Starling	Bird hatched
"	Starling	Redbreast	Egg thrown out
April 19th	Redbreast	Pied Wagtail	Bird sitting, May 1st
"	Pied Wagtail	Thrush	Bird sitting, May 1st
May 4th	Thrush	Whitethroat	Bird sitting, May 12th
"	Whitethroat	Willow Wren	Bird hatched
"	Lesser White- throat	Greenfinch	Bird hatched
May 17th	Lesser White- throat	Thrush	Bird hatched

Date 1884.	Species to which Egg belonged.	Species in whose nest it was placed.	Remarks.
May 17th	Sedge Warbler	Blackbird	Bird hatched
May 19th	Turtle Dove	Thrush	Egg thrown out
	Thrush	Turtle Dove	Nest forsaken
May 23rd	White Egg	Hedge Sparrow	Bird hatched
"	White Egg	Sedge Warbler	Bird sitting, June 3rd
"	White Egg	Whinchat	Bird sitting, June 5th

The above shows that forty-three out of fifty birds allowed eggs differing for the most part both in size and colour from their own to remain in their nests; and, therefore, the Cuckoo's egg has little need to resemble in either respect those among which she places it.

Should anyone wish to pursue these experiments I may add that I found the most convenient plan—as it was not required to carry out the test to the extent of actual hatching—was to boil a series of eggs hard so that they could be easily carried, and to put one in any nest where the bird was laying or had not been sitting long. This should be done as quietly as possible, and the nest should not be visited for some days.

A remarkable instance of changing not only eggs, but nests as well, was related by Mr. George Charlton in the *Field* for August 29, 1891, where, writing from Yorkshire, he says:—“Some time ago I found two Sedge Warblers' nests about 100 yards apart, and each containing six eggs. I carefully took up both nests out of the bushes they were fixed in, and exchanged their places, putting the one where the other had been. Returning a few weeks later I found that both birds had hatched each other's young. The eggs were quite fresh at the time.”

I have before noticed the finding of two Cuckoo's eggs in a Meadow Pipit's nest near Much Wenlock; and Mr. G. H. Paddock, in his *Notes on Birds found near Newport*, mentions having found a Pied Wagtail's nest with four young ones and two young Cuckoos, but first of all the Wagtails, and then the smaller Cuckoo, disappeared, leaving the larger one in sole possession. Such occurrences, however, are most unusual.

Although there is a widely spread belief that Cuckoos suck the eggs of other birds, I have never been able to convict them of such an act; and the error probably arises from the females visiting the nests in order to deposit their own eggs therein.

That the young Cuckoo is fed by other birds than those which hatched it is a fact that was amply demonstrated at Eaton Constantine in the summer of 1881. On the 29th June, a Cuckoo just able to fly appeared on the croquet lawn, where day after day it sat either on the hoops or on the surrounding fence. At short intervals it uttered a series of sharp shrieks, or gave a shrill squeal, upon which either two Hedge Sparrows, two Pied Wagtails, or a Spotted Flycatcher, responded to its call—all of

them being equally assiduous in bringing it food and frequently alighting upon its back, in order to drop the morsel into its capacious mouth.

The Cuckoo seems to prefer depositing its egg in the nests of the Hedge Acceptor, Pied Wagtail, and Meadow Pipit; but I have also known it placed in those of the Spotted Flycatcher, Robin, Whinchat, Sedge Warbler, Blackcap, Garden Warbler, White-throat, Tree Pipit, Blackheaded Bunting, Yellow Bunting, Chaffinch, and Greenfinch, whilst along the Tern the Rev. J. B. Meredith has taken it from the nests of the Reed Warbler. The egg of the Cuckoo is small in proportion to the size of the bird; and so far as I have observed, the time of incubation is about fourteen days, or as nearly as possible the same as that of most small birds. Few birds are more helpless than the young one, and for some time after it can fly it never attempts to procure its own food.

When about to lay, the hen is by no means shy; and at Eaton Constantine, and again at Beslow, near Wroxeter, an egg was found close to the house, and beside a pathway daily frequented. It is astonishing how few people know a Cuckoo by sight, and it is often killed as a "strange bird;" even gamekeepers too frequently mistake both the old and young ones for Hawks, and shoot them as a matter of course.

The Cuckoo rarely sings much after the middle of June, and then only for short intervals. In 1866, I heard it on the 2nd July; in 1877, a wet but warm summer, it sang almost daily up to the 8th of that month; and in 1891, one sang about Radbrook, near Shrewsbury, up to the 6th; and, for a short time, on the 9th July.

The old birds leave this country early, thus verifying the old saying, "In August go he must," but the young ones sometimes stay later, for Eyton mentions having obtained one in the end of September, on the 22nd of that month, in 1886, Colonel W. S. Kenyon Slaney saw one at Hatton Grange, near Shifnal; and in 1891, Mr. Alfred Tanner informs me that one remained at Shrawardine up to the 18th September. The food of the Cuckoo consists entirely of insects or caterpillars, especially those which infest gooseberry bushes, and sloe and spindle trees.

Mr. Thomas Ruddy tells me that he has often watched it standing under gooseberry bushes, and picking the grubs off the leaves; an act of usefulness he has not observed any other bird perform except the House Sparrow.

In warm showery weather the Cuckoo often sings during the night. Rocke thus described some remarkably sleepless individuals at Clungunford:—"Five or six of these birds seemed to have attached themselves to the flower garden the whole summer, and I should say neither slumbered nor slept; from long before midnight till dawn one incessant jargon seemed to be carried on by the whole company."

KINGFISHER, *Alcedo ispida*.

This lovely bird is generally distributed, and is to be found either in pairs, or, after midsummer, in family parties, about rivers, meres, and pools, as well as along drains which intersect heaths and mosses.

The Kingfisher, however, prefers the slow placid streams in the north to the swift skirling ones in the south of the county. Thus, though it and the Dipper both dwell by the water, they usually select different homes; for, while the Kingfisher catches fish in quiet shallows, the Water Ouzel seeks for insects among stony rapids and tumbling rills.

Now and then, too, the Kingfisher takes small frogs and newts from some ditch, whilst the remains in its nesting-holes testify that the young are often fed upon insects.

This brilliant bird is never seen to better advantage than when fishing, whether as it halts in mid-flight, hovers for a second in the air, and then pounces upon its prey, or as it darts from some perch upon a fish swimming beneath.

In October and November migratory Kingfishers appear, and are frequently numerous; but, should severe weather follow, most of them pass on southward, to return again in February and March.

During very wet or very severe seasons, many of the birds that remain perish from starvation; for, when the water is high and muddy, they cannot see their prey, and when the stream is ice-bound, they cannot catch it. In the wet winters of 1873-4, 1876-7, 1883-4, and 1885-6, when there were many weeks of rainy and stormy weather, the late Henry Shaw constantly alluded to the emaciated condition of the specimens sent to him for preservation; whilst in the long frosts of 1872-3, 1878-9, 1880-1, 1881-2, and 1890-1, the poor birds were so weak and tame that many were killed with stones.

The Kingfisher deposits its eggs in a hole either in a bank, rock, or dilapidated wall, preferring one the entrance of which is concealed by overhanging branches; and in such a site, among the knarled roots of an old oak, a brood were reared year after year by the side of the Severn. Although in his *Eggs of British Birds*, Hewitson expresses no opinion as to this bird rearing more than one brood, he appears subsequently to have told Hancock that it did; for the latter, in his *Birds of Northumberland and Durham*, writes:—"It breeds annually in a hole in a bank by the edge of the lake in the grounds of Oatlands, Surrey, the residence of Mr. W. C. Hewitson, where, I am informed by my friend, two broods are reared annually, and that one year he believes there were three."

The Kingfisher is said to sometimes bore a nest-hole for itself; but it usually makes use of a deserted rat-hole, or enlarges a hole that has been drilled by a Sand Martin. Its pure white

eggs, which are often seven in number, are generally surrounded by a layer of fish bones. These seem, however, to be the ejecta of the birds during incubation, or the remains of food from previous years rounded into a circular form rather than materials designed for a nest, as there are very few of them when a hole is first used. Mr. William Nevett has kindly sent me notice of a remarkable instance of the tameness of this bird, which occurred at Yorton, near Grinshill, in May, 1877. One day his sons took a nest from the neighbourhood of a pool and caught the old bird. When they took their spoil up to the house, however, they were scolded for their cruelty, upon which they took the eggs back, replaced them in the hole, and put the old one on them, and here, notwithstanding this rude interruption, she remained to hatch and rear her young ones in safety.

The Kingfisher is an early breeder. In 1879, I knew of seven eggs which were taken on the 4th May, and found to be considerably incubated; and on the 17th of the same month, in 1881, a nest with six young ones just able to fly was found near Minsterley. Although this bird has been known to nest at some distance from water, it is seldom seen far away from it; yet, guided by a wondrous power, the Kingfisher quickly finds out a pond, no matter how secluded, that has been stocked with fry, whose numbers it soon tends to reduce. Eyton, indeed, relates an instance where a net having been placed over a small pond, one of these birds got entangled on the under side, having dived underneath the water in chasing a fish. Neither is it a very uncommon occurrence for these birds, especially the young ones, to be choked in their efforts to swallow a Miller's Thumb or Daddy Ruffe. Writing to me in January, 1890, from Edgmond, I rejoice to say that Mr. G. H. Paddock remarks:—"Kingfishers seem to be on the increase in this neighbourhood; I see them much oftener than I did six or seven years ago."

It is a deplorable fact that a premium of a shilling each, or even more, should be so generally offered for these birds. Such is the case, however, and at all seasons of the year, they are caught, and their nestlings often left to die. Here we have one of the many instances where it is to be regretted that the Wild Birds Protection Act is not enforced with greater vigour against the receivers; as, if birdstuffers, plumassiers, and dealers in bird skins were prosecuted more frequently for having Kingfishers and other species in their possession during the close time, they would cease to offer gamekeepers, fishermen, and idle boys so much for every bird they snare, no matter at what season.

The public might also greatly assist in giving effect to the law by ceasing to buy these splendid birds when stuffed; and ladies especially might do so by discarding the fashion of wearing them as ornaments for their dress.

SELATTYN: A HISTORY OF THE PARISH.

BY THE HON. MRS. BULKEKEY-OWEN.

Chapter II. (Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. IV., page 58).

WILLIAM, only son and heir of Sir John Owen, was born about 1624.¹ He was, as we saw, with his father at the siege of Bristol in 1643: what further part he took in the Civil Wars is unknown.

An old Diary belonging to his father-in-law, Lewis Anwyl of Park, in the Parish of Llanfrothen, Co. Merioneth, records his marriage with Katherin Anwyl, her birth and the marriage of her parents. The following extracts from it may be interesting:—

“1627. I (Lewis Anwyl) was married the 12 daye of Sept. att Vaynol in fflyntshire with ffrances, the fourth daughter of Sir William Jones Knight.² I beinge then about the age of 31 yeares, shee of the age of 23 or thereabout, my father and father-in-lawe then being present. The Minister that married her was her uncle Edmund Griffith, then Dean of Bangor, afterwards Bishop of Bangor.”³

1628. My daughter Katherin was borne att Holburne in London Wed. 15 Aug. Chris. the Thursday sevenight after at St Andrew's Church Holburne. Her godfather Lt Col. Davyes of Groissans. Godmothers Lady Katherin Jones⁴ and Margery, my brother Charles Jones his wife.

1633, 14 May ffrances Anwyl died att Lloyn my father's house near Dolgelle.”

¹ The Registers of Penmorfa Parish only go back to 1683.

² Of Castellmarch, Co. Carnarvon. Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. See *Herald. Visit. Wales.*, vol. ii., p. 70.

³ Born at Cefn Amwlech in Lleyn, Co. Carnarvon, 1570. Dean of Bangor 1613, Bishop 1633-1637. His sister Margaret married Sir Wm. Jones. See *Herald. Visit. of Wales*, vol. ii., p. 176.

⁴ Probably Sir Wm. Jones's second wife. See *Hist. Visit. Wales*, vol. ii., note p. 117.

Lewis Anwyl died in 1641,¹ but the Diary is continued. The marriage of Catherine Anwyl, aged "about 19," with William Owen, aged "about 24," upon "March 25th, 1648," is entered in it. It also states that "we came to Llanddyn to lieve 25 March, 1653," and gives the birth and baptism of their four eldest children.

"Ellin, born at Carnarvon, 23 Maye, 1651, being ffryday, bap. the next daye." Jane, ffrances, and John born at Llanddyn Hall, 1653, 1655, and 1656.

From this Diary we get Catherine Owen's autograph.

Catherina Owen 1656

She inherited the property at Cemmaes, Co. Montgomery, of her grandmother Elsbeth, wife of William Lewis Anwyl, Esq., Sheriff for Merioneth 1611 and 1624, and daughter and co-heir of Edward Herbert, ap John ap Sir Richard Herbert, Kt., of Cemmaes.²

Park and the rest of the Anwyl estates went to Robert,³ second son of William Lewis Anwyl and husband of Catherine, daughter of Sir John Owen.

(*The Anwyl Arms are those of Owen Gwynedd, Vert 3 Eagles displayed in fess. or.*)⁴

William Owen succeeded as residuary legatee to the estates of his uncle, "Col. William Owen of Porkinton," in 1670.⁵ The following is an extract from his Will:—

"Item. I give, devise and bequeathe my Capitall Messuage and Tenement wherein I now dwell and all the rest and residue of my Messuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments

¹ He was Sheriff for Merioneth 1640-41

² *Herald. Visit. Wales*, vol. ii., p. 70.

³ He was Sheriff for Merioneth 1650, and died 11 Oct., 1653. His wife died in April, 1700, and was buried at Eglwys Rhos. (Peniarth MSS.)

⁴ Some wooden helmets, surmounted with an eagle, the Anwyl Crest, are preserved at Brogyntyn. They were formerly over their tombs.

⁵ Will "Duke 25," Somerset House,

in the Realm of England and Dominion of Wales to my nephew William Owen and his heirs for ever."

Col. Wm. Owen left also to his nephew, together with others, the trusteeship of the Almshouses founded by his mother, Dame Elin Eure.

His Will appoints "my nephew William Owen of Llanddyn, in the County of Denbigh," trustee of "certayne Almshouses already created in Willow Street, Oswestry," together with "Roger Evance of Trevalenth,¹ Co. Salop, Esq., Marmaduke Lloyd of Drenewydd,² gent., and William Griffiths of Circhley, Co. Anglesey." The trustees were to have "Messuages or Tenements with appurtenances" in Trefonnen, and to receive the rents for the support of the Almshouses, to be equally divided between them yearly. "And my Will is that my trustees shall every third yeare out of the rents and profitts of the said premisses, buy new Coates for the poore men, and new gownes for the poore women, and if there be any surplusage of the profitts in the said trustees hands that they shall employ and dispose thereof for the maintenance of the saide poore men and poore women."

In 1673, we find William Owen's name as one of the Burgesses of the Town of Oswestry, paying towards the renewing of the Charter by Charles II.

He died in 1677, and was buried at Llangollen on January 30th. His Will dated 23 June, 1674, was proved June 7, 1678.³

He bequeaths "to the poore of Llangollen £5. To the poore of Silattin, Co. Salop, 40s."

"Unto Katherina my deare and loving wife, all my messuages and lands situate and lying within the parish of Llangollen, for her life."

¹ Roger Evance of Treflach, Oswestry Parish, Sheriff for Shropshire 1677.

² The father of Ed. Lloyd, the Shropshire Antiquary, who died 1715. Drenewydd, Whittington, was sold about 1830 by W. W. E. Wynne, the representative of the Lloyds, to William Ormsby Gore of Porkington.

³ Will, "Reeve 67," Somerset House.

"To my eldest daughter, Elin Owen £5, to my second daughter Jane Owen the some of £1,200, to my youngest daughter ffrances Owen £1,000, to my second sonne William Owen £500, to my youngest son Llewis Owen £500.

"To my said wife Katherina and Robert my eldest sonne my other messuages, lands and tenements not bequeathed."

He appoints his wife Katherina and his eldest son Robert his executors.

By this Will, the eldest daughter Elin seems left unprovided for; but she had an income from another source, as is shown by her Will, to which she left her sister Jane executor. It was proved in January, 1702.¹

The second daughter Jane outlived all her brothers and sisters, and appears to have ended her days at Wrexham, as in her Will dated January 24, 1732-3, she is described as "Jane Owen, heretofore of Porkington, now of Wrexham."²

She left a small endowment to "the 12 poor persons, belonging to and living in the Almshouses in Oswestry, commonly called Porkington Almshouses, the sum of 18^s to be paid to them yearly for ever, in manner following, viz., to each poor person every Christmas Day 6^d, every Easter Day 6^d, and every Whitsunday 6^d."

The youngest daughter ffrances married John Rowlands of Conway, Sheriff for Carnarvonshire 1688-9 and 1692-3. She died 12th January, 1718, and was buried at Llanbeblig,³ where a monument was erected to her memory by her daughter Margaret, wife of John Griffith of Brinodel.⁴

We know nothing of William Owen, the second son mentioned in the Will, save that his burial is entered in Selattyn Register on September 24, 1687, and absolutely nothing of Llewis the youngest.

¹ Will, "Degg. 11," Somerset House.

² Will, fo. 158, Price, Somerset House.

³ The Parish Church of Carnarvon.

⁴ Peniarth MSS.

There are three very interesting unsigned letters¹ written to Sir Robert Owen, his sister Ellen, and John Rowlands, concerning King James II's abdication, which, it will be remembered, took place on 23rd December, 1688.

The first of them is dated 25 December, 1688.

" Sir

This Day being ye Nativity of our Blessed Saviour you must excuse this Brevity, the most materiall is yt ye E. of Middlesex and Ailesbury came to St James' last Sunday and acquainted the P. yt his Majesty by 3 in ye morning went out of ye Back door of Sr Richard Head's house at Rochester and gott on horseback and rode some miles where a sloop lay ready to transpose them (as it is believed) to France, having received an expresse ye day before of ye Q. being arriv'd there and ye L^d Middleton brought with him a letter wth his Majesty left upon ye Table it being rather about private than publick affairs.

The P. of Or: sent an Officer to ye ffrench Ambassadour to comand him to diaparte in 48 hours which he has observed. Dr Burnett preached before his H. on Sunday at St James Chapp. his text was ye 23^d verse of 118 Psalm.

The Assembly of ye L^{ds} mett yesterday and Satt from 9 in ye morning till 5 in ye afternoon their great and main Debate being whether the King of England having a Fiducial Trust lodged or deposed in him could by any violation or breach thereof forfit ye same upon conclusion y^r L^dshipps voted an address to — to his H. to pray him to take upon him ye Administration of Military and Civill Govern^t till a Convention could be had with Directions to his H. to send his Circular Letters to all ye Comuners of Counties, Citties, Burroughs and Towns Corporate to order a Convention to meet ye 22nd of January and appointed this aftnoon 4 of ye Clock to attend his H. wth ye same.

Judge Powell and Stringer attended their L^dshipps to pray their Directions how to govern themselves upon ye L^d Jeffrye's praying a Habeas Corpus but were answered yt they were not to be directed [by] him in their own Bussiness but bid him take notice yt he stood charged wth several high Crimes and misdemeanours. Their L^dshipps ordered all ye Prisoners to be brought to London.

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

It is said Sr Edward Hales and his Keeper went both away together from Maidstone but were retaken."

"To Sir Robt Owen Kn^t at Porkinton
near Oswestrey, Salop."

The second letter is undated.

" Madam

On Sunday night ye Queen and P. of Wales went over to Lambeth and from thence in 2 Coaches I know not whither. On Munday ye L^d Chancelor is said to have followed, y^t night ye K. went after them, tho he had appointed to be with ye L^d Feversham and Army at 12 noon on Tuesday. The K. being gone, on Tuesday morning ye L^{ds} Spiritual and Temporal y^t were in Town met ye L^d Mayor and Aldermen at Guildhall and acquainted them with it and desired them and ye lieutenancy to provide for ye safety of ye Citty: all this Day ye L^{ds} sate together at Guildhall and issued out warrants for ye Peace of ye Kingdom. First to secure ye Tower, where they made ye L^d Lucas (a protestant turned out by Tyrconel) Lieut. for ye time instead of Skelton. Then to ye Lord Craven to secure Westminster and Southwark; then to ye Earl of Feversham to prevent all acts of Hostility in ye Army, then to ye Earl of Dartmouth to prevent ye like in ye fleet; then to him to secure ye Isles of Jersey and Guernsey, then to Capt. Tufto to secure Tilbury, then to secure ye Cinqueports and Portsmouth, all these to disarm all Papists and lastly they drew up a Declaration (which will be in print) that since his Majesty was privately withdrawn they thought themselves obliged to take care of ye Publick peace, and y^t they will forthwith apply to ye P. of O. and assist him in procuring a free parliament and in ordering everywhere Papists to be disarmed, and Jesuits and Popish Preists to be secured. With this Declaration, E. of Pembrook, Visc^t Weymouth, B^p of Ely, and L^d Colepeper are ordered to goe to ye Prince to-morrow. There goe others with an address from L^d Mayor, Aldermen, and Lieutenancy. These buisnesses held us till night. Then all ye L^{ds} sup^d at ye L^d Mayors.

The meanwhile ye rabble are ransacking ye Popish Chappels but I hope without ye effusion of Blood.

Wee have not heard of ye P. of O. since he came to Hungerford, but wee gues he is now at Oxford.

At Windsor ye souldiers declared for Prot. Relig. and free Parliament and secured their Popish Officers."

" For Madam Ellen Owen at Porkinton neer Oswestry
by Salop Bag.
ffor Sir Rob. Owen att ye Raven in Shrewsbury, this hasten."

The third letter is dated

"London, Decemb. 29, 1688.

Sir

His Mat. going away in a Smack is confirmed, who landed at Ambleteuse, a small town between Calleice and Bullain with Capt. Trevanion Capt. Ma Donwic, he lay at Bullain Tuesday night, where he was mett by the Duke of Berwick, M^r Fitz James and S^r Roger Strickland. His Mat^w with the 2 former went for Paris the next day abt 9 aclock and was followed by Sir Roger Strickland and ye 2 Captains. Tis said that ye Queen¹ and ye Prince with the Lady Powess and Lady Strickland, were last Sunday at Abbeville.

The Earls of Powis and Salisbury, Lady Jenner, Mr. Burton of Graham, Obediah Walker and Polton ye Jesuitt was expected in town this night in order to their Comittm^t.

"ffor M^r John Rowlands in Conway."

Robert Owen, who was born November 16, 1658, succeeded his father in the Porkington and Clenneney estates, in his 21st year. He was M.P. for Merioneth in the Parliament held at Oxford from Feb. 15, 1681, to 1685. He received the honour of Knighthood prior to 16 April, 1685, upon which date the burial of his eldest son in infancy, "William ye son of Sir Robert Owen, Knight," is recorded in Selattyn Register.

He married Margaret, eldest daughter and heir of Owen Wynne of Glynn, Co. Merioneth.² There are at Brogyntyn two curious letters of proposal from him,

¹ There is an interesting letter from Dr. Kenyon, for many years physician to the Court of St. Germain's, about the death of Queen Mary Beatrix. He writes to his sister, "Mrs. Kenyon att her house in Salford, near Manchester."

"Saturday last [May 8th, 1718,] about 7 in ye morning dyed ye Queen of England at S. Germain's, of a pleuretic fever, after 4 or 5 days illness. She was a lady of great virtues and great sufferings. The worldly blessings of this life are surely of small esteem in ye Eye of Providence, or its ways are very impenetrable to us, or what is as true as either, there is another time and place where all accounts will be most justly stated. Her enemys too will dye, and if they have caused her sufferings wrongfully I do not envy them their success." (Gredington MSS.)

² Covenants prior to this marriage are dated 27 October, 1683,

upon which it has been remarked " that the course of true love did not run smoothly."

The Wynnes of Glynn descend from Osborn Wyddel,¹ the great-grandson of Maurice Fitzgerald, son of Gerald Fitz Walter de Windsor and of Nesta, daughter of Rees ap Tudor, Prince of South Wales, who died 1136.² Maurice Fitzgerald accompanied Strongbow to Ireland in 1168, and was buried in the Abbey of Greyfriars, Wexford, in 1177. "Osburn Wyddel settled in Wales in the 13th century, and was assessed in the parish of Llanaber, Co. Merioneth, towards the tax of the 15th in 1293 or 1294."³

His descendant in the 8th generation became possessed of Glynn by marriage with Laurea, daughter and heir of Richard Bamville.

From "the pedigree of the infamous Colonel Jones the Regicide," we learn that "Osburne Wyddel, a younger sonne of the House of Desmond in Ireland, came into Wales in the time of Llewelyn the Great, Prince of Wales, and was so much in his favor that he obtayned great possessions of the said Prynce as Corsygedol, G , and other lands in the Marches of Wales. His posteritye were very eminent in all ages by obtayning great marches [matches] whereby they became men of great estates and meanes, and divers great houses yet in North Wales doe lineally descend from the said Osburne, which flourish even from this day."⁴

Owen Wynne of Glynn, had married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Robert Mostyn of Nant, Co. Flint, fifth son of Sir Roger Mostyn, Kt., by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir John Wynn of Gwydir, Bt. He

¹ i.e., the Irishman.

² William de Barri, the father of Giraldus Cambrensis, was a younger son of Gerald de Windsor and Nesta.

³ Peniarth MSS., No. 6, in the autograph of Robt. Vaughan, Antiquary of Hengwrt.

⁴ Peniarth MSS., the original being in the autograph of Robert Vaughan, Antiquary of Hengwrt, and written 1649-50.

was Sheriff for Merioneth 1674-5, for Carnarvon 1675-6, and for Flintshire 1676.

Amongst the Peniarth MSS. is an ode to

Owen Wynne when he came home from Oxford, by Gryffith Philip; an ode upon his marriage in 1661 by the same, two odes to him by John Owen and Philip John Philip, five elegies upon him by Sion Dafydd, Hugh Morris, Hugh Jones, Owen Gryfydd, and David Davies.¹

Owen Wynne died January, 1682, and was buried at Llanfihangel y Traethau.²

(Arms: *Ermine, a saltire gu., with a Crescent for difference. Those of Osborn Fitzgerald*).

The Wynnes of Glyn were connected with Sir Robert Owen prior to his marriage with Margaret, for Robert Wyn of Glyn, who died in 1589, had married Katharine, daughter of Ellis ap Maurice of Clenenney; and William Wynne of Glyn (the Sheriff for Merioneth 1618 and 1636-7), who died in 1658, had married Katherine, eldest child of William Lewis Anwyl of Park.

The younger sister of Margaret Wynne, Katherine, married Peter Pennant of Bichton, Co. Flint, and was grandmother of Thomas Pennant of Downing, the author of *Tours in Wales*.³

Sir Robert Owen, like his father-in-law, was favoured by the Bards. There is an "Englyn" on his marriage by Hugh Morris,⁴ and an Elegy upon him by Owen Gryfydd.⁵

¹ Peniarth MSS., No. 51.

² Owen Wynne's brother, Wm. Wynne of Wern jure uxoris, was the ancestor of the first Wm. Wynne of Peniarth, whose grandson, Wm. W. E. Wynne, contributed so largely to Welsh Archaeology, and whose MSS. are so often quoted here.

³ He mentions that "in Sellatyn Parish is Porkington, the seat of my kinsman Robert Godolphin Owen, Esq." Vol. i., p. 354 (edit. 1810).

⁴ Peniarth MS., 51.

⁵ Peniarth, Hengwrt MS., 362a.

We are told that "Hugh Morus¹ (Eos Ceiriog) was a frequent and welcome guest at Porkington . . . where he had an interview with Dr. William Lloyd, the learned Bishop of St. Asaph,² and verses composed on the occasion are printed in his Works."

It is not surprising that Sir Robert Owen gladly welcomed the old poet who "was a staunch friend to Charles I." and who "during the Civil War exerted all the power of his pen on the side of royalty."

Sir Robert Owen spent a great deal of his time at Porkington; seven out of his nine children were born there, and baptized at Selattyn. His life must have been a very busy one, we hear of him as Mayor of Oswestry in 1686 and in 1696, as Sheriff for Merioneth 5th January, 1688, and as M.P. for Carnarvon from 19 January, 1689, until his death upon the 3rd April, 1698, at the age of 40. He was buried at Selattyn on the 11th of April, on the south side of the chancel, where a gravestone surmounted by his arms commemorates him and his children, William, Frances, and Edward, who pre-deceased him. He partially rebuilt and altered the house at Porkington, of which there is a print bearing his seal, dated 1695. A beautiful portrait of him by Sir Godfrey Kneller hangs in the Library at Brogyntyn: a three-quarters length, wearing a full brown wig and a brown robe.

There are a large number of political letters (most of which are unsigned): some of these relate to the Dutch and Irish wars; there are also Parliamentary documents which belonged to Sir Robert Owen.

His wife survived him for many years. She died April 10th, 1727, and was buried at Selattyn on April 13th.

¹ "Hugh Morris, an eminent poet and one of the best song writers that has appeared in Wales, was born in 1622 at Llansilin." (See *Bye-Gones*, Feb. 1874). His Works, in 2 vols., were edited by the Rev. Walter Davies (Gwallter Mechain), Rector of Manafon, Wrexham, 1820.

² One of the seven Bishops committed to the Tower, 1688. He was Bishop of S. Asaph 1680-92.

Of the younger sons that survived their father, John, born 8th October, 1691, died unmarried at Brymbo, and was buried at Selattyn on April 11th, 1732.

Arthur, born 20th February, 1692, was married at Selattyn Church on 14th January, 1727, to Mary, daughter of Robert Griffiths of Brymbo.¹ This lady had been twice married before, first to Robert Jeffreys² of Acton, Co. Denbigh, and secondly to Richard Clayton of Lee Hall, Co. Salop.³ She was probably an heiress, for Arthur Owen is described as "of Wrexham" in Selattyn Register in the record of his burial on August 1st, 1739. He died at Bristol, but was buried at Selattyn.

Lewis, born 29th September, 1696, was Rector of Barking and Wexham. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Lyster of Penrhos, Co. Montgomery, and of Moynes Court, Co. Monmouth; and died at Barking in 1746, leaving a son John and a daughter Margaret, both of whom died unmarried.

John died 18th December, 1823, aged 82. He bequeathed his Monmouthshire estates to John Lyster, Esq., and the rest of his property to his cousin Mary Jane Ormsby Gore of Porkington.

Margaret, born November, 1743, died at Shrewsbury, 25th October, 1816.

Sir Robert Owen's only surviving daughter, Elizabeth, who was christened at Selattyn 24th June, 1636, became the second wife of Sir Thomas Longueville, on May 14, 1735.⁴ She died s.p. in 1754. Sir Thomas Longueville died 23 August, 1759, leaving three daughters by his first wife Maria-Margaretta, daughter

¹ Brymbo and Acton were townships of Wrexham. The former is now a separate parish.

² Judge Jeffreys, Lord High Chancellor, was of this family.

³ The Cleatons or Claytons obtained Lee Hall, Langley, by marriage with Rachel Lee, about the middle of the 17th century. Vide *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 97.

⁴ Their marriage settlement dated May 13, 1735, is in the possession of Thos. Longueville of Penylan, Esq.

of Sir John Conway of Bodryddan, Flintshire. At his death the baronetcy became extinct.

But to return to *Wm Owen* the eldest surviving son and heir of Sir *Robert Owen*, who was born 30 July, 1688, and was therefore only 10 years old at the time of his father's death.

He married in 1730 Mary, only daughter of Dr. Henry Godolphin, Dean of St. Paul's and Provost of Eton, by Mary, second daughter of Col. Sidney Godolphin and his wife Susannah Tanat of Abertanat.

The alliance with the family of Godolphin contributed largely to the interesting collection of letters of the 18th century at Brogyntyn, many of which were written by Col. Sidney Godolphin and his daughters Margaret and Ellen.

A few of the most interesting are given here, the writers of which will be easily identified by the accompanying Pedigree.

The Godolphins were an ancient Cornish family. "John de Godolphin was living about the time of the Norman Conquest, and amongst his other feudal possessions was Lord of the Manor of Godolphin, and resided there."¹

Their name, anciently spelt Godolghan, signifies in Cornish a white eagle, hence their

(Arms : *Gules, an Eagle with two heads displayed, between 3 fleurs de lis argent*).

Col. Sidney Godolphin became possessed of Abertanat, in the parish of Llanyblodwel, near Oswestry, by his marriage with Susannah, the youngest daughter and heir of Rees Tanat, whom we mentioned in this history before, as being the husband of Margaret, daughter of John Owen of Porkington.

The history of Rees Tanat, his wife and children is written in marble, on the walls of the Chancel of Llanyblodwel Church. The first tablet tells that

"Here lyeth the body of Rees Tanat, Esq., who

¹ Burke's *Extinct Peerage*.

deceased ye 5th of Sept^r, 1661, in the 53rd year of his age, he married Margaret, dau. of John Owen, Esq., by whome he had issue 5 sons and 6 daughters, whereof 6 survived him, 2 sons, Thomas and Owen, and 4 daughters Ellin, Mary, Penelope, and Susanna."

The next record tells the sorrowful story of the death of the last heir male, " Owen Tanat, youngest son of Rees Tanat, being the last heir male of that ancient family and 23rd successively. Obiit 18 Nov. 1668, in ye 18th year of his age."

Twelve years later his mother and eldest sister are laid in their graves. The Llanyblodwel Register beginning only in 1695, we can find no explanation of the cause of their deaths on two succeeding days.

The marble Tablet informs us that " Margaret wife of Rees Tanat died Oct. 29, 1690," and that " Ellen Tanat, Spinster, eldest daughter of Rees Tanat, dyed 28 Oct., and was interred the same day as her mother."

(The Arms of the Tanats of Abertanat are those of Einion Efell. Party per fesse sable and argent, a lion ramp. counter-changed; and on a dexter canton arg. a tower sable).

Susannah, Dame Godolphin's monument gives us the following account of her husband and children :—

" Susannah Godolphin, ye youngest daughter of Rees Tanat heiress of Abertanat and last of ye family of Tanats, married Colonel Sidney Godolphin, Auditor of ye Principality of Wales, together with ye Counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Cheshire, also Auditor of Cofferers Acc^{ts} of his Majesty's Household and Expences of ye Buildings and Provisions of ye Royall Hospitall at Greenwich and Governor of ye Islands and Garrison of Scilly, by whome he had issue one son and 5 daughters, viz. Tanat, Margaret, Mary, Penelope, Ellin, and Frances. Tanat Godolphin died of a fever in Flanders before he came of age, having served near 7 years under his Majesty King William and made 5 Campaigns, and was as brave and stout an officer as any of his time.

Frances Godolphin d'yed a child. Mary married ye Revd Dr. Godolphin, Dean of St. Paul's and Provost of Eton College. Penelope married Francis Hoblin of Nantswiden in Cornwall,

Esquire, and since Sir William Pendarvis of Pendarvis in the same County.

She was a prudent woman, a good wife, a tender mother, and an exemplary Christian. She departed this life ye 10th February, 1728, aged 76 years.

Mrs. Margaret Godolphin obiit 5 October, 1766, aged 90."

GODOLPHIN.

¹ Sir William Godolphin, —
died July 30, 1570.

¹ Sir Francis Godolphin, — Margaret, dau, of John Killigrew, of Arwenick, Cornwall. Buried Ap. 23, 1608.

¹ Sir William Godolphin, Kt., — Thomasin, dau. and heir of Thomas Sidney, Esq., of Wrighton, Norfolk. John — Judith Meredith. Accompanied Robt., Earl of Essex to Ireland, knighted for his gallantry at Arklow. M.P. for Cornwall. Died 1613.

¹ Sir Francis Godolphin, M.P. for S. Ives. Governor of Scilly. created Kt. of the Bath for his loyalty at the coronation of King Charles II. He had 16 children. Dorothy, Sidney, M.P., 2nd dau. of Sir Hen. Berkeley of Yarlington, Chagford, Somerset. Rees Tanat, of Abertanat, Llanyblodwel Parish, Died 5th Sept., 1661, aged 52.

Rees Tanat, of Abertanat, Margaret, dau, of John Owen, of Porkington. Died Oct. 29, 1690.

Thomas, d. s.p.	Owen, last heir male of the Tanats, d. 18 Nov., 1668.	Elin, d. 28 Oct. 1690, s.p.	Mary, d. s.p.	Penelope, d. s.p.
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3 more sons and 2 daughters who died before their father.	Susannah, — buried at Llanyblodwel, Feb. 15, 1723.	Col. Sidney Godolphin, Auditor of the Principality of Wales, etc., and of His Majesty's household, etc.
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Tanat, d. s.p., under age 21.	Margaret, d. Oct. 5, 1766, aged 90.	Penelope = 1st Francis Hoblin, of Nantswiden, Cornwall. 2nd Sir William Pendarvis, of Pendarvis, Cornwall.	Ellen. Frances died young.
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¹ These five are buried in S. Breage Church, Cornwall. Some helmets belonging to this family still hang before the Altar in the Godolphin Chapel.

² Her saintly life was written by her great friend and adviser, John Evelyn, in 1684. It was first published by S. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, 1847, and re-published by Edward William Harcourt of Nuneham, a descendant of Evelyn's, in 1888. She was buried at S. Breage Church, Cornwall, and her funeral "cost not much less than £1000." (See Evelyn's Diary, Sep. 17, 1678).

³ The silver gilt Altar plate at S. Breage's Church was the gift of Dr. Godolphin in 1693. It is engraved with his Arms and Name.

c

Francis, 2nd Earl, born Sep. 3, 1678— M.P. for Oxford, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Cofferer to Queen Anne, etc., created 23 Jan., 1735, Baron Godolphin, of Helston, with special remainder to the heirs male of his deceased uncle, Dr. Henry Godolphin. He died Jany. 13, 1766.	Lady Henrietta Churchill, eldest dau. and coheir of John, Duke of Marlborough, upon whose death she became Duchess of Marlborough, she died 24 Oct., 1733, aged 53.
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William, Marquis—Maria Catherine, of Blandford, dau. of Peter de Jonghe, of Ut- stock, d. s.p. reeht, mar. 1729, Aug. 24, 1731. 1734, Sir William Wyndham, Bt., and d. 1779, s.p., buried at Mortlake.	Henry, died d. s.p., young. 1776.	Henrietta—Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle.
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Mary, mar. 1740, d. 1764—Thomas Osborne, 4th Duke of Leeds.
 aged 40.

Francis, Godolphin Osborne, 5th Duke of Leeds,
 b. 1751, etc.

The first letter from Col. Sidney Godolphin was probably written to his wife. It describes the death of his sister. "Nelly" was, doubtless, his daughter Ellen.

"July ye 7th 1715.

My Dear

Upon fryday last was Senight (after my late indisposission) I went into ye Country to refresh myself in ye Aier and upon Sunday last (after I was gon to bed) I rec^d a letter from Nelly giveing a melancholly acc^t of her poor dear Aunt's illness. On Monday I came to Towne and yesterday about 3 'n ye afternoon it pleased God to take her out of ys wicked world, she was insensible I believe from ye beginning (I mean from fryday) wee prayed wth her about 11 (as ye Church directs) but she was passt apprehending what wee were about, and remaind very quiett and at last dyed like a lambe, I pray God prepare us all for our last Great Change.

How ys melancholly matter was occassioned I dont know but finde she has had some pressures upon her spirits sometime wth her reservd temper would not give her leave to (?) tho' she would not quite Consente. I can't pretend to say she was without faylings (God help us wee have all too too many) but

I will presume to say (tho' she was my sister) the wisest head yet was lately in that house will to-morrow night be layd lowe, and will be verry much wanted for ye Good Government of a foolish family.

How matters stand between the Vicar¹ and Mad^m: Sarah I don't know fully, yet know enuf to make me Conclude (or at least strongly fancy and y^t you know will goe a great way with me), That she can't in Honour leave him in ye Lurch (for I won't bring Conscience into ye Case) yet I doubt ye Government of a Sylly Rich. Bro^r Rideing in an Easy Coach in state (for a Hack is very uneasy as well as ungenteile) and some other such consideration will make her forgett Viccar and everything eals y^t may ecclips her Grandear; till her Bro^rs Seccond Marryage (which I verrely believe is not unlikely in time to happen) does it effectually! I should be glad to finde (what indeed I don't expect) that she should seriously consider what she herself determined, and her Bro^r gave me (unaskt) leave to tell ye Good Viccar he might hope for and expect in ye matter w^{ch} his pride (poor man) would not give him leave for a long time to Consent to and at last (after he had Consented) to permit to be executed. But when he was Casually askt how he could come offe, sayd oh let me alone for y^t which gave his poor dead wife great trouble being too plaine a discovery of a Base principlall. I am called upon and must speedily pay off Captⁿ Hanman Bond w^{ch} I had indeed done long since but y^t I was in hopes to come into the Countrey there to make myself to state the ac^t; some payments having been made by you, or at least one of 50^l (which they Confess) I pray let me know if you know of any more, and when and by whom payd?

Mr Hanman is a verry Honest Gentⁿ but may comitt a mistake as well as

My Dear

Y^{rs} most affec^{tly}²



I pray God bless M^{rs} Meyen her and sisters are helping them in Duke Streete.

¹ If this refers to the Vicar of Llanyblodwel, it must have been William Powell, Vicar 1713-29, Dean of St. Asaph 1731-51.

² Brogynlyn MSS.

The Children are just Come from Schole and Dophy tells them when they were at home at Whitsontyde she Gott them together gave them a great deale of good advise and told them she would have them take notice of it for she should not live long to refresh their memory."

The next letter was written to his eldest daughter, Margaret, and speaks of the intended marriage of William Owen with Miss Lloyd—an event which never took place—for two years later he married Col. Sidney Godolphin's grand-daughter.

Mary Godolphin was some time in making up her mind to marry William Owen ; there are several letters on the subject at Brogyntyn—her family seem to have been very desirous that she should do so—perhaps the following letter may explain the cause of her hesitation.

"Scotland Yard,¹ May 7, 1728.

¹ We read in Evelyn's Diary, 12 September, 1676, that he went "to London to take order about the building of an house, or rather an apartment which had all the conveniences of an house, for my deare friend Mr. Godolphin and lady, which I undertooke to contrive and survey, and employ workmen, 'till it should be quite finished ; it being just over against his Majesties wood yard by the Thames side, leading to Scotland Yard." Margaret Godolphin (daughter of Col. T. Blagge) only lived two years to enjoy that "pretty habitation in Scotland Yard, which she contrived and adorn'd with so much Ingenuity and decency."

Col. Sidney Godolphin must have been the guest of his cousin Francois, the second Earl, when he wrote the above letter. The whole family seem to have made it their home when in London, until the middle of the 18th century.

Stowe's *Survey of London* (edition 1720) tells us that there was "a large Plot of Ground enclosed with Brick, called Scotland, where Great Buildings have been for Receipt of the Kings of Scotland and other estates of that Country. For Margaret Queen of Scots, and sister to King Henry VIII, had her abiding there, when she came into England, after the Death of her Husband, as the King of Scotland had in former Times, when they came to the Parliament of England.

This was first given by King Edgar, a Saxon King [A.D. 958] to Keneth, or Kynald, King of Scotland, from whom he received homage for that Kingdom, and enjoined the said King Keneth, once every Year to repair unto him in England for the making of Laws. . . . After the Rebellion of William, then King of Scots (12th century) it was resumed into the King of England's Hands. . . . The Ground is called Scotland to this Day."

" Dear Peggy

I hope ys wether helps you and will help us all in God's due time. Wee all, y^t is ye 2 M^{rs} Kannys, your sister and myself and some others dine with Nuneo Clarke it being his as well as Sister Pendarvis's Birthday, when you according to Custome will be kindly remembered.

The Esq^r of Porkington will speedely be marryed to Miss Lloyd, Mr R. Lloyd's daughter. He gives with her 6000^{ll} down and 2000^{ll} more at his decease. I am sure she will be very happy in a Husband, and I have no reason to doubt he will be so in a wife.

And so S^r W^m Wynne coming in I conclude
Y^r affect. Father

[*S. Godolphin's Autograph.*]

For M^{ra} Godolphin at Abertanat
near Oswestry in Shropshire."¹

The next letter was written by Francis, son of the Dean of S. Paul's, who afterwards succeeded his uncle as second and last Baron Godolphin of Helston. The recipient of the letter was Margaret Godolphin.

Scotland Yard, June ye 16, 1728-9.

" Dear Aunt

I am ordered by my Aunt Ellin to let you know that my Grandpapa² is much better than he has been but not yet able to get out of bed without great difficulty: he desires that you will not forget to pay M^{rs} Chaloner a guinea for him.

My Aunt bids me tell you that she is idle or else she would have wrote herself. My Aunt Pendarvis and her son present their comp^{ts} to you: I was in hopes of an answer to my letter but you Justices of the Peace are so full of business that you never have time to write anything but warrants.

Your friends at Eaton are very well and want much to see you as well as we here.

M^{rs} Ann Nanny is very much out of order with a cold, and looks exceeding ill insomuch that her friends are in great concern for her.

I am y^r obedient nephew

S. Godolphin.

¹ Brogyntyn MSS. This letter bears the frank of S. Godolphin.

² Col. Sidney Godolphin.

I hope you will make haste to town and not stay dawdling in the Country.

For M^{rs} Godolphin at her Aunt near Oswestry in Shropshire.¹

The next letter was probably written by Lady Barbara Bentinck, first wife of Francis, afterwards Lord Godolphin, to her sister-in-law Mary Owen.

" To M^{rs} Owen at Porkington, near Oswestry, Shropshire.

Whitehall. April 20.

I ought to be ashamed dear M^{rs} Owen to have not answered your letters sooner, I am not sure that the excuses I could make are worth telling therefore will not tire you with them. My mother has been this long while compassing a visit to M^{rs} Godolphin, which after many disappointments was at last done a Thursday, we mett at Baylis, and found M^{rs} Godolphin very well, and in pretty good spirits, she complained of a little cold in her head which I perceive only by her being a little more snuffed than usual, and is really I hope nothing worth mentioning, she will I fear be as much surprised as M^r Godolphin was this morning with reading in the News of M^r Pendocks dying after two days illness, which upon enquiry he found too true.

Our news here is that the P^{ee} and P^{ss} of Orange² sett outt Munday or Wednesday for Holland, the King and Queen for Richmond, and the P^{ss} Amelie setts out on Munday for the Bath, having been out of order this good while with lowness of spirits and want of appetite, so the Town will now empty apace, it has began already, many being gone about the Elections, so that the (?) who came Wednesday night, and is to begin acting to-night will I fear not do the Opera directors much service, being come so late in the season.

You will in the News see all the removals and places that are disposed of which are too many to remember, Lord Torrington succeeds Lord Falmouth who they say in the papers has resigned but few believe that, there was a great fuss in the City as you have heard to be sure the day they were delivered as they called it from Accise, you heard to be sure of L^d Mayor's having had his head and all his windows broke, w^{ch} everybody thinks he deserved having gone out with clubs and

¹ Brogynbyn MSS., franked by Col. Sidney Godolphin.

² Daughters of King George II. This letter must have been written between the years 1734-37. The Princess Royal was married to the P. of Orange in 1734, and the Queen died in 1737.

given the first blow, when the mob was quiett round their bonfire, they say this will ruin him, for he was of the Haberdasher's Company and furnished all the Companys with lace, which they have resolved never to take of him any more, and they say he is far from rich.

My mother¹ desires her kind compliments to you, so does Mr Godolphin, I beg my service to Mr Owen. I have had the pleasure of seeing his brother here, he dined with us one day, he seems to be a very goodhumoured gentleman, we drank (as we do indeed very often) Mr Owen's health and yours not forgetting the young Captain who is I hope in good health.

I am dear M^{rs} Owen yours very sincerely,
Yours affectionate humble servant²

B Godolphin

I am unable to identify the writer of the next letter. There is another letter at Brogyntyn in the same hand, signed E. Owen, written from "Penrhose" to Mrs. Owen, at Porkington, in which he asks if he can succeed his brother as a Burgess of Oswestry.

The fact of Miss Mary cutting her eye teeth, dates this letter for us as being written in 1749. She was born in August 1748.

"July 21st"

"Dear Madam

M^r Lloyd of Oswestry's being here gives me an opportunity of writing to-day to ask if you have any Commands for Edward to London, who will sett out on the 28th or 29th for that place, you will please to signifie them if you have, for it being the middle of our Hay Harvest he will not be at Oswestry to-morrow.

I heard at Rowton that M^{rs} Muckleston was gone to nurse Lady Hill, who was very bad in the same way she had been last year, but I have heard nothing of her since.

M^r and M^{rs} Thursby and their daughter are at M^r Lyster's at Shrewsbury, they have a great number of Servants and six bay

¹ Jane, Dow. Countess of Portland.

² Brogyntyn MSS.

horses with green silk nets to their Coach. I imagine Mr Pigot and his Lady will not be at the Assizes, for Jacky writ me word he met him in Town, the day he went to M^{rs} Godolphins, by his being there at this time of year, I fancy there is Law going forward between him and his Brother. I suppose you will have Mr Owen soon from Oxford, and by his broad hints that he will be glad to come, the Provost was as near a neighbour I believe to Mr Godolphin at Eton as he is at Farnham. I saw M^{rs} Godolphin Sunday was senight at Abertanat, she looks extreamely well, and says she has been pretty well some time, but finds herself weak. M^{rs} Pigot is disappointed of her visit by Mr and M^{rs} Pryce being gone to London, which they say is on a very bad errand to sell his whole Estate, Mr Wynne of Voilas, Capt Corbet and Mr Maesmore Morrice have been at Gorwylan most part of last week, they went on Thursday to the Castle, but Lord Powis was ill and did not appear, Mr Humphreys is about making his Addresses to the youngest Miss Wynne, who he says is an Angel of a Girl, and nothing at all of her sister Mostyn's temper, and if her Father will give her money enough, he will be marry'd by Michaelmas, my compliments to Mr Owen Pray, my mother and sister present theirs, and I am Dear Madam

Y^r affect^e humble servant

Edw^r

My love to the young Lady's and Master Franky. I am glad Miss Mary has got her eye teeth and hope she will have little more pain with her teeth.¹

The two following letters written by Ellen, daughter of Col. Sidney Godolphin, give an interesting description of a Picture painted by Knapton in 1751, of Augusta, the widow of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, and her nine children, the eldest of which ascended the throne as King George III.

This picture is now in the Public Dining Room of Hampton Court Palace² and is said to be the "best or most pretentious work" of Knapton who was a pupil of Richardson.

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² This Picture is No. 361 in the Catalogue, and No. 609 in the Official Inventory.

"St. James Place, Sep. 14th 1752.

I take a long lep dear M^{rs} Owen, to thank you for yours of the 30th of last month and I am very glad you are so well, and I hope you will continue so, I am neither one nor tother but not confined nor bad enough to complain. M^r Crane called this minit to tell me the Bishop of Gloster¹ is Dead wth I am heartily sorry for, for the sake of the world, in which he did so much good, tho' he had alive of Pain; I wish his See and Durham may be filled with two such as are gone, I hope Bishop Trevor² will be in the latter, for a worthier man I don't believe lives; I am told he has reformed several of his Clergy at St Davies, and will prefer none but the deserving.

We had jest the same weather Tuesday and Wednesday, I was almost perishing that day without fire, I have fire now and suppose shall be no more without, yesterday and to-day are terable Rains, cold and disagreeable, I thought to go to M^{rs} Hare this morning, but I cannot find my heart to go out, till I can help it.

I find Powis Castle is to be in the New [?] I am sorry poor Cosin Owen had such a tryall in her weak Condision, but glad she exercised her Arm on the ungratefull f—l. How she will gett to Bath I can't imagin, I long to hear Cosin Vaughan was safe there: Her Royal Highness is much better, and has Played in the Rooms, and in a little time will have a Drawing Room, the Duke is gone to make Highness a visit.

I hope Madam Mostyn and your son are on good terms, for he seem to joy she was come, pray my compliments to her, I wish she would come to make Lady Hereford³ a visit that I might see her, I am told the town begins to fill, the Tunbridg people etc. but many will come to go to Bath; I was the other day to see the Picture of the Princes of Wales, and her nine Royal children in one Peece, and really a fine sight it was, the youngest sitting on her Royal Highness's lap. My compliments to M^r Owen and I remain dear M^{rs} Owen

Your affect^e Aunt



¹ Martin Benson, preb. of Durham, Bishop of Gloucester 1734-1752.

² Hon. Richard Trevor, son of Lord Trevor of Bromham, and grandson of Sir John Trevor of Trevalyn, Co. Denbigh, Canon of Windsor, Bishop of S. David's 1744-52, Bishop of Durham 1752-71.

³ Daughter of Roger Price of Rhiwlas,

I am glad Mr Bobby Owen likes the Harpsichord so well but in a little while it will be but the same thing over and over, as he dose so well it will be a pity he should not stick to it, he made a very good progress at the Fiddle, but alas, I suppose he took it up again at Oxford.¹

"St. James Place, Sep. 26th 1752.

I was not in a writing vain last Saterday, Dear M^{rs} Owen, I wish I may to-day, but I will try for it, not but it is very possible I chuse a day Mr Godolphin will write, he came to Town last night and I stayd with Lady Anne² till almost ten, Mr Go : went to Lord Godolphin, I think he looks very well, Lady Anne in the Old Stile. I am the Werst of Limners therefore I am afraid I shall make a sad Peece of the Princes of Wales and her Family, Mr Nepton has done it better, all in one Peece Her Royal Highness, in full Proportion in Chear of State upon a Canape of White Satten, with something of black to be ; the youngest Princes Caraline, sitting on her Highness's lap, Princes Augusta standing, as it ware behind her Highness, with one hand on her Chear and makes a fine figure without Beauty, but much improved ; the Prince of Wales sitting and Prince Edward in Military Habit, standing and shewing the Prince a Plan of a Fortification of Portsmouth, Prince Hen : in a ship³ putting up the Royal Standard and Prince William leaning on it looking on his Brother, on the other side of the Princes's Chear sitts Princes Eliz.⁴ playing on the Lute, Princes Lousa⁵ standing by a Piller listening at her sister's Musick, Prince Frederick Playing on the Ground with two great Dogs, and his hand in the mouth of one of them, and two Drums also by him, the Drapery is not finished ; the Pictures are all good ; the likeness of all the young I cant say anything of but her Royal Highness, I can see no resemblance of, but in all the children I can trace Father and Mother.

This is the best of my Performance, but you put me on a new work, and you take it as it is, the Peece is very agreeable, and much give pleasure if one did not know it anything who it belonged to.

Miss Owen dined with me on Sonday we went to Chapel at five then to Mr Purcell, and Mr Wyvil carried her home at 8

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² Francis Godolphin's 2nd wife.

³ The model of a yacht which Prince Henry is rigging, on which his brother is hoisting the Standard.

⁴ Princess Elizabeth, died aged 15.

⁵ Princess Louisa, died aged 19.

otherways I would have gone myself; she tells me she has made a great Progress in Drawing. I hope I shall be able soon to go and see her, its very seldom I am able to go so far on the Stones, and yett I can travel on the Road without any inconvenience, last week I was twice a good way in a Coach, and not at all worse for it, I walkt to Pall Mall last night and back and less weary than I was in the morning going only to St James, by which you may guess what a walker I am.

I am very sencable Miss Williams layed out a great deal of money, and she has a Drisden Handkercher that she valued herself mightily upon because it was finer than any my Lady had, but I think it monstrous dear, and not was I call fine, for I have seen what I think finer for half the money, or at least a thurd less, I wish you cou'd do as M^{rs} Williams did with her Old Plate. You must not tell anybody what I am now about to write, you are likely to have a new neighbour at the Castle soon: I believe it can't be a secret long, but it must not come from me, least it be known how I came by my knowledge and I wish that may not bring on another Match, as I never go to Publick Places I never meet the Ladyes.

I imagin by my sister's letter she has made a purchase of Land, but it is not clearly expressit; I am very glad she is so stout; I have nothing worth troubling your son with, I hope M^r Owen will send him to see Lady Longueville, or all the fatt will be in the fire.

M^r Godolphin is jest gone, his ear has been serenged to-day made me not expect to see him: he told me he had heard of the Match as above but not to the same Lady; I am vext I am engaged this evening or I should have gone with them to wait on Lady Eliz. Egerton, I desire my compliments to all as if named and I remain dear M^{rs} Owen,

Your affec^t Aunt



Lord Falmouth and his Lady Mother are reconciled and the two Ladyes Visit, My Lord¹ took a great deal of pains to bring it to bare.²

¹ Francis second Earl G. The first Viscount Falmouth was his Cousin.

² Brogyntyn MSS.

The two remaining letters given here are written to Mrs. Owen by her eldest daughter Margaret¹ and her son Robert; the former, is mentioned in her great aunt's letter above, she appears to have been at school in London.

Pall Mall March ye 28 1752.

" Dear Mamma

My Uncle and Aunt are so kind as to send for me yesterday to stay till Monday it being Easter Holiday.

I suppose you have not altered your mind about my having a new Robe; notwithstanding I have had a black Silk but I shall lay it by as it will turn into a gown and coat when you think proper. Lady Anne fears you will think she has lay'd out a great deal of money her Ladyship would be glad to know how much you would have her lay out for my Robe and lace to wear with it. I should have a new long Hoop for that I have is a half one and robes never sits well upon them. M^{rs} Cook came to see me last Thursday. Uncle and Lady Anne sends their comp^{ts} to you and Papa with my Duty and Love to Brother and Sister and I am Dear Mamma

Y^r Dutiful Daughter"²

M Owen

"Oswestry, 19, 1760.

Dear Mamma

Yesterday even M^{rs} Owen of Ynis went off the Stage. I saw Master Maurice on his way from Cant [?] this even, he pretended not to know of his grandmother's Death, but as his saddle and furniture were in mourning it might be policy only.

Rem. me to my sisters

I am y^r dutiful son

R. Owen

P.S.—Seven Racers are arrived."³

¹ Margaret afterwards Mrs. Ormsby.

² Brogynbyn MSS.

³ Brogynbyn MSS.

Francis, second Earl Godolphin, who died 13 January, 1766, left "to my cousin Mrs. Owen, wife of William Owen of Porkinton, £500, and to each of her children as shall be living at my decease £100. If Mrs. Owen die in my lifetime I leave the said £500 amongst such of her children as shall be living at my decease."¹

Margaret, the eldest and last surviving daughter of Col. Sidney Godolphin, died on October 5th of the same year, at the age of 90, leaving her fortune to her sister Mary's children, Francis, second Baron Godolphin, and Mrs. Owen of Porkington. She seems seldom to have left Abertanat, most of her father's letters are addressed to her there, their tenour proves her to have been a woman of business, managing his affairs for him in his absence.

In the Register of Llanyblodwel Church is an entry by which the Vicar, William Worthington,² gives her on the 3rd April, 1736, "a seat on ye skreen on ye south side of ye Communion Table."

She was a great benefactress to the town of Oswestry. "By deed dated 2nd March, 1748, she gave a Mesuage and shop or brewhouse to the use of the Vicar of Oswestry for the time being, provided he should live in the said house; but should he not live there, the same was to be let yearly and the rents and profits paid to the Churchwardens, of that part of the parish lying without the town to be applied in placing out poor fatherless children as apprentices, who were born in the said division, and whose names should not be in the poor's book."³

¹ Will fo. 16, Tyndall, Somerset House.

² Dr. Worthington was Vicar of Llanyblodwel 1729-1747. He was afterwards Prebendary of St. Asaph and of York, and was "a learned and voluminous writer" (vide *Hist. of S. Asaph*, p. 256).

³ *Bye-Gones*, 1877. "The premises comprised in this Indenture were exchanged in 1823 for others in Brook Street."

M. Godolphin was laid to rest at Llany-blodwel on the 10th Oct., 1766. "Her funeral was attended by as many old Women, dressed in white flannel gowns, as she was years of age."¹ It was said that "Madam Godolphin's ghost, attired in black silk, sitting on the Coetiau Duon Stile, with her little pet dog close by her, just as she used to be when alive, was, though dead, the terror of every passer by after night fall."¹

William Owen, of Porkington, died two years later, in his 80th year, and was buried at Selattyn 10 August, 1768. He had been Sheriff for Merionethshire 1712-13, and for Carnarvonshire in 1756, and Mayor of Oswestry in 1730.

He continued the alterations which his father, Sir Robert, had begun at Porkington, by erecting a new front on the south-east side in 1760.

He was the father of seven children, all of whom were baptized at Selattyn; three of them died before him, Jane aged 3, Henry aged 4, and Mary aged 15.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert Godolphin Owen, born August 1733. Francis the second son, born Feb. 1745, was elected M.P. for Helston, Co. Cornwall, in October or November 1774, and was killed by a fall from his horse on Nov. 16, 1774, and buried in the Chancel at Selattyn.

His uncle Francis, 2nd and last Baron Godolphin, intended to make him his heir, and a disgraceful story is told of his elder brother giving vent to his joy at Francis's premature decease, by dancing on his grave, saying, "Here stands the heir to the Godolphins."

Whether this sacrilegious and revolting act, or the dissipated habits of R. G. Owen, caused his uncle to disinherit him, I am unable to say; but it remains a fact that Lord Godolphin cut him off with a legacy of £1,000 and left the valuable Abertanat property to the

¹ *Bye-Gones* 1877.

Duke of Leeds, who had married in 1740 his cousin Mary, daughter of Francis the 2nd Earl Godolphin.

It was sold by them a few years ago.

Francis, the last Baron Godolphin, died in 1785 and further bequeaths "to my niece Ellen Owen £12,000, to my niece Margaret Ormsby £1,000," to his sister-in-law "Lady Elizabeth Fitz William¹ for life my house in St. James Place in which she lives and after her death to my niece Ellen Owen."²

Robert Godolphin Owen was Sheriff for Merionethshire January 15, 1768-9, and for Carnarvonshire January 27, 1769-70, and Mayor of Oswestry in 1772. He made some further alterations in the house at Porkington in 1768.

His love of music in his Oxford days, mentioned in his Aunt Ellen Godolphin's letter, proves that he had some refined taste, but probably his want of application led to idleness, which resulted in the intemperate habits of his later life. He died unmarried in his 60th year and was buried at Llangollen, December 12, 1792.

At his death Porkington passed from the Owen family to his sister Margaret, wife of Owen Ormsby of Willowbrook, Co. Sligo.

The Ormsbys were a Lincolnshire family; one Thomas, son of Philip Ormesby of Portney in Lincolnshire, is said to have gone over to Ireland early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was living in 1559.

His son Edmund Ormesby purchased the lands of Cloumonieghan, Co. Sligo, and was the great grandfather of William Ormsby of Willow brook who died 1738 and whose Will dated 2nd December, 1737, was proved at Dublin 13th August, 1739.³

The derivation of the name of Ormsby tells us that they were Danes. "Ormr, the old Norse form of the Anglo-Saxon Wurm, was amongst the commonest of

¹ Daughter of John 2nd Earl Fitz William, born December 9th, 1724.

² Will, Somerset House.

³ Ped. of Ormsby compiled by J. F. Fuller, F.S.A., 1886.

Scandinavian names. A tradition which probably took its rise at an early period, tells of a large serpent that devastated the village of South Ormesby, and was slain at the adjacent hamlet of Walmsgate. The same tradition appears in somewhat a different form in the history of Sir Hugh Bardolph, temp. Hen. I.¹

I cannot say if Ormsby was the same person as Orm, who is mentioned in Domesday as being a landholder in both Lincolnshire and Yorkshire in the time of Edward the Confessor.²

The Danish word "by" denotes a farmstead and afterwards a village.³ Dr. Freeman tells us that the settlements in the Manors which still retain the names of their Danish Lords were assigned to them in the 9th Century.⁴ Another writer tells us that "Lincolnshire passed permanently into the hands of the Danes about 897."⁵

The name of Ormesby does not occur except as that of a place, in either Domesday or the Lincolnshire Survey of Henry I.; it is therefore difficult to believe the following extract, which I give for what it is worth :—

"Sir Richard de Ormesby Knight liued in the Conquest tyme, and he had given unto him by William Conqueror all his lands which he was Lord of before the Conquest of the said William Conqueror, and also he had given him by the same Conqueror an Augmentation of his Armes, which was the field sable, 3 Rowkes [i.e. chessrooks] a chief or."⁶

This Augmentation is still held by the family, but it was probably conferred at a later date.

[*Ormsby Arms: Gules, a bend between six cross-cossets, fitchée. or.*]

¹ *Lincolnshire and the Danes*, Streatfield.

² South Ormesby is in Lincolnshire, and North Ormesby in Yorkshire.

³ "Forty Years in a Cleveland Parish," by Canon Atkinson.

⁴ *Norman Conquest*, Vol. I., p. 50.

⁵ *Encyclop. Brit.*, Vol. XVII. (Edit. 1882).

⁶ Harl. MS., No. 1408, p. 89.

The same Harl. MS. also states that "Sir Oswald de Ormesby, Kt.," was the "Founder of the Priory of Ormesby, temp. Hen. II."

Owen Ormsby was born in 1749 ; he was son and heir of William Ormsby, of Willowbrook, M.P. for Sligo, by Hannah, daughter of Owen Wynne of Haslewood.

In 1799 he was Major Commandant of the "Oswestry Rangers," of which body he raised one troop in 1799. "The Oswestry Rangers" consisted of two troops, the former of which was raised by John Mytton, Esq., 6th April, 1797. Their uniform is described as scarlet jacket faced with green, helmets, sabres, and pistols.

On October 12th a Standard was presented to this troop by Mrs. Mytton. The ceremony took place on the Square fronting the Guildhall, and the standard was consecrated by the Chaplain, the Rev. Turner Edwards.¹

In 1798, Captain Mytton² died, and Adjutant G. H. Warrington³ was made Captain. In 1799 Mr. Owen Ormsby raised a second troop, and was made Major Commandant of the Squadron. The Officers were :—

		Date of Commission.
Major Commandant	Owen Ormsby	17th May, 1799
Captain	G. H. Warrington	8th Nov., 1798
Lieutenants	L. Venables	8th Nov., 1798
	W. LLoyd	17th May, 1799
Cornets	S. Rogers	8th Nov., 1798
	Lawton Parry	17th May, 1799
Chaplain	Rev. Turner Edwards	
Adjutant	A. Davenport	8th Nov., 1798

In 1802 the Oswestry Rangers offered their continued services to the Government on peace being proclaimed with France, which offer was accepted.

Major Ormsby resigned his Commission early in 1803,⁴ and died August 24th, 1804.

¹ Of Oldport, Vicar of Oswestry 1784-1803.

² Of Halston, Whittington Parish.

³ Of Pentrepan.

⁴ Records S. Y. C., Colonel Wingfield, 1888,

The following is a list of some of their contributions:—

		£	s.	d.
Owen Ormsby [no sum stated].				
Rev. T. R. Lloyd (Rector of Selattyn and Whit-				
tington)	...	100	0	0
Mrs. LLoyd, Swanhill	...	10	10	0
Miss Jane LLoyd	...	5	0	0
Rev. Mr. Edwards, Mt Sion	...	5	5	0
Rev. W. Davies (Curate)	...	1	1	0
Mr. Baugh, Pentre David	...	1	1	0
Servants at Gentlemen's houses and Day Labourers				
on their Estates:—Porkington (O. Ormsby, Esq.)	17	0	6	
Swanhill	4	0	0	
Altogether upwards of £15,000 was collected in Shropshire.				

So sure was Napoleon of the Conquest of England that a medal was struck by anticipation to commemorate his success. Of this medal there is an electrotype in the British Museum. The inscription on the reverse is "Descente en Angleterre," above two figures representing France and England as wrestlers, the former being successful. Below the figures are the words, "Frappée à Londres en 1804." The inscription on the die was altered in 1806 to "Toto divisos orbe Britan- nos." The die was probably destroyed, and only two medals were known to exist, one at Boulogne Museum and one in a private Collection in England. Both these, however, have disappeared, acquired and destroyed, it is supposed, by Napoleon III.

Oswestry was early in shewing its patriotism as the first Yeomanry Regiment in Great Britain. The Royal Wiltshire was raised in 1794, only one year before the raising of Captain Mytton's troop.

In 1797 Pitt passed his bill for augmenting the assessed taxes, and so pressing was the nation's need of money that a clause was inserted for increasing them by Voluntary Contribution to Government in aid of the exigencies of the Public Service.

England was then in alarm lest "Buonaparte should land upon our shores" for the French Executive Directory had issued a decree "That an army be

immediately assembled on the sea coast which shall be called the Army of England."

The Subscription to Government was started in Shropshire at a meeting at the Guildhall, with the Mayor, Joseph Loxdale, in the chair; when it was resolved to contribute £500 and a further sum of £200 per annum during the continuance of the war. Sir W. Pulteney, M.P. for Shrewsbury gave £5,000, and Sir Richard Hill of Hawkstone £1,200. A further meeting of the inhabitants of the town and liberties of Shrewsbury was held on February 26th followed by contributions "from peer and peasant and it would appear that the latter was the most liberal." The village of Selattyn was not behind.

The portraits of Owen Ormsby and his wife were painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence in 1787, and there is a Pastel by the same Artist of their daughter when a child.

He was Sheriff of Merionethshire in 1794-5 and Mayor of Oswestry in 1796, in which year he made great alterations to the house at Porkington.

Both he and his wife were buried at Wexham, Bucks. Mrs. Ormsby died on March 2nd, 1806, when the estates passed to her only child Mary Jane, who was born 17th September, 1781.

In 1811 she built the present Portico to the House. After refusing many offers of marriage, on January 11th, 1815, she bestowed herself and her estates upon William Gore, son of William Gore of Woodford, M.P. for Leitrim, by Frances Jane Gorges, daughter and heir of Ralph Gore of Barrowmount, Co. Kilkenny, Esq., widow of Sir Haydocke Evans Morres, Esq.²

William Gore descended from Gerard Gore, an Alderman of the City of London at the close of the 16th

¹ Shrop. Patriotism in 1798, see Shrop. Arch. *Trans.* Pt. II. vol. i.

² She must have been a beautiful woman, judging by a French Pastel of her now in the possession of Sarah, Lady Harlech.

century, who married Helen, daughter of John Davenant of Davenant-Land, Essex, Esq., whose 7th or 8th son, Sir Paul Gore, 1st Bart. of Manor Gore, Captain of a troop of horse, went over to Ireland with his regiment in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and obtained large grants of land which he condensed into a Manor, called Manor-Gore and settled there. He married Isabella, daughter of Francis Wickliffe, Esq., and niece of Thomas, Earl of Strafford. His second son, Arthur of Newtown Gore, Co. Mayo, was created a Bart. of Ireland 10th April, 1662, and married Eleanor, daughter of Sir George St. George of Carrick, Co. Leitrim, Bt., and had four sons and seven daughters.

His eldest son Paul was ancestor to the Earls of Arran of Castle Gore, Co. Mayo, and his third son was William Gore of Woodford, Co. Leitrim, who married Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Newcomen, Bt., and had two sons and one daughter, the eldest of whom, William, dying s. p., left his estate to his nephew William, the father of William who married the heiress of Porkington etc.²

On his marriage William Gore assumed the name and arms of Ormsby in addition to his own.

[Gore Arms : A fess between 3 cross-crosslets fitchée or.

He was born at Bath March 14, 1779, was M.P. for Leitrim in 1806, for Carnarvon Borough in 1830, and for North Shropshire from 1835 to 1857. Sheriff for Carnarvon 1820-1821. He took a great interest in public business, and was especially active in promoting the making of railways at the time when so many people were opposed to them. He died on the 4th May, 1860, and was buried at Selattyn.

After his death Mrs. Ormsby Gore sold her London house, which was in Portland Place, and spent the nine years that she survived him at Porkington.

¹ Burke's Peerage, see Arran,

She died 10th Sept. 1869, and was buried at Selattyn.

Their youngest son Owen Arthur, Capt. of the 43rd Light Infantry, fell in action with the Caffres, at the head of his Company on the 6th April, 1852, at Antas Cave, British Caffraria. There is a Memorial Tablet of pink granite surmounted by military insignia, bearing his Arms and Motto, in Oswestry Church, "erected by his brother officers, as a mark of their affectionate regard."

The two daughters, Mio Fanny and Harriet Selina, also died before their parents in their 17th and 16th years.

Their eldest son and heir, John Ralph Ormsby Gore, was born 3rd June, 1816.

The following lines written extempore on his birthday, were published in the report of his coming-of-age festivities at Oswestry¹ :—

"Boed hawddfyd, gwynfyd i Gore
Tra bo siriol Haul a Ser,
Llwydd i'w daith, ar ffor neu dir,
Diwedd euraid efo'r Ior."

He married June 4th, 1844, Sarah, youngest daughter and co-heir of Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bt., of Boreham House, Essex.

The Tirels or Tyrells were Lords of Poix in Picardy.²

Sir Walter Tirel, who is said to have shot William Rufus, was granted the Manor of Laingaham [Langham] in Essex.

"Laingaham is held by Walter Tirel of Richard³ it was held by Phin the Dane for ii, and a half hides⁴ and for i, manor. Then xxii, Villeins, now xvii. Then ix. bordars now xxvii."

¹ *Salop Journal*, June 7th, 1837.

² See Folio Hist., Genealog. and Chronolog. by Père Anselme Augustin de Chapé, continued by M. de Fourny, A.D., 1738, Vol. VII., p. 821.

³ Richard, Lord of Clare, in Suffolk, son of Earl Gislebert, Lord of Brionne, in Normandy.

⁴ Essex Hide is supposed to be 4 virgates or 120 acres.

Then iv. serfs now none. Always i. team in the demesne. Then xi. teams of the homagers now vii. Wood for c. Swine; xl. acres of meadow. Then i. mill now ii. Then vi. horses, now none. Always xxii. beasts. Then xlvi. swine, now lxxx. Then liv. sheep, now cc. Then lxii. goats now lxxx. Then iii. hives of bees, now none. It was then worth xii. pounds now xv.¹

This was a considerable estate in those days.

The Tyrells enjoyed the honour of knighthood in the direct line for six hundred years, from the time they came to England.

Thirteen of them are numbered amongst the Sheriffs of Essex and Herts.

Their Arms are: [*Arg. 2 Chevrons Az. within a Bordure engrailed gules*]; they were also granted a Badge, temp. Henry VIII., of 3 Bows interlaced, it was on the Standard of Thomas Tyrrell, of Gypyng in Suffolk.² The ends of the bows are united so as to form a knot. The Badge was probably suggested by the name Tirel, from Tirailleur, the Archer.

John Ralph Ormsby Gore was M.P. for Carnarvonshire from 1837-1841, and for North Shropshire from 1859 to 1876. He was for 18 years Groom in Waiting to Queen Victoria between the two periods in which he sat in Parliament. He was raised to the House of Lords upon 11th Janry. 1876 by the title of Baron Harlech, of Harlech, Co. Merioneth, with remainder failing his own issue male, to his brother and his heirs.

The name of Harlech is a link with the past, a reminder of the brave and loyal Ancestor, Col. William Owen, who defended the last Castle in Wales that held out for King Charles I.

John Ralph Ormsby Gore lived at the Mount, in Selattyn parish, for eleven years before his mother's

¹ Essex Domesday. Trans. 1864, by T. C. Chisenhale and Marsh.

² M.S.I. 2. at College of Arms. Standards borne in the field by Peers and Knights, temp. Hen. VIII. Compiled between 1510-1525.

death, when, after making considerable alterations in the house, he took up his residence at Porkington and changed the name to Brogyntyn.

Like his father he was active in County business. He died June 15th, 1876 and is buried at Selattyn.

He left an only child, Fanny Mary Katherine,¹ and was succeeded in his estates and title by his brother—

William Richard, born 3rd March, 1819, 2nd Baron Harlech. He married Emily Charlotte, eldest surviving daughter of Sir George Seymour, Admiral of the Fleet, G. C. B. and G. C. H., and sister of the 5th Marquess of Hertford.

She died January 10th, 1892, leaving three sons and two daughters, and was buried at Selattyn.

The history of the living must be written by some future author.

It is said that no History of a Parish is complete that does not contain some folk lore. The only two ghosts that I ever heard of were said to belong to Brogyntyn, and they have not been seen in the memory of the present generation. One was a white lady who was supposed to walk at midnight in a small Coppice in the Park, called the Llwyn Coppice. The other was a damsel who used to seat herself in an old fir tree near the house.

Their names and their histories have long since been forgotten.

The additions to the park by the acquisition of the land where Swanhill stood and of that near Pentrepant will be mentioned under the sketch of those houses.

The historical Manuscripts Commission has catalogued the Brogyntyn MSS. very briefly; amongst them are the Heraldic MSS. of Ieuan Brechfa, the eminent Poet, Historian and Herald, who lived in Carmarthenshire and died about 1500, A.D.

¹ The writer of this History

BROGYNTYN PEDIGREE.

Thomas Laken = Gwenhwyfar, dau. of Gryffyd Fychan of Ddeuddwr, Esq.

John Laken = Gwenhwyfar, dau. of David Eytyn of Eytyn Uchaf, Co. Denbigh.

Thomas Laken = Margaret, dau. of John Wyn Edwards of Llanddyn, Co. Denbigh.

John Wyn Laken = Elin, dau. of Randle Dymock, or Dimorke, of Hanmer Wellington, Co. Flint, bur. 22 Jan., 1590, at Selattyn.

Margaret Laken = Sir William Maurice = 2nd wife, Ellin, dau. and heir of Hugh of Clenenney, Kt., ap Llewelyn of Bodowir, relict of born April, 1542, John Lewis of Chwaen, Anglesey. knighted 23 July, 1603, bur. Aug., 1622, at Penmorva. mar. 22 Aug., 1575.

William, b. 29 June, 1582, d. 14 May, 1585.

= 3rd wife, Jane, dau. and heir of Rowland Puleston of Carnarvon, and relict of Sir Thos. Johnes of Abermarlais, Co. Carmarthen, Kt., mar. 1605.

William Wynn Maurice = Mary, dau. of John Lewis, of Chwaen, Anglesey b.	Ellis, b. June	James, b. April	Thomas, b. 5 Jan., 1566.
b. 21 Dec. 1559, d. <i>vidi patris.</i>	1561, d. 1564.	1564.	
	1564.		
	1565.		

John, ch. at = Elizabeth, Oswestry, dau. of John ap Richard, of Gwyn Vrynn.	Ellin, b. 19 April, 1562.	Gainor, b. 14 April, 1565.	Gwenhwyfar = Sir William Thomas, of Llangathen, co. Carmarthen, and of
8 Sep., 1569, d. June, 1606.	1563.	1565.	1606.
		1567.	

Ellis, b. 1 May, 1568, Party to a deed 15 Sep., 41 Eliz. Embarked from Chester in 1600 as Captain of a company to join the Queen's Army in Ireland.	Jane, dau. of Sir Wm. Mering, of Mering, co. Notts. Kt.	1637-8, d. 1653.
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Margaret = 1st, John Jones, of Wern, Penmorva, [their representative is W. R. M. Wynne, of Peniarth.] 2nd, Ellis Anwyl, of Park, co. Carnarvon.		
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<i>a</i>							
William	Ellis, ch.	Elin, b.	1st, John Owen, 2nd son of Owen ap. Robert of Bodsilin, Co. Car- naryon, bur. at Whittington, 20 March, 1611.	Margaret	1st, Ellis Brynkir of Brynkir, b. 4 Feb. 1577, Sheriff for Carnar. 1623, d. 20 Jan., 1630. 2nd, Wm. Glynne, of Lleuar, Co. Carnarvon.		
b. 29	at Os- June, westry,	7 Oct., 1578,					
1582, d.	21 June,	bur. at					
14 May,	1587, d.	Selat- tyn 14 Sept., 1626.					
1585.	1594.		2nd, the Hon. Sir Francis Eure, son of William, Ld. Eure, bur. at Selattyn, 11 April, 1621. By him she left a son, Compton Eure, bapt. at Selattyn, 15 Feb., 1617.				
Sir John	Janet, dau. of Owen of Clenen- ney, b. 1600, knighted 17 Dec., 1644, d. 1666.	Col. Wm. Owen	Col. Wm. Owen bap. at Whit. Corsegedol, Sheriff of Mer- ioneth 1587-8, and 1602-3.	Mary Kemp, widow of Bis- tington, 19 Ap. 1607, bur. at Selattyn, 11 Oct., 1670, d. s.p.	Maurice	Ellen, bap. at Whit- tington	
				widow of Bis- tington, 19 Ap. 1607, bur. at Selattyn, 11 Oct., 1670, d. s.p.	13 April, 1610.		
Eliza.	1st, Richard Vaughan of Corsegedol, M.P., for Merioneth, d. 19 July, 1638.	Penelope,	Anne, b.	Olave	Margaret	Rees Tanat	
d. 1641	Corsegedol, May, 1671.	bur. Sel- attyn, 8	Whit- tington, Oct. 1604.	Buck	d. 29 Oct., 1690, bur.	of Aber- tanat, d. 5 Sep., 1661, bur. at Llan- yblodwel.	
					Llany-		
2nd, John Hauers,					blodwel.		
of Whittlebury,							
Co. Northampton.							
William Owen		Catherine, only child of Lewis Anwyl, of Park, Llanfrothen Par., co. Merioneth, b. 15 Aug. 1628, d. Mar. 1685, bur. at Llangollen.				Had 5 sons and 6 daughters. Susanna, youngest daughter and heir, married Col. Sidney Godolphin.	
bur. at Llan- gollen, 30 Jan., 1677.							
John, b. at Llanddyn, 5 Sep. d. 17 Sep., 1666, bur. at Llangollen.							
William, bur.							
Selattyn, 24							
Sep. 1687.							
Griffith, d. 27							
May, 1666, bur.							
Llangollen.							

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Sir Robert Owen, b. 16 Nov. 1658, d. 3 April, 1698, bur. Selattyn.	Margaret, eldest dau. and heir of Owen Wynne, of Glyn, co. Merioneth, and of Ystymkegid, co. Carnarvon, b. 7 June, 1663, mar. 1683, d. 10 April, 1727, bur. 13 April, Selattyn.	Ellen, b. at Car-narvon, 23 May, 1651, bur. Selattyn, 27 Aug., 1702.	Jane, b. at Llan-ddyn, 9 May, 1653, bur. 1651, bur. 1702.	Frances, b. 25 May, 1655, she had 8 or more chil-dren, d. 12 and 1692-3.	John Row-ay, lands of Con-way, Sheriff for Carnarvon, 1688-9 and 1718, bur. Llan-bebliog.
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William Owen, d. an infant, bur. Selattyn 16 April, 1685.	William Owen, born 30 July, 1688, bap. Selattyn, 10 Aug., 1688, mar. 1730, bur. Selattyn 4 Feb., 1768.	Mary, dau. of Henry Godolphin, Dean of S. Paul's & Provost of Eton. She was sister and heir of Francis, 2nd and last Baron Godol-phin of Helston.	John, b. 8 Oct., bap. Selattyn, 15 Oct., 1691, d. an infant.
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John, b. 1692, d. unmarried at Brymbo, 5 April, 1732, bur. Selattyn, 11 April, 1732.	Arthur b. 20=unmarried at Feb., 1692, bap. Selattyn 7 Mar., 1739, at Selattyn, d. s.p.	Mary, dau. of Robert Griffiths of Brymbo, widow of Rich. Clayton of Lee Hall, Co. Salop, and before of Robert Jeffreys, of Acton, Co. Denbigh. She married Arthur Owen at Selattyn 14 Jan., 1727.	Edward, born 18 June, 1695, bap. 1 July at Selattyn, bur. there 12 Jan., 1696.
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Lewis, b. 29 Sep., bap. at Selattyn 19 Oct., 1696, Rector of Bark-ing and Wexham, died at Barking 1746.	Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Richard Lyster of Penrhos, Co. Montgomery, and of Moynes Court, Co. Mon-mouth.	Elizabeth, ch.=Sir Thos. Longueville, d. 23 Aug., 1759.	Frances, b. 9 May, bap. 19 May, 1694, at Selattyn, bur. there 12 Dec., 1696.
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John Owen of Penrhos and Moynes Court, d. unmar. 18 Dec., 1823, aged 82.

Margaret, b. Nov., 1743, d. unmar. 25 Oct., 1816.

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Robert Godolphin Owen, bap. privately at Porking-ton, 11 Aug. 1733, d. un-mar. Dec. 1792, bur. at Llangollen.	Francis, bp. at Selattyn, 24 Feb. 1745, d. 12 May, 1774, bur. 25 Nov. 1726, bur. at Selattyn.	Jane, bp. at Selattyn, 19 May, 1740, bur. there April, 1739.	Ellen, bp. at Selattyn, 18 Dec., 1740, d. July 7, 1747.	Henry, bp. at Selattyn, 6 May, 1743, bur. at Selattyn, 19 July, 1802.	Mary, bp. at Selattyn, 1748, d. 4 Nov., 1747.
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Margaret, b. at Selattyn, 27 Jan. 1737, d. 2 March, 1806, bur. at Wexham, co. Bucks.	Owen Ormsby, of Willowbrook, co. Sligo, b. 1749, d. 24 Aug., 1804, bur. at Wexham.
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Mary Jane Ormsby, b. 17 Sep., 1781, mar. 11 Jan., 1815, d. 10 Sep., 1869, bur. at Selattyn.	William Gore, b. 14, March, 1779, d. 4. May, 1860, bur. at Selattyn.
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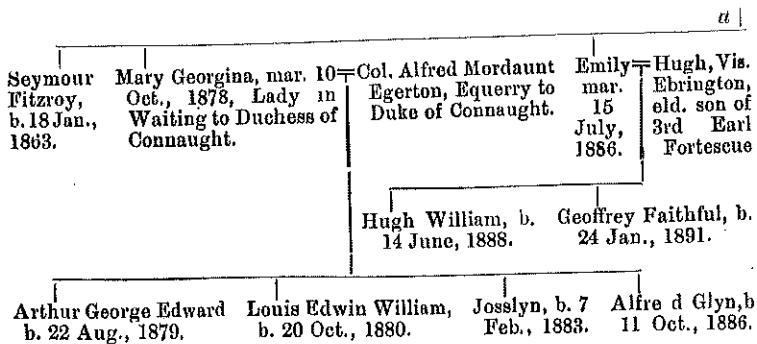
John Ralph Ormsby Gore, b. 3 June, bap. 6 June, 1816, mar. 4 June, 1844, created Baron Harlech 11 Jan., 1876, d. 15 June, bur. 22 June, 1876, at Selattyn.	Sarah, youngest dau. and co-heir of Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bt., of Borcham House, Essex, born 21 July, 1826.
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Fanny Mary Katherine b. 29 May, 1845, bap. London.	1st, Lloyd, eldest son of Lloyd, 3rd Baron Kenyon, mar. 21 July, 1863, d. 17 April, 1865. 2nd, Thos. Mainwaring Bulkeley Bulkeley-Owen, b. 15 Nov., 1826, Clerk in Holy Orders, mar. 24 Aug., 1880.
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Lloyd, 4th, Baron Kenyon, born 5 July, 1864, suc. his grandfather 14 July, 1869.

William Richard b. 3 Mar., 1819, bp. mar. 10 Sept., 1850.	Emily Charlotte, eld. dau. of Sir George Seymour, G.C.B. and G.C.H., and sister of 5th Marquess of Hertford, d. Jan. 10, 1892, bur. at Selattyn.	Mio Fanny, b. 9, bap. 13 Dec., 1817, d. Aug. 24, 1834.	Owen Arthur, b. and bap. 3 Oct., 1820, killed in 1834.	Harriet Selina, b. and bap. 3 Oct., 1820 [twin with Owen Arthur], d. July, 1836.
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Wm. Seymour, b. 27 Dec., 1852, d. May, 1858.	George Ralph Charles, b. 21 Jan., 1855, Capt. Coldstream Guards, 1875-1883, mar. 25 July, 1881.	Lady Margaret Ethel Gordon, 4th dau. of Charles, 10th to Earls Carnarvon, Marquess of Spencer, & Aberdeen, Huntly.	Henry Arthur, b. 18 Mar., 1857, Capt. 11 Hussars, A.D.C. to Earls Carnarvon, Ld. Lts. of Ireland, and afterwards A.D.C. to H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxeweimar,
	William George Arthur, b. 11 April, 1885.		



RICHARD GARDINER'S "PROFITABLE
INSTRUCTIONS," 1603.

EDITED BY DR. CALVERT.

RICHARD GARDINER was a burgess of Shrewsbury, and was born, we may conjecture, towards the middle of the first half of the sixteenth century, before parish registers were established by law. He was probably not far short of 70 when he wrote his "Profitable Instructions." By trade he was a dyer, but it is important to remember that he was also free of the Company of Drapers. From the Heralds' Visitation of 1623 it appears that the head of the family was then settled at Sansaw.

In the so-called Taylor MS. (transcribed by the late Mr. Leighton, Vol. IV., pages 239 to 352, of the 1st Series of these *Transactions*) the name of Rychard Gardner occurs first as that of one of the three burgesses who were charged (1570), in consideration of a ten years' lease of the common field called "behind the walls" to bring the water for the conduit in leaden pipes "nowe in hande" at a certain day to run in sundry places in the town.

In 1572 he is said to have found by his great diligence and travail great store of "seacole" at a place called "Emsterie heye."

In August, 1573, by his diligent oversight the conduit water was brought to "the upper eende of "Shoomacker rowe and the great sesterne of lead was "made and fynyshyd and also the stone woorcke about "the same." In August of the next year the water ran in four more places, viz.: "at mardole head, at the aple market, at the sextry wall and at the wyld copp."

Again in 1579 we are told that land was purchased near the conduit head, and the springs covered and enclosed : "to ensue which woorcke and oversight both of the saide springs and headd one Rycharde Gardner of Salop draper dyd tacke greate paynes whose pollytyke devyses zealous hart and dylygent travells for the comodyty and helthe of the hole towne and posteritie ys woorthy of fame." In December, 1584, a servant of his met with a fatal accident, "having," the chronicler writes, "by myschance fallyn in to a furnes of whot boylinge lycker and so presently boylyd to death." The "furnes" was probably one of his master's dye vats.

The name of Thomas Gardner is entered in the School Register of 1594. This was probably the T. G. baptized at St. Alkmund's Jan. 5, 1583, son of Richard Gardner of Shrewsbury.

In the presentment of Arms for 1579-80 Richard Gardner is entered in the Drapers' list, and, from the nature and number of arms in his possession, must clearly have been a man of some position. The name occurs again in the presentment of 1587. See *Transactions*, 2nd Series, Vol. II., page 260.

The pamphlet is mentioned in *Gleanings from Old Garden Literature* by Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt (Elliot Stock, 1887). Mr. Hazlitt's conclusion that Richard Gardner was in holy orders, may, I think, be dismissed at once by reference to the latter part of the first paragraph of the Preface. That he had strong Puritan leanings is very clear from the general tone of the pamphlet.

[TITLE PAGE.]

P R O F I T A B L E

INSTRVCTIIONS

F O R T H E M A N U R I N G

Sowing and Planting of
Kitchin Gardens

Very profitable for the common wealth

and greatly for the helpe and com-
fort of poore people.

Gathered by *RICHARD GARDINER*
of Shrewsberie.

Imprinted at London by Edward Alde for Edward White
dwelling at the little North doore of Paules at
the signe of the Gunne. 1603.

THE AUTHOR HIS PREFACE, TO HIS LOVING NEIGHBOURS AND FRIENDS,
 WITHIN THE TOWNE OF SHREWSBURIE IN THE COUNTIE OF
 SALOP, R. G. WISHETH ALL HAPPINES AND
 FELICITIE IN CHRIST JESUS.

RIGHT welbeloved in Christ Jesus, neighbours and friends of this my native soile of Shrewsburie, I wish you all felicitie and happinesse in the true knowledge of our redemption in the merrits of our onely Saviour Jesus Christ, to whom with the Father, & the holy ghost, be all honor, praise and thankes for evermore. Beloved it is generallie knowne unto all men in this towne, that I have euer in good minde, desired the prosperity of the same, and in all good actions to my power and knowledge have preferred the same, without desire of lucre or gaine thereby, and did alwayes desire to doe the vttermost of my skill, as well to the common causes, as also to priuate mens workes and now in my olde age, or last daies, I would willingly take my last farewell with some good instructions, to pleasure the general number: as for spiritual instructions and good aduertisments therein, I leave you to the good admonitions of the godlye Clergie, and to your good proceedings in the same, which God graunte for his mercies sake, Amen.

Amongst all the practises knowledges and experiences which euer I received from Gods mercies in temporal blessings, I doe undoubtedly perswade myselfe, that my practise and experience in garden stuffe, or the good benefits therein, dooth best benefit, helpe and pleasure the generall number of people, better than any other practise that euer I tooke in hand in temporall causes whatsoeuer. And therefore good neighbors and friends (of this my native soile) accept this my short and simple penning of this my practise and experience in Gardening causes heerein mentioned. And if any other man, now or hereafter finde occasion to better in writing any thing which I have omitted for want of full perfection by experience therein, I doe most hartily desire him, (that so shall finde cause to better any thing omitted by me or amend anything by me penned) so to doe, that God may be glorified in his good gifts, the generall number the better comforted, and the poore the better releueed with Garden stuffe: whereas yet in this countie of Salop, Gardening stuffe is to small purpose, but I hope in God as time shall serue, my good beginning will be an occasion of good proceedings therein, and no doubt (beloued) if any man will hartily desire to doe good in these actions, then vaine fruitlesse and superfluous things may bee taken out of good Gardens and sundry good commodities to pleasure the poore planted therein: then no doubt the Almightye God will the better blesse your encrease, and blesse your walking in your garden in that minde: and then no doubt but your good conscience will delight you as well as the great blessings that God will blesse the Garden withall. Then shall you no

doubt visibly beholde in your Garden, the blessed fauour and mercy of our most mercifull God to your everlasting comfort, not onely in the great increase there to beholde, but also other wayes to your great comfort, which I omit at this present. And when you make sale to the poore, consider you are the Lords Stewards to sell with consciences and to lend and give: also doe it willingly for we have the vnfallible promise of God for double recompence, if we so favorable will performe to all and specially to the poore and needy: which God graunt for his mercies sake wee may haue grace to doe, and also to have a speciall care to satisfie, content or pay the tithes thereof to the ministers of the holy worde, and not to suffer a bad custome to corrupt the conscience therein, which God forbid. And also I desire thee good reader to beare with my grosse and simple penning in so good a cause, and willingly to accept my good will therein. And in so doing I shall thinke my trauail herein to be well bestowed, and my good purpose the better performed, which God graunt for his mercies sake. Amen.

*Edward Thorne Gent, in commendation of the worke,
and the Author thereof.*

He that desires with skilful hand,
to frame a Garden plot,
And to manure and make it apt
For Herbes that serue the pot,
Or choise to make of seeds and Plants,
and best of both to know
And them in seasonable time
to plant, to set, and sowe,
Let him peruse this little Booke,
which undertakes the charge,
Of all the fore recited points
to shew the course at large,
Of Carrets first, and Cabbage close
And how to keepe them sound:
And Parsnips also to preserue,
and Turnips faire and round
Of Lettice next, and garden Beanes,
And Onions of the best:
Of Cucumbers and Artichockes,
and Radish with the rest,
These and such other hearbes and seedes,
hath Gardner, in good will:
Vnto Salopian neighbours his
entreated of with skill.

His talent lent he doth not hide,
 if all were vnderstood,
 But sets it forth with willing minde,
 to doe his neighbours good.
 The poore which late were like to pine,
 and could not buy them breade ;
 In greatest time of penury,
 were by his labours fed.
 And that in reasonable rate,
 when Corne and coine was scant,
 With Parsnep and with Carret rootes,
 he did supply their want.
 The riche likewise and better sorte,
 his labours could not misse
 Which makes them many times to thinke,
 That *Salop* London is.
 Then rich and poore in friendly sorte,
 Give *Gardner* all his due,
 Who shewes himself in all his acts,
 So kinde a friend to you.
 And wish as he doth well deserve,
 his welfare and his health,
 That hath so greatly profited,
 Salopians common wealth.

*How to make choyce of the best Carrets, to plant for good
 seedes, and how and when to plant them.*

After the sun his entring into Libra about the twelfth of September, then prepare your ground readie to set your Carrets, for seede, make choice of the fairest Carrets and best, yellow colours, to the number as you will set your beds being made ready before you take up y^e Carrets, every bed being a yard and a quarter broad : then set your Carrets in two rowes, one rowe on either side the bed, sixe or seaven inches from the edge of the bed, and full three quarters of a yard one from another.

Then haue you no thing to doe with them untill about the last of Aprill, at which time they will bee growne about a yard in height : then you have need to take care of them, for the winde will easily breake them by the ground : then must you prepare some kinde of packe thread, or lynen thread to set about them as a girdle, about two foot highe from the earth as need shall require by the growing of the braunches : gird some higher then other some. Then shortly after you must haue stakes in a readines, and as the Carrets must stand one against the other in the bed : so likewise the stakes must stand one against the other, to euery foure Carrets two stakes. The stakes must bee a yard and a halfe above the ground, and a sure holde within the earth for danger of winde : then must you prepare

packe thread or other thread to goe from stake to stake all the length of the bed, one course of lynes must be about two foote high, and another course of lynes must be neere the top of the stakes, so that there must bee two courses of lynes on the utter side of the stakes on both sides the bed. Then must you haue crosse lynes, to euery two Carrets a crosse lyne made fast to the side lynes, the crosse lynes must be both aboue and beneath, as the side lynes do goe, and a crosse rod to every two stakes, tyed fast with some lynnен thread or thrumbes: then both the upper course and nether course of the rods and the short lynes must have a lyne going amidst of the bed, so that by that meanes every Carret branches will stand in a square both in the upper and nether course of rods and lynes, in sure manner for the winde. If this bee not done perfectly, the losse of Carret seedes will bee more in value then the charges of stakes roddes and lynes. The stakes must be set in this manner. First two stakes at the end of the bed, theu over passe foure Carrets, and in the middest betweene two Carrets set a stake on either side the bed, and the lynes and rods as aforesaid, then as the Carret branches doe grow, they must be somewhat tended to keepe them in good order within the lynes: this being done about the last of August, the Carret seedes will begin to bee ripe, and as they doe change to some browne colour, so to bee cut from time to time, until the last bee sufficiently ripe about the first of October: Then place the Carret seedes as you doe cut them on a chamber floore to drie, and when they be drie, beate the seedes out with small staues, or best with the edge of a lath, and clese them from the composte or refuse (as you finde best by experiance) with ridle and sive. There are three kindes of Carrets, two of them are profitable and the third is not: The great long yellow Carret, and the great short Carret are principall good, but the common or wilde Carret, which is pale yellow coloured and small and long, is to be refused, for they yeeld small profit, neether are they so good meate as the other two kindes by much. The seedes of the two best kindes of Carrets do change into diverse colours: and if you choose a roote of any colour that doth best like you, then set the same for seede, and so shall you have store of rootes of that colour that so is set for seede when time serueth: if you doe [not¹] make choyce of the best Carrets and set them for seedes as aforesaid, then your seedes are very bad and not profitable to be used by any, but deceiveth the sower and yeildeth not so good rootes as the set roote seedes doe by much.

How to haue principall good Cabadge seedes to sow, whereby you may haue good store of good Cabadges as time serveth.

When you haue Cabadges in your garden that bee ripe to cut,

¹ Surely a *not* must have dropped out here.—E.C.

make your choice of the best and fairest Cabadges for seede in this maner, that you may have the benefit of the best Cabadges and good seede of the same stocks or rootes. Also when your Cabadges bee ripe take a hand sawe and cut the Cabadge off, as neere to the Cabadge as you can, and have so much of the stocke as you may: but take heede least you cut the stocke in cutting it with the sawe you must cut those Cabadges which you would so preserve for seedes in the new of the moone, of the first ripe Cabadges, and so let them grow to beare seeds the yeere following, and that seede will be as good as may be (whatever is said to the contrary). And if you desire to have much Cabadge seedes to sowe and to sell: then your best way is to provide some place in the garden where the shadow of them may doe least harme to other seedes or fruits. Then prepare the ground in narrow beds and take up the Cabadge rootes with as much earth at the roote as you can in the new of the moone in October: and place them one row in a bed almost a yard asunder, and then another row in another bed likewise: so that every row or every roote be almost a yard one from another, and then let them stand untill they be graven almost a yard high, then beset the braunches with rises and gird the braunches and rises, with a string of packe threed or such like, or els the weight of the braunches and the winde will breake them to the losse of the seedes: and when the seedes doe beginne to bee ripe, then take heede to them, for the birds called the *Bull Finch* will destroy them sodainely unless you do provide to saue the seedes with nettes to be set thereon sundry waies as seemeth you best to doo: And when your Cabadge seedes bee ripe, cut them and dry them, cleanse them and keep them untill the best times to sowe them: of which times I will make mention at large as heereafter followeth in order. If you take heede to choose the principall Cabadges for seedes as aforesaid, you shall both the better pleasure yourselfe, and doe good to the common wealth: Also let not gaine nor deceipt alter, nor corrupt a good conscience heerein to the hurt of any.

How to make your best choyse for Parsnep seedes.

Prepare such place in your garden as is most convenient for the setting of Parsneps for seeds: first digge and make your ground ready in beds, like as you would sowe any other seedes, then make choice of the fairest Parsnep roots, and plant them in the beds a rowe of rootes on either side the bed, about sixe inches from the edge of the bed, and a rowe of rootes along the midst of the bed or beds, and set every roote to be so neere as you can, to be XV inches one from another: and when the first seedes doe begin to be ripe, then cut them daily as cause requireth: for the seedes of Parsneps are very apt to fall when they be ripe, to the losse of the best seede (if they be not heedfully looked unto). Thus doone, you shall have good Parsnep seedes to pleasure any person in that behalfe, otherwise it is not so good nor so profitable.

The best way to haue principall seedes of Turneps to sowe.

There be sundrie kindes of Turneps, and to write thereof particularlie would be somewhat tedious: but the best kindes for the common wealth, is the large round Turnep, which are but of late come into this Countie of Salop: The best way to haue excellent seedes of those Turneps, is thus: Make the beds a yard and a quarter broade, then choose the onely round and faire rootes, and set them three quarters of a yard one from another, two rowes in a bed.

These seedes will not abide or brooke any bending or supporting of them: but your best way is to let them growe in their owne kinde, and let them fall to the earth (as they will by nature) and when the seedes doe begin to be ripe, take heede, for sundrie kindes of birdes will devoure it, keepe it with nettes or otherwise, which I omit to your best consideration therein: and when the seedes be fully ripe, cut them and drie them to your purpose: your best time to set them for seedes, is in the new of the moone, in October or November.

The best meanes to haue principall Lettice seedes which will be both great, hard and white Cabadge Lettice.

There be sundrie kindes of Lettice, the one is principal, the other two are indifferent, and the fourth is the wild Lettice. The best are very white seedes: the second are russet white seedes, and are called Lumbard Lettice: the third are black seedes, some of al these three sorts wil close, but the perfect white is the best. This sort is to bee chosen and the seedes thereof to bee sowed, and when the Lettice are young and smal, then you must take the weedes cleane from them, and also you must weed so many of the Lettice away until they be two or three inches asunder, and when those remaining, do touch almost one another, then draw away more of them until they be 6 or viij. inches a sunder, then they must grow until they be closed, and if there be any which seeme that they will not close, take them away, and let those which are best closed remaine for seedes, and so from yeare to yeare ever choose the best closed for seede: and you shal have such Cabadge or closed Lettice, by these meanes in two or three yeares, the best that may bee had. This being mine own order for close Lettice seede, I commonly have such Lettice, that many doe say there are not the like to bee had in London, or so good. The manner of sowing or times when to sowe, I omitte until in order in this my treatise it shall more at large appeare.

The best way to obtaine seede Beanes for Gardens.

There be three kindes of Beanes, whereof there is but one perfect good for gardens, that is the great and large white Beane, and when

your Beanes are fully ripe, choose yearly the greatest of them for seede, and you shall find great profit in so doing, if you have cause to sowe many of them, and your Beanes will proove very profitable in the common wealth.

For to haue good Onion seedes.

About the first of Februarie when you perceive the extremity of winter to be past, and the weather somewhat faire, then take your Onions and set them for seedes in the new of the moone, where the sun is alwaies to shine in his course both Winter and Summer: and when they growe high, dresse them with rises or roddes for breaking with wind: and when the seede is ripe, dry it well in the heate of the sunne, then let it remain with the pulse or refuse till after the first of Februarie: I desire that all which would sowe Onion or other afore said in gardens, to provide seedes of their own growing and not to be deceived yearly as commonly they be, to no small losse in generall to all this land, by those which bee common sellers of garden seedes. I cannot omitt nor spare to deliver my minde, concerning the great and abhominable falshooe of those sortes of people which sell garden seedes: consider thus much, admit that all those which be deceived in thys land yearly, in buying of olde and dead seedes for their gardens, had made their accompts of their losses: First the money paide for false and counterfeite seedes, their great losses in manuring and trimming their gardens, and the rents paide for gardens throughout this land: then consider how many thousands are yearly deceived in this manner by them, and also consider howe many thousand poundes are robbed yearly from the common wealth by those catterpillers: I doe undoubtedly perswade my selfe if a true accompt might bee had thereof, those that doe willingly deceive others by false seedes, doe robbe the common wealth of a greater summe then all other the robbing theeves of this whole land do by much, and more worthie in conscience to be executed as the most notorious theeues in this land (one other profession of people excepted). And although the lawes of this realme as yet take no holde whereby to punish them, the almighty God doth beholde their monstrous deceipt, and except those doe repent with speed, both God and man will abhore them as outragious theeves: The Almighty God turne their hearts or confound such false proceedinges against the common wealth: And also I would wishe all those that are seede sellers would have a care to sell good seedes for gardens, and would also have a care to sell in reason and conscience, for the dearth of seedes for gardens is a great hindrance to the profit of gardens, and a great losse to the common wealth. Also my good will shall not be wanting to do good therein, whiles it shal please God that I doe remaine here in this life, his holy will be done at his good pleasure. There be many other seedes do belong to gardens of less accompt and so common in use: that I purpose to omit leaving them to the practise of others which use gardens, because I desire not to bee

tedious, but to procede to my speciall purpose in those causes which best do concerne and benefit the common wealth, which God graunt for his mercie sake.

And before good seedes (provided as aforesaid) be used or sowed in any garden, I wish you to prepare to mucke or make your garden sufficient rank to receive such seedes as is convenient, or els you make spoile of good seedes to your own losse, and then shall you misse greatly the profit of your garden in your house keeping: you must have a speciall care to mucke wel your garden once in two yeares, or els you shall lose more in the profit of the garden, then the mucke is worthe by much, if your garden be pared and made cleane from weedes about the first of November, then it is good to lay your mucke thereon all November, and till the midst of December, and if you can so prepare your garden in this time as afore said, then it is best for to fallow or digge it so far as you have so mucked, and in so doing, your gardens will be most excellent to receive good seedes in the last end of February or in March, according to the nature of the seedes therein to be sowed: and if you omit the dunging and fallowing the garden till after the feast of Christ Jes's, Iu(sic) take it best (as I finde by experience) thus to doe. When you purpose to sowe your garden, some few daies before, let it bee cleane pared and the weedes carried to some convenient place in the garden to rotte, then mucke well if there bee cause that yeaer, then digge the garden very small, and as you digge it, picke out the rootes of the weedes as cleane as you can, and rake it well, then will it be in good order to sowe: but the first manner of fallowing and dunging is best, if you doe not omit the time: and when all the parings and weedings all the whole yeaer is wel rotten, then it will be very fine and good earth to make leuell or plaine any part of the garden and is very good to rancker the garden in want of other mucke.

*A declaration of divers manners of Seedes to be sowed in gardens,
and a reason by experiance which is the best manner
and most profitable.*

There be two manner of sowing of gardens heire in this Countie of Salop, and as I firde by experiance those two manners usual and common, are very unprofitable. The one manner is to open the bed, and set the earth on both sides, then to sowe the seedes on the bed, then to draw with a rake the earth from both sides to cover the seedes, but when the seedes doe growe in sight, there is nothing growing within a quarter of a yard to the edge of the bed, wherby much ground is lost on both sides of the bed, and very unprofitable to the owner.

The second manner of usuall and common sowing of gardens, is when the bed is made, the seeds are sowed thereon, and then earth is sifted thereupon, to cover y^e seede, and when the seedes be spong

and begin to growe, they be so ebbe under the earth, that every small frost or colde raine which commeth dooth destroy the new spring of the seedes, and sometimes all is lost thereby.

A third way there is, but not usuall or common, which is when the bed is ready made, the seeds are sowed thereon, then one taketh the rake and choppeth the teeth of the rake very thicke over all the bed, then the seedes doe fal into the hoales which the teeth of the rake did make, and thereby many seedes doe fall in one hole, and doe destroye one another, except you doe remedie that by pulling some of them away the first weeding. The onely best way to sowe beds in gardens, as I did ever finde by experiance, is when the bed is made to take a staffe of the greatness of a man's thumbe or somewhat greater, of a yarde and a halfe long, making the ende thereof somewhat sharpe, and then with the sharpe ende thereof strike a small rigall or gutter on either side of the bed, within two or three inches of the edges of the bed, and about an inch deepe, then sowe your seedes in those two gutters somewhat thin, then strike other two rigals or gutters in like manner, and so by two and by two till you come to the midst of the bed, and those gutters must bee made foure or five inches a sunder according to the nature of the seedes which you doe sowe: so that the bed ready made being a yard and a quarter broad will take for Onion seedes seaven gutters or rowes, and for Carrets, and Parsneps likewise seaven, and for Turneps five gutters is sufficient on either side the bed, one in the midst, and then two others, as you may well see the places where: but for expedition in sowing time, the best way is, as one person doth strike the gutters or rowes, with the staffe, to let another follow in sowing the rowes, and you shall finde great expedition therein, for two persons in this manner will sowe more in two or three howres, than two persons will or can sowe otherwise, in a whole day, and this kind of sowing doth save the one halfe of the seedes, and defendeth the seedes best from weather, because it is reasonable deepe in the ground: you must have a speciall care that the rowes be striken straight, and you must take heede to sowe the rowe or gutter, first striken, before you strike another rowe or gutter, for the striking of the second rowe will fill the first with earth, that it will be too ebbe to be sowed after, then it is most comely and profitable. I doe assuredly prooue by experiance there is no manner of sowing so perfectly good as this manner is, for all kinde of seedes, but onely Pumpions, Cucumbers, Beanes, and Radish seedes, they must be otherwise set further a sunder as reason and experiance doe agree therein, and in manner heereafter more at large is expressed: and when your seedes be sowed in rigols or rowes, in manner aforsaid, then they are to be covered thus: take the rake and with the head thereof drawe it very lightly over the rigols along the bed, until the bed be plaine and the rigols filled, with the backe side of the head of the rake, and if you then do beate them plaine with the head of the shovel, the beds will be the more comely, and breed less weedes by much.

The manner how and when to sowe Carret seeds, and what ground is best to their liking, and the manner to use them in their growing.

First see that your ground be sufficient ranke as aforesaid: then sowe your Carret seedes very thin in the rigols or rowes as aforesaid, the best time is about the last of Februarie, or the begining of Marche, when the weather is seasonable and faire, then you neede not to care for the age of the moone, so that it bee not within three days of the change, for I doe perfectly know by experiance, that any time else is not amisse, so that the weather be dry and faire. Carrets do best like in a dry ground: and if the garden be in shadowe or somewhat wet at sowing time, then it is not perfect good for Carrets. Such ground is better to sowe Parsneps and Cabadges in, then Carrets, for the Carrets will mislike in the spring time, and also be eaten with wormes that breed in themselves, by their own kinde and nature: and when your Carrets be faire and young above the ground, then you must prepare people to weede: when the weeds are able to be taken up, then must you have speciall care to the Carrets that growe in the rowes or other wayes, for you must weede or take out of them, til there be two inches betweene euerie one of them, and throw those drawne Carrets away with the weedes, if you doe take pity to pull them out, or detract the time too long before you do weed them as aforesaid, your Carrets will be very small, and yeld you small profit: you must weede them wel from weedes as need doth require, and so soone as they be of any bignes, about Midsummer you must drawe away so many of the Carrets, till those that remaine bee at the least three or foure inches a sunder, and also if any of the Carrets do happen to shooote to beare seede, pull them up likewise, for the best seedes of Carrets, some of them will shooote, and must be taken out least they hinder the rest that grow, throw them away: if you misse so to do, your Carrets will be small to your purpose. The good Carrets which are to be drawen from the rest, will easily bee drawen into a good ground with hand, and the easier to be drawen in the fore noon and best after a shower of raine, and you may have good profit by those Carrets so drawen and sowed, for they are novelties and desired of many soe timely in the yeare. Then about the twentith of July, your Carrets in a good ground will be somewhat faire to sell: and if you sell them then or shortly after, so that you take them up before the fourteenth of August: you may as you rid the ground of Carrets, sow Turnips seede or Radish seede in their place, so that you have the best kinde of Turnip seede to sowe, and in so doing you may have two croppes every yere and both with good profit. And if it happen that the Carret seedes doe faile in the Spring time by hardness of weather, or by the wormes of the earth: Then about the midst of May or the end of May you may set Cabadge plants in those places, where the Carrets doe want, and in want of Cabadge plants you may sowe good Turnips seedes, or Radish seedes

thereon. And thereby have good profit: Also the short kinde of Carrets will grow in worse and colder ground then the long Carrets will, and doe well agree with the clay land also.

How and when is best to sowe and plant to haue good Cabadges, both timely about Midsomer and late in the yeare.

If you will have timely Cabadges, then sowe your Cabadge seedes in rigols as aforesaid, about the last of August three or four daies before the ful of the Moone, where they may haue the warmnes of the Sunne in winter, so nere as you can, and keepe them cleane from weeds, then let them grow, till three or foure daies before the ful moon in March or April next after, then set your Cabadge plants a yard a sunder, and as you choose plantes to sette, choose the fairest and lykelyest of them for your purpose, for the small and refuse plantes will growe to bee small Cabadges, and as many as doe seeme eyther wilde or very small throwe them away, for the losse is not great, and in this manner you may haue timely close and hard Cabadges: Also it is a principall time to sowe Cabadges in February or March, three or foure daies before the full of the moone as aforesaid, then sowe the seedes very thinne in rowes, and keep them cleane from weeds, and when they be faire and large to plant, in May or about the first of June, it is best to plant them three or foure daies before the full of the moone, and if necessity doe compel you, it will serve the whole quarter after the ful of the moone: And also as they growe, from time to time take care to kill the wormes which eate the leaues: and to take heede that no leaues be broken of those which you would haue to bee Cabadges, for it is hurtful to the closing of the Cabadges. And when the first planted Cabadges be ripe, sell or spend them shortly, for within fourteene daies after they be hard they will growe so fast within that they wil rent and cleaue a sunder, and so perish and rot: And when your Cabadges doe ripe and bee hard sell them or spend them, for there is small profit to keepe them, because the snailes and other wormes doe pearce them dayly, but those which doe close farre in the yeare in September and October may bee better kept in winter for your purpose: but of al wormes or caterpillers Knaues, which are the greatest devourers of Cabadges and doe consume many of them at one time: those catterpillers do never repent, untill they come to Tyburne or the gallowes. Therefore take good care to your enclosures for your better safetie.

For sowing of Parseneps, and best vsing of them.

Some wil sowe Parsenep seeds at Michaels tide, to haue timely Parsneps, and doth serue their purpose, to haue them about twenty dayes sooner then those which do sowe in February or March, but it is not best to sowe many in that order, but a few for nouelties: but to sow to haue best profit, as when the weather is fayre in Februarie

or in March, sowe your Parsneps, not respecting the age of the moone, but the goodnes of the weather, and when they be ready to weed, haue care to weed them cleane in time: if they be too thicke sowed, pull them out also with weeds, till euery Parsnep be two inches a sunder at the least, then weed them as cause is, and let them grow till they bee to serue your time. Parsneps will growe well in worse ground then Carrets, and reasonably well in colde gardens: and if you doe sowe your Parsneps in rigols as my accustomed manner is, it is best for your purpose and profit: and this kind of sowing in rigols doth sauе the better halfe of the seedes, of any kinde whatsoeuer, as by experiance is prooued.

For sowing of Turneps, and the best time when.

If you desire to haue timely Turneps, you may do thus: a weeke before the full moone, or a weeke after the full moone, in the end of April or in May, sowe your Turnep seeds, and when they are ready to weed, then pull out with the weeds, so many of the Turneps, till the rest of the Turneps be a hand breadth a sunder; and as they doe grow ripe about Midsomer, drawe the greatest first, to make them thinner all over, and when they be of any greatnes, sell or spend them away, for those timely sowed Turneps will not tarry good but a few daies: for they will be hard roots, and be eaten with wormes, and grow to seedes, and so will many Turneps, which bee sowed before Midsommer. But those which are sowed in July and to the 14 of August, wil remaine good all winter. And when they be to serue your turne, take the greatest first, and let the rest remaine, and they will increase much, when they haue some libertie, and at all times it is to be chosen, to sowe and weed as aforesaid: & looke from what ground you take your first fruities away before the 14 day of August, you may thereon sowe good Turnep seede to good profit. But if you sowe after the 14 of August it is to no good purpose, but to haue small Turneps little worth, and empayre your ground for no profit: you may in this manner haue two croppes of Turneps in one place of land in one yeare, and both perfect good.

The best meanes to haue principall close Lettice, and to haue them as timely as is possible.

The first of September or within fourteene daies then next after, is the best to take your Lettice seedes and sowe them in a drie banke, or dryest place in the garden reasonable thinne, weed them cleane when there is cause, and let them grow as they doe prooue, till there are foure daies before the full of the moone in March, then take them up and plant them in new digged ground, sixe or eight inches a sunder, and keepe them cleane from weedes, and you shall haue timely Lettice. And by this meanes I haue yearly such close or cabadge Lettice, better cannot be had, and they will bee ady some

yeares in April, and the beginning of May: I do also sow Lettice seeds in February and March in manner aforesaid, and plant them again as aforesaid, And thereby I haue principall close Lettice: till Midsommer you may haue very good Lettice, and not remooue them: so that they be well a sunder, but the other manner is best. And keepe some of the best of them for seedes: my Lettice bee yearly sold for two a penney, for one of them is a reasonable dish for a table, and as white as is possible, and many doe say, the like Lettice are not to be had in London. And I do suppose, that this kinde of Lettice is not common to be had in London as yet, or else the Gardiners there no doubt do not carefully provide for principall Lettice. But if any request me for principall Lettice seedes, I haue ready to performe his desire, whiles they doe endure unsolde, yearly, if it please God, whiles I remaine liuing.

The nature and quality of Garden Beanes, and how you may haue best profit by them.

If you desire to haue timely Beanes to serue your purpose, as a fewe for novelties, set them about the middest of December, where the sunne hath some power in the garden. And if you desire to haue profit by Beanes, this may be your best course, in any shadow garden, or under the shadow of fruite trees, where nothing will growe but nettols and other weedes, pare cleane that ground about the middest of Januarie, or all Februarie, and then digge the said ground and in digging thereof, let the rootes of weedes or nettles be cleane picked out, then set your Beanes therein, and as there is cause weed them cleane, and when the Beanes be faire blowed five or six joynts of them, then you were best to pinch off a handful, or a span of the toppees of them with your hand, or cut them away, but they will more easier and sooner be pinched than cut. Then by this meanes the Beanes so pinched or cut, will stand stiffe of themselves, that there needeth no rises or boughs, to be sticked amongst them, to keepe them for breaking with the winde. And they will also beare the more beans, and the sooner will be ripe because there be no rises or boughs to shadow them. But if it happen that great tempestes of winde, or raine do throw some of them downe. Then take a few rises or sprigges, to support them which so doo fall, and in this manner, of one pecke of Beanes to set, I haue received sixteen peckes of seasonable drie Beanes in gaine. In shadow ground where nothing else wil grow but nettels, and other weedes under trees, those Beanes to set in shadow places or under trees, must bee somewhat thinne, about seauen or eight inches a sunder. And in this manner they will beare Beanes sufficient good store either to bee eaten greene or kept drie for seeds to be set againe.

Of Onion seedes to be sowne.

The best time and season to sowe any one (sic, ? Onion) seedes in the

marches of Wales, is about the first of March, when the weather is somewhat faire and seasonable, then prepare to sowe your Onion seeds. And if your garden be dunged or fallowed in December as aforesaid, then is it most principal for sowing of Onion seeds. And the drier the garden is, the sooner you may sowe it. And if it be somewhat wet and cold, then the longer you can tarrie, the better it is. So that you doe sowe before the last of March, according as your garden doth prooue in driness, for colde and wet earth is altogether bad for Onion seede. And when your Onyon or Jubballes do beginne to waxe somewhat readie to be used or spent, then make them reasonable thinne, for if they grow to thicke, they will bee verie small, but if you draw them reasonably, you shall have faire Onyons and best for your profit. The best time to sowe Onyon seede, is a weeke before the full of the moone, and the weeke after. And best when the weather is very drie and faire.

The meanes to haue faire large Cucumbers, & the best order for them within the Countie of Salop, or in the marches of Wales.

About the last of April, or the beginning of May when the weather prooueth to be somewhat faire & warme, then take the seedes of Cucumbers and put them in new milke ouer night. And if the next day after prooue a faire sunne shine day, take the seedes and put the milke and all in a pewter platter in the heate of the sunne three or fourre houres, then put them into the earth where you would haue them to growe, and they will spring and appear aboue the ground within fourre or fife daies. And if you do not so place them in the heat of the sun, then the next day after their wetting in milke, set them in the earth likewise, and when they be sprung aboue the ground, the snailles and wormes will deuoure them, except you finde meanes to preuent them. The ground upon which you sowe Cucumbers seede must be very ranke and faire, where the sunne giueth best heat in the garden, or most principal in a faire banke, that sheweth it selfe to the noone sunne. If your Cucumber seedes do happen to grow too thicke, then take out the worst till they be a yard a sunder, for the more roome they haue, the better they will beare the fairer fruities, you may remoue the plants of Cucumbers when they be young and plant them in another place, conuenient as aforesaid : there are sundrie other meanes used with horsedung to set and plant Cucumbers : which is not to my liking, and which I omit, as not so good as aforesaid. And to haue milons, gourds, or pumpions, do the like as is expressed herein by Cucumbers, if the spring season doe serue your purpose thereunto.

The meanes to haue principal faire Artichokes, and how to haue them in all sommer time.

If you desire to haue timely Artichokes, then take uppe your olde rootes, in the latter halfe of September, or the first halfe of October,
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then choose the fairest plants and pull them from the olde rootes, then plant them in a very ranke earth, trenched about three quarters of a yard deepe, with dung mixt with some earth, and set your plants therein, and you shall haue timely Artichokes in the spring next following. And also in the beginning of March take uppe the olde rootes which have borne fruoutes three times, then take the greatest plantes and set them as aforesaid. Take also the middle sort of plants, and set them by themselves, likewise as aforesaid well dunged. So by this meanes I have had faire and large Artichokes all the sommer. And many of those which be set in September and October, as aforesaid, will beare faire Artichokes both betimes in the spring, and also in August and September the same yeere ; best time of the age of the moone to plant them, is three or foure daies before the full of the moone. The old rootes of Artichokes, and the small slippes growing on them, are not to bee set for Artichokes, except you plant or set the small slippes for encrease, or to sell or give for encrease to others, for commonly they will not beare fruoutes the first yeare that you doe set them : there be sundrie kindes of Artichokes, the largest kinde is best to bee chosen for your purpose, there bee but two kindes principall good heere in this land to my knowledge, if you desire to haue great store of Artichokes to sell, then your best way is to make (as it were a nurserie for plants) in this manner, make certaine bankes the greatnessse of a bushell, round like a loafe of breade, so that you may goe betwixt them, and set one plant in the toppe of euerie hillocke, and from thence yearly choose the fairest plants to set.

The meanes to prouide Radish rootes best for your profit.

In March or Aprill where you have sowed either Carrets, or Parsneps, or both, when your Carrets or Parsneps are aboue ground, then you may perceiue wher the ground is bare, then set the seede of Radish a fewe, five or sixe in a bed, and so ouer all your beddes, if you so please, and when this Radish rootes bee readie, then take them away, for those timely Radish rootes will tarrie but a few daies good, for they will shoothe for seede, and they will also hinder the growing of the other fruoutes, if you sowe Radish onely without mixing of any other hearbes or fruoutes, you may set them from March, till the first of August, at which time it is too farre in the yeare for that purpose. And if you doe sowe Radish by themselves, set them sixe inches a sunder, and let them be kept cleane from weedes, and when they be readie to be spent, away with them as you may, for they will perish both by growing to seede, and also by wormes : if you do desire to prouide Radish seedes for another yeare, your best way is to sowe a bedde, and when the rootes be readie to spend, leaue the best and fairest for seedes, and let them so left for seedes, be halfe a yard a sunder, and when the seede doth begin to bee ripe, then the birds will deuoure it, except you doe prouide in time for safeguard

thereof: and your Radish for seedes must be sowed in beddes in the month of March.

The best vse for Porret and Leekes.

Because Porrets and Leekes is a necessarie and profitable hearb for housekeeping, I cannot omit to write therein: if you desire to haue Porret for your purpose, then you must first haue good seedes thereof, and to obtaine good seedes: In August or about the first of September, prepare your ground well mucked and well digged, in place where the sun hath reasonable power in the garden. Then take up your Porret and set them before the twelfth of September, or else the Porret will not take sufficient roote to beare fruite the Sommer following: if you faile this to do, you shall not haue profitable seedes, for they will bee light and deafe, without perfect substance to growe when you sowe them. And also you doe lose halfe the waight of seedes, which otherwise is to bee bad by timely setting of Porret, and the buyers are deceiued by those seeds of porret which is set late in the yeare. Porret seedes will growe in some shadowe place reasonable well and large, so that you do not sowe them to thicke. And the Porret for Leekes to be spent, will also prooue well in a shadow place, and you may set or plant them to be eaten or spent in Leekes when you please, in August, September, or October, do very well, for seedes as aforesaid.

*How to preserue and keepe Carret rootes, and to haue them
readie to serue all the winter, and till the last of March
next after with very small charge.*

In the two months of October and November, when you have leisure in drie weather, then prouide a vessell or wine caske or some other: then lay one course of sand on the bottom of the vessell two inches thick, then a course of the carret rootes, so that the rootes do not touch one another: then another course of sand to cover those rootes, and then another course of rootes, and in this manner untill the vessell be full to the top, and if you have a ground seller, you may packe them in some corner in this manner, you must cut away all the branches of the carrots close by the roote, and somewhat of the small endes of the Carrots, and they must be so packed in sande unwashed, and about the last of December: sometime when there is no frost, you must then unpacke them againe, and then the carret rootes will begin to spring in the top of the roote, then if you desire to keepe them untill a longer time, then you must pare off the upper end of the roote, that they cannot spring any more in the top, and then packe them againe in sand as aforesaid, so may you keepe them well till Lent or Easter. And in this manner you may preserue and keepe the rootes of Parsneps and the Turneps, for I have prooued it to be true and profitable. I could yet heerein take occasion to write

of divers rootes and hearbs, for sallets, to bee planted and sowed in gardens, which do not serue my purpose, for I rather desire to prouide sufficient victuals for the poore and greatest number of people, to relieue their hungrie stomackes, then to picke dainty sallets, to prouoke appetite to those that doe liue in excesse, the which God amend.

Beloued in Christ Jesus, I desire you to accept of this my good enterprise, in respect I desire the benefit of the common wealth heerein, and is a speciaill meane to helpe and relieue the poore, as by experience was manifest in the great dearth and scarsitie last past in the Countie of Salop and else where, for with lesse garden ground then foure ackers planted with Carrets, and aboue seauen hundred close cabbedges, there were many hundreds of people well refreshed thereby, for the space of twenty daies, when bread was wanting amongst the poore in the pinch or fewe daies before harvest. And many of the poore said to me, they had nothing to eate but onely carrets and Cabedges, which they had of me for many daies, and but onelie water to drinke. They had commonly sixe waxe poundes of small close Cabedges for a penny to the poore. And in this manner I did serue them, and they were wonderfull glad to haue them, most humbly praising God for them. And because I did manifestly see and know, that so little garden ground, as less then foure ackers, did this great effect in the common wealth, and especially in helping the poore thereby: Therefore I desire all good and godly people to accept of my good will therein, and to put in practise this my experience and knowledge herein mentioned. And then I have my wished desire. That the Almighty GOD may be glorified in his owne workes, and the poore the better relieved thereby, and thus for God's love and your own profit also. And if any person desire to know of me further than I have heerein expressed, if you come to me, I hope you shall not want your desire, for as I was willing to write, so am I willing to instruct as many as will request my good will therein, most willingly while it please God I remaine in this mortall life to the end. And thus the Almighty GOD blesse your good proceedings therein.

It is not unknowne to the Citty of London, and many other townes and cities on the sea coast, what great abundance of carrets are brought by forraigne nations to this land, whereby they have receiued yeerely great summes of mony and commodities out of this land, and all by carelessness of the people of this realme of England, which do not endeuer themselves for their owne profits therein, but that this last dearth and scarsitie hath somewhat urged the people to prouoe many waies for their better relieve, whereby I hope the benefit of Carret rootes are profitable, I will reueale my knowledge heerein: and first the use of them amongst the better sort by the Cookes. The Cookes will take Carrets deuided in peeces, and boile them to season their stewed broth and doth wonderfull well therein as dayly is knowne in seruice to the better sort. Also Carret rootes are boyled

with powdred beefe, and eaten therewith : and as some doe report, a fewe Carrets do sauе one quarter of beefe in the eating of a whole beefe : and to be boyled and eaten with Porke, and all other boyled, meat of flesh amongst the common sort of people, & amongst the poorer sort also : Carrets of red colours are desired of many to make dainty sallets, for roast Mutton or Lambe with Vineger and Pepper. Also Carrets shred or cut small one or two of them, and boyled in pottage of any kinde, doth effectually make those pottage good, for the use of the common sort. Carrets well boyled and buttered is a good dish for hungrie or good stomackes. Carrets in necessitie and dearth, are eaten of the poore people, after they be well boyled, instead of bread and meate. Many people will eat Carrets raw, and doe digest well in hungry stomackes : they give good nourishment to all people, and not hurtfull to any, whatsoeuer infirmities they be diseased of, as by experience doth prooue by many to be true. Carrets are good to be eaten with salt fish. Therefore sowe Carrets in your Gardens, and humbly praise God for them, as for a singular and great blessing : so thus much for the use and benefit had in the common wealth by Carrets. Admit if it should please God, that any City or towne should be besieged with the enemy, what better provision for the greatest number of people can bee, then every garden to be sufficiently planted with Carrets.

I doe desire al people which haue cause to sell Garden fruities or seedes to the use of others, that they would sell in reason and conscience, and for thier better instructions, I haue heerein mentioned a brefe rate, how they may well be offorded and soulde, and how I doe make sale of fruities and seedes to others, as heerein is expressed. And so long as it shall please God I doe remaine in this mortall life, I will be ready to perorme the same to the uttermost of my power in good will, to the benefit of the common wealth, and especially to the poore inhabitants of this towne of Shrewesburie.

The price of Carret seedes of both the best kindes : that is to say, the large yellow Carret and the great shorte yellow Carret, the best and fairest rootes choosen to set to beare seedes as before is expressed : my price of those principall Carret seedes, is after the rate of two shillings the waxe pound, without deceipt.

Large yellow Carrets of those two best kindes after the rate of two pence the stone, ten waxe waights to euery stone, and also the like large Carrets which I doe keepe and preserue in sande as aforesaid, til Januarie, February, and Marche, my price is iij. pence the stone

The small rootes of yellow Carrets, of both the best kindes att the rate of sixe waxe pounds for a penny.

Principall close Cabadge seeds after the rate of iiiij.d. the ounce, the which seedes are hardly saued in this countie of Salop, for being devoured with birds.

Faire and large close Cabadges, after the rate of two waxe pounds for a penney : and the smal close cabadges better cheape to the poore, as occasion shall serue.

Turnep seedes of the best and largest kinde, after the rate of xij. ponce the pound.

Faire and large Turneps, at y^e rate of ij. pennce the stone.

Principall garden Beanes of the best kinde, good and drye to set, after the rate of ij. pence the quart.

Like garden beans greene to eat, at the rate of i.d. y^e quart.

Faire Hartichocks, of the greatest sort, at i.d. a peece, and the other, two or three for i.d. as they prooue in greatness.

These aforesaid, and all other garden fruits, rootes and seeds whatsoeuer, which I haue to sell, are at a reasonable price, and perfect good without deceipt, and so many as will bee content to buy with reason, come and welcome.

And if any other person desire to buy any store of principall carret seedes, as before is expressed, to sell for reason to others, to benefit the common wealth, I am willing to serue his turne better cheape then before is declared, because I am willing to procure the use of Carrets, knowne as well to all people in this parte of England as Wales, which God graunt for the better helpe and comfort of the poore, and although I do not know in al this land where to buy the like carret seeds for v.s. a pound, yet my price is ij.s. the waxe pound, or lesse, as cause is to my liking, till the people may haue store of their owne growing for their gardens, which is my desire, if it may so please God.

An exhortation to loue, whereby all good works do effectually proceed eyther to the glory of God, or benefit of the common wealth.

Beloved, the holy word saith : That if we haue faith to remoue mountaines, if we haue not loue, it dooth not preuaile us any thing. This loue required of us, doth consist in few words, that is : Loue God aboue all things, and thy neighbour as thy selfe. To loue God aboue all things, is humbly to give him most hearty thankes for our creation and our redemption, in the merits of our onely Saviour Jesus Christ, and also to loue him in a heartie desire, to obey him in the precepts conteined in his most holy worde, and also to loue him for all his benefits both spirituall and temporall, to loue him for his wonderfull prouidence of heaven & earth, and all that is therein, for the helpe & comfort of mankinde, and to loue thy neighbor as thy selfe, is to cherish him, and courteously to admonish and intreate him, to avoide sinne, and to comfort him with those blessings which the Lorde hath made thee steward of for that purpose ; and when the Lord calleth thee to make accompt of thy Stewardship, if thou willingly doe endeavour thy selfe to performe the loue aforesaid, then true faith, and true repentance, will bring thee (as it were) hand in hand, to the presence of the Lord, where thou shalt make a ioyfull accompte, only accepted in the merrites of Christ Jesus.

This is the totall summe of thy Stewardship, whatsoeuer thou bee, and if thou careleslye omit to do thy office heerein, thou makest a

hard accompt for thy selfe, which God forbid, if it bee his good pleasure therein. And therefore loue God aboue all thinges, and thy neighbour as thy selfe. And then I shal surely and effectuallye haue my desire heerein, and greatly for the profit of the common wealth. And thus I desire thee, good Reader, to take in good parte this my last farewell to my native soyle of Shrewsburie, except I be vrged in conscience further to proceede, as cause and time dooth require therein, and for the better expelling of sinne, which is the onely hindrance of all good workes: let us humbly end with hartie prayer to our heavenly Father as followeth.

O Heauenly Father, haue mercie vpon this common wealth and congregation, and graunt that we do not resist nor quench thy holy spirit any longer, but that we may vtterly abolish and forsake contention, ambition, vaine glory, and al manner of crueltie, periurie, & smooth dissembling ipocrisie, & all other greiuous sinnes daylye committed against thy devine Maiestie: Graunt also, O heavenly Father, that the preachers & distributers of thy holy word and gospel, haue not cause any longer to mourne, lament, and greue, in that they cannot preuaile agaist those notorious sinnes aforesaid, & many others daily committed, not in the space of fortie years past, to any good purpose, whereby sinne is growne to be rotten ripe, dayly vrging the presence of thy judgements against us, and graunt likewise if it be thy good pleasure, that our owne great number of bookees, wherin thy holy word is conteined, & by thy great mercie we doe possesse them in peace many years past, that they be not witnes agaist vs in the day of thy feareful visitation. Graunt also for thy mercies sake, that all those which do seeme to professe thy holy worde and Gospel, may also truely & effectually practise the same in their lives and conversation, without shameles ipocrisie or blinde selfe loue. O Lord behoulde and reforme the great multitude of seditious persons, that haue presumed into the place of auncient peace-makers, whereby thy holy word and Gospel hath taken small effect in this common wealth, for many yeare past, by reason thereof. O Lord reform their abuses, & shorten their contentious proceedings, for thine elect sake. Grant also O heauenly father, that unfained loue & charitie, may possesse the hearts of all men: & that sedition and blinde selfe loue may be vtterlye vanquished vnto Sathan, from whence it dooth proceed into the hearts of the vngodly against the true peace of thy holy worde and Gospel. Grace mercy and peace from God our heavenly Father, bee with us all, now and euermore. Amen.

FINIS.

PRE-HISTORIC SHROPSHIRE.

By R. L. KENYON.

RIVER DRIFT MEN.

THE earliest men of whom traces have anywhere been found are those called the River Drift men, because their remains are found principally in river gravels. These remains consist exclusively of rude stone implements and a very few fragments of bones, none of which latter have been found in England. Their stone implements, however, are found in several places in the Southern and Eastern Counties, but not north-west of a line passing through the Midland Counties from Bristol to the Wash. We are not therefore concerned with this very obscure race in Shropshire, which was probably covered with ice or snow while these men were in England. The whole country was 600 feet or more higher than it is now, and the animals whose bones are found associated with the remains of these men are animals of an Arctic climate. England and Ireland were integral parts of the Continent, the sea not coming near any part of our present coasts, and the whole of the German Ocean, and Bristol and Irish Channels, being dry land.¹

THE PALÆOLITHIC ESKIMO RACE.

The "River Drift" men were succeeded by the "Cave" men, whose remains are found principally in caves, and who may or may not have belonged to the

¹ Dawkins' *Early Man in Britain*, p. 148—173.

same race. They lived under the same Arctic climate, with the same animals, and when England was still part of the Continent ; but their remains show a higher though still not a very exalted civilisation. None have been found in Shropshire, but in the limestone caves of Ffynnon Beuno and Cae Gwyn, in the Vale of Clwyd, a number of artificially formed flint flakes and some bones worked by man have been found, together with bones of reindeer, mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, bear, ox, horse, wolf, fox, badger, hare, wild cat, wild boar, red deer, Irish elk, hyæna, and lion¹ ; in the Pont Newydd cave, in the same neighbourhood, a tooth believed to be human has been found, a quartzite implement and chips of quartzite, with bones of hippopotamus, rhinoceros, elephant, bear, bison, reindeer, and horse ; and remains of the same animals have been found in Derbyshire, Herefordshire, and many other Counties, associated in several places with implements fashioned by man, so that there is no doubt that Shropshire must have been traversed by these animals, and that at the same time some colonies of men were living, if not in Shropshire, at least in its neighbourhood. These cave men, like the river drift men, were in the "palæolithic" stage of civilisation, for not only were they unacquainted with metals, but their stone implements were rudely shaped and unpolished. They had, however, more and better shaped implements than the river drift men, and made them of stone or bone. They lived in caves or under the shelter of rocks, or, probably, in tents or wooden huts. No remains of tame animals or cultivated vegetables are anywhere found in their refuse heaps, nor any pottery, so that their food must have been the flesh of wild animals killed in hunting, fish, and wild fruits ; and their dress was made of skins, sown together with sinews by bone needles. They made fires and cooked

¹ All these remains are in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington.

their food. They ornamented themselves with necklaces of shells and ivory, and they were sufficiently artistic to draw rude but spirited pictures of animals on the antlers and tusks of those which they had killed. Many of these drawings, of bisons, mammoths, reindeer, and many other animals, have been found in France, but the only one yet found in England is a horse's head carved on a small piece of bone found in the Creswell Cave, in Derbyshire, about 1875. Lumps of red oxide of iron are found in many of their caves, and with these they probably painted their faces. No burying places can be at all identified with these people, who probably took no trouble about burying their dead, but allowed wild beasts to eat the bodies as the Eskimos seem frequently to do now.¹ It must be remembered that graves are difficult to dig in frozen soil. Very few of their bones have anywhere been discovered, the only human fragment belonging to them which has been found in England being the tooth already mentioned found at Pont Newydd. Their tools, weapons, and artistic performances, are just like those of the Eskimos of the present day; their habits and appearance were probably much the same, and in all probability the modern Eskimos are their lineal descendants.²

During the whole time of palæolithic man, Shropshire was on the extreme edge of the habitable world. No traces of these men, and very few of the extinct animals contemporary with them, have been found in Scotland, nor in England north of Derbyshire, nor in Mid Wales, nor in Norway, Sweden, or Denmark; and it is believed that these countries were still covered with ice or snow while our British Eskimos were living here. Reindeer, which were abundant in England,

¹ See *Franklin's Journey*, ii., 174, and *The First Crossing of Greenland*, i., 392, 414, for instances of human bones being found round modern Eskimo encampments, unburied.

² Dawkins' *Early Man in Britain*, p. 174—244,

belong exclusively to Arctic regions ; the mammoths and rhinoceroses had thick hairy or woolly coats, which their modern representatives have quite discarded ; and it is only in extremely cold climates that it is possible to allow, as the Eskimos here did and the living Eskimos do, vast heaps of bones and refuse to accumulate for a long time round human habitations. On the other hand the lions and hyænas, whose bones are found associated with the others, belong to hot climates, and their presence can only be accounted for on the supposition that they roamed up here in the summer and retreated in the winter ; and as remains of forests and of land animals are found all around our coasts, and are dredged up in great abundance in the North Sea, it is believed that both the North Sea and the English Channel were dry ground, and would present no impediment to an annual immigration and emigration of animals between Britain and the countries to the south. The soil of these seas and of Great Britain must, therefore, have been 600 feet higher than its present level.

THE FLOOD.

Between the palæolithic and subsequent periods there was a great break, during which man disappeared from Britain, and nearly all the now extinct animals were exterminated. The land subsided to nearly its present level, and England became an island, with a coast line only a little further out than it is at present. No traces of mammoths are found here after this period, nor of any now extinct animal except the Irish Elk. During this subsidence the ice and snow in Scotland and elsewhere would melt and be likely to cause a great flood, of which traces appear to be still recognisable¹ ; and to this flood, as being the last which can have brought icebergs over this country, we may fairly attri-

¹ See article by Principal Sir J. W. Dawson of Montreal, in *Trans. of Vict. Inst.* xv. 206.

bute the blocks of stone from distant hills which may still be found lying on the surface of the ground. At West Felton many of these have been collected by Mr Dovaston and his predecessor, and may be now seen standing in his garden. They are of granite, gneiss, and Cambrian limestone, of which the two former must have come from Scotland, but the last may be from the vale of Meifod. They are said to have been all found in fields facing towards the North West, so that the ice must have been coming from that direction when it was caught and detained by the banks of earth beneath it.¹

THE NEOLITHIC IBERIAN RACE.

How soon after these tremendous changes man reappeared in Britain it is impossible to say, but the new inhabitants were certainly much more advanced in civilisation than their predecessors. They were still ignorant of the use of metals, and used stone tools and weapons, but much better shaped, and often highly polished, whence they have received the title of "Neolithic" men. They brought with them the domestic animals which we now have, the dog, the pig, the "Celtic short-horn" ox, the sheep, and the goat, all of which appear to be derived from Asiatic originals, and

¹ This information was given me by Mr Dovaston, 2nd Aug., 1888. Dr. Buckland identified this flood with Noah's, and that this is consistent with the present state of geological knowledge is asserted by Dr. Southall and Sir J. W. Dawson, with the entire concurrence of the Duke of Argyle, in *Trans. of Vict. Inst.* xiii. 113; xv. 206, 208. Again in 1886, Sir J. W. Dawson says, "The ordinarily received chronology of 4,000 or 5,000 years for the post diluvian period, and 2,000, or a little more, for the ante-diluvian period, will exhaust all the time that geology can allow for the possible existence of man, at least in the temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere :" *ib.* xx. 88. And Professor Hughes, Professor of Geology at Cambridge, says in 1887, "Buckland's view that the deposits of the celebrated Kirkdale and other similar caves would be connected with a great submergence which he identified with Noah's flood, was not so wild as we are sometimes inclined to think." *Ib.* xxi. 93.

to have been domesticated before they were introduced into Europe. They brought also wheat and barley, peas and flax, apples, pears, and plums ; they brought the arts of grinding corn, of spinning flax and weaving linen, and of making pottery. They used canoes formed of the trunks of large trees, and propelled by a broad paddle. They made camps on the tops of hills, protected by stone or earth ramparts and by ditches, and used clubs and axes, javelins, spears, and arrows, in their warfare with each other. They lived sometimes in pits hollowed out within these camps, generally circular in shape, 7 to 10 feet deep, and 5 to 7 feet in diameter on the floor, narrowing to 2 or 3 at the top, which would be covered by sticks and clay. Sometimes a cluster of these huts were together, with a single circular shaft for an entrance. Similar pits are described by Mr H. M. Stanley as being now in use in South Africa, and huts with a very narrow underground passage for their only entrance, the object being to keep out the cold air, are now used by the Eskimos.¹ They lived also sometimes in caves, as for instance in that belonging to Mrs. Williams Wynn at Cefn, which had been previously inhabited by the animals of the palæolithic age, the hippopotamus, rhinoceros, cave bear, &c. ; and they lived also in log huts, a specimen of which was found in a bog under 23 feet of peat in Donegal, and is preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. They buried their dead² generally in long or oval barrows, with a trench on each side but not all round. The more important of these barrows contained a chamber, or sometimes several connected chambers, built of slabs of stone set on edge, and sometimes with a narrow passage leading to it. Kit's Cotty House in Kent, and a much smaller one at Cefn, near the cave which they had inhabited, are examples of the simpler form of these chambers, the most

¹ "The first crossing of Greenland," by Nansen, 1890. Vol. II.

² See an article by Dr. Thurnam in *Arch. XLII.*

elaborate being in Wiltshire, Somerset, and Gloucestershire. The bodies were sometimes burnt, but more often buried in a contracted, crouching position, being very likely the position in which they were in the habit of sleeping within their pit-dwellings ; and it is probable that the dwellings themselves were often made their tombs. Great numbers of bones of animals are generally found in the barrows near or above the human skeletons, being probably the remains of the funeral feasts. The human skulls are of the long or oval as opposed to the round shape, and in height the men did not average more than 5ft. 5in. They were not artistic like their predecessors, and have left no pictures of any sort in England, and hardly any anywhere else ; and scarcely any personal ornaments have been found in their tombs.

Everything points to the conclusion that these Neolithic men were of the Iberian race, now represented by the Basques. The shape of their skulls and the shape of their tombs, alike show it, and history entirely corroborates them. Before Strabo's time the Iberians in Gaul had been pushed to the West by the Celts, but in the days of Cæsar they still occupied the greater part of Spain, and of France south of the Loire ; and Tacitus tells us that the Silures of South Wales had dark complexions and curly hair, so much resembling the Spaniards as to make it appear that they were a colony from Spain. Moreover, the Irish annalists assert that the Spaniards founded a dynasty at Tara about 300 B.C., and the Spanish annalists record many successful expeditions of their countrymen to Ireland, and one account says, " Certain natives of Spain called Siloros, a Biscayan tribe, joined with another named Brigantes, migrated to Britain about 261 years before our era, and obtained possession of a territory there, on which they settled." If these stories are not founded on the opinion expressed by Tacitus, they afford a strong confirmation of it, though, of course, the dates given by the annalists are very little to be depended on.

Again, the burying places known as dolmens or cromlechs exist in considerable numbers in Wales, and on the coasts of Ireland, and also in Portugal, and along all the North coast of Spain, while in all England, outside Wales and Cornwall, there are hardly more than half a dozen standing in the open, though there are many covered by tumuli, as we should expect if this people had at first occupied a great part of the country, and afterwards been driven West by an invading race, which destroyed their monuments. Again, a small dark complexioned race of people, identical in appearance with the Basques, are said to be still recognisable in Wales and in Ireland, and "The darkest complexioned people in the West are those who still linger among the long neglected dolmens of Glen Malim More," at the Easternmost point of Donegal. We may therefore attribute to the small dark race of people, whom Agricola saw in South Wales, all the dolmens and cromlechs found in Wales and elsewhere.¹ One of these dolmens formerly stood on Llanymynech Hill, close to the borders of Shropshire, and went by the name of the Warrior's Grave. It seems to have been thrown down about the beginning of this century, in vain search for the golden torque which tradition said was round the neck of the chief who was buried there.² If the tradition is true, he was not buried while his people were still in the Neolithic stage, or ignorant of metals. With this exception, no dolmens, or long or chambered tumuli, the burial places of the Iberian race, nor any of their pit dwelling places, are known to exist in the County, or on its borders.

Several of the large oval barrows of the Iberians, in Wiltshire and elsewhere, both in England and on the Continent, not only contain stone chambers exactly like the dolmens found standing in the open, but are surrounded by large upright stones which mark their

¹ Fergusson's *Rude Stone Monuments*, pp. 162, 377, 381.

² Lloyd's *Powys Fadog*, vi., 343.

boundary. It is probable that the dolmens were copied in later times from the stone chambers, and erected as memorials of the dead, not necessarily over their tombs ; and that the upright stone circles, of which Stonehenge is the best known, almost the largest, and probably one of the latest examples, are in like manner copies of the boundary stones of the Iberian tumuli. We may, therefore, attribute them to the same people, though most of them were probably, and Avebury and Stonehenge almost certainly, erected after the use of bronze and iron had become known, and some of them were after the Roman invasion.¹ In Shropshire they exist only in the extreme west of the county. On Penywern Hill, two miles south of Clun, is one of small stones, 30 yards in diameter. A little outside the western boundary of the same part of the County is the "Kerry Hill Cromlech,"² a circle of eight stones, averaging about six feet cube, with a block in the centre, and a diameter of about 80 feet. And near Shelve, at the foot of Corndon, is the Marsh Pool circle, now containing 27 stones at least (there were 32 in 1838), of which only six or eight are visible above the heather, and a larger one in the centre—with a diameter of about 75 feet; and Mitchell's Fold, which is a circle of 15 much larger stones, varying from three to six feet above the ground. There are some remains of two other circles near this, and close to it, but a few yards outside the boundary of the county, are the remains of another called the Whetstones, which, however, was dug up and destroyed about 20 years ago. Nothing is known to have been found in any of the other circles, but under the Whetstones when they were dug up was found a mass of what was said to look like "Black

¹ Fergusson goes so far as to put them all after the Roman evacuation of the Island, but admits that they were built in Ireland in or before the first century, A.D. Roman coins and pottery have been found in digging both at Avebury and Stonehenge: Fergusson's *Rude Stone Monuments*, pp. 74, 105.

² *Transactions of Shropshire Archaeological Society*, xi., 220.

Manganese," but when sent to be analysed was pronounced to consist of human bones.¹ A small stone circle is also said to have formerly existed on the Grig Hill, near Ruyton-XI-Towns.²

Of other remains of this Iberian people in this county there are very few. Only one stone implement from Shropshire is mentioned by Mr. Evans,³ and that is a large axe-head of basalt, found at Hardwick, near Bishop's Castle, and attributed by him to an age when bronze was in use. In the Shrewsbury Museum, however, are five unpolished perforated stone hammers, found near Church Stretton, at Netley, at Acton Scott, at Moreton Corbet, and near Frodesley Rectory, respectively, two polished Celts, found at Eastwall and Cound, and a polished perforated stone axe, a polished perforated stone scraper, and a stone sinker for fishing nets, found at Acton Scott; and the Ludlow Museum has a large perforated stone hammer found at Bitterley in 1885, and a much smaller perforated Celt or axe, made of dhu stone, found at Bromfield in 1871. Mr. Lees, of Woodhill, has a stone hammer found near Buildwas. A perforated whetstone, found near the Shrewsbury Gas Works, is in the possession of the Gas Company; a large number of flint arrow heads and knives of various kinds, a small polished whetstone, and a number of little stone rings, called by the workmen who turned them up "little waggon wheels," but by archaeologists "Spindle whorls," have been found at Rock Hill, near Clun, together with two fragments of pottery.⁴ All these things were in common use throughout the bronze period, and barbed arrow heads such as were found here seem not to have been in use

¹ From information of a workman at the Barytes mine near, 31st July, 1889.

² *Shropshire Folk Lore*, p. 638. But the authority for this statement has been mislaid by the Authorress.

³ *Ancient Stone Implements*, pp. 42, 180.

⁴ *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society*, xi., 211. Vol. IV., 2nd S.

before that period.¹ Stone implements are not much commoner in the adjoining counties than in Shropshire. Mr. Evans records only a few stone arrow heads, axes, and hammers, from Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and North Wales, and all or almost all seem to be distinctly of a time when metal was in use. He records only three stone implements from Cheshire, and only some flint flakes from Herefordshire.

In 1809, some men working for Mr. J. B. Hardwick, at Burcott, in the Parish of Worfield,² found a cave containing many human bones and two skulls, together with bones of dog, sheep, pig, and deer, many of them embedded in "a kind of chalky substance" which had run from the roof of the cave; and with them were two small pieces of flint for procuring fire. There was a hearth, with ashes and charcoal about it. No metal is recorded to have been found. The presence of bones of domestic animals proves that these remains are not earlier than neolithic times, but the presence of the flint instruments and absence of metal does not prove that the remains are not much later, and of mediæval or even modern date. The cave was explored before much attention had been paid to this class of antiquities, and consequently the particulars recorded are not sufficient to lead to any conclusion as to its date.

It is quite possible that some of the camps on the tops of hills, which are so common, may belong to the Iberian people, and even to the "stone age" of their civilisation. In the ditches of the camp at Coxwall Knoll, near Bucknall, some round stones artificially shaped have been found.³ Some of the very numerous camps nearer to Clun may belong to the people who made the stone implements above described which were found in that neighbourhood. But at present it

¹ *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 337.

² Cooke's *Topographical Dictionary for Shropshire*. Hulbert's *Shropshire*, p. 163.

³ Hartshorne's *Salopia*, 56.

does not seem possible to distinguish by their shape the Iberian encampments from those made by the invading tribes of Celts who succeeded them, and this can only be done by excavations carefully made and carefully recorded.

The Iberians long survived the neolithic age. The tradition about a golden torque having been worn by the chief who was buried on Llanymynech Hill has already been mentioned, and as a dolmen was erected to his memory, he was presumably of Iberian race. Tacitus' description of the different appearance of the Silures from most of the other tribes with whom Agricola came into contact, and their resemblance to Spaniards, shows that the Iberian race was still distinct from the Celtic, and was confined to Wales or its borders; and discoveries in some of the Iberian "hut circles" have proved that these underground dwellings were still inhabited at the time of the Roman occupation. But the Silures seem to have had no difficulty in combining with the Celtish tribes in opposition to the Romans, neither Cæsar nor Tacitus draws any distinction between the customs of the two races, and probably by this time the Iberians had adopted many of the Celtish customs, together with the Celtish weapons and implements, and had become more or less fused with them by marriage. Skulls, however, of the typical long Iberian shape are found along with round Celtish skulls in the cemetery at Uriconium, showing that the two race types were still distinct in the first century after Christ.¹ Interesting traces of the Iberians appear still to remain in Wales; for Professor Rhys thinks that many of the Welsh fairy tales originate in stories about this people current among those who had supplanted them, but among whom a few of the old race still lingered. He says,² "The fairy idea contains an element of fact or something which may be historical.

¹ Specimens of both kinds are in the Shrewsbury Museum.

² *Nineteenth Century* for October, 1891.

Under this head, I should place the following notions concerning them ; their dwelling underground in the hills, their dislike for iron, their deep rooted objection to the ground being broken up by the plough, the success of the fairy wife in attending to the domestic animals and to the dairy, her reluctance to disclose her name, and the limited range of her ability to count. The fairy aversion to iron seems to point to a people in the Stone age, acquainted with metal only in the form of the sword wielded by a formidable invader." He points out also that on Snowdon as you ascend it from Llanberis everything bears the name of "The Black" or "The Swarthy," which he suggests may be derived from some dark coloured inhabitants of a different race from those who conferred the names on these places.

THE BRONZE-USING CELTIC RACE.

At an uncertain period, but probably a good many centuries B.C., the use of bronze was introduced into Britain by an invading Celtic race which was still ignorant of the use of iron ; but though some of these Celts may have settled in Shropshire, there is no reason to suppose that they expelled the Iberians, or became the dominant race here, in this stage of their civilisation. Derbyshire, however, and Yorkshire, as well as some of the more southern counties, were occupied by them in great force, no fewer than 210 of their burial places in the North of England, and 90 in Derbyshire, having been explored respectively by Canon Greenwell and Mr. Bateman. These Celts did not differ greatly in their habits from the Iberians. They were much taller and fairer men. They fortified their camps in much the same way, on the tops of hills, with earth or stone ramparts shaped according to the shape of the ground, or sometimes with walls built of stones rudely fitted together as on Holyhead Mountain. They used flint arrows and javelins, and stone hammers, as well as bronze axes, daggers, and swords. They lived in round huts, but above ground not sunk beneath it

made either of wattles or of stone, and probably larger than those of the Iberians. Some of the circles of small stones now existing may very probably be the stones which surrounded and kept firm the walls of these wattled huts, as for instance, the circles on the top of the three Clee Hills, which are now hardly visible, but which seem to have been arranged in several regular rows, and to have had an average diameter of about 30 feet.¹ And as bronze implements have been found on the Titterstone Clee, the large mounds which surround these hills may be fairly attributed also to the bronze-using Celtic race. Sometimes, as in Ireland, and in Switzerland, these bronze-using Celts lived in houses built on piles, or on clay and timber platforms, in lakes or morasses, but none of these have yet been discovered in the Shropshire meres. The rich men among the Celts used not only linen, which the stone-using Iberians also made, but also cloth, the art of weaving which was first introduced by them. They were much more fond of personal ornaments than the Iberians, for in their tombs are found in considerable abundance earrings and necklaces, pendants and amulets, of stone, bone, bronze, glass, and amber, gold beads, and bronze bracelets, decorated with various patterns. Their pottery was also more ornamented than that of the Iberians, the patterns both on pottery and on metal objects being nearly always formed of dots or lines arranged geometrically, animal forms not being represented. The patterns on the pottery were often impressed by a twisted cord, or with the point of a stick. Moulds and other instruments for working bronze have been discovered in Britain, showing that it was fashioned in this country, but there is nothing to show that this was done in Shropshire. It was in their burial customs that the Celts differed most from the Iberians. If they did not introduce the practice of cremation, they certainly used it much more frequently than the older

¹ They are fully described in *Salopia Antiqua*, 13.

race ; but they sometimes buried their dead, and when they did so it was generally in a contracted posture such as the Iberians used, and not at full length. Occasionally a hollow trunk of a tree is used as a coffin. Cremated bodies were placed in urns, 12 to 18 inches high, and various articles of daily use were burnt with the bodies, and sometimes placed with them in the urn. This practice continued in Cæsar's time.¹ The tumulus raised over them was generally round, and often surrounded by a ditch or mound, or both, and as a rule was without the sepulchral interior chamber used by the Iberians. A feast was held upon the tumulus, and is marked by a layer of burnt and broken bones of animals and charcoal, upon the top of which earth or stones have been piled. Sometimes several such layers mark several successive feasts. The skulls of these Celtic people were of the round or broad shape, as compared with the long ones of the Iberians. All, or nearly all of the tumuli in Shropshire, which are very numerous on its Western borders, appear by their shape to belong to the Celts, but whether or not they were erected before the knowledge of iron, or before the Roman conquest, can only be known by an examination of their contents, for tumuli continued to be erected, and cremation to be practised, at least until the general adoption of Christianity among the Britons. Very few records seem to exist of the examination of Shropshire tumuli, but those² at Fitz, Little Ness, Stapleton, Eaton in Lydbury North, and Clungunford, all seem to have contained burnt human bones, with in most cases those of animals above them. That at Clungunford contained iron nails, and in that at Eaton the urn appeared to be Roman. A chambered tumulus is said to have been cleared away from the site of the present churchyard at Ludlow in 1199, in which three skeletons

¹ *Omnia quæ vivis cordi fuisse arbitrantur, in ignem inferunt, etiam animalia, Bell. Gall. vi. 19.*

² Wright's *Uriconium*, p. 43.

were found in three stone cists ; the clergy declared that they were three Irish saints, and buried them in the Church. Thomas of Walsingham tells us that the dragon which guarded the barrow of Wormelow near Ludlow was slain in 1344 through the incantations of a Saracen physician, and the retainers of Earl Warren obtained great treasure of gold.¹ These would both probably be of a later date than the introduction of iron.

The only bronze implements recorded by Mr. Evans² to have been found in Shropshire are a halberd blade, a flat celt, and a palstave found at Battlefield, a chisel and a gouge at Brogyntyn, a number of spearheads and a chisel at Broadward near Leintwardine, spearheads, swords, and a celt at the Wrekin farm, spearheads, celts, and a gouge at Ebnall, a "leaf shaped" sword near Buildwas, and a very perfect round bronze buckler, 23 inches in diameter, found in digging a deep drain at Bagley, in the Parish of Hordley, on land belonging to Mr. Stanton, in 1864. It is attributed by Mr. Evans to Caesar's time, or a little earlier, and is in the possession of Mr Provis, a nephew of Mr. Stanton's. Traces of gilding were visible on it. A photograph of it is in the Shrewsbury Museum. In that Museum are also a bronze palstave found at Child's Ercall in 1860, and another found on the Ercall Hill in 1891, and a bronze spear blade found at Child's Ercall. In the Ludlow Museum are a bronze palstave found on the Titterstone Clee Hill, a bronze spear found in Bromfield Churchyard, a bronze celt found on Haven Farm, Deerfold, and another, and a spearhead, and a hollow instrument described as "a case of some wand of office," found in an ancient camp between Crowther's Coppice and Pool Quay, in Montgomeryshire. A bronze celt found on the Titterstone Clee Hill is said to be in

¹ *Hist. Brevis Angliae*, ed. 1574, p. 155. Wright's *Hist. of Ludlow*, pp. 14, 27.

² *Ancient Bronze Implements*, pp. 43, 86, 168, 174, 270, 282, 285, 338, 342, 352, 465.

the possession of H. Hodges, Esq., of Ludlow, and a bronze sword dug up near the Val Hill, a mile north of Hordley, and a bronze celt dug up on the Hordley glebe land at Bagley, are in the possession of the Rector, the Rev. J. W. Moore.¹

In 1864, there was found near Croesmere, while digging a deep drain, a canoe, which is now in the Ellesmere Town Hall. It is 10 ft. 8 in. long, and about 2 ft. wide, square at both ends, and cut out of a solid oak trunk. A paddle was found with it, but has been lost, and probably fell to pieces on exposure. About 1872, another similar one, but 18 to 20 feet long, was found at Bagley Moor, on land belonging to Mr. Dod, and occupied by Mr. Price, about half a mile from where the bronze buckler above mentioned was found ; but unfortunately, this was allowed to remain in a garden unprotected, and soon fell to pieces. They were probably of the same date as the buckler.

INTRODUCTION OF IRON.

Some knowledge of iron was introduced into this part of Britain not later, probably, than the fourth century B.C. One of the most interesting prehistoric objects discovered in England is a bronze breastplate, plated with gold, beautifully wrought in repoussé work with dotted patterns, which was discovered in 1832, on a skeleton lying at full length in a cairn called the Fairy Hill, near Mold. The place had always been supposed to be haunted, and before the discovery was made a spectre was said to have been seen to enter the cairn clad in golden armour. With it were found upwards of 300 amber beads, and traces of corroded iron ; and about 3 yards off was an urn full of ashes.² The patterns on this golden armour are exactly the same as have been found in several Etruscan tombs, and there is no

¹ From whom I received the information about the sword and celt, and also about the canoe found at Bagley Moor, 30th May, 1892.

² *Early Man in Britain*, 432.

doubt whatever of its being an imported piece of Etruskan workmanship. But the foreign commerce of the Etruskans was put an end to by the conquest of Lombardy by the Gauls, B.C. 396, and it is not therefore likely that this armour was imported into England more than 50 years or so after that date. Iron was found with it, and indeed it would appear that armour was not known in England before the introduction of iron, all bronze armour and shields which have been found appearing to belong to the "Iron" age. This age differed from the "Bronze" age in England in little, except the degree of its civilisation. No conquering race appeared with the new metal, as the Celts had with bronze, but the races already here, Iberians and Celts, had better materials to work with. The shape of their forts, and of their dwelling places, continued the same, but they used iron as well as bronze swords, and bronze breastplates and shields, some of the latter ornamented with figures of animals. They possessed also chariots of wood with iron fittings, and their horses wore bronze and iron trappings. The shape and ornamentation of their personal ornaments was greatly improved, and the art of enamelling on metal was introduced. In burials, cremation continued to be practised, but it became common to bury bodies at full length, with a number of articles of daily use. Shields, chariots, harness, and sometimes skeletons of horses, swords, and sometimes tusks or skulls of wild beasts, are found with male skeletons, and glass or amber beads, gold, or amber, or bronze rings, brooches, bracelets, &c., with the bodies of women. Cairns and tumuli of the old shape continued to be used, and sometimes they contained large stone chambers, and were surrounded by circles of large stones, as in the Neolithic period. Fine examples of such tombs are on the Banks of the Boyne, near Drogheda, and cannot there well be very much earlier or later than the beginning of our era.¹

¹ Ferguson's *Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 197,
Vol. IV., 2nd S.

In fact, the people kept all their old habits, but practised them with better instruments than they had before.

The great preponderance of Celtish over Iberian tumuli and other remains in Shropshire makes it probable that the Cornavii and Ordovices, who occupied the county when Agricola invaded it, were of Celtic origin, or at least that they had adopted Celtic customs ; but Cæsar's description of the inland tribes seems to be conclusive that a knowledge of bronze and iron had not raised them much above the Neolithic stage of civilisation. He tells us that these tribes were thought to be indigenous, that for the most part they sowed no corn, lived on milk and flesh, and were clothed in skins. All were in the habit of staining their bodies with a blue dye from the herb called woad, and they sometimes painted themselves with figures of animals, of which they were very proud, and to exhibit which they would sometimes go naked, especially to certain religious ceremonies. The men let the hair of their heads grow long, but shaved every thing else except their upper lip. Their houses¹ were not collected together into what we should call towns, but were scattered about over the country, and resembled those of Gaul. They were built of intertwined branches of trees, plastered inside sometimes with clay, and were circular in form. Each house contained only one room, with a fireplace in the middle, and was inhabited in common by the men and the cattle, sometimes as many as ten or twelve brothers or near relations living together, and, if Cæsar was rightly informed, having their wives in common. This, however, is probably a mistake on his part. The revolt of the Brigantes against their Queen Cartismandua for unfaithfulness to her husband shows that such conduct was not very common ; neither is it among the Irish,

¹ As to the houses see *Tac. Germ.* 16 ; *Bell. Gall.* v, 9, 12, 14, 21, and note to Delphin ed., p. 186 ; Giraldus Cambrensis 110 in Henry's *History of England* ii. 305. *Jourandes* ii. 11, in Delphin Classics, *Cæsar* ii. p. 1084,

who live in the same huts with their pigs, nor among the natives of South Africa, who use circular one-roomed houses, built of mud.

It has never been suggested that the iron which is found so abundantly in South Shropshire was worked before the time of the Romans, or that any pre-Roman copper mines exist here. Pliny, who died A.D. 79, tells us that the Romans found lead in Britain on the surface of the earth so abundantly that a law had to be made to limit the quantity taken, and we know by the evidence of inscribed pigs of lead that the Romans worked lead in North Wales during Pliny's life, and at Shelve in Shropshire under the Emperor Hadrian; and if they could find it abundantly on the surface they would certainly not seek for it in mines already worked by the Britons. Lead was therefore no doubt protruding from the rocks at Shelve, because the natives were incapable of working it; though in other parts of Britain, both Cæsar and Tacitus¹ tell us that the natives obtained lead for themselves. Again, coins of gold, silver, and brass had been made and used in South Britain for probably 100 years before Cæsar came here, the gold and silver being obtained in the country (probably in Cornwall); but none of these coins are attributable to Shropshire or the bordering counties,² and in his time the Silures of South Wales refused money and employed only barter.³ Whatever metal implements were in use in Shropshire in Cæsar's time were probably imported from the southern tribes.

There is nothing in Shropshire which can be with certainty ascribed to this period between the introduction of iron and the advent of the Romans, but it is highly probable that some of the tumuli, and some of the camps belong to it. It must be remembered that neither stone nor bronze implements were disused

¹ *Bell. Gall.* v. 12. *Tac. Agr.* 12.

² Evans's *Ancient British Coins*, pp. 18, 31.

³ *Solinus*, cxxxii.

during this period, many of both materials were still in use in Roman times, and iron articles were in this county probably still very costly. A great number, probably a great majority, of interments where no iron object has been found are nevertheless posterior to the introduction of iron, and in particular nearly all may be taken to be so where the skeleton is extended at full length ; and many fortifications and stone circles, whether remains of huts or memorials of the dead, are doubtless also of this period. On the other hand, fortifications, especially in naturally strong situations as on the tops of hills, are very likely to have been used at more than one period ; and the finding of iron articles in such a camp is not conclusive that the camp itself was not made before iron was known. In the absence of proof, however, the latest possible time for the erection of an existing building is always the most probable. Cæsar tells us that the British fortifications were skilfully constructed, and in situations skilfully chosen, generally in the middle of a wood, the approaches being closed by trees felled for the purpose. In Shropshire, the Clee Hills, Caradoc, the Wrekin, Nesscliffe, Haughmond, the Breidden, in fact nearly all the detached hills, are fortified by embankments of stone or earth running round their summits, and conforming in shape to the natural shape of the hill, and as both the Romans and the Saxons seem to have preferred the plains for their camps, and to have shaped them according to more fixed principles, all these hill forts may be ascribed to the Britons. Some of them may have been made during the campaign against the Romans ; none can well have been made after the Roman conquest was completed ; and even those used against Ostorius may have been made before his time. There appears to have been little fighting between the Romans and Britons in North Shropshire, and therefore the camps on the Wrekin, Nesscliffe, and Haughmond, if not the others, are probably pre-Roman. Near that on the Wrekin, and also on the Titterstone Clee, bronze

weapons have been found, as we have already mentioned, and increase the presumption of a pre-Roman date. No remains of British towns other than the fortifications are likely to be found. Cæsar says there were none ; and any collections of houses which may have existed outside these embankments were probably made of wattles and clay, and defended by wooden stockades, which would leave no traces behind them.

Besides the hill camps, the fortification called the Berth,¹ near Baschurch, which consists of two mounds in the middle of a morass connected with each other by an artificial causeway of small stones, and with the adjoining higher ground by another similar causeway, and surrounded by a trench and vallum, may probably belong to the Celtic race. The word Berth or Burf appears to be a British word, signifying an enclosure, and to create some presumption therefore that it is a British not a Saxon work. It is only two or three miles from the places at Bagley where the British canoe and the British shield and celt were discovered, and about three miles from Bagley, and four from the Berth, is said to be a similar though much smaller entrenchment called Stockett, at the end of Crosemere. But these entrenchments appear to be adapted for defence rather than for attack, and if it were not for the fact of the shield found in their neighbourhood being apparently pre-Roman, we should have supposed them to have been made while the Britons were defending themselves either from the Romans, or from the Saxons, and not while they were themselves the aggressors against the Iberians.

To sum up. We have shown that three races, Eskimos, Iberians, Celts, successively inhabited Shropshire or its borders, and that while the first had long disappeared, and has left no traces behind it within the county, the two latter were still here in the time of Agricola and Tacitus. We have ascertained what archaeology has to tell of the condition of these tribes

¹ Described in *Salopia Antiqua*, 172.

as shown by the remains which they have left in their dwelling places and their tombs, and have shown that it is entirely consistent with Cæsar's description of them. We have shown that tumuli, and stone circles, and stone implements, were made by the Iberians before they had any knowledge of the use of metals, and that the Celts used bronze before they used iron ; but we have shown also that tumuli, and stone circles, and stone and bronze implements, were still made after the Roman invasion, and as the same races continued to form the bulk of the population of the county for several hundred years after that event, they may have long gone on erecting the same monuments, and using the same tools as before, just as the natives of India do at the present time. We have mentioned all the remains in Shropshire which seem fairly referable to a pre-historic date, that is, to a time before the invasion of the county by Ostorius about A.D. 50, from which time Wright's *History of Uriconium* takes up the tale ; and it remains only to refer for all statements of fact, other than local, in this article for which no other authority is given, to Professor Boyd Dawkins' excellent and clearly written book, "*Early Man in Britain.*"

THE SHROPSHIRE LAY SUBSIDY ROLL
OF 1327.

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

(Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. I., p. 200.)

MUNSLAW HUNDRED is the second of the Hundreds named in this earliest Shropshire Subsidy Roll. The modern Hundred of Munsnow seems to have been formed in the reign of Henry I., partly out of the *Old Domesday* Hundred of Culvestan, and partly out of the Hundred of Patinton. The whole of the Hundred of Culvestan was then transferred to the New Hundred of Munsnow; though one of its Manors, Clee Stanton, being a St. Milburg's Manor, was in the reign of Richard II. attached to the Franchise of Wenlock. The Hundred of Patinton was at the same time transferred chiefly to Munsnow, but partly to the re-arranged Hundreds of Stoddesden and Brimstree. In Richard II's reign a number of Manors originally in Patinton Hundred were also placed in the Liberty or Franchise of Wenlock.

As regards the places named in this Subsidy Roll of 1327, they generally correspond with the places now in The Hundred. Ashford Bowdler, Asford Carbonell, Culmington and Ludford, are, however, not to be found in the Roll. Ashford Bowdler was a member of Richard's Castle; and Ludford was originally in Bromfield parish, in which it may be included. It should be mentioned that Richard's Castle, with its members (viz., Ashford Bowdler, Overton, Batchcott, Moor, Whitebroc, and Turford), Ludford and Ludlow, were not originally in Shropshire, but were in the Domesday Hundred of

Cutestornes in Herefordshire. Why Ashford Carbonel, and Culmington with its members (Beche and Siefton), are omitted, is not clear. Norton, another member of Culmington, is given.

The places included in the Liberty or Franchise of Wenlock are mostly included in this Roll of the Hundred of Munslow. Munetone (Minton) is also included in it; though this was in the Domesday Hundred of Lenteurde, but was afterwards annexed to Earl Roger's exempt jurisdiction of Church Stretton. Acton Round, named in the Roll, is really in the Hundred of Stoddesden.

The additional matter is, as before, entirely the work of Miss Auden.

HUNDR' DE MUNSELOWE.

LODELOWE.

[**LUDLOW.**¹—This has been thought to be un-mentioned in *Domesday*, and there is some uncertainty as to the founder of the Castle, but circumstances point to Roger de Lacy, who in 1088 held under Osbern fitz Richard a manor of *Lude*, apparently in the neighbourhood of Richard's Castle and Ludford. Ludlow Castle seems to have been founded within ten years after *Domesday*, but probably the town existed in Saxon times. Roger de Lacy's estates in 1095 were given to his brother Hugh by the King, Roger having joined Robert de Mowbray's rebellion against William Rufus. Hugh de Lacy is usually considered the founder of Llanthony Abbey, and in 1101, he gave the Church of St. Peter's, Hereford, to the Monastery of Gloucester, where his younger brother Walter was among the monks. Hugh died early in the 12th Century, leaving no direct heir, and the custody of his Castle of Ludlow seems to have been conferred on Pagan fitz John, an eminent man of the Court of Henry I., who, however did fealty, on his death, to Stephen the usurper. Pagan fell in a skirmish against the Welsh, in 1136, leaving two daughters his co-heirs, but the custody of his Castle passed to Joceas de Dinan. In 1139, this French knight seems to have rebelled against Stephen, for in that year the Castle was besieged by the King himself, but apparently he left it untaken. Joceas de Dinan occurs later at the Court of Matilda, and about 1150, he took captive Hugh de Mortimer, a faithful ally of Stephen, and kept him prisoner in Ludlow Castle, until he had paid a ransom of 3,000 marks, besides all his plate,

¹ Eyton v. 233.

horses and hawks. Joceas de Dinan died c. 1166, but his two daughters and co-heirs possessed no interest in Ludlow, which reverted to the De Lacy's. In 1181, Hugh de Lacy (II.), being then in Ireland, married a daughter of the King of Connaught, much to his master, Henry II's displeasure, and Ludlow Castle was seized in consequence. Hugh was assassinated at Durrow, in 1185, but his son Walter did not come into full possession of his estates till 1189. King John seems to have looked with suspicion on Walter de Lacy, who, as a baron holding estates in England, Ireland, and Normandy, was capable of becoming a troublesome enemy. In 1200, Walter married Margaret daughter of William de Braose, at that time a special favourite of the King. Walter was for some years employed by the King on important matters in Ireland, but he was obliged to give hostages for his good conduct. In 1210, he and his father in-law, De Braose, arrayed Meath, Ulster, and Munster, against the King, but they were defeated and outlawed. Walter de Lacy's wife and eldest son fell into the King's hands, and were never again seen. He and William de Braose took refuge in France, and in 1213 made their peace with the King, who, however, still kept the custody of Ludlow Castle. Walter de Lacy did not again swerve from loyalty to King John, and enjoyed the full confidence of Henry III. He spent much of his time in Ireland, and in 1234 committed his Castle of Ludlow to the keeping of William de Lucy and his heirs, but after De Lacy's death in 1241 Ludlow passed to his grand-daughters, Matilda, wife of Peter de Geneva, and Margaret, wife of John de Verdon. Peter de Geneva died in 1249, and his wife married Geoffrey de Genevill, who was recognised as a Baron Marcher of Shropshire in right of his wife. In 1267, Geoffrey de Genevill, and Matilda de Lacy his wife, gave a moiety of flour mills in Ludlow, and 6s. 8d. rent there, to the Convent of Acornbury, where two of their grand-daughters afterwards became nuns.

John de Verdon died in 1274, leaving his son Theobald heir to a moiety of Ludlow. Geoffrey de Genevill and his wife conveyed their moiety and the Castle of Ludlow, with all their other estates in England and Wales to their son Peter, who, however, died in 1292, during their own life-time, leaving three daughters. Two of these were nuns, and the third carried the De Genevill estates to her husband, Richard de Mortimer, Earl of March.

Under these great Barons the town prospered, and in 1232 was allowed to surround itself with a wall. The large number of substantial burgesses on the Subsidy Roll in 1327, bears witness to great prosperity. Many of the names occur in the contemporary records of the borough. Richard de Obretton's will, proved in 1363, is still in existence, as is one of William Ace (Aas) in 1361. Petronilla Orm is mentioned in the will of Agnes Orm (1304), when she received the legacy of a Kettle. Many of the deeds of the Palmers' Guild also mention several of the same names, either among benefactors to the Guild or witnesses to its deeds.]

	s	d		s	d
Agn' que fuit ux'			Hug' de Brompton'		xij
Ric'i le Masonn...	xij		Henr' le Belyotar'...	iiij	
Pet' le Sopar' ...	vj		Pet' nill' Orm (? Crm)	ij	
Joh'e de Marchum- leye	vj		Will'o de Wal'ton...		xij
Henr' de Blythelow		vj	Joh'e de Doddemar' ij		
Ric'o de Oltreton' ...	vj	vij	Hug' de Momele ...		xij
Will'o le Cordy- waner	v		Joh'e de Thonglond v		
Joh'e Herford ...	iiij		Ric'o de Bourton' ...	ij	
Will'o de Caynh ^a m	v		Ric'o de Corne ...	ij	
Rog' de Byrchor' ...		vj	Joh'e Sheremo' ...	ij	
Joh'e Pywan ...		xij	Ric' o Eylrych' ...	ij	
Henr' Steunes ...	xij		Jch'e de Actone ...		vj
Joh'e Pert mon ...	xij		Thom' de Cap' l'a ...	ij	
Rob' to le Munetier	ij		Agn' de Brugg' ...		vj
Henr' le Barbour ...	xij		Agn' Theynd ...		xij
Matb'o de Hopton'	xvij		Ph'o de Wystan- stowe	ij	
Ric'o Canon...	xvij		Thom' de Muneton' ij		vj
Will'o de Lyneye ...	v		Ric'o de Toderton'...		xij
Thom' de Buterleye		vj	Ric'o Kel ...		xij
Joh'e de Wenlok' ...	vj	vij	Thom' le Gaunter...		xij
Willo' le Sheremo'...	ij	iiij	Will'o de Oltreton'...	ij	
Willo' de Cetylton'...	ij		Thom' de Kenleye ij		vj
Joh'e de Felton' ...	xvij		Will'o Ads... ...	ij	
Rog' le Harpour ...	ij		Will'o de Rote- lynch' op' ...		vj
Alano le Typpar' ...	ij		Cristiana Coly ...		vj
Adam Fabro ...		xij	Thom' Coly ...	ij	
Joh'e de Lodelowe	ij	iiij	Joh'e Careles ...		xij
Pet' Doul ...		xij	Rog' Eylrych ...		vj
Thom' Mo'yl'		xij	Will'o de Wyggeleye ij		
Henr' Myle ...	ij		Ph'o de Cheynne ... ij		
Andr' Myle ...		vj	Joh'e Gyrrons ...		vij
Cristiana Eylrych'		xij	Agn' Tynctrice ...		xij
Ric'o de Paunteleye	ij		Will'o de Sal'op ... ij		
Henr' Pytte ...	ij		Will'o P'dy ...		xij
Alic' de Louton' ...	xij		Will'o le Water- ledar' ...		xvij
Nich'o fil' ejus ...	xij		Will'o de Asshef' ...	iiij	
Regin' de Pensax ...	xij		Will'o le Muneter...		vj
Rog' Beek' ...	ij		Rog' de Byrchor' ...		vj
Will'o de Brocton'...	xij		Adam Dynan ...		xij
Marg' Pywaw ...	ij		Dyonis' de Oltreton' v		
Joh'o de Lyneye ...	ij		Radulph' le Wylde		vj
Ric'o Aurifabro ...	ij				

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to de Castro			Will'o Tal'et	... ij	
Ric'i	... ij	xvij	Will'o Milsant'	... xij	
Joh'e de Louthe	... vj		Thom' Colemo'	... xij	
Thom' de Pyrifeld	... ij		Rog' de Assh'	... ij	
Regin' le Cordy- waner		xij	Alic' de Doddemor'	ij	
Will'o Buffart	... xvij		Will'o Doul	... vj	
Ph'o de Possethorne		vj	Radulph' de Asshef'	vj	
Ric'o Kete de Hatton'	ij		Rob'to Sarote	... vj	
Hug' de Kyder- m'nstr'	... ij			Sm ^a xiiij ^d taxat ^a p' p'ncipal' tax'	
Will'o fall' in Wolle		vj			

STAUNTON' LACY.

[STANTON LACY.²—This belonged in Saxon times to Siward, one of the chief landowners of the county in his day. At *Domesday* it was held by Roger de Lacy, son of Walter de Lacy, Norman Baron of Lassy and Campeaux, under Odo, Bishop of Bayeux. Walter de Lacy died in 1085, in consequence of a fall received while superintending the building of the Church of St. Peter's at Hereford. His son Roger held upwards of 100 Manors in various parts of England. Stanton Lacy was a very large and important manor in itself, possessing three mills, and employing 78 teams. It has the same history as Ludlow, passing finally from the De Lacy's to the De Mortimers by the marriage of Johanna, grand-daughter of Matilda de Lacy, with Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March. On the death of Johanna's father, Peter de Genevill, in 1292, the Manor possessed a Capital Messuage and Garden, and a Water Mill. The Jury at this Inquest contains the names of Robert Clerk, and of William de Doddemore. William Gobythewey, Richard Gunny, William de Aventre, and Nicholas Eylrich, chief bailiff, who are also among the jurors, would be probably the fathers of those of the same surname on the Subsidy Roll. John de Handlo was baron of Holgate in right of his wife, and occurs again under that place.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' de Mortuo Mari	v	vj	Thom' Gylbert	... ij	vj
Walt'o de Auentr'	ij	ij	Will'o fil' Rob'ti	... ij	
Rog' in the Hale		vij	Will'o le Lepar'	... vj	
Elya de Wottone		xvij	Rog' Eylrych'	... xij	
Rob'to de Malme- shull'		xij	Joh'e Spark	... viij	
Rog' le Yongge		vij	Agn'de Yeye	... ij	
Rog' Hugyns		xij	Joh'e de la Pole	... vj	
			Henr' Braas	... x	

² Eyton v. 4.

	s	d		s	d
Hug' Bryd	...	vij	Joh'e Ponk'	...	xij
Hug' in the More	...	vij	Will'o Watkyns	...	vij
Radulph' Hanlyns		xvij	Walt'o Wolf'	...	vij
Radulph' Balle	...	vij	Will'o Coly	...	vij
Hug' fil' Regin'	...	xvij	Ric'o Mont'	...	ij
Ric'o Hopkyns	...	vij	Walt'o Ponke	...	vij
Simone de Blythe- lowe	...	ij	Walt'o Wylkyns	...	vij
Hug' Bygge	...	x	Walt'o Jote sone	...	vij
Hug' de Wych'	ij		Will'o de Dounton'		xvij
St'ph'o Wymond	...	xv	Rog' Grym	...	vij
Rog' de Whyte bache	...	x	Will'o Penymawe	...	vij
Hug' Collyng'	...	ij	Rog' de Rok'	...	vij
Ric'o Gobytheweye		ix	Alic' de Wyg'	...	xvij
Will'o Gunny	...	xvij	Ric'o de la Vise	...	xij
Will'o Hopkyns	...	ij	Joh'e de Wych	...	xij
Ph'o Cok	...	vij	Alic' vidua	...	xvij
Joh'e de Handlo	...	iiij	Will'o de Doddemor	...	ix
Will'o le Campyonn	ij	iiij	Rog' de Asshef'	...	vij
Walt'o de Dounton'		xvij	Joh'e le Bole	...	ij
Nich'o Aboue the toun	...	xij	Will'mo Russel	...	
Joh'e de Hopton'	...	ij	s'btaxat' { Joh'e Eylrych'	xvij	
Adam de Norton'		vij	ibid'm { Rob'to le Clerk	xij	
			Sm ^a	lxxv ^s	ij ^d

HOLGOD.

[*HOLGATE*.³—This appears in *Domesday* under the name of Stantune, but it was then held by the Baron from whom it derived its present name. Helgot, the Norman, was a follower of Roger de Montgomery, and held 19 Shropshire Manors under him. He died soon after *Domesday*, and was succeeded by his son Herbert, one of the Assessors to Henry I. In 1109, the King was his guest at Castle Holgate, and c. 1115, a Great Court was held there by the King's Viceroy. Herbert fitz Helgot gave the Church of his Manor to Shrewsbury Abbey, to which his father had already given Norton in Hales and Monkmoor. Herbert was succeeded by his son Herbert, called De Castello, who married Emma, in her own right Baroness of Pulverbatch. Herbert and Emma left no children, and Castle Holgate passed to a distant relation, Robert de la Mare. Robert died in 1193, at Benevento, on his way home from the Crusades, on his death bed making a grant of Uffington to the Abbey of Haughmond. He was

³ Eyton iv. 51.

succeeded by his daughter Agnes, widow of Robert Mauduit, Sheriff of Wiltshire, who took as her second husband Ralph de Arderne, sometime Sheriff of Herefordshire. In 1199, Agnes was dead, and her son Thomas Mauduit, the inheritor of Holgate, was under the guardianship of Hugh de Bosco. Thomas Mauduit came of age about 1204; ten years later he served personally in Poitou, and in 1216, he took the side of the Barons against King John. The King, in return, granted Castle Holgate to Hugh de Mortimer of Wigmore, but Thomas returned to his allegiance in 1217, and was reinstated in all his possessions, both in Shropshire and Hampshire. In 1222, he had license to hold a weekly market on Thursdays at Holgate, till the King (Henry III.) should be of age; for this he paid 5 marks and a palfrey. In 1230, he was over sea with the King, but in 1242, he excused himself from accompanying him to France, purchasing his absence by a fine of £80. Thomas Mauduit died 1244, and was succeeded by his son William. He was probably buried at Haughmoud, to which Abbey he left by will, "together with his body," 20th arising out of his mill of Castle Holgate. William Mauduit granted the whole of this Mill to the Canons in 1248. In 1253, the King, being then in Gascony, granted William Mauduit permission to hold a yearly fair at Warminster, and a weekly market at Castle Holgate. The Baron of Holgate at this time possessed his own Court, where all causes within his Liberty were tried, and his own Gallows. About 1258, William Mauduit alienated all his Shropshire Barony to Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, "King of the Romans," who conveyed Castle Holgate to the Knights Templars, who had a settlement at Lidley, in the parish of Cardington. In 1276, the Knights Templars paid a *farm* of 50 marks for Castle Holgate, to Earl Edmund of Cornwall, but in 1284, the Manor was held by Bishop Burnell. On his death in 1292, the Capital Messuage and Garden were valued at half a mark *per annum*, and the Old Castle could not be valued because it yielded nothing. There was also a Dovecote, 3 *carucates* of demesne, 6 acres of meadow, a separate pasture, 5 acres of wood, and a Water Mill. Phillip Burnell, the Bishop's nephew and heir, was a spendthrift, and on his death in 1294, half the Manor of Holgate was in the hands of certain merchants of Lucca. The Manor was then held by the services of providing two horsemen to serve at Montgomery for 40 days, but some years later, on the death of Edward Burnell, in 1315, it was stated to be held by the service of finding a single serving horseman for 40 days, in time of war. The John de Handlo of the Subsidy Roll was the second husband of Maud Burnell, widow of John Lovel, the sister and heiress of Edward Burnell. Nicholas Burnell, the son of Maud and John de Handlo, succeeded his mother in the Barony of Holgate, and was a man of some importance in his time, being frequently summoned to Parliament. The family of Crump seems to have been settled for many generations at Holgate, and several members of it are buried in the Church.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Handlo ...	v		Joh'e de la Hethe ...	xij	
Joh'e Russel ...		xvij	Will'o Feyrweder ...		vij
Henr' Wrench' ...		xi	Henr' le Bacar' ...		xvij
Ric'o Fabro ...		vij	Rob'to Coco ...		xi
Will'mo Russel ...		xvij	Henr' Cromp'e ...	ij	

STAUNTONE.

[STANTON LONG.⁴—This was held at *Domesday* by Robert de Lacy, and one Herbert held it under him. The manor seems to have been early escheated to the Crown, and divided into several tenures. One of these was bestowed with More, near Lydham, and other lands on a knight bound to act as a Constable of 200 foot-soldiers whenever any King of England invaded Wales. One of the constables granted his land in Stanton to a tenant-in-fee, who bore the name of De Stanton. In 1174, it was held by Simon de Stanton, who occurs as witness of a deed of Guy le Strange relating to Badger. He seems to have been succeeded by a son Thomas, who apparently held his estate for at least 36 years. In 1215, he enfeoffed Geoffrey Griffin in three quarters of a virgate in Stanton, which in 1235, Geoffrey exchanged with the Abbot of Haughmond for a virgate in Besford, Thomas de Long Stanton confirming the exchange. About 1236 the Abbot enfeoffed Brown Edrich here for 7s. annual rent, and later demised the same half a virgate to his son Richard Brown at a rent of 13s. 4d. In 1333, Mabel, daughter of Richard Brown, and Richard, brother of Henry le Gyros (apparently her husband), had a new demise from the Abbot at the same rent. The William Brown of the Subsidy Roll was no doubt of this family, and possibly brother of Mabel.

The Abbot of Haughmond had also a rent of 9s. 3d. from 3 *noctes* in Long Stanton, which Simon, son of Simon, Rector of Long Stanton, gave to the Abbey, together with his body in burial. This property continued with Haughmond till the Dissolution, when 18s. rent from a Tenement here was among its assets. The Knights Templars also held land here, some held apparently of the Barons of Holgate, and some acquired about 1256 from Thomas fitz Reginald, of Long Stanton, and the Prior of Wenlock held a mill and other property here, possibly originally by a gift of the Girros family. Corfield, (the Corfhull of the Subsidy Roll) was held by a family taking their name from the place, who frequently appear on local Inquests. Richard de Corfhull appeared on a Jury at Brockton in 1320.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Sirecocke	xvij	Will'o de Corfhull'	xij	
Will'o Broun	vij	Ric'o de Corfhull' ...		xvij

⁴ Eyton iv. 32.

ASSHEFELD.

[ASHFIELD,⁵ Parish of Priors Ditton.—This was at *Domesday* included in the 4 berewicks of Ditton, but was early granted to the Ancestor of the Beysins, and held by service of keeping the King's hawks. About 1225, Adam de Beysin gave Ashfield to his daughter Margery, then married to Thomas de Baggesore, (Badger.) Thomas died in 1246, leaving several children. Philip the eldest son succeeded him as Lord of Badger, while three of his brothers and sisters were portioned by their mother in Ashfield, but without the royal licence. Ashfield was in consequence forfeited for a time to the Crown. In 1320, Roger de Baggesore and Margery his mother, widow of Richard (probably the Margery de Ashfield of the Subsidy Roll), appeared on an Inquest relating to a tenure in Ashfield, the right to which had become obscure and involved by the temporary forfeiture.

Philip de Berwick was probably a descendant of Henry Mauvesin, one of the portioners of Ashfield in 1255, the Mauvesins of Berwick Mauvesin being known indifferently by either surname. John Careles was probably of the same family as Roger Carles, one of the Keepers of the Peace of the county in 1329, who held a considerable amount of land in the Forest of Morfe.]

	s	d		s	d
Ph'o de Beorewyk'	ij		Marger' de Asshof'		
Joh'e Careles	... ij		Will'o Bole	xij	

STEUYNTONE.

[STEVENTON,⁶ Parish of Ludford.—This was held at *Domesday* by Helgot, the first Baron of Castle Holgate. A family named Christian were early enfeoffed here, one of whom, Henry Christian, was in 1194 a Knight of the County. In 1255, Steventon was held of the Barony of William Mauduit by William de Aldenham and Nicholas fitz Andrew. This Nicholas was probably son of Andrew fitz Milo, a wealthy burgess of Ludlow. He died before 1266, leaving a son John Andrew, who in his turn was succeeded by Master William Andrew, a Clerk, who also held land at Clee St. Margaret. William de Aldenham's portion passed through several hands to Nicholas Eyldrich, also of a burgess family of Ludlow. These co-parceners in 1284 seem to have made way for others before 1327.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Mora	... ij		Walt'o Ball'o		
Rog' Clerband	... iiiij		Joh'e le Hayward...	xvij	xiij

BOLLEDONE.

[BOULDON,⁷ Parish of Holgate.—This was held at *Domesday* by Helgot, under Earl Roger. In Saxon times it had formed two Manors.

⁵ Eyton iii. 346.

⁶ Eyton v. 68.

⁷ Eyton v. 59.

The De Bolledons who held Bouldon under the Barons of Holgate were enfeoffed here before 1185, and William de Bolledon held a Knight's Fee here under Herbert de Castellis, in 1165. In 1205, Thomas Maudnit, Baron of Holgate, sued Robert de Bolledon, the son of William, to compel him to perform the service of a Knight's fee for the land he held under him. This Robert refused to do, on the plea that it was only half a knight's-fee. It was finally decided that Robert should do service for three parts of a knight's-fee, William Maudnit conceding the whole vill of Bouldon to him in fee and inheritance, Robert paying 100s. for this decision. In 1237, the Prior of the Knight's Hospitallers sued Robert de Bolledon and others concerning pasture in Clee St. Margaret, and in 1248 he was Constable of Castle Holgate. In 1262, a Robert de Bolledon, probably a son of the Constable, was a regarder of the Long Forest. In 1284, Hugh de Bolledon held this manor under Bishop Burnell, and in 1298 he was summoned to answer for omitting to do *suit* to the King's Manor of Munslow. He appeared at Westminster on the Morrow of Ascension Day, and acknowledged that he owed the suit a service, which was worth 2s. per annum. The Justices excused him from any fine as it was not he who had withdrawn the *suit*. Geoffrey de Bolledon was probably his son, or possibly his brother, as in 1267 Hugh de Bouldon, with his brothers Geoffrey and William, disseized William fitz William of a perch of land at Peaton, near Diddlebury.

John de Camyll may have been of the same family as Roger de Camvull, Chief Bailiff of Stanton Lacy in 1272.]

	s	d		s	d
Galfr'o de Bolledon'	ij		Thom' le Harpour...	ij	vj
Joh'e de Camyll'	xvij		Nich'o de Bolledone	xij	
Joh'e fil' d'ni	xij		Will'o fil' d'ni	xij	
Will'o de Balcot'	xij		Walt'o Stormy	...	xvij

CLEO.

[*CLEE ST. MARGARET*.⁸—This was another of Helgot's Manors at *Domesday*. The first tenant of the Barons, whose name we know, was Agnes Banastre, who died about 1199. She was apparently nearly related to Herbert fitz Helgot, and also to Robert de Girros (II.). She gave a virgate here to Wenlock Priory. She was succeeded by Robert de Girros (II.), who fined 20 marks to King John to "have seizin of the land of Clia." Thomas Maudnit also claimed this land, and finally recovered his rights here. He gave in 1210 half a virgate in Clia, and the homage of Robert fitz Sweyn, to Shrewsbury Abbey, and later a virgate here to Haughmond Abbey; half of it being of his demesne, and half held by Henry fitz Pagan. About 1250, one of the tenants of Clee, Philip, a chaplain, gave three nociates of land here to the Knights Hospitallers of Dinmore. In 1255, Nicholas

⁸ Eyton iv. 75.

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GENERAL INDEX TO TRANSACTIONS.

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

To carry out this Index, 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.

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